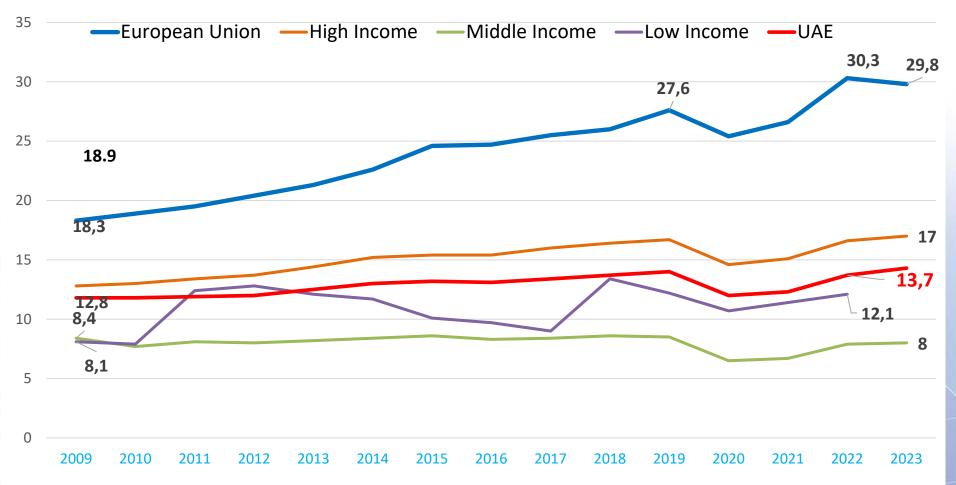


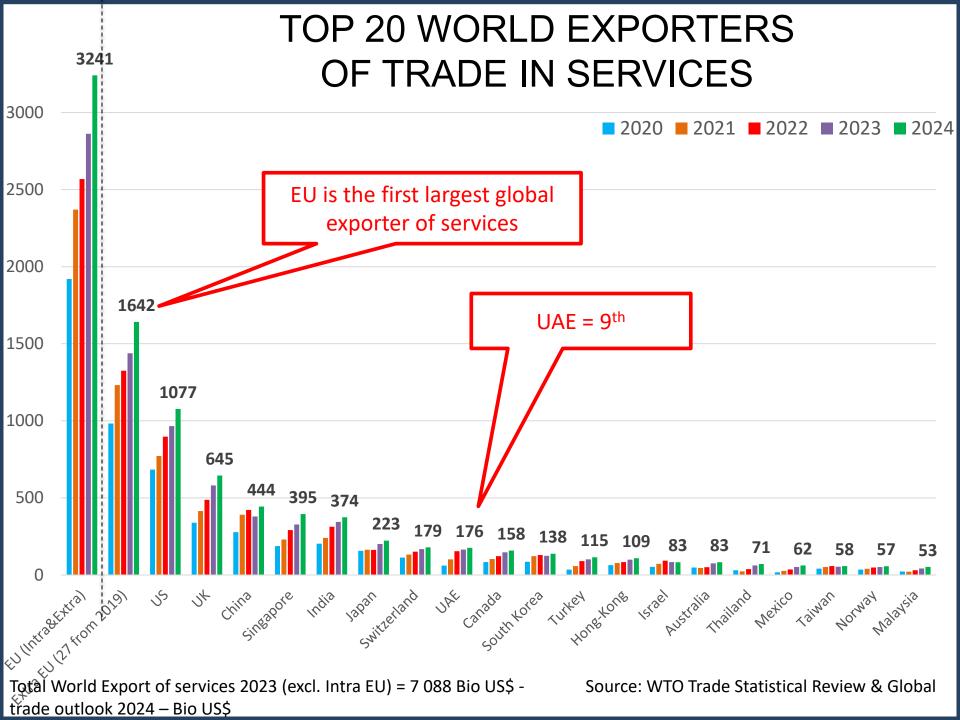




The share of Trade in Services in the EU GDP is higher than in other high-income countries! → 29.8% (13,4 % in UAE)

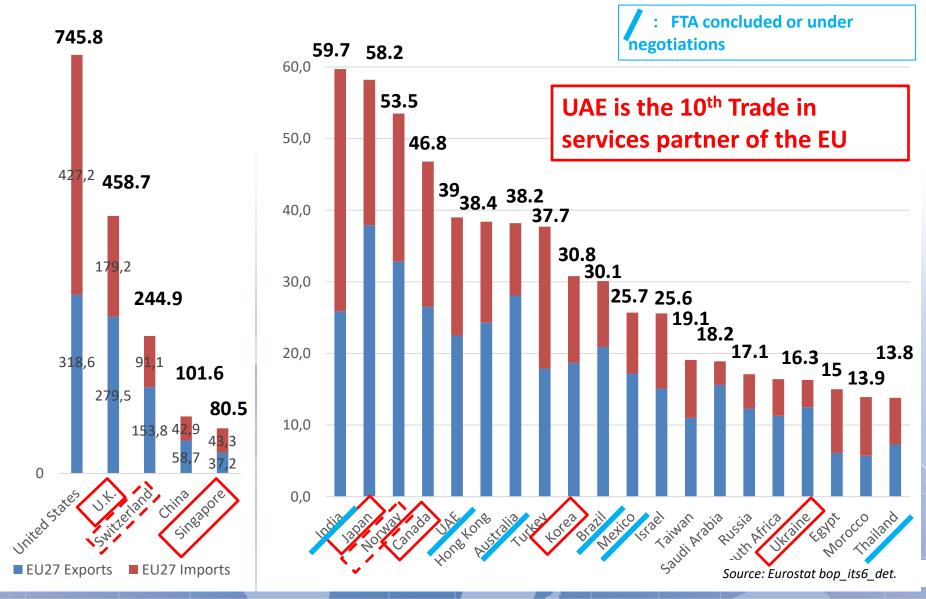
Trade in Services (GDP) (%)







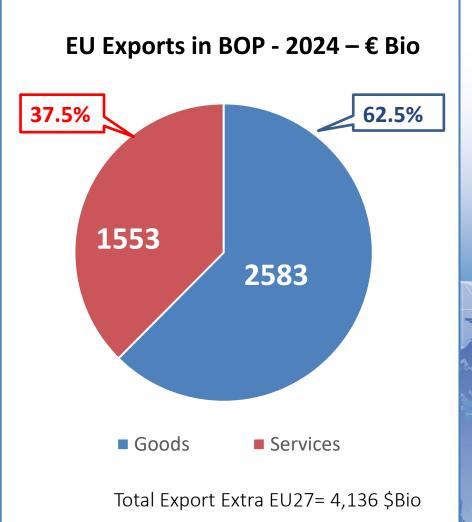
TOP 25 EU TRADING PARTNERS IN SERVICES - (EXTRA-EU27) - 2023 - €BIO



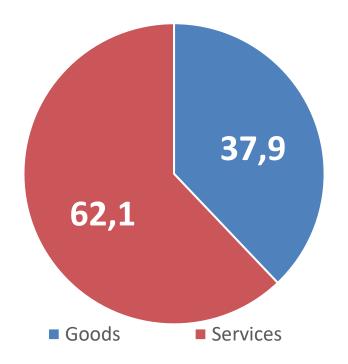


#### **IMPORTANCE OF TRADE IN SERVICES EU27 (Extra EU)**

Comparison between Balance of Payment (BoP) & Trade in Value Added TiVA



EU Exports in TiVA - 2020 - %

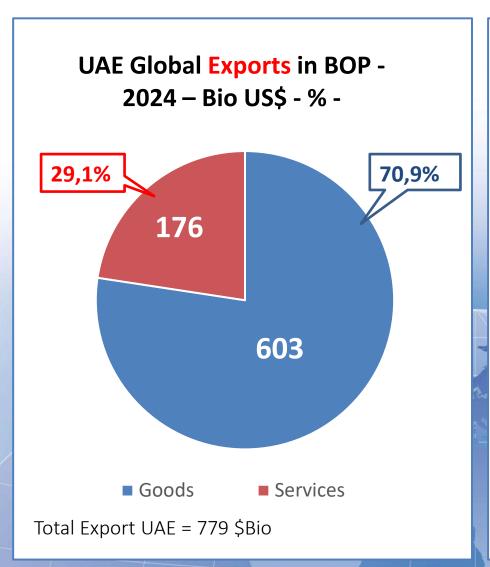


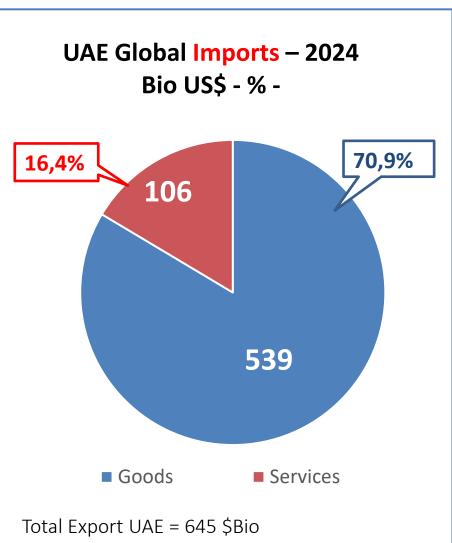
62.1% of EU total trade in value added terms are services trade

Source: WTO WTS2020 & OECD/WTO TiVA



#### IMPORTANCE OF TRADE IN GOODS & SERVICES in UAE



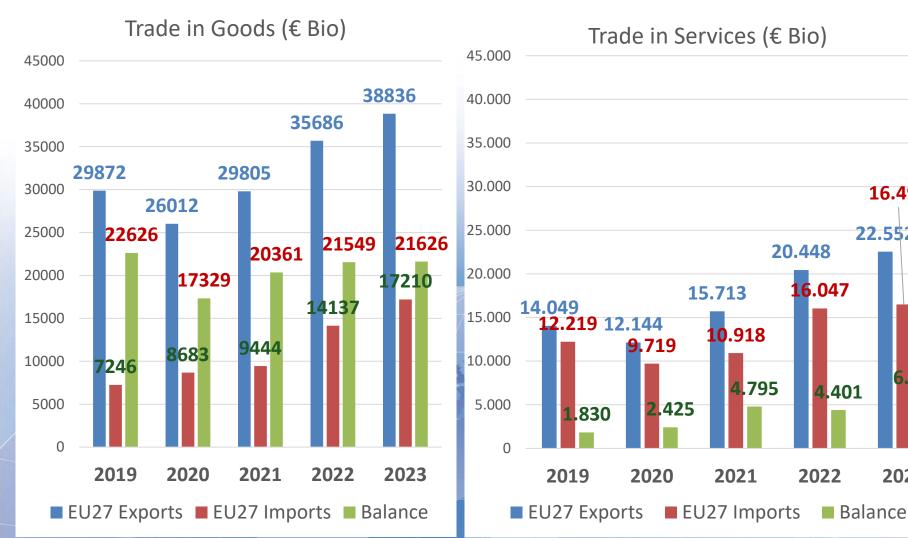


Source: WTO Global Trade Outlook 2025



### **EU-UAE Trade**

(Imports and exports of goods & services)



Source: Eurostat – ext lt maineu + [bop\_fdi6\_pos].

16.497

**6.**055

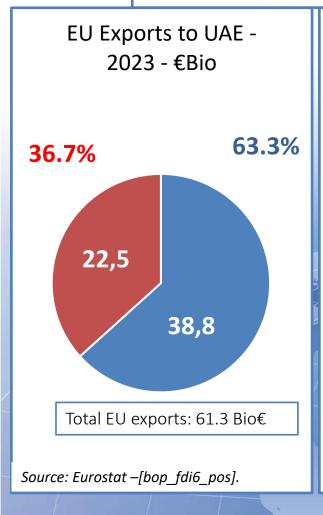
2023

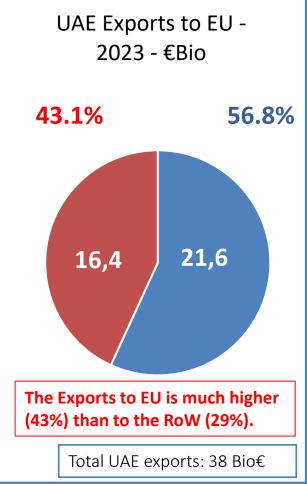
22.552

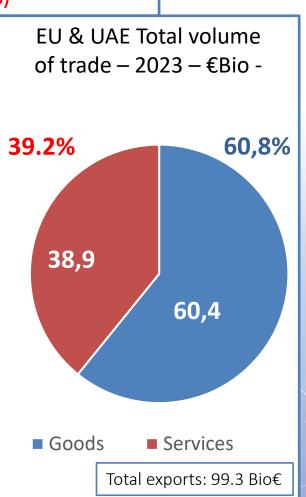


#### IMPORTANCE OF TRADE IN SERVICES IN THE EU-UAE TRADE RELATIONSHIP

Services represents 39.2 % of the total trade between EU & UAE (43.1% of UAE exports to EU = Services)

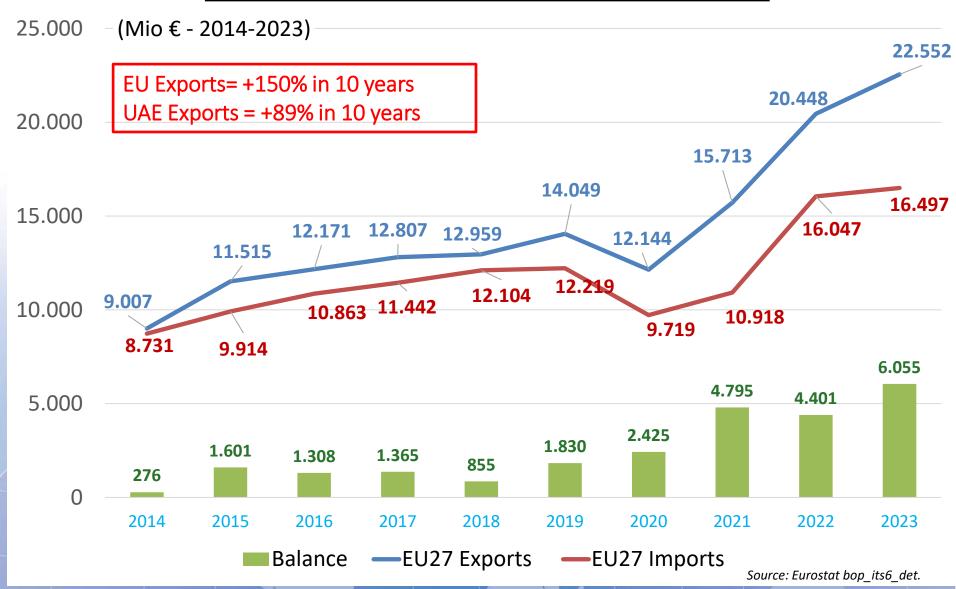






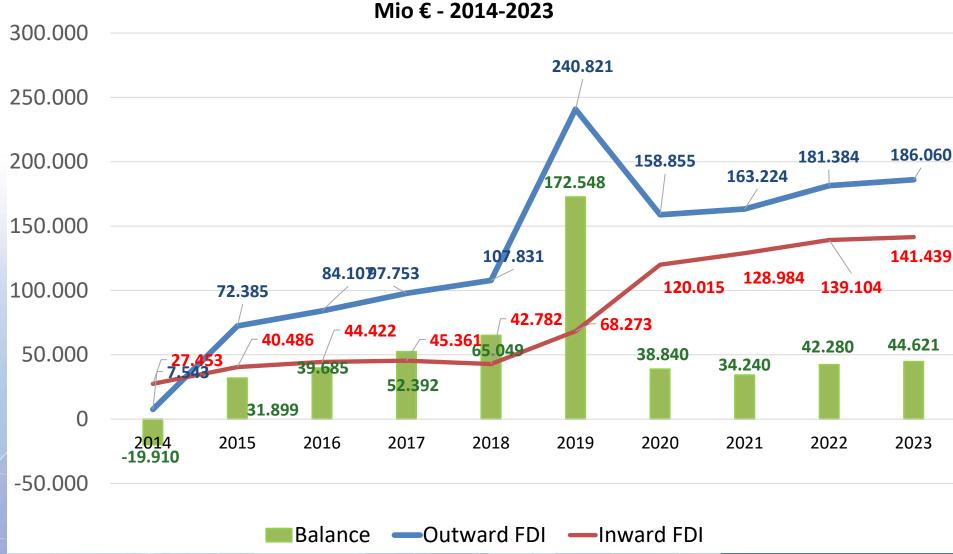


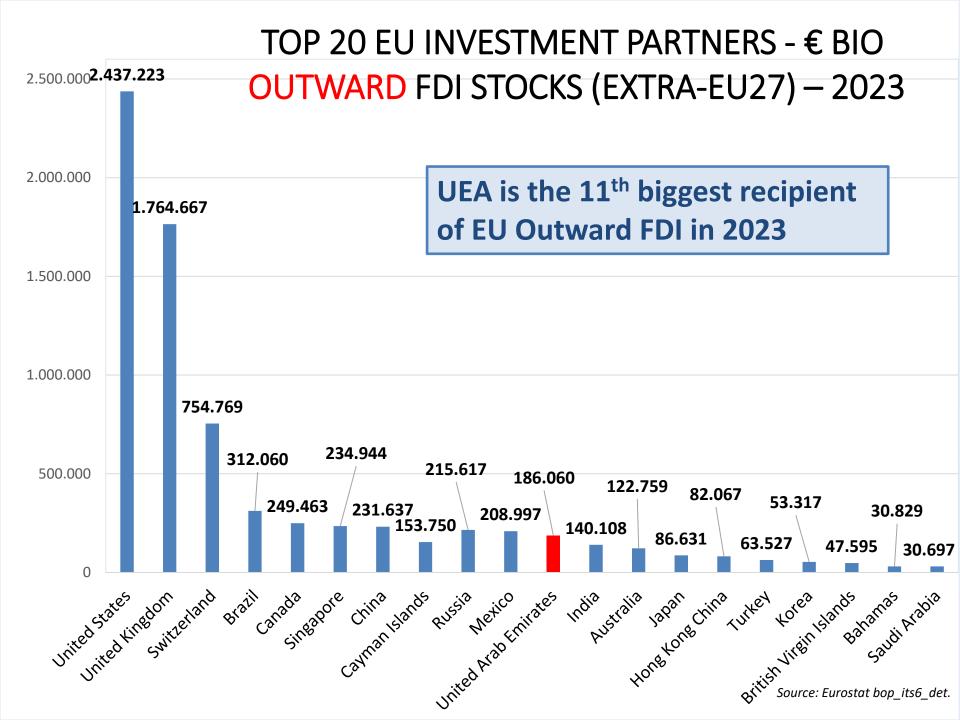
#### **EU Trade in Services with United Arab Emirates**

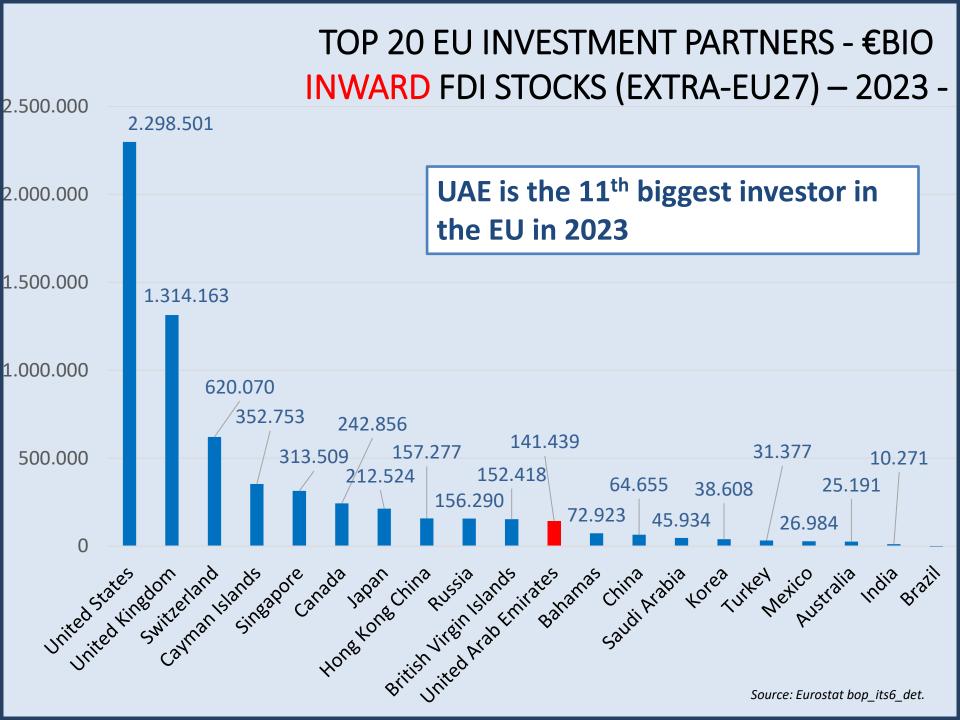




# Evolution of EU27 FDI with UAE – Stocks - Mio € - 2014-2023

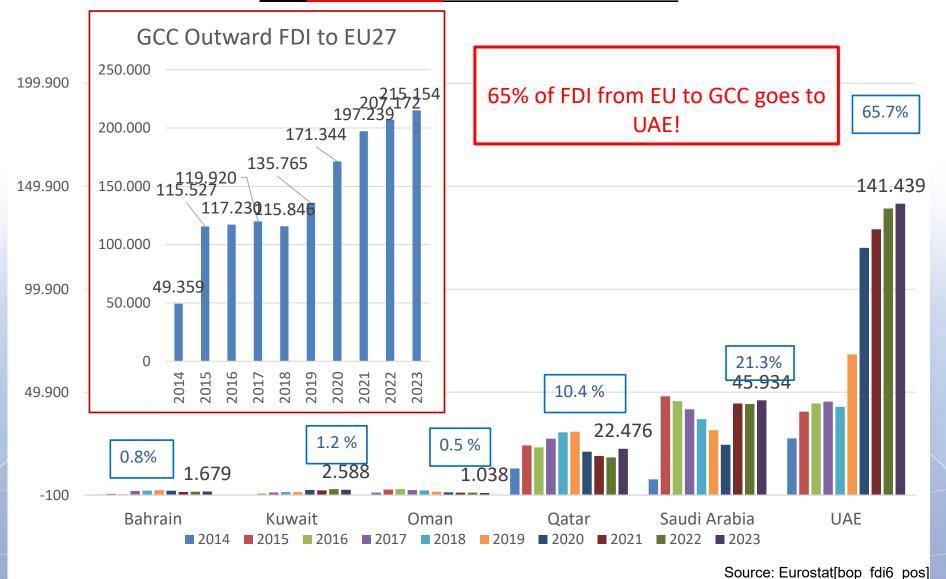






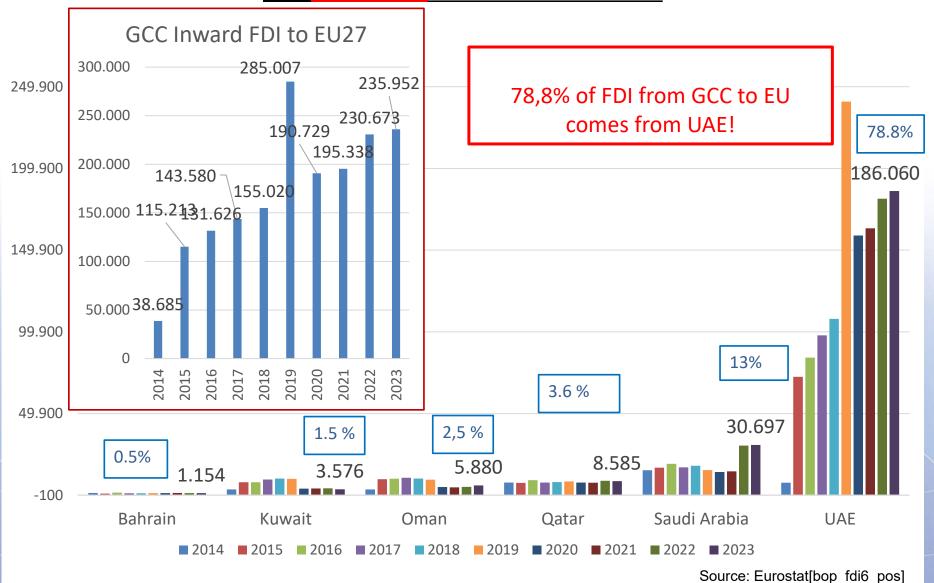


#### GCC Outward FDI Stocks to EU27 - Mio €





#### GCC Inward FDI Stocks to EU27 – Mio €





# WTO GATS COMMITMENTS OF UAE & GCC COUNTRIES PER SECTORS

Services companies always look for **legal certainties** to secure their investments and trade. But the **Commitments by UAE** in the GATS (Services deal in the WTO) are **rather low!** (total sectors= 162)

CPC secto	CPC Classification list WTO W/120 (1991) rs Sectors and Sub-sectors	Bahrain	Kuwait	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	UAE	
	Date of WTO Accession	Jan-95	Jan-95	Nov-00	Jan-96	Nov-05	Jun-96	
1	BUSINESS SERVICES					_		
	Rather bad GATS Commitments (2005) and Oman (2000) who jo							
12	OTHER SERVICES NOT INCLUDED ELSEWHERE (Incl. Energy related services)		UAE has taken only commitments in 40 services sectors.					
	Sectors not committed (out of 12)	11	4	2	6	1	6	
/	Sectors not committee (out or 12)							
	Sub-sectors not committed (Out of 162)	158	110	73	123	52	122	

EU has taken commitments in 150 services sub-sectors at the end of the UR in 1995



# **UAE & GCC SERVICES COMMITMENTS IN FTAS**

When we look at the commitments that UAE & GCC countries have taken with other trading partners in various FTAs, either bilaterally or as a Region, the UAE commitments are much better, and could serve as a benchmark for the EU, but far from todays FTAs' standards

#### GCC SERVICES COMMITMENTS WITH EFTA COUNTRIES

					Saudi	
CPC Sectors	Bahrain	Kuwait	Oman	Qatar	Arabia	UAE
Sectors not committed (out of 12)	1	3	1	2	1	1
Sub-sectors not committed (Out of						
162)	63	96	55	90	41	50
Sectors and sub-sectors committed	99	66	107	72	121	112

#### GCC SERVICES COMMITMENTS WITH SINGAPORE

					Saudi		
CPC Sectors	Bahrain	Kuwait	Oman	Qatar	Arabia	UAE	
Sectors not committed (out of 12)	2	2	1	2	1	1	
Sub-sectors not committed (Out							
of 162)	75	87	55	<b>76</b>	48	51	
Sectors and sub-sectors							
committed	87	75	107	86	114	111	1



## **Digital barriers in UAE**

- **1.Data Localization Requirements**: The UAE has implemented data localization laws that require certain types of data to be stored within the country. This can create challenges for EU companies that rely on cross-border data flows and have data storage facilities in other jurisdictions.
- **2.Data Privacy and Protection**: The UAE has its own data privacy and protection regulations, which may differ from the EU's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR).
- **3.Cybersecurity Regulations**: The UAE has stringent cybersecurity laws that impose specific requirements on companies operating within its jurisdiction.
- **4.Intellectual Property Rights**: Protecting intellectual property rights can be challenging in the UAE. EU companies must ensure that their digital assets and intellectual property are adequately protected under UAE law.
- **5.Technical Standards and Interoperability**: Differences in technical standards and interoperability requirements between the EU and the UAE can create challenges for EU companies. Ensuring that digital products and services meet UAE standards can require additional resources and expertise.

The EU FTA Digital Trade Chapter must provide clear binding rules, allowing cross-border data flows, banning data localisation requirement, protecting source codes and ensure a ban on customs duties on electronic transmission.