

Trade in services and investment liberalization negotiation
Capacity building programme ESCAP/ITD/WTO/DTN
Bangkok, 27-30 March 2012

**Regulatory audit and reforms in preparation and
implementation of services reforms**

Presented by

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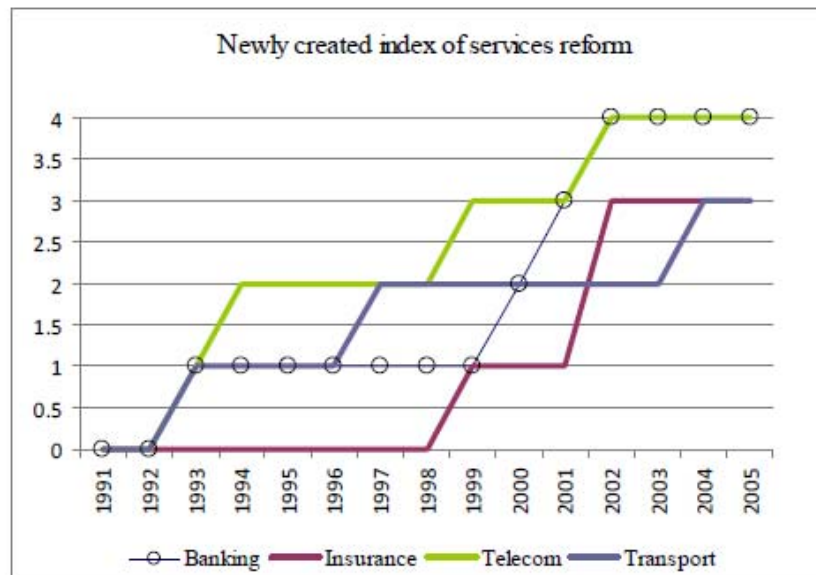
Presentations outline

1. Regulatory audit – principles and examples
2. Implementation of services trade liberalization

Services improve prospects for better quality economic growth.

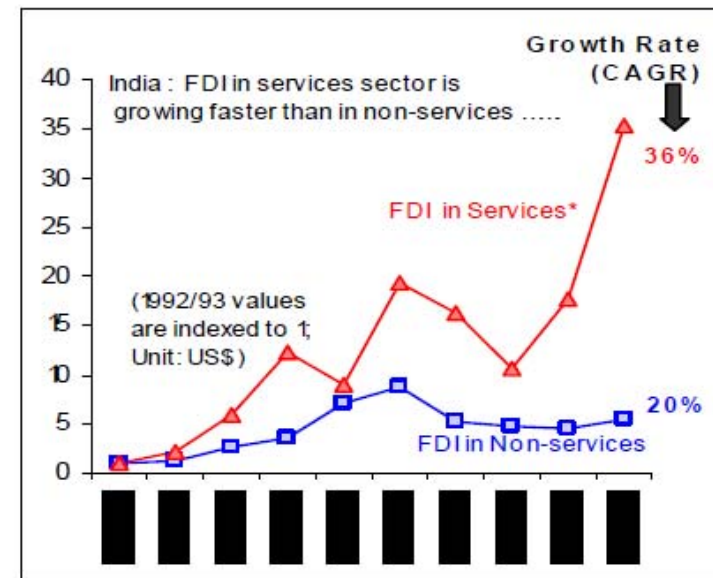
Services openness and FDI - India

Index of openness in selected services sectors

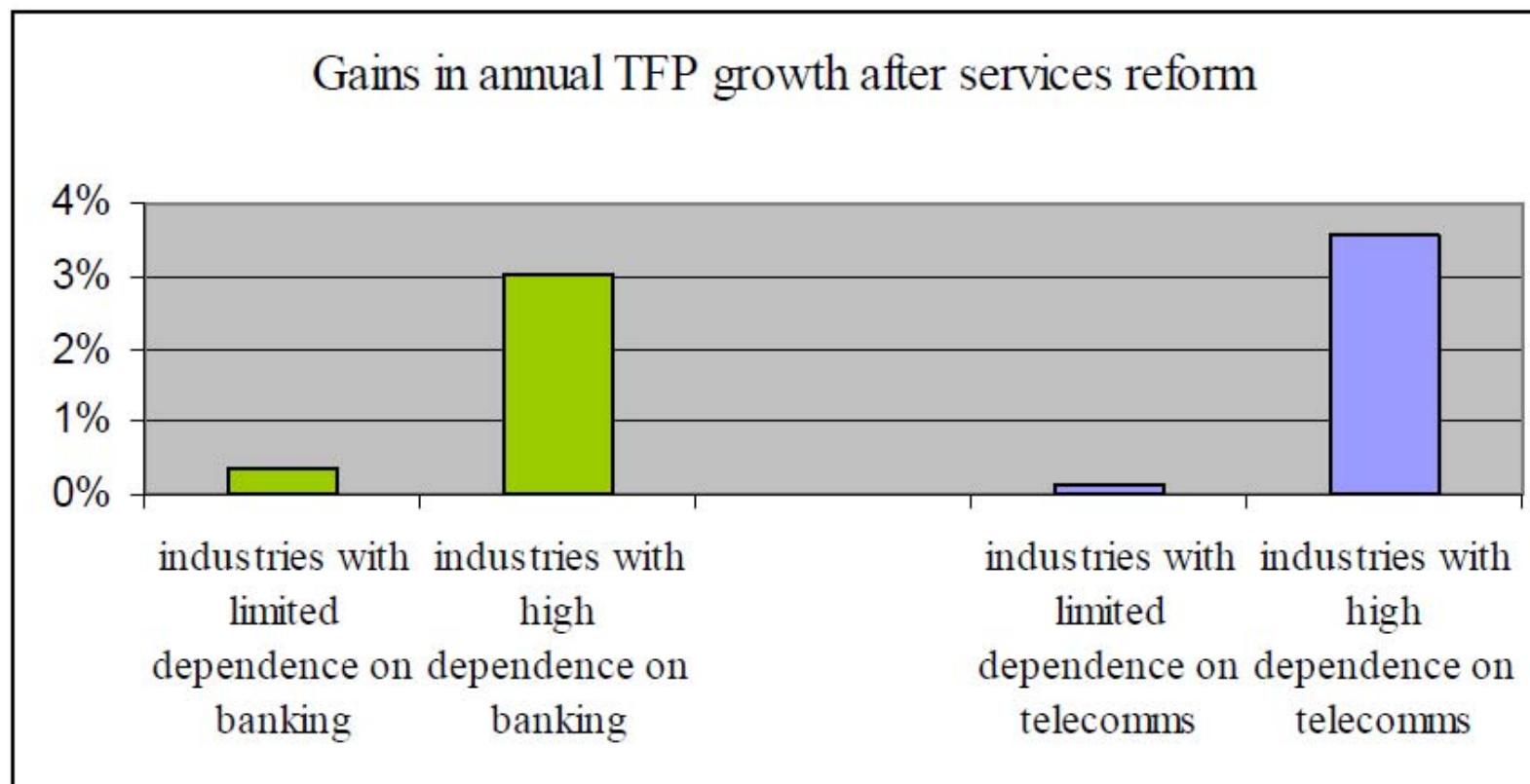


Source: Arnold et al. (2007)

Growth of FDI in services and other areas



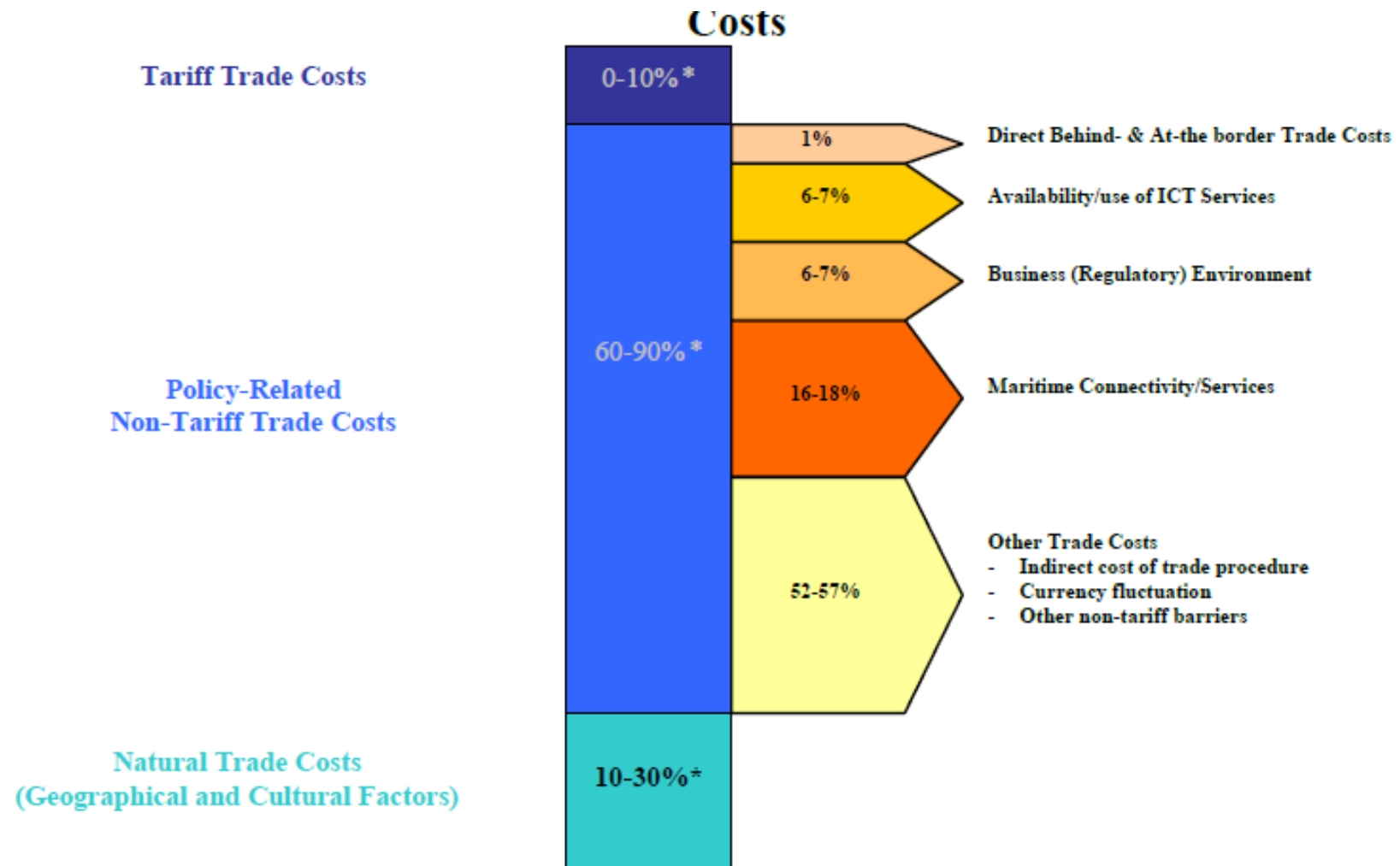
Downstream productivity gains - India



“Magnification” effects

- Poor infrastructure accounts for 40%-60% of trade costs for developing countries; variation in basic infrastructure explains differences in export performance more than the trade barriers they face
- Raising road quality in Central Asia to the regional average could expand trade by \$45 billion (net) (Shepherd/Wilson 2006);
- Communications and transport quality determines likelihood exports will take place at all (Francois/Manchin 2006);
- Telecom costs has larger impact on exports of differentiated goods than homogenous products (Fink, Mattoo and Neagu, 2005)

ESCAP trade costs



Source: Duval and Uthoktham (2011),

Based on several reports produced by Pierre
Sauve and others (see reference list)

REGULATORY AUDIT

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_7718

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：



perform a regulatory audit?

key regulatory objectives are met in the most
anner (including social policy objectives)
quoted or inefficient regulations and adopt
l best practices and pro-competitive regulatory

where feasible, the adoption of market access-
ilation

within the government (encourage “whole of
” approaches)

h key stakeholders in government (including
al governments), producers and users/consumers