

2016/SOM2/CTI/WKSP/003

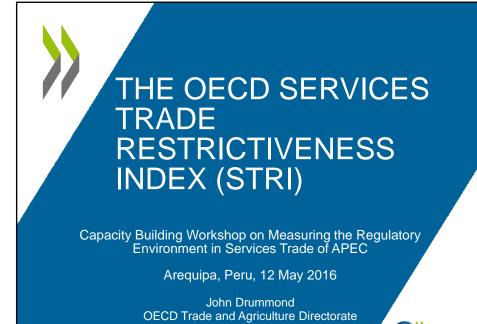
Session: 1

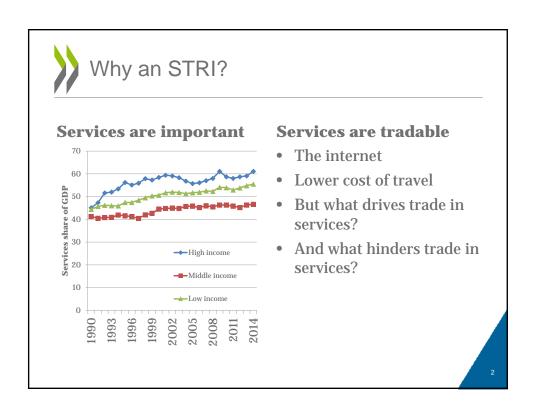
The OECD Services Trade Restrictiveness Index

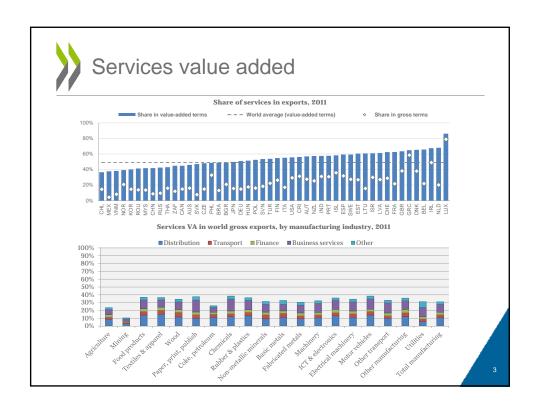
Submitted by: OECD



Capacity Building Workshop on Measuring the Regulatory Environment in Services Trade of APEC Arequipa, Peru 12 May 2016



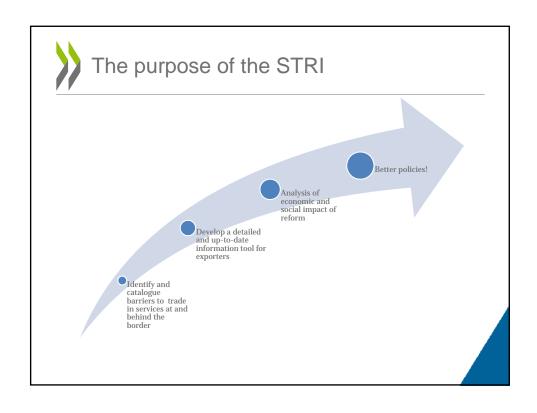






Make everything as simple as possible, but not simpler (Albert Einstein)
You can't manage what you can't measure
You can't improve what you can't measure (Peter Drucker)









STRI is a regulatory database

- Standardised set of measures, with links to sources - more than 16000 laws and regulations
- 42 economies of which 11 APEC members
- 22 sectors
- 76092 observations per year

7



STRI is a composite index

- Puts numbers to the information in the regulatory database using a scoring and weighting system
 - Codified algorithm
 - Replicable
 - Independent of sample
- Takes values between 0 (open) and 1 (closed)
- A snapshot of trade restrictiveness for the economies and sectors included at a particular point in time
- A data visualisation tool as well as measure of relative restrictiveness
- Fully updated by end 2016 will give a time series of three years (2014, 2015, 2016)

8



Which measures?

- Provisions in the GATS
- Related to future negotiations on rules in the GATS
- Provisions in regional trade agreements
- Identified by stakeholders (business, regulators, academics)

9



Filling in the database

- 1. The Secretariat fills in the database based on desk studies of laws and regulations
- 2. Economies receive the filled in database for comments and verification
- 3. Peer review checking factual correctness, not the wisdom of regulation
- 4. The database is posted on the STRI website
- 5. The database is updated every year

0



How to structure the measures

- By five policy areas
 - Restrictions on foreign entry
 - Restrictions to movement of people
 - Other discriminatory measures
 - Barriers to competition
 - Regulatory transparency
- By mode of supply
- Barriers to entry/limitations on operation
- Discriminatory/non-discriminatory

11



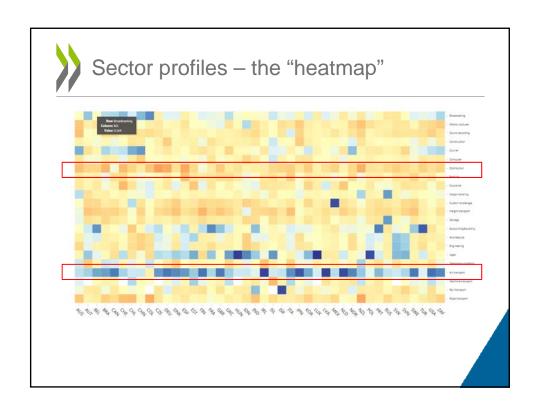
Scoring

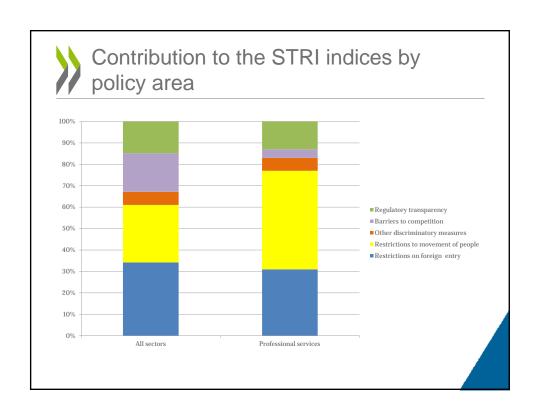
- Assigning numbers to qualitative information
 - Binary scores (0 and 1)
 - Refinements:
 - Break complex or continuous measures into several thresholds
 - Construct hierarchies of measures/regulatory packages
 - Different market structure and regulatory regimes

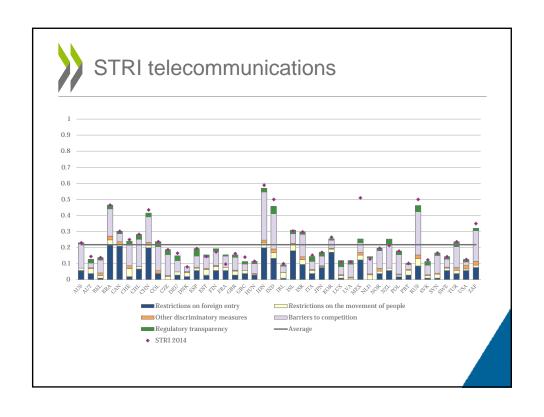
2

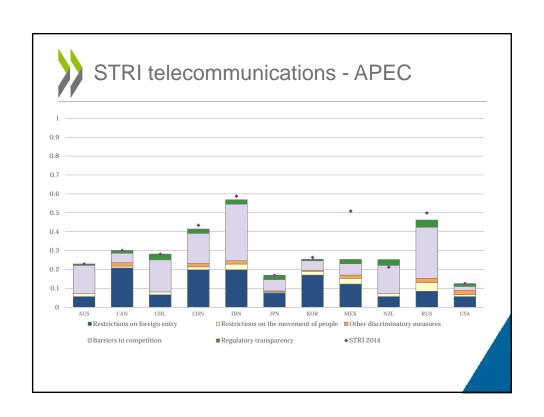




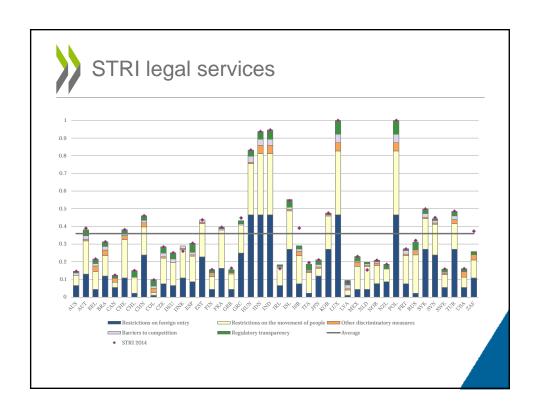


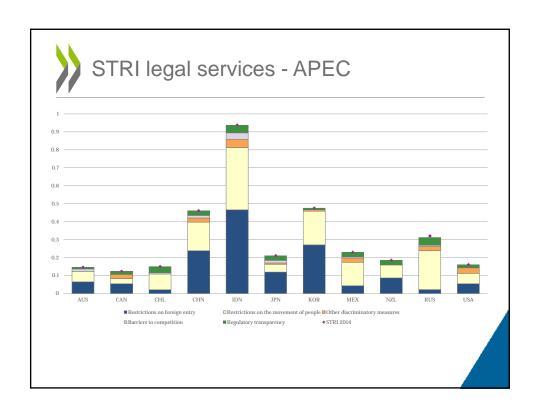


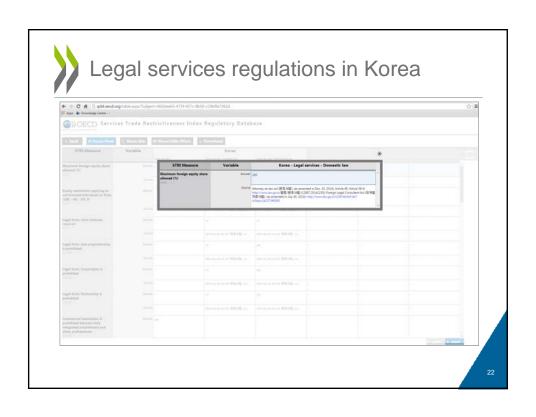


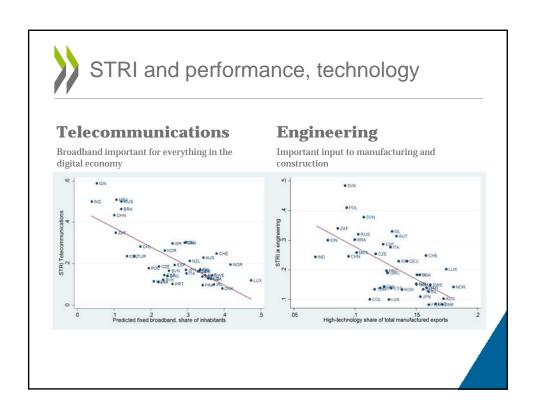


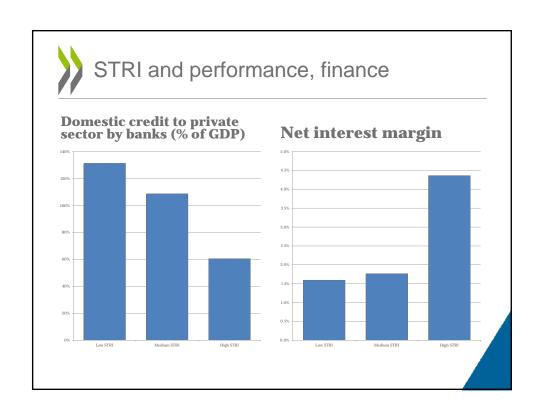


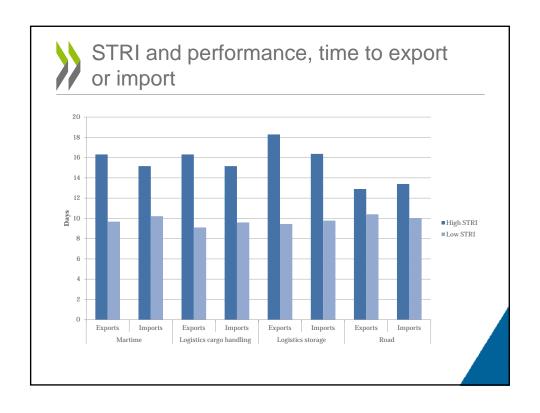


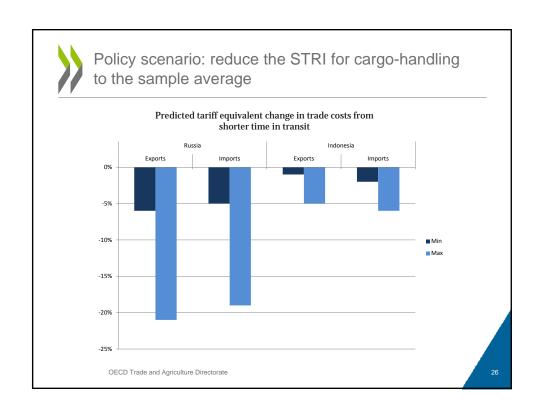


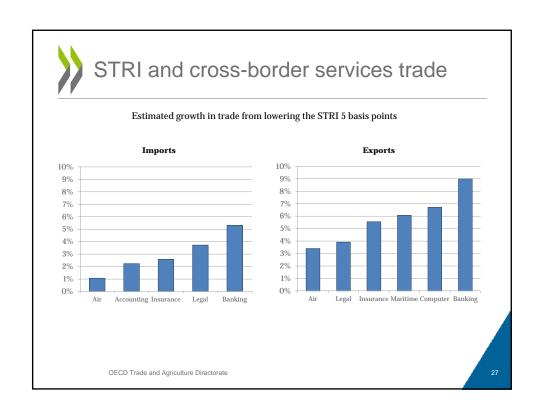
















Strengths of the STRI

- · Rigor in collecting and verifying the data
- Up-to-date information
- Captures 21st century trade issues
 - Barriers to competition increasingly incorporated in international trade agreements
 - The update to 2016 contains measures on cross-border data flows
- Works well in empirical analysis
- Flexible for users and interactive

29



Dissemination and next steps

- The STRI is available on the OECD web
 - Qualitative database
 - STRI indices and policy simulator
 - Economy and sector notes
 - Sector studies and methodology papers
 - Analytical papers
- Next steps
 - Update to 2016
 - Extension of economy and sector coverage
 - Analytical work impact analysis
 - Trade cost equivalent estimates



