Trade in Services for Development
Aid for Trade is today an indispensable element – a critical lubricant for stepped up engagement in policy deliberations and negotiations.

Many developing and least-developed economies face continued challenges in conducting domestic policy reforms and negotiations in services trade.

Where to start? The capacity to design and implement development enhancing services trade reforms and supply competitive services needs to be durably strengthened.

Scaled-up Aid for Trade could impart momentum to the services trade policy agenda and to WTO reform efforts.
Elements of a Forward-Looking A4T Work Program

- Investing in Statistics
- Improving Services Trade Policy Transparency
- Developing User-Friendly Competitiveness Diagnostic Tools
- Identifying Best Practices in Trade and Investment Promotion in Services
Trade in Services for Development

- Who do we trade with?
- How do we trade?
- How much Mode 3 trade?
- How open or closed is our services trade regime?
- How are services linked to other sectors?

- Bilateral trade in services (BaTiS)
- Trade in Services by Mode of Supply (TiSMoS)
- Foreign affiliate trade in services (FATS)
- Services Trade Restrictiveness Index (STRI; WB-WTO and OECD)
- Trade in Value Added (TiVA)
A key challenge for policymakers and negotiators relates to the sector’s regulatory intensity and the sheer diversity of measures affecting trade and investment in services.

Regulatory measures constitute the very currency of international trade negotiations in services.

Increased transparency on applied services regimes would promote greater (economy-wide) policy coherence, reduce trade costs and facilitate trade and investment in services.
Building on existing information sources – GATS and (especially) PTA commitments and the WB-WTO Services Trade Policy Database (STPD), produce user friendly non-binding lists of market access and national treatment measures across all regions sectors/subsectors and modes of supply.

- Helps to identify cross-country convergence and divergence in regulatory regimes.
- Promotes a basis for ‘whole-of-government/economy wide policy dialogue involving relevant ministries, regulatory agencies, and private stakeholders.
- Provides service providers with a one-stop inventory of key measures governing access to and operation in foreign markets.
- Contributes to informed competitiveness diagnostics.
Competitiveness Diagnostics in Services
A Tale of 3 Cs and 4 Ts

3Cs
• Contestability
• Connectivity
• Competencies

4Ts
• Trade
• Technology
• Training
• Targeting

(including trade and FDI promotion)