

Using ESCAP's online Trade Intelligence and Negotiation Advisor (TINA) for trade negotiations

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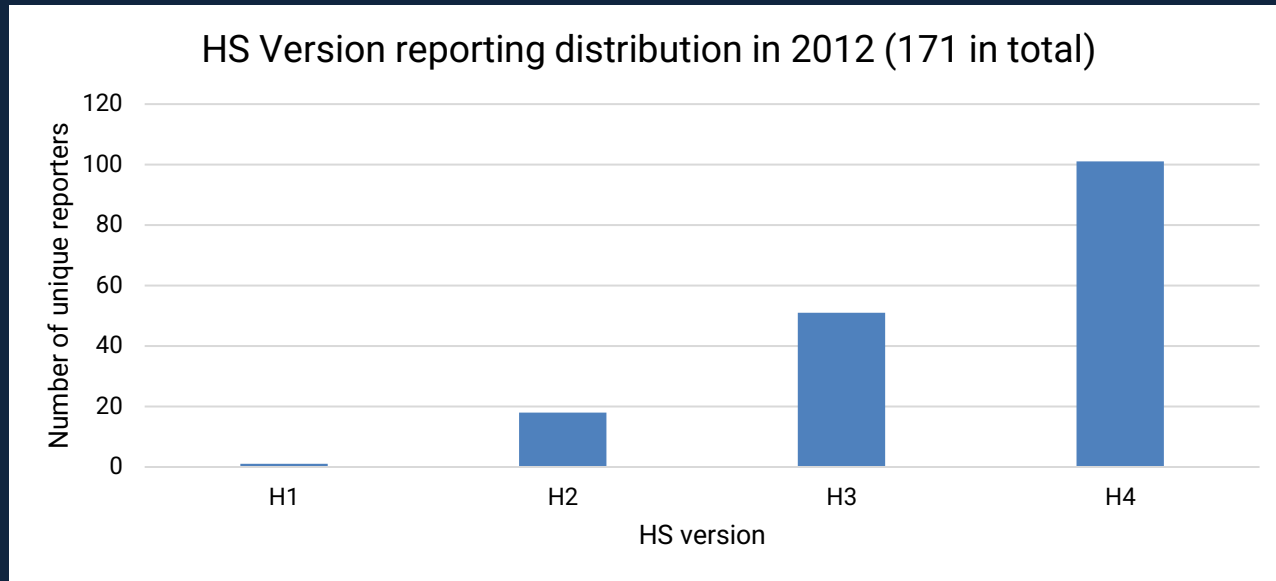
Outline

- TINA: an introduction
- Trade data harmonization
- Bangladesh-India trade-related descriptive statistics
- Generating and exploring the “offensive list” for Bangladesh
- Q&A



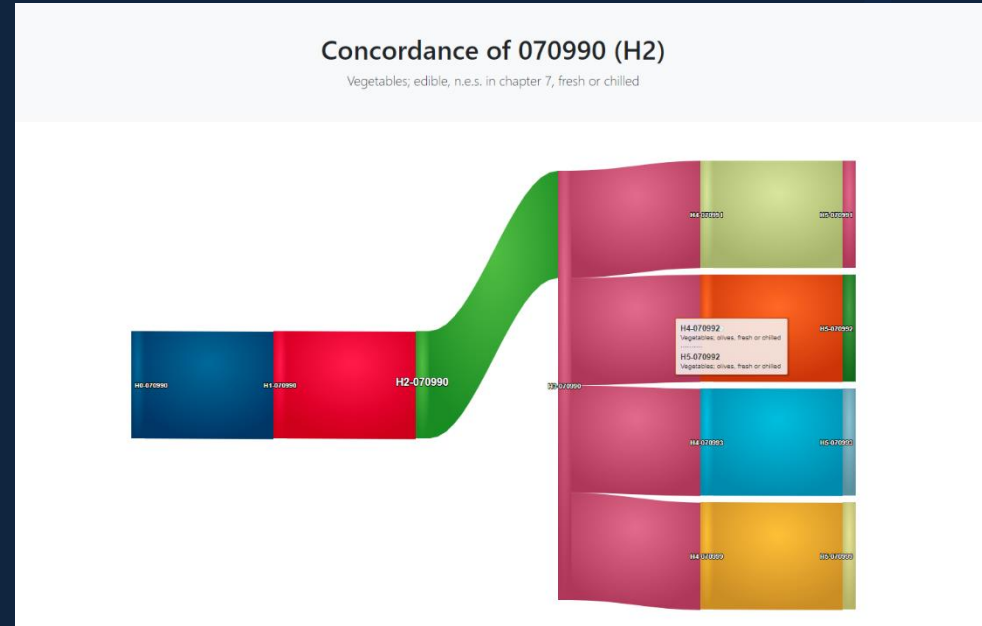
Data

For cross-country comparison, detailed analysis and simulations, data must be in one version.



Data

- Use HS4 (2012) version as base, use concordance tables to transform all data.
- While about 80% of data has 1-to-1 concordance, some are not so simple:
 - e.g. HS2 code “070990” – Vegetables; edible, n.e.s. in chapter 7, fresh or chilled
- Use mirror data to remove unlikely flows



<https://hs-concordance.tiid.org/H2/070990>



Data

- There are unique 171 reporters, but 234 unique partners, so many flows have no reciprocal data (including Bangladesh).
- Solution: use mirror data for missing reporters, e.g. Bangladesh:

hs_vers	flow	reporter	partner	hs	value	aggLvl	qty	qty_type
H4M	2	BGD	CAN	010121	94	6	0	1
H4M	1	BGD	IND	010121	184978	6	20	5
H4M	1	BGD	GBR	010121	3203	6	6	5
H4M	1	BGD	IND	010129	109310	6	10	5
H4M	2	BGD	SGP	010129	91	6	0	5
H4M	2	BGD	ARE	010129	2195	6	0	1



Bangladesh-India trade-related descriptive statistics

<https://tina.tiid.org/> -> “GET STARTED” -> Bangladesh -> India



Generating an “offensive list” for Bangladesh

Products are included on the offensive list if they satisfy the following criteria:

- i. imported by India,
- ii. produced by Bangladesh with the capacity for expansion,
- iii. Bangladesh must have comparative advantage in the product, and
- iv. India must already have a tariff on the product.



Generating an “offensive list” for Bangladesh

i. imported by India

number of six-digit HS products imported by India greater than threshold values

Threshold, United States dollars	Number of six-digit HS products	Share of value
10	4,757	100.00%
100	4,749	100.00%
1,000	4,712	100.00%
10,000	4,599	100.00%
100,000	4,290	100.00%
1,000,000	3,507	99.93%
10,000,000	2,125	98.80%
100,000,000	552	87.58%
1,000,000,000	53	61.41%
10,000,000,000	5	38.70%
100,000,000,000	1	22.60%



Generating an “offensive list” for Bangladesh

ii. produced by Bangladesh with the capacity for expansion

number of six-digit HS products exported by Bangladesh greater than threshold values

Threshold, United States dollars	Number of six-digit HS products	Share of value
10	2643	100.00%
100	2523	100.00%
1,000	2213	100.00%
10,000	1700	100.00%
100,000	998	99.97%
1,000,000	491	99.77%
10,000,000	201	98.63%
100,000,000	59	93.19%
1,000,000,000	9	77.26%
10,000,000,000	1	50.00%



Generating an “offensive list” for Bangladesh

iii. Bangladesh must have comparative advantage in the product

$$SRCA_i^k = \left(\frac{X_{i,w}^k}{X_{i,w}} \right) / \left(\frac{X_{w,w}^k}{X_{w,w}} \right)$$

Where $SRCA_i^k$ is the standard revealed comparative advantage for product k for country i , $X_{i,w}^k$ is exports of product k from country i to the world as a whole, and $X_{i,w}$ is country i 's total exports to the world as a whole.

This SRCA takes a value of greater than one for a given product if country i (in this analysis Bangladesh) exports a disproportionate amount of that product compared to the world.

$$BRCA_{i,j}^k = \left(\frac{X_{i,j}^k}{X_{i,j}} \right) / \left(\frac{X_{i,w}^k}{X_{i,w}} \right)$$

Where $BRCA_{i,j}^k$ is the bilateral revealed comparative advantage for product k for country i with country j .

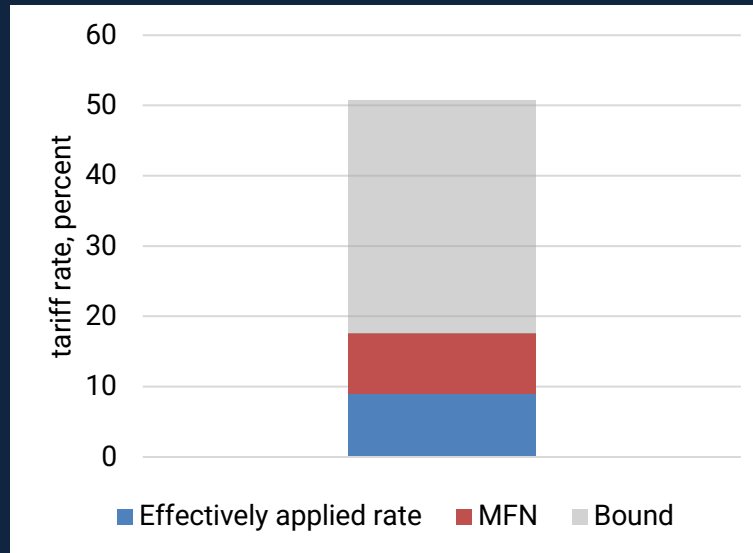
BRCA takes a value of greater than one for a given product if country i (in this analysis Bangladesh) exports a disproportionate amount of that product to country k (India).



Generating an “offensive list” for Bangladesh

iv. India must already have a tariff on the product.

India’s bound, MFN and effectively applied rates



Examining details of the offensive list

- Unit values
- Tariffs of other countries (competitors)
- Time trends

PTA Negotiations

Data: Bilateral + global trade data at 6 digit HS

Tariffs: MFN applied rates (+ FTA rates with other countries)
No bound *Competing*

- ① calculate 6 digit HS level - market share
- ② 9 items - top export to world → (a) Also top exports to that market (with MFN tariff)
(b) No export to that market (with MFN tariff)
⇒ High tariff items must be in 'demand list' tariff for liberalisation.
- ③ RCA
- ④ Unit value of export vrs unit value of imports of that item in a given market.
(Where UV_n is cheaper → why no market access to be probed.
- is it due to FTA with other country?
- NTB?
- lack of information in that market
- ⑤ Items where exports are declining in last few years.
- ⑥ Items where imports are increasing in that market for last few years → and the exporting country also has a good amount of export.



THANK YOU

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