National Services Policy Reviews

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National Services Policy Reviews

Justification

Characteristics

Process

Structure

Implementation and follow-up
### National Services Policy Reviews

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SPR
Justification

Importance of services

Policies to promote benefits

Mandate of UNCTAD / SPR
SPR
Justification

Importance of services:

- Intrinsic importance as an economic sector;
- 70% of GDP in developed countries;
- 50% of GDP in developing countries;
- 20% of global trade (underestimation);
- Exports more resilient to external shocks;
- Strengthen value chains, provide inputs for the delivery of services and goods;
- Opportunity for developing countries.
SPR
Justification

Policies to promote benefits:

- Trade policy and integration in value chains use services trade contribution to GDP, employment and investment;
- Regulatory and institutional framework (RIF) to develop the services sector and to address market failures and undesirable economic and social effects;
- Content, pacing, and sequencing of trade policies and RIF is essential to deliver balanced development gains from liberalization;
- Alignment of services, trade, production and macroeconomic policies.
Mandate of UNCTAD:

- Services development is multifaceted with diverse requirements and multi-sector linkages;
- Many developing countries would benefit from assistance to build effective RIF and policy reform;
- SPR from UNCTAD are designed to meet this need;
- UNCTAD is called (Accra Accord) to assist to establish RIF and cooperation to strengthen capacity, efficiency and competitiveness of services sector, and to increase participation in global services production and trade, including by supporting Services Policy Reviews (SPR).
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SPR
Characteristics

- Characteristics
- Objectives
Characteristics:

- Guides the country through a systematic review of services economic and trade policies and RIF;
- Provides RIF and trade policies analysis and recommendations to advance selected services sectors;
- Participated process through interviews, questionnaires and national workshops and participated definition of action plans to implement adopted recommendations;
- Requires data and encourages national data collection, dissemination and analysis;
- Based on case-study approach.
Objectives:

- Achieve successful services reform, assisting in the design, pace and sequence of trade policies and RIF;
- Ensure sustainable development gains in services reform, with special attention to advance of MDG;
- Strengthen negotiating capacities on services trade;
- Monitor results achieved through reforms and adjust policies over time, with continued advisory services from UNCTAD.

Examples of undertaken SPR: Lesotho, Nepal, Nicaragua, Peru, Uganda.
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- Implementation and follow-up
SPR Process

- Launch of the SPR
- Desk study
- First National Workshop
- Report
- Second National Workshop
- Dissemination
SPR Process

Launch of the SPR:
• Official request from a Government to undertake a SPR;
• Definition of the services sectors to be covered;
• Identification of focal point in Government, UNCTAD’s ToR, national expert team and peer reviewers.

Desk study:
• Overview of the services economy and analysis of impact of RIF and trade policies to undertake;
• Analysis of challenges and opportunities in each sector.
SPR Process

First national workshop:
- Raise awareness, secure support and commitment;
- Coordination of actors involved in the process;
- Presentation and discussion of the desk study;
- Collection of new information about services sectors.

Report:
- Research and analysis of services economy and sectors;
- Includes inputs of national stakeholders (information, statistics, documents, interviews, ...) and peer review.
SPR Process

Second national workshop:
- Discussion, refinement and validation of the report;
- Final recommendations endorsed include:
  - Reforms to enhance sector performance;
  - Development objectives that reforms are expected to advance;
  - Indicators that allow assessment of the effects of proposals;
  - Action plan for implementation.

Dissemination through meetings and publications:
- Communication and discussion of findings;
- Exchange of success stories and lessons learned.
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SPR Structure

- Introduction
- Services Overview
- Sectoral Analysis
- Sectoral Analysis
- Recommendations
Introduction:
• Presents objectives and methodology;
• Establishes expected results.

Overview of the services economy:
• Discussion of the overall services sector economic performance, contribution to GDP, employment, investment and trade;
• Linkages to social performance and to supply capacity;
• Presentation of the relevant institutions.
SPR
Structure

Chapters focused on selected services sector:
• Discussion of sector’s performance, contribution to GDP, employment, investment and trade;
• Presentation of the relevant institutions;
• Analysis of strategies, RIF and policies, focus on SME;
• SWOT sectoral analysis that link to recommendations.

Recommendations:
• Transversal and sector specific recommendations;
• Cover policies, including trade policies, and RIF;
• Seek to foster supply capacity, sectoral performance, links to development strategies.
# National Services Policy Reviews

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- **Structure**

## Implementation and follow-up
SPR
Implementation and follow-up

SPR and action plan

National consultations

Services Master Plan

Implementation

Results

Monitoring and assessment
SPR
Implementation and follow-up

Process following the SPR:

• National consultations by the sponsoring ministry;
• Development of a Services Master Plan;
• Implementation and adjustment of the services plan;
• Regular monitoring and assessment to be presented to stakeholders;
• Technical assistance from UNCTAD can be requested for the implementation and follow-up phase.
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United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
Division on International Trade in Goods and Services and Commodities