

Technical note on services NTM database¹

Joseph Francois and Miriam Manchin
June 2016

Abstract:

This note describes the data contained in the accompanying data files WB_STRI_extended.dta and WB_STRI_extended.xlsx. The data take the form of indexes that range from 0 to 100, where 0 is fully open and 100 is closed to foreign service providers. They measure levels of restriction on market access, based on the World Bank's services trade restriction indexes project. They vary by mode of access, as defined in the GATS. In this note we provide an overview of the data.

Introduction

Two recent sources of data on services policy, both reflecting massive institutional effort, have recently been released. First, the OECD has released its services trade restriction index for 40 countries (Geloso Grosso, M., et al. 2015), while the World Bank has released data for a similar exercise for 103 countries (Borchert, Gootiiz and Mattoo 2011, 2014). The OECD data are meant to be regularly updated, while the World Bank team is, as of this writing, is working with the World Trade Organization to organize periodic updates.

The World Bank data also provide a breakdown of applied policies vs actual GATS commitments for the 103 countries in the original database (Borchert, Gootiiz and Mattoo 2011), though not for all sectors, while the OECD has released a preliminary summary of its own data from a similar exercise for the OECD countries (Miroudot and Pertel 2015).

The data we report here are based on the World Bank's STRI data, rather than the OECD data. The reasons are as follows. First, the World Bank STRI series is based specifically on market access, while the OECD series mixes market access with non-discriminatory regulatory measures and investment regulations

¹ These data are reported as part of the PRONTO project. The project has received funding from the European Union's Seventh Framework Programme for research, technological development and demonstration under grant agreement no. 61350

that are not sector specific. The second reason is that the World Bank data are based on underlying regulatory data, also available from the World Bank, that identify policies that in the case of the EU are applied against third countries but not against other EU Member States.

The data

The contents of the dataset are summarized in Table 1 below. These data are based on the public release of the STRI data (Borchert, Gootiiz and Mattoo 2011, 2014). We have included additional information as follows. First, as the public release does not include mode 4 indexes, we have backed these out from the reported weights use to obtain overall index values, where relevant (basically for professional services).

Table 1: Database Contents

label	description	source	range
SSID	sector ID from World Bank		
country	name of country		
ISO	3 character UN ISO country code		
Label	sector description		
STRI_all	overall STRI	World Bank	0 to 100
STRI_mode1	STRI for mode 1	World Bank	0 to 100
STRI_mode3	STRI for mode 3	World Bank	0 to 100
STRI_mode4	STRI for mode 4	World Bank	0 to 100
EXEC_all	STRI overall, extra-EU firms	PRONTO	0 to 100
EXEC_m1	STRI for mode 1, extra-EU firms	PRONTO	0 to 100
EXEC_m3	STRI for mode 3, extra-EU firms	PRONTO	0 to 100
EXEC_m4	STRI for mode 4, extra-EU firms	PRONTO	0 to 100
INEC_all	STRI overall, intra-EU firms	PRONTO	0 to 100
INEC_m1	STRI for mode 1, intra-EU firms	PRONTO	0 to 100
INEC_m3	STRI for mode 3, intra-EU firms	PRONTO	0 to 100
INEC_m4	STRI for mode 4, intra-EU firms	PRONTO	0 to 100

Second, we have reported both intra-EU and extra-EU index values for the EU Member States. In the case of EU Member States, the data from the World Bank report a blended index, reflecting a weighted average of intra-EU and extra-EU market access conditions. We have gone back through the original classification

and scoring of regulatory measures as reported by the World Bank, and re-scored them for both intra-EU market access and extra-EU market access. This means that for the EU Member States, we have indicators of market access for other EU firms, as distinct from providers from third countries accessing the market of a Member State.

Table 2 below summarizes, based on average values across EU Member States in the database, the difference between the blended STRI values contained in the original World Bank data release, and the external STRI data reported here.

Table 2: Blended and extra-EU STRI for market access in EU

sector	original STRI	external STRI
Overall	17.97	25.25
Financial	4.36	8.71
Banking	1.82	3.75
Lending by banks	1.82	3.63
Acceptance of deposits by banks	1.82	3.63
Insurance	8.38	16.50
Automobile Insurance	8.63	16.75
Life Insurance	10.50	21.25
Reinsurance	6.00	11.50
Telecommunications	1.88	2.50
Fixed-line telecommunications	2.50	3.75
Mobile telecommunications	1.25	1.25
Retail	8.75	7.50
Transportation	25.35	41.57
Air Passenger International	27.63	43.50
Maritime Shipping International	9.26	14.56
Maritime Auxiliary Services	8.82	14.71
Road Freight Domestic	35.00	70.00
Rail Freight Domestic	36.25	38.75
Professional	45.15	59.41
Accounting and Auditing	43.25	55.00
Accounting	33.25	44.75
Auditing	53.25	65.25
Legal	46.42	62.35
Legal Advice Foreign Law	29.25	42.38
Legal Advice Domestic Law	56.25	73.75
Legal Representation in Court	53.75	70.94

Table 3 reports the countries included in the database. The sectors covered by the data are summarized in Table 2. The period is a cross-section for policies that were in place in 2007-2009. The entire dataset is summarized in Table 4.

Table 3: Countries covered by the database

Albania	Colombia	Ireland	Namibia	Spain
Algeria	Congo, the Democratic Republic of the	Italy	Nepal	Sri Lanka
Argentina	Costa Rica	Japan	Netherlands	Sweden
Armenia	Czech Republic	Jordan	New Zealand	Tanzania
Australia	Denmark	Kazakhstan	Nicaragua	Thailand
Austria	Dominican Republic	Kenya	Nigeria	Trinidad and Tobago
Bahrain	Ecuador	Korea, Republic of	Oman	Tunisia
Bangladesh	Egypt	Kuwait	Pakistan	Turkey
Belarus	Ethiopia	Kyrgyzstan	Panama	Uganda
Belgium	Finland	Lebanon	Paraguay	Ukraine
Bolivia	France	Lesotho	Peru	United Kingdom
Botswana	Georgia	Lithuania	Philippines	United States of America
Brazil	Germany	Madagascar	Poland	Uruguay
Bulgaria	Ghana	Malawi	Portugal	Uzbekistan
Burundi	Greece	Malaysia	Qatar	Venezuela
Côte d'Ivoire	Guatemala	Mali	Romania	Viet Nam
Cambodia	Honduras	Mauritius	Russian Federation	Yemen
Cameroon	Hungary	Mexico	Rwanda	Zambia
Canada	India	Mongolia	Saudi Arabia	Zimbabwe
Chile	Indonesia	Morocco	Senegal	
China	Iran	Mozambique	South Africa	

Table 4: Summary of STATA dataset contents

Variable	Obs	Unique	Mean	Min	Max	Label	source
ssid	2862	28	.	.	.	sector ID from World Bank	
country	2862	104	.	.	.	name of country	
iso	2862	104	.	.	.	3 character UN ISO country code	
label	2862	28	.	.	.	sector description	
stri_all	2758	340	32.7248	0	100	overall STRI	WB
stri_mode1	1852	142	32.07557	0	100	STRI for mode GATS 1	WB
stri_mode3	2862	186	30.42333	0	100	STRI for mode GATS 3	WB
stri_mode4	832	24	67.12039	0	100	STRI for mode GATS 4	WB
exec_all	564	136	30.45957	0	100	STRI overall, extra-EU firms	PR
exec_m1	393	58	29.57334	0	100	STRI for mode 1, extra-EU firms	PR
exec_m3	579	86	28.79936	0	100	STRI for mode 3, extra-EU firms	PR
exec_m4	170	22	80.60642	0	100	STRI for mode 4, extra-EU firms	PR
inec_all	564	122	10.97969	0	100	STRI overall, intra-EU firms	PR
inec_m1	387	39	12.70938	0	100	STRI for mode 1, intra-EU firms	PR
inec_m3	579	71	11.91119	0	100	STRI for mode 3, intra-EU firms	PR
inec_m4	170	27	32.101	0	50	STRI for mode 4, intra-EU firms	PR

note: WB data are from original World Bank data release. PR are from PRONTO project calculations as discussed in the text. Mode 4 data has been backed out by PRONTO team based on public World Bank release of modes 1 and 3 data, and reported weighting scheme.

References

Borchert, I., B. Gootiiz and A. Mattoo (2011). 'Services in Doha: What's on the Table', in (Martin, W. and A. Mattoo Eds.), *Unfinished Business? The WTO's Doha Agenda*, pp. 115- 143, Washington, DC: World Bank/CEPR.

Borchert, I., B. Gootiiz and A. Mattoo (2014). 'Policy Barriers to International Trade in Services: Evidence from a New Database', *The World Bank Economic Review*, vol. 28(1), pp. 162-188.

Geloso Grosso, M., et al. (2015), "Services Trade Restrictiveness Index (STRI): Scoring and Weighting Methodology", *OECD Trade Policy Papers*, No. 177, OECD Publishing, Paris, January.

Miroudot, S. and K. Pertel (2015), "Water in the GATS: Methodology and Results", *OECD Trade Policy Papers*, No. 185, OECD Publishing, Paris, October.