

Council for Trade in Services

A REVIEW OF STATISTICS ON TRADE FLOWS IN SERVICES

Note by the Secretariat

Addendum

This document responds to a request expressed by the Council for Trade in Services at its meeting of 13 and 14 July 2000. Updating a previous note issued in November 1997, it provides an overview of current statistics on international services trade and, on that basis, of the performance of individual countries and regions. To facilitate comparison, the Annex Tables are organized in the same way, and carry the same numbers, as the corresponding Tables in the initial note (S/C/W/27).

The following presentation is organised in five sections. A brief introduction is followed by a description of recent trade developments, at an aggregate and sectoral level, on the basis of balance of payments statistics. Section III contains information on Foreign Affiliates Trade for the United States. Section IV presents indicators concerning the presence of natural persons as a mode of supply, followed by a few concluding remarks.

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I. INTRODUCTION

At the Special Session of the Council for Trade in Services, on 13 and 14 July 2000, the Secretariat was requested to update its previous note on services trade flows. Like the initial document (S/C/W/27), this paper draws on a variety of data to provide a general picture of trade flows in services under the four modes of supply. It should be read in conjunction with a previous Secretariat note on services statistics (document S/C/W/5), especially the discussion of data problems in Section II of that note. Such problems continue to seriously hamper the description or, even more ambitiously, the analysis of trade flows in services.

It may be worth recalling, in particular, that the sectoral and modal structure of commitments under GATS does not coincide with the existing structure of trade statistics. The activities of foreign-owned companies in their host country markets – covered by commitments on commercial presence (mode 3) – are not reflected in conventional statistics. Moreover, the IMF Balance of Payments Manual classification, on which the only global trade statistics in services are based, is far less detailed than the UN Central Product Classification (CPC) which, in turn, has provided the building stones for the Classification List widely used by Members for scheduling purposes (MTN.GNS/W/120). However, work is in progress to gradually ease these problems.

Table 1 reveals the sectoral level at which individual countries currently report data to the IMF. Sectors such as communication, insurance or banking services are not further sub-divided, implying that there is at present no basis in IMF BOP statistics to monitor trade developments, for example, in basic voice telephony, life insurance or financial leasing services. The Table also shows that the ability or willingness of countries to report data for sub-sectors, where these exist (e.g. passenger transport by air or on sea), is rather limited.

The following presentation is essentially descriptive in nature. It reflects recent trade developments in individual countries, regions or sectors, but does not allow for any inferences on the causes. For example, changes in country's share in world trade in a given sector may be attributable to autonomous demand trends; valuation effects in the wake of currency movements; sudden market upheavals (associated, for example, with the Asian financial crises); developments in merchandise trade that have an impact on related producer services (transport, insurance etc.); or longer-term changes in an industry's international competitiveness. In turn, such changes in competitiveness may be industry-generated, essentially reflecting company decisions, or they may be attributable to government interventions in markets or longer-term structural reforms. However, one conceivable factor has not possibly played a leading role to date: liberalization measures associated with the entry into force of GATS in January 1995.

As has been noted in previous documents (see, for example, Job No. 2748/Rev.1), the Secretariat is not aware of any significant policy changes triggered by the entry into force of the Uruguay Round schedules. Available evidence suggests that the bindings negotiated in 1993 remained essentially confined to locking in the status quo. While the economic value of such bindings – attributable, in particular, to the resulting gains in transparency and predictability for market participants – is indisputable, they are unlikely to have impinged noticeably on trade flows. The extended negotiations on basic telecommunications and financial services reportedly left deeper imprints, in terms of actual liberalization measures, on several countries' trade regimes. However, given the implementation dates of the relevant Protocols for most participants – February 1998 and March 1999, respectively – it is doubtful whether they could have affected trade flows within the timeframe of current statistics. Although some countries may have liberalized earlier, anticipating the entry into force of the Protocols and/or pursuing immediate economic self-interest, there are many others that have undertaken pre-commitments, in particular on basic telecommunications, to be implemented only from specified later dates. It may take years for such commitments to have a noticeable impact on trade.

The types of statistics used in this document are the same as in the initial note: balance of payments (BOP) statistics, sectoral statistics compiled by competent international organizations, and Foreign Affiliates Trade (FAT) statistics. Since the range of available sources, and the concepts used, have remained largely unchanged, interested delegations may want to consult the initial note (S/C/W/27) for a more detailed presentation.

Table 1: Coverage: Number of countries reporting trade data for specific services sectors, 1996-1998

Code	Service description	Exports			Imports		
		1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998
	Total services	143	137	125	143	137	125
1	Transport	139	134	122	142	137	125
1.1	<u>Sea transport</u>	68	68	65	76	78	73
1.1.1	Passenger transport on sea	25	27	31	29	29	31
1.1.2	Freight transport on sea	50	52	52	66	68	67
1.1.3	Supporting, auxiliary and other services	47	47	46	43	45	45
1.2	<u>Air transport</u>	77	79	72	76	78	72
1.2.1	Passenger transport by air	63	65	64	70	72	67
1.2.2	Freight transport by air	48	52	56	48	51	52
1.2.3	Supporting, auxiliary and other services	53	53	52	52	53	52
1.3	<u>Other transportation</u>	61	66	60	53	57	54
1.3.1	Passenger	35	37	36	30	37	35
1.3.2	Freight	46	48	45	39	42	42
1.3.3	Other transportation services	42	48	48	37	41	40
2	Travel	139	134	122	140	135	123
2.1	<u>Business travel</u>	45	50	46	57	61	60
2.2	<u>Personal travel</u>	67	70	69	75	78	76
2.2.1	Health-related expenditure	21	21	18	32	31	31
2.2.2	Education-related expenditure	31	31	30	45	42	38
2.2.3	Other personal travel	53	54	52	60	59	58
3	Communications services	97	97	95	95	95	96
4	Construction services	50	59	59	60	65	63
5	Insurance services	106	101	92	125	121	111
6	Financial services	62	69	70	68	72	77
7	Computer and information services	51	53	55	53	56	62
8	Royalties and licence fees	57	60	62	87	82	79
9	Other business services	134	130	117	142	134	122
9.1	<u>Merchanting and other trade-related services</u>	50	52	50	48	49	47
9.2	<u>Operational leasing</u>	40	44	44	48	51	55
9.3	<u>Miscellaneous business, professional and technical services</u>	89	87	83	92	90	87
9.3.1	Legal, accounting, management, consulting and public relations services	24	27	27	32	30	30
9.3.2	Advertising, market research and public opinion polling services	24	27	27	25	29	29
9.3.3	Research and development services	17	20	20	17	19	19
9.3.4	Architectural, engineering and other technical services	18	22	25	19	24	25
9.3.5	Agricultural, mining and on-site processing services	10	13	15	11	16	18
9.3.6	Other services	52	46	48	56	49	50
10	Personal, cultural and recreational services	46	50	51	53	57	60
10.1	<u>Audio-visual and related services</u>	29	33	31	34	38	40
10.2	<u>Other personal, cultural and recreational services</u>	32	34	35	37	40	43

Source: compiled by the WTO Secretariat from IMF Balance-of-Payments statistics.

II. TRADE FLOWS IN SERVICES SECTORS BASED ON BOP STATISTICS

As noted in the initial document, the trade values and country rankings presented below must not only be viewed in the context of possible (macro-)economic disturbances, but a variety of technical/statistical constraints, including gaps in data availability. Especially at the detailed sectoral level, differences in reporting, reliability, definitions and collection methods must be taken into account. While, depending on data availability, the most recent years covered are either 1998 or 1999, it needs to be noted that all 1999 data are provisional and may include Secretariat estimates.

Abrupt changes in individual countries' position compared to the previous note may be due to (methodological) changes in data preparation and presentation, as well as to the inclusion of additional countries in individual data sets. The reported shares in world trade and associated country rankings necessarily cover only those countries that actually provided information for the sectors and years concerned. It is worth noting, however, that the number of reporting countries – and thus the coverage of the statistics presented below – has improved in recent years.

(a) Overview of trends in services trade

The share of commercial services, measured on a balance of payments basis, in total world exports and imports of goods and services has remained virtually unchanged since the mid-1990s. Table A1 (Annex A) indicates a services share in total world imports of 19.6 per cent in 1999, which differs by no more than 0.1 percentage point from the share reported in the initial document for 1995. There are some interesting regional variations in this proportion.

On the export side, North America and Western Europe continued to record above-average shares of services in their total exports, while Latin America and Asia remained below the global average. Africa changed position; in 1999, the services share in its total exports of goods and services exceeded, by a relatively narrow margin, the world average. However, this is not necessarily indicative of a particularly dynamic services sector, but may be attributed as well to weak world markets for major merchandise exports, including oil. The recent oil price hike is not yet reflected in these data. On the import side, Africa, Asia and Western Europe continued to record services shares in their total trade above the world average, while the Americas remained below.

Over the past 15 years, North America, in particular the United States, and Asia appear to have gained ground on world services markets. North America's share in total world services exports increased by over 2 percentage points from 1985 to exceed 21 per cent in 1999, while Asia's share rose by almost 3½ percentage points to reach 19½ per cent over the same period (Table A2). By contrast, services exports from Western Europe, Africa and Latin America grew below the world average. (The figures for Western Europe include intra-EC trade). Interestingly, some very significant changes took place within a very short period, between 1996 and 1999. For example, according to Table A2 in the initial document (S/C/W/27), as recently as 1996 the North American share in world services exports amounted to only 18 per cent, down from 19 per cent in 1990. The increase referred to above thus occurred in no more than three years. This might reflect the existence of short-term, transient factors such as the valuation effects attributable to the dollar's recent strength. In a similar vein, North America's share in world services imports, some 12 per cent in 1990, shrunk about 1½ percentage points by the mid-1990s to rise again and exceed 13 per cent in 1999 (Table A3). The data provided for other regions – showing declining shares in world services imports for Latin America and Africa as well as increases for Western Europe and Asia (1985-1999) – should be read with a similar degree of caution.

More than half of world trade in commercial services is made up of travel and transportation services (Table A4). Over the last couple of years, however, other commercial services (insurance, banking, telecommunication and so forth) have tended to expand faster than these two categories. It needs to be borne in mind that travel is a blanket category that covers all expenditure by travellers

abroad, including spending for other services like accommodation and telecommunications as well as for goods.

Dependence on travel and transportation services may pose a structural problem for producer countries, including not least many developing economies. Supplies in these sectors are closely related to physical movements of persons and goods – and, thus, to merchandise trade - rather than to movements of knowledge and information. In turn, this implies a strong cyclical influence on the industry, which does not seem to benefit from genuine shifts in world production and demand.¹

Table A5 seeks to provide a more disaggregated picture of the relative importance of particular sectors within other commercial services. However, as in the initial document, this picture suffers from many countries not reporting statistics for each sub-sector. Other business services, the largest category within other commercial services, is a catch-all for all unreported sectors. Royalties and licence fees, another important sub-category, are treated as part of services in IMF BOP statistics, although it is only the franchising segment that falls under GATS (as a sub-sector of distribution services – see below).

The share of the top 15 traders of commercial services - 71 per cent and 68 per cent of world exports and imports, respectively – has not changed significantly since the mid-1990s (Table A6). The dramatic annual changes reported for individual countries might be due to problems such as gaps or inaccuracies in reporting, exchange rate fluctuations, etc., rather than to any sudden changes in trade performance. As in the initial document, Table A7 provides estimates of the share of the top 5 and top 10 exporters and importers in reported trade in each commercial services sector; the relative importance of non-reporting countries in individual areas was estimated on the basis of their share in total trade in commercial services. Elements of Table A7 are further discussed below in their sectoral context.

(b) Transportation

In the BPM-5 Classification, transportation is divided into sea, air and other transport, with each category subdivided further into passenger, freight and other.² Table A8 presents the 15 leading exporters and importers of transportation services in 1999. Neither the country rankings nor the shares of the top five exporters and importers, 45 and 44 per cent, respectively, have changed significantly since the mid-1990s (Table A7).

Tables A9 to A11 present more disaggregated data for maritime transport services as reported in UNCTAD's Reviews of Maritime Transport. Table A9 demonstrates the importance of maritime transport for trade in goods. It distinguishes between goods loaded (exports) and goods unloaded (imports), types of goods (crude oil, oil products, and dry cargo), and country groups. Table A10 presents the structure of the merchant fleets of the main country groups at year-end 1999, indicating significant capacity increases, in the vicinity of 15 per cent, since the mid-1990s for open registry countries and reductions for developing countries as well as central and eastern European countries. Table A11 shows the 35 most important maritime countries in December 1998, most of whom have increased their tonnage over the past three years; notable exceptions among the larger traders are the Russian Federation, the United States and the United Kingdom.

In 1999, the United States, Japan, and the United Kingdom were the top air transport operators in terms of both the number passengers carried and kilometres performed (Tables A12 and

¹ Rolf J. Langhammer, *Developing Countries as Exporters of Services: Looking Beyond Success Episodes*, Kiel Working Paper No. 992, July 2000.

² According to BPM-5 guidelines, "ship repairs" are included not in the services account, but in the goods account as part of the general category "repairs on goods". However, "maintenance" of ship is included in "other transportation".

A13). All leading operators, except Russia which ranked eighth in 1995, expanded significantly over the recent past. (Russia's operations contracted by about one quarter.) The United States managed to further consolidate its leading position, with over 6 times as many passenger kilometres performed as the second largest supplier, Japan. The picture for air freight is largely the same (Table A14).

(c) Travel

As noted before, the BOP category travel covers all spending by travellers abroad, including purchases of goods, and is not subdivided into the different categories of services acquired by travellers. Table A15 presents the 15 leading exporters and importers of travel services in 1999. The United States has not only retained its leading position as the world's largest exporter, far ahead of several EC Member States, but has also changed ranks with Germany to become the largest importer. Again, exchange rate effects may have played a role. The share of the five leading exporters and importers in total world trade in this sector has increased, respectively, by 4 and 2 percentage points since 1995 to reach 49 per cent (exports) and 51 per cent in 1998.

France, the United States, Spain, Italy and the United Kingdom were the top five tourism destinations in 1997 as shown in Table A16. There are very little changes compared to the situation in 1980.

(d) Communications

The BPM-5 classification of communication services groups together postal, courier and telecommunication services; audiovisual services are reported separately as an element of personal, cultural and recreational services.

Table A17 presents the 20 leading exporters and importers of communication services among those countries that reported to the IMF in 1998. The United States has remained both the largest exporter and importer compared to 1995. However, while its share on the export side has declined by over 3 percentage points, from close to 19 to 15½ per cent, its share in world imports dropped more dramatically, from 35½ to 28½ per cent. Adjustments in accounting rate regimes, as a result of commercialization and privatization in many countries' telecommunication sectors, and the valuation effect of a strengthening US dollar might have played a role. The top five traders of communication services in 1998 accounted for close to 42 per cent and 57 per cent of reported exports and imports, down by some 7 and 10 percentage points from the corresponding shares in 1995.

Table A18 presents the top 20 revenue-earners of telecommunication services and the top 20 countries in terms of main telephone lines in 1998. As data on local and long-distance traffic is sketchy, Table A19 presents only international outgoing and incoming telephone traffic for the top 20 countries for the same period.

(e) Construction

Table A20 presents the 20 leading exporters and importers of construction services among the countries that reported to the IMF in 1998. Japan and Germany retained their leading roles as exporters and importers, respectively. The top five traders in 1998 accounted for approximately 69 and 70 per cent of reported exports and imports of construction services, as compared to 61 and 69 per cent, in 1995.³

³ Table A7 shows that the estimated shares of total reported exports and imports of construction services represent 85 per cent and 80 per cent, respectively, of total world trade in commercial services. Although this is among the lowest coverage ratios for any of the large services sectors, it is significantly better than in 1995 (73 per cent and 70 per cent, respectively).

Two points are worth noting in this context: first, the one-year rule of minimum local presence, used for determining the residency status of an entity, is interpreted flexibly for construction services. Many situations of temporary commercial presence are thus captured. Second, goods imported by construction companies for their projects are included in the data as well, implying that the "true" services component tends to be overrated.

(f) Financial services

Table A21 presents the 20 leading exporters and importers of financial services (other than insurance) for reporting countries in 1998.⁴ Not surprisingly, given strong recent dollar appreciations, the United States significantly expanded its share. Since 1995, its contribution to world exports increased by no less than 8 percentage points to exceed one quarter, while its import share rose from 9 to 14½ per cent. Equally remarkable is the strong contraction of Italy's financial services imports, by about one third in value, which in turn is reflected in its falling from first to third rank.

The information provided in this sector is subject to significant distortions, in addition to exchange rate-related influences. Switzerland and the United Kingdom report financial services trade only on a net basis, and not separately for exports and imports. Since both countries have trade surpluses, Table A21 reports them as exporters. Moreover, national statistics have undergone huge revisions in the past, adding to the fragility of the data.⁵

(g) Insurance

Table A22 presents the leading exporters and importers of insurance services.⁶ The top ten exporters and importers accounted for approximately 73 per cent and 66 per cent of total exports and imports, respectively, which is eleven and six percentage points lower than the corresponding shares in 1995. There are enormous changes in individual country data which may cast doubts on the reliability and comparability of the information provided. Certain data breaks may have been caused by switches from gross to net premiums or insurance service charges in particular years.

(h) Computer and information services

Table A23 contains similarly surprising changes. The world's largest exporters in 1998, Ireland and the United States, were not included in the IMF's database in 1995 and, thus, did not show up in the relevant table. The importance of these two suppliers that accounted, respectively, for 19 and 16 per cent of world exports in 1998, is reflected in dramatic changes for other countries, most notably the United Kingdom whose share among exporters came down from 26 to 10½ per cent.

The estimated share of reported exports in total exports in this sector amounted to no more than 49 per cent in 1995, but increased to 83 per cent in 1998 (Table A7). Nevertheless, this is still the lowest ratio among all commercial services sectors.

⁴ As noted in the initial document, the BPM-5 Classification of financial services covers financial intermediary and auxiliary services (except those of insurance enterprises and pension funds) conducted between residents and non-residents. Included are intermediary service fees, such as those associated with letters of credit, bankers' acceptances, lines of credit, financial leasing, and foreign exchange transactions. Also included are commissions and fees related to transactions in securities - brokerage, placements of issues, underwritings, redemptions, and arrangements of swaps, options, and other hedging instruments; commissions of commodity futures traders; and services related to asset management, financial market operational and regulatory services, security custody services, etc.

⁵ See page 15 in document S/C/W/27.

⁶ In BOP statistics, *insurance services* are valued by service charges included in total premiums earned rather than by total premiums. The BPM-5 classification does not include any sub-component for insurance services.

(i) Other business services

The United States remained the world's largest exporter of other business services, while Germany replaced Japan as the leading importer between 1995 and 1998 (Table A24). The share of the ten leading exporters and importers in this sector - 65 and 60 per cent, respectively – remained unchanged.⁷

(j) Royalties and licence fees

Nor surprisingly, the United States continued to be the world's dominant "exporter" of royalties and licence fees, accounting for more than half of global revenue in this sector (Table A25). The following five countries (Japan, the United Kingdom, Germany, the Netherlands and France) also maintained their positions between 1995 and 1998. This contrasts with some significant changes on the import side, where Japan reduced its share by 6½ percentage points, corresponding to a 3 per cent reduction in values, and fell to second place behind the U.S. Even more remarkable is the change for Ireland which reportedly experienced an almost threefold increase in royalties and fees transferred and, correspondingly, saw its share among "importers" rise from 6 to over 12 per cent. Again, this may be due in part to a broader coverage of recent statistics: the estimated share of reported imports in total world imports of royalties and licence fees increased from 84 per cent in 1995 to 90 per cent in 1998.

It needs to be noted that the IMF category "royalties and license fees" is far wider than the relevant category - franchising - in the Services Sectoral Classification List (MTN.GNS/W/120). Franchising is listed under distribution services, with CPC number 8929 attached. (The relevant definition in CPC reads: "Royalties for the right to use ... exclusive rights ..., not elsewhere classified, owned by other economic agents".)⁸

(k) Personal, cultural and recreational services⁹

This is another sector where improvements in data collection, possibly combined with exchange rate movements, seemed to have strongly influenced reported trade patterns. Between 1995 and 1998, the estimated share of reported trade in total world trade in this sector increased by about 10 percentage points to reach 86 per cent for exports and 84 per cent for imports. Whatever the reasons, according to Table A26, the United States was the leading exporter in 1998, accounting for some 26 per cent of world exports and replacing the United Kingdom, whose share declined on paper from over 30 per cent (1995) to no more than 8 per cent. Among importers, Germany fell from first to second rank to be replaced by Turkey. The decline reported for the UK - from number two to number nine – is almost as dramatic as its losses on the export side.

III. FOREIGN AFFILIATES TRADE (FAT) STATISTICS

As indicated before, the United States is the only country which has been regularly collecting Foreign Affiliates Trade statistics, though other – mainly – OECD countries are now beginning to do so. For example, the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat) has set up a Task

⁷ The relevant IMF classification includes merchanting and other trade related services, operational leasing and miscellaneous business, professional and technical services. Merchanting and other trade related services are related to elements of distribution services in the W/120 classification, while operation leasing services relate to rental/leasing services which in turn is a sub-set of business services. Miscellaneous business, professional and technical services in the IMF classification cover elements of professional services, research and development services, advertising services and other business services in the W/120 classification.

⁸ It is not entirely clear why such royalties have been listed in W/120, while payments for the use of patents, copyrights or trademarks have not been included.

⁹ The BPM-5 Classification, personal, cultural and recreational services captures transactions related to the W/120 category personal, cultural and sporting services together with audiovisual and related services.

Force to help develop Foreign Affiliates statistics. A forthcoming publication will present 1997 data for selected EC Member States.

It is important to bear in mind that BOP and FAT data are not directly comparable. BOP transactions are mainly classified by type of service, whereas data on sales by foreign affiliates are broken down according to the primary industry of the affiliate. There is generally no direct concordance between these two classifications. Moreover, as minority-owned foreign affiliates escape registration, FAT statistics may underestimate the commercial presence mode of supply. (A number of minority-owned foreign affiliates are presumably controlled by the foreign parent company.)

The relative importance of trade under different modes varies widely between sectors. This may be due either to technology-related constraints, impinging in turn on transmission cost, or to policy-induced restrictions. A relatively high degree of affiliates trade in a particular service sector might thus imply that cross-border supplies are not technically feasible or that they are not allowed in the jurisdiction concerned.

Available data for the United States capture, on the one hand, sales of services to foreign persons by Majority-Owned Foreign Affiliates (MOFAs) of U.S. companies and, on the other hand, sales of services by Majority-Owned Affiliates of Foreign companies in the U.S. (MOUSAs). MOFAs data are broken down by country of affiliate while MOUSAs are structured by country of Ultimate Beneficial Owner (UBO).¹⁰ Table 2 presents aggregate figures for BOP and foreign affiliates trade for the period 1994 to 1997, the most recent year for which statistics are available. As in preceding years (see Table 3 in the initial document), the relative importance of the two types of transactions does not differ dramatically at the aggregate level. However, sales through affiliates have started exceeding BOP exports while, on the import side, the gap between purchases through affiliates and BOP imports has increased. In other words, from a U.S. perspective, mode 3 has gained in importance as compared to trade under other modes.

Table 2: Total commercial services trade of the United States
(Million dollars and percentage)

	1994	1996	1997	Annual change 1996	Annual change 1997
BOP (exports)	186001	221120	240443	9.4	8.7
MOFAs	159149	223175	258253	17.4	15.7
BOP (imports)	119101	137081	152447	6.4	11.2
MOUSAs	145414	168444	205548	12.5	22.0

MOFA: Majority-Owned Foreign Affiliate

MOUSA: Majority-Owned U.S. Affiliate

Source: Compiled by the Secretariat from the Survey of Current Business (1999, October)

Table 3 compares receipts and payments of transportation services from BOP transactions and foreign affiliates transactions for the United States. As in 1994 (Table 4 in the initial document), BOP transactions in 1997 accounted for more than 80 percent of total receipts and total payments. Europe has continued to be the United States' main trading partner for these services.

¹⁰ The U.S. data are particularly useful for comparisons between BOP- and FAT-related sales, given that (i) they are available for several service sectors, broken down by partner country; (ii) FAT sales do not include exports to the country of origin, which prevents an overlap with BOP data; and (iii) sectoral BOP statistics are available for unaffiliated partners only, which prevents double counting in certain instances. However, the non-inclusion of intra-firm transactions is likely to lead to substantial underreporting of BOP transactions in sectors such as in finance, accounting or advertising.

Table 3: U.S. trade in transport services, 1997

(Million dollars)

	Total	Canada	Europe	Latin America	Japan	Australia	Other
BOP exports (receipts)	47795	3734	15008	8370	8672	928	11083
MOFAs sales	11061	1974	4837	536	364	205	3145
BOP imports (payments)	47097	3507	19647	5245	4939	776	12983
MOUSAs sales	13684	3919	5424	298	2413	31	1599

Source: Survey of Current Business (1999, October)

While the U.S. BOP classification provides a category for telecommunication services, there is no category for other communication services. On the other hand, FAT statistics classify communication services only as a whole. Table 4 contains (rudimentary) information of the situation in 1997.

Table 4: U.S. trade in telecommunications (BOP) and communications services (MOFAs and MOUSAs), 1997

(Million dollars)

	Total	Canada	Europe	Latin America	Japan	Australia	Other
BOP exports (receipts)	3949	300	1229	1025	223	89	1083
MOFAs sales	8807	(a)	3957	2174	70	101	(a)
BOP imports (payments)	8351	333	1370	2984	318	138	3208
MOUSAs sales	(a)	378	1227	(a)	0	0	(a)

(a) Confidential

Source: Survey of Current Business (1999, October)

Table 5 shows that commercial presence is by far the dominant mode of supplying insurance services in the United States. A comparison with 1994 data (see initial document) reveals that (a) reliance on commercial presence has further increased and (b) Europe has become even more important on the export and, in particular, the import side.

Table 5: U.S. trade in insurance services, 1997

(Million dollars)

	Total	Canada	Europe	Latin America	Japan	Australia	Other
BOP exports (receipts)	6133	996	2568	1391	484	117	577
MOFAs sales	47240	4457	17249	8573	8984	465	7512
BOP imports (payments)	15233	1094	6877	6709	260	189	104
MOUSAs sales	58958	9761	48144	178	622	(a)	(a)

(a) Confidential

Note: Values refer to gross premiums.Source: Survey of Current Business (1999, October)

The picture for computer and data processing services, a sub-sector of business services, is basically the same: commercial presence is the dominant mode of supply and Europe the focal trading partner (Table 6).¹¹ There are no conspicuous differences compared to 1994.

Table 6: U.S. trade in computer and data processing services, 1997

(Million dollars)

		Latin					
	Total	Canada	Europe	America	Japan	Australia	Other
BOP exports (receipts)							
Computer and data processing services	2065	224	892	210	290	118	331
Data base and other information services	1467	150	703	149	110	76	279
Total of above	3532	374	1595	359	400	194	610
MOFAs sales	(a)	1465	(a)	(a)	2591	2036	(a)
BOP imports (payments)							
Computer and data processing services	276	71	104	9	20	11	61
Data base and other information services	141	2	100	3	16	1	19
Total of above	417	73	204	12	36	12	80
MOUSAs sales	2669	7	2523	0	134	3	2

(a) Confidential

Source: Survey of Current Business (1999, October)

Table 7 presents U.S. BOP receipts and payments in various professional services (management, consulting and public relations services; accounting, auditing and bookkeeping services; and research, development and testing) as well as FAT sales in accounting, research, management and related services. (The comparison between these statistical sources and, thus, between commercial presence and other modes of supply is not only hampered by the lack of concordance between BOP and FAT classifications, but also by data gaps.) Although the three BOP categories combined are broader in coverage than the FAT classification, transactions under the latter classification, i.e. sales by foreign affiliates, are far more economically important. In turn, this implies that commercial presence is the dominant mode of supply for the United States in these services; Europe is the dominant trading partner, and there have been no significant changes since 1994.

¹¹ In BOP classifications, "packaged" software are excluded from computer and related services and recorded in goods trade.

Table 7: U.S. trade in accounting, management and related services, 1997
(Million dollars)

	Latin						
	Total	Canada	Europe	America	Japan	Australia	Other
BOP exports (receipts)							
Management, consulting & public relations services	1596	173	604	223	126	48	422
Accounting, auditing and bookkeeping services	331	...	...	...	...	...	...
Research, development and testing	896	64	362	30	239	30	171
Total of above	2823	...	...	...	...	...	...
MOFAs sales							
Accounting, research, management & related services	8529	895	5545	414	310	380	985
BOP imports (payments)							
Management, consulting & public related services	731	95	274	88	31	24	219
Accounting, auditing and bookkeeping services	280	...	...	...	...	...	...
Research, development and testing	568	52	322	32	24	9	129
Total of above	1579	...	...	...	...	...	...
MOUSAs sales							
Accounting, research, management & related services	459	(a)	244	61	(a)	0	(a)

(a) Confidential

Source: Survey of Current Business (1999, October)

Table 8 corroborates the above observations for advertising services, which are classified as a distinct professional services in U.S. statistics.

Table 8: U.S. trade in advertising services, 1997
(Million dollars)

	Latin						
	Total	Canada	Europe	America	Japan	Australia	Other
BOP exports (receipts)	624	115	269	113	54	22	51
MOFAs sales	(a)	380	4012	482	171	210	(a)
BOP imports (payments)	859	53	342	48	291	23	102
MOUSAs sales	3976	11	3863	0	(a)	0	(a)

(a) Confidential

Source: Survey of Current Business (1999, October)

Table 9 shows recent growth rates of BOP trade and Foreign Affiliates Trade in various services sectors of the U.S. economy. It is difficult, however, to draw any conclusions; comparisons with a similar table in the initial note suffer from various confidentiality-related data gaps.

Table 9: Growth of U.S. BOP and Foreign Affiliates Trade, 1996-97
(Percentage)

Sectors	Growth rates 1996-97			
	BOP exports	MOFAs sales	BOP imports	MOUSAs sales
Telecommunications & communications	19.6	38.7	0.7	(a)
Transport	2.8	4.1	9.0	13.0
Insurance	3.4	15.2	4.9	3.8
Accounting, management and related services	19.5	10.2	44.3	(a)
Advertising	14.9	(a)	-11.5	8.9
Computer and data processing services	27.7	(a)	0.0	-19.1

(a) Confidential

Source: Survey of Current Business (1999, October)

IV. ESTIMATING TRANSACTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH PRESENCE OF NATURAL PERSONS

A noted in previous Secretariat papers (e.g. document S/C/W/75, 8 December 1998) there are no comprehensive statistics capturing trade taking place through mode 4, the presence of natural persons.¹² According to BOP conventions, service suppliers who are present for less than a year in foreign markets are considered non-residents. Their commercial activities are captured in the relevant services categories of BOP statistics - but not recorded separately from cross-border sales. Employees of service suppliers are also covered by the relevant definition in Article I:2 of the GATS. Their earnings are an unidentifiable ingredient of the BOP category "compensation of employees", which records the earnings of all natural persons established abroad for less than one year, regardless of whether they work in goods or services sectors.

Table 10 presents these data, nevertheless, given the absence of a better indicator of mode 4 trade at global level. The Philippines have remained the largest creditor, i.e. recipient of compensation of employees abroad, and the United States the largest debtor. A comparison with the previous note indicates very significant data revisions for the United States; the revised 1994 figures (US\$5952 million) are now 4½ times higher than before. As already indicated, the earnings of natural persons residing abroad for more than one year are not covered by BOP statistics, but only their transfers ("workers' remittances").

¹² It may be added that, in addition to data problems, there may be uncertainties concerning the "true" scope of mode 4 commitments, including their precise demarcation with mode 3. For example, it might be argued that movements of persons directly related to the exercise of rights conferred under mode 3 (e.g. temporary presence of CEOs to recruit and instruct the local management) would not fall under mode 4 trade.

Table 10: Compensation of employees in 1994-1998
(Million dollars and percentage)

Rank	Credit	1994	1997	1998	Percentage change 98/97	Rank	Debit	1994	1997	1998	Percentage change 98/97
1	Philippines	3009	5742	4926	-14.2	1	United States	5952	6756	7106	5.2
2	Belgium-Luxembourg	3524	3983	3898	-2.1	2	Switzerland	6078	5565	5528	-0.7
3	Germany	4394	3831	3879	1.3	3	Germany	4199	4787	4822	0.7
4	France	2336	2365	2493	5.4	4	Belgium-Luxembourg	1712	2508	2712	8.1
5	United States	1543	1802	1857	3.1	5	Israel	919	2116	2304	8.8
6	Italy	1901	1844	1745	-5.4	6	Italy	1905	1698	1822	7.4
7	Thailand	1281	1658	1424	-14.1	7	United Kingdom	1306	1513	1409	-6.9
8	United Kingdom	1045	1649	1392	-15.6	8	France	1445	1146	1171	2.2
9	Switzerland	1060	1064	1038	-2.4	9	Netherlands	760	962	986	2.4
10	Austria	845	915	937	2.4	10	Sweden	202	356	541	52.1
11	Mexico	647	681	876	28.6	11	Norway	475	526	502	-4.6
12	Denmark	439	852	765	-10.2	12	Australia	235	447	498	11.4
13	Netherlands	511	660	630	-4.6	13	Russia	221	568	465	-18.1
14	Australia	387	527	490	-4.6	14	South Africa	572	492	419	-14.8
15	Korea	785	706	446	-7.1	15	Austria	292	343	374	9.1
16	Finland	67	235	375	-36.8	16	Czech Republic	55	340	350	2.8
17	Japan	874	353	331	59.6	17	Denmark	200	370	346	-6.3
18	Spain	104	240	310	-6.1	18	Japan	1583	341	313	-8.3
19	Russia	108	227	301	29.1	19	Spain	101	243	307	26.6
20	Lesotho	320	378	293	32.6	20	Brazil	190	203	177	-12.8

Source: IMF Balance of Payments Statistics.

V. CONCLUDING REMARKS

This paper has updated a variety of services-related statistics compiled by the Secretariat in late 1997. As noted, these statistics suffer from a variety of shortcomings, including high levels of aggregation, inconsistencies between sources, gaps in country and sector coverage, methodological problems and data breaks. However, improvements in data collection and processing are in sight. An increasing number of countries is reporting in accordance with the more disaggregated classification introduced in the 5th edition of the IMF's BOP Manual; several – mainly – OECD members have started work on Foreign Affiliates Trade statistics; and, finally, the Inter-Agency Task Force on Trade in Services Statistics is in the process of developing a common manual that seeks to improve coverage and accuracy, at a more detailed level, of services statistics.¹³ However, changes in statistics need time and resources; they can result only from a long-term process that depends on both the availability of professional expertise in as many countries as possible and governments' willingness to provide for adequate funding. Nevertheless, even in the best of all circumstances, it will never be possible to attain a level of reporting in services that is comparable in breadth, depth and accuracy to current statistics in merchandise trade. But this may not in any event be an appropriate objective to aim at in services.

Some methodological problems may prove insurmountable in the foreseeable future. This includes not least the distinction between price and volume data in services production and trade. For instance, if trade values in a particular services sector increase over time, to what extent is this due to: (i) changing market conditions (i.e. changes in relative prices); (ii) macro economic factors (including exchange rate movements and inflation); (iii) improvements in product quality; (iv) changing product composition within the sector; or (v) increased trade volumes? In turn, this

¹³ The Task Force is convened by OECD and brings together member of the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat), the International Monetary Fund, the United Nations Statistics Division, UNCTAD, the World Bank, and the WTO Secretariat.

implies that it is even more important in services than in merchandise trade to assess the significance of empirical information in the wider context of potentially relevant market and policy developments.

Despite the qualifications noted above, trade statistics are of course an important instrument for monitoring market developments in services - if they are used with care and in recognition of their limitations. As serious as such limitations may be, nevertheless, they should not be exaggerated from a negotiating perspective. Trade negotiations are not essentially about analysing and, possibly, balancing trade flows in individual sectors, but achieving a - progressively more liberal and mutually beneficial - balance of rights and obligations under relevant agreements. From an economic perspective it does not really matter whether the results translate into import and/or export expansion in specified areas, but whether they contribute to removing distortions to the allocation of resources between and within countries and, thus, to promoting sustainable development.

ANNEX A

Table A1: Share of goods and commercial services in total trade of selected regions and economies, 1999
(Billion dollars and percentage, based on balance of payments data)

	Exports			Imports		
	Value	Percentage share		Value	Percentage share	
	Total	Goods	Commercial services	Total	Goods	Commercial services
World	6890	80.4	19.6	6870	80.4	19.6
North America	1216	76.3	23.7	1469	85.1	14.9
Canada	277	87.7	12.3	259	85.1	14.9
United States	939	73.0	27.0	1211	85.1	14.9
Latin America	358	85.1	14.9	386	83.8	16.2
Argentina	28	84.5	15.5	32	74.7	25.3
Brazil	55	87.7	12.3	61	80.5	19.5
Chile	19	80.8	19.2	18	77.9	22.1
Colombia	14	86.7	13.3	14	76.2	23.8
Mexico	149	92.0	8.0	156	91.1	8.9
Venezuela	20	93.4	6.6	19	76.3	23.7
Western Europe	2934	78.2	21.8	2822	78.4	21.6
Austria	94	67.6	32.4	96	70.4	29.6
Belgium-Luxembourg	192	79.6	20.4	182	79.9	20.1
Denmark	65	75.8	24.2	58	73.9	26.1
Finland	48	86.4	13.6	38	80.0	20.0
France	381	78.3	21.7	341	81.5	18.5
Germany	619	87.2	12.8	602	77.9	22.1
Greece	15	34.5	65.5	26	80.5	19.5
Ireland	81	82.7	17.3	69	62.2	37.8
Italy	292	79.0	21.0	269	78.3	21.7
Netherlands	222	75.6	24.4	199	76.2	23.8
Norway	61	74.8	25.2	56	68.6	31.4
Portugal	34	75.6	24.4	46	85.9	14.1
Spain	164	67.7	32.3	170	82.4	17.6
Sweden	104	82.2	17.8	92	75.0	25.0
Switzerland	122	78.4	21.6	109	85.2	14.8
Turkey	45	64.7	35.3	48	82.6	17.4
United Kingdom	369	72.5	27.5	392	79.2	20.8
Africa	147	80.1	19.9	158	77.7	22.3
Egypt	15	36.1	63.9	21	71.8	28.2
Morocco	10	72.4	27.6	11	86.6	13.4
Nigeria	14	92.9	7.1	12	72.2	27.8
South Africa	33	85.6	14.4	30	82.5	17.5
Tunisia	9	68.0	32.0	9	87.9	12.1
Asia	1788	85.3	14.7	1616	79.2	20.8
Australia	73	76.5	23.5	84	78.6	21.4
China	218	89.2	10.8	189	83.8	16.2
Hong Kong, China (a)	210	83.4	16.6	202	87.9	12.1
India	51	72.9	27.1	63	72.6	27.4
Indonesia	53	91.3	8.7	41	72.5	27.5
Japan	464	87.0	13.0	395	71.1	28.9
Korea, Rep. of	170	85.4	14.6	143	81.7	18.3
Malaysia	96	87.5	12.5	76	81.1	18.9
New Zealand	17	74.8	25.2	18	74.3	25.7
Philippines	39	87.7	12.3	37	79.6	20.4
Singapore	139	83.0	17.0	123	84.8	15.2
Taipei, Chinese	136	89.3	10.7	129	81.8	18.2
Thailand	71	80.0	20.0	57	75.6	24.4
Memorandum item:						
European Union (15)	2680	78.6	21.4	2579	78.2	21.8

(a) The shares are affected by very large amounts of imports of goods for re-export. For example, excluding the re-exports of goods, commercial services exports exceed domestic exports of goods in the case of Hong Kong, China.

Source: WTO Annual Report 2000 (forthcoming).

Table A2: World exports of commercial services by selected region, 1985-99

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share			Annual percentage change			
	1999	1985	1990	1999	1996	1997	1998	1999
World	1350	100.0	100.0	100.0	1	4	1	1
North America	288	19.0	19.2	21.3	1	9	3	6
United States	253	16.6	16.9	18.8	1	9	2	6
Latin America	53	4.7	3.8	4.0	6	7	7	0
Mexico (a)	12	1.1	0.9	0.9	2	5	6	-1
Brazil (a)	7	0.5	0.5	0.5	-2	23	29	-5
Western Europe	640	50.7	53.1	47.4	-5	2	7	-1
European Union (15)	574	44.7	47.3	42.6	-5	1	7	0
Africa	29	3.0	2.4	2.2	1	0	-3	8
Egypt	9	0.8	0.6	0.7	0	0	-14	18
South Africa	5	0.5	0.4	0.4	-2	7	-1	-6
Asia (b)	264	16.1	16.8	19.5	14	5	-15	3
Japan	60	5.4	5.3	4.5	8	3	-9	-2

(a) Includes WTO Secretariat estimates.

(b) Excludes the Middle East.

Note: Growth rates are affected by continuity breaks in the series for a large number of economies, and by limitations in cross-country comparability.**Source:** WTO Annual Report 2000 (forthcoming).**Table A3: World imports of commercial services by selected region, 1985-99**

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share			Annual percentage change			
	1999	1985	1990	1999	1996	1997	1998	1999
World	1345	100.0	100.0	100.0	1	3	2	2
North America	219	17.4	15.4	16.3	6	10	6	8
United States	180	14.3	12.1	13.4	7	11	8	9
Latin America	62	5.5	4.3	4.6	11	13	5	-6
Mexico	14	1.3	1.2	1.0	1	19	7	9
Brazil (a)	12	0.9	0.8	0.9	39	18	9	-24
Western Europe	609	41.3	48.2	45.3	-6	1	9	1
European Union (15)	561	37.0	43.0	41.7	-6	0	9	0
Africa	35	5.2	3.3	2.6	5	2	-1	-2
South Africa	6	0.6	0.4	0.4	5	23	1	1
Egypt	5	0.7	0.5	0.4	11	6	-9	-1
Asia (b)	336	20.4	22.0	25.0	9	2	-11	5
Japan	114	8.7	10.4	8.5	3	-5	-9	3

(a) Includes WTO Secretariat estimates.

(b) Excludes the Middle East.

Note: Growth rates are affected by continuity breaks in the series for a large number of economies, and by limitations in cross-country comparability.**Source:** WTO Annual Report 2000 (forthcoming).

Table A4: World trade in commercial services by category, 1990-99
(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share		Annual percentage change		
	1999	1990	1999	1996	1997	1998
Exports						
All commercial services	1,350	100.0	100.0	7	4	1
Transportation	310	28.5	23.0	2	2	-1
Travel	440	33.8	32.8	7	0	0
Other commercial services	600	37.7	44.2	9	8	2
Imports						
All commercial services	1,345	100.0	100.0	6	3	2
Transportation	373	32.1	27.7	2	2	-1
Travel	412	32.0	30.6	6	1	1
Other commercial services	561	35.9	41.7	8	5	5

Note: Growth rates and shares are affected by continuity breaks in the series. Exports of transportation services are significantly under-reported.

Source: WTO Annual Report on International Trade Statistics, 2000 (forthcoming).

Table A5: World trade in "other commercial services" by category, 1996-98.
(Percentage)

	Share		
	1996	1997	1998
Other commercial services	100	100	100
Communications	5	5	5
Construction	7	7	7
Insurance	5	5	5
Financial	9	9	10
Computer and information	3	3	5
Royalties and licence fees	11	11	12
Other businesses	59	59	55
Personal, cultural and recreational	2	2	3

Source: IMF Balance of Payments Statistics.

Table A6: Leading exporters and importers in world trade in commercial services, 1999
(Billion dollars and percentage)

Rank	Exporters	Value	Share	Annual percentage change	Rank	Importers	Value	Share	Annual percentage change
1	United States	253.4	18.8	6	1	United States	180.4	13.4	9
2	United Kingdom	101.5	7.5	3	2	Germany	132.8	9.9	3
3	France	82.6	6.1	-2	3	Japan	114.2	8.5	3
4	Germany	79.3	5.9	0	4	United Kingdom	81.4	6	4
5	Italy	61.2	4.5	-8	5	France	63.1	4.7	-4
6	Japan	60.3	4.5	-2	6	Italy	58.4	4.3	-7
7	Netherlands	54.2	4	3	7	Netherlands	47.5	3.5	1
8	Spain	53	3.9	8	8	Canada	38.5	2.9	3
9	Belgium-Luxembourg	39	2.9	6	9	Belgium-Luxembourg	36.6	2.7	7
10	Hong Kong, China	34.9	2.6	4	10	China	30.7	2.3	16
11	Canada	34.2	2.5	6	11	Spain	30	2.2	11
12	Austria	30.5	2.3	-4	12	Austria	28.3	2.1	-6
13	Switzerland	26.3	1.9	2	13	Korea, Rep. of	26.1	1.9	11
14	Korea, Rep. of	24.8	1.8	4	14	Ireland	26.1	1.9	-9
15	China	23.7	1.8	-1	15	Hong Kong, China	24.5	1.8	-2
16	Singapore	23.6	1.7	25	16	Taipei, Chinese	23.5	1.7	1
17	Sweden	18.4	1.4	4	17	Sweden	23	1.7	6
18	Australia	17.2	1.3	9	18	Singapore	18.8	1.4	8
19	Turkey a	16	1.2	...	19	Australia	17.9	1.3	6
20	Denmark	15.8	1.2	4	20	Norway	17.7	1.3	16
21	Norway	15.4	1.1	10	21	India	17.2	1.3	21
22	Taipei, Chinese	14.5	1.1	-13	22	Switzerland	16.1	1.2	5
23	Thailand	14.1	1	8	23	Denmark	15.2	1.1	-4
24	Ireland	14	1	-12	24	Malaysia (a)	14.3	1.1	...
25	India	13.9	1	26	25	Thailand	14	1	18
26	Malaysia (a)	12	0.9	...	26	Mexico	13.8	1	9
27	Mexico	11.8	0.9	-1	27	Russian Fed.	12.4	0.9	-23
28	Israel	10.3	0.8	15	28	Brazil	11.9	0.9	-24
29	Greece (a)	10.1	0.7	...	29	Indonesia	11.3	0.8	-4
30	Poland	10	0.7	-9	30	Israel	10.8	0.8	12
31	Egypt	9.3	0.7	18	31	Saudi Arabia	9.5	0.7	9
32	Russian Fed.	9.1	0.7	-27	32	Turkey (a)	8.4	0.6	...
33	Portugal	8.3	0.6	-3	33	Argentina	8.2	0.6	-7
34	Czech Rep.	6.8	0.5	-8	34	Poland	7.6	0.6	16
35	Brazil	6.8	0.5	-5	35	Finland	7.6	0.6	-2
36	Finland	6.6	0.5	-2	36	Philippines	7.5	0.6	...
37	Hungary	5.6	0.4	-5	37	Portugal	6.5	0.5	-3
38	Saudi Arabia	5.2	0.4	9	38	Egypt	6	0.4	1
39	South Africa	4.8	0.4	-6	39	Czech Rep.	5.6	0.4	-1
40	Philippines	4.8	0.4	...	40	United Arab Emirates (a)	5.3	0.4	...
	Total of above	1240	91.7	-		Total of above	1225	90.9	-
	World	1350	100	1		World	1345	100	2

(a) WTO Secretariat estimates.

Source: WTO Annual Report on International Trade Statistics, 2000 (forthcoming).

Table A7: Share of top 5 and top 10 exporters and importers of commercial services in 1998

(Percentage)

Service sector	Share of top 5 exporters in total reported	Share of top 10 exporters in total reported	Estimated share of reporting countries in world exports of commercial services	Number of countries reporting	Share of top 5 importers in total reported	Share of top 10 importers in total reported	Estimated share of reporting countries in world imports of commercial services	Number of countries reporting
Transportation	45	66	99	122	44	60	100	125
Travel	49	63	100	122	51	67	99	123
Communications	42	61	92	95	57	74	92	96
Construction	69	89	85	59	70	85	80	63
Insurance	53	73	94	92	47	66	96	111
Financial	74	89	89	70	54	78	89	77
Computer and information	64	87	83	55	58	79	83	62
Royalties & licence fees	87	96	89	62	62	81	90	79
Other business services	44	65	100	117	40	60	100	122
Personal, cultural & recreational services	73	88	86	51	58	84	84	60

Source: Estimated by the WTO Secretariat from IMF Balance-of-Payments Statistics.

Table A8: Leading exporters and importers of transportation services, 1999
(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share in world exports/imports		Annual percentage change			
	1999	1990	1999	1990-99	1997	1998	1999
Exporters							
United States	48.4	16.7	15.6	3	3	-5	6
Japan	22.9	7.9	7.4	3	1	-3	8
Netherlands	20.4	5.8	6.6	5	4	1	-3
Germany	20	6.6	6.5	3	-3	5	-2
France	20	7.3	6.4	2	-4	6	-2
United Kingdom	18.8	6.1	6.1	4	8	4	-1
Hong Kong, China	11.4	3.1	3.7	6	1	-14	0
Korea, Rep. of	11.2	1.4	3.6	15	26	-7	10
Belgium-Luxembourg	9.9	3.3	3.2	3	1	3	0
Italy (a)	9.8	4.6	3.1	0	-2	0	...
Norway	9.5	3.8	3.1	1	2	-4	12
Spain	7.5	2.1	2.4	5	1	7	2
Denmark	6.9	1.8	2.2	6	-2	4	-6
Canada	6.3	1.9	2	5	5	-1	6
Singapore	4.6	1	1.5	8	-1	-14	3
Above 15	230	73.5	73.3	4	2	-1	2
Importers							
United States	55.8	13.6	15	5	9	7	11
Japan	30.6	10.2	8.2	2	-7	-9	8
Germany	24.4	6.6	6.6	4	-3	7	-3
United Kingdom	23.5	5.7	6.3	5	17	5	3
France	19.6	6.7	5.3	1	-5	1	-2
Netherlands	14.3	4.2	3.8	3	0	9	-3
Italy (a)	12.6	4.2	3.4	2	-1	0	...
Korea, Rep. of	10.1	1.5	2.7	11	1	-13	12
Canada	8.1	2.2	2.2	4	7	-5	3
China	7.9	1.2	2.1	10	-4	-32	17
Spain	7.7	1.8	2.1	6	2	9	8
Belgium-Luxembourg	7.2	2.3	1.9	2	1	-2	-3
India	7	1.3	1.9	8	6	4	-2
Norway	6.5	2.1	1.8	2	5	-4	27
Denmark	6.4	1.5	1.7	6	4	2	-8
Above 15	240	65.3	65	4	2	0	4

(a) Includes Secretariat estimates.

Source: WTO Annual Report on International Trade Statistics, 2000 (forthcoming).

**Table A9: World sea-borne trade for the years 1970, 1995, 1997-1998 and 1999-2000
(estimates) by types of cargo and country groups^(a)**

Country group	Year	Goods loaded				Goods unloaded			
		Oil		Dry	Total	Oil		Dry	Total
		Crude	Products	Cargo	goods	Crude	Products	Cargo	goods
		(Million tonnes)							
World total	1970	1110	332	1124	2566	1101	298	1091	2490
	1995	1532	518	2601	4651	1550	508	2685	4743
	1997	1626	546	2781	4953	1625	522	2890	5037
	1998	1633	548	2884	5064	1631	525	2993	5149
	1999	1663	560	2950	5173	1658	536	3062	5256
	2000	1681	575	3099	5355	1676	550	3216	5442
		(Percentage share of each category of goods in total cargo)							
World total	1970	43.3	12.9	43.8	100.0	44.2	12.0	43.8	100.0
	1995	33.0	11.1	55.9	100.0	32.7	10.7	56.6	100.0
	1997	32.8	11.0	56.1	100.0	32.3	10.4	57.4	100.0
	1998	32.2	10.8	56.9	100.0	31.4	10.2	58.4	100.0
	1999	32.1	10.8	57.0	100.0	31.6	10.2	58.3	100.0
	2000	31.4	10.7	57.9	100.0	30.8	10.1	59.1	100.0
		(Percentage share of each region in world total)							
Developed market-economy countries	1970	1.5	26.7	58.5	29.7	79.9	80.6	78.0	79.1
	1995	14.0	33.8	63.3	43.8	73.5	82.3	61.9	67.9
	1997	11.9	33.7	63.2	43.1	71.6	76.7	61.9	66.9
	1998	11.6	33.0	63.3	43.4	71.4	75.3	61.7	66.1
	1999	11.6	33.7	63.0	43.3	71.6	75.7	61.8	66.3
	2000	11.6	33.7	63.1	43.8	71.7	75.7	61.8	66.2
Countries of Central and Eastern Europe (including the former USSR)	1970	3.4	7.9	7.2	5.7	1.2	1.0	3.8	2.3
	1995	2.6	8.5	3.0	3.5	1.3	0.2	4.6	3.0
	1997	2.8	9.4	3.2	3.7	1.3	0.2	4.6	3.1
	1998	2.8	9.5	3.2	3.7	1.4	0.2	4.6	3.1
	1999	2.9	9.5	3.2	3.8	1.4	0.2	4.6	3.1
	2000	2.9	9.5	3.2	3.8	1.4	0.2	4.6	3.2
Developing countries	1970	95.0	65.4	33.2	64.1	18.4	18.3	16.0	17.3
	1995	83.4	57.7	33.7	52.7	25.2	17.5	33.5	29.1
	1997	83.7	56.0	31.3	51.2	26.0	20.8	29.9	27.7
	1998	84.1	56.6	31.2	51.0	24.8	21.9	30.2	27.6
	1999	84.0	55.9	31.5	51.0	24.6	21.7	30.0	27.5
	2000	84.0	55.9	31.4	50.6	24.6	21.7	30.1	27.6

(a) Including international cargoes loaded at ports of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence system for unloading at ports of the same system.

Source: UNCTAD (1996 and 1999).

Table A10: Structure of the merchant fleets of the main country groups, as at 31 December 1998^(a)

(Millions of dwt and percentage shares)

	World		Developed market-economy countries		Major open-registry countries		Central and Eastern Europe (including former USSR)		Developing countries	
Total fleet	788.7	100.0	202.7	100.0	376.9	100.0	20.8	100.0	150.8	100.0
of which:										
Oil tankers	280.6	35.6	83.5	41.2	143.7	38.1	3.5	16.8	44.6	29.6
Bulk carriers	275.5	34.9	49.9	24.6	147.4	39.1	6.1	29.3	55.4	36.7
General cargo	103.4	13.1	20.3	10.0	38.3	10.2	7.5	36.1	27.6	18.3
Containerships	61.2	7.8	22.7	11.2	23.6	6.3	0.4	1.9	10.6	7.0
Other ships	68.0	8.6	26.3	13.0	23.9	6.3	3.3	15.9	12.6	8.4

(a) Ships of 100 grt and over, excluding the United States Reserve Fleet and the United States and Canadian Great Lakes fleets.

Source: UNCTAD (1999).

Table A11: 35 most important maritime countries by ownership of vessels, as at 31 December 1998^a

Rank	Country or territory of domicile ^b	Number of vessels			Deadweight tonnage (Million tonnes)			Percentage shares	
		National flag ^c	Foreign flag	Total	National flag	Foreign flag	Total	Foreign flag as percentage of country total	Country total as percentage of world total
1	Greece	800	2353	3153	42.78	87.06	129.84	67.05	17.90
2	Japan	854	2107	2961	19.26	75.55	94.79	79.71	13.07
3	Norway	893	732	1625	29.16	24.96	54.11	46.12	7.46
4	United States	472	818	1290	11.26	34.36	45.62	75.31	6.29
5	China	1592	472	2064	21.98	16.37	38.35	42.68	5.29
6	Hong Kong, China	106	467	573	5.76	26.88	32.65	82.31	4.50
7	Germany	599	1193	1792	9.37	17.63	27.00	65.30	3.72
8	Korea, Rep. of	436	428	864	7.10	18.06	25.17	71.77	3.47
9	Sweden	159	244	403	1.33	19.50	20.79	93.60	2.87
10	United Kingdom	388	457	845	6.09	13.80	19.89	69.37	2.74
11	Singapore	454	286	740	11.23	7.82	19.05	41.06	2.63
12	Taipei, Chinese	167	313	480	7.62	10.37	17.99	57.65	2.48
13	Russian Fed.	2198	314	2512	8.97	6.97	15.94	43.71	2.20
14	Denmark	409	268	677	6.63	7.11	13.74	51.75	1.89
15	India	363	66	429	10.68	1.45	12.13	11.98	1.67
16	Italy	451	134	585	7.36	4.63	11.98	38.64	1.65
17	Saudi Arabia	59	67	126	1.03	10.20	11.23	90.85	1.55
18	Turkey	434	56	490	8.60	0.71	9.30	7.60	1.28
19	Brazil	171	24	195	6.06	2.55	8.61	29.56	1.19
20	Belgium	23	136	159	.10	7.60	7.69	98.73	1.06
21	Switzerland	14	213	227	.70	5.55	6.26	88.87	0.86
22	Malaysia	239	51	290	5.16	0.99	6.15	16.12	0.85
23	Iran	148	2	150	5.67	0.08	5.76	1.43	0.79
24	Philippines	356	18	374	5.08	0.36	5.44	6.62	0.75
25	Netherlands	525	177	702	3.07	2.34	5.41	43.31	0.75
26	France	175	103	278	2.37	2.30	4.66	49.34	0.64
27	Indonesia	491	99	590	3.24	1.11	4.35	25.45	0.60
28	Romania	171	28	199	2.45	1.45	3.91	37.19	0.54
29	Kuwait	32	5	37	3.39	0.33	3.72	8.90	0.51
30	Spain	116	183	299	0.33	3.28	3.62	90.76	0.50
31	Finland	117	48	165	1.15	2.26	3.41	66.22	0.47
32	Ukraine	420	93	513	1.61	1.79	3.40	52.54	0.47
33	Australia	59	30	89	2.31	1.08	3.39	31.97	0.47
34	Canada	159	67	226	0.75	2.46	3.22	76.56	0.44
35	United Arab Emirates	35	109	144	0.74	2.23	2.98	75.00	0.41

- (a) Vessels of 1,000 grt and above, excluding the United States Reserve Fleet and the United States and Canada Great Lakes fleets.
- (b) The country of domicile indicates where the controlling interest of the fleet is located, in terms of the parent company. In several cases, this has required certain judgements to be made. Thus, for instance, Greece is shown as the country of domicile with respect to vessels owned by a Greek owner with representative offices in New York, London and Piraeus, although the owner may be domiciled in the United States.
- (c) Including vessels flying the national flag but registered in territorial dependencies or associated self-governing territories. For the United Kingdom, British flag vessels are included under the national flag, except for Bermuda (listed in table 17 [of the UNCTAD Review of Maritime Transport, 1999] as an open-registry country).

Source: UNCTAD (1999).

Table A12: Passengers carried on scheduled flights in 1998, total and international operations
(Thousands)

Total operations			International operations		
Country	Rank	Passengers carried	Country	Rank	Passengers carried
United States	1	588,684	United States	1	61,849
Japan	2	101,701	United Kingdom	2	45,384
United Kingdom	3	62,031	Germany	3	31,281
China ¹	4	53,481	France	4	18,923
Germany	5	49,417	Netherlands	5	18,335
France	6	44,938	Japan	6	16,388
Spain	7	31,594	Singapore	7	13,316
Australia	8	30,180	Switzerland	8	12,868
Brazil	9	29,137	Hong Kong, China	9	12,203
Italy	10	28,037	Canada	10	11,382
Republic of Korea	11	27,109	Italy	11	11,113
Canada	12	24,653	Ireland	12	9,917
Russian Federation	13	18,774	Thailand	13	9,147
Mexico	14	18,685	Republic of Korea	14	8,973
Netherlands	15	18,676	Spain	15	8,971
India	16	16,454	Belgium	16	8,748
Thailand	17	15,015	Australia	17	6,894
Switzerland	18	14,299	Malaysia	18	6,105
Norway	19	14,279	Russian Federation	19	5,998
Malaysia	20	13,654	Sweden	20	5,571

(1) The ranking of China is provisional
Source: ICAO (forthcoming).

Table A13: Passenger-kilometres performed on scheduled flights in 1999⁽¹⁾
(Million passenger-kilometres performed)

Country	Rank	Total Operations	Rank	International Operation
United States	1	1044868	1	288051
Japan	2	162798	4	91463
United Kingdom	3	160362	2	153144
Germany	4	105221	3	97013
France	5	102152	6	67956
China	6	80575	19	19877
Australia	7	75742	9	47436
Netherlands	8	71282	5	71173
Canada	9	65313	11	43728
Singapore	10	64765	7	64765
Korea, Rep. of	11	55711	8	48538
Russian Fed.	12	45863	23	16862
Spain	13	44217	16	29059
Hong Kong, China	14	43907	10	43907
Brazil	15	41866	18	21421
Italy	16	40143	14	30470
Thailand	17	38345	12	35057
Malaysia	18	34067	15	29253
Switzerland	19	33562	13	33279
Mexico	20	29149	27	13188

(1) Most 1999 data are estimates, thus the ranking and the rate of increase or decrease may change when final data become available.

Source: ICAO (forthcoming).**Table A14: Freight carried on scheduled flights in 1999⁽¹⁾**
(Million tonne-kilometres performed)

Country	Rank	Total operations	Rank	International operations
United States	1	30607	1	17570
Japan	2	8605	3	7641
Korea, Rep. of	3	8195	2	8057
Germany	4	6780	4	6705
Singapore	5	5554	5	5554
France	6	5151	7	4839
United Kingdom	7	5078	6	5068
Hong Kong, China	8	4592	8	4592
Netherlands	9	4202	9	4201
China	10	3381	11	1964
Luxembourg	11	2506	10	2506
Canada	12	2003	14	1632
Australia	13	1893	15	1626
Switzerland	14	1840	12	1838
Thailand	15	1727	13	1694
Italy	16	1639	16	1624
Brazil	17	1532	20	1054
Malaysia	18	1432	17	1376
Gulf States	19	1360	18	1359
Chile	20	1146	19	1095

(1) Most 1999 data are estimates, thus the ranking and the rate of increase or decrease may change when final data become available.

Source: ICAO (forthcoming).

Table A15: Leading exporters and importers of travel services, 1999
(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share in world exports/imports		Annual percentage change			
	1999	1990	1999	1990-99	1997	1998	1999
Exporters							
United States	87.1	18.8	19.7	6	5	-1	4
Spain	32.4	7	7.3	6	-3	12	8
France	31.4	7.7	7.1	5	-2	7	5
Italy (a)	27.4	6.2	6.2	6	-1	0	...
United Kingdom	23.1	5.9	5.2	4	5	5	-2
Germany	16.7	5.4	3.8	2	-6	1	-1
China	14.1	0.7	3.2	26	18	4	12
Austria	11.1	5.1	2.5	-2	-14	1	-1
Canada	10.2	2.4	2.3	5	2	6	8
Australia	8.2	1.6	1.8	8	-3	-17	12
Switzerland	7.6	2.8	1.7	0	-11	-1	-2
Mexico	7.6	2.1	1.7	4	10	4	-4
Belgium-Luxembourg	7.3	1.4	1.6	8	8	3	34
Thailand	7.1	1.6	1.6	6	-16	-19	15
Netherlands	7	1.6	1.6	6	-4	8	3
Above 15	300	70.2	67.4	5	0	2	3
Importers							
United States	62	14.7	15.1	6	8	8	7
Germany	48.4	13	11.7	4	-10	2	-1
United Kingdom	36.4	7.1	8.8	8	9	17	9
Japan	32.8	9.6	8	3	-11	-13	14
France	18.6	4.7	4.5	5	-7	8	4
Italy (a)	16.3	4	4	5	5	6	...
Hong Kong, China	13.2	1.8	3.2	12	11	6	-2
Canada	11.3	4.2	2.8	0	2	-6	5
Netherlands	11.2	2.8	2.7	5	-11	6	3
China	10.9	0.2	2.6	42	82	13	18
Belgium-Luxembourg	10.5	2.1	2.5	7	-3	6	19
Austria	9.1	3	2.2	2	-9	-5	-4
Sweden	8.1	2.4	2	3	4	18	5
Taipei, Chinese	7.4	1.9	1.8	4	1	-11	1
Switzerland	7.2	2.3	1.7	2	-8	2	1
Above 15	305	73.8	73.7	5	0	4	5

(a) Includes Secretariat estimates.

Source: WTO Annual Report on International Trade Statistics, 2000 (forthcoming).

Table A16: Top 20 tourism destinations in 1980 and 1997
(Thousands and percentage)

Rank (1997)	Country	Tourist arrivals		Share of arrivals world-wide		Average annual growth rate
		1997	1980	1997	1980	1980-1997
1	France	66864	30100	10.95	10.5	4.8
2	United States	47754	22500	7.82	7.9	4.5
3	Spain	43403	22388	7.11	7.9	4.0
4	Italy	34087	22087	5.58	7.7	2.6
5	United Kingdom	25515	12420	4.18	4.3	4.3
6	China	23770	3500	3.89	1.2	11.9
7	Poland	19520	5664	3.20	2.0	7.6
8	Mexico	19351	11945	3.17	4.2	2.9
9	Canada	17285	12876	2.83	4.5	1.8
10	Hungary	17248	9413	2.82	3.3	3.6
11	Czech Rep.	16830	-	2.76	-	-
12	Austria	16647	13879	2.73	4.9	1.1
13	Germany	15837	11122	2.59	3.9	2.1
14	Russian Federation	15350	-	2.51	-	-
15	Switzerland	10600	8873	1.74	3.1	1.1
16	Hong Kong, China	10406	1748	1.70	0.6	11.1
17	Portugal	10172	2730	1.67	1.0	8.0
18	Greece	10070	4796	1.65	1.7	4.5
19	Turkey	9040	921	1.48	0.3	14.4
20	Thailand	7221	1859	1.18	0.7	8.3

Source: World Tourism Organisation (1999).

Table A17: Top 20 exporters and importers of communication services in 1998.
(Million dollars and percentage)

Exporters	Value	Share of total	Importers	Value	Share of total
United States	3936	15.4	United States	8636	28.5
United Kingdom	2000	7.8	Germany	2913	9.6
Germany	1786	7.0	United Kingdom	2443	8.1
Canada	1503	5.9	Japan	1594	5.3
Belgium-Luxembourg	1469	5.7	Canada	1577	5.2
Japan	1163	4.5	Italy	1429	4.7
Mexico	1043	4.1	Korea, Rep. of	1133	3.7
France	887	3.5	Australia	940	3.1
Netherlands	882	3.4	France	901	3.0
China	819	3.2	Netherlands	897	3.0
Australia	814	3.2	Switzerland	775	2.6
Italy	674	2.6	Sweden	728	2.4
Korea, Rep. of	656	2.6	Belgium-Luxembourg	573	1.9
Switzerland	623	2.4	Spain	541	1.8
Russian Fed.	552	2.2	Austria	491	1.6
Spain	532	2.1	Mexico	361	1.2
Sweden	490	1.9	Poland	354	1.2
Poland	431	1.7	Russian Fed.	353	1.2
Austria	422	1.6	Brazil	230	0.8
Ireland	321	1.3	Ireland	230	0.8

Source: IMF Balance of Payments Statistics.

Table A18: Total telecommunication services revenue and main telephone lines for the top 20 countries in 1998

Countries	Total revenue (million dollars)	Share of world revenue (%)	Countries	Number of main telephone lines	Share of total (%)
United States	284515	35.49	United States	179,822,128	21.32
Japan	105886	13.21	China	87,420,936	10.36
United Kingdom	52891	6.60	Japan	62,550,000	7.41
Germany	49497	6.17	Germany	46,530,000	5.52
France	29929	3.73	France	34,098,848	4.04
Italy	26026	3.25	United Kingdom	32,829,000	3.89
China	20534	2.56	Russia	29,031,292	3.44
Brazil	20168	2.52	Italy	25,986,120	3.08
Canada	19207	2.40	India	21,593,686	2.56
Australia	12941	1.61	Korea (Rep. of)	20,088,544	2.38
Spain	11061	1.38	Brazil	19,986,556	2.37
Korea (Rep. of)	11008	1.37	Canada	19,293,716	2.29
Mexico	9005	1.12	Turkey	16,959,500	2.01
Netherlands	8825	1.10	Spain	16,288,605	1.93
Switzerland	7669	0.96	Taiwan, China	11,500,361	1.36
Sweden	7393	0.92	Mexico	9,926,879	1.18
Taiwan	7033	0.88	Australia	9,843,850	1.17
Argentina	6611	0.82	Ukraine	9,698,200	1.15
Hong Kong, China	6565	0.82	Netherlands	9,337,000	1.11
Russia	5987	0.75	Poland	8,812,342	1.04

Source: ITU (2000).

Table A19: International telephone traffic for the top 20 countries in 1998

Countries	Outgoing traffic (Millions of minutes)	Countries	Incoming traffic (Millions of minutes)
United States	25942	United States	10796
Germany	5900	United Kingdom	6400
United Kingdom	5821	Germany	6036
Canada	4805	France	3900
France	3400	Mexico	2970
Italy	2705	China	2520
Switzerland	2034	Spain	1901
Hong Kong, China	1880	Hong Kong, China	1833
Netherlands	1805	Switzerland	1779
Spain	1803	India	1499
China	1712	Japan	1435
Japan	1676	Poland	1144
Belgium	1460	Russia	1030
Mexico	1316	Australia	1017
Sweden	1266	Austria	1011
Austria	1250	Turkey	956
Singapore	1235	Brazil	807
Russia	1038	Taiwan	778
Australia	979	Korea (Rep. of)	724
Saudi Arabia	933	Portugal	712

Source: ITU (2000).

Table A20: Top 20 exporters and importers of construction services in 1998.
(Million dollars and percentage)

Exporters	Value	Share of total	Importers	Value	Share of total
Japan	7736	20.5	Germany	6127	25.3
France	4926	13.1	Japan	5527	22.8
Germany	4703	12.5	France	2668	11.0
Italy	4493	11.9	Italy	1405	5.8
United States	4053	10.8	China	1120	4.6
Netherlands	2808	7.5	Netherlands	1120	4.6
Turkey	2504	6.7	Belgium-Luxembourg	860	3.5
Belgium-Luxembourg	895	2.4	United States	700	2.9
Sweden	757	2.0	Russian Fed.	525	2.2
Austria	738	2.0	Sweden	471	1.9
China	594	1.6	Austria	464	1.9
Spain	540	1.4	Spain	297	1.2
United Kingdom	495	1.3	Czech Rep.	295	1.2
Poland	358	1.0	Poland	273	1.1
Czech Rep.	266	0.7	Philippines	218	0.9
Canada	207	0.5	Ukraine	196	0.8
Portugal	189	0.5	Turkey	194	0.8
Russian Fed.	142	0.4	United Kingdom	184	0.8
Israel	134	0.4	Bahamas	146	0.6
Finland	123	0.3	Azerbaijan	138	0.6

Source: IMF Balance of Payments Statistics.

Table A21: Top 20 exporters and importers of financial services in 1998.
(Million dollars and percentage)

Exporters	Value	Share of total	Importers	Value	Share of total
United States	13698	25.5	United States	3771	14.4
United Kingdom	10671	19.9	Belgium-Luxembourg	3616	13.8
Switzerland	6880	12.8	Italy	3099	11.8
Belgium-Luxembourg	5353	10.0	Japan	2152	8.2
Germany	3345	6.2	Germany	1639	6.3
Italy	2261	4.2	France	1607	6.1
Japan	1608	3.0	Canada	1436	5.5
France	1502	2.8	Ireland	1360	5.2
Spain	1330	2.5	Spain	1013	3.9
Ireland	1288	2.4	Austria	710	2.7
Canada	794	1.5	Netherlands	680	2.6
Austria	757	1.4	Switzerland	506	1.9
Netherlands	519	1.0	Turkey	494	1.9
Turkey	513	1.0	Brazil	348	1.3
Australia	447	0.8	Sweden	294	1.1
Sweden	376	0.7	Australia	284	1.1
Brazil	323	0.6	United Kingdom	280	1.1
Czech Rep.	224	0.4	Czech Rep.	280	1.1
Portugal	176	0.3	Hungary	264	1.0
Poland	172	0.3	Poland	247	0.9

Note: Luxembourg exported 2786.3 million dollars and imported 4784.1 million dollars of financial services in 1998.

Source: IMF Balance of Payments Statistics.

Table A22: Top 20 exporters and importers of insurance services in 1998

(Million dollars and percentage)

Exporters	Value	Share of total	Importers	Value	Share of total
United Kingdom	5337	20.0	United States	6908	17.1
United States	2842	10.7	Mexico	4748	11.8
Canada	2776	10.4	Canada	3236	8.0
Ireland	1666	6.3	Japan	2369	5.9
Switzerland	1571	5.9	Germany	1829	4.5
Poland	1343	5.0	Italy	1818	4.5
Italy	1299	4.9	China	1758	4.4
France	963	3.6	Ireland	1537	3.8
Belgium-Luxembourg	898	3.4	France	1368	3.4
Mexico	840	3.2	United Kingdom	969	2.4
Austria	799	3.0	Poland	963	2.4
Germany	764	2.9	Austria	936	2.3
Spain	733	2.8	Spain	930	2.3
South Africa	543	2.0	Belgium-Luxembourg	769	1.9
Singapore	537	2.0	Singapore	733	1.8
Australia	535	2.0	Norway	717	1.8
Norway	454	1.7	Netherlands	647	1.6
Sweden	386	1.4	India	628	1.6
China	384	1.4	Thailand	592	1.5
Peru	304	1.1	Australia	578	1.4

Source: IMF Balance of Payments Statistics.

Table A23: Top 20 exporters and importers of computer and information services in 1998

(Million dollars and percentage)

Exporters	Value	Share of total	Importers	Value	Share of total
Ireland	4699	18.9	Germany	3614	20.6
United States	3992	16.1	Japan	3532	20.1
Germany	2833	11.4	Belgium-Luxembourg	1076	6.1
United Kingdom	2626	10.6	Spain	1021	5.8
Spain	1720	6.9	Sweden	911	5.2
Belgium-Luxembourg	1407	5.7	Netherlands	798	4.5
Japan	1338	5.4	Italy	783	4.5
Finland	1051	4.2	Canada	755	4.3
Canada	1047	4.2	United Kingdom	747	4.3
Sweden	986	4.0	Finland	649	3.7
Netherlands	972	3.9	France	628	3.6
France	769	3.1	United States	505	2.9
Australia	375	1.5	Ireland	346	2.0
Italy	288	1.2	China	333	1.9
China	134	0.5	Brazil	310	1.8
Austria	85	0.3	Australia	244	1.4
Norway	59	0.2	Austria	230	1.3
Hungary	59	0.2	Norway	185	1.1
Czech Rep.	57	0.2	Portugal	138	0.8
New Zealand	55	0.2	Poland	124	0.7

Source: IMF Balance of Payments Statistics.

Table A24: Top 20 exporters and importers of other business services in 1998
(Million dollars and percentage)

Exporters	Value	Share of total	Importers	Value	Share of total
United States	41571	13.8	Germany	31090	10.3
United Kingdom	26914	8.9	Japan	28132	9.3
Germany	25099	8.3	United States	25859	8.6
France	21454	7.1	Italy	20727	6.9
Japan	17078	5.7	France	16012	5.3
Netherlands	16404	5.4	Austria	13519	4.5
Italy	16247	5.4	Netherlands	13467	4.5
Austria	13035	4.3	Ireland	11553	3.8
Belgium-Luxembourg	9959	3.3	United Kingdom	10241	3.4
Singapore	8924	3.0	Belgium-Luxembourg	9013	3.0
Canada	8404	2.8	Spain	7883	2.6
China	6941	2.3	Canada	7831	2.6
Korea, Rep. of	6575	2.2	Korea, Rep. of	7705	2.6
Turkey	6234	2.1	China	6459	2.1
Spain	6204	2.1	Singapore	6269	2.1
India	6096	2.0	Saudi Arabia	6181	2.1
Switzerland	5909	2.0	Sweden	6141	2.0
Philippines	5662	1.9	Philippines	5823	1.9
Saudi Arabia	4730	1.6	Indonesia	5537	1.8
Denmark	4676	1.5	India	4557	1.5

Source: IMF Balance of Payments Statistics.

Table A25: Top 20 exporters and importers of royalties and licence fees in 1998
(Million dollars and percentage)

Exporters	Value	Share of total	Importers	Value	Share of total
United States	36808	56.3	United States	11292	17.8
Japan	7388	11.3	Japan	8947	14.1
United Kingdom	6952	10.6	Ireland	7794	12.3
Germany	3330	5.1	United Kingdom	6375	10.0
Netherlands	2506	3.8	Germany	5004	7.9
France	2336	3.6	Netherlands	3028	4.8
Canada	1135	1.7	France	2717	4.3
Sweden	1114	1.7	Canada	2380	3.7
Belgium-Luxembourg	703	1.1	Korea, Rep. of	2369	3.7
Italy	477	0.7	Spain	1877	3.0
Australia	275	0.4	Italy	1155	1.8
Korea, Rep. of	260	0.4	Belgium-Luxembourg	1150	1.8
Spain	242	0.4	Brazil	1075	1.7
Ireland	225	0.3	Australia	1010	1.6
Israel	218	0.3	Sweden	939	1.5
Paraguay	185	0.3	Austria	811	1.3
Brazil	142	0.2	Argentina	514	0.8
Mexico	139	0.2	Thailand	514	0.8
Finland	106	0.2	Mexico	454	0.7
Austria	99	0.2	China	420	0.7

Source: IMF Balance of Payments Statistics.

Table A26: Top 20 exporters and importers of personal, cultural and recreational services in 1998

(Million dollars and percentage)

Exporters	Value	Share of total	Importers	Value	Share of total
United States	4159	26.2	Turkey	3258	18.7
Turkey	3578	22.5	Germany	2479	14.2
France	1428	9.0	France	1800	10.3
United Kingdom	1325	8.3	Spain	1272	7.3
Canada	1032	6.5	Italy	1265	7.2
Belgium-Luxembourg	652	4.1	Japan	1261	7.2
Netherlands	469	3.0	Canada	1179	6.8
Spain	439	2.8	Belgium-Luxembourg	789	4.5
Italy	433	2.7	United Kingdom	787	4.5
Japan	429	2.7	Netherlands	497	2.8
Czech Rep.	284	1.8	Australia	464	2.7
Australia	248	1.6	Brazil	334	1.9
Austria	210	1.3	Czech Rep.	286	1.6
Portugal	143	0.9	Norway	277	1.6
Germany	125	0.8	Portugal	244	1.4
Brazil	116	0.7	Austria	227	1.3
Sweden	102	0.6	Argentina	155	0.9
Argentina	101	0.6	Korea, Rep. of	92	0.5
Poland	92	0.6	United States	82	0.5
Norway	91	0.6	Sweden	81	0.5

Source: IMF Balance of Payments Statistics.

ANNEX B

Table B1: Exports of services in 1998 (Million dollars): all countries, 10 main sectors

	Total	Transport	Travel	Communi- -cations	Construct- -ion	Insurance	Financial	Computer and info.	Royalties and lic. Fees	Other bus.	Personal cult. & recr.
Albania	83	13	54	14			1	1			
Argentina	4532	1075	3025	193	22		56	1	17	43	101
Armenia	118	53	24	26		2	1			7	7
Aruba	877	63	741	5	8	9	2	0		49	
Australia	15827	4329	7293	814	9	535	447	375	275	1502	248
Austria	31817	4523	11151	422	738	799	757	85	99	13035	210
Azerbaijan	320	129	125	16	14	3	1			33	
Bahamas	1517	58	1354							105	
Bahrain	725	259	366							99	
Bangladesh	252	92	52	28	0	3	11	1		62	1
Barbados	995	21	712	27	2	68	64	24	0	76	0
Belarus	870	495	22	43	69	2	11	6	1	220	
Belgium- Luxembourg	36688	9909	5443	1469	895	898	5353	1407	703	9959	652
Belize	122	7	99	5		1				9	
Bolivia	238	80	69	53		22	4			10	
Botswana	241	44	175	0	1	3	3	0	0	14	
Brazil	7083	1862	1317	157			323	6	142	3160	116
Bulgaria	1766	452	966	28	74	10	33			203	
Cambodia	99	38	44	17							
Canada	32272	5982	9391	1503	207	2776	794	1047	1135	8404	1032
Cape Verde	74	45	20	5	2	0	0	0	0	2	
Chile	4030	1614	1158	192		138			91	837	
China	23879	2300	12602	819	594	384	27	134	63	6941	15
Colombia	1999	604	928	314			95	4	4	44	6
Costa Rica	1315	198	902	93			8		2	113	
Côte d'Ivoire	461	118	108							235	
Croatia	3964	566	2733							665	
Cyprus	2657	369	1715	37						536	
Czech Rep.	7366	1390	3742	71	266	31	224	57	57	1243	284
Denmark	15212	7300	3236							4676	
Dominica	72	7	38	17		3				8	
Dominican Republic	2421	62	2153	145						61	
Ecuador	761	278	291	88		83				4	17
Egypt	7832	2494	2565	216	49	38	55	10	56	2337	12
El Salvador	277	42	84	78	6	16	38	0		3	10
Estonia	1476	708	539	14	58	2	13	8	1	133	1
Ethiopia	348	180	37	38	8	6	3	0		74	2
Fiji	475	120	270	3		17				65	
Finland	6693	2055	1630	163	123	13	32	1051	106	1519	
France	84627	20400	29963	887	4926	963	1502	769	2336	21454	1428
Georgia	278	69	188	16						5	
Germany	79281	20517	16779	1786	4703	764	3345	2833	3330	25099	125
Ghana	162	91	19			5				48	
Guatemala	581	89	314	1		23	8	4		142	
Guinea	66	49	1	10	4		0			2	
Haiti	178	4	113	61							
Honduras	361	73	164	86		7	1			30	
Hungary	5881	648	3516	49	108	28	159	59	46	1179	89
Iceland	840	441	205	19	6	5		17		141	6
India	11067	1773	2949			230			19	6096	
Indonesia	4340		4255	85							
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	902	419	12			45	22			404	
Ireland	15889	1636	3297	321		1666	1288	4699	225	2757	
Israel	8980	2092	2657	193	134	17			218	3670	
Italy	66621	10641	29809	674	4493	1299	2261	288	477	16247	433
Jamaica	1727	260	1197	185	1	6	9	37	7	16	10
Japan	61795	21270	3743	1163	7736	42	1608	1338	7388	17078	429
Jordan	1810	310	853			2				645	
Kazakhstan	904	388	407	45	9		1			27	27
Kenya	638	306	290	27		13		1	2		
Korea, Rep. of	23843	10204	5933	656		52	145	5	260	6575	14
Kuwait	1496	1198	207			72				20	
Kyrgyz Rep.	58	19	8	10	7	1	1	0		11	1

	Total	Transport	Travel	Communi- cations	Construct- ion	Insurance	Financial	Computer and info.	Royalties and lic. Fees	Other bus.	Personal cult. & recr.
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	116	19	95	1		1					
Latvia	1103	728	182	30	6		39	10	2	107	1
Lesotho	46	1	24						20	0	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	37	25	9							3	
Lithuania	1096	434	460	27	42	20	6	7	0	98	3
Madagascar	264	61	92	8	22	5	1		1	75	
Maldives	327	22	303			1				1	
Malta	1217	317	656	15		55			1	173	
Mauritania	24	1	20							4	
Mauritius	911	200	496			0				215	
Mexico	11937	1432	7899	1043		840			139	580	4
Moldova, Rep. of	117	60	32	6	4	1	3	1	0	11	
Mongolia	75	32	35	7		0					
Morocco	2558	446	1744	85		27			7	248	
Mozambique	286	58								228	
Myanmar	529	33	170							326	
Namibia	315		288	6	1	1	4	0	6	9	
Nepal	433	59	189							184	
Netherlands	52484	20992	6815	882	2808	118	519	972	2506	16404	469
New Zealand	3684	1119	1861	188	1	12	38	55	50	329	32
Nicaragua	220	25	100	24		2				69	
Nigeria	884	113	47			4				719	
Norway	13953	8537	2088	188	31	454	59	59	90	2355	91
Oman	18	18									
Panama	1563	880	379	48		19	140			97	
Papua New Guinea	318	11	15			7				284	
Paraguay	469	65	112	10		9	3	1	185	80	4
Peru	1653	309	857	131		304			8	44	
Philippines	7465	324	1418		37	24				5662	
Poland	10890	2874	4292	431	358	1343	172	29	22	1277	92
Portugal	8512	1533	5334	226	189	84	176	52	41	732	143
Romania	1192	504	260	97	40	29	39	10	3	145	65
Russian Fed.	12373	3170	6509	552	142		97		28	1875	
Rwanda	31	9	19						0	3	
Samoa	58	2	39			0				17	
Saudi Arabia	4730									4730	
Singapore	18829	4451	4916			537				8924	
Slovak Rep.	2275	766	488	37	106	13	52	24	14	712	61
Slovenia	2045	537	1117	26	72	1	8	48	7	217	12
Solomon Islands	52	2	7	2	0	0	11	0	0	28	1
South Africa	5109	1084	2738	74		543			72	599	
Spain	48977	7332	29905	532	540	733	1330	1720	242	6204	439
Sri Lanka	888	400	230			34				224	
Sudan	14	6	2	2	0				0	4	
Swaziland	102	19	37	2		0		1	0	43	
Sweden	17675	4779	4188	490	757	386	376	986	1114	4495	102
Switzerland	25795	2970	7832	623		1571	6880			5909	10
Syrian Arab Republic	1551	221	1190							140	
Tanzania, United Rep.	534	60	399	17	14	0	22	0	1	18	3
TFYR Macedonia	130	61	15	18	4	2	3	0	1	23	2
Thailand	13074	2671	6174	159	94	51			7	3919	
Togo	65	11	11	3		2	1			37	1
Trinidad and Tobago	574	202	201	97		30				44	
Tunisia	2607	635	1657	16	19	18	34	4	11	212	2
Turkey	23161	3120	7177		2504	35	513			6234	3578
Ukraine	3922	3222	315	102	41		23			219	
United Kingdom	99007	18998	23689	2000	495	5337	10671	2626	6952	26914	1325
United States	239957	45514	83384	3936	4053	2842	13698	3992	36808	41571	4159
Uruguay	1309	253	695	50		41	85			185	0
Vanuatu	110	24	51	3	0	1	7			24	
Venezuela	1297	278	961	12		2				44	
Yemen	166	36	64							66	

Source: IMF Balance-of-Payments Statistics.

Table B2: Imports of services in 1998 (Million dollars): all countries, 10 main sectors

	Total	Transport	Travel	Communi- -cations	Construct- -ion	Insurance	Financial	Computer and info.	Royalties and lic. Fees	Other bus.	Personal cult. & recr.
Albania	119	75	5	13		26	1	0			
Argentina	8795	2737	4231	173	3	296	207	1	514	479	155
Armenia	175	110	41	5		11	2			3	4
Aruba	528	164	135	17	45	27	6	3		130	
Australia	16880	5937	5417	940		578	284	244	1010	2007	464
Austria	30035	3138	9509	491	464	936	710	230	811	13519	227
Azerbaijan	692	194	170	6	138	7	0			177	
Bahamas	939	205	256	1	146	60			9	260	2
Bahrain	652	426	142			27				57	
Bangladesh	1164	846	151	13	12	79	21	1	5	35	
Barbados	409	147	82	5	2	96	4	5	22	46	0
Belarus	431	133	124	32	14	10	7	8	1	102	
Belgium- Luxembourg	34095	7455	8794	573	860	769	3616	1076	1150	9013	789
Belize	94	45	21	0		9		1	0	19	
Bolivia	423	270	60	19		37		5	5	21	6
Botswana	517	218	126	3	2	16	3	0	9	140	
Brazil	15743	5090	5385	230		-198	348	310	1075	3169	334
Bulgaria	1398	530	519	61	22	24	39			202	
Cambodia	185	99	7	11	38	10				22	
Canada	37201	7907	10792	1577	108	3236	1436	755	2380	7831	1179
Cape Verde	85	40	24	1	1	2	0	5	0	12	0
Chile	4077	2172	943	175		120			56	611	
China	26467	6763	9205	207	1120	1758	163	333	420	6459	39
Colombia	3472	1256	1120	152		358	138	30	63	340	15
Costa Rica	1168	498	409	59		54	-1	1	22	125	2
Côte d'Ivoire	1341	568	237							537	
Croatia	1890	338	600							951	
Cyprus	1119	561	408	23		66			19	42	
Czech Rep.	5665	700	1882	150	295	117	280	68	113	1775	286
Denmark	15779	7024	4577							4178	
Dominica	45	19	8	10		4			0	3	
Dominican Republic	1300	781	254	45		166	6		25	22	
Ecuador	1498	638	241	52		163			68	308	28
Egypt	5886	2033	1153	29		430	24	11	392	1792	22
El Salvador	539	256	116	5	4	24	76	1	7	43	6
Estonia	814	409	155	18	31	16	15	10	7	150	2
Ethiopia	405	227	46	5	33	20	0	3		71	0
Fiji	320	141	51	2		25				101	
Finland	7677	2072	2062	203	7	106	38	649	411	2113	16
France	65420	19909	17810	901	2668	1368	1607	628	2717	16012	1800
Georgia	335	80	226	6		18				5	
Germany	128819	25207	48917	2913	6127	1829	1639	3614	5004	31090	2479
Ghana	433	268	24			30				110	
Guatemala	759	419	157	3	1	27	13	5		134	0
Guinea	274	150	27	9	5	9	0	3	0	72	1
Haiti	370	326	37	8							
Honduras	396	248	61	24	9	3	4	1	5	37	4
Hungary	4082	452	1115	38	123	87	264	96	215	1644	48
Iceland	947	321	396	21	22	13	2	1		159	12
India	14192	7093	1713			628			201	4557	
Indonesia	11744	3731	2102	40		334				5537	
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	2392	1304	153			230	24			681	
Ireland	28790	2970	3000	230		1537	1360	346	7794	11553	
Israel	9626	3941	2376	209	32	279			210	2578	
Italy	62887	13627	17579	1429	1405	1818	3099	783	1155	20727	1265
Jamaica	1233	529	198	40	6	72	3	5	30	346	4
Japan	110705	28385	28806	1594	5527	2369	2152	3532	8947	28132	1261
Jordan	1588	600	451			81				457	
Kazakhstan	1154	418	498	17	44		21			127	30
Kenya	603	309	147	7		67	11	2	40	22	
Korea, Rep. of	23523	8983	2898	1133		143	109	90	2369	7705	92
Kuwait	4243	1624	2517			69				33	
Kyrgyz Rep.	177	93	3	8	10	11	2	2		47	0
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	92	38	23	1	26	5					
Latvia	717	221	305	26	8	59	17	7	7	68	0
Lesotho	50	37	13			-1			1	0	

	Total	Transport	Travel	Communi- -cations	Construct- -ion	Insurance	Financial	Computer and info.	Royalties and lic. Fees	Other bus.	Personal cult. & recr.
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	915	459	334							122	
Lithuania	816	266	292	29	110	23	4	3	6	78	6
Madagascar	326	142	119	3	19	5	0		10	28	0
Maldives	97	46	42			4				6	
Malta	817	366	193	10		113		2	12	116	5
Mauritania	130	48	42							39	
Mauritius	706	244	185			26				251	
Mexico	12621	1604	4267	361		4748	127		454	1056	4
Moldova, Rep. of	191	89	54	4	7	1	5	4	0	27	
Mongolia	142	81	45	6		3				7	
Morocco	1414	567	423	36		35			171	181	
Mozambique	396	107				8				281	
Myanmar	429	141	27							262	
Namibia	449	150	88	0	12	54	2	9	3	132	
Nepal	189	56	78							55	
Netherlands	46797	14777	10886	897	1120	647	680	798	3028	13467	497
New Zealand	4451	1468	1438	171	1	146	22	96	293	803	13
Nicaragua	264	97	70	3		8				85	
Nigeria	4054	704	1567			85				1697	
Norway	15211	5161	4564	157	97	717	109	185	341	3603	277
Oman	1303	548	47			61				648	
Panama	1129	654	176	1		79	102		18	100	
Papua New Guinea	794	161	52			49				532	
Paraguay	535	324	143			60	1	2	1	0	5
Peru	2191	943	429	58		151	60		80	470	
Philippines	10087	1983	1950		218	43			70	5823	
Poland	6559	1663	773	354	273	963	247	124	195	1901	66
Portugal	6708	1905	2426	204	109	92	145	138	290	1155	244
Romania	1838	633	458	44	20	45	49	20	21	475	73
Russian Fed.	16219	2649	8677	353	525		238		2	3775	
Rwanda	115	70	17						1	28	
Samoa	29	21	4	1		1			0	2	
Saudi Arabia	8659	2230				248				6181	
Singapore	17377	5828	4548			733				6269	
Slovak Rep.	2272	444	475	36	123	23	63	62	55	931	60
Slovenia	1520	405	575	30	43	1	23	46	39	327	31
Solomon Islands	54	9	6	5	0	1	9	2	0	22	
South Africa	5278	2247	1842	106		403			165	515	
Spain	27038	7187	5016	541	297	930	1013	1021	1877	7883	1272
Sri Lanka	1325	793	202			77				253	
Sudan	200	161	29	6		0	0		0	4	
Swaziland	185	20	42	1	4	8	0	1	39	69	
Sweden	21620	4154	7719	728	471	181	294	911	939	6141	81
Switzerland	15273	3645	7111	775		211	506			2956	71
Syrian Arab Republic	1297	631	580							86	
Tanzania, United Rep.	885	209	493	9	0	23	21	2	5	122	0
TFYR Macedonia	297	144	31	5	6	48	3	1	2	54	2
Thailand	11874	4604	1960	54	124	592			514	4026	
Togo	149	107	3	3	2	17	6	1	0	9	0
Trinidad and Tobago	235	124	67	5		0			0	38	
Tunisia	1121	591	235	5	11	68	40	3	3	151	14
Turkey	9441	2601	1754		194	65	494			1075	3258
Ukraine	2545	487	340	131	196		90			1301	
United Kingdom	78231	22754	33452	2443	184	969	280	747	6375	10241	787
United States	165827	50257	57817	8636	700	6908	3771	505	11292	25859	82
Uruguay	831	362	265	40		43	22		9	65	26
Vanuatu	41	20	8	1	0	2	0			11	
Venezuela	4824	1492	2451	50		73	43			697	18
Yemen	510	284	83							143	

Source: IMF Balance-of-Payments Statistics.

Table B3: Exports of services in 1998: 35 countries, all sectors

Countries	Argentina	Aruba	Australia	Bangladesh	Barbados	Belarus	Belg.- Lux.	Botswana	Brazil	Canada	China	Colombia	Czech Rep.	Egypt	Estonia	Ethiopia	Finland	France	Germany
Total services	4532	877	15827	252	995	870	36688	241	7083	32272	23879	1999	7366	7832	1476	348	6693	84627	79281
Transport	1075	63	4329	92	21	495	9909	44	1862	5982	2300	604	1390	2494	708	180	2055	20400	20517
Sea	308	10		77	4		3978		307	1422	949	137		128	326	14	1303	3208	6602
Passenger	7	0			4		6		-10	9	47			1	96		330	166	56
Freight	25	1		5			3258		309	553	902	71		127	151	14	725	1899	5593
Other	276	9		72			713		8	860		66			79		248	1143	953
Air	603	53		13	3	16	2356		32	2530	554	430		379	43	160	613	9380	9938
Passenger	306	45			1	12	1329		91	1611	315	288		376	28	116	411	5727	7002
Freight	15	0		9		3	693		-71		239	51		3	3	30	71	1237	1253
Other	282	8		5	3		334		12	920		91			12	14	131	2415	1682
Other	164			2	14	480	3575		1523	2031	797	38	1390	1987	340	6	139	7812	3977
Passenger	15				5	7	101			15	265				5			411	386
Freight	145			1	5	448	2966		233	2015	82	37			200		137	2030	2737
Other	4			1	5	26	507		1290		450	1	1390	1987	134	6	2	5371	854
Travel	3025	741	7293	52	712	22	5443	175	1317	9391	12602	928	3742	2565	539	37	1630	29963	16779
Business			622	1	3	3	1115	34	25	1854					211	10	726		
Personal		741	6670	52	709	20	4328	141	1292	7537			3742		328	27	905		
Health		1			0		102	1	7	60									
Education		8	1872	2	5		24	2	3	623						0			
Other		732	4798	50	703	20	4203	139	1282	6854			3742			27			
Communications	193	5	814	28	27	43	1469	0	157	1503	819	314	71	216	14	38	163	887	1786
Construction	22	8	9	0	2	69	895	1		207	594		266	49	58	8	123	4926	4703
Insurance		9	535	3	68	2	898	3		2776	384		31	38	2	6	13	963	764
Financial	56	2	447	11	64	11	5353	3	323	794	27	95	224	55	13	3	32	1502	3345
Computer & information	1	0	375	1	24	6	1407	0	6	1047	134	4	57	10	8	0	1051	769	2833
Royalties & licence fees	17		275		0	1	703	0	142	1135	63	4	57	56	1		106	2336	3330
Other business	43	49	1502	62	76	220	9959	14	3160	8404	6941	44	1243	2337	133	74	1519	21454	25099
Merchant. & trade	7		316		26		1648		360	423	6212	22	42			55	559	5375	7641
Operat. leasing	4	2	5	0		14	241	0	16	144		1	33		11	2	72	609	748
Msc. bs, prof & tech	32	47	1181	60	50	206	8069	14	2784	7836	729	22	1168	2337	122	17	887	15470	16711
Legal, acc, manag., consult. & pub. rels.		39	214		13		917	0		1491			163	75		0			2895
Adver., mark res. & public polls			62				1020	0	131	206	211	20	88	7		0	106	1007	1204
Research and devel.			105				1054	1		1715	518		39			2	34	6464	4512
Arch., eng. & tech			274				759	7	1157	2241		2	89			0			2579
Agr., min. & on-S			22				68	1					19			2			32
Other		9	67		37	206	235	4	1496	2183			769	2255		13	655	4616	3687
Personal, cultural & recr.	101		248	1	0		652		116	1032	15	6	284	12	1	2		1428	125
Audiovisual	9		89	0			508			923	15	6	59			2		951	125
Oth. pers., cult. & recr.	92		159	1	0		145		116	109			226	12				477	

Table B3 Cont'd.

Countries	Germany	Italy	Japan	Latvia	Lithuania	Moldova, Rep. of	Netherlands	Norway	Poland	Portugal	Romania	Slovak Rep.	Slovenia	Spain	Sweden	Macedonia TFYR	Togo	United Kingdom	United States	Uruguay
Total services	79281	66621	61795	1103	1096	117	52484	13953	10890	8512	1192	2275	2045	48977	17675	130	65	99007	239957	1309
Transport	20517	10641	21270	728	434	60	20992	8537	2874	1533	504	766	537	7332	4779	61	11	18998	45514	253
Sea	6602	4682	14226	327	144		5244	6782	1161	221	69	6	77	1788	2888	4	4	6617	4091	149
Passenger	56	41	13	1	3		15	179	9	1			0	52	141			765	306	61
Freight	5593	1906	11818	96	81		5229	5074	1043	116	40	6	30	1254	2522	3		4147	3785	44
Other	953	2735	2395	230	60			1529	109	104	29		47	482	224	2	4	1704		44
Air	9938	3564	7027	55	47	27	7938	321	464	1069	103	20	44	4132	730	26	2	10982	24447	69
Passenger	7002	1361	1906	35	31	24	6453	190	338	854	88	2	39	2394	634	12	1	7323	19690	37
Freight	1253	278	1781	1	2	2	1485	48	31	45	3	17	4	171	79	0	0	676	4757	2
Other	1682	1924	3340	19	14	1		84	95	170	12		1	1567	18	14	0	2983		29
Other	3977	2396	18	345	243	33	7810	1433	1249	243	332	741	416	1411	1161	31	6	1400	16976	36
Passenger	386	123	2	4	10	3	32	10	28	4	3	3	7	30	34	1	3	179		5
Freight	2737	1173	13	172	222	27	3692	753	919	188	307	729	262	1346	740	30	3	1221	2636	29
Other	854	1100	3	170	11	3	4086	670	302	51	22	9	148	36	387	0			14340	2
Travel	16779	29809	3743	182	460	32	6815	2088	4292	5334	260	488	1117	29905	4188	15	11	23689	83384	695
Business		7568	1027	42	77	13			68								1	6608	1965	
Personal		22241	2716	140	382	19		2088	4224		260	488	1117			15	10	17081	81419	695
Health						8			9		6		8			0	1		1205	
Education						1			26		26		2			0	0		8964	
Other		22241			382	10			4189		228		1107			15	9		71250	695
Communications	1786	674	1163	30	27	6	882	188	431	226	97	37	26	532	490	18	3	2000	3936	50
Construction	4703	4493	7736	6	42	4	2808	31	358	189	40	106	72	540	757	4		495	4053	
Insurance	764	1299	42		20	1	118	454	1343	84	29	13	1	733	386	2	2	5337	2842	41
Financial	3345	2261	1608	39	6	3	519	59	172	176	39	52	8	1330	376	3	1	10671	13698	85
Computer & information	2833	288	1338	10	7	1	972	59	29	52	10	24	48	1720	986	0		2626	3992	
Royalties & licence fees	3330	477	7388	2	0	0	2506	90	22	41	3	14	7	242	1114	1		6952	36808	
Other business	25099	16247	17078	107	98	11	16404	2355	1277	732	145	712	217	6204	4495	23	37	26914	41571	185
Merchant. & trade	7641	5691	6510	35	9		4727	295	894	207	3	165	94	772	881		15	1969		
Operat. leasing	748	756	974	4	5		846	322	11	34	1		11	146	258	1		66		
Msc. bs, prof & tech	16711	9800	9593	68	85	11	10830	1738	372	492	141	547	112	5287	3356	22	22	24879	41571	185
Legal, acc, manag., consult. & pub. rels.	2895	697			4			82	154	109	20	34	12	630	425					
Adver., mark res. & public polls	1204	934			10			51	56	89	11	19	48	760	386	1	0			
Research and devel.	4512	572						96	17	27	2	7	12	679	334					
Arch., eng. & tech	2579	8			3		4110	485	107	90	5	67	18	687	1065					
Agr., min. & on-S	32				0			105	38	36	3	3	1	22	45					
Other	3687	7588			68	11	3197	919		113	100	417	22	1682	1100	20	22			185
Personal, cultural & recr.	125	433	429	1	3		469	91	92	143	65	61	12	439	102	2	1	1325	4159	0
Audiovisual	125	209	322				178	28	58	19	5	18	4	151	79		1	1029	4159	
Oth. pers., cult. & recr.		224	107	1	3		291	63	34	124	60	43	8	288	23	2		297		0

Source: IMF Balance-of-Payments Statistics.

Table B4: Imports of services in 1998: 51 countries, all sectors

Countries	Argentina	Aruba	Australia	Bahamas	Bangla- desh	Barbados	Belarus	Belg.- Lux.	Bolivia	Bots- wana	Brazil	Canada	Cape Verde	China	Colombia	Costa Rica	Czech Rep	Ecuador	Egypt	Estonia	Ethiopia	Finland
Total services	8795	528	16880	939	1164	409	431	34095	423	517	15743	37201	85	26467	3472	1168	5665	1498	5886	814	405	7677
Transport	2737	164	5937	205	846	147	133	7455	270	218	5090	7907	40	6763	1256	498	700	638	2033	409	227	2072
Sea transport	1050	152		103	690	82		3180	210		2281	2663	23	4050	664	409		485	1828	174	11	1533
Passenger transport on sea	57	1		1		0		7			1	59		135					1	30		224
Freight transport on sea	981	150		99	688	81		2929	179		1539	2257	18	3915	537	409		485	1826	102		1025
Supporting, auxiliary and other services	12	2		2	2	1		245	31		741	346	4		127				1	42	11	284
Air transport	1520	12		103	156	65	16	1902	55		741	3595	17	1012	552	87		100	187	22	109	444
Passenger transport by air	984	5		53	143	44	13	1024	35		633	2421	8	506	336	29		84	117	9	5	279
Freight transport by air	279	3		25		20	3	496			-72	1174	0	506	82				1	4		80
Supporting, auxiliary and other services	257	4		25	12	0		383	20		180		10		134	58		16	69	9	104	86
Other transportation	167				0		118	2372	5		2068	1649		1701	40	2	700	53	18	214	3	95
Passenger	19						1	100	3			54		97						2		
Freight	147				0		95	2195	2		668	1595		1101	40				18	197		69
Other transportation services	1						22	78	0		1400			503		2	700	53		14	3	25
Travel	4231	135	5417	256	151	82	124	8794	60	126	5385	10792	24	9205	1120	409	1882	241	1153	155	46	2062
Business travel			1398	37	20	31	83	2328	22	30	202	2650	3			4		192	110	68	24	640
Personal travel		135	4018	219	131	52	41	6466	38	96	5183	8142	21			404	1882	49	1043	87	21	1421
Health-related expenditure		10		16	1	3		36		5	11	177	1								0	
Education-related expenditure		14	338	81	21	15		37		27	29	526	6						25		1	
Other personal travel		111	3680	122	110	33	41	6393	38	64	5143	7439	15			404	1882	49	1018		20	
Communications services	173	17	940	1	13	5	32	573	19	3	230	1577	1	207	152	59	150	52	29	18	5	203
Construction services	3	45		146	12	2	14	860		2		108	1	1120			295		31	33	7	
Insurance services	296	27	578	60	79	96	10	769	37	16	-198	3236	2	1758	358	54	117	163	430	16	20	106
Financial services	207	6	284		21	4	7	3616		3	348	1436	0	163	138	-1	280		24	15	0	38
Computer and information services	1	3	244		1	5	8	1076	5	0	310	755	5	333	30	1	68		11	10	3	649
Royalties and licence fees	514		1010	9	5	22	1	1150	5	9	1075	2380	0	420	63	22	113	68	392	7		411
Other business services	479	130	2007	260	35	46	102	9013	21	140	3169	7831	12	6459	340	125	1775	308	1792	150	71	2113
Merchandising and other trade-related services	31		238		0	12		1279			440	392		5436	19	52	35			9	630	
Operational leasing	14	16	651		0		22	394	11	4	690	316	6		10	35	44	4		54	5	226
Miscellaneous business, professional and technical services	434	114	1118	260	35	35	80	7339	10	136	2039	7123	6	1023	311	38	1695	304	1792	97	57	1256
Legal, accounting, management, consulting and public relations services		85	101	38		11		942	10	9		2568			7		273				0	
Advertising, market research and public opinion polling services			101	10				734		3	77	321		265	66		104				5	292
Research and development services			79					633		0		711		758			17					169
Architectural, engineering and other technical services			210					789		91	1013	928			238		220	300			13	
Agricultural, mining and on-site processing services			57					53		0							50				0	
Other services		29	128	212		24	80	461		33	949	2596	6			38	1032	4	1792		38	466
Personal, cultural and recreational services	155		464	2		0		789	6		334	1179	0	39	15	2	286	28	22	2	0	16
Audio-visual and related services	136		385	2				658	6		68	1080	0	39	13	1	152	17			0	16
Other personal, cultural and recreational	19		79			0		131			266	99			2	1	134	11	22			

Table B4 Cont'd.

Countries	France	Germany	Guatemala	Guinea	Italy	Japan	Kyrgyz Rep.	Latvia	Lithuania	Madagascar	Moldova, Rep. of	Netherlands	New Zealand	Norway	Poland	Portugal	Romania	Slovak Rep.
Total services	65420	128819	759	274	62887	110705	177	717	816	326	191	46797	4451	15211	6559	6708	1838	2272
Transport	19909	25207	419	150	13627	28385	93	221	266	142	89	14777	1468	5161	1663	1905	633	444
Sea	4551	7512	242	135	5997	19727		22	57	110		7224		4095	649	876	132	15
Passenger	59				73	18						86		38	3	1		
Freight	3367	4433	241	128	2825	14521		18	33	110		7138		518	209	830	122	15
Other	1124	3078	0	7	3100	5189		4	24					3539	437	45	10	
Air	9392	7965	50	13	4790	8583	8	65	34	32	11	3366		746	308	610	107	53
Passenger	3924	5547	32	7	2770	6503	8	49	8	21	6	2982		295	75	415	40	49
Freight	1641	478	18	5	139	1153		7	9		5	384		42	12	121	34	5
Other	3826	1940	1	1	1882	926		9	18	11	0			409	221	74	33	
Other	5966	9730	127	1	2839	74	85	135	175		78	4187		320	706	419	394	375
Passenger	215	573	1		99	6		0	5		5	92		13	16	7	6	3
Freight	548	7224	122	1	1548	30	78	58	105		68	2655		271	460	406	380	369
Other	5203	1933	4		1192	37	7	76	65		5	1440		37	230	6	8	4
Travel	17810	48917	157	27	17579	28806	3	305	292	119	54	10886	1438	4564	773	2426	458	475
Business			2	13	6769	5747		67	49	13	28		510	1506	401		180	108
Personal			155	14	10810	23059	3	239	243	105	26		929	3058	372		278	367
Health			0	1	180						10				22		2	
Education			2	2						24	8				48		8	
Other			153	11	10630		3		243	82	8				302		268	
Communications	901	2913	3	9	1429	1594	8	26	29	3	4	897	171	157	354	204	44	36
Construction	2668	6127	1	5	1405	5527	10	8	110	19	7	1120	1	97	273	109	20	123
Insurance	1368	1829	27	9	1818	2369	11	59	23	5	1	647	146	717	963	92	45	23
Financial	1607	1639	13	0	3099	2152	2	17	4	0	5	680	22	109	247	145	49	63
Computer & information	628	3614	5	3	783	3532	2	7	3		4	798	96	185	124	138	20	62
Royalties & licence fees	2717	5004		0	1155	8947		7	6	10	0	3028	293	341	195	290	21	55
Other business	16012	31090	134	72	20727	28132	47	68	78	28	27	13467	803	3603	1901	1155	475	931
Merchant. & trade	3112	8015	15		7190	8177		5	21	4		2221	52	237	1204	175	15	302
Operat. leasing	753	532	9	1	1364	958	2	9	20	16		695	333	150	142	164	29	
Msc. bs, prof & tech	12147	22542	111	70	12174	18996	45	54	36	8	27	10552	419	3216	555	816	431	629
Legal, acc, manag., consult. & pub. rels.		6711		12	849		20		16	1			80	117	226	163	65	77
Adver., mark res. & public polls	1133	3590		0	1351				5				74	51	58	101	14	34
Research and devel.	5061	4064			661				8				9	105	24	21	2	6
Arch., eng. & tech		3402			8		3		0			3264	35	500	239	319	32	155
Agr., min. & on-S		107		22					0				2	1233	8	58	4	4
Other	3901	870	111	36	9305		22		7	8	27	4037	219	1210		82	314	352
Personal, cultural & recr.	1800	2479	0	1	1265	1261	0	0	6	0		497	13	277	66	244	73	60
Audiovisual	1398	2479			874	770			0			160	12	84	44	69	15	7
Oth. pers., cult. & recr.	402		0	1	391	491	0	0	6	0		338	1	193	22	175	58	52

Table B4 Cont'd.

Countries	Slovenia	Spain	Swaziland	Sweden	Macedonia TFYR	Togo	Tunisia	United Kingdom	United States	Uruguay	Venezuela
Total services	1520	27038	185	21620	297	149	1121	78231	165827	831	4824
Transport	405	7187	20	4154	144	107	591	22754	50257	362	1492
Sea	34	3032	7	2689	17	84		7789	14051	197	1322
Passenger	2	55		45				854	399	0	13
Freight	23	2771	7	1911	8	84		4765	13652	150	1239
Other	9	207		733	9	1		2169		47	70
Air	41	2747	13	977	14	22		13501	23022	134	170
Passenger	33	1766	2	791	6	13		6951	19398	110	147
Freight	6	137	0	34	3	9		966	3624	7	
Other	3	843	11	152	5	0		5584		17	23
Other	330	1407		488	114			1465	13184	38	
Passenger	4	11		36	1			200		3	
Freight	228	1322		103	98			1264	2136	23	
Other	99	75		349	15				11048	12	
Travel	575	5016	42	7719	31	3	235	33452	57817	265	2451
Business	59		8	2907	20	3	47	7208	173		491
Personal	515		34	4812	11	0	189	26243	57644	265	1960
Health	4				5		8				17
Education	7				1		38		1539		156
Other	504		34		5	0	143		56105	265	1787
Communications	30	541	1	728	5	3	5	2443	8636	40	50
Construction	43	297	4	471	6	2	11	184	700		
Insurance	1	930	8	181	48	17	68	969	6908	43	73
Financial	23	1013	0	294	3	6	40	280	3771	22	43
Computer & information	46	1021	1	911	1	1	3	747	505		
Royalties & licence fees	39	1877	39	939	2	0	3	6375	11292	9	
Other business	327	7883	69	6141	54	9	151	10241	25859	65	697
Merchant. & trade	85	978	20	727		1	58	949			
Operat. leasing	28	604	3	161	1			320			115
Msc. bs, prof & tech	215	6302	45	5252	53	8	93	8973	25859	65	582
Legal, acc, manag., consult. & pub. rels.	57	490	6	817							
Adver., mark res. & public polls	73	724	5	885	1	0					
Research and devel.	22	237		539							
Arch., eng. & tech	28	554		1656			86				582
Agr., min. & on-S	3	42		86							
Other	33	2916	35	1270	52	8				65	
Personal, cultural & recr.	31	1272		81	2	0	14	787	82	26	18
Audiovisual	15	797		63		0	14	722	82		7
Oth. pers., cult. & recr.	16	476		18	2		14	65		26	11

Source: IMF Balance-of-Payments Statistics.

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