In the last few decades, advanced countries have experienced significant servitization of their economies. The transition from agriculture to manufacturing and services stands as a well-established stylized fact of economic growth. What are the driving forces behind these structural changes and the potential impacts of economic globalization? To address these questions, we developed a quantitative dynamic general equilibrium model of trade. Our model incorporates nonhomothetic preferences, allowing consumers to present varying income elasticities of demand across sectors. We bring the model to the data for the world economy, encompassing 24 countries, and compute the steady-state equilibrium. By applying counterfactual trade costs, productivity levels, and preferences to the model, we discuss how these factors collectively shape the structural change in advanced countries, providing valuable insights into the intricate dynamics of servitization in the global economy.