

Connections between goods and services

AND THEIR TREATMENT IN WTO LAW

Methods and Structure

Systematisation of different types of connections between goods and services based on economic literature

- Embodied services
- Product-accompanying services
- usage-/outcome oriented services

Legal analysis of the different agreements

Suggestions based on the underlying principles where I found legal loopholes

Main Findings

GATT and GATS are all in all well suited to cover connections between goods and service

Conflicts can be solved where both GATT and GATS are applicable

Services industries should rather be promoted by increasingly reducing tariffs also for final goods than reducing customs value

There should be introduced outward processing for digital products or similar possibility to deduct their value from customs valuation where they were elaborated nationally

Where goods and services are sold together transaction value method can only be used for customs valuation where it reflects the actual value of only the good

Current rules of origin do not fully take into account the origin of embodied services but no other rules can be found that both take such services better into account and at the same time serves the requirements rules of origin need to fulfil