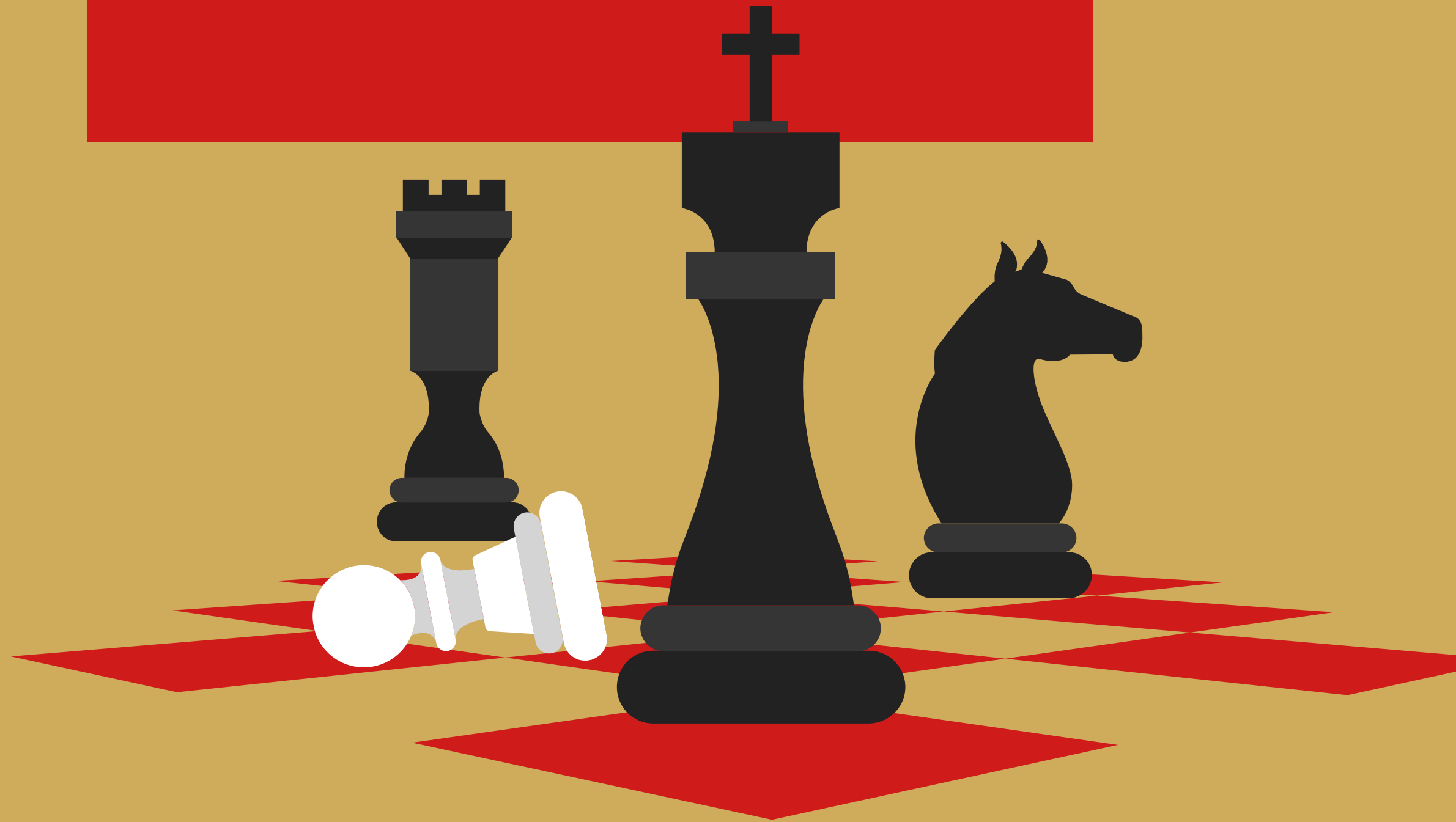


Trade War Simulation

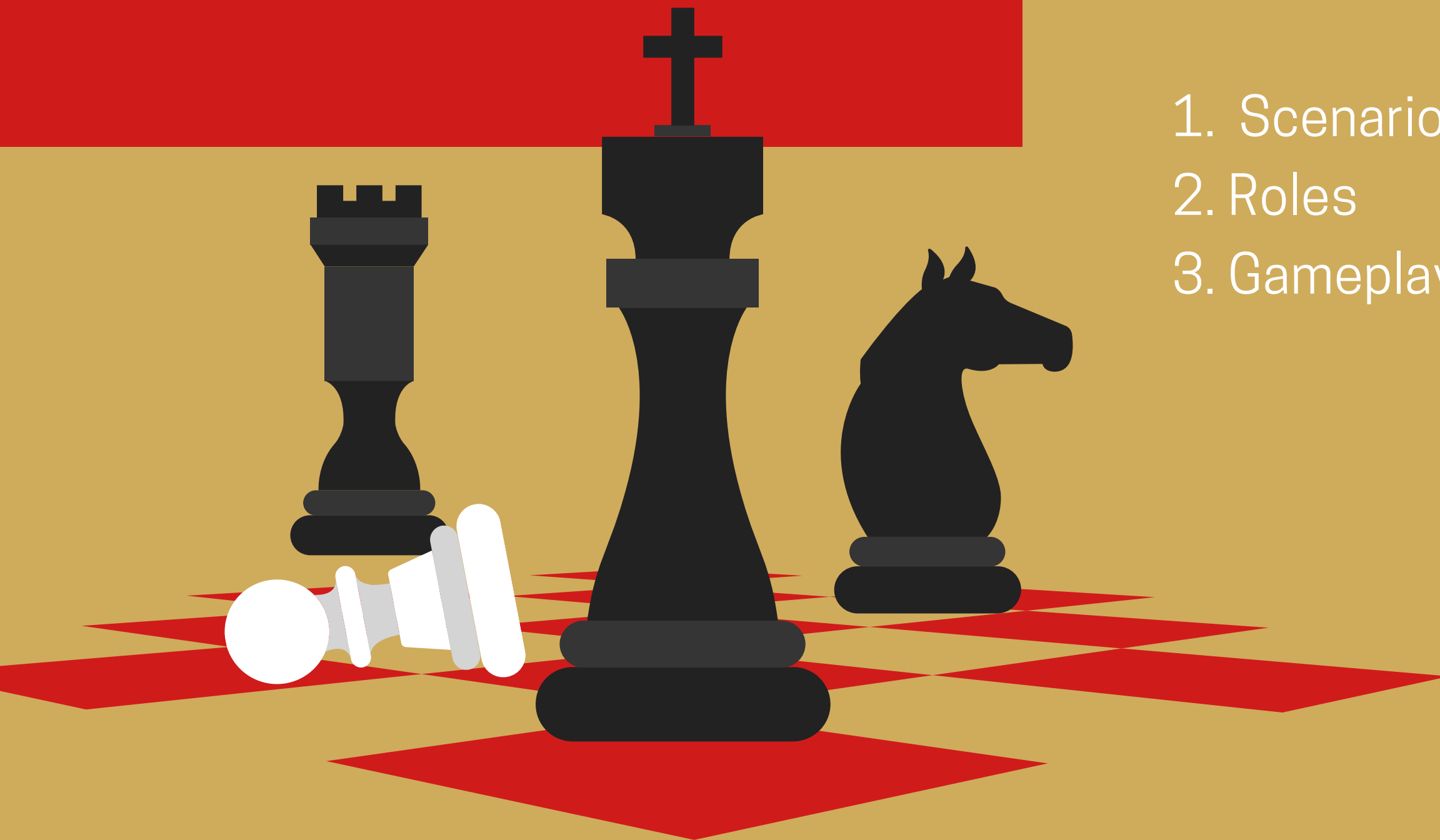
An introduction



Trade Simulation

Agenda

1. Scenario
2. Roles
3. Gameplay



SCENARIO



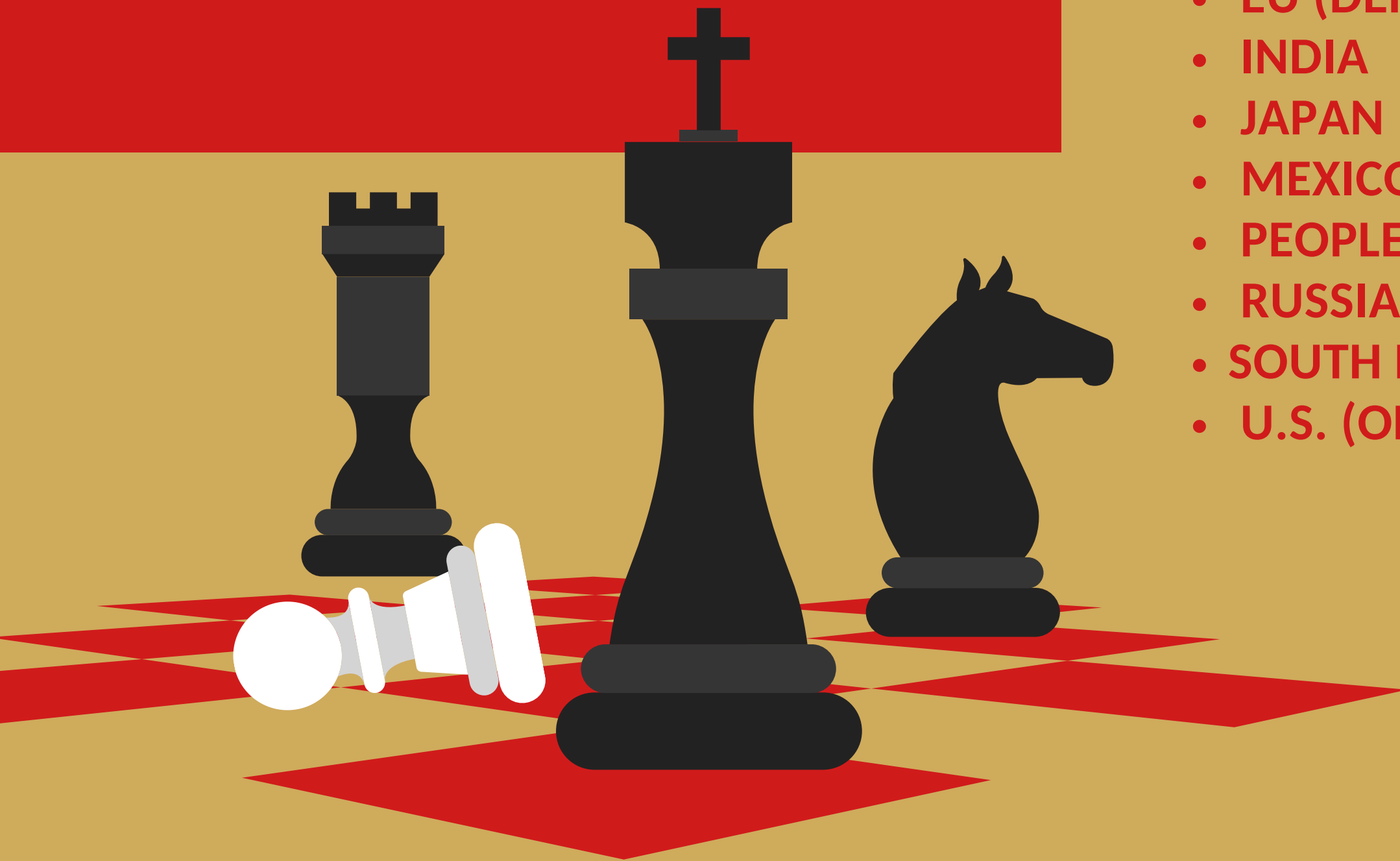
**TRADE
WAR**

https://rpubs.com/Letitia_Roman/tradewars

Trade Simulation

Roles

- BRAZIL
- CANADA
- EU (DEFENSIVE)
- INDIA
- JAPAN
- MEXICO
- PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA (CHINA)- OFFENSIVE
- RUSSIA
- SOUTH KOREA
- U.S. (OFFENSIVE)



Country	Main imports	Main exports	Main Trading Partners	National Wealth Indicator
Brazil	Oil and gas, Pesticides, Fertiliser	Soybeans, Iron Ore, Corn (2x)	China, the United States, the EU	40.000
Canada	Cars, trucks, textiles.	Oil and gas, Gold, Wood	China, the United States, the EU	30.000
EU	Oil and gas, textiles, Computers	Machinery and Equipment (2x), trucks, Cars	China, the United States, the UK	230.000
India	Oil and gas, Gold, computers	Machinery and equipment, textiles, Pesticides	China, the United States, the UK	20.000
Japan	Oil and gas, Iron Ore, Wood	Cars, Machinery and equipment, Computers	China, the United States	70.000
Mexico	Soybeans, textiles, Corn	Oil and gas, trucks, Machinery and equipment	U.S., Canada, China	15.000
People's Republic of China (China)	Machinery and Equipment, Iron Ore, Corn	Smart Phones (2x), Pesticides, textiles (2x),	Russia, the EU, Japan	220.000
Russia	Machinery and equipment, textiles, Corn	Oil and gas (2x), Fertilisers (2x), Iron Ore	China, the EU	40.000
South Korea	Machinery and equipment, Iron Ore, Oil and gas	Machinery and equipment, Computers, Cars	China, the EU, Japan	60,000
U.S.	Smart Phones, Wood, Computers	Oil and gas (2x), Cars, Computers (2x)	Canada, Mexico, China	320.000
UK	Machinery and Equipment, Cars, Trucks	Oil and gas, Machinery and Equipment, Gold	U.S., the EU, China	70.000

Phase I: Initiation phase (approx. 5 mins)

During the initiation phase, all players will set-up the board to reflect their partnerships. The U.S and China will have the power to initiate measures against each other. Countries are limited to 1 measure they can impose upon the other actor.

Phase II: Retaliatory phase (approx. 5-10 mins)

The targeted stakeholders who do not yield offensive trade powers will be allowed to address a response. The response is depended on the capabilities of each country. The retaliatory measure can only be inflicted on one actor (e.g. the EU can deploy the anti-coercion mechanism against China but not against China and the U.S. in the same round). If countries choose to form an alliance, they must agree upon 1 measure they would like to impose as a bloc.

Phase III: Negotiations (approx. 25 mins)

In anticipation of the GEF (Global Economic Forum), participants can use the time to build alliances or try to find out information from their rivals.

Phase IV: Global Economic Forum (30 mins)

The state representatives will meet and discuss at the Global Economic Forum each year. Participants will review what has happened throughout the year and will try to commit to taking collective action to solve the crises. Each delegation has a maximum of 2 minutes to address



GLOBAL ECONOMIC FORUM

GOALS/RULES

Submit your commitments



Delegates will need to submit their commitments (maximum 2) before the beginning of the Forum

Present your commitments



Under the Chairmanship of the U.S., each delegation (starting with the U.S.) will present for a maximum of 2 minutes their commitments.

Vote



After every Delegation presented their commitments, voting will take place. A simple majority (6/11) is needed for a commitment to pass.

Phase V: Outcomes (5 mins)

At the end of each year, the Yearly Economic Review will be revealed, showing participants how their gameplay affected their countries' National Wealth Indicator and social inequality, as well as reporting how the world looks like based on how the participants engaged with the external crisis.



Special Powers: Offensive

-> **sector-specific import tariffs**

A tariff is a tax imposed by one country on the goods and services imported from another country.

-> **embargo**

An embargo is a trade restriction, typically adopted by a government, a group of countries or an international organization as an economic sanction. Embargoes can bar all trade, or may apply only to some of it, for example to arms imports. They are designed to punish the targeted country for its actions, and to deny it the means to carry out objectionable policies.

-> **non-tariff barriers.**

A nontariff barrier is a way to restrict trade using trade barriers in a form other than a tariff. Nontariff barriers include quotas, embargoes, sanctions, and levies. As part of their political or economic strategy, some countries frequently use nontariff barriers to restrict the amount of trade they conduct with other countries.

Special Powers: Retaliatory

- Anti-coercion mechanism (exclusive to the EU)

It is a tool designed by the European Commission primarily designed to deter economic coercive action. Potential actions include:

- Broadening the scope of export controls;
- Restrictions on foreign direct investment;
- Restrictions on intellectual property rights protections; and
- Restrictions on banking, insurance, and access to capital markets.

Special Powers: Retaliatory

- FTAs or the thereafter annulment of FTAs

A free trade agreement is a pact between two or more nations to reduce barriers to imports and exports among them. Under a free trade policy, goods and services can be bought and sold across international borders with little or no government tariffs, quotas, subsidies, or prohibitions to inhibit their exchange.

- imposing/reducing tariffs

Tariffs are a type of protectionist trade barrier. They add to the cost borne by consumers of imported goods and is one of several trade policies that a country can enact. The effect is to make foreign products relatively more expensive for consumers.

- whistleblowing.

This move will publicly reveal a secret information, which might create domestic turmoil for the targeted player.

Special Powers:

Wildcards:

- Once during the game, players can choose to change 1 product. The change can occur 1 time and it is **irreversible**.

- Collective agreements:

- You can decide on the measures as an alliance.
- The alliance has 1 move!

Deliverables:

At the beginning of the simulation, each national delegation will be required to submit a “National Strategic Plan”. The document is a 3-years commitment to the country’s priorities vis-à-vis the international arena. It should outline a maximum of 3 priorities in any of the countries’ perceived key areas (e.g. International Cooperation, Development, Sustainability, Foreign Policy and aid, or any other relevant field).

At the end of each Global Economic Forum (ECF), the participants will attempt to create a collective Joint Declaration to solve the international crisis. Each country will propose a commitment, and the other delegates will vote on it. For a commitment to pass, a simple majority (6 out of 10 delegations) is needed. States cannot vote for their commitment, nor can they abstain.

Set-up the board:

- **find a match!**

Trade Simulation

Rules and disclaimers

1. Be respectful
2. Be on time
3. Bring an electronic device/delegation
4. Simplification of the real-world

