

Meeting Latin American diplomats, KAS-ADELA study-tour

Trade in services and development

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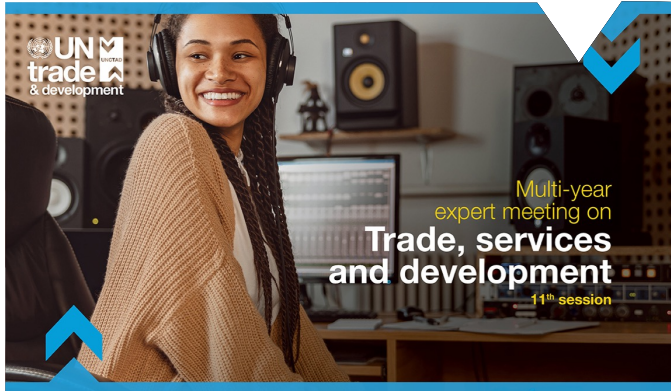




UN Trade and Development work pillars in
➤ Trade in Services and Development



➤ Examples of on-going and recent work



Intergovernmental support

- ▶ [Multi-year expert meeting on Services, Trade and Development, eleventh session](#) (10-12 July 2024)
- ▶ [Working Group on Data for Services Trade and Development Policies, fourth meeting](#) (April 2024)
- ▶ [Global Services Forum, fifth edition](#) (22-24 Sep 2021)



Research and analyses

- ▶ [Trade in Creative Services](#) (1 May 2024)
- ▶ [Digitalization of Services: What does it imply to trade and development?](#) (Mar 2022)
- ▶ [Financial Inclusion for Development: Better access to financial services for women, the poor, and migrant workers](#) (10 Feb 2021)



Technical assistance

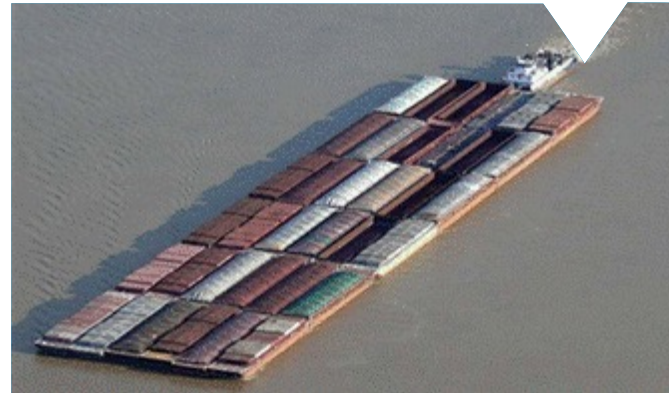
- ▶ [Services Policy Review of Paraguay II](#) (1 April 2021)
- ▶ [Services Policy Review: Peru](#) (2015)
- ▶ [Services Policy Review: Nicaragua](#) (2014)

Services Policy Review of Paraguay II



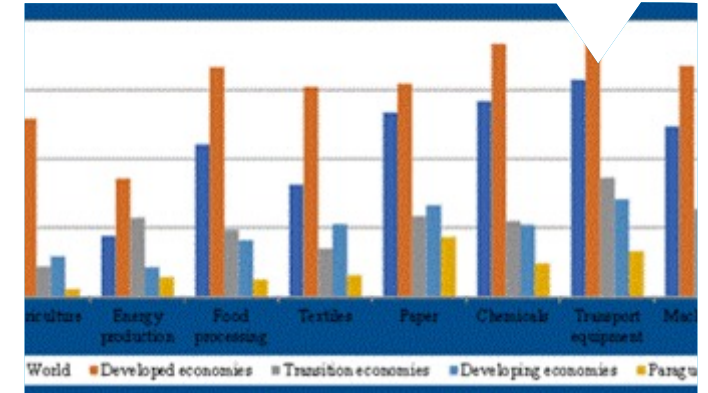
Objectives

- ▶ Advance in the implementation of the National Plan on Trade in Services.
- ▶ Improve evidence-based policymaking.
- ▶ Strengthening of institutions.



Sectors reviewed

- ▶ Transport services, focus on river transport.
- ▶ Professional services associated with construction.
- ▶ SPR Paraguay I: Construction, Education, Financial, Architecture, Engineering, Telecom.



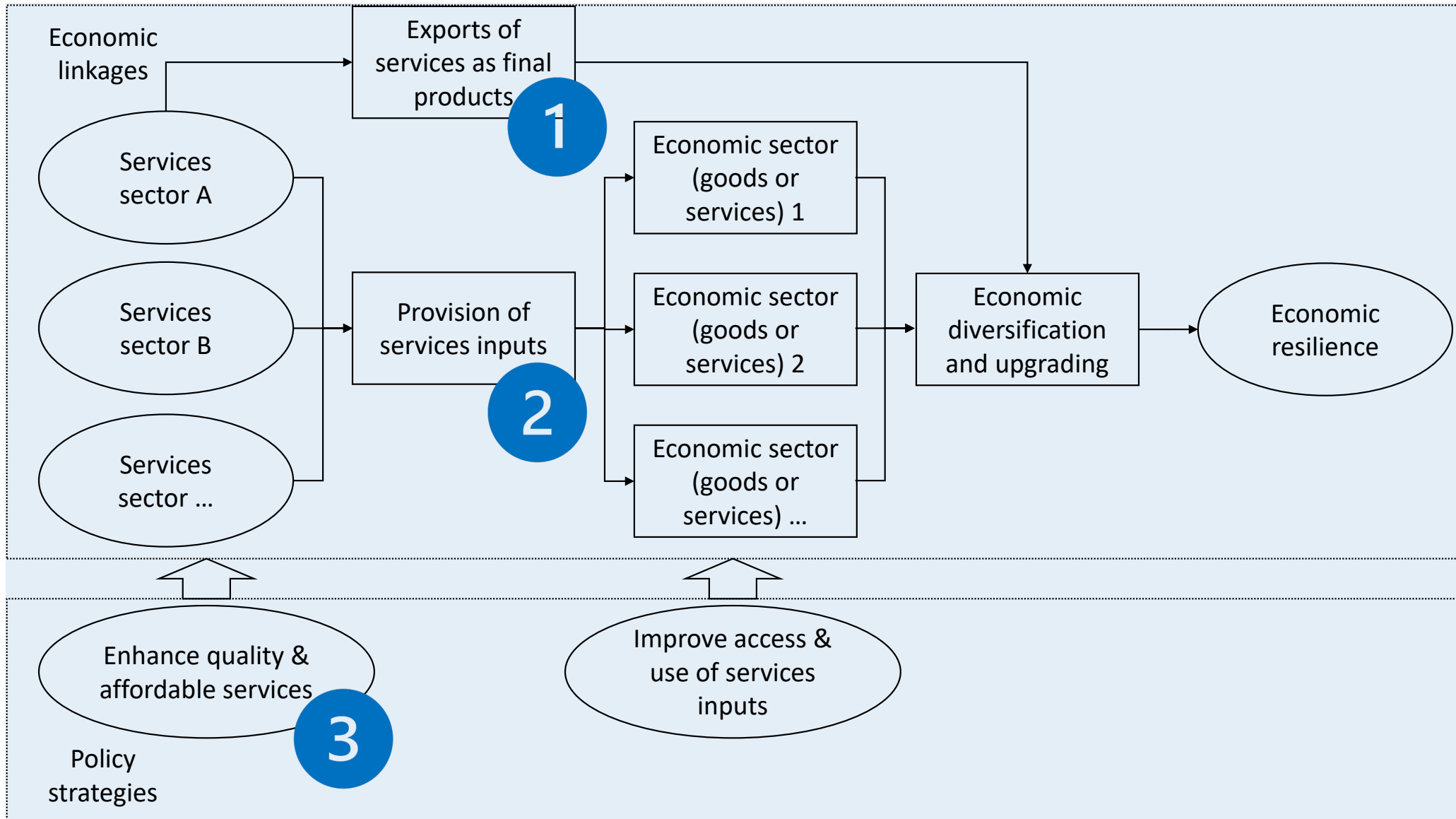
Policy considerations

- ▶ Consider the role of services in other sectors and policy areas.
- ▶ Pursue upgrading strategies on services that enhance their cross-cutting enabling role.
- ▶ Reinforce institutional framework, such as the follow-up of the services plan by the National Services Forum.



➤ The dual role of trade in services

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➤ Services as final products

- ▶ **Economy shifted to services.** In 2022:
 - ▶ Globally: 67% GDP, 55% FDI, 53% jobs. Women held 46% jobs in services.
 - ▶ Latin America: 64% GDP, 65% jobs. Women held 51% jobs in services.
- ▶ **Services also relevant in international trade.** Between 2014 and 2022:
 - ▶ Globally: services exports grew 4% annually (DDS 6%, KIS 6%).
 - ▶ Latin America: services exports grew 6% annually (DDS 3%, KIS 3%).
- ▶ **Services export specialization reveals structural differences** (see figure).

Services exports by type of services category, 2022

As share of total services exports (Percentage).

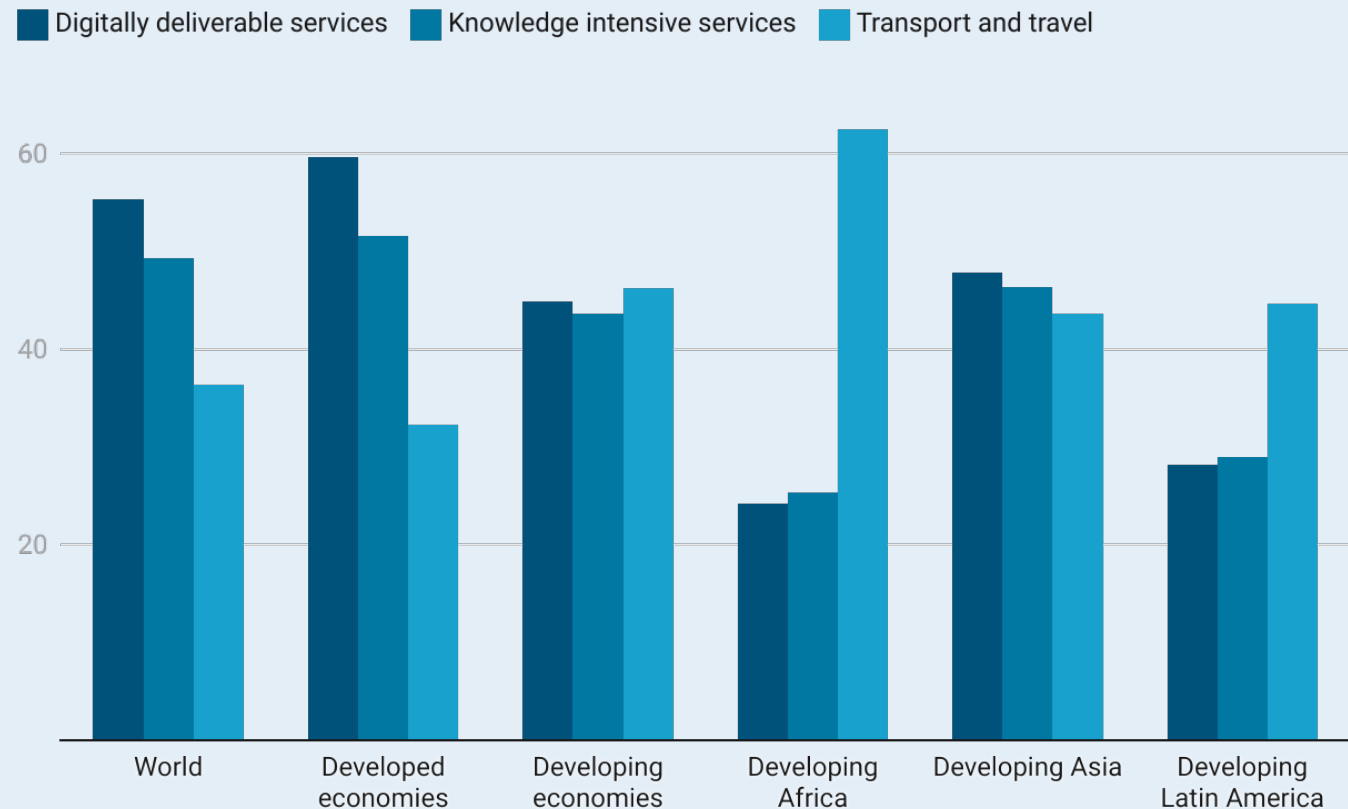


Chart: UNCTAD • Source: UNCTADstat • Created with Datawrapper

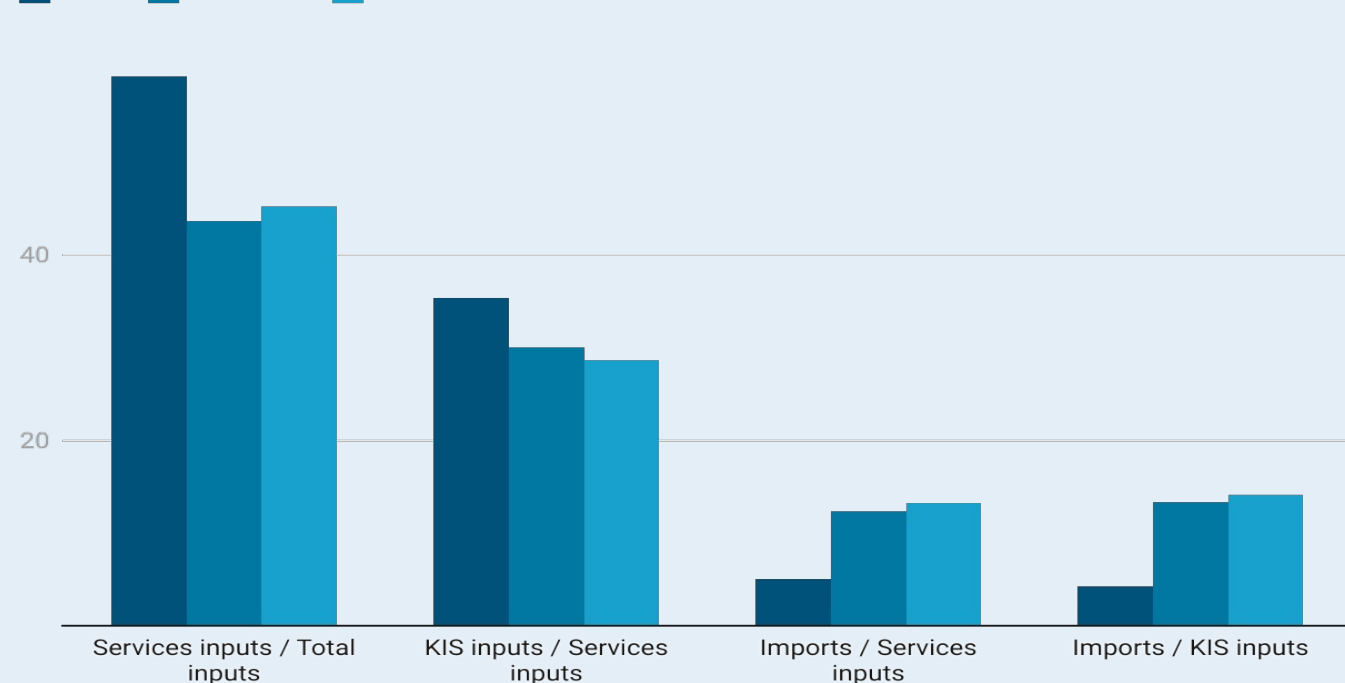
➤ Services as intermediate products

- ▶ **Services have more value as inputs than as final products.** OECD, 2020:
- ▶ Services inputs 79%, services products 27% of total exports. Services inputs in exports points to how services can influence downstream performance.
- ▶ Differences with level of development: 79% OECD, 62% non-OECD, 74% LA.
- ▶ **Imports allow sourcing services inputs more broadly** (see figure). In 2020:
- ▶ Differences in level of development: 3% OECD, 10% non-OECD, 11% LA.
- ▶ **KIS imports reveal structural differences** (see figure). In 2020: 5% OECD, 17% non-OECD, 18% LA.

Importance of services inputs and KIS inputs and importance of imports in services inputs and in KIS inputs

Services inputs as share of total inputs in exports, KIS inputs as share of services inputs in exports, imported services inputs as share of services inputs in exports, imported KIS inputs as share of KIS inputs in exports (Percentage).

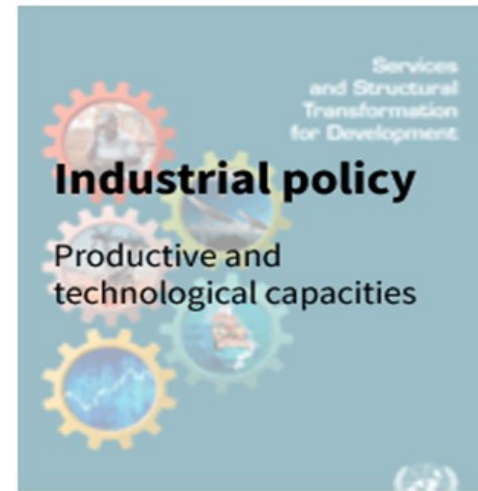
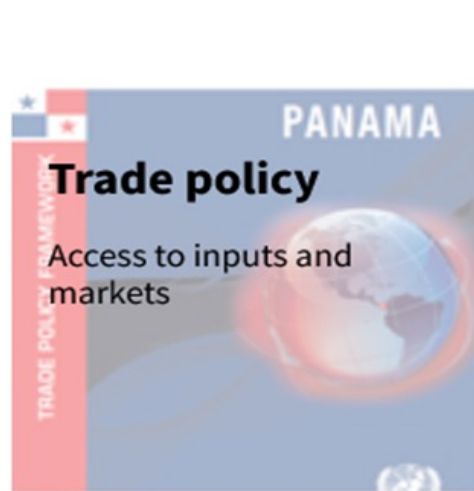
■ OECD ■ Non-OECD ■ Latin America



KIS are knowledge intensive services: financial, ICT and other business services.

Source: OECD Data Explorer • Created with Datawrapper

Services policy strategies



Muchas gracias
Thank you
Danke schön

