

Paper	Link	Abstract in English
Delpeuch, Claire, and Vandeplass, Anneleen, "Revisiting the "Cotton Problem"—A Comparative Analysis of Cotton Reforms in sub-Saharan Africa", World Development. August 4, 2012.	<a href="http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X1200188X">http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X1200188X</a>	The cotton sector has been among the most regulated in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), and still largely is in West and Central Africa (WCA), despite repeated reform recommendations by international donors. On the other hand, orthodox reforms in East and Southern Africa (ESA) have not always yielded the expected results. This paper uses a stylized contracting model to investigate the link between market structure and equity and efficiency in SSA cotton sectors; explain the outcomes of reforms in ESA; and analyze the potential consequences of reforms in WCA. We illustrate our arguments with empirical observations on cotton sector performance.
Delpeuch, Claire, Poulton, Colin, "Can State Capacity for Agricultural Development be Compared Across Countries? Insights from Africa", Future Agricultures Consortium, June 2011.	<a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/agriculture/Delpeuch_Poulton_StateCapacityAgriculturalDvpt_June2011.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/agriculture/Delpeuch_Poulton_StateCapacityAgriculturalDvpt_June2011.pdf</a>	
Delpeuch, Claire, Poulton, Colin, "Not Ready for Analysis? A Critical Review of NRA Estimations for Cotton and other Export Cash Crops in Africa", Future Agricultures Consortium, April 2011.	<a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/agriculture/Delpeuch_Poulton_NRA_Estimations_Cotton042011.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/agriculture/Delpeuch_Poulton_NRA_Estimations_Cotton042011.pdf</a>	
Delpeuch, Claire, "La fin des subventions aux producteurs du Nord ne suffira pas à sauver le coton africain", Op-Ed, Le Monde, 20 march 2007.	<a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/delpeuch_oped_cotton_20032007.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/delpeuch_oped_cotton_20032007.pdf</a>	
Delpeuch, Claire, "EU and US safeguards against Chinese textile exports: What consequences for West African cotton-producing countries?", GEM Policy Brief GEMPB2007-02, March 2007.	<a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/delpeuch_cotton_WAcountriesENPB-2007-02.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/delpeuch_cotton_WAcountriesENPB-2007-02.pdf</a>	
Shepherd, Ben, Delpeuch, Claire, "Subsidies and Regulatory Reform in West African Cotton: What are the Development Stakes?", GEM Policy Brief GEMPB2007-01, March 2007.	<a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/shepherd_delpeuch_cotton_subsidies_WA_EN_PB-2007-01.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/shepherd_delpeuch_cotton_subsidies_WA_EN_PB-2007-01.pdf</a>	
Shepherd, Ben, "Estimating price elasticities of supply for cotton: a structural time-series approach", FAO Commodity and Trade Policy Research Working Paper No. 21, August 2006.	<a href="ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/009/ah470e/ah470e00.pdf">ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/009/ah470e/ah470e00.pdf</a>	The Kalman Filter is used to estimate a structural time-series model of cotton supply for 30 countries and 16 aggregated regions. Estimated short run supply elasticities with respect to the world price are presented for all 46 countries and regions. While they are broadly within the expected range in light of previous work, they indicate extensive cross-country and regional heterogeneity, as well as considerable parameter uncertainty in some cases. Finally, some proposals are made for incorporating both the core estimates and their sampling distributions into applied equilibrium models.
Miroudot, Sébastien, "Quel avenir pour l'initiative sectorielle en faveur du coton après l'échec de Cancun?", mars 2004. (Paper)	<a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/agriculture/coton_cancun.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/agriculture/coton_cancun.pdf</a>	
Shepherd, Ben, "The Impact of US Subsidies on the World Cotton Market: A Reassessment", mars 2004. (Paper).	<a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/uscottion_shepherd.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/uscottion_shepherd.pdf</a>	Following a critical review of the existing quantitative literature on cotton subsidies, a vector autoregression (VAR) is used to model the effects of US subsidies on the world cotton market from 1965 to 2001. Surprisingly, subsidies are found to have only a limited impact on prices despite their effects on production and consumption. The dynamic relationships between quantities, prices, stocks and subsidies are found to be considerably more complex than those suggested by basic theory. Finally, simulation results indicate that even large reductions in US subsidies will not necessarily lead to significant price increases in the world market.
Shepherd, Ben, "Market Power in International Commodity Processing Chains: Preliminary Results from the Coffee Market", mars 2004. (Paper)	<a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/coffee_shepherd.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/coffee_shepherd.pdf</a>	Vector autoregressions are used to model price transmission through the coffee processing chain, from producers to the world market and from the world market to consumers. A comparison is made of price dynamics against a backdrop of two very different market structures: pre-1989, producers exerted market power through export quotas and state-controlled marketing channels; post-1989, government interventions are minimal, but private actors at intermediary, processing and retailing levels have become quite concentrated. Interestingly, the analysis shows that liberalisation has not improved price transmission as significantly as expected and in some respects appears to have worsened it noticeably. One possible explanation is market power amongst private actors at intermediate levels in the processing chain.
Shepherd, Ben, "Trade and Market Power in a Liberalised Commodity Market: Preliminary Results for Coffee", Communication. European Association of Agricultural Economists, Florence, September 2004.	<a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/trade_market_power.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/trade_market_power.pdf</a>	
Shepherd, Ben, "Impact of OECD Policies on the World Cotton Market", Communication Food and Agriculture Organisation, 31 May 2004.	<a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/oecd_impact_cotton.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/oecd_impact_cotton.pdf</a>	
Miroudot, Sébastien and Shepherd, Ben, "Cotton Subsidies: What Impact do They Really Have and What is Genuinely at Stake for Africa?", Communication, GEM, 31 March 2004.	<a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Cotton_subsidies.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Cotton_subsidies.pdf</a>	
Cattaneo, Olivier, "Cotton: A Wrong Case or a Case for Equity?" Evian Group (Policy brief), 2003.	<a href="http://www.eviangroup.org/p/324.pdf">http://www.eviangroup.org/p/324.pdf</a>	
Delpeuch, Claire, Leblois, Antoine, "The Elusive Quest for Supply Response to Cash-crop Market Reforms in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Case of Cotton", Policy Research Working Paper 5861, The World Bank, Poverty Reduction and Economic Management Network, International Trade Department, October 2011.	<a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Delpeuch_Leblois_Cotton_CashCropMarketReforms102011.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Delpeuch_Leblois_Cotton_CashCropMarketReforms102011.pdf</a>	Little cross-cutting conclusions emerge from comparative studies on the impact of structural adjustment on Sub-Saharan African agricultural performance. This paper aims to illuminate this long-standing debate by adopting a novel quantitative, sectoral and long-term approach controlling for country-specific determinants. It incorporates detailed information on the pace of reforms and the nature of post-reform market structure, prereform policies and weather conditions at the cultivation zone level. The cotton sector is the focus of this paper because of its particularly interesting institutional history. The authors find that the changes in market structure brought about by reforms have had very different impacts in Francophone West and Central Africa and in the rest of Sub-Saharan Africa. In the former region, production has been higher but productivity lower, on average, in regulated markets than in monopolistic markets. Conversely, in the liberalized markets of the rest of Sub-Saharan Africa, productivity has been higher than in monopolistic markets but highly competitive markets seem to have produced less than monopolistic sectors.
Delpeuch, Claire, "African Cotton Markets at Crossroads Will the Price Spike Turn into a New Kick-Start?", Working Paper, The World Bank, October 2011.	<a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Delpeuch_2011_WPS5847.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Delpeuch_2011_WPS5847.pdf</a>	After years of diplomatic efforts and legal procedures to obtain the elimination of rich countries' cotton subsidies, policy prospects for African cotton producers remain bleak. However, the world price for cotton has doubled in a year and has hit an all-time high. This paper examines these developments and investigates their potential consequences for African smallholder farmers. It emphasizes the importance of price transmission to domestic markets; assesses the impact of the reforms undertaken in Sub-Saharan African cotton sectors on producers' supply responsiveness; and outlines what remains to be done to ensure that farmers can benefit from a favorable global environment. The paper concludes that improving the functioning of domestic markets remains the priority in the short run. The current high price season will reveal the costs and benefits of different types of sector regulation systems and the capacity of policy-makers and sector stakeholders to deliver on promises. It also offers a last-minute opportunity to rich countries to keep their word in the context of the Doha Development Round.

<p>Delpeuch, Claire, and Leblois, Antoine, "Sub-saharan african cotton policies in retrospect", GEM-CIRED Working Paper, January 2011.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Delpeuch_Leblois_African_Cotton_policies012011.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Delpeuch_Leblois_African_Cotton_policies012011.pdf</a></p>	<p>Calls for liberalizing cash crop sectors in sub-saharan Africa have been voiced for decades. Yet, the impact of reforms remains elusive in empirical studies. This paper offers new opportunities to solve this problem by creating precise and consistent market organisation indices for 25 African cotton markets from 1961 to 2008. The aggregation of scores reveals interesting trends: markets are not more competitive today than in the late 1990s, 50% of production still originates from markets with fixed prices and reforms are giving rise to a new type of regulated markets with mixed ownership both in East and West Africa.</p>
<p>Delpeuch, Claire, "A short analytical history of cotton institutions in West Africa", GEM Working Paper, November 2009.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Delpeuch_cotton-institutions_WestAfrica102009.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Delpeuch_cotton-institutions_WestAfrica102009.pdf</a></p>	
<p>Kohler, Philippe, Moore, Michael O., "Domestic welfare effects of foreign strategic trade policies", Journal of Economic Integration, 2003, Vol. 18, No. 3, pp. 573–586.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Kohler_Moore-strategic62002.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Kohler_Moore-strategic62002.pdf</a></p>	<p>Within a duopoly strategic trade policy model, we analyze the effect of foreign strategic trade policy on domestic welfare when the domestic government pursues a laissez-faire import policy. With Cournot competition and domestic production and consumption, an increase in the foreign strategic export subsidy increases domestic welfare when the domestic price exceeds the foreign firm marginal cost. With Bertrand competition, an increase in the foreign strategic export tax effect has ambiguous effects on domestic welfare and depends on the degree of product differentiation and domestic cross-price elasticity of demand between domestic and foreign goods.</p>
<p>Kohler, Philippe, Moore, Michael O., "Injury-based protection with auditing under asymmetric information", Southern Economic Journal, 2001, Vol. 68, No. 1, pp. 42–59.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Kohler_Moore-audit042000.pdf?request=get-archive&amp;issn=0038-4038&amp;volume=068">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Kohler_Moore-audit042000.pdf?request=get-archive&amp;issn=0038-4038&amp;volume=068</a></p>	<p>We analyze optimal protection when a benevolent government must maintain nonnegative domestic profits and when the domestic import-competing firm has private information about its costs. A costly audit mechanism can deter strategic manipulation of this private information. We show that a high-penalty/low-probability of investigation is optimal when the shadow price of the firm profit is low compared with the audit cost. A low-penalty/high-probability of investigation is optimal when there is a low investigation cost and a high shadow price of firm profit. In this latter case, the trade authority obtains truthful announcements by directly auditing the firm.</p>
<p>Maur, Jean-Christophe, "Antidumping in supercomputers or surpercomputing in antidumping?", septembre 1999.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/antidumping_supercomputers_maur.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/antidumping_supercomputers_maur.pdf</a></p>	<p>The U.S. antidumping case in vector supercomputers – the Cray-NEC case – resulted in the imposition of the highest antidumping duties in the entire U.S. antidumping history (454% for NEC, the main defendant). This, along with the considerable attention attracted by the dispute, would be sufficient ground for a closer examination of the case. Three additional aspects of the Cray-NEC case, however, render it particularly relevant to the economics and law of antidumping:  (1) the Cray-NEC case offers an opportunity to look at cases of dumping in the context of a product where antidumping could be a likely policy option – though such a policy is probably a second best option. There are, indeed, two situations where dumping could be considered as a serious source of concern and cause of policy intervention: predatory and strategic dumping. Predatory dumping is more likely to occur where only a few firms are involved, such as in the supercomputer industry. Strategic dumping requires static or dynamic scale economies which seem also likely in this case;  (2) the Cray-NEC case offers an opportunity to look at antidumping policy as a component of industrial policy. The supercomputer industry has so far been shaped by two other industrial policy tools: active subsidy through R&amp;D funding and massive public procurement policies. The antidumping action could have been <del>loaded as a substitute to these two instruments.</del></p>
<p>Kemper, Niels (University of Mannheim), Viet Ha, Luu (Goethe-University) Klump, Rainer (Goethe-University), "Property rights, consumption growth and consumption volatility: Evidence from a land reform in Vietnam". Policy Brief. October 12, 2012.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/agriculture/Kemper_VietHa_Klump-LandReformVietnam102012.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/agriculture/Kemper_VietHa_Klump-LandReformVietnam102012.pdf</a></p>	<p>During Vietnam's transition from a socialist to a market economy, households' property rights over agricultural land were considerably strengthened through a land certification program. This resulted in active formal credit and land markets, either of which potentially affects consumption growth and volatility. This article evaluates the program impact with respect to consumption outcomes. In particular, it identifies the channel of impact through which improved property rights affect consumption growth and volatility. We find that land certification increases consumption growth, but also consumption volatility. We show that the certification program affects consumption outcomes predominantly through the credit market channel as formal loans are used for (risky) agricultural investment rather than consumption smoothing.</p>
<p>Shepherd, Ben, and Wilson, Norbert L., "Product Standards and Developing Country Agricultural Exports: The Case of the European Union", GEM Working Paper, November 2010.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Shepherd%20Wilson%20ProductStandards4Nov10.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Shepherd%20Wilson%20ProductStandards4Nov10.pdf</a></p>	<p>This paper shows that private product standards in EU food and agriculture markets can have significant trade effects. In particular for developing countries and for goods that are perishable or only lightly processed, EU standards can often be trade-inhibiting. However, internationally harmonized EU standards—those that are equivalent to ISO norms—have much weaker trade effects, and in some cases are even trade-promoting. At a policy level, our results highlight the importance of dealing with the trade effects of private standards in major markets, not just mandatory public standards.</p>
<p>Boulangier, Pierre, "Distribution of agricultural support: Selected French evidences", GEM Working Paper, February 2010.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/agriculture/Boulangier_Distribution%20of%20Farm%20Subsidies_fev2010.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/agriculture/Boulangier_Distribution%20of%20Farm%20Subsidies_fev2010.pdf</a></p>	<p>This paper examines the French distribution of agricultural direct payments. It makes clear the institutional channels which aim at redistributing a past-price-policy support. Within the present European common framework, the Member States have the competency in partially retaining or altering the distribution of CAP payments. When setting up a post-2013 CAP, equity lingers a burning topic – with a growing number of actors from environmentalist to rural non-agricultural stakeholders. Two case studies provide some evidence on the 1992–2012 French experience: a broad picture, then a specific one. They impose on themselves three sound assumptions: (i) reforming direct payment cannot be driven by equity considerations but public policy efficiency – especially when contemplating the diversity of French agriculture; (ii) distribution of support has to be considered in line with policy objectives – but remains frequently incoherent as illustrated with support to irrigating structures and quantitative water management; (iii) the partial redistribution of support which result from the 2008 CAP health check shows that France conservatism progressively declines since a re-legitimised CAP is a way to preserve direct payments.  France develops a hybrid historical model when attempting to renew with a strong first pillar mostly with targeted subsidies. It grants to first pillar a rural development dimension and magnifies related-</p>

<p>Boulanger, Pierre, "The European Dairy Sector at a Crossroad: Production Quota and Export Refund Opting Out", GEM Working Paper, December 2009.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/agriculture/Boulanger_Dairy_Quotas_ExportRefunds_OptingOut_dec09.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/agriculture/Boulanger_Dairy_Quotas_ExportRefunds_OptingOut_dec09.pdf</a></p>	<p>The European Union (EU) reactivated export refunds for dairy products on January 2009. These world market distortive instruments had been previously eliminated from the 2007 second semester on as a result of relative high world prices. This short period went in favour of the European disposition to ban them within a global trade agreement concluding the Doha Round. In a parallel track, the EU decided to open milk quotas restricting production for a quarter century. A reorientation towards market considerations may sequentially lead to a European price drop – strengthening the export refund outflow initiative. This development is coherent with the policy targeting trend which prevails in Europe but also requests adjustments in the dairy supply chain.</p> <p>Yet dairy market evolution along with a broad-based European policy led to export refund reintroduction. The World Trade Organization is genuinely not proficient in disciplining export refunds since the EU would be able to spend annually more than 2.3 billion euros in subsidizing its dairy exports while still respecting its multilateral commitments. Between 1995 and 2008, European dairy products sold on foreign markets, mostly developing and least-developed countries, received more than 15 billion euros. Negative welfare effect on net importing countries resulting from a 2013 hypothetical ban of export refunds shall not be underestimated whereas it shall constrain either a decrease in European guaranteed</p>
<p>Costa, Catherine, Osborne, Michelle, Zhang, Xiao-guang, Boulanger, Pierre, and Jomini, Patrick, "Modelling the Effects of the EU Common Agricultural Policy", Productivity Commission Staff Working Paper, Melbourne, December 2009.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.pc.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0005/92777/european-agricultural-policy.pdf">http://www.pc.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0005/92777/european-agricultural-policy.pdf</a></p>	
<p>Boulanger, Pierre, Jomini, Patrick, "Of the benefits to the EU of removing the Common Agricultural Policy", GEM Policy Brief, November 19, 2009.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/agriculture/BoulangerJomini_removingCAP112009.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/agriculture/BoulangerJomini_removingCAP112009.pdf</a></p>	
<p>Jomini, Patrick, Boulanger, Pierre, Zhang, Xiao-guang, Costa, Catherine, and Osborne, Michelle, "The common agricultural policy and the French, EU and global economies", GEM Working Paper, October 2009.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/agriculture/Jomini_boulanger_CAPandFRenchGlobal102009.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/agriculture/Jomini_boulanger_CAPandFRenchGlobal102009.pdf</a></p>	<p>The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and EU membership have undergone big changes under the 2003 reforms. This has changed the incentives faced by farmers in the EU and around the world. This study provides estimates of the contributions of the CAP to the farm and food sectors and of some of the costs associates with reallocating resources to these sectors. The study concentrates on the effects of direct payments, border protection and export subsidies (components of Pillar I funding) in 2007.</p> <p>Despite attempts to cut the link between support and production, the CAP contributes to maintaining farm and food sectors up to 8 per cent larger in the EU than if the CAP did not exist.</p> <p>The economic efficiency costs of allocating additional resources to the farm and food sectors amount to some €38 billion, with the EU15 supporting more than €34 billion in allocative efficiency costs. Although the costs of distortions in the new member states (NMS) is smaller, they are expected to increase as direct payments are phased in. Part of the costs suffered by the EU are compensated by an improvement in its terms of trade in the order of €17 billion, at the expense of the EU's trading partners. The benefits of the CAP are allocated very unevenly across the farm and food sectors, depending on the effective rate of protection that affects each operation. In France, allocative losses are estimated to exceed €3.5 billion.</p>
<p>Messerlin, Patrick, Boulanger, Pierre, "The 2020 European Agriculture: Long term challenges, new public and private policies" GEM Policy Brief, February 2009. (version française)</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/agriculture/Messerlin_Boulanger_2020_European_Agriculture022009.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/agriculture/Messerlin_Boulanger_2020_European_Agriculture022009.pdf</a> (English) <a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/agriculture/Messerlin_boulanger_Agriculture2020FR.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/agriculture/Messerlin_boulanger_Agriculture2020FR.pdf</a> (French)</p>	
<p>Do Amaral, Luiz Fernando, "European Biofuel Policies: Supporting Whom At Which Cost?", GEM Policy Brief, Juillet 2008.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/agriculture/Amaral_EBPsupport28072008.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/agriculture/Amaral_EBPsupport28072008.pdf</a></p>	
<p>Cadot, Olivier, Suwa-Eisenmann, Akiko, Gallezot, Jacques, "EU Trade Barriers in the Agri-food Sector: When Protection Breeds Dependence", GEM Working Paper, March 2008.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/agriculture/cadot_suwa_gallezot_agri08032008.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/agriculture/cadot_suwa_gallezot_agri08032008.pdf</a></p>	<p>This paper looks for firm-level evidence that high rates of protection breed concentration of firm activities into highly protected sectors, endogenously generating vested interests in the maintenance of protection. We combine data on the EU's trade protection for food and agricultural products measured by ad-valorem equivalents (AVEs) with survey data on France's agri-food sector to show that indeed, small and mid-size firms and cooperatives in that sector are heavily concentrated in product lines protected by tariff-rate quotas (TRQs) at high rates. Those firms and cooperatives can be expected to be at the forefront of resistance to multilateral tariff cuts, in particular in the meat and dairy sectors. Overcoming their resistance would call for targeted adjustment assistance.</p>
<p>Pons, Emilie, "Rendre les agrocarburants vraiment durables", Le Monde Economie, 2 octobre 2007.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Pons_Lemonde_02102007.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Pons_Lemonde_02102007.pdf</a></p>	
<p>Nougaret, Gilles, "Legal Framework applicable to Publication of Direct Farm Subsidies in France", GEM Policy Brief, May 2007.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/agriculture/nougaret_juridique_aides_agricolesPB24052007EN.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/agriculture/nougaret_juridique_aides_agricolesPB24052007EN.pdf</a> (English) and <a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/agriculture/nougaret_juridique_aides_agricolesPB24052007FR.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/agriculture/nougaret_juridique_aides_agricolesPB24052007FR.pdf</a> (French)</p>	
<p>Jank, Marcos S., Kutas, Géraldine, Nassar André, et do Amaral, Luiz Fernando, "EU and US Policies on Biofuels: Potential Impacts on Developing Countries", German Marshall Fund of the United States, May 2007.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/research_topics/trade/ebp_pdf/GMP%20paper.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/research_topics/trade/ebp_pdf/GMP%20paper.pdf</a></p>	
<p>Kutas, Géraldine, "EU Negotiation Room in Domestic Support after the 2003 CAP Reform and Enlargement", a working paper and executive summary, GEM, June 2006.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/agriculture/kutas_domestic_support120606.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/agriculture/kutas_domestic_support120606.pdf</a></p>	
<p>Le Vernoy, Alexandre, "Water and Trade in Agriculture: Investigating Virtual Water Hypothesis in the Euro-Mediterranean Region", Policy brief. May 2006.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/levermoy_eauvirtuelle_EN310506.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/levermoy_eauvirtuelle_EN310506.pdf</a> (English) <a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/levermoy_eauvirtuelle_FR310506.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/levermoy_eauvirtuelle_FR310506.pdf</a> (French)</p>	<p>Agriculture remains central to Mediterranean economic development. It is also the main user of water as it employs 65% of all water withdrawals in the region. Virtual water is defined as the quantity of water needed to produce a good or a service. In particular, international trade in crops involves virtual transfers from one country to another of the water embedded in the production process of agricultural commodities. Trade liberalization in agriculture might lead to significant water savings whenever trade flows are set out in a way that water efficient countries are favoured.</p>
<p>Boulanger, Pierre, "Vers des instruments équilibrés régulant les marchés agricoles", an article released in REvue LAMY de la concurrence, avril-juin 2006, n°7, pp.90-95.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/agriculture/boulanger_article_LAMY_0406.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/agriculture/boulanger_article_LAMY_0406.pdf</a></p>	
<p>Boulanger Pierre, Messerlin, Patrick, "Subventions agricoles: Victoire de la transparence", communiqué du GEM, 17 mars 2006.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/PB_transparence_PR_FR170306.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/PB_transparence_PR_FR170306.pdf</a></p>	
<p>Principaux bénéficiaires des subventions directes végétales et animales (France 2004).</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/PB_top10_ONICONIOL_OFIVAL_FR">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/PB_top10_ONICONIOL_OFIVAL_FR</a></p>	
<p>Boulanger Pierre, Messerlin, Patrick, "Farm Subsidies: Transparency Victorious", GEM News Release, March 17, 2006. + tableau: Major recipients of crop and livestock direct subsidies (France 2004).</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/PB_transparence_PR_EN170306.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/PB_transparence_PR_EN170306.pdf</a> and <a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/PB_top10_ONICONIOL_OFIVAL_EN">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/PB_top10_ONICONIOL_OFIVAL_EN</a></p>	

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Boulangier, Pierre, "The Common Agricultural Policy : Moment of Truth in France ?" GEM Policy Brief, November, 2005.	<a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/PACbriefFR20051107.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/PACbriefFR20051107.pdf</a> (French) and <a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/PACbriefEN20051107.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/PACbriefEN20051107.pdf</a> (English)	
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Francois, Joe, van Meijl, H., et von Tongeren, F., "French Agriculture and Processed Food in the Doha Round", juillet 2003. (Paper).	<a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/dohafrance_francois.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/dohafrance_francois.pdf</a>	OVERVIEW: We examine agricultural liberalization in the context of the Doha Round, and its implications for the French economy. We estimate that agricultural liberalization would yield a significant boost to French national income of up to euro 18 billion annually in the long-run. It would also provide a substantial boost for the French processed foods sector. For agricultural production, the results are somewhat mixed, with positive and negative elements. While there will be erosion of quota rents in dairy and sugar, production levels themselves can be sustained in a liberal trade regime. Liberalization also yields increased production in horticulture and in intensive livestock. On an output basis, the two sectors that do take an output hit are cereals and livestock. However, Overall, the impact of agricultural liberalization under the Doha Round would be positive for France, and generally for Europe. For France, the largest set of gains from agricultural liberalization follows from the elimination of remaining domestic support.
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Pons, Emilie, "La certification durable des agrocarburants : compatibilité de la proposition européenne avec les règles de l'OMC", policy brief released in the "AGROCARBURANTS ET ENVIRONNEMENT" report from the French Ministère de l'Ecologie, de l'Energie, du Développement durable et de l'Aménagement du territoire, January 2009.	<a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Pons_certification_agrocarburants_Ministere_WTO012009.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Pons_certification_agrocarburants_Ministere_WTO012009.pdf</a>	
Shepherd, Ben, "Costs and Benefits of Protecting Geographical Indications: Some Lessons from the French Wine Sector", GEM Working Paper, May 2006.	<a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Shepherd_wine052006.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Shepherd_wine052006.pdf</a>	The current crisis in the French wine sector is partly due to the complexity and restrictiveness of the system used to protect geographical indications (GIs). On the demand side, even French consumers are confused by the three-tiered GI system with 450 appellations d'origine contrôlées (AOCs) and 140 vins de pays (VDPs); France's falling export share suggests that the rest of the world is positively baffled. Meanwhile, GI regulations restrict winemakers' ability to respond to changes in technology and consumer preferences—inciting some of them to produce VDPs on AOC-protected land, in order to have greater liberty in terms of production methods. Before extending GI protection to other sectors—or strengthening it for wines and spirits—WTO Members should undertake cost-benefit analysis on a national basis, covering both static and dynamic aspects. <i>The French wine experience has</i>
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Messerlin, Patrick A., "New challenging issues for world trade and the world economy Strategies for the EC-Turkey Custom Union", GEM Policy Brief, July 2010.	<a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Messerlin_EC_Turkey_Custom%20Union072010.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Messerlin_EC_Turkey_Custom%20Union072010.pdf</a>	
Messerlin, Patrick A., "The European Community commercial policy", GEM Working Paper, June 2010.	<a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Messerlin_EC_Commercial_policy062010.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Messerlin_EC_Commercial_policy062010.pdf</a>	
Maur, Jean-Christophe, "Exporting Europe's Trade Policy", Blackwell Synergy, World Economy, Vol 28, page 1565, November 2005.	<a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Maur_Exporting-EU-trade-policy.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Maur_Exporting-EU-trade-policy.pdf</a>	

Hoekman, Bernard, "From EURO-MED Partnership to European Neighborhood: Deeper Integration à la Carte and Economic Development", Working Paper, July 2005.	<a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Hoekman_EU_neighborhood_ECES.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Hoekman_EU_neighborhood_ECES.pdf</a>	The expansion of the European Union (EU) has prompted the development of a new approach towards deeper integration with its neighbors: the European Neighborhood Policy (ENP). Following a brief discussion of the integration strategies pursued since the mid-1990s—the Barcelona Process and the associated Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (EMP) agreements—this study describes the main elements of the ENP and discusses its potential role in enhancing implementation of the EMP. To conclude, the paper offers a summary of the key strategic options for implementing the ENP and stresses the need to integrate the ENP "menu" into partner countries' priorities and national development strategies.
Messerlin, Patrick, "Measuring the Costs of Protection in Europe", Institute for International Economics, 2001. Article released in Foreign Affairs, March/April 2002.	<a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/cost_protection_messerlin.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/cost_protection_messerlin.pdf</a>	
Messerlin, Patrick A., "Korean Hallyu in trade policy" A GEM Policy Brief, March 11, 2012. (Revised April 17, 2012).	<a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Messerlin_%20KoreanHallyu11032012.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Messerlin_%20KoreanHallyu11032012.pdf</a>	
Jouanjean, Marie-Agnès, "Standards, Reputation and Trade: Evidence from US Horticultural Import Refusals", LICOS Centre for Institutions and Economic Performance – K.U.Leuven & GEM Working Paper, January 2012.	<a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Jouanjean_quality_reputation_WP_Jan2012.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Jouanjean_quality_reputation_WP_Jan2012.pdf</a>	By disentangling productivity from quality sorting in horticultural exports, this paper investigates the impact of food safety standards and consumers' preference for quality on developing countries' capacity to export high care and differentiated agricultural products (HCAs). Using a new database on US import refusals, the empirical analysis shows that a shock to reputation has a downgrading effect, reducing the capacity to participate and benefit from trade in HCAs. The occurrence of at least one refusal in the current year reduces HS 6-digit average unit export price by over 8% and the long-run
Modwel, Suman, and Singh, Surendra, "The EU-India FTA Negotiations: Leading to an Agreement or Disagreement?", GEM Policy Brief, January 30, 2012.	<a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Modwel_Singh_EU-IndiaFTAstudy30012012.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Modwel_Singh_EU-IndiaFTAstudy30012012.pdf</a>	After a brief discussion on the uneasy relationship between regional Trade Agreements and the WTO, the implications of the "deep" integration that the EU is seeking with India are discussed, and the respective positions, interests and concerns of the partners in the long drawn out negotiations are examined. The challenges for India in plunging into such "deep" territory, unprecedented in its history of bilateral or multilateral negotiations are posed alongside the hoped for gains.
Hallaert, Jean-Jacques, "Fiscal revenue losses and trade diversion from the economic partnership agreements: Are the concerns justified?", GEM Working Paper, June 2009.	<a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Hallaert_EPA062009.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Hallaert_EPA062009.pdf</a>	In contrast to existing published literature that assumed the EPAs tariff cuts, this paper uses the tariff cuts actually agreed by some African countries to quantify fiscal revenue losses from the EPAs. It finds that the profile in the tariff cuts vary significantly across countries. Revenue losses are limited and spread over long transition periods. Using taxable imports instead of total imports (a standard method of the literature), in order to take into account tax breaks and preferences granted to other partners in regional groups, increases the estimated revenue losses but they remain limited. Trade diversion, a source of additional indirect revenue loss, could be significant.
Messerlin Patrick and Claire Delpeuch, "EPAs: A Plan 'A+'", GEM Working Paper, November 2007. French version available: "Sortir de l'imasse des APE : Pour une initiative des pays ACP à l'OMC", février 2008.	<a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/messerlin_delpeuch_EPAs26112007.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/messerlin_delpeuch_EPAs26112007.pdf</a> (English) and <a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/messerlin_delpeuch_EPAs26112007.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/messerlin_delpeuch_EPAs26112007.pdf</a> (French)	
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Delpeuch, Claire, "One minute to midnight: Is there still time to rethink EPAs?", GMF Policy Brief, October 2007.	<a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Delpeuch_REthink_EPAs102007.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Delpeuch_REthink_EPAs102007.pdf</a>	
Messerlin, Patrick, Miroudot, Sébastien, "Trade Liberalization in South East Europe: Review of Conformity of 23 FTAs with the MoU", January 2004. (Paper)	<a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/trade_liberalization_miroudot_messerlin.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/trade_liberalization_miroudot_messerlin.pdf</a>	
Maur, Jean-Christophe, "Echoing Antidumping Cases: Regulatory Competitors, Imitation and Cascading Protection", septembre 1998. (Publié sous une forme légèrement modifiée dans World Competition, vol.21, n°6, décembre 1998.)	<a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/echogem_maur.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/echogem_maur.pdf</a>	This paper analyses how an antidumping procedure in one country may lead to identical procedures targeting similar products originating from the same countries under other foreign antidumping statutes. The concept of 'echoing' protection is elaborated to describe the phenomenon of contingent protection in one country followed by similar protective behavior abroad. We find that 'echoing' antidumping is significant in Canada, Europe and the United States, three big users of antidumping law. We then provide several documented explanations for that phenomenon. Channels of transmission of echoing antidumping examined in this paper include multinational enterprises attempting to monitor the antidumping process in the countries where they are located; exports flows diverted by an antidumping proceeding becoming subject to another complaint in the market where they end up; and suits filed in imitation of successful foreign competitors.
Hoekman, Bernard, Sekkat, Khalid, "Arab Economic Integration: The missing links", World Bank, CEPR, University of Brussels, ERF and GEM Working Paper, Revised version March 2010.	<a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Hoekman_Sekkat_Arab_RI042010.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Hoekman_Sekkat_Arab_RI042010.pdf</a>	
Fink, Carsten, "Preferential Trade Agreements in Services: Friends or Foes of the Multilateral Trading System?", GEM Discussion Paper, février 2008.	<a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Fink_PTA_multilateral_trading_system_070208.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Fink_PTA_multilateral_trading_system_070208.pdf</a>	A fashionable feature of new generation preferential trade agreements (PTAs) has been the inclusion of a trade in services component. Does this trend imply a fundamental shift in the governance of world services trade towards fragmented and discriminatory trade arrangements? This paper will use the experience of PTAs negotiated so far and the literature on the political economy of regional integration to analyze the nature of preferential services liberalization and its consequences for the multilateral trading system. It will argue that these agreements
Chauffour, Jean-Pierre, et Maur, Jean-Christophe, "Beyond Market Access: The New Normal of Preferential Trade Agreements", Policy Research Working Paper, Banque Mondiale, Octobre 2010.	<a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Chauffour_Maur_market-Access102010.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Chauffour_Maur_market-Access102010.pdf</a>	unless political economy forces that both balk and hinder further. This paper takes stock of the growing success of preferential trade agreements. It revisits what are the defining characteristics of modern preferential trade agreements, which are typically pursued for a diverse array of motives. In particular, the market access justification traditionally used to analyze the desirability and impact of preferential trade agreements misses increasingly important dimensions. The "Beyond Market Access" agenda of preferential trade agreements presents a new and broad set of deep regulatory and policy issues that differs in substance from the removal of tariff and quantitative barriers to trade. Issues related to preferences and discrimination, as well as the nature and implementation of commitments acquire a different meaning in deep preferential trade agreements. This change of paradigm presents significant opportunities and challenges for reform-minded developing countries to use preferential trade agreements to their own advantage.

<p>Francois, Joe, Hoekman, Bernard, Anchin, M. "Preference Erosion and Multilateral Trade Liberalization", July 2005.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Francois_Hoekman_Manchin_trade_preferences.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Francois_Hoekman_Manchin_trade_preferences.pdf</a></p>	<p>Because of concern that OECD tariff reductions will translate into worsening export performance for the least developed countries, trade preferences have proven a stumbling block to developing country support for multilateral liberalization. We examine the actual scope for preference erosion, including an econometric assessment of the actual utilization, and also the scope for erosion estimated by modeling full elimination of OECD tariffs and hence full MFN liberalization-based preference erosion. Preferences are underutilized due to administrative burden—estimated to be at least 4 percent on average—reducing the magnitude of erosion costs significantly. For those products where preferences are used (are of value), the primary negative impact follows from erosion of EU preferences. This suggests the erosion problem is primarily a bilateral concern.</p>
<p>Hallaert, Jean-Jacques, "Proliferation of preferential trade agreements: A quantification of its impact", GEM Working Paper, February 2008.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Hallaert_preferential_agreements_quantification_impact250208.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Hallaert_preferential_agreements_quantification_impact250208.pdf</a></p>	<p>Literature has frequently evaluated the proliferation of preferential trade agreement (PTAs) by counting the number of PTAs or the share of international trade covered by these agreements. But these indicators have been recently criticized. In this paper, using a CGE model, we attempt to quantify the economic impact (measured by its welfare effect) of the proliferation of PTAs. Results show that the welfare impact of PTAs is limited and often vanishes quickly because preferences are eroded by the proliferation of PTAs. This contrasts with the gains from non-discriminatory liberalization. Therefore we argue that the proliferation of PTAs is unlikely to continue. This paper also has methodological implications for CGE modeling: ignoring the proliferation of PTAs bias significantly the results; and the bias is not only potentially large but also its direction is a priori uncertain.</p>
<p>Hoekman, Bernard, "Designing North South Trade Agreements to Promote Economic Development", June 2005.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Hoekman_North_South_PTAs.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Hoekman_North_South_PTAs.pdf</a></p>	
<p>Olarreaga, Marcelo, Ozden, Caglar, "AGOA and Apparel: Who Captures the Tariff Rent in the Presence of Preferential Market Access?", Abstract, August 2004.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Olarreaga_Ozden_AGOA.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Olarreaga_Ozden_AGOA.pdf</a></p>	<p>The United States grants preferential (tariff and quota free) market access to a list of products from eligible countries in sub-Saharan Africa through the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). We analyze the increase in prices received by apparel exporters who benefited from AGOA preferences. In the presence of competitive markets, export prices should increase as much as the tariff which was previously collected by the US government. We refer to this price increase as the "tariff preference rent" since exporters receive this income as the rent for their preferential status. The results show that exporters receive only 1/3rd of this rent and smaller exporters receive less than larger and established ones. We then provide evidence that suggests this may be due to the degree of market power enjoyed by US importers when facing African exporters.</p>
<p>Biadgleng, E. T., Maur, J.-C., "The Influence of Preferential Trade Agreements on the Implementation of Intellectual Property Rights in Developing Countries: A First Look", International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD), November 2011.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Maur_influence-of-PTAs-on-the-implementation-of-intellectual-property-rights-in-developing-countries112011.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Maur_influence-of-PTAs-on-the-implementation-of-intellectual-property-rights-in-developing-countries112011.pdf</a></p>	
<p>Lippoldt, Douglas, "Do Stronger IPRs Deliver the Goods (and Services) in Developing Countries?", International Policy Network Briefing Paper, October 2010.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Lippoldt_Stronger_IPRs12102010.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Lippoldt_Stronger_IPRs12102010.pdf</a></p>	<p>The 1990s witnessed a global wave of intellectual property rights reform. Anchored in a series of international accords, this wave resulted in the strengthening of intellectual property rights in countries around the world. Despite a continuing and emotive debate about amending or relaxing those accords, global minimum standards are taking root and some countries are even going beyond. Based on more than a decade of experience, the empirical evidence indicates that an appropriate degree of IPR protection does help to deliver access in developing countries to goods, services and FDI from abroad, as well as boosting domestic innovation. Market mechanisms are operating to deliver improved technology. But, more can be done to improve upon these results. Abuse of intellectual property continues in some areas. Opportunities are missed to promote innovation and sustainable development. This note discusses the experience in developing countries, highlighting why intellectual property matters for economic development.</p>
<p>Lippoldt, Douglas, "Institutions and intellectual property reform in developing countries", GEM Policy Brief, April 2008.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/LIPPOLDT_intellectual_property_reform042008.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/LIPPOLDT_intellectual_property_reform042008.pdf</a></p>	<p>The years since 1990 have witnessed an international wave of reform and institutional change with respect to intellectual property rights (IPRs), driven in part by international trade liberalisation and economic transition (the latter in the former socialist countries). Many developing countries undertook new intellectual property-related commitments under various international agreements administered by the World Trade Organisation and the World Intellectual Property Organisation. These commitments are reflected in changes in domestic law and practice that tend to strengthen intellectual property rights – albeit in some cases with a significant lag and variation in application. A key element in this process is the World Trade Organisation's Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), which came into effect in 1995. The TRIPS Agreement established minimum intellectual property standards and a framework to review and enforce these standards. This wave of IPR reform continues to roll out around the world, including in a number of developing countries where the initial protection of IPRs was weak at best. In some cases, their IPR standards are beginning to approach the high levels found in the advanced economies. Moreover, the strength of IPRs is correlated with the strength of certain other key institutional variables, and some developing countries appear to be taking a strategic approach to IPR reform as one part of their larger economic development.</p>
<p>Lippoldt, Douglas, "Intellectual Property Rights, Pharmaceuticals And Foreign Direct Investment", GEM Policy Bief, November 2006.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/lippoldt_IPRs_Pharma_FDI1106.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/lippoldt_IPRs_Pharma_FDI1106.pdf</a></p>	<p>In response to the challenges and opportunities of globalisation, the pharmaceutical sector has evolved to become one of the most dynamic and rapidly internationalising sectors in the world. One key dimension of globalisation for the sector has been the development of enhanced rules under the multilateral trading system, enabling pharmaceutical firms to better capitalise on their intellectual property. These rules have expanded the range of economic opportunities for firms in the sector, opening markets and providing improved protection for intellectual property. Many firms appear to have reacted positively to the changes in the economic environment by adjusting their investment strategies to take advantage of the integrating global economy. Given the critical role that technological innovation plays in the sector, and the role that intellectual property rights (IPRs) play in the ability of the pharmaceutical sector to capitalise on that innovation, it is not surprising to find a positive relationship between IPRs and foreign direct investment in the sector. The strength of IPR protection appears to be one important factor – among others – influencing pharmaceutical sector trade and investment decisions. As IPR standards in some developing countries begin to approximate those in OECD countries, one could reasonably anticipate further geographic diversification in pharmaceutical sector investment.</p>

<p>Pérard, Edouard, "Water Supply: Public or Private? An approach based on cost of funds, transaction costs, efficiency and political costs", GEM Working paper, February 2009.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Perard_WaterSupply022009.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Perard_WaterSupply022009.pdf</a></p>	<p>Most theories on private sector participation in water infrastructure are based on the sole supposed difference of efficiency between the public and the private sector. The review of 23 empirical tests and 51 case studies shows that private sector participation per se in water supply does not systematically have a significant positive effect on efficiency. Thus, the choice between public and private water delivery is probably not only a question of efficiency.</p> <p>We developed a complete theory of the choice between public and private water supply based on four components: difference of cost of funds, transaction costs of outsourcing, difference of efficiency and potential political cost of privatizing. Since determinants of the theory fluctuate over the time and depend on the local context, it explains both "privatization" and municipalization movements as well as why some local governments outsource water supply, while others opt for direct provision.</p> <p>The tests on 459 US Counties in charge of water supply in 45 States provide substantial support for the theory. Significant determinants of the choice of public versus private water delivery include the cost of funds, especially the social cost of taxes, transaction costs, the difference of efficiency and the political cost of privatizing.</p> <p>Moreover, we tested other literature's theories, which suggest employment as a motive of public provision and cost of public wages as a cause of privatization. These two arguments seem to be</p>
<p>Messerlin, Patrick, "Climate and trade policies: from mutual destruction to mutual support", World Trade Review, Cambridge Journals Online, January 2012.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Messerlin_Climate&amp;Trade012012.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Messerlin_Climate&amp;Trade012012.pdf</a></p>	<p>There is no doubt that trade and climate policies can be mutually destructive. But there are three strong reasons to suggest that they can also be mutually supportive: they have a common problem, common foes, and common friends. Mutual support would be much stronger if the world regimes for these two policies shared a few common principles. The climate community should feel at ease with the broad WTO principles of "national treatment" and "most-favoured nation", and rely on them in building its own treaty and institutions. The trade community should grasp the opportunity to benefit from the better disciplines on adjustment policies that it is hoped the climate community will design. These conclusions should put the many pending problems into a more positive perspective, and persuade negotiators to find pragmatic compromises, as was the case with the GATT. Using this perspective, the paper focuses on a few key issues, such as the definition of carbon border taxes and the reasons to ban carbon tariffs. Other cases of mutual support are examined. For instance, the climate community should not repeat the mistakes of the world trade regime in dealing with the developing and least developed countries.</p>
<p>Kleen, Peter, "Border carbon adjustments: A real threat or a storm in a teacup?", GEM Policy Brief, February 2011.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Kleen_ClimateBCA27022011.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Kleen_ClimateBCA27022011.pdf</a></p>	<p>So far, the only examples of existing nation-wide mandatory mitigation mechanisms are the emission trading schemes in the EEA countries and New Zealand. Prospects for nation-wide mitigating mechanisms in key countries like the U.S., Canada and Japan are highly uncertain. The pre-ferred way of levelling the playing field to minimize the risk of carbon leakage<sup>2</sup> in all of the countries which have opted or planned for emission trading schemes is internal cost-reducing measures. The probability that the alternative, i.e. unilateral border carbon measures (BCAs)<sup>3</sup>, will be introduced and enforced on a larger scale during the next few years is relatively low due to a host of administrative, economic, legal and political constraints and problems. If BCAs should be brought to the WTO as dispute cases, there is no reason why these could not be handled through the normal dispute settlement system. The risk that we will see an avalanche of BCA related disputes seems very small. Negotiations for new and "greener" rules in the WTO to obviate the need for litigation procedures appear both unnecessary and risky, if even possible.</p>
<p>Messerlin, Patrick A., "Climate change and trade policy: From mutual destruction to mutual support", GEM Working Paper and World Bank Working Paper Series No. 5378, April 2010.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Messerlin_ClimateTrade042010.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Messerlin_ClimateTrade042010.pdf</a></p>	<p>Contrary to what is still often believed, the climate and trade communities have a lot in common: a common problem (a global "public good") common foes (vested interests using protection for slowing down climate change policies) and common friends (firms delivering goods, services and equipments which are both cleaner and cheaper). They have thus many reasons to buttress each other. The climate community would enormously benefit from adopting the principle of "national treatment" which would legitimize and discipline the use of carbon border taxes adjustment and the principle of "most-favored nation" which would ban carbon tariffs the main effect of which would be to fuel a dual world economy of clean countries trading between themselves and dirty countries trading between themselves at a great cost for climate change. And, the trade community would enormously benefit from a climate community capable to design instruments supporting the adjustment efforts to be made by carbon-intensive firms much better than instruments such as antidumping or safeguards which have proved to be ineffective and perverse. That said, implementing these principles will be difficult. The paper focuses on two key problems. First, the way carbon border taxes are defined has a huge impact on the joint outcome from climate change, trade and development perspectives. Second, the multilateral climate change regime could easily become too complex to be manageable. Focus on carbon-intensive sectors and building</p>
<p>Hoekman, Bernard, Eschenbach, Felix, "Services Policy Reform and Economic Growth in Transition Economies, 1990-2004", April 2005. Forthcoming on "Review of World Economics", issue no. 4, 2006.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/fr_bh_services_growth.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/fr_bh_services_growth.pdf</a></p>	<p>Major changes have occurred in the structure of former centrally planned economies, including a sharp rise in the share of services in GDP, employment and international transactions. However, large differences exist across transition economies with respect to services intensity and services policy reforms. We find that reforms in policies towards financial and infrastructure services, including telecommunications, power and transport, are highly correlated with inward FDI. Controlling for regressors commonly used in the growth literature, we find that measures of services policy reform are statistically significant explanatory variables for the post-1990 economic performance of transition economies. These findings suggest services policies should be considered more generally in empirical analyses of economic growth.</p>
<p>Messerlin, Patrick, "The Directive on Services: Rent Seekers Strike Back", Intereconomics: Review of European Economic Policy, Vol. 40 No. 3 May/June 2005.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/messerlin_interecon5.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/messerlin_interecon5.pdf</a></p>	
<p>Messerlin, Patrick, "Problems of transposition and Members States "screening" process and timetable", Public hearing on the proposal for a directive on services in the internal market, European Parliament, November 2004.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Messerlin_Hearing_service_directive.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Messerlin_Hearing_service_directive.pdf</a></p>	

<p>Dihel Nora, Felix Eschenbach and Ben Shepherd : "South South Trade in Services", OECD Trade Policy Working Paper No. 39, 17 October 2006.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Dihel_Eschenbach_Shepherd_South-south-service-trade2006.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Dihel_Eschenbach_Shepherd_South-south-service-trade2006.pdf</a></p>	<p>This paper contributes to the debate on the development potential of South-South trade in services. It represents the first attempt to identify key features governing the South-South dimension of services. Services trade between developing countries is predominantly regional and may reflect an increasing tendency to incorporate disciplines to liberalise services trade in regional agreements. It is estimated that cross-border South-South exports currently represent around 10 percent of world services exports. The bulk of developing countries' exports is destined to developed countries' markets save in the case of developing Asian countries whose services export markets are predominantly within the region. The results suggest that there is further scope for increasing developing countries' services exports in general and services trade between developing countries in particular. The paper also shows that the gravity model can successfully be applied to trade in services using FDI stocks in services sectors as a proxy for trade in services through mode 3. The analysis points to the importance of policy barriers in hindering trade, and implies that countries could increase mode 3-related trade in services across all sectors by relaxing restrictions on foreign establishment. Finally, one important finding is that the impact of lifting restrictions on performance may increase more than proportionally with the scale of the liberalisation measure. <i>Our results suggest that if services sectors are closed to foreign</i></p>
<p>van der Marel, Erik (London School of Economics), Miroudot, Sébastien (OECD), "The Economics and Political Economy of Going beyond the GATS" Working Paper, August 8, 2012.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/vandermarel_miroudot_BeyondGATS08082012.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/vandermarel_miroudot_BeyondGATS08082012.pdf</a></p>	<p>This paper addresses the economic and political economy factors explaining why countries agree upon services commitments in regional trade agreements (RTAs) going beyond the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS), what we call the 'commitments gap'. Using a unique dataset comprising of detailed schedules of services commitments disaggregated by sub-sectors and covering almost all countries that are members of a services RTA, we are able to quantify the extent to which geographical, systemic as well as economic and institutional forces drive countries to commit further in RTAs than in a multilateral setting. Strong explanatory factors are asymmetries between negotiating partners and market size, together with endowments in mid-skilled labour and institutional governance. Whereas some of these forces explain why countries commit beyond GATS, others are significant determinants that lead countries to withhold commitments in their RTAs. We also find strong differences between services industries providing evidence that not all economic and political economy factors are of equal importance for all services. For instance, financial and construction services often</p>
<p>van der Marel, Erik (LSE), Dreyer, Iana (Institut Montaigne), "Beyond Dutch Disease: When Deteriorating Rule of Law affects Russian Trade in High-Tech Goods and Services with Advanced Economies", Working Paper, July 2012.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/VanderMarel_Dreyer_Beyond%20Dutch%20Disease%2013072102.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/VanderMarel_Dreyer_Beyond%20Dutch%20Disease%2013072102.pdf</a></p>	<p>How does Russia's deterioration of its rule of law in recent years affect its ability to move away from an export pattern dominated by natural resources? We ask this question using three datasets for Russia's bilateral trade relations for goods, services and investment at disaggregated level with its partner countries over the world. Our empirical analysis shows that the deterioration of the rule of law in Russia since 2004 has affected in the long run Russia's trade performance, and in particular in sophisticated manufactured goods and in services with advanced economies. It is precisely this type of trade in high-tech and high value-added ICT services Russia has a comparative advantage according to the literature and that Russia should nurture to diversify away from hydrocarbons export dependence. We also show that inward investments suffer significantly due to Russia's deteriorating rule of law. Moreover, our statistical analysis shows that Russia remains to a large extent an outlier within the multilateral trading system. It trades disproportionately more with partner countries that are or were previously not member of the WTO, many of which are in the former Soviet Union. Russia's trade is negatively affected by the accession of these countries to the WTO. Russia acceded to the WTO in July 2012 and needs now to implement its commitments to ensure its</p>
<p>Messerlin, Patrick A., van der Marel, Erik, "The Dynamics of Transatlantic Negotiations in Services", GMF Economic Policy Paper Series 2012, February 21, 2012. (Update version from a 2009 GEM working paper).</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Messerlin-VanderMarel_transatlantic-Nego-services21022012.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Messerlin-VanderMarel_transatlantic-Nego-services21022012.pdf</a></p>	
<p>Erixon, Fredrik, van der Marel, Erik, "What is driving the rise in health care expenditures? An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Cost Disease", ECIPE-GEM Working Paper, December 2011.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Erixon-vanderMarel_CostDisease122011.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Erixon-vanderMarel_CostDisease122011.pdf</a></p>	<p>The last 40 years have seen a rapid increase of government expenditures on public welfare arrangements. Increasing healthcare expenditures form a significant part of these outlays, and its share of total government expenditure has risen rapidly. This paper argues that the determinants of growth in healthcare expenditure are partly to be found in the way healthcare is organised. As economist William Baumol noted already in the 1960s, personalized services can easily fall into a stagnation trap characterized by rapidly increasing cost inflation. Healthcare today shows clear signs of being a "stagnant personal service" with poor productivity levels compared to other services such as telecommunication. As a result, healthcare inflation is far higher than the standard inflation rate, creating high real costs that push up the expenditure for healthcare. Consequently, we argue for reforms in the organisation of healthcare provisions to reduce the sector's productivity lags in European countries and to reap the benefits that emanates from integration with other markets</p>
<p>Miroudot, Sébastien, Sauvage, Jehan and Ben Shepherd, "Trade Costs and Productivity in Services Sectors", Policy Brief, July 25, 2011.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Miroudot_Sauvage_Shepherd_TradeCostsProductivity_in_Services25072011.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Miroudot_Sauvage_Shepherd_TradeCostsProductivity_in_Services25072011.pdf</a></p>	<p>This paper provides the first evidence linking lower international trade costs with higher productivity in services sectors. On average, lowering trade costs by 10% is associated with a gain in total factor productivity of around 0.5%, which is an effect of similar magnitude to that for goods sectors.</p>
<p>van der Marel, Erik, "Determinants of Comparative Advantage in Services", GEM Working Paper, 20 March 2011.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/vanderMarel_ComparativeAdvantages_in_services20032011.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/vanderMarel_ComparativeAdvantages_in_services20032011.pdf</a></p>	<p>This paper analyzes whether and to what extent determinants of comparative advantage have explanatory power for conventional services trade. It assesses the geographical, Heckscher-Ohlin and institutional determinants of services trade based on the literature for goods trade. Moreover, this paper investigates the importance of a country's governance of regulation as a source of comparative advantage in services markets. Determinants for services trade differ from goods. Services trade is more sensitive to a country's stock of high-skilled and mid-skilled labour, more receptive to the level of trust enjoyed by any importers, and more dependant on the quality of regulatory governance practiced when liberalizing services sectors. The counterfactual analyses presented in this paper show furthermore that these factors when affected by policy can bring substantial gains to countries. Specifically, countries with already good regulatory governance structures would enjoy relatively higher growth share in services trade by capitalizing on their high-skilled stock. Other countries, however, would instead benefit by improving their condition of</p>

<p>van der Marel, Erik, "Trade in Services and TFP: The Role of Regulation", GEM Working Paper, February 2011.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/vanderMarel_services_regulation23022011.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/vanderMarel_services_regulation23022011.pdf</a></p>	<p>What determines services TFP: Is it services trade or services-trade regulation? To respond to this question I use four indicators of international trade in services since 1990 to 2005 – namely FDI inward stock, services imports, domestic sales of foreign affiliates (FATS) and FDI inflows – to examine what type of services trade directly affects services TFP. Such analysis is done both for the level and growth rate of TFP in each of the 14 selected services sectors. Subsequently, we analyze what type of sector-specific regulation with respect to each of the four indicators of services trade has played an inhibiting effect on both the level and growth of services TFP. Such analysis contrasts with former studies in which mainly factor inputs and economy-wide regulatory variables are used to explain services TFP. We provide evidence that services trade has a direct effect on the level of services TFP, but this effect is inhibited as soon as the regulatory variables are included. As for services TFP growth, we find that neither trade nor entry barriers are robust determinants to explain cross-country differences over time. Instead, regulation on operational procedures affecting the variables costs structure of the firm play a much more important role in explaining TFP growth</p>
<p>Sébastien Miroudot, Jehan Sauvage and Ben Shepherd, "Lowering trade costs in services markets: The final frontier?", voxEU voxEU.org, January 17, 2011.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/oped/Miroudot_Sauvage_Shepherd_Lowering_trade_costs_in_servicesVOX17012011.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/oped/Miroudot_Sauvage_Shepherd_Lowering_trade_costs_in_servicesVOX17012011.pdf</a></p>	
<p>Engman Michael, "A tale of three markets: How government policy creates winners and losers in the Philippine health sector", GEM working Paper, October 2010.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Engman_Philippine_Nurses102010.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Engman_Philippine_Nurses102010.pdf</a></p>	<p>For more than half a century the Philippines has been a leading exporter of human capital in the healthcare sector. This paper estimates that remittances from Philippine nurses who worked abroad on a temporary basis netted the country some \$0.5-\$0.6 billion in 2008 while total remittances from all Philippine nurses working abroad—whether on a temporary or permanent basis—are likely to exceed \$1 billion. In the last decade the country's supply of nursing colleges has more than doubled and its annual output of registered nurses has increased fourteen fold. The education, licensing and international recruitment of nurses have become highly lucrative markets. These developments are due to the unintended consequences of shifts in immigration policies, particularly of the United States, as well as negligent education and healthcare policies in the Philippines. The nurses who seek work abroad face stringent re-licensing requirements and a plethora of restrictions, including quantitative limitations, on work permits in rich countries. A detailed analysis of the regulatory requirements in Saudi Arabia, the United Kingdom and the United States reveals that local nurse associations often have a strong influence and effectively can regulate the inflow</p>
<p>Shepherd, Ben, and Van Der Marel, Erik, "Trade in Services in the APEC Region: Patterns, Determinants, and Policy Implication", APEC Policy Support Unit, October 2010.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Shepherd_vanderMarel_psu_APEC%20Trade%20in%20services102010.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Shepherd_vanderMarel_psu_APEC%20Trade%20in%20services102010.pdf</a></p>	
<p>Miroudot, Sébastien, Sauvage, Jehan, and Shepherd, Ben, "Measuring the Cost of International Trade in Services", GEM Working Paper, October 2010.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Miroudot_Sauvage_Shepherd_costofservices04102010.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Miroudot_Sauvage_Shepherd_costofservices04102010.pdf</a></p>	<p>We present a new dataset of international trade costs in services sectors. Using a theory-based methodology combined with data on domestic shipments and cross-border trade, we find that trade costs in services are much higher than in goods sectors: a multiple of two to three times in many cases. Trade costs in services have remained relatively steady over the last ten years, whereas trade costs in goods have fallen overall at an impressive rate. We also present two examples of the ways in which our dataset could be used in future work. First, we examine the impact of regional trade agreements on trade costs in services. Although we find that intraloc trade costs are lower than those facing outside countries, the differential is usually quite small for services, and in some cases has even been narrowing over time. This finding accords with the observation that because service sector reform is about re-regulation, "preferential" agreements tend to involve less discrimination than in goods markets. Second, we show for the first time that services sectors with lower trade costs tend to be more productive, and experience faster productivity growth. This result is the main goal of this paper is to present old and new generations of institutional arrangements granting preferences in maritime transport. We show that most of the old framework is outdated. We show that the new framework could lead to a substantial increase in</p>
<p>Bertho, Fabien, "Preferential Agreements in Maritime Transport: The current and the outdated", GEM Working Paper, June 2010.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Bertho_maritimeTransport062010.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Bertho_maritimeTransport062010.pdf</a></p>	
<p>Geloso Grosso, Massimo, "The political economy of liberalising air transport in APEC: Regulatory aspects and negotiating options". GEM Working Paper, June 2010.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/GelosoGrosso_political_economy_airTransportLiberalisation062010.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/GelosoGrosso_political_economy_airTransportLiberalisation062010.pdf</a></p>	<p>This study examines the role of regulation and remedial policies for the successful liberalisation of the air transport sector in the Asia Pacific region, and explores negotiating options to maximise the gains from reform. Based on case study analysis, it discusses prominent competition policy and environmental issues arising in the aviation sector and examines initiatives that are being taken to address these concerns. The analysis clearly shows that the once at least partial immunity of air transport from competition law is coming to an end, and that pressure to deal with emissions of greenhouse gas (GHG) from aviation is mounting. There is also growing understanding of these issues and associated best practices are emerging, which could be drawn upon in designing domestic policies. Yet, the unilateral imposition of remedial policies may have wide-reaching consequences for aviation, and a coordinated international response is thus required. The most promising route to reform of the aviation sector appears to be the plurilateral approach. One possible avenue to gradually tackle the most challenging restrictions in particular ownership rules and cabotage is the</p>
<p>Tsai, Charles, "Regulatory reform in China's health sector", GEM Policy Brief, February 2010.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Tsai_ChinaHealthSector022010.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Tsai_ChinaHealthSector022010.pdf</a></p>	
<p>Geloso Grosso, Massimo, Shepherd, Ben, "Liberalising air cargo services in APEC", GEM Working Paper, October 2009.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/GelosoGrosso_Shepherd_Liberalising_aircargo_services_in%20APEC102009.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/GelosoGrosso_Shepherd_Liberalising_aircargo_services_in%20APEC102009.pdf</a></p>	<p>This study aims at assessing the link between a more liberal air cargo regime and increased bilateral merchandise trade in the Asia Pacific region, under the auspices of APEC. Using the gravity model and employing the Air Liberalisation Index (ALI) developed by the WTO Secretariat, this paper finds strong support for two hypotheses. First, more liberal air services policies are positively, significantly and robustly associated with higher bilateral trade in merchandise. The results also show that air transport policy matters more for some sectors than for others. A particularly strong relationship is found between bilateral liberalisation and trade in manufactured goods, time sensitive products, and parts and components. Considering the sector found to be most sensitive to the degree of aviation liberalisation, the estimates imply that a one point increase in the ALI is associated with an increase of 4% in bilateral parts and components trade, prior to taking account of general equilibrium effects. These findings have important policy implications. In particular, economies actively seeking greater integration in international production networks could greatly benefit from a more</p>

<p>Engman, Michael, "Half a century of exporting educational services: Assessing Egypt's role in educating the Arab world", GEM Working Paper, October 2009.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Engman_educational_services_Egypt102009.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Engman_educational_services_Egypt102009.pdf</a></p>	<p>Egypt's role as the leading exporter of educational services to the Arab region has been a source of national pride and great debate in the academic literature on labour migration. Previous research has been based on anecdotal evidence and fragments of data collected from Gulf governments. This paper, however, analyses the export performance of Egypt's education sector using a unique and previously unpublished database administered by the Ministry of Education in Cairo. Between 1952 and 2007, Government secondment of Egyptian school teachers covered 639,370 years of full-time teaching in the Arab world. This paper explores the attributes of the secondment programme and provides an account of how demand and supply conditions have changed over time, focusing in particular on the causes of the more recent collapse in exports. It also presents a structured inventory of regulatory restrictions and concludes that these restrictions have had limited overall impact on the decline of exports. Finally, this paper estimates that the annual flow of remittances from seconded school teachers is likely to have been around US\$ 100-200 million in the 1976-95 period.</p>
<p>Engman, Michael, "Circular labour migration and offshoring of it services: What can be done to remove unnecessary trade barriers?", GEM Working Paper, September 2009.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Engman_labour_migration_services_dia092009.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Engman_labour_migration_services_dia092009.pdf</a></p>	<p>India has since the early 1990s moved from being an inward-looking economy with import-substitution policies to become one of the world's leading IT services exporters. This paper examines the global delivery model (GDM)—based on electronic supply and circular labour migration—that India's IT services sector has developed to expertly produce and deliver IT services to international markets. It analyses U.S. and UK work permit data and shows how these countries' temporary migration schemes for highly skilled workers have been leveraged by the Indian IT services sector to build a multibillion dollar export industry. This paper develops a taxonomy for the restrictions that impede circular labour migration between India and its major trading partners—the United States and the UK—and examines their impact on trade and investment. Based on the regulatory review and interviews with senior managers in the Indian IT services sector, this paper concludes that the UK work permit system is more conducive to trade than the U.S. work permit system and that work permit processing services are more transparent, predictable and expedient in UK consulates than U.S. consulates. It concludes with suggestions how current impediments to circular labour migration can be overcome in an economically</p>
<p>Shepherd, Ben, Miroudot, Sébastien, "Leveraging Trade in Services to Consolidate Global Economic Recovery: An Agenda for the G-20", GEM Policy Brief, September 2009.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Shepherd_Miroudot_Services10Sep09.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Shepherd_Miroudot_Services10Sep09.pdf</a></p>	<p>The time is ripe for G-20 policymakers to take strong and decisive action to reduce the costs of providing services abroad, because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The costs of trading services internationally are at least twice as high as for goods, so the benefits from reform—increased production, trade, and employment at a time when they are critically needed to consolidate recovery—are potentially much larger.</li> <li>2. Trade costs facing service providers have fallen more slowly than those facing manufacturers over the 2000-2005 period, despite the spread of advanced information and communication technologies. Policy action is clearly needed to reduce trade costs more rapidly.</li> <li>3. Ambitious policy reforms, backed up by external commitments, have proven highly effective in reducing the costs of trading services internationally.</li> </ol> <p>The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) has moved forward on trade costs by adopting a result-based approach—a 5% reduction in trade costs over 5 years—that leaves member economies relatively free to choose the policies they adopt to reach their common goal. G-20 leaders should take a leaf out of APEC's book. The G-20 can demonstrate commitment to consolidating and sustaining global recovery by agreeing to reduce the costs of trading services internationally by at least 1% before end-2010. Policy reforms should be fully consistent with the WTO's non-discrimination obligations and listed publicly on the G-20's website.</p>
<p>Messerlin, Patrick A., van der Marel, Erik, "Leading with services" The dynamics of transatlantic negotiations in services", GEM policy Brief, June 2009.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Messerlin-VanderMarel_services07062009.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Messerlin-VanderMarel_services07062009.pdf</a></p>	
<p>Fink, Carsten, "Has the EU's Single Market Program led to Deeper Integration of EU Services Markets?", GEM Working Paper, July 2009.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Fink_EUservices072009.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Fink_EUservices072009.pdf</a></p>	<p>This paper empirically evaluates whether the EU's Single Market Program has led to deeper integration of EU services markets. It adopts a gravity-type estimation framework to search for an EU effect in data on balance-of-payments trade in services and foreign direct investment. In contrast to previous gravity estimations on bilateral services trade, the current study employs a theory-consistent estimation equation with time-varying country fixed effects and, in selected estimations, also pair fixed effects to account for unobserved country-specific and pair-specific determinants of trade. The results suggest that total services trade flows and FDI stocks within the EU are up to one-third higher compared to the rest of the world, although there are important variations across services sectors.</p>
<p>Jomini, Patrick, Achard, Pascal, Rupp, Judith, "The Istanbul Declaration and the Agenda for Freedom Summit – an opportunity for broad liberalisation", GEM Working paper, February 2009.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Jomini-Achard-Rupp_Istanbul05022009.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Jomini-Achard-Rupp_Istanbul05022009.pdf</a></p>	
<p>Geloso Grosso, Massimo, "Liberalising Air Passenger Services In Apec", GEM Working Paper, November 2008.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/GelosoGrosso_Air%20passenger_122008.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/GelosoGrosso_Air%20passenger_122008.pdf</a></p>	<p>This working paper aims at assessing the prospects for a more liberal air passenger transport regime in the Asia Pacific region under the auspices of APEC. The decades-old bilateral air services regime has been under pressure to reform for several years; yet notwithstanding the critical role that international air transport plays in the ongoing integration of Asia Pacific economies, the airline industry remains one of the region's most heavily regulated. A detailed analysis of bilateral air service agreements (ASAs) concluded by APEC economies reveals that, although some progress has been made, key restrictions on market access and on ownership links remain largely in place. Some more headway is being achieved in plurilateral ASAs, which have been proliferating in the APEC region. Estimates from the gravity equation employing the Air Liberalisation Index (ALI) developed by the WTO Secretariat find a positive and statistically significant relationship between relaxing bilateral air services restrictions and air passenger traffic. The estimates imply that if APEC economies eased air transport restrictions to double the ALI scores with their aviation partners, both within and outside the APEC region, traffic would increase by at least 5-7%.</p>

<p>Geloso Grosso, Massimo, "Liberalising air transport services in APEC", GEM Working Paper, April 2008.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/gelosogrosso_ATWP042008.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/gelosogrosso_ATWP042008.pdf</a></p>	<p>This draft working paper represents work in progress aimed at assessing the prospects for a more liberal air passenger transport regime in the Asia Pacific region under the auspices of APEC. The decades-old bilateral air services regime has been under pressure to reform for several years; yet notwithstanding the critical role that international air transport plays in the ongoing integration of Asia Pacific economies, the airline industry remains one of the region's most heavily regulated. A detailed analysis of bilateral air service agreements (ASAs) concluded by APEC economies reveals that, although some progress has been made, key restrictions on market access and on ownership links remain largely in place. Some more headway is being achieved in plurilateral ASAs, which have been proliferating in the APEC region. Preliminary estimates using the gravity equation find a positive and statistically significant relationship between relaxing bilateral air services restrictions and air passenger traffic. The estimated impact on traffic, albeit relatively small, is stronger than what was found in previous analysis using a similar methodology. Yet, when controlling for all country-specific factors through importer and exporter fixed effects, the relationship between regulation and traffic becomes insignificant. This may be due in part to the fact that countries tend to sign fairly similar</p>
<p>Shepherd, Ben, Nora Dihel, "Modal Estimates of Services Barriers", OECD Trade Policy Working Paper No. 51, April 2007.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Dihel_Shepherd-Modal-estimates2007.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Dihel_Shepherd-Modal-estimates2007.pdf</a></p>	<p>This paper presents improved approaches to measurement of services barriers by using alternative weighting methods and improved econometric specifications; the data include barriers affecting each mode of services supply and additional sector-specific regulatory variables. We provide an illustration of these improvements for banking, insurance, telecom (fixed and mobile), professional (engineering) and distribution services in selected countries in Africa, Asia, Central and Eastern Europe, Latin America and the Middle East. We report sector-specific restrictiveness indices at aggregate and modal levels along with aggregate and modal tax equivalents. We also provide confidence intervals for each estimated tax equivalent to take into account the limitations in the estimation techniques. Indeed these limitations lead us to argue against a strict interpretation of the empirical results and in favor of a more flexible, qualitative interpretation, combined with rank ordering of countries.</p>
<p>Eschenbach, Felix, Hoekman, Bernard, "Services Trade and Investment in Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union" in "From Disintegration to Reintegration: Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union in International Trade", The World Bank Europe and Central Asia (ECA) Department, 2006.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Hoekman_eschenbach_servicetrade_easteurope.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Hoekman_eschenbach_servicetrade_easteurope.pdf</a></p>	
<p>Wunsch-Vincent, Sacha, "L'OMC face à la délocalisation des services: prévenir le protectionnisme", La vie économique, September 2005.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/omc_delocalisation_services_wunsch.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/omc_delocalisation_services_wunsch.pdf</a></p>	
<p>Cattaneo, Olivier, Nielson, Julia, "Regulation of Services Traded Electronically", OECD, October 2002, 37p.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/cattaneo_nielson-services2002.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/cattaneo_nielson-services2002.pdf</a></p>	
<p>Cattaneo, Olivier, Nielson, Julia, "Current Regimes for Temporary Movement of Service Providers. Case study: the United States", OECD, May 2002, 24 &amp; 34p.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/cattaneo_nielson-USA-movement-service-providers2002.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/cattaneo_nielson-USA-movement-service-providers2002.pdf</a></p>	
<p>Hallaert, Jean-Jacques, "Trade and Growth", released in "A History of Empirical Literature on the Relationship Between Trade and Growth", Mondes en développement, De Boeck, Tome 34, 2006.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Hallaert_Trade_and_Growth_02112006.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Hallaert_Trade_and_Growth_02112006.pdf</a></p>	
<p>Meyer, Claude, "Inde-Japon: échanges économiques et partenariat stratégique", GEM Working Paper, février 2009.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Meyer_RelationsIndeJapon022009.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Meyer_RelationsIndeJapon022009.pdf</a></p>	
<p>Kang, Yoo-Duk, "WTO/DDA negotiation and Korea's Agricultural Policy: Case of rice" (Korean version, English version), GEM Working Paper, Draft version, November 2006. All comments and remarks welcome.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/kang_WTO_DDA_negotiation_rice_Korea241106_EN.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/kang_WTO_DDA_negotiation_rice_Korea241106_EN.pdf</a> (English) and <a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/kang_WTO_DDA_negotiation_rice_Korea241106.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/kang_WTO_DDA_negotiation_rice_Korea241106.pdf</a> (Korean)</p>	
<p>Messerlin, Patrick A., "The Much Needed EU Pivoting to East Asia", Asia-Pacific Journal of EU Studies Vol. 10 No. 2, Winter 2012.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Messerlin_EUpivoting%20to%20East%20Asia2012.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Messerlin_EUpivoting%20to%20East%20Asia2012.pdf</a></p>	<p>The EU macroeconomic and budgetary policies will be politically sustainable only if the EU increases its anemic growth by making the necessary domestic regulatory reforms. In the absence of a Doha deal, preferential trade agreements (PTAs) are the only instrument left for buttressing EU domestic reforms and boosting EU growth. But PTAs could achieve such goals only if the PTA partners of the EU are big economies, well regulated and well connected to the rest of the world. Japan and Taiwan are the only economies in the world (except the US) meeting these three conditions—hence the need for a EU resolute pivoting to East Asia based on concluding ambitious PTAs with these two economies as quickly as possible. Another consequence of the Doha failure is to induce other large economies to create "mega" PTAs—the Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP) led by the US and the China-Japan-Korea (CJK) agreement. For the EU, the only way to insure its firms against the risks of discriminations from these mega-PTAs is also to conclude a PTA with Japan (insuring against the TPP) and with Taiwan (insuring against the CJK). Finally, managing a resolute EU pivoting to East Asia raises a series of problems. Those involving a few major EU trading partners—the US, China, Korea, Brazil and India—are examined.</p>
<p>Messerlin, Patrick A., "The EU Pivoting to East Asia", GEM Policy Brief, November 2012.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Messerlin_EU-Pivot112012.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Messerlin_EU-Pivot112012.pdf</a></p>	
<p>Messerlin, Patrick A., "Le TPP et la politique européenne en Asie de l'Est (Chine exclue)", Asia Centre, Ministère des Affaires Étrangères, mai 2012.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Messerlin_TPP-EU_052012.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Messerlin_TPP-EU_052012.pdf</a></p>	
<p>Messerlin, Patrick A., "The TPP and the EU policy in East Asia (China Mainland excluded)", Asia Centre, Ministère des Affaires Étrangères, mai 2012.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Messerlin_TPP-EU_EN05212.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Messerlin_TPP-EU_EN05212.pdf</a></p>	
<p>Messerlin, Patrick A., "The EU Preferential Trade Agreements: Defining Priorities for a Debt-Ridden, Growth-Starving EU", GEM Working Paper, January 30, 2012.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Messerlin_EU-PTAs30012012.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Messerlin_EU-PTAs30012012.pdf</a> (English) and <a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/content/publications/pdf/Messerlin_EU-PTAs30012012_FR.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/content/publications/pdf/Messerlin_EU-PTAs30012012_FR.pdf</a> (French)</p>	
<p>Messerlin, Patrick and Jinghui Wang, "The EU Trade Policy Towards China", GEM Policy Brief, February 2008.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Messerlin_wang_EUchina_EN20022008.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Messerlin_wang_EUchina_EN20022008.pdf</a> (English) and <a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Messerlin_wang_EUchina_CH20022008.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Messerlin_wang_EUchina_CH20022008.pdf</a> (Chinese)</p>	

<p>Messerlin, Patrick and Jinghui Wang, "Redesigning the European Union's trade policy strategy towards China", Joint ECIPE-GEM Working Paper, April 2008.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Messerlin_wang_EUchina_long_EN20022008.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Messerlin_wang_EUchina_long_EN20022008.pdf</a></p>	<p>The European Union's recent trade policy strategy towards China, which focuses on bilateral market access and involves a strong U.S.-style confrontational stance, is ineffective and short-sighted. Today there exists no genuine dialogue between China and the EU on crucial commercial issues. This paper calls for foresightedness in the European Union's policies towards China. It reviews the EU's strategy and proposes concrete policy options that will allow it to more effectively promote its commercial interests in China, by focusing on topics that will draw support from Chinese interests and bring greater economic benefits for both parties. In trade in goods, the paper proposes a "small bargain", involving the granting of market economy status to China in antidumping, in exchange for China's improvement of its WTO tariff schedule implementation. In its "behind-the-border" rules agenda, the proposed EU-China Partnership and Cooperation Agreement could develop a truly "grand bargain" involving a strong reduction of China's highest barriers on inward FDI in services, better access by China to the EU's services markets, joint procedures to address China's Sovereign Wealth Funds' and EU's norms and standards. It would also involve an important scaling down of Europe's requests in issues such as intellectual property rights. More broadly, the EU should review its current trade policy strategy based on bilateral deals and re-focus its trade policy on the WTO. The paper finally argues that EU should</p>
<p>Durieux, Bruno, Messerlin, Patrick, Relations commerciales France/Etats-Unis: "L'Amérique telle qu'elle est", Editions d'Organisation, 2003.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/amerique.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/amerique.pdf</a></p>	
<p>Le Vernoy, Alexandre, Messerlin, Patrick, "Water and the WTO: Don't kill the messenger", GEM Policy Brief, 10 January 2011.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/LeVernoy_Messerlin_Water&amp;WTO10012011.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/LeVernoy_Messerlin_Water&amp;WTO10012011.pdf</a></p>	
<p>Stern, Robert M. "Overview: Perspectives on the WTO Doha Development Agenda Multilateral Trade Negotiations", Global Economy Journal: Vol. 5: No. 4, 2005.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.degruyter.com/view/j/gej">http://www.degruyter.com/view/j/gej</a></p>	
<p>Modwel, Suman, "The WTO and Agriculture. Why is India so Furious?", The Journal of World Investment and Trade, volume 5, number 2, April 2004. (pdf disponible sur ce site avec la permission de Werner Publishing Company, Geneva)</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/wto_india_Modwel.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/wto_india_Modwel.pdf</a></p>	
<p>Cattaneo, Olivier, "What Are the Prospects for Liberalization in Agriculture?", GEM Working paper, mai 2003.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/liberalization_agriculture_cattaneo.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/liberalization_agriculture_cattaneo.pdf</a></p>	
<p>Messerlin, Patrick, Van Der Marel, Erik, "Polly wants a Doha deal: what does the trade community think?", World Trade Review, Vol. 10, Issue 4, pp 551; October 2011.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Messerlin_vanderMarel_Polly_DohaDeal102011.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Messerlin_vanderMarel_Polly_DohaDeal102011.pdf</a></p>	
<p>van der Marel, Erik, "Polly wants a Doha Deal: What Does the Trade Community Think?", GEM Policy Brief, June 7, 2011.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/vanderMarel_Polly_Doha07062011.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/vanderMarel_Polly_Doha07062011.pdf</a></p>	
<p>Chaisse, Julien, Chakraborty, Debashis, and Kumar, Animesh, "Analyzing the Disputes on Subsidy and Countervailing Measures Implications for the Current WTO Negotiations", GEM Policy Brief, January 2011.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Chaisse_Chakraborty_kumar_Subsidy_Negotiations012011.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Chaisse_Chakraborty_kumar_Subsidy_Negotiations012011.pdf</a></p>	<p>Presently the Doha Round negotiations for ensuring disciplines in the area of subsidies and countervailing measures are going on at the multilateral level. In particular, a major focus of the current negotiation is on removal of the actionable subsidies being provided in the fishery sector. The current analysis looks into the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures and points out the areas for further reform with reference to the findings on the disputes lodged at the dispute settlement body of the WTO. In addition, the analysis attempts to identify the concern areas for the ongoing fisheries subsidies negotiation.</p>
<p>Messerlin, Patrick, "The Doha round", GEM policy brief, October 2010.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Messerlin_DohaRound102010.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Messerlin_DohaRound102010.pdf</a></p>	
<p>Finger, J. Michael, "Administered protection in the GATT/WTO system", Policy Brief, July 30, 2010.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Finger_AdmProtGATTWTO30072010.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Finger_AdmProtGATTWTO30072010.pdf</a></p>	<p>This paper examines how WTO member governments have used safeguards, antidumping, and other instruments of "administered" or "contingent" protection in the management of domestic pressures for protection. Three conclusions emerge from the examination:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These provisions have been extensively used but at the same time have remained under discipline. Application of the restrictions they allow has been minimal relative to the liberalization the GATT/WTO system has supported.</li> <li>• Reform-minded developing country governments have employed these rules skillfully to support their own liberalization programs.</li> <li>• Antidumping is perhaps the classic example of a pragmatically successful flexibility instrument with pretensions – but no more than pretensions – to a real economic rationale.</li> </ul>
<p>Messerlin, Patrick A., "The trade agenda and the WTO after the Pittsburgh G20 Summit", GEM Policy Brief, October 2009.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Messerlin_WTO_G20Pittsburgh102009.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Messerlin_WTO_G20Pittsburgh102009.pdf</a></p>	
<p>Wolfe, Robert, "Sprinting during a Marathon: Why the WTO ministerial failed in July 2008", GEM Working paper, April 2009.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Wolfe_Sprinting042009.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Wolfe_Sprinting042009.pdf</a></p>	<p>The WTO's nine day sprint in July 2008 was an attempt to break the logjam on "modalities" for agriculture and NAMA in the marathon Doha Round negotiations. All that observers can know for certain is that the parties did not agree, but understanding the failure is an essential prelude to any attempt to relaunch the Round. This paper is a counterfactual analysis of the various explanations that have been offered for the failure. I consider factors exogenous to the negotiation process, such as the macroeconomic context; and factors endogenous to the process such as the timing and level of participation in the meeting, and the nature of the issues under discussion. I conclude that sprinting during a marathon is unwise. The London G-20 Summit commitment to a balanced outcome is achievable, but assembling a package with so many issues involving 153 Members takes time and patience.</p>
<p>Wolfe, Robert, "The special safeguard fiasco in the WTO: The perils of inadequate analysis and negotiation", GEM Working paper, February 10, 2009.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Wolfe_SSMFiasco10022009.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Wolfe_SSMFiasco10022009.pdf</a></p>	<p>The July 2008 attempt by a group of ministers to agree on modalities for the WTO's Doha Round broke down in part because they could not agree on a proposed "Special Safeguard Mechanism" (SSM) for developing countries in agriculture. This paper offers a corrective to the conventional story that the breakdown was due to a simple conflict of interests over the SSM between the United States and India. The term SSM was first used in a Doha Round text in 2004, but neither the principles nor the commercial implications had ever been discussed by ministers before July 2008. The conceptual origins of the SSM go back to proposals in the late 1990s for a "Development Box", but by the time of the ministerial, negotiators had been unable to agree on the purpose of the safeguard, or how it would work, including the agricultural products it would cover, how it would be triggered, the remedies (additional tariffs) allowed, or the transparency requirements for its operation. The SSM was therefore one of the least "stabilized" parts of the text placed before ministers in July 2008. Members were far from reaching a shared understanding of the SSM, which resulted in a fiasco that might have been avoided. Ministers should not have been asked to engage in a poorly prepared discussion of a sensitive issue, because inevitably they staked out incompatible positions. Members may subsequently</p>

<p>Jomini, Patrick, Xiao-guang Zhang, Osborne, Michelle, "The Armington-Heckscher-Ohlin model - an intuitive exposition", GEM Working Paper, February 2009.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Jomini_AHOpaper05022009.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Jomini_AHOpaper05022009.pdf</a></p>	<p>Global models of world trade are often used as input into assessing the possible effects of liberalising trade. As simplifications of the economic processes – and the counterfactuals that they are designed to explain – they include many assumptions on which their results depend.</p> <p>Some of the crucial assumptions in global models of world trade include how – and which – gains from trade are captured. One of the main features of global models is the Armington assumption which differentiates products according to their geographic origin and gives rise to certain types of gains from trade. Although some trade is differentiated, trade in homogenous products exists and is responsible for other types of gains from trade.</p> <p>The purpose of this paper is to provide an intuitive explanation for a modification of the standard Armington specification of trade models, to represent gains from trade in differentiated and homogenous products.</p> <p>A toy model illustrates that in an A-H-O model:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• terms of trade effects from trade liberalisation are smaller than in a standard Armington model, and</li> <li>• an A-H-O database combined with standard GTAP code is a good approximation for full-blown A-H-O model.</li> </ul> <p>Illustrative experiments with a 25-country GTAP aggregation indicate that the A-H-O specification can quadruple the estimated</p>
<p>Achard, Pascal, Rupp, Judith and Jomini, Patrick, "The cost of water in manufacturing tariffs: A 30 products, 33 billion dollars cost story", GEM Working paper, November 17, 2008.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/achard_rupp_jomini_watercost021208.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/achard_rupp_jomini_watercost021208.pdf</a></p>	
<p>Messerlin, Patrick, "Walking a Tightrope: World Trade in Manufacturing and the Benefits of Binding", GMF-GEM Policy Brief, June 2008.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Messerlin_BindingDohaEN062008.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Messerlin_BindingDohaEN062008.pdf</a></p>	
<p>Messerlin, Patrick, "The Doha Round: Where do we stand?" GEM Working Paper, October 2007.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Messerlin_where_do_we_stand092007.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Messerlin_where_do_we_stand092007.pdf</a></p>	
<p>MacInnis, Laura, "WTO deal could touch half of world industry imports", NewsEdge, October 18, 2007.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/MacInnis_WTOdeal_18102007.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/MacInnis_WTOdeal_18102007.pdf</a></p>	
<p>Messerlin, Patrick, "The Doha Negotiations on Trade in Goods: At a Crossroads", Working Paper, March 2007, WP2007-04.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Messerlin_Doha_Negotiations_Goods_WP2007-04.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Messerlin_Doha_Negotiations_Goods_WP2007-04.pdf</a></p>	
<p>Messerlin, Patrick, "How Much Further Can the WTO Go? Developed Countries Issues", Working Paper, January 2007, WP2007-03.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Messerlin_TMPC-WTO_dvp_countries_issuesWP2007-03.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Messerlin_TMPC-WTO_dvp_countries_issuesWP2007-03.pdf</a></p>	<p>A lack of political leadership is often perceived as the main source of the repeated difficulties of the WTO. The paper argues that such a lack of leadership is a systemic problem for many years to come. The large industrial democracies have constitutional rules making particularly difficult trade liberalization in agriculture, and their governments rely on majorities which are increasingly thinner, hence less resistant to even tiny pressure groups.</p> <p>Then the paper argues that bilateral trade agreements ("bilaterals") do not offer a solution to such a lack of political leadership. Firstly, it shows that the often mentioned recent increase in bilaterals grossly overestimates the true evolution. Secondly, it stresses the fact that, so far, the push behind these bilaterals comes mostly from the small countries, not from the large ones. Lastly, it shows that the 2006 initiative of the European Commission – the first proactive move of a large country – would launch a race to bilaterals so costly that they are unlikely to be sustainable in the long run.</p> <p>Lastly, the paper argues that improving the efficiency of the WTO negotiating process can offer an appropriate solution to a lack of leadership. It highlights six sources of reform which have one common goal – shooting at shorter Rounds – and which would "flexipline" the WTO process, that is, discipline it – by focusing on the core WTO business of market access and relying on formulas for negotiating market access in goods – and make the WTO process</p>
<p>Messerlin, Patrick, "Doha darf nicht an Europa scheitern", Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, July 18, 2006.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Messerlin_doha_FAZ180706.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Messerlin_doha_FAZ180706.pdf</a></p>	
<p>Messerlin, Patrick, "Tariff rebalancing helps both Europe and Doha", The Financial Times, June 26, 2006.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/messerlin_doha_tariffFT270606.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/messerlin_doha_tariffFT270606.pdf</a></p>	
<p>Messerlin, Patrick, "L'Europe saborde-t-elle le cycle de Doha ?", Les Echos, June 26 2006.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/messerlin_doha_europe_Les_Echos2006-06-27.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/messerlin_doha_europe_Les_Echos2006-06-27.pdf</a></p>	
<p>Messerlin, Patrick, "The Doha Negotiations on Trade in Goods: A European Perspective", June 2006.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/messerlin_doha_trade_in_goods260606.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/messerlin_doha_trade_in_goods260606.pdf</a></p>	
<p>Heydon, Ken, "After the WTO Hong Kong Ministerial Meeting: What is at stake?", OECD, January 2006.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/heydon_0106_After_WTO_HongKong.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/heydon_0106_After_WTO_HongKong.pdf</a></p>	<p>The WTO Ministerial Meeting in Hong Kong in December 2005 made some progress in advancing the Doha Development Agenda. But much remains to be done, particularly in settling negotiating modalities in agriculture and NAMA and in putting some flesh onto the bones of the GATS. And where progress was made it was qualified, whether in dealing with the concerns of African cotton producers or in improving market access for the products of the least developed countries. Given the work still to do, it is not guaranteed that new deadlines will be met or that the DDA will be concluded on time. There is much at stake should the momentum of multilateral liberalisation stall; analysis at the OECD points to the risk of both major opportunities forgone and of systemic strains to the multilateral trading framework. Developing countries would be amongst the principal losers. Charting the way ahead will require that trade policy be seen in a broader domestic context which recognises that market opening works best when it is backed by sound macroeconomic policies, flexible labour markets, a culture of competition and strong institutions. Through this lens, trade reform can be promoted as a necessary tool of growth and development</p>
<p>Hoekman, Bernard, Bown, Chad P., "WTO Dispute Settlement and the Missing Developing Country Cases: Engaging the Private Sector", May 2005.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Bown_Hoekman_dsu.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Bown_Hoekman_dsu.pdf</a></p>	<p>The poorest WTO member countries almost universally fail to engage as either complainants or interested third parties in formal dispute settlement activity related to their market access interests. This paper focuses on costs of the WTO's extended litigation process as an explanation for the potential but "missing" developing country engagement. We provide a positive examination of the current system, and we catalogue and analyze a set of proposals encouraging the private sector to provide DSU-specific legal assistance to poor countries. We investigate the role of legal service centres, non-governmental organizations, development organizations, international trade litigators, economists, consumer organizations, and even law schools to provide poor countries with the missing services needed at critical stages of the WTO's extended litigation process. In the absence of systemic rules reform, the public-private partnership model imposes a substantial cooperation burden on such groups as they organize export interests, estimate the size of improved market access payoffs, prioritize across potential cases, engage domestic governments, prepare legal briefs, assist in evidentiary discovery, and pursue the public relations effort required</p>
<p>Levy, Philip I, "Do we need an undertaker for the Single Undertaking? Considering the angles of variable geometry", May 2005.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Levy_single_undertaking.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Levy_single_undertaking.pdf</a></p>	

Hoekman, Bernard, Saggi, Kamal, "International Cooperation on Domestic Policies: Lessons from the WTO Competition Policy Debate", April 2005.	<a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Hoekman_Saggi_competition_policy.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Hoekman_Saggi_competition_policy.pdf</a>	
Messierlin, Patrick, "Three variations on The Future on the WTO", Journal of International Law 8(2) p. 299-309, April 2005.	<a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/future_wto_MessierlinSutherland.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/future_wto_MessierlinSutherland.pdf</a>	
Cattaneo, Olivier, "La Conférence ministérielle de Cancun: Enjeux et perspectives pour le développement", AFD/IFRI, Paris, September 2003, 9p.	<a href="http://www.ifri.org/files/Economie/cattaneo.pdf">http://www.ifri.org/files/Economie/cattaneo.pdf</a>	
Cattaneo, Olivier, "Comprendre le cycle de négociations commerciales multilatérales de Doha: son contexte, ses enjeux, ses perspectives", CERI, Notes du CERI, n° 92, December 2002, 35p.	<a href="http://www.sciencespo.fr/ceri/sites/sciencespo.fr/ceri/files/etude92.pdf">http://www.sciencespo.fr/ceri/sites/sciencespo.fr/ceri/files/etude92.pdf</a>	This study aims to provide all the necessary keys to understanding the new round of multilateral trade negotiations set off by the World Trade Organization members in Doha on November 14, 2001. It first presents the circumstances that framed the conference, enabling a new round of talks to begin. After the failure of the Ministerial Conference in Seattle, serious doubts indeed hovered as to whether new multilateral trade talks could be launched. Nevertheless, various factors, such as improved transatlantic relations, consideration of the demands of developing countries and civil society, better Conference preparation and the events of September 11 all created a favorable context for Doha. The study then proceeds to describe the characteristics of the new negotiation round and the stakes involved. In drafting the Doha Declaration, so many last-minute diplomatic compromises were made that the document is complex to interpret, even for the negotiators themselves. How the negotiations will be organized from a practical standpoint is also unclear, and warrants clarification. This study thus summarizes the various issues slated for negotiation and what is at stake, as well as the organization and main deadlines for negotiation. Lastly, it analyzes the current state of negotiations and perspectives in view, without going into detail or predicting the future. At a time when WTO members are in the process of negotiation, any conclusion in this regard would quickly be outdated. However, this study reveals that the context that The Aid for Trade Initiative needs to be revamped. This article describes the challenges the Initiative faces and describes the pros and cons of possible reforms. The Aid for Trade Initiative succeeded in mobilizing quickly a large amount of financial resources. However, because the Doha Round talks stalled, the aid mobilized could not support the implementation of a multilateral agreement. Instead, it was spent on various projects, some of them not clearly related to trade. This affected developing countries confidence in the Initiative. To make matters worse, in the midst of a fiscal crisis that threatens development budgets, the Initiative had difficulties showing convincing results. In order to preserve resource mobilization, the WTO is expanding the scope of the Initiative to new areas only remotely related to trade and the trade and development nexus. This is unlikely to build confidence. The WTO should rather narrow the scope of the Initiative in order to make it more focused and efficient.
Hallaert, Jean-Jacques, "The future of Aid for Trade: challenges and options", World Trade Review, April 2013, pp 1 16.	<a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Hallaert_Future%20Aid%20for%20Trade_WTR_042013.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Hallaert_Future%20Aid%20for%20Trade_WTR_042013.pdf</a>	Developing countries requests for technical and financial assistance in the Doha Round negotiations prompted the WTO to collaborate with donors and development agencies. This led to the Aid for Trade Initiative. However, no attempt at increasing coherence between trade policy, aid policy, and development policy has been made. The main reason is that, while the WTO Secretariat had to collaborate with other institutions, it is not institutionally in a position to lead or influence the Initiative. His role is largely limited to calling for more financial resources but aid for trade is delivered on donor's terms in the same way than any other form of aid. The stalled Doha Round negotiations made matters worse as not only the Initiative was headless but it lost its initial core purpose of supporting the implementation of a Doha Round agreement. As a result, the Initiative as grown increasingly de-linked from the Doha Round and, short of a multilateral agreement, support to trade capacity building and trade reforms is slipping off donors' priorities list. In its current Aid for Trade Work Programme the WTO implicitly acknowledges this reality. It does not call to increase coherence in policy making or in aid delivery but merely asks donors to consider the trade.
Hallaert, Jean-Jacques, "Aid for Trade: Chronicle of a WTO Attempt at Coherence", GEM Policy Brief, October 2012, revised November 5.	<a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Hallaert_Aid%20for%20Trade%20-%20WTO%20coherence2012.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Hallaert_Aid%20for%20Trade%20-%20WTO%20coherence2012.pdf</a>	
Hallaert, Jean-Jacques, "Why boosting the availability of trade became a priority during the 2008-09 crisis", in Trade Finance under the Great Trade Collapse, pp245-255, The World Bank, 2011.	<a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Hallaert_TradeFinanceCrisis.pdf?mode=embed&amp;layout=http://skin.issuu.com/v/light/layout.xml&amp;showFlipBt">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Hallaert_TradeFinanceCrisis.pdf?mode=embed&amp;layout=http://skin.issuu.com/v/light/layout.xml&amp;showFlipBt</a>	
Hoekman, Bernard, Prowse, Susan, "Economic Policy Responses to Preference Erosion: From Trade as Aid to Aid for Trade", August 2005.	<a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Hoekman_Prowse_preference_erosion.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Hoekman_Prowse_preference_erosion.pdf</a>	Trade preferences are a central issue in ongoing efforts to negotiate further multilateral trade liberalization. "Less preferred" countries are increasingly concerned about the discrimination they confront, while "more preferred" developing countries worry that WTO-based liberalization of trade will erode the value of current preferential access regimes. This tension suggests there is a political economy case for preference-granting countries to explicitly address erosion fears. We argue that the appropriate instrument for this is development assistance. The alternative of addressing erosion concerns through the trading system will generate additional discrimination and trade distortions, rather than moving the WTO towards a more liberal, non-discriminatory regime. We argue that prospective losses generated by MFN liberalization should be quantified on a bilateral basis, using methods that estimate what the associated transfer should have been and ignoring the various factors that reduce their value in practice (such as compliance costs or the fact that part of the rents created by preference programs accrue to importers in OECD countries). Given that many poor countries have not been able to benefit much from preference programs, a case is also made that preference erosion should be considered as part of a broader response by OECD countries to calls to make the trading system more supportive of economic development. The focus should be on identifying actions and policy measures that will improve the
Hoekman, Bernard, "Making the WTO More Supportive of Development", March 2005.	<a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Hoekman_policy_space_Finance_Development.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Hoekman_policy_space_Finance_Development.pdf</a>	

<p>Hoekman, Bernard. "Operationalizing the Concept of Policy Space in the WTO: Beyond Special and Differential Treatment", October 2004.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Hoekman_operationalizing_SDT.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Hoekman_operationalizing_SDT.pdf</a></p>	<p>There are large differences between WTO members in terms of resource capacity constraints and national trade policy and investment priorities. These affect the ability and willingness to incur the costs associated with implementation of new rules, as well as the net benefits of doing so. The 'adjustment burden' of new rules mostly will fall on developing countries, as such rules will reflect the status quo in industrialized countries ('best practice'). This paper discusses options that have been proposed to address country differences and increase the "development relevance" of the WTO. These include shifting back to a club approach, more explicit special and differential treatment provisions in specific WTO agreements, and a concerted effort to establish a mechanism in the WTO where development concerns can be considered. A case is made for the latter—involving a serious effort to increase the transparency of applied policies, including assessments of their effectiveness and the magnitude of any negative spillovers imposed on other developing countries.</p>
<p>Hallaert, Jean-Jacques. "Aid for Trade is reaching its limits, so what's next?". GEM Working Paper, June 14, 2012.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Hallaert_Aid%20for%20Trade%20-%20reaching%20its%20limits%20so%20whats%20next.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Hallaert_Aid%20for%20Trade%20-%20reaching%20its%20limits%20so%20whats%20next.pdf</a></p>	<p>The Aid for Trade Initiative has reached its limits and is in a need to be revamped. This article describes the political economy that led to the launch of the Initiative and explains why it focused on the mobilization of financial resources. The mobilization of resources has been impressive but, in the midst of a fiscal crisis and against the background of growing suspicion by developing countries, the Initiative is asked to show results. This proved difficult. As a result, in order to preserve resource mobilization and preserve donors' interest, the WTO is expanding the scope of the Initiative to new areas only remotely related to the trade and growth nexus. This article argues that this is unlikely to address the main challenge that the initiative faces: building confidence. As confidence is crucial for the future of the Initiative and for the negotiation of the Doha Round agreement, the WTO should rather follow the suggestion of some donors to narrow the scope of the Initiative in order to make it more focus, monitorable and efficient.</p>
<p>Delpuech, Claire, Messerlin, Patrick. "Aid for Trade effectiveness: What do evaluations say?", Trade Negotiation Insights, Issue 7, Vol. 10, pp15-16, October 2011. (Version française).</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Delpuech_Messerlin_AidForTradeEffectivenessTNI102011.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Delpuech_Messerlin_AidForTradeEffectivenessTNI102011.pdf</a> (English) and <a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Delpuech_Messerlin_AidForTradeEffectivenessTNI102011_FR.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Delpuech_Messerlin_AidForTradeEffectivenessTNI102011_FR.pdf</a> (French)</p>	
<p>Cattaneo, Olivier, Hoekman, Bernard and Jackson, Selina, (with contributions from Liliana Foletti, Alexandre le Vernoy and Gavin Yerxa) "The role of international business in Aid for Trade: Building capacity for trade in developing countries", The World Bank, July 2011.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Cattaneo_Hoekman_AidForTrade072011.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Cattaneo_Hoekman_AidForTrade072011.pdf</a></p>	
<p>Delpuech, Claire, Jouanjean, Marie-Agnès, Le Vernoy, Alexandre, Messerlin, Patrick, Orliac, Thomas. "Aid for Trade: A Meta-evaluation", OECD working paper, September 2011. Final report.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Delpuech_Jouanjean_LeVernoy_Messerlin_Orliac_AidForTrade092011.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Delpuech_Jouanjean_LeVernoy_Messerlin_Orliac_AidForTrade092011.pdf</a></p>	
<p>Hoekman, Bernard, Özden, Çağlar. "Trade Preferences and Differential Treatment of Developing Countries", 2005.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Hoekman_Ozden_GSP_and_SDT_readings.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Hoekman_Ozden_GSP_and_SDT_readings.pdf</a></p>	
<p>Limão, Nuno, Orlarrea, Marcelo. "Trade Preferences to Small Developing Countries and the Welfare Costs of Lost Multilateral Liberalization", 2005.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Limao_Olarrea_preferences.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Limao_Olarrea_preferences.pdf</a></p>	<p>The proliferation of preferential trade liberalization over the last 20 years has raised the question of whether it slows down multilateral trade liberalization. Recent theoretical and empirical evidence indicates this is the case even for unilateral preferences that developed countries provide to small and poor countries but there is no estimate of the resulting welfare costs. To avoid this stumbling block effect we suggest replacing unilateral preferences by a fixed import subsidy. We argue that this scheme would reduce the drag of preferences on multilateral liberalization and generate a Pareto improvement. More importantly, we provide the first estimates of the welfare cost of preferential liberalization as a stumbling block to multilateral liberalization. By combining recent estimates of the stumbling block effect of preferences with data for 170 countries and over 5,000 products we calculate the welfare effects of the United States, European Union and Japan switching from unilateral preferences to Least Developed Countries to the import subsidy scheme. Even in a model with no dynamic gains to trade we find that the switch produces an annual net welfare gain for the 170 countries (\$4,354 million) and for each group: the United States, European Union and Japan (\$2,934 million), Least Developed Countries (\$520 million).</p>
<p>Messerlin, Patrick. "Need for Coherence Among the WTO's Escape Clauses", released in "China's Participation in the WTO", edited by Henry Gao and Donald Lewis, 2005.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/messerlin_wto_escape.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/messerlin_wto_escape.pdf</a></p>	
<p>Messerlin, Patrick A., Bertho, Fabien. "Convergence with the Acquis Communautaire ? The Case of Air and Maritime Transport for Egypt", GEM Working Paper, May 2010.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/BerthoMesserlin_Egypt052010.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/BerthoMesserlin_Egypt052010.pdf</a></p>	
<p>Novel Anne-Sophie et al., "Press Freedom and Poverty: An analysis of the correlations between the freedom of the press and various aspects of human security, poverty and governance", an article and a presentation (English, Français), UNESCO, Center for Peace - Sciences Po, June 2006.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/novel_pressfreedom_poverty_150606.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/novel_pressfreedom_poverty_150606.pdf</a></p>	
<p>Atkinson, Paul, 2006, "Mobilizing Retired People in Ageing Societies on a Voluntary Basis", GEM Policy Brief.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Atkinson_mobilizing_retired_people122006.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Atkinson_mobilizing_retired_people122006.pdf</a></p>	<p>The rapidly increasing population of older retired people in Europe, largely financially secure and often in good health, should be recognized as a major potential resource which can contribute to meeting the challenges ageing populations will present. While the first priority is to sustain gainful employment of older workers, at least until normal retirement ages, by ensuring that labor markets work right, voluntary contributions of time have an important role to play whose potential is often overlooked. Volunteering already augments the effective work force in Europe by around 2.5 per cent. If participation could be increased throughout the region to rates that are already typical in some countries and if its average duration could be increased by as little as half a day per week the effective work force could be increased by another 3.3 per cent by 2025. Much of what needs to be done to achieve this relates to attitudes. But policy measures can strengthen incentives to volunteer and can facilitate using volunteers. In particular, recognizing contributions of time to suitable non-profit organizations as similar to contributions of cash for tax purposes, liberalizing labor market rules as they apply to the retirement age population working at such organizations and integrating volunteer work into existing employment law frameworks.</p>

<p>Atkinson, Paul, 2006, "Taking Advantage of the Non-profit Sector's Potential: Policy Priorities", GEM.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Atkinson_Taking_advantage0906.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Atkinson_Taking_advantage0906.pdf</a></p>	<p>This brief identifies the main priorities for public policy if European societies are to take advantage of the potential for the non-profit sector to play a stronger role, especially as complements to public sector efforts in major social policy domains, as population ageing proceeds. In broad terms, these involve finding ways to mobilize private resources, both financial ones (especially gifts and donations) and time (volunteering); and ensuring good governance of organizations in the sector and effective accountability for their management of resources. Many policies designed to strengthen small and medium sized enterprises by making the business environment more attractive, facilitating cross-border activities and building capacity should also be extended to or adapted for the non-profit sector, much of which consists of small organizations.</p>
<p>Atkinson, Paul, "Emerging on the European Policy Radar: The Voluntary Sector", policy brief, April 2006.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Atkinson_Voluntary_Sector.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Atkinson_Voluntary_Sector.pdf</a></p>	<p>The voluntary sector, also known as "civil society" or the "third sector", makes an important contribution to nearly every field of social activity. It is large, of the order of 5 percent of the typical economy, and in the context of the rapid ageing that most advanced economies will experience for the foreseeable future there is considerable scope for increasing this contribution. Since the range of policy domains that impinge on it are very wide, making the most of its contribution will require an extensive and comprehensive strengthening of the policy framework which governs its activities. The objective should be to reduce barriers to the sector's expansion while ensuring its effectiveness, accountability and political legitimacy. Much of the concrete policy action needed in Europe will relate to specific aspects of particular activities, such as education, social services and arts and culture. But it will also relate to horizontal issues that cut across sectors with wide applicability, such as tax, financial reporting and specific problems that discourage mobilization of volunteers, particularly among retired people.</p>
<p>Rosa, Jean-Jacques, Pérard, Edouard, "When to privatize? When to nationalize? A competition for ownership approach", Working Paper, December 2008.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Rosa_Perard_privatization_nationalization122008.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Rosa_Perard_privatization_nationalization122008.pdf</a></p>	<p>Theories of privatization or nationalization typically compare the economic or political efficiency of private and state ownership, either in general, or for a list of specific goods and services. They aim at defining, once and for all, what an optimal allocation of ownership should be, i.e. the desirable scope of government in production. They do not explain changes in state and private ownership boundaries, nor their timing. Accordingly, they can hardly account for the two "great reversals" that shaped the past century, the post-WWII nationalizations being followed since the 1980s by a privatization wave. While the privatization movement has dramatically slowed down2 recently, even reverting again to nationalization in the wake of the current crisis3, the fluctuating allocation of property rights over firms between private investors and the state still awaits for an explanation. We model a competitive bidding for these rights in which the private investors value shareholders wealth, and the state values political survival, obtained through the transfer of the firm cash flow to various political clientele. The investors who value the firm most get the rights of control, a privatization or a nationalization, according to which type of investor has the lowest cost of funds. Recent data on 15 years of privatization in 8 countries</p>
<p>Messerlin, Patrick, "La Loi sur la modernisation de l'économie et la distribution: Faut-il tout essayer avant de faire ce qu'il faut ?" GEM Policy Brief and Working Paper, mai 2008.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Messerlin_distributionWP22052008.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Messerlin_distributionWP22052008.pdf</a> (Working Paper) and <a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Messerlin_distributionPB17052008.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Messerlin_distributionPB17052008.pdf</a> (Policy Brief)</p>	
<p>Uribe Maza, Jorge, "Les principes d'organisation des autorités de régulation indépendantes pour les télécommunications", GEM policy Brief, October 2007.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Uribe_principes_organisation_autorites_independantes200708.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Uribe_principes_organisation_autorites_independantes200708.pdf</a></p>	<p>Les autorités de régulation sectorielles, créées au cours des années quatre-vingt-dix dans la plupart des pays du monde, sont des institutions récentes et leur structure et fonctionnement doivent encore passer par une phase de mûrissement. Ce n'est qu'une fois que les principes d'indépendance, de transparence, de crédibilité, de flexibilité et de pouvoir coercitif seront affirmés que les instruments de travail de ces institutions seront en mesure de fortifier l'efficacité du marché. La clarification des objectifs et des moyens d'action des autorités, ainsi que leurs liens avec les autres sphères de l'État, apparaît donc comme une mesure essentielle.</p> <p>Le but de la présente étude est d'analyser les principes de fonctionnement que le régulateur doit suivre dans la transformation technologique et économique du marché des télécommunications. Les économies d'échelle de l'offre et de la demande, les asymétries d'information, le partage d'infrastructures coûteuses, l'incertitude sur l'évolution technologique, la coordination ou l'incompatibilité des standards techniques, les incitations à exploiter le pouvoir de marché par des ententes et les vides juridiques des autorités de régulation sont quelques uns des éléments qui sont identifiés comme causes d'une diminution du niveau concurrentiel du secteur. Sous certaines conditions, le régulateur est en mesure de créer des incitations telles que les choix des acteurs du marché peuvent se rapprocher des conditions socialement</p>
<p>Hahn, Robert W., Paul C. Tetlock, "Has Economic Analysis Improved Regulatory Decisions?", Working Paper 07-08, AEI-BROOKINGS Joint Center for Regulatory Studies, April 2007.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Hahn_regulatory_decisions_WP042007.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Hahn_regulatory_decisions_WP042007.pdf</a></p>	<p>In response to the increasing impact of regulation, several governments have introduced economic analysis as a way of trying to improve regulatory policy. This paper provides a comprehensive assessment of government-supported economic analysis of regulation. We find that there is growing interest in the use of economic tools, such as benefit-cost analysis; however, the quality of analysis in the U.S. and European Union frequently fails to meet widely accepted guidelines. Furthermore, the relationship between analysis and policy decisions is tenuous. To address this situation, we recommend pursuing an agenda that allows economics to play a more central role in regulatory decision making. In addition, we suggest that prediction markets could help improve regulatory policy and improve measurement of the impact of regulation.</p>
<p>Uribe Maza, Jorge, "Evolution technologique et enjeux de la régulation des télécommunications" GEM Working Paper, June 2007.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/uribemaza_Evolution_economique_telecom050607.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/uribemaza_Evolution_economique_telecom050607.pdf</a></p>	
<p>Gropp, Lisa, Messerlin, Patrick, "Why there are fairer ways to reform in France", Financial Times, March 30, 2007, p.12.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Messerlin_gropp_FT_reforms_in_france_30032007.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Messerlin_gropp_FT_reforms_in_france_30032007.pdf</a></p>	

<p>Wiener, Jonathan B. "Better Regulation in Europe" - Current Legal Problems - (forthcoming 2006), prepublication draft available on AEI - Brookings website. Working Paper. Duke Law School, 2006.</p>	<p><a href="http://lsr.nelco.org/duke_fs/65/">http://lsr.nelco.org/duke_fs/65/</a></p>	<p>"Better Regulation" is afoot in Europe. After several transatlantic conflicts over regulatory topics such as the precautionary principle, genetically modified foods, and climate change, Europe and America now appear to be converging on the analytic basis for regulation. In a process of hybridization, European institutions are borrowing "Better Regulation" reforms from both the US approach to regulatory review using benefit-cost analysis and from European member states' initiatives on administrative costs and simplification; in turn the European Commission is helping to spread these reforms among the member states. In many respects, the Better Regulation initiative promises salutary reforms, such as wider use of regulatory impact assessments and a reduction in unnecessary bureaucracy. In other respects, the European initiative speaks more of Procrustean deregulation than of better regulation. Meanwhile the European Commission still needs to establish the institutional infrastructure needed to succeed. This paper argues that the European program of "Better Regulation" is well-founded but could be even better if it adopted several strategies: enlarging the scope of impact assessment and benefit-cost analysis toward a broader, "warmer" and more evenhanded application of these tools, with greater attention to multiple risks; moving beyond a narrow focus on cutting administrative costs or simplification for their own sake, toward criteria that address benefits as well as costs; centralizing expert</p>
<p>Hahn Robert W., and Litan Robert E. "Counting Regulatory Benefits and Costs: Lessons for the U.S. and Europe", October 2004.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Hahn-LitanFinal.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Hahn-LitanFinal.pdf</a></p>	
<p>Hanoteau, Julien, Messerlin, Patrick, "Le deuxième naufrage du pétrolier Erika" (article paru dans Le Nouvel Economiste, n° 1156, juillet 2000).</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/erika_hanoteau_messerlin.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/erika_hanoteau_messerlin.pdf</a></p>	
<p>Maur, Jean-Christophe, "Coping with trade liberalisation adjustments", policy brief, GEM, December 2006.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/maur_adjustment041206.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/maur_adjustment041206.pdf</a></p>	<p>With the prospect of further trade liberalisation the question for developing and vulnerable countries of how best to manage the adjustment process consecutive to reform needs clearer answers. This paper discusses the process of adjustment for developing countries, highlighting three motives for policy intervention during this process: equity, efficiency and political economy. Because these motives for intervention will necessarily arise, and also because their interplay - not always negative as complementarities may arise - it is necessary to get maximum clarity about the policy objective behind any adjustment policy. It is likely that the balance of equity, efficiency and political economy motives will be different in developing countries than in more developed ones, and vary across countries, thus calling for careful consideration of the context of each reform. The simple analysis grid suggested in this paper is discussed over the specific dimension of developing countries' characteristics. Examples of what is thought as desirable and less desirable policies</p>
<p>Messerlin, Patrick, "A European Economic Agenda After the NO Votes", Wincott Lecture, October 2005.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/AWincottMesserlin.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/AWincottMesserlin.pdf</a></p>	
<p>Henderson, David, "L'accord multilatéral sur l'investissement: leçons d'un échec", mai 1999.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/investissement_echec_henderson.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/investissement_echec_henderson.pdf</a></p>	
<p>Kohler, Philippe, "Foreign direct investment in countries with weak institutions", GEM Policy Brief, March 2010.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Kohler_foreign_direct_investment032010.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Kohler_foreign_direct_investment032010.pdf</a></p>	<p>The FDI behavior of a MNE facing a weak institutional environment in the host country is analyzed. Red tape can be strategically reduced by corruption centralization through informal self enforcing implicit contracts that cannot be enforced legally. The MNE trades the improvement of the institutional environment for a reduction in competition by the government. Rent shifting is possible through an incentive compatible FDI scheme which is robust to repeated interactions in a dynamic relationship when the corruption is stable. Improvement in bureaucratic behavior can benefit the country through an increase of the consumer surplus due to a fall of the marginal cost of the MNE. Centralization of corruption appears thus as a first step in the route of economic growth of countries with weak institutions.</p>
<p>Cattaneo, Olivier, Marniesse, Sarah, "Le Cambodge, de l'ère des quotas textiles au libre échange", Agence Française de Développement, October 2004.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Cattaneo-Marniesse_Cambodge102004.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Cattaneo-Marniesse_Cambodge102004.pdf</a></p>	<p>In January 2005 new rules will be implemented, liberalising the international trade of textile. Their impact on the Cambodian manufacturing sector is studied in this document, as well as accompanying measures that could limit the costs of openness. Cambodia took advantage of the preceding system of quotas and was able to create an important textile sector, employing today more than 200 000 workers transferring part of their wages to a large number of rural households. It also represents more than 80% of exports. Nevertheless, the Cambodian industry of textile do not appear to be ready to compete with its Asian neighbours : in particular, production costs in Cambodia are too high, making its strategy of price competitiveness unsustainable. A new strategy should be elaborated of which some elements are examined by the authors : regional supplying; lowering of financial and administrative constraints on exporters, either formal (taxes) or informal (corruption); participation in multilateral trade negotiations in the framework of the Doha cycle: promotion of the implementation of core labour</p>
<p>Cattaneo, Olivier, "2005, The Big Bang for Trade in Textiles and Clothing", Evian Group Issue of the Month, October 2004.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.eviangroup.org/p/747.pdf">http://www.eviangroup.org/p/747.pdf</a></p>	
<p>Young, Soogil, "Agenda for the French G20 Summit: Global Architecture for Green Growth and Climate Change Negotiations", July 2011.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Young_AgendaFrenchG20Summit_GreenGrowth&amp;ClimateChange072011.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Young_AgendaFrenchG20Summit_GreenGrowth&amp;ClimateChange072011.pdf</a></p>	
<p>Willem te Velde, Dirk, "A different stance on trade will hit the poor hardest", EuropeanVoice.com, July 2012.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/oped/te%20Velde_A%20different%20stance%20on%20trade%20will%20hit%20the%20poor%20hardest%20-%20European%20Voice.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/oped/te%20Velde_A%20different%20stance%20on%20trade%20will%20hit%20the%20poor%20hardest%20-%20European%20Voice.pdf</a></p>	
<p>Cattaneo, Olivier, "Comment le G20 doit préparer la gouvernance mondiale du XXIe siècle", Les Echos, March 12, 2010.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/oped/Cattaneo_LesEchos12032010.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/oped/Cattaneo_LesEchos12032010.pdf</a></p>	
<p>Hoekman, Bernard, "Strengthening the Global Trade Architecture for Economic Development: An Agenda for Action", September 2005.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/GTA_policy_brief_Hoekman.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/GTA_policy_brief_Hoekman.pdf</a></p>	

<p>Bark, Taeho, and Rhee, Yeongseop, "The G20: from Seoul to Paris and beyond", GEM Policy Brief, November 2010.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Bark-Rhee_G20_20101104.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Bark-Rhee_G20_20101104.pdf</a></p>	<p>suggests key agendas to be focused on for the Seoul Summit so that the G20 Summit can genuinely become the premier forum for international economic cooperation. First, the G20 leaders must address the problem of global imbalances even though it is very sensitive and politically difficult. But naming and shaming must be avoided and more balanced and comprehensive discussions will be needed. Second, regarding financial reforms, the Seoul Summit should focus more on follow-up agendas than on new ones and announce a comprehensive action plan that includes country-specific commitments. Third, given that the IMF reform has quantitative targets and that the G20 leaders pushed forward the deadline twice for the quota reform, this agenda of the IMF reform is symbolic. Thus the G20 leaders must conclude the issues of IMF quota and governance reforms by agreeing on details. Fourth, Korea will propose the agenda of global financial safety nets as a Korean initiative at the Seoul Summit. However, discussions and suggested ideas up to now are insufficient to tackle the intrinsic problem of capital flow volatility. The G20 Summit should be committed to reducing volatile movement of international capital by introducing direct and pre-emptive measures. Fifth, at the Seoul Summit the G20 leaders need to show some progress to break the current impasse of trade negotiations so that its credibility can be greatly enhanced. Sixth, the G20 leaders must recognize that development agenda is</p>
<p>Moon, Woosik, "Whither economic integration in East Asia?", GEM Policy Brief, October 2010.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Moon_Asianeconomicintegration102010.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Moon_Asianeconomicintegration102010.pdf</a></p>	<p>Countries in East Asia need to institutionalize their deepening economic interdependence. This institutionalization is however not to make East Asia a closed and protected region but to further promote globalization. There were meaningful initiatives for establishing regional trade and financial institutions in East Asia. However, they have not yet led to the creation of East Asian Free Trade Area and Asian Monetary Fund. One important hurdle in this regard was that China, Japan and Korea could not cooperate closely enough for the common goal of economic integration in East Asia. ASEAN was the center for the movement of regional integration, although the +3 countries were politically and economically the center of Asia. Establishing a core network among these +3 countries, separately from the ASEAN, is a precondition for the successful launch of Asia-wide regional trade and financial arrangements. In this process, Korea can play a key role as a gateway to the global market for East Asian countries as well as a gateway to Asian markets for outside countries such as the US and EU, taking maximum advantage of the two recently agreed FTAs with the US and the EU</p>
<p>Messerlin, Patrick, "How the rich OECD nations should handle the emerging giants", Europe's world, Spring 2010. (Article selected by Project Syndicate).</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Messerlin-EuropesWorld032010.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Messerlin-EuropesWorld032010.pdf</a></p>	
<p>Welfens, Paul J.J., "Intégration Européenne et Mondialisation: Défis, Débats, Options", European Institute for International Economic Relations (EIIW) at the University of Wuppertal, March 2008.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/welfens_integrat%20europ%20et%20mondialisation032008.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/welfens_integrat%20europ%20et%20mondialisation032008.pdf</a></p>	
<p>Allegrini, Mark, Guinan, Joe, "Hungry for Democracy, and Just Plain Hungry", a GMF article, 28 February 2011.</p>	<p><a href="http://blog.gmfus.org/2011/02/28/hungry-for-democracy-and-just-plain-hungry/">http://blog.gmfus.org/2011/02/28/hungry-for-democracy-and-just-plain-hungry/</a></p>	
<p>Messerlin, Patrick A. "A "significant slippage" in protectionism? Not yet", GEM policy brief, 12 May 2009.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Messerlin_Slippage_in_protectionism12052009.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Messerlin_Slippage_in_protectionism12052009.pdf</a></p>	
<p>Helble, Matthias, Ben Shepherd, and John S. Wilson, "Transparency and Trade Facilitation in the Asia-Pacific: Estimating the Gains from Reform", Washington, D.C.: The World Bank &amp; DFAT, 2007.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Helble_Shepherd_wilson_Transparency-APEC-Study-Fin.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Helble_Shepherd_wilson_Transparency-APEC-Study-Fin.pdf</a></p>	
<p>Shepherd, Ben, and John S. Wilson, 2006, "Road Infrastructure in Europe and Central Asia: Does Network Quality Affect Trade?", Policy Research Working Paper No. 4104, The World Bank.</p>	<p><a href="http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/IW3P/IB/2006/12/22/000016406_20061222115245/Rendered/PDF/wps4104.pdf">http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/IW3P/IB/2006/12/22/000016406_20061222115245/Rendered/PDF/wps4104.pdf</a></p>	
<p>Maur, Jean-Christophe, "Regionalism and Trade Facilitation: A Primer", March 23, 2007. Available at SSRN.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Maur_trade-facilitation-wps4464.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Maur_trade-facilitation-wps4464.pdf</a></p>	<p>This paper investigates when trade facilitation reform should be undertaken at the regional level. First, looking at both efficiency and implementation considerations, it confirms the perception that the regional dimension matters. Investigating where efficiency gains can be made, this research explains why national markets alone fail to produce the full scale economies and positive externalities of trade facilitation reform. Second, because trade facilitation policies need to address coordination and capacity failures, and because of the operational complexity challenge, the choice of the adequate platform for delivering reform is crucial. The lessons are that regional trade agreements offer good prospects of comprehensive and effective reform and can effectively complement multilateral and national initiatives. However, examples of implementation of trade facilitation reform in regional agreements do not seem to indicate that regional integration approaches have been more successful than trade facilitation through specific cooperation agreements or other efforts, multilateral or unilateral. Customs unions may be an exception here, and the author suggests reasons why this could be the case</p>
<p>Cocq, Emmanuel, "Les coûts de production des oeuvres audiovisuelles dans les pays en développement", UNESCO, March 2007. Français, English.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/audiovisual/cocq_production-cost-manual_032007en.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/audiovisual/cocq_production-cost-manual_032007en.pdf</a> (English) and <a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/audiovisual/cocq_production-cost-manual_032007fr.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/audiovisual/cocq_production-cost-manual_032007fr.pdf</a> (French)</p>	
<p>Lalévée, Fabrice, Lévy-Hartmann, Florence, "Réformer le compte de soutien à l'industrie cinématographique", Le Monde, May 22nd, 2007.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/audiovisual/levyhartmann_lalevee_reform%20le%20compte%20de%20soutien_le%20monde210507.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/audiovisual/levyhartmann_lalevee_reform%20le%20compte%20de%20soutien_le%20monde210507.pdf</a></p>	
<p>Lévy-Hartmann, Florence, Lalévée, Fabrice, "Le soutien à la production cinématographique française : à qui profite l'exception culturelle ?", Working paper WP2007-01, Revised version March 2007. English, Français.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/audiovisual/levy_exception_culturelleENWP2007-01.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/audiovisual/levy_exception_culturelleENWP2007-01.pdf</a> (English) and <a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/audiovisual/levy_exception_culturelleFRWP2007-01.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/audiovisual/levy_exception_culturelleFRWP2007-01.pdf</a> (French)</p>	<p>French cinema benefits from a massive public support: the aids verge on 38% of the unassisted value of the cinematographic production, and the effective rate of assistance approaches 101% of the value added. The assistance certainly brings about an abundant production (240 films were accredited in 2005 by the National Centre for Cinematography) but it does not seek to sustain the quality and the creativity of French cinema. The concentration and the constancy of the public manna on few integrated and powerful firms reveal how incoherent, regarding its cultural ambitions, the French policy is. The detailed calculations of the effective rate of assistance of Gaumont and EuropaCorp, confirm the capture of the cinematographic policy by a few firms that are completely embedded in international competition and markets. In 2002, the direct and indirect aids represent 95% of the value added produced by EuropaCorp, and 90% of the one produced by Gaumont. The point is not to criticise the existence of a market-oriented French cinema: it obeys a legitimate and crucial logic. However, those films and those firms could now subsist on their own on the market. In its current shape, the French cinematographic policy does not improve cultural diversity but on the contrary amplifies the market failures (improper concentration, standardisation of one part of the production, imitation of Hollywood Blockbusters). Moreover, the support system has progressively become illegible. New aids have recurrently been created: they are</p>

Lévy-Hartmann, Florence, Cocq, Emmanuel, "les marchés audiovisuels dans les PED. Bilan statistique de 11 pays" / "audiovisual markets in the developing world. Statistical Assessment of 11 countries", Trends in audiovisual markets: regional perspectives from the South / Tendances des marchés audiovisuels: perspectives régionales vues du Sud, 364 p.; CI/COM/2006/PUB/10, 2006.	<a href="http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0014/001461/146192e.pdf">http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0014/001461/146192e.pdf</a> (English) <a href="http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0014/001461/146192f.pdf">http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0014/001461/146192f.pdf</a> (French)	
Lévy-Hartmann, Florence, Lalevée, Fabrice, "L'aide au cinéma en France : « La vérité si je mens », policy brief, paru dans "Le Monde", May 2006. Français, English.	<a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/audiovisual/levy_aide_cinema_briefFR290506.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/audiovisual/levy_aide_cinema_briefFR290506.pdf</a> (French) <a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/levy_aide_cinema_briefEN290506.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/levy_aide_cinema_briefEN290506.pdf</a> (English)	
Lévy-Hartmann, Florence, Dantec, Alexis, "La distribution des films dans les salles : 2 fast 2 furious ?" OFCE, GEM, avril 2006.	<a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/audiovisual/levy_dantec_2fast2furious_FR0406.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/audiovisual/levy_dantec_2fast2furious_FR0406.pdf</a>	
Cocq, Emmanuel, Dantec Alexis, et Lévy-Hartmann Florence, "Combien tu m'aimes ?", Pour une analyse économique de la politique cinématographique française, an executive summary and working paper.	<a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/audiovisual/Cocq_Combien_tu_maimes_2006.pdf?ID_REVUE=REOF&amp;ID_NUMPUBLIE=REOF_097&amp;ID_ARTICLE=REQF_097_0273">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/audiovisual/Cocq_Combien_tu_maimes_2006.pdf?ID_REVUE=REOF&amp;ID_NUMPUBLIE=REOF_097&amp;ID_ARTICLE=REQF_097_0273</a>	
Lévy, Florence, Tornile, Roger, "« Le boulanger, le voleur, l'artiste et son amant » Les véritables enjeux de la licence globale", March 2006.	<a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/levy_tornile_0306_enjeux_licence.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/levy_tornile_0306_enjeux_licence.pdf</a>	
Lévy, Florence, Dantec, Alexis, "Stars et box office : un état des approches théoriques et empiriques/Stars and box office : a theoretical and empirical survey", July 2005	<a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/WP_stars.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/WP_stars.pdf</a>	Two biases define the star-system: firstly in the revenue sharing, secondly in the demand distribution. Consequently, a few people capture a huge proportion of profits and of market shares. Theory aims at explaining this double bias and provides different characterisation of the markets on which star-system appears. Empirical analysis of the movie market confirms the stars' ability to catch the audience. However, despite their box-office appeal, stars threaten the profitability of movies in which they play. Through their huge earnings, they capture the rent they generate, and sink the producers' final profit. Therefore, why does the starsystem keep going? Recruiting a star could be, in the producers' minds, a way of
Lévy, Florence, Dantec, Alexis, "Le marché cinématographique français en 2004: Parts de marché vs diversité", March 2005.	<a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/audiovisual/Bilan_cinema_2004.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/audiovisual/Bilan_cinema_2004.pdf</a>	
Cocq, Emmanuel, "Trade in audiovisual programs between Brazil and Europe", Working paper, The World Bank, January 2002.	<a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/cocq_trade_brazil_europe_EN0102.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/cocq_trade_brazil_europe_EN0102.pdf</a>	
Messerlin, Patrick, Cocq, Emmanuel, "Preparing Negotiations in Services: EC Audiovisuals in the Millenium Round", September 1999.	<a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/audiovisual/EC_audiovisuals_millenum_cocq_messerlin.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/audiovisual/EC_audiovisuals_millenum_cocq_messerlin.pdf</a>	
Blundell-Wignall, Adrian, Atkinson, Paul, "Global SIFIs, Derivatives and Financial Stability", OECD Journal Financial Market Trends, Volume 2011, Issue 1, June 2011.	<a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Blundell-Atkinson-GlobalSIFIs_062011.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Blundell-Atkinson-GlobalSIFIs_062011.pdf</a>	
Graber, Dominique, "SIFI being considered, is this regulatory overreach that will undermine recovery?", German Marshall Fund Policy Brief, June 2011.	<a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Graber-SIFIs062011.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Graber-SIFIs062011.pdf</a>	
Ridpath, Barbara, "G20 Financial Regulatory Reforms: Navigating the Clash of National Interests", in G20 in the global economy, German Marshall Fund Policy Brief, November 2010. Access through GMF website here.	<a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Ridpath-G20-Financial%20Regulatory%20Reforms112010.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Ridpath-G20-Financial%20Regulatory%20Reforms112010.pdf</a>	
Blundell-Wignall, Adrian, and Atkinson, Paul E., "Deleveraging, Traditional versus Capital Markets Banking and the Urgent Need to Separate and Recapitalize G-SIFI Banks", OECD Journal: Financial Market Trends Volume 2012 Issue 1, July 2012.	<a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Blundell-Wignall_Atkinson_Deleveraging072012.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Blundell-Wignall_Atkinson_Deleveraging072012.pdf</a>	Since the crisis, even with massive support from governments and central banks, widespread regulatory changes and promises from bank executives to improve the governance of risk, the world continues to see failures of Globally Systemically Important Financial Institutions (G-SIFIs, like Dexia), and huge losses (most recently from JP Morgan). Banks refuse to lend to each other, the central banks have become the interbank market and „bad deleveraging“ bears down on the economy forcing job losses in small- and medium-sized companies. „Good deleveraging“ occurs via building capital, and in this respect the US approach to dealing with the crisis provides something of a lesson that policy makers in Europe should take note of. With respect to regulations, the paper shows that capital and liquidity rules create a bias against lending to the enterprise sector (that drives jobs and economic growth). With respect to G-SIFIs, the paper shows how movements in their balance sheets are dominated by derivatives, the exposure to which varies with the cycle in risk. Netting of derivatives provides no protection against market risk, and the collateral and margin calls associated with these swings is both pro-cyclical and dangerous. The paper argues the OECD case that the best way to deal with all of these issues – both materially reducing the risk that arises from too-big-to fail while encouraging well-capitalised retail banks get on with the job of lending to create jobs – is to separate retail banking from
Hergueux, Jérôme, "How does religion bias the allocation of Foreign Direct Investment? The role of institutions", International Economics 128 (2011), p. 53-76.	<a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/hergueux_Religion&amp;ForeignDirectInvestments102011.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/hergueux_Religion&amp;ForeignDirectInvestments102011.pdf</a>	We construct a gravity model of worldwide foreign direct investment stock (FDI) in order to study the effect of religion on FDI allocation. We establish empirically that both bilateral religious similarity and bilateral religious diversity foster FDI at the country pair level. These apparently contradicting results confirm an empirical puzzle that has already emerged in the literature, particularly in the case of trade in goods. We investigate whether the answer to this puzzle could lie on the fact that the effect of these two variables play for different types of countries, depending on the level of efficiency of their institutions.

<p>Shigehara, K. and P. Atkinson (2011), "Surveillance by International Institutions: Lessons from the Global Financial and Economic Crisis", OECD Economics Department Working Papers, No. 860, OECD Publishing.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/economics/surveillance-by-international-institutions_5kgzhzchkvd2-en">http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/economics/surveillance-by-international-institutions_5kgzhzchkvd2-en</a></p>	<p>This paper reviews key policy messages and warnings about developments in the run-up to the global financial and economic crisis that began in mid-2007 which are contained in the main publications of the IMF, the OECD and the BIS and discuss issues relevant to strengthening their surveillance activities for making appropriate policy recommendations and issuing warnings in order to prevent such crisis in the future. The review finds that the institutions did not recognize the need for monetary tightening in a timely way for either the US or the UK, two epicentres of the global crisis. While some concerns were expressed at earlier stages regarding financial market policies and developments, generally when risks seemed abstract or remote, warnings were too few, received too little emphasis in key editorial sections likely to attract attention and were rarely followed up. Important issues, notably the weak capital base and lack of resilience of the banking systems in the two countries, were missed almost entirely. In the light of this review, suggestions for improving surveillance are offered, relating to (1) strengthening analytical frameworks; (2) improving the current institutional context in which surveillance takes place; (3) staff and management issues; and (4) dissemination and communication. In addition, the need to re-design international frameworks for surveillance to integrate more fully new "major players" in the global economy and financial</p>
<p>Jomini, Patrick, "Effects of inappropriate financial regulation", GEM Policy Brief, March 2011.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Jomini_FinancialRegulation032011.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Jomini_FinancialRegulation032011.pdf</a></p>	<p>With the recent financial crisis and discussions over the Basel III framework, regulation of banking systems is likely to be modified, if only to address on-going changes in banking technology. In the aftermath of the crisis, there is a risk of "regulatory overshoot", that is, the risk that heavy regulation might result in unnecessary costs in the form of additional administrative costs, excessive barriers to economies of scale, scope or innovation, or the creation of rents. An additional risk is posed by the apparent increase in concentration in banking sectors in many economies since the financial crisis. All this could increase the cost of capital to the rest of the economy and impede economic growth. The objectives of this paper are twofold:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To assess the possible effects of inadequate regulation on financial sectors</li> <li>• To estimate the possible effects of these regulations on the rest of the economy</li> </ul>
<p>Yoshino, Naoyuki and Hirano, Tomohiro, "Fiscal Stability, the Infrastructure Revenue Bonds and Bank Based Infrastructure Funds for Asia", GEM Working Paper, November 2010.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Yoshino-Hirano_fiscal_stability102010.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Yoshino-Hirano_fiscal_stability102010.pdf</a></p>	
<p>Kaji, Sahoko, "Governance after the Great Crisis: Japan's Experience and the EU", GEM policy Brief, November 2010.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Kaji_CrisisJapan-EU12010.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Kaji_CrisisJapan-EU12010.pdf</a></p>	
<p>Kimura, Fukunari, "FTA Networking in East Asia and Asia-Pacific: Where Are We Going?", GEM policy Brief, November 2010.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Kimura_FTA_Networking_in_Asia12010.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Kimura_FTA_Networking_in_Asia12010.pdf</a></p>	<p>This paper provides an overview on the recent development of FTA networking in extended East Asia and assesses the quality of FTAs with novel information on the utilization of FTAs, rules of origin, WTO plus elements, and others. It finds that East Asian FTA networking has been an effective driving force of promoting freer trade and investment, particularly through further activating international production networks. The paper also provides an overview of recent explosive increases in intra-regional and inter-regional exports by East Asia, which suggests the possibility of evaluation of FTA networking in a wider scope. The paper concludes that East Asia and Asia-Pacific may become a focal point of the</p>
<p>Blundell-Wignall, Adrian and Atkinson, Paul, "What Will Basel III Achieve?", GEM and GMF Working Paper, November 2010.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Blundell_Atkinson_Basel_III_achievements112010.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Blundell_Atkinson_Basel_III_achievements112010.pdf</a></p>	<p>The overhaul of regulation of financial services now under way, as it affects the capital adequacy framework for banks operating internationally, seems unlikely to do more than refine what currently exists. More fundamental reconsideration is needed as it relates to reducing supervisory micro-management based on politically determined formulae in favor of simple, common sense, prudential</p>
<p>Blundell-Wignall, Adrian and Atkinson, Paul, "Thinking beyond Basel III: Necessary solutions for capital and liquidity", OECD Journal: Financial Market Trends, Volume 2010 – Issue 1, June 2010.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Blundell_Atkinson_Thinking_Beyond_Basel_III062010.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Blundell_Atkinson_Thinking_Beyond_Basel_III062010.pdf</a></p>	<p>In previous studies, the OECD has identified the main hallmarks of the crisis as too-big-to-fail institutions that took on too much risk, insolvency resulting from contagion and counterparty risk, the lack of regulatory and supervisory integration, and the lack of efficient resolution regimes. This article looks at how the Basel III proposals address these issues, helping to reduce the chance of another crisis like the current one. The Basel III capital proposals have some very useful elements, notably a leverage ratio, a capital buffer and the proposal to deal with pro-cyclicality through dynamic provisioning based on expected losses. However, this report also identifies some major concerns. For example, Basel III does not properly address the most fundamental regulatory problem that the "promises" that make up any financial system are not treated equally. This issue has many implications for the reform process, including reform of the structure of the supervision and regulation process and whether the shadow banking system should be incorporated into the regulatory framework and, if so, how. Finally, modifications in the overall risk-weighted asset framework are suggested that would deal with concentration</p>
<p>Blundell-Wignall, Adrian, Atkinson, Paul, "The Sub-prime Crisis: Causal Distortions and Regulatory Reform", OECD-GEM policy Brief, March 2010.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Atkinson-Blundell_SubprimeCrisis032010.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Atkinson-Blundell_SubprimeCrisis032010.pdf</a></p>	
<p>Yoshino, Naoyuki, Hirano, Tomohiro, Miura, Kakeru, "The Optimal Basel Capital Requirement to Cope with Pro-cyclicality: A Theoretical Approach", Financial Research and Training Center, Discussion Paper Series, November 2009.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Yoshino_OptimalBasel112009.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Yoshino_OptimalBasel112009.pdf</a></p>	<p>This paper focuses on the role of the Basel capital requirement and proposes a new counter cyclical measure by use of a simple general equilibrium model.</p> <p>This paper will address the following issues.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Basel capital requirement ratio should depend on various economic factors such as GDP, stock prices, interest rates and land prices, based on a simple general equilibrium model in order to cope with pro-cyclicality. Otherwise expansion of bank loans will be enhanced during boom period and they will face with credit crunch in sluggish period. Previous papers do not show any specific model and conclude that the capital requirement ratio would be better if adjusted based on stock price or economic growth, etc..</li> <li>The Basel minimum capital requirement rule should be different from country to country, since the economic structures and bank behaviors are different from each other.</li> <li>The Basel capital requirement ratio should vary during the period of economic boom and during the period of economic downturn since the coefficient obtained from the theoretical model varies.</li> <li>Cross-border bank operation should follow the minimum capital requirement ratio where bank lending activities are going on rather than the origin of the source of fund.</li> </ol> <p>Empirical estimations are now underway. Some restricted cases of</p>

<p>Blundell-Wignall, Adrian, P. Atkinson, "Origins of the financial crisis and requirements for reform", Journal of Asian Economics (2009), doi:10.1016/j.asieco.2009.07.009</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Blundell_Atkinson_origins_Financial_Crisis072009.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Blundell_Atkinson_origins_Financial_Crisis072009.pdf</a></p>	<p>This paper examines the causes of the global financial crisis (focusing in particular on why residential mortgage-backed securities and credit default swaps exploded from around 2004) and the policy reform agenda. Arbitrage opportunities in capital rules and the tax system were available, and changes in regulations affecting the leverage of international banks (IBs) played a key role in allowing these opportunities to be exploited on a greater scale. Changes to the Basel rules also actively contributed to the sharp rise in toxic securities. The policy agenda focuses on the need to deal with toxic assets, and for broader reforms to incentive structures, not only of capital rules, but also of corporate governance and banking structures. Specific policy reform recommendations are made. Recent numbers on the capital needs of banks suggest that we are not very far into the process of dealing with the crisis, and lack of transparency in this respect is a major issue in Europe. The longer-run reform process too is not focusing on the ideal building blocks.</p>
<p>Modwel, Suman, Jelassi, , "Productivity of India's Offshore Outsourcing Sector: Business-based Evidence", GEM Policy Brief du GEM, February 2010.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/ModwelJelassi_IndiaOffshore022010.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/ModwelJelassi_IndiaOffshore022010.pdf</a></p>	<p>Following on an earlier paper discussing the sustainability of India's comparative advantage in IT offshore outsourcing, the authors pursue their enquiry whether rising labour costs are being compensated by rising productivity. A sample of six firms including the big three in Bangalore was selected for a field survey, and the total factor productivity (TFP) approach used to look at trends of output, capital employed and wage costs per unit labour, enriched by insightful discussions on site. While the trend towards decreasing age profile of the work force has succeeded in maintaining mean salary per capita constant, productivity performance in TFP terms is not so uniformly brilliant across the sample. Caveats and cautionary notes on using TFP as a reliable tool to gauge efficiency of labour especially in times of sharp changes in capital and labour resources and other exogenous factors, including exchange rate movements.</p>
<p>Kaji Sahoko, "D'jà vu? Japan's Financial Crisis Revisited", GEM-KEIO Policy Brief, April 2009.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Kaji_japan_financial_crisis042009.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Kaji_japan_financial_crisis042009.pdf</a></p>	
<p>Yoshino Naoyuki, "How to Revitalize the Japanese and Asian Economies ?". GEM-KEIO Policy Brief, March 2009. English version. Japanese version.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Yoshino_japanese-Asian_Economies032009.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Yoshino_japanese-Asian_Economies032009.pdf</a> (English) <a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Yoshino_japanese-Asian_EconomiesJAP032009.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Yoshino_japanese-Asian_EconomiesJAP032009.pdf</a> (Japanese)</p>	
<p>Atkinson, Paul, "The Basel Capital Adequacy Framework Should Be Reconsidered", GEM Policy Brief, October 2008.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Atkinson_BaseIII17112008.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Atkinson_BaseIII17112008.pdf</a></p>	<p>The Basel capital adequacy framework that has guided bank regulation and supervision for nearly 20 years deserves serious attention when the world turns to reform of financial market regulation in response to the current crisis which originated with US sub-prime mortgages and structured products. It has been unhelpful and should be reconsidered in favour of a framework which leads financial groups to hold higher levels of capital and gives greater weight to the benefits of portfolio diversification as a means of managing risk. A well –designed capital adequacy framework should provide both more restraint against excess and more of a buffer to absorb losses when they emerge. The Basel framework has not only performed poorly in these regards but it creates too many incentives that work in the opposite direction, favouring high leverage and heavy concentrations on favoured asset classes, notably residential real estate lending. The experience of four major financial groups that have been prominent in the recent turmoil, reviewed in an Annex, illustrates the general softness of the Basel framework.</p>
<p>Meyer, Claude, "Should China revalue its currency? Lessons from the Japanese experience", GEM Policy Brief, April 2008.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Meyer_China_Currency042008.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Meyer_China_Currency042008.pdf</a></p>	<p>There is a similarity of pattern between the present international pressures for RMB revaluation and pressures which were exerted on Japan in the '80s for Yen revaluation. The undervaluation of the RMB has been much debated over the past four years and again China has been recently under strong international pressure to revalue its currency.</p> <p>This paper aims at clarifying certain issues raised by this debate on the RMB revaluation in the light of Japan's experience after the 1985 Plaza Agreement, which led to a quasi-doubling of the Yen exchange rate against the US\$ over a period of two years.</p> <p>As to the first question whether the RMB is undervalued, such an undervaluation has to be assessed on the basis of the real effective exchange rate (REER) and not only of the market forex rate against a falling US\$. On a REER basis, the undervaluation of the RMB may be estimated in the range of 15-20%, which would mean about 10-15% against the US\$ and 20-25% against the Euro.</p> <p>The next question is whether China should let its currency appreciate gradually or proceed immediately to a massive RMB revaluation of 20-25%, as requested by the US and Europe? A steep revaluation of the RMB would have probably devastating effects on China's economic growth and stability, while it would not solve the problem of the growing trade deficits of the US and Europe. This is confirmed by the example of Japan during the '80s and '90s: the quasi-doubling</p>
<p>Thompson, John K., "European Financial Supervision in an Age of Growing Financial Integration: The Current Situation and the Outlook for Reform", GEM Working Paper, April 2008.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/ThompsonEPS14042008.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/ThompsonEPS14042008.pdf</a></p>	<p>This paper will first discuss how the current configuration EU financial market and supervision evolved in its historical setting. The paper will then identify some of the difficulties posed for supervision that arise in the present situation and the proposals that have been made to resolve these difficulties. Subsequently, the practical problems that must be addressed in building consensus for reform of financial supervision and the attitudes of key participants will be analyzed. Finally, some practical suggestions will be made about the best way to move forward to arrangements for supervision that are suitable for the proposed higher level of integration in Europe.</p>
<p>Shirai, Sayuri, "Promoting Tokyo as an International Financial Center", Working Paper, November 2007.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Shirai_tokyo_financial_center112007.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Shirai_tokyo_financial_center112007.pdf</a></p>	<p>Japan's economic power is widely recognized worldwide—thanks to it being the world's 2nd largest economy (US\$4.3 trillion equivalent GDP in 2006) and having a high per capita income (US\$34,000 in 2006). According to Flow of Funds accounts, the amount of total assets held by resident financial intermediaries was about US\$24 trillion at end-2006 (of which, US\$13 trillion was held by deposit taking institutions, US\$4 trillion by pension funds and insurance firms, and US\$7 trillion by other financial institutions). This substantial financial wealth was the 2nd largest after the United States. Relative to its economic power, however, Japan's financial and capital markets have not realized their full potential. This is so in terms of providing diverse, innovative financial products and services at reasonable cost, giving domestic and foreign entities greater access to diverse sources of finance, and creating an active and self-disciplinary environment for the wholesale market. This paper analyzes the current performance of these markets and discusses the possibility of promoting Tokyo as a top international financial center. It also looks at the Japanese version of a Financial Big Bang launched in 1996 and reviews the visions proposed most recently by the Japanese Cabinet and discusses the remaining agenda.</p>
<p>Mortimer Schutts, Ivan, "Trans-European Retail Banking", a new paper on barriers to cross-border banking and mobile telephone integration. June 2006.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/IMS_EU_retail_banking_15062006.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/IMS_EU_retail_banking_15062006.pdf</a></p>	

Mortimer-Schutts, Ivan, Litan, Bob, "Blessing of Britain vital to European exchange watchdog": comment on the possible regulatory implications of a Euronext-Deutsche Börse Merger. Commentary published in the Financial Times, March 23, 2006 .	<a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/IMS_%20FTCommentary23032006.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/IMS_%20FTCommentary23032006.pdf</a>	
Cumming, Douglas, "Private Equity Markets and Regulation: Policy Issues and Lessons from Dutch institutional investors", January 2006. Executive summary: en français, auf Deutsch.	<a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/cumming_0106b_private_equity.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/cumming_0106b_private_equity.pdf</a>	
Cumming, Douglas, "Regulatory Harmonization and the Development of Private Equity Markets", January 2006.	<a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/cumming_0106a_reg_harmonization.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/cumming_0106a_reg_harmonization.pdf</a>	This paper introduces a new dataset from 100 Dutch institutional investors' domestic and international asset private equity allocations. The data indicate that the comparative dearth of regulations of private equity funds impedes institutional investor participation in private equity funds, particularly in relation to the lack of transparency. The data further indicate that regulatory harmonization of institutional investors has increased Dutch institutional investor allocations to domestic and international private equity funds, particularly via the harmonization from the International Financial Reporting Standards (regulation of reporting standards and transparency), the Financieel Toetsingkader (regulation of portfolio management standards such as of matching assets and liabilities), and Basel II (regulation of risk management and disclosure).
Mortimer-Schutts, Ivan, "EU Regulatory and Supervisory Convergence: The case for a dual system with choice", December 2005.	<a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/IMS_1205_Dual_EU_Reg_Struct.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/IMS_1205_Dual_EU_Reg_Struct.pdf</a>	Pressure for further convergence of European financial sector supervision continues to mount. There is still considerable opposition to further integration. But debate is nevertheless increasingly focused on what form further integration should take. This paper contributes to this debate by discussing the advantages of a dual system that provides financial institutions with a choice between national and European level regulation and supervision. A dual system with choice could facilitate the emergence of specialised supervisors and regulatory models that promote diversity and competition between financial institutions' business models. This would provide a much needed boost to the process of integration and could help to shift the fault lines of competition away from national borders towards transnational market segments. At the same time, it would address concerns that a dual model without choice might create a sort of "regulatory apartheid" system of internationally active institutions and more locally focused banks. Lastly, it would strengthen mutual recognition and provide reassurances to those that fear a European authority might hamper innovation and compromise the growth of EU's important financial It's "half-time" for the Lisbon Agenda - which has aimed to make Europe the most competitive and dynamic economy in the world by 2010. And it's "half-time" for the EU's Financial Services Policy, which aims to increase financial sector integration and should give a helping hand to small and innovative companies that are a corner stone of the Lisbon strategy. But discussion on the ground continues to reveal concern that financial sector integration and national consolidation are putting significant pressure on some of Europe's traditional lenders to small companies. Financial sector integration has the potential to increase efficiency, competition and choice in financial intermediation. But the short-term effects of integration can vary. National consolidation leads to larger banks that may be unable or unwilling to handle business with small innovative firms. Other existing or 'de novo' banks and financial institutions as well as venture capital firms play an important role in filling any potential "financing gaps". The policy implications are important. Consolidation that is unaccompanied by measures to improve or ensure market openness and contestability may prolong any adverse effects from the integration process, especially for small borrowers. Consolidation has progressed, fostering the emergence of national champions. Ease of market entry now needs to be reinforced across Europe. A stalled process of integrating Europe's financial markets could compromise
Ongena, Steven, Degryse, Hans, Penas, Maria Fabiana, "Between Lisbon and London: Financial Sector Consolidation in the Context of the Lisbon Agenda", December 2005. Executive summary: en français, auf Deutsch.	<a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Ongena_1205_Between_Lisbon_London.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Ongena_1205_Between_Lisbon_London.pdf</a>	Europe the most competitive and dynamic economy in the world by 2010. And it's "half-time" for the EU's Financial Services Policy, which aims to increase financial sector integration and should give a helping hand to small and innovative companies that are a corner stone of the Lisbon strategy. But discussion on the ground continues to reveal concern that financial sector integration and national consolidation are putting significant pressure on some of Europe's traditional lenders to small companies. Financial sector integration has the potential to increase efficiency, competition and choice in financial intermediation. But the short-term effects of integration can vary. National consolidation leads to larger banks that may be unable or unwilling to handle business with small innovative firms. Other existing or 'de novo' banks and financial institutions as well as venture capital firms play an important role in filling any potential "financing gaps". The policy implications are important. Consolidation that is unaccompanied by measures to improve or ensure market openness and contestability may prolong any adverse effects from the integration process, especially for small borrowers. Consolidation has progressed, fostering the emergence of national champions. Ease of market entry now needs to be reinforced across Europe. A stalled process of integrating Europe's financial markets could compromise
Eschenbach, Felix, "Services Policy Reform and Commitments in Trade Agreements: An Analysis of Transition Economies", August 2005.	<a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Eschenbach_services.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Eschenbach_services.pdf</a>	
Lee, Ruben, "Politics and the Creation of a European SEC: The Optimal UK Strategy – Constructive Inconsistency", July 2005.	<a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/rubenlee_%20esec_julv2005.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/rubenlee_%20esec_julv2005.pdf</a>	This paper analyses the factors influencing whether a European Securities and Exchange Commission (ESEC) will be created and confirms the primary role that politics will play in its establishment. In the face of growing support for an ESEC, the paper recommends a strategy the UK should adopt towards the creation of such an institution. It is proposed that the UK adopt a three-pronged approach. First, the UK must, as it currently does, support the Lamfalussy Process in the hope that it works. Second, the UK must determine what criteria need to be assessed in order to evaluate whether the Lamfalussy Process together with the Financial Services Action Plan are in fact harming UK interests, and then make such an evaluation. Finally, if political support for an ESEC becomes unstoppable, the UK should negotiate for the creation of an appropriately structured ESEC – even though its backing for the Lamfalussy Process should logically preclude its support for any type of ESEC. A key attribute of the recommended strategy is thus that it is inconsistent. This is not, however, thought a problem. On the contrary, given that the creation of an ESEC is the stuff of politics and thus that a political response is called for, and given that other key participants' policies on the creation of an ESEC are themselves inconsistent, the strategy proposed is argued as being not only
Hallaert, Jean-Jacques, "Boosting the availability of Trade Finance: A priority in the current Crisis?" Intereconomics; Sep2009, Vol. 44 Issue 5, p264-293.	<a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Hallaert_TradeFinance102009.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Hallaert_TradeFinance102009.pdf</a>	
Shepherd, Ben, "Geographical Diversification of Developing Country Exports", Working paper, October 2008.	<a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Shepherd_Geographical_Diversification24102008.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Shepherd_Geographical_Diversification24102008.pdf</a>	This paper shows that export costs, tariffs, and international transport costs are all important determinants of geographical export diversification in a sample of 123 developing countries. A 10% reduction in any one of these factors produces a 5%-6% increase in the number of foreign markets entered. Moreover, there is evidence that these impacts differ significantly across countries and sectors: geographical export diversification is more sensitive to export costs and transport costs in more differentiated sectors, and to export costs in lower income countries. These results are generally robust to alternative specifications, and instrumental variables estimation

<p>Shepherd, Ben, "Product Standards, Harmonization, and Trade: Evidence from the Extensive Margin", Working Paper September, 2008.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/shepherd_Standards_and_Extensive_Margin_24Sep08.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/shepherd_Standards_and_Extensive_Margin_24Sep08.pdf</a></p>	<p>I use a new database of EU product standards in the textiles, clothing, and footwear sectors to present the first empirical evidence that international standards harmonization is associated with increased partner country export variety. For an average low income country, the elasticity of export variety with respect to EU standards is -0.8 and the harmonization elasticity is 0.2, while for an average high income country the corresponding figures are 0.4 and approximately zero. Standards and harmonization thus have the potential to exert an important impact on export variety growth in the developing world. These results are robust to the use of alternative samples, and instrumental variables estimation. Simulations show that they are consistent with a heterogeneous firms model of trade in which harmonization is beneficial at the extensive margin provided that any increases in compliance costs are not too large.</p>
<p>Fugazza, Marco and Maur, Jean-Christophe, "Non Tariff Barriers in Computable General Equilibrium Modelling" (September 23, 2006). Available at SSRN.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Fugazza_Maur_nontariffbarriers.pdf?abstract_id=921008">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Fugazza_Maur_nontariffbarriers.pdf?abstract_id=921008</a></p>	<p>With diminishing tariffs, the focus of trade policy makers and analysts is logically turning towards non-tariff barriers (NTBs), but there much remains to be done. It is well-known that tackling NTBs poses many challenges for the analyst because of their diverse and complex nature, and the lack of available evidence. NTBs pose also particular difficulties to computable/applied general equilibrium (CGE) modelling, traditionally more comfortable with policies whose impact can be interpreted into direct effects on prices. This research provides a quantification of the impact of NTBs at the global level. The model we use is significantly larger than in previous studies, and to our knowledge, the first truly global one. The main focus of this research, however, is to discuss and question the various treatments of NTBs in CGE models with a specific application of the Global Trade Analysis Project (GTAP) standard model, the workhorse of trade policy CGE analysis. We find that serious estimation and modelling efforts remain to be undertaken in order to make CGE modelling a useful policy tool to analyze NTBs. Casual policy inferences from loose specifications may indeed lead to serious analytical mistakes. We show that while using the same robust estimates of NTB incidence we obtain vastly different results under</p>
<p>Dennis, Allen, and Ben Shepherd, 2007, "Trade Costs, Barriers to Entry, and Export Diversification in Developing Countries", Policy Research Working Paper No. 4368, The World Bank. (September 2007.)</p>	<p><a href="http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/1W3P/IB/2007/09/25/000158349_20070925144522/Rendered/PDF/WPS4368.pdf">http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/1W3P/IB/2007/09/25/000158349_20070925144522/Rendered/PDF/WPS4368.pdf</a></p>	<p>This paper finds that a 1 percent reduction in the cost of exporting or the cost of international transport is associated with an export diversification gain of 0.3 percent or 0.4 percent respectively. Lower domestic market entry costs can also promote diversification, but the elasticity is weaker (-0.1). To obtain these results, the authors construct new measures of export diversification for 118 developing countries using highly detailed 8-digit mirror data from the European Union. The analysis also incorporates new export cost data from the World Bank's Doing Business database, covering document preparation, inland transport, administrative fees, and port/customs charges. Findings are highly robust, including to the use of geography and colonial history as instruments for trade and entry costs. Both the signs and relative magnitudes of these effects are consistent with predictions from a heterogeneous firms model of trade with asymmetric costs</p>
<p>Kowalski Przemyslaw and Ben Shepherd : "South South Trade in Goods", OECD Trade Policy Working Paper No. 40, 16 October 2006.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/kowalski_Shepherd_South-South.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/kowalski_Shepherd_South-South.pdf</a></p>	<p>The empirical analysis presented in this paper indicates that trade between developing countries (South-South trade) offers a wide scope for specialisation and efficiency gains. The first part of the paper takes an ex-post perspective and employs the gravity methodology to contribute to understanding past trends in world goods trade with a special focus on South-South trade. Analysis shows that far from experiencing a death of distance, South-South trade is still severely constrained by distance-related trade costs and that reducing South-South tariff barriers can have a major impact on trade flows. The second part employs a computable general equilibrium model in a forward looking assessment of the balance of gains from multilateral trade liberalisation with a special focus on South-South trade. This analysis suggests that, from a development point of view, South-South liberalisation is at least as important as tariff-free market access to Northern markets.</p>
<p>Jouanjean, Marie-Agnès, Maur, Jean-Christophe and Ben Shepherd, "Reputation Matters: Spillover Effects in the Enforcement of US SPS Measures" Working Paper, December 7, 2011.</p>	<p><a href="http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Jouanjean%20Maur%20Shepherd%203%207Dec2011.pdf">http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Jouanjean%20Maur%20Shepherd%203%207Dec2011.pdf</a></p>	<p>This paper uses a novel dataset on US food import refusals to show that reputation is an important factor in the enforcement of sanitary and phyto-sanitary (SPS) measures. The strongest reputation effect comes from a country's own history of compliance in relation to a particular product. The odds of at least one import refusal in the current year increase by over 300% if there was a refusal in the preceding year, after controlling for other factors. However, the data are also suggestive of the existence of two sets of spillovers. First, import refusals are less likely if there is an established history of compliance in relation to other goods in the same sector. Second, an established history of compliance in relation to the same product by neighboring countries also helps reduce the number of import refusals. These findings have important policy implications for exporters of agricultural products, particularly in middle-income countries. In particular, they highlight the importance of a comprehensive approach to upgrading standards systems, focusing on sectors rather than individual products, as well as the possible benefits that can come from regional cooperation in building SPS</p>