

## Council for Trade in Services

### A REVIEW OF STATISTICS ON TRADE FLOWS IN SERVICES

Note by the Secretariat<sup>1</sup>

#### Addendum

This document responds to a request expressed by the Council for Trade in Services meeting in Special Session on 7 April 2006. Updating and expanding previous Notes issued in November 1997 and October 2000, it provides an overview of recent conceptual achievements and progress made with respect to the measurement of trade in services. On the basis of statistics currently available the Note also discusses global developments in trade in services and the performance of individual economies and regions. To facilitate comparison, a number of the tables in the Annex are organized in the same way as the corresponding tables in the initial Notes (S/C/W/27 and S/C/W/27/Add.1).

One of the most important achievements since the last Note was prepared is the release of the *Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services* in 2002. It was developed jointly by Eurostat, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) and the WTO Secretariat. This Manual provides an internationally agreed framework for compiling statistics of international trade in services, responding to the growing information needs of trade negotiators, analysts and other users. Since its release, much progress has been achieved with respect to the level of sectoral detail available and the collection of new information related to the local delivery of services through commercial presence.

The following presentation is organised in five Sections. A brief introduction into recent developments in the measurement of trade in services (Section I) is followed by a description of recent developments in trade in services at an aggregate, sectoral and bilateral level on the basis of balance of payments statistics (Section II). Section III contains information on Foreign Affiliates Trade in Services (FATS) statistics for a number of Members. Section IV presents indicators with respect to individual modes of supply, with a particular focus on the presence of natural persons. Section V provides a few concluding remarks and discusses prospects for the measurement of international trade in services.

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<sup>1</sup> This document has been prepared under the Secretariat's own responsibility and without prejudice to the positions of Members and to their rights and obligations under the WTO.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

1. At the Special Session of the Council for Trade in Services, in April 2006, the Secretariat was requested to update its previous Notes on services trade flows. Like the initial document (S/C/W/27) and the addendum (S/C/W/27/Add.1), this paper draws on a variety of sources to provide a general overview of data availability and of trade flows in services under the four modes of supply.

2. The sectoral and modal structure of commitments under the GATS does not coincide with the existing structure of trade statistics. The scope of the Agreement is far wider than what statistics conventionally measure (i.e., trade between residents and non-residents in balance of payments (BOP) statistics). The activities of foreign-owned companies in their host economy markets – covered by commitments on commercial presence (mode 3) – are not reflected in these conventional statistics. Moreover, the IMF Balance of Payments Manual services classification, on which the majority of global trade statistics in services are based, is far less detailed than the UN Central Product Classification (CPC) which, in turn, has served as a building stone for the Services Sectoral Classification list widely used by Members for scheduling purposes (MTN.GNS/W/120). However, many conceptual improvements have recently been achieved to increase linkages between statistical frameworks and information required in the context of the GATS and other trade agreements.

3. As noted above, trade negotiators and analysts require statistics by services sector and mode of supply. As a first step to respond to these needs, the Interagency Task Force on Statistics of International Trade in Services<sup>2</sup> jointly produced and published the *Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services* (MSITS) in 2002.

4. Building upon internationally agreed standards, notably the Fifth Edition of the IMF's Balance of Payments Manual (BPM5) and the System of National Accounts 1993 (SNA93), MSITS provides guidelines and recommendations on how to use and develop sources to measure trade in services. Two building blocks are identified:

- **Balance of payments statistics**, which conform to BPM5. The BOP's current account covers trade in services between residents and non-residents of an economy according to 10 major commercial services items<sup>3</sup>. MSITS proposes further breakdowns of these items to respond to needs for more detailed information. Table 1 shows the data availability for this new more detailed classification. Although BOP statistics do not allow a comprehensive measurement of services delivered through modes 3 and 4, they support the measurement of supplementary indicators. For example, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) can be instructive concerning mode 3.
- MSITS expands the statistical definition of international trade in services by recommending the measurement of services supplied by foreign affiliates, within the new framework of **Foreign Affiliates Trade in Services (FATS) statistics**. This framework provides for the compilation of a number of indicators aimed at describing the operations

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<sup>2</sup> The Interagency Task Force on Statistics of International Trade in Services is mandated by the United Nations Statistical Commission. Seven agencies participate in this Task Force: Eurostat, International Monetary Fund (IMF), Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) and the WTO Secretariat. The Task Force also benefits from the expertise of national consultants, currently from the following countries: Germany, Japan, Philippines and United States.

<sup>3</sup> The 10 BPM5 standard commercial services items are the following: transportation; travel; communications services; construction services; insurance services; financial services; computer and information services; royalties and license fees; other business services; and personal, cultural and recreational services. Note that there is no one-to-one correspondence between the items of this classification (or its breakdown) with the services sectors identified in classification lists such as MTN.GNS/W/120. See Section II for further information.

of foreign affiliates (turnover, exports and imports of goods and services, number of enterprises, etc.) with a particular – but not exclusive – focus on services. Section III provides insights into the current compilation and publication of this type of information.

5. Based on these two building blocks, MSITS includes a number of guidelines and recommendations to improve the coverage and international comparability of information on trade in services. The guidelines are implemented by an increasing number of economies resulting in more comprehensive data sets. That enables a pertinent and more meaningful statistical and economical analyses in relation to the GATS. However, many Members are still at the beginning of the implementation process of these recommendations and much remains to be done (e.g. at the time of writing only 20-30 economies, mainly OECD members, have begun compiling FATS statistics).

6. For negotiations as well as for analytical purposes, there is also a need for detailed statistics by trading partner. Up to recently not much bilateral trade in services information was available. However, the number of economies reporting this information or providing additional detail to international bodies has considerably increased. The MSITS recommends the compilation of trade in services data by partner economy and encourages economies to do so for both statistical frameworks used for assessing trade in services (balance of payments and FATS statistics).

7. As shown in Section IV of this note, MSITS also identifies needs for further methodological work on measuring trade in services by mode of supply and, more specifically, mode 4 (presence of natural persons). While a satisfactory link of statistics with GATS modes of supply is not feasible at present, MSITS proposes a simplified approach, based on the overall good correspondence between (i) FATS statistics and mode 3, and (ii) BOP services statistics and the three other modes of supply. Based on this simplified approach a small number of economies have produced estimates with respect to modes of supply. The Secretariat has provided an overall estimate of trade in services by mode of supply combining available information<sup>4</sup>. These estimates indicate that sales of services through mode 3 commercial presence are more important than trade across borders as recorded in the balance of payments.

8. The supply of services through mode 4 is currently not well covered by existing statistics and MSITS opens the way to the creation of a statistical framework. Since the publication of MSITS in 2002, a Sub-group of the Task Force<sup>5</sup>, was created in order to develop a full-fledged statistical framework for the measurement of mode 4 and more generally for the movement of persons.

## **II. TRADE FLOWS IN SERVICES SECTORS BASED ON BOP STATISTICS**

9. This Section will first provide information with respect to the recent progress in the compilation and publication of detailed trade in services statistics by examining the Extended Balance of Payments Services Classification (EBOPS). Sub-section B describes recent trends in commercial services trade while Sub-section C presents bilateral trade in services statistics.

### **A. THE EXTENDED BALANCE OF PAYMENTS SERVICES CLASSIFICATION**

10. EBOPS is (primarily) a product-based classification, which, building upon the standard BPM5 classification, disaggregates the 10 main commercial services components further into standard and supplementary, more detailed sub-items. Table 1 reproduces the BPM5/EBOPS classification in full, with EBOPS supplementary items shaded.

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<sup>4</sup> WTO, International Trade Statistics, 2005, p.8

<sup>5</sup> The Technical Sub-group on the Movement of Persons – Mode 4 is convened by UNSD and was established in 2003. It brings together balance of payments, migration and labour statistical experts from various organizations and national institutions.

11. Overall, EBOPS has added more than 50 new categories of services transactions. For example, under *transportation*, it is now possible to distinguish between eight distinct modes of transportation – sea, air, space, rail, road, internal waterway, pipeline, and other supporting and auxiliary transportation services, and several types of transportation service (passenger; freight, other). *Computer and information services*, which used to be grouped in the same category, are now subdivided into *computer services* (hardware and software related services and data processing services), *news agency services* (provision of news, photographs, and feature articles to the media), and *other information provision services* (database services and web search portals).

12. A category that has benefited highly from this expanded classification is *other business services*, where the item *miscellaneous business, professional, and technical services* has been disaggregated into detailed sub-items including *legal services; accounting, auditing; business and management consulting and public relations services; etc.*

13. Such a detailed breakdown of services transactions can be particularly useful in the context of GATS negotiations, where economies negotiate and make commitments at a sectoral level. The MISTS contains a table of correspondence between the EBOPS classification and the Services Sectoral Classification used in the context of GATS (MTN.GNS/W/120).

14. The collection of statistics on trade in services according to BPM5 is relatively well established and widespread. For example, between 129 and 142 economies have reported their transactions to the IMF on *transportation, travel, communications services, insurance services, and other business services* for the year 2003. Between 96 and 112 economies have reported export data for *construction services, financial services, computer and information services, and royalties and licence fees*.

15. Reporting to IMF according to EBOPS is voluntary. Although the disaggregation of services transactions into detailed components requires important resources by economies, compared to a few years earlier, reporting has increased significantly, especially by developing and least-developed economies.

16. In general, EBOPS reporting has often doubled in many sectors, and even tripled for some. For example, the number of economies reporting their computer services transactions for 1995 is limited to 15, but it has increased to 61 for 2003. Much of this increase is due to a higher number of reporting developing economies which have risen from 4 in 1995 to 32 reporters in 2003. Among them, ten are LDCs.

17. A significant change has also occurred in trade in telecommunication services where reporting has risen from 28 to 85 economies, of which 17 are LDCs. As for computer services, a large number of new reporters are to be found in Africa where they have increased from 3 to 19. Reporting of services relating to pipeline transport and electricity transmission rose by 400 per cent, from 4 reporters in 1995 to 20 for 2003.

**Table 1: Number of economies reporting EBOPS trade data by service category to IMF, 1995 and 2003**

Code	Service description	1995	2003
	<b>Commercial services (Services excl. government services)</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>143</b>
<b>205</b>	<b>Transportation</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>142</b>
206	<u>Sea transport</u>	88	107
207	Passenger transport on sea	25	42
208	Freight transport on sea	69	101
209	Supporting, auxiliary and other services	53	67
210	<u>Air transport</u>	88	111
211	Passenger transport by air	74	101
212	Freight transport by air	51	83
213	Supporting, auxiliary and other services	50	77
214	<u>Other transportation</u>	52	79
215	Passenger	30	45
216	Freight	36	68
217	Other transportation services	35	54
	<i>Alternative breakdown of other transportation</i>		
218	Space transport	1	2
219	Rail transport	12	33
220	Passenger on rail	10	25
221	Freight on rail	9	28
222	Supporting, auxiliary and other rail transport services	4	25
223	Road transport	15	48
224	Passenger on road	8	33
225	Freight on road	12	44
226	Supporting, auxiliary and other road transport services	6	27
227	Inland waterway transport	3	8
228	Passenger on inland waterway	-	1
229	Freight on inland waterway	2	5
230	Supp., auxiliary, other inland waterway transport services	1	5
231	Pipeline transport and electricity transmission	4	21
232	Other supporting and auxiliary transport services	7	17
<b>236</b>	<b>Travel</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>140</b>
237	<u>Business travel</u>	63	91
238	Expenditure by seasonal and border workers	3	12
239	Other business travel	15	61
240	<u>Personal travel</u>	82	111
241	Health-related expenditure	26	54
242	Education-related expenditure	39	64
243	Other personal travel	62	92
<b>245</b>	<b>Communications services</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>129</b>
246	Postal and courier services	16	51
247	Telecommunication services	28	85
<b>249</b>	<b>Construction services</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>96</b>
250	Construction abroad	7	18
251	Construction in the compiling economy	16	55
<b>253</b>	<b>Insurance services</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>136</b>
254	Life insurance and pension funding	14	26
255	Freight insurance	41	71
256	Other direct insurance	30	57
257	Reinsurance	23	54
258	Auxiliary services	6	23
<b>260</b>	<b>Financial services</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>112</b>

Code	Service description	1995	2003
<b>262</b>	<b>Computer and information services</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>106</b>
263	Computer services	15	61
264	Information services	11	39
889	News agency services	1	4
890	Other information provision services	1	12
<b>266</b>	<b>Royalties and licence fees</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>112</b>
891	Franchises and similar rights	3	23
892	Other royalties and license fees	3	31
<b>268</b>	<b>Other business services</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>140</b>
269	<u>Merchanting and other trade-related services</u>	47	71
270	Merchanting	9	25
271	Other trade related	18	33
272	<u>Operational leasing</u>	45	68
273	<u>Miscellaneous business, professional and technical services</u>	103	112
274	Legal, accounting, management, consulting and public relations services	38	64
275	Legal services	6	23
276	Accounting, auditing, book-keeping and tax consulting services	6	27
277	Business and management consultancy, public relations services	19	31
278	Advertising, market research and public opinion polling services	26	62
279	Research and development services	18	39
280	Architectural, engineering and other technical services	21	45
281	Agricultural, mining and on-site processing services	13	33
282	Waste treatment and depollution	1	10
283	Other agricultural, mining and onsite processing	5	19
284	Other miscellaneous business, professional and technical services	63	90
285	<u>Services between affiliated enterprises, n.i.e.</u>	12	23
<b>287</b>	<b>Personal, cultural and recreational services</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>97</b>
288	<u>Audio-visual and related services</u>	32	62
289	<u>Other personal, cultural and recreational services</u>	34	64
894	Education services	-	5
895	Health services	-	5
896	Other	2	21

Source: Compiled by the WTO Secretariat from *Balance of Payments Statistics*, IMF, February 2006.

18. Across all regions, Africa accounts for the largest share of new reporters. As shown in Table 2, for example, for health-related personal travel, reporters have grown from 7 to 20 economies, or for computer services from 1 to 12 between 1995 and 2003.

**Table 2: Reporting of selected EBOPS categories by African economies**

	1995	2003
Health-related expenditure (Personal travel)	7	20
Telecommunication services	3	19
Advertising, market research and public opinion polling	2	13
Computer services	1	12

Source: Compiled by the WTO Secretariat from *Balance of Payments statistics*, IMF, February 2006.

## B. RECENT TRENDS AND SECTORAL ANALYSIS

19. The balance of payments data presented in this Section and corresponding Tables in the Annex are sourced from the February 2006 IMF Balance of Payments CD-ROM and complemented with Secretariat estimates. This Section also presents a number of additional Tables from the International Telecommunications Union, World Tourism Organization, UNCTAD and the International Civil Aviation



Organization. Sudden changes in data and rankings should not only be viewed in the context of possible macroeconomic disturbances, but also of 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. Due to data availability, the years covered are 2005 for the main BOP services aggregates (total, transportation, travel, and other commercial services) and 2003 for more detailed items. For the non-BOP indicators the latest year available is shown.

## **1. Total commercial services trade**

20. In 2005, the value of commercial services exports is estimated to have increased by 11 per cent to US\$2.4 trillion (15 per cent in 2003 and 19 per cent in 2004). Among the broad commercial services categories (transportation, travel, and other commercial services) growth rates were rather similar in 2005, ranging from 10 per cent for travel to 11 per cent for transportation services. For commercial services trade, the performance of the leading exporters ranged from a minor decline in the exports of the United Kingdom to very high increases in the services exports (and imports) of China and India (see Annex Table A2). Unfortunately, the official data available for China cover only the first six months of 2005, while for India the continuity in time series seems to be affected by an improved coverage of transactions. Nevertheless, it is certain that India considerably improved its position in the ranking of services exporters.<sup>6</sup> While there is no change in the ranking of the top five commercial services exporters and importers, China is estimated to have improved its position slightly on both exports and imports, becoming the world's eighth largest exporter and seventh largest importer.

## **2. Transportation**

21. In BOP statistics, "transportation" covers all transportation services provided by residents of an economy to non-residents and vice-versa. It involves the carriage of passengers or freight, whether by sea, air, or other transportation modes, as well as transport-related supporting and auxiliary services.

22. The WTO estimates world transport exports to have reached billion US\$565 in 2005, increasing 11 per cent compared to the previous year (see Annex Table A1). On average, this sector has increased by 10 per cent between 2000 and 2005 with peaks of around 16 per cent for the CIS economies. According to first estimates for 2005 the leading world exporters of transport services are the United States, with US\$63 billion, followed by Germany, Japan and the United Kingdom (see Annex Table A3). These economies combined accounted for 29 per cent of world exports in transport and were also the largest transportation services importers in 2005.

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<sup>6</sup> Since these estimates were produced in March 2006, the Reserve Bank of India has revised its estimates for BOP services trade. According to this new information, Indian trade in services exports for 2005 account for approximately US\$56 billion and imports for US\$50 billion.

**Table 3: World trade of commercial services by region and selected economy, 2005**  
(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Exports					Imports				
	Value	Annual percentage change				Value	Annual percentage change			
	2005	2000-05	2003	2004	2005	2005	2000-05	2003	2004	2005
World	2415	10	15	19	11	2361	10	14	18	11
North America	420	5	5	11	10	373	7	8	15	10
United States	353	5	5	11	10	289	7	8	15	10
Canada	51	5	7	11	9	62	7	14	13	10
Mexico	16	3	0	12	12	22	5	3	10	12
South and Central America <sup>a</sup>	68	8	10	16	20	70	5	4	14	22
Brazil	15	11	9	21	28	22	7	6	12	38
Other <sup>a</sup>	53	7	10	14	17	48	4	3	15	15
Europe	1233	11	19	19	7	1119	11	19	16	8
European Communities (25)	1104	11	19	19	7	1034	10	19	16	7
United Kingdom	183	9	15	23	-1	150	9	13	20	4
Germany	143	12	20	15	7	199	8	19	13	4
France	114	7	15	12	4	103	11	20	18	7
Italy	93	11	19	17	13	92	11	20	10	15
Other Western Europe <sup>b</sup>	77	11	16	23	12	57	13	15	23	14
Switzerland	45	10	15	24	9	25	10	11	25	7
South-East Europe <sup>b</sup>	52	12	35	23	15	29	13	27	30	19
CIS	40	18	16	23	20	58	20	17	24	18
Russian Federation	24	20	20	25	20	38	18	16	23	15
Africa	57	13	26	20	12	66	12	16	19	15
South Africa	10	16	69	14	17	12	16	52	26	19
Middle East	54	11	27	14	12	80	11	19	20	11
Asia	543	12	10	26	19	595	10	10	25	15
Japan	107	8	8	25	12	136	3	3	22	1
China	81	...	18	34	...	85	...	19	31	...
India	68	...	21	...	...	67	...	23	...	...
Four East Asian traders <sup>c</sup>	175	8	9	18	9	165	8	8	21	10
Memorandum items:										
MERCOSUR (4)	23	8	13	21	25	31	4	8	15	32
ASEAN (10)	104	8	2	22	10	132	9	9	21	14

a Includes the Caribbean.

b For composition of the group see the Technical Notes of WTO, International Trade Statistics, 2005.

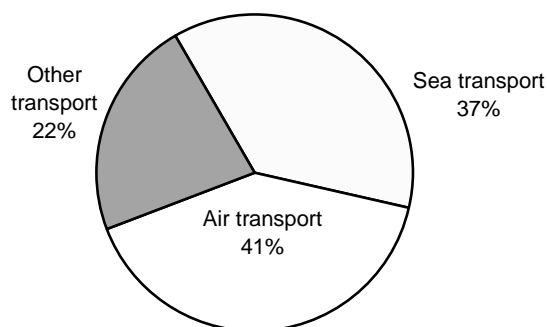
c Chinese Taipei, Hong Kong, China, Republic of Korea, and Singapore.

Source: *International Trade Statistics* database, WTO (April 2006).

23. Data limitations affect the estimation of world transport trade by mode of transportation. However, the breakdown available for the five major exporting economies shows that, in 2005, air transport held the largest share (41 per cent), followed by sea transport (37 per cent), as shown in Chart 1. It is worth noting that the share of sea transport for these five economies has grown on average by seven percentage points since 2000.

24. Table A4 in the Annex presents a similar breakdown for additional economies. In addition, the component "other transportation" is further broken down into rail, road, inland waterway and pipeline transport. Although not covered by this note, a number of economies also provide to the IMF details (as relevant) for each mode of transport for passenger, freight and other supporting and auxiliary transportation services.

**Chart 1: Structure of transport exports in the five leading world exporters, 2005**  
(Percentage)



*Source: Balance of Payments Statistics, IMF (2006).*

25. To complement the BOP-based information, the Annex contains statistics on maritime transport (Tables A5, A6 and A7) and air transportation (Tables A8, A9 and A10). Data are provided, respectively, on world sea-borne trade, structure of merchant fleets, leading economies by ownership of vessels, and leading exporters of air transportation services.

### 3. Travel

26. The BOP travel component covers all expenditure of travellers while abroad. In other words this item includes all goods and services acquired/consumed by travellers. However the international transportation of the travellers is covered under transportation. The travel item is often used as a rough estimate for mode 2.

27. In 2005, world travel exports have grown by 10 per cent to US\$700 billion (see Annex table A1)<sup>7</sup> Although their value has increased on average by 8 per cent in the period 2000-2005, the relative importance has progressively decreased over the last few years and now accounts for 29 per cent of total world commercial services exports. For Central and South American economies, the Caribbean as well as for Africa, however, travel receipts are the most important services sector, with shares, on average, of around 50 per cent.

28. The United States, with US\$105 billion is the world top exporter of travel, followed by three European economies, Spain, France, and Italy (Table A11). According to the World Tourism Organization, in 2005, more than the half of the international travellers, estimated at 808 million individuals, visited European destinations.<sup>8</sup> However, their share is declining in favour of other regions such as Asia which increased from 16 to 19 per cent. In terms of international tourist arrivals, the Middle East has shown the strongest average annual increase in the last five years (9 per cent).

29. EBOPS provides for a further breakdown of the BOP travel item by purpose of trip: business travel and personal travel, the latter being further broken down into education-related, health-related<sup>9</sup>

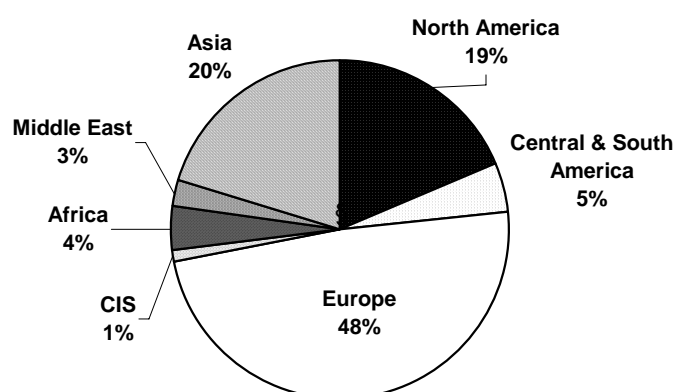
<sup>7</sup> WTO estimates of April 2006.

<sup>8</sup> *World Tourism Barometer*, UNWTO (January 2006).

<sup>9</sup> Total expenditure for goods and services by students while studying abroad or by tourists travelling for medical reasons.

and other travel expenditure. Export data for economies which have provided this information to the IMF are shown in Table A12. This Table confirms the importance of these exports for a number of Members, e.g. United States (education: US\$13.3 billion, health: US\$1.6 billion) or Australia (education: US\$3.9 billion).

**Chart 2: Travel exports by region, 2005**  
(Percentage)



*Source: International Trade Statistics database, WTO (April 2006).*

#### **4. Other commercial services**

30. This category covers communications services; construction services; insurance services; financial services; computer and information services; royalties and licence fees; other business services; and, personal, cultural and recreational services. Box 1 provides more information on the coverage of each of these service sectors. References to corresponding statistical tables shown in the Annex are also included in the Box.

31. Accounting for approximately 48 per cent of total commercial services exports in 2005 for a total of US\$1154 billion, "other commercial services" has been the most dynamic service category, increasing on average by 12 per cent per year in the last five years.<sup>10</sup> More than half of these exports originated from European economies. According to WTO preliminary estimates, in 2005, the leading exporters of other commercial services were the United States (16 per cent of world exports of other commercial services, down by 3.5 per cent compared to 2000), the United Kingdom (11 per cent), Germany (7 per cent), and Japan (5 per cent). The leading importers of other commercial services are United States, Germany, Ireland, United Kingdom and Japan.

32. As shown in Section II.A, reporting of BOP/EBOPS has increased significantly in the last few years. Although breaks in series and/or methodological changes occasionally affect the continuity of time series, larger availability of data has made it possible to estimate the structure of world exports of "other commercial services" by specific service sectors.

<sup>10</sup> WTO estimates (April 2006).

**Box 1: Composition of other commercial services**

BOP/EBOPS services item	Tables in Annex
<i>Communications services</i> includes postal, courier and telecommunication services. ITU communication data are also shown in the Annex.	A14-15 A16-17
<i>Construction services</i> covers work performed on construction projects and installation by employees of an enterprise in locations outside the territory of an enterprise. The BOP one-year rule of minimum local presence, used for determining the residency status of an entity, is applied flexibly for this item and many situations of temporary commercial presence are thus captured. In addition goods imported by construction companies for their projects are included in BPM5 which implies that the "true" services component tends to be overestimated.	A18
<i>Insurance services</i> covers the provision of various types of insurance to non residents by resident insurance enterprises, and vice versa. The service charge is often estimated using data on gross premiums and gross claims. In EBOPS insurance services are further subdivided into five more detailed components.	A19
<i>Financial services</i> covers financial intermediation and auxiliary services provided by banks, stock exchanges, factoring enterprises, credit card enterprises, and other enterprises.	A20
<i>Computer and information services</i> is subdivided into computer services (hardware and software related services and data processing services), news agency services (provision of news, photographs, and feature articles to the media), and other information provision services (database services and web search portals).	A21-22
<i>Royalties and license fees</i> is far wider than the category "franchising" used in the MTN.GNS/W/120. In the MTN.GNS/W/120 franchising is classified under distribution services, defined according to the CPC provisional version item 8929 Other non-financial intangible assets, which is defined as follows: "Royalties for the right to use (...) exclusive rights (...), not elsewhere classified, owned by other economic agents." 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. The balance of payments item <i>royalties and license fees</i> includes franchises and similar rights and other royalties and license fees. The former comprises international payments and receipts of franchising fees and the royalties paid for the use of registered trademarks. Other royalties and license fees include transactions for the authorised use of patents, copyrights, and industrial processes and designs and the use, through licenses of produced originals or prototypes (such as manuscripts and computer programs).	A23
<i>Other business services</i> is an important and growing item as it covers a grouping of heterogenous products. It includes merchanting; other trade-related services; operational leasing services; and miscellaneous business, professional, and technical services, including legal services; accounting, auditing; business and management consulting and public relations services; etc.	A24-25
<i>Personal, cultural, and recreational services</i> comprises audiovisual and related services and other personal, cultural, and recreational services. The first component includes services and fees related to the production of motion pictures, radio and television programmes, and musical recordings. Other personal, cultural, and recreational services includes services such as those associated with museums, libraries, archives, and other cultural, sporting, and recreational activities. EBOPS provides for the production of additional information within the latter item among two separate sub-components: education services and health services (i.e. not travel related).	A26-27

33. According to WTO estimates, in 2003, the heterogeneous group "other business services" accounted for half of world exports in other commercial services (Chart 3).<sup>11</sup> Unfortunately, it is not yet possible to ascertain within this category the relative importance of numerous subcomponents, such as merchanting, legal services, or operational leasing. Table A25 provides a breakdown of selected components of "other business services" for selected economies. Royalties and licence fees represented 13 per cent, followed by financial services (11 per cent), and computer and information services (8 per cent).<sup>12</sup> Personal, cultural and recreational services (which include audiovisual services) appear to be the least important export services sector at the world level (only 3 per cent). With the exception of North America (5 per cent), which hosts the world top exporter, the share is even lower in all other regions.

34. The high number of reporters has allowed for a similar breakdown also for selected regions. Mirroring trade patterns at the world level, the category *other business services* represents between 40 to 60 per cent of the estimated exports of other commercial services, depending on the regions. In the case of individual service sectors, however, peculiarities have been detected.

35. For example, in the case of North America, receipts from royalties and licences account for 28 per cent of "other commercial services". As a matter of fact, the United States, with US\$48 billion, is the leading exporter of royalties and licences, accounting alone for half of estimated world trade in this sector (Table A23).<sup>13</sup>

36. In European economies, the largest sub-category is financial services (14 per cent). This region hosts four of the top five exporters of financial services in the world. The same considerations apply to insurance services, which also are an important source of receipts for the region (9 per cent). The major world exporter of both financial services and insurance services in 2003 was the United Kingdom with respectively US\$22 and US\$11 billion (Tables A20 and A19). It should be noted that the United Kingdom alone accounted for 22 per cent of the estimated world trade in financial services.

37. The CIS economies offer a somewhat different structure. The leading individual sector is represented by construction services, for which the Russian Federation is estimated to rank 10<sup>th</sup> in world exports (Table A18). Construction accounts for 17 per cent of the exports of "other commercial services" of this economic group. This is in contrast with the importance of this sector both at the world and at the regional level, where it does not exceed 6 per cent.

38. In Asia, the breakdown of "other commercial services" does not display the prevalence of a specific service sector, but a more regular pattern with three leading sectors, royalties and licence fees, computer and information services, and financial services, with shares respectively of 9, 8, and 7 per cent. Japan with US\$12 billion is the second largest exporter of royalties and licence fees in the world. Available IMF BOP statistics present India as the second largest exporter of computer and information services with US\$11 billion (Table A21). However, according to national sources, this figure actually refers to "software exports" which, *inter alia*, comprise in addition to computer services exports as defined in BPM5, IT-enabled services and Business Process Outsourcing (BPO).<sup>14</sup> IT-enabled services and BPO are often classified by other economies under "other business services" rather than as computer services. Finally, with respect to financial services, the third largest sector in Asia, Hong Kong, China ranks 7<sup>th</sup> with 4 per cent of world trade in this sector.

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<sup>11</sup> Excluding intra-EC (15) trade.

<sup>12</sup> WTO estimates (2005).

<sup>13</sup> See Box 1 for coverage of item *Royalties and license fees*.

<sup>14</sup> The Reserve Bank of India published in September 2005 a report entitled "Computer Services Exports from India: 2002-03". In this report it is reported that in fiscal year 2002-2003 (April 2002 to March 2003), computer services exports accounted for US\$6.4 billion, compared to US\$9.6 billion for software services exports reported in the Indian balance of payments.

39. More statistical information on services sectors can be found in tables A28 and 29.<sup>15</sup>

C. STATISTICS BY TRADING PARTNER

40. One of the core recommendations of MSITS is that economies compile statistics on international trade in services on an individual trading partner basis, at least for total services trade and for the 10 main components of the BPM5 classification of commercial services. Where possible, this should be done at the more detailed EBOPS level. Such statistics may prove useful for negotiating and analytical purposes.

41. However, not all economies have the necessary financial and/or human resources to develop bilateral statistics on trade in services. Thus, as a starting point, the MSITS suggests that economies start compiling these statistics at least for their main partners and most important services sectors. It is also recommended that, to the extent possible, compilers use an identical geographical basis for all related sets of international trade in services statistics (including FATS statistics).

42. At present only few economies in the world, mainly developed economies, compile these statistics. Data by trading partner are collected by the OECD, Eurostat, and, since recently, the United Nations. The OECD disseminates data for its members, EC (15), euro zone, as well as for Hong Kong, China, and the Russian Federation (see Table 4). Bilateral trade statistics are available respectively on total services, transport, travel, other commercial services and government services. At present the latest available year is 2003. The OECD is investigating possibilities to expand the coverage of its trading partner data to additional BOP services items.

43. The collection of bilateral statistics on trade in services by EC members is mandatory.<sup>16</sup> The Eurostat *New Cronos* database includes very detailed bilateral data on total trade in services for individual EC (25) members (up to 285 partner economies and regions) since 2002, and for the EC as a whole.<sup>17</sup> Currently, no bilateral statistics on trade in services are available for EC candidates. The number of partner economies is inversely proportional to the detail of services categories. Thus, at a very disaggregated level of BOP/EBOPS service items bilateral statistics are available only for a very limited number of partners.

44. Recently, the United Nations started collecting bilateral trade data on services for economies not already covered by the OECD or Eurostat. At present, statistics are available for Belarus, Ukraine, and the Kyrgyz Republic by main service category. It is expected that data for a larger number of economies will become available in the future.

45. Table 4, which provides the number of partners for which statistics on trade in services are available to the OECD, shows that data availability by partner varies considerably between economies. It ranges from no partner detail as in the case of Iceland and Switzerland up to 65 economies as for example for the Czech Republic and Sweden.

46. Thanks to a larger availability of bilateral trade statistics, and to the use of "mirror statistics", the OECD has recently estimated the composition of total world services flows by region (Chart 4).

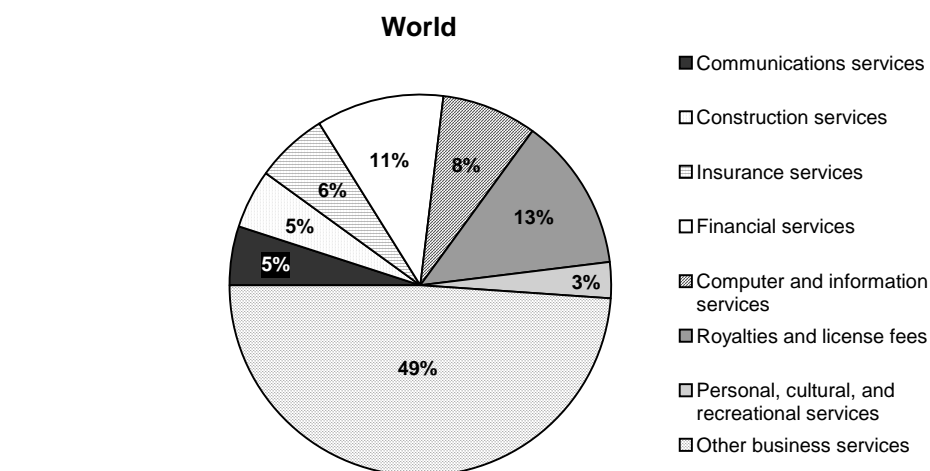
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<sup>15</sup> Many countries compile detailed trade in services statistics according to EBOPS but do not report them to IMF.

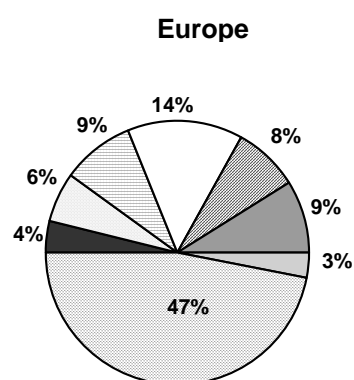
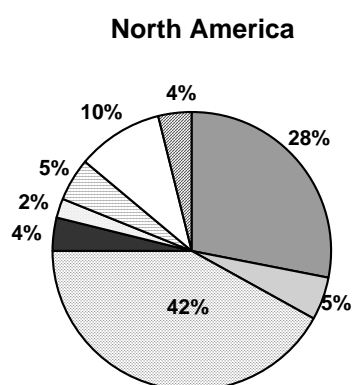
<sup>16</sup> A regulation was adopted in June 2004 by the European Parliament and the Council of Community Statistics. It covers BOP statistics - trade in services and FDI, which embodies the EBOPS classification. EBOPS has thus become binding for EC member states.

<sup>17</sup> In addition to the countries listed in Table 4, the Eurostat *New Cronos* database includes bilateral data for Cyprus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Slovenia.

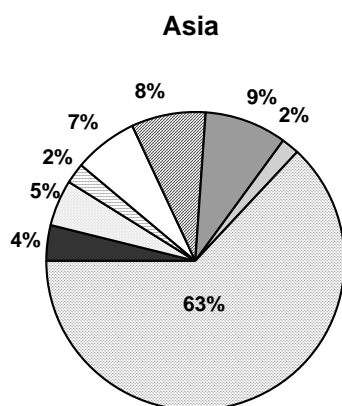
**Chart 3: World exports of other commercial services by component and selected region, 2003**  
(Percentage)



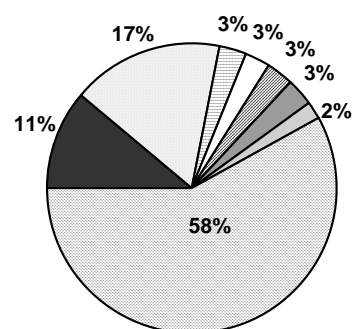
**Note:** Excluding intra-EC (15) trade.



*Note:* Excluding intra-EC(15) trade.



**Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)**





**Table 4: Availability of partner economy statistics for total trade in services in the OECD database**

Reporters	Partners	Reporters	Partners
Australia	33	Mexico <sup>a</sup>	2
Austria	64	Netherlands	4
Belgium	64	New Zealand <sup>b</sup>	52
Canada	58	Norway	31
Czech Republic	65	Poland	0
Denmark	63	Portugal	64
Finland	64	Slovak Republic	64
France	64	Spain	23
Germany	44	Sweden	65
Greece	64	Switzerland	0
Hungary	64	Turkey <sup>a</sup>	26
Iceland	0	United Kingdom	60
Ireland	60	United States	32
Italy	64	EC (15)	40
Japan	32	Hong Kong, China	55
Korea, Republic of	3	Russian Federation	54
Luxembourg	64		

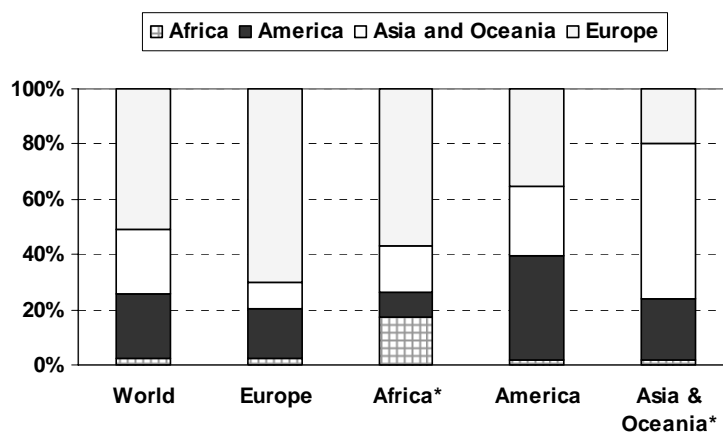
a Refers to travel (in 2002 for Mexico).

b Refers to other commercial services and transportation, excluding insurance.

Source: *OECD Statistics on International Trade in Services, Volume II: Detailed Tables by Partner Country*, OECD (2006).

47. According to the OECD, in 2003, 50 per cent of world exports of services went to Europe, followed by Asian and American economies with, respectively, 24 per cent and 23 per cent.<sup>18</sup> It is estimated that 2 per cent of world exports in total services were destined to Africa. Chart 4 shows that most of trade in services is intra-regional, with the exception of Africa where it is estimated that the majority of its exports is destined to Europe.

**Chart 4: Estimated composition of total world services flows by region, 2003**  
(Percentage)



\* Estimates mainly (entirely for Africa) based on reported "mirror data", therefore subject to greater uncertainty.

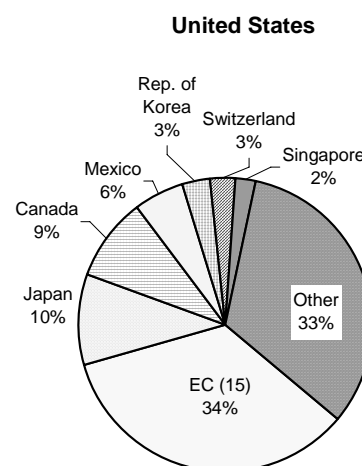
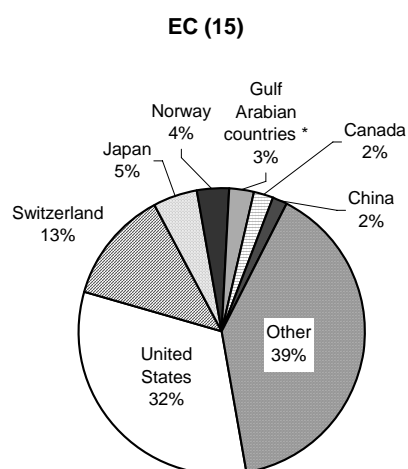
Note: Includes government services n.i.e. Definitions of OECD groupings are different from those used by WTO.

Source: *OECD Statistics on International Trade in Services, Volume II: Detailed Tables by Partner Country*, OECD (2006).

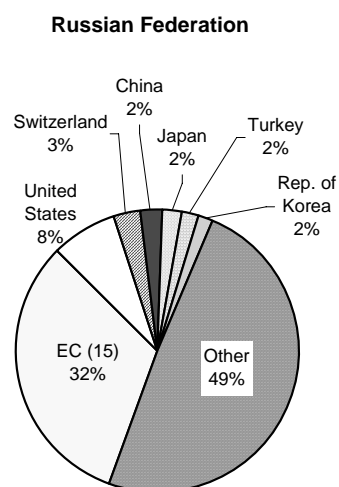
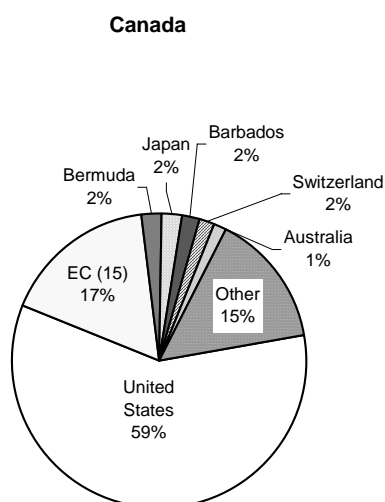
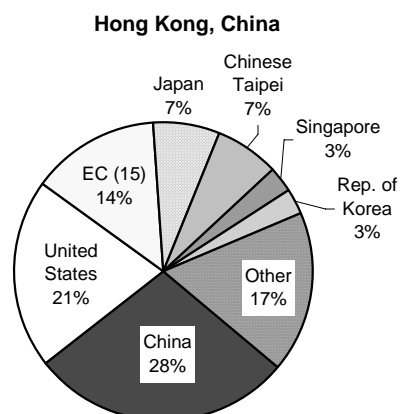
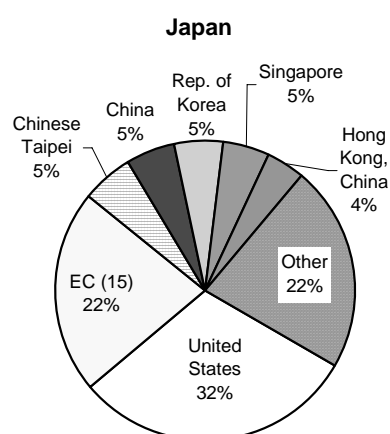
48. With respect to individual economies, the OECD provides a breakdown of trade in commercial services by selected economies. Chart 5 shows that, in 2003, the United States and the EC (15) were, in general, the largest commercial services partners for many economies, with shares accounting each up to one third of economies' total exports. In the case of Canada, the share of exports destined to the United States reaches 60 per cent.

<sup>18</sup> Including intra-EC trade.

**Chart 5: Commercial services exports of selected economies by major destinations, 2003**  
(Percentage)



Note: Excluding intra-EC (15) trade.



\* Gulf Arab countries: Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

Source: OECD Statistics on International Trade in Services, Volume II: Detailed Tables by Partner Country, OECD (2006).

49. China, with 28 per cent was the main trading partner in services for Hong Kong, China. Other important export destinations were Switzerland, accounting, for example, for 13 per cent of EC (15) exports, and Japan (10 per cent of the U.S. exports). Table A30 provides more details on commercial services trade by partner economy for the 7 main partners of OECD economies reporting such information as well as for Hong Kong, China, and the Russian Federation.

### III. FOREIGN AFFILIATES TRADE IN SERVICES (FATS) STATISTICS

50. FATS statistics are useful for assessing the importance of GATS mode 3 (commercial presence) and, more generally, the phenomenon of globalisation. The concepts and definitions of this new statistical framework are developed in a consistent way both in MSITS (with a particular focus on services) and in the recently published *OECD Handbook on Economic Globalisation Indicators*. 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.

#### A. FATS DATA AVAILABILITY

51. FATS statistical compilation is at an early stage of development, especially if compared to the more conventional balance of payments framework, which was described above. Up to recently the United States was the only economy which had been publishing FATS statistics.<sup>19</sup> Since the previous issue of this Note, other economies (mainly OECD members) have been collecting such statistics, and their dissemination is taking an increasing importance. Most of the data have been published in the OECD publication *Measuring Globalisation: The Role of Multinationals in OECD Economies, 2001 Edition* as well by Eurostat in the *New Cronos* database. This information has also been used in UNCTAD's *World Investment Report*. A number of national statistical offices have released relevant information on their respective sites. Finally, the OECD publication *Measuring Globalisation: OECD Economic Globalisation Indicators*, published for the first time in 2005, draws on various databases in order to analyse the phenomenon of globalisation.<sup>20</sup>

52. As presented in Table 5, in only a few years a relatively good set of FATS statistics has been developed. 25 Members compile FATS statistics, of which 23 on the inward side (statistics on affiliates operating in the compiling economy) but only 13 on the outward side (data collected on the affiliates operating abroad of mother companies of the compiling economy). It is indeed easier for national agencies to collect information on inward FATS than to collect statistics on operations performed outside an economy's territory or jurisdiction (outward FATS). Nevertheless, an increasing number of Members have begun compiling such statistics or are envisaging to do so.<sup>21</sup>

53. As recommended by international guidelines, FATS statistics are in general compiled for majority-owned foreign affiliates (i.e. the direct investor owns more than 50 per cent of shares or voting power). The manuals also recommend the compilation of a number of variables of interest for assessing the delivery of services through mode 3 and more generally globalisation, such as the value of sales of goods and services, value added, exports/imports, number of employees and number of

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<sup>19</sup> Detailed information has been published for over 15 years in the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis' *Survey of Current Business* (October issue, latest article: *U.S. International Services: Cross-Border Trade in 2004 and Sales Through Affiliates in 2003*).

<sup>20</sup> The objective of these indicators is to gauge the intensity and magnitude of the globalisation process (including the trade dimension).

<sup>21</sup> At the time of writing, the Secretariat was informed that in addition to the 25 Members listed in Table 5, the Central Bureau of Statistics of Israel recently published results of a survey on activities of affiliates.

enterprises. Other variables may also be compiled depending on the needs of the compiling economy (for instance, Australia published the purchases of goods and services of its affiliates abroad).

54. These variables are in general broken down by partner (origin or destination of investment) and by industry/product. However, due to confidentiality constraints, it is often not possible for economies to publish very detailed data broken down by both partners and industry. With respect to the breakdown by partner, in principle the variables are classified according to the economy of the ultimate beneficial owner as a priority for inward FATS and of the economy of the affiliate whose operations are described by the variables on the outward side. MSITS recommends on a first priority to break down variables according to the primary activity of the producers. If possible, economies are encouraged at a future stage to break down this information by product (at least differentiating goods and services). At the time of writing, all Members compiling FATS data do so according to the primary activity of the affiliates.

55. As shown in Table 5, all economies publishing FATS data compile data for turnover/sales which is the variable that relates directly to commitments made under GATS mode 3. Other variables such as the number of employees or value added (at least on the inward side) are also widely compiled by these members. This information may prove useful for a broader analysis of the delivery of services through this mode of supply. To the knowledge of the Secretariat the United States, Canada and Australia have further broken down the variable "sales" into sales of goods and sales of services for each industry. This information is particularly useful as it enables the inclusion in the total of a significant share of sales of services that are accounted for by affiliates whose primary activity is manufacturing or another goods producing industry. Australia also breaks down its outward sales of services into services products (at the level of all industries and at the world level).

**Table 5: Availability of inward and outward FATS statistics**

	Inward				Outward			
	Number of employees	Sales/turnover	Value added	Exports Imports	Number of employees	Sales/turnover	Value added	Exports Imports
Australia	x		x		x	x		
Austria	x	x		x	x	x		x
Belgium	x	x			x	x		
Canada						x	x	
Czech Rep.	x	x	x			x		
Denmark	x	x	x					
Finland	x	x	x	x	x	x		
France	x	x	x	x		x		
Germany	x	x	x		x	x	x	
Greece	x	x			x	x		
Hungary	x	x	x					
Ireland	x	x	x					
Italy	x	x	x		x	x		
Japan	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Luxembourg	x	x						
Netherlands	x	x	x	x				
Norway	x	x						
Poland	x	x		x				
Portugal	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Spain	x	x	x					
Sweden	x	x	x	x	x			
Switzerland					x			
Turkey	x	x	x					
United	x	x	x					
United States	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Source: *Measuring Globalisation: The Role of Multinationals in OECD countries*, OECD (2002) and national authorities.

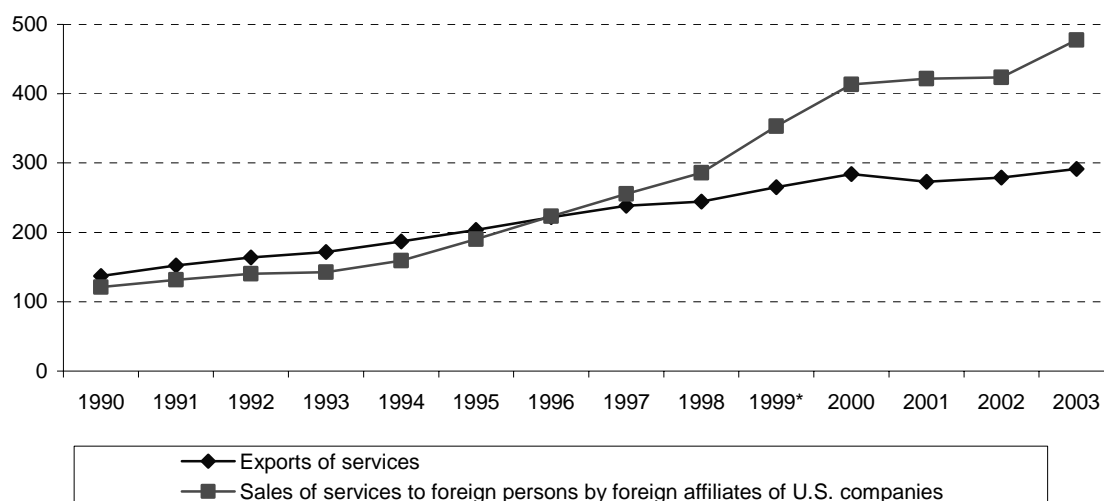
56. It is important to bear in mind that balance of payments and FATS data are not directly comparable, the former being classified by services product, whereas the latter are broken down according to the primary industry of the affiliate. There is generally no direct concordance between these two classifications. Moreover, minority-owned foreign affiliates escaping registration, FATS statistics may underestimate the commercial presence mode of supply insofar as minority-owned foreign affiliates are controlled by the foreign parent company.

57. FATS statistics being relatively new, the way statisticians compile these statistics may vary widely between economies: economies may choose different target populations, the identification of foreign control may differ as well as the choice of the statistical unit, the way the parent company and/or the investor or unit of ultimate control is defined, the choice of the industrial or product breakdown (and which classification) etc. It is therefore important to refer to the methodological information that accompanies the data.

## B. DATA FOR SELECTED MEMBERS

58. As outlined above, it is not possible to review services supplied through commercial presence abroad as comprehensively as trade between residents and non-residents (as shown in Section II). This Section will therefore first examine overall sales/turnover of majority-owned foreign affiliates of WTO Members for which such statistics are available, showing the importance of the value of services delivered through the establishment of affiliates abroad. More detailed sales/turnover data for a number of selected Members are then presented (Australia, France and United States) in order to illustrate the level of detail currently available.

**Chart 6: U.S. international sales of services through cross-border trade and through foreign affiliates, 1990-2003**  
(Billion dollars)



\* Break in series: beginning in 1999, sales of services by affiliates were redefined following a change in reference activity classification. This resulted in a net shift of sales from goods to services.

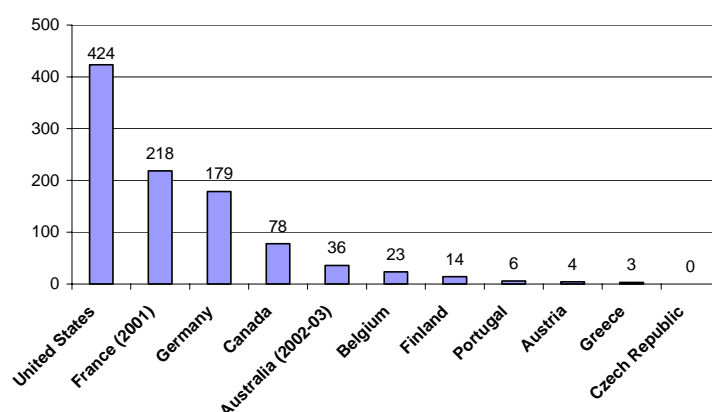
Source: "U.S. International Services: Cross-Border Trade in 2004 and Sales Through Affiliates in 2003", *Survey of Current Business*, U.S. BEA (2005).

## 1. Overall analysis based on available information

59. Data produced by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) show the growing importance of sales of services of non-bank majority U.S. owned affiliates outside the U.S. compared to conventional services exports (balance of payments basis). While exports of services have long

been higher than sales of affiliates of U.S. firms abroad, these two forms of delivering services internationally reached comparable levels in 1996 (about US\$220 billion). In 2003 the sales of services of U.S. majority-owned foreign affiliates (US\$478 billion) now largely exceed exports of services (US\$292 billion). Similar conclusions can be drawn with respect to U.S. imports of services and sales to U.S. persons by U.S. non-bank majority-owned affiliates of foreign companies: since 1990 the latter have been higher and reached in 2003 US\$381 billion compared to US\$225 billion. The limited available data suggest that in terms of the value of services provided, this mode of delivery has become in recent years at least as high as the value of services traded on a BOP basis (broadly covering modes 1, 2 and 4).

**Chart 7: Outward services sales of majority-owned foreign affiliates, selected economies, 2002**  
(Billion dollars)



Source: Eurostat *New Cronos* database (2006) and national statistics.

60. Chart 7 presents estimated values of sales of services abroad through majority-owned foreign affiliates for a selection of Members. Readers should be cautious when interpreting the data as there may be differences in the coverage of data and of the methodology used. This Chart nevertheless illustrates the relative (approximate) size of overall outward services sales through commercial presence. U.S. data refer to the sales of services by non-bank majority-owned foreign affiliates and Australian data to the sales of services of all majority-owned foreign affiliates (fiscal year 2002-03). For Canada and the individual European Communities members included in the Chart the total sales of majority-owned foreign affiliates engaged in services activities (excluding wholesale and retail trade activities) was used as an approximation.<sup>22</sup>

61. According to information included in this graph, in 2002 U.S. sales of services through majority-owned foreign affiliates accounted for more than US\$424 billion which is twice as much as the sales accounted for by France (US\$218 billion, 2001 data) or Germany (US\$179 billion). Canadian affiliated service providers abroad realised a total turnover of approximately US\$78 billion, followed by Australian foreign affiliates abroad (around US\$36 billion in 2002-03) and Belgium (US\$23 billion).

## 2. Experiences in the dissemination of FATS statistics

62. This Section briefly presents a number of examples for individual economies in order to illustrate recent progress made in the compilation and dissemination of FATS data (both in terms of industry/product and partner breakdowns). Due to the cross classification of activity and the list of partners in a number of tables presented below, many cells are empty due to confidentiality or lack of

<sup>22</sup> Sales of foreign affiliates engaged in wholesale and retail trading activities were excluded as the largest share of the value of sales of these affiliates is deemed to be the value of the goods.

detailed information. In addition as stated above, the methodology used to compile FATS information differs between economies, which is why data are presented separately for this selection of Members.

(a) Australia

63. The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) published in the course of 2004 data for inward FATS based on existing surveys and the first experimental results of the survey established for the collection of information on the outward side.

64. On the inward side, the main results for the variable total operating income are shown below. They are broken down by economy of ultimate beneficial owner (as far as possible) and by type of primary activity (according to the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 1993*) of the management unit which is surveyed. For the finance and insurance industry, of the US\$17 billion operating income of majority-owned foreign affiliates operating in Australia, the European Communities represented almost one-half and the United States one-third. U.S. majority-owned foreign affiliates operating in Australia represented more than 50 per cent of the total operating income of foreign affiliates whose primary activity is within the property and business services industry.

**Table 6: Australian inward FATS: operating income of affiliates by services industries, 2000-01**  
(Million dollars)

	Total	EC (15)	Japan	New Zealand	Singapore	United States
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	1330	466	179	-	72	325
Transport, storage and communication	9998	5306	153	2431	-	1225
Finance and insurance	17113	8353	-	-	-	6108
Property and business services	11964	3034	1036	-	-	6679
Private community services	548	215	-	-	-	213
Cultural, recreational, personal, other serv.	1756	432	-	-	-	1139

Note: Figures in italics should be used with caution.

Source: *Economic Activity of Foreign Owned Businesses in Australia*, ABS (2004).

65. The ABS report includes results for other variables such as the number of operating businesses, the number of employees or the industry value added. ABS also conducted comparison studies between these inward results and similar data published by some of its counterparts. For instance, ABS has estimated that U.S.-owned businesses contributed 9 per cent of industry value-added, while the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis counterparty estimate was 9.8 per cent.

66. On the outward side, ABS published the results of the new *Survey of Outward Foreign Affiliates Trade (SOFAT)*. The data cover all activities and are broken down by industry and by economy of establishment of affiliates. In addition, the Australian Bureau of Statistics further broke down the sales by foreign affiliates into type of goods and type of services sold.<sup>23</sup> The aim of the survey is to capture the economic activity of the majority-owned affiliates abroad of Australian resident enterprises<sup>24</sup>. The breakdown by industry was done according to the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 1993* (business units classified according to their primary

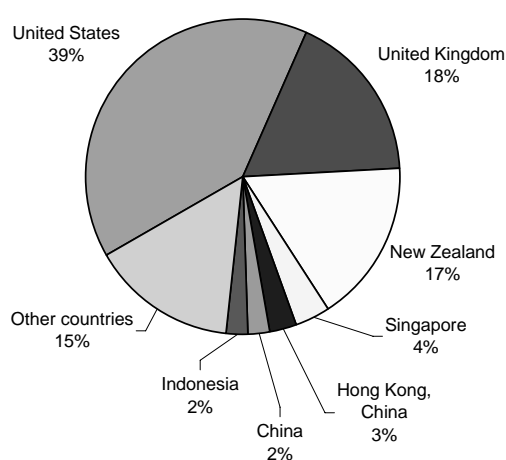
<sup>23</sup> To the knowledge of the WTO Secretariat Australia is the only economy that published such information. Other economies in general only publish total sales data broken down by type of primary industry of affiliates, or by type of products for total goods and total services sales.

<sup>24</sup> This means that Australian outward FATS statistics cover affiliates abroad of both Australian-owned and foreign-owned parent companies established in Australia. However, the majority of sales of services abroad takes place through the affiliates of Australian-owned mother companies (95 per cent). This may explain differences between Australian data presented in the previous section as not all information published by ABS separately identifies these two "types" of foreign affiliates.

activity) and the breakdown by product according to the main services items of the EBOPS classification.

67. The report published by ABS estimates Australia's sales of services through commercial presence at approximately US\$38 billion. As presented in Chart 8 the United States was the largest market for Australia in terms of services sold through Australian foreign affiliates abroad (US\$15 billion), followed by the United Kingdom and New Zealand (US\$6.5 and US\$6 billion respectively).

**Chart 8: Sales of services by Australian affiliates abroad by main partner, 2002-03**  
(Percentage)



*Source: Australian Outward Foreign Affiliates Trade, ABS (2004).*

68. Major services sold by Australian foreign affiliates established abroad were finance and insurance services (US\$15 billion, approximately 40 per cent of total services sales), followed by legal, accounting, management consulting, and public relations services (US\$1.1 billion), other business services (US\$1 billion) and Architectural engineering and other technical services (US\$0.6 billion). Note that a large part of the services could not be allocated to the separate services categories.

**Table 7: Sales of services by Australian affiliates abroad by main services items**  
(Million dollars and percentage)

Sectors	Value	Share
Transportation	443	1.2
Travel	-	-
Communications services	-	-
Financial and insurance services	14791	38.9
Computer and information services	464	1.2
Royalties and license fees	61	0.2
Merchanting and other trade related services	54	0.1
Operational leasing services	88	0.2
Legal, accounting, management consulting and public relations services	1093	2.9
Advertising, market research and public opinion polling services	164	0.4
Architectural engineering and other technical services	652	1.7
Agricultural, mining and onsite processing services	387	1.0
Other business services	956	2.5
Other <sup>a</sup>	18868	49.6
Total	38019	100.0



a Travel, construction, research, development, and personal, cultural, recreational services as well as confidential data.  
Source: *Australian outward foreign affiliates trade*, ABS (2004).

(b) France

69. France has been producing FATS statistics since 1995 for outward and 1999 for inward FATS. This information is published in the Eurostat *New Cronos* database.<sup>25</sup> Sales data (as well as many other variables) are published for both inward and outward FATS, broken down according to the primary activity<sup>26</sup> of affiliates and by "origin/destination" economy.

70. Table 8 presents 2001 data for inward FATS sales of foreign affiliates operating in France for a number of services industries (as a primary activity). For France, EC (15) is the first partner in terms of sales by affiliates primarily engaged in services activities, particularly for financial intermediation and transport, storage and communication. For other services activities, Switzerland and the United States are also important players, as well as Lebanon in the transportation, storage and communication industry.

**Table 8: Inward FATS in France: total sales of affiliates by selected services industries, 2001**  
(Million dollars)

	<b>Total foreign</b>	<b>Australia</b>	<b>Canada</b>	<b>EC (15)</b>	<b>Japan</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Switzer -land</b>	<b>United States</b>
Hotels and restaurants	3438	-	-	2281	31	-	126	851
Transport, storage and communication	16448	-	459	10719	-	2054	740	2176
Financial intermediation	53497	-	83	45789	-	-	3654	3868
Real estate, renting, business activities	51672	243	190	26963	318	31	6632	16846
Real estate activities	3036	-	-	1499	-	-	107	1383
Renting, etc.	5928	-	-	-	-	-	123	-
Computer and related activities	7781	-	60	5005	44	-	101	2528
Research and development	1294	-	42	-	-	-	18	-
Other business activities	33633	36	78	15698	247	-	6283	-

Source: *New Cronos* database, Eurostat (2006).

71. Table 9 which includes selected data on the turnover of majority-owned French affiliates engaged in services activities established abroad, shows that the U.S. and the European Communities (15) are major markets for the services industries shown in the table (mainly affiliates engaged in other business activities such as legal, accounting, management, consulting services etc., and financial intermediation). They are followed by Brazil, Canada and Switzerland.

72. Again it should be stressed that the methodology adopted by individual economies, including within the European Communities, may differ. At the time of writing, Eurostat was preparing a regulation on FATS statistics using MSITS, the *OECD Handbook on Economic Globalisation Indicators* as well as individual experiences as benchmarks in order to improve the coverage and data comparability of FATS statistics. This regulation would cover compilation issues and a "Recommendations manual on the production of foreign affiliates statistics (FATS)" which is being developed by the Eurostat "Joint Working Group on Foreign Affiliates Statistics.

<sup>25</sup> This information is available in a similar format for other EC members compiling this data. It may also be published separately by individual national authorities.

<sup>26</sup> According to the *Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community*, Rev. 1.1 (NACE Rev. 1.1).

**Table 9: Outward FATS: total sales of French affiliates abroad by selected services industries, 2001**  
(Million dollars)

	Total	Argentina	Brazil	Canada	EC (15)	Singapore	Switzerland	United States
Transport, storage and communication	3874	-	-	55	2083	-	35	653
Financial intermediation	60245	-	5737	1128	22622	277	625	18479
Real estate and business activities	146764	936	2546	1428	60002	-	1762	61032
Computer activities	2115	-	-	18	1107	-	33	435
Other business activities	143009	-	-	1410	57493	-	1706	60451
Other services	-	0	-	40	-	-	-	-

Source: *New Cronos* database, Eurostat (2006).

(c) United States

73. The United States Bureau of Economic Analysis has been compiling and publishing detailed FATS data (sales of services by foreign affiliates) for over 15 years, alongside its results for more traditional trade in services according to balance of payments principles. This data is actually part of a much broader set of detailed operating and financial information on enterprises which have established an affiliate abroad.<sup>27</sup>

74. Available data for the United States capture, on the one hand, sales of services to foreign persons by non-bank Majority-Owned Foreign Affiliates (MOFAs) of U.S. companies and, on the other hand, sales of services by non-bank Majority-Owned Affiliates of Foreign companies in the U.S. (MOUSAs). MOFAs data are broken down by economy of affiliate while MOUSAs are structured by economy of Ultimate Beneficial Owner (UBO). Chart 6 in Section III.B presents time series for BOP and foreign affiliates trade for the period 1990 to 2003. Table 10 shows recent trends of U.S. sales of services to foreign markets and of purchases of services by U.S. persons from foreigners. In 2003, sales of services abroad through foreign affiliates increased by 13 per cent while exports of services increased by 4 per cent. BOP imports of services grew at a higher pace than purchases of services from foreign affiliates established in the United States.

**Table 10: Total commercial services trade of the United States**  
(Billion dollars and percentage)

	2000	2002	2003	Annual change 2000-03	Annual change 2003
BOP (exports)	284.0	279.2	291.5	1	4
MOFAs	413.5	423.5	477.5	5	13
BOP (imports)	207.4	209.2	224.6	3	7
MOUSAs	344.4	367.6	381.4	3	4

MOFA: Majority-Owned Foreign Affiliate

MOUSA: Majority-Owned U.S. Affiliate

Source: "U.S. International Services: Cross-Border Trade in 2004 and Sales Through Affiliates in 2003", *Survey of Current Business*, U.S. BEA (2005).

75. The U.S. data are useful for comparisons between BOP- and FATS-related sales (i.e. of services), given that (i) they are available at a very disaggregated level for several service industries<sup>28</sup> and broken down by partner; (ii) FATS sales do not include exports to the economy of origin, which

<sup>27</sup> More information on this data can be found at <http://www.bea.gov/choose> Direct investment.

<sup>28</sup> As noted above users need to be cautious when comparing BOP and FATS data. Also data gaps may hamper the comparison.

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 for certain sectors.

76. Tables 11 and 12 present foreign affiliates sales of services for the United States for a selection of services industries in 2003.<sup>29</sup> The data were extracted from more detailed tables published in the *Survey of Current Business*.

**Table 11: Sales of services to foreign persons through nonbank MOFAs, selected industries, 2003**  
(Million dollars)

	Total foreign	Canada	Europe	Latin America	Australia	Japan
<b>All industries</b>	477455	41703	267219	56415	18706	43697
<b>Information</b>	84659	4145	59053	10729	2843	4472
Telecommunications	-	522	-	7375	618	599
<b>Finance (excl. depository institutions), insurance</b>	122172	10301	49307	16335	3420	24631
Insurance	80435	7584	25583	12588	1330	17985
<b>Real estate and rental and leasing</b>	15790	1635	10789	1174	842	889
<b>Professional, scientific, and technical services</b>	-	4032	47113	4264	-	-
Architectural, engineering, and related services	11776	1111	8044	700	452	57
Computer systems design and related services	-	1177	17501	1357	-	-
Management, scientific, technical consulting	11113	709	7452	1310	473	325
Other	18482	1035	14115	897	422	673
Legal services	1118	10	862	3	19	60
Accounting, tax preparation, etc.	740	339	296	27	21	31
Specialized design services	62	0	16	6	-	0
Scientific research and development services	2223	28	1813	37	32	-
Advertising and related services	10686	521	8421	654	257	-
Other professional, scientific, technical serv.	3654	136	2707	170	-	108
<b>Other industries</b>	-	17690	73140	20732	-	-
Transportation and warehousing	27401	2699	12908	3812	1003	1242

Source: "U.S. International Services: Cross-Border Trade in 2004 and Sales Through Affiliates in 2003", *Survey of Current Business*, U.S. BEA (2005).

77. In 2003 the largest share of U.S. sales of services through affiliates abroad took place in Europe, representing more than half of total foreign sales of services. Latin America accounted for 12 per cent of the market. Japan, Canada and Australia represented respectively 9, 9 and 4 per cent of the total. In terms of sales broken down by type of primary industry of the affiliate, the information industry as well as insurance carriers and related activities represented a large share of total sales (respectively 18 per cent and 17 per cent), the primary markets for these industries being Europe. It is also interesting to note that U.S. affiliates whose primary activity is within the computer systems and design-related services sector sold services for over US\$17 billion in Europe. Although no aggregate figure is available for this category, professional, scientific and technical services seem to be an important component of sales of services in foreign markets (mainly architectural, engineering, and related services; management, scientific, technical consulting; and advertising and related services).

<sup>29</sup> The industry classification used for foreign affiliates data is the North American Industrial Classification (NAICS).

**Table 12: Sales of services to U.S. persons through nonbank MOUSAs, selected industries, 2003**  
(Million dollars)

	Total foreign	Canada	Europe	Latin America	Australia	Japan
<b>All industries</b>	381389	40483	263455	33021	11019	22652
<b>Information</b>	55066	5646	35251	3717	-	932
Telecommunications	15863	-	11229	3649	6	-
<b>Finance (excl. depository institutions), insurance</b>	107864	15579	78918	7787	524	3411
Insurance	83334	14216	59162	7722	-	849
<b>Real estate and rental and leasing</b>	16168	1571	7952	609	-	2766
<b>Professional, scientific, and technical services</b>	43922	1748	32530	-	13	1038
Architectural, engineering, and related services	4050	171	3115	-	-	-
Computer systems design and related services	5077	510	3180	23	5	492
Management, scientific, technical consulting	8156	36	-	-	-	33
Other	26639	1031	-	11	-	-
Legal services	24	-	-	-	-	-
Accounting, tax preparation, etc.	33	-	10	-	-	3
Specialized design services	45	2	25	-	-	8
Scientific research and development services	601	-	223	1	-	228
Advertising and related services	21220	508	20395	9	-	-
Other professional, scientific, technical serv.	4717	-	-	2	-	70
<b>Other industries</b>	115546	14490	81708	8479	-	-
Transportation and warehousing	30213	6382	19159	446	-	2681

Source: "U.S. International Services: Cross-Border Trade in 2004 and Sales Through Affiliates in 2003", *Survey of Current Business*, U.S. BEA (2005).

78. Europe accounts for the largest share of services sold to U.S. persons through foreign affiliates established in the U.S. (70 per cent). Latin America represents 9 per cent. The sector focus is on the insurance industry (22 per cent), followed by the information industry, transportation and warehousing, and advertising and related services. The sales of services of foreign affiliates active in the latter industry were almost exclusively originating from affiliates majority-owned by European mother companies.

#### C. FDI STATISTICS AS AN ALTERNATIVE

79. In the absence of FATS data, FDI statistics can provide an alternative interim indicator of commercial presence. The state of implementation regarding the collection of FDI statistics by activity of the ISIC Rev.3 and by origin and destination is well described in periodic reports of the joint OECD/IMF Survey of Implementation of Methodological Standards for Direct Investment (SIMSDI). The report of the 2001 SIMSDI update showed a significant improvement of data availability for the 61 economies which participated in the update exercise.<sup>30</sup> Fifty-three economies collect data on inward flows with geographic breakdowns (43 economies for outward flows) and 49 collect inward flows with an activity breakdown (36 for outward flows). Corresponding figures for FDI income flows and FDI positions are lower. More than 90 per cent of OECD members were able to provide geographic disaggregations of FDI financial flows, and disaggregations by economic activity were almost as commonly available. Around 80 per cent of non-OECD economies participating in the update exercise were also able to provide geographic and activity related disaggregations.

80. The main collectors and disseminators of FDI data are Eurostat, the IMF, OECD, and UNCTAD. Eurostat and OECD use a common questionnaire to collect FDI inward and outward stocks, flows and income data, broken down by industry and by economy of origin or destination.

<sup>30</sup> Thirty OECD members plus 31 of the 84 non-OECD economies participating in the 1997 SIMSDI.

The IMF collects FDI positions, flows and income according to the components set out in BPM5, but without any industry and partner breakdowns. Data can be found in Eurostat's *New Cronos* reference database, the OECD's *International Direct Investment Statistics*, the IMF's *Balance of Payments Statistics* and UNCTAD's *Foreign Direct Investment Database*.

#### IV. ASSESSING TRADE IN SERVICES BY MODE OF SUPPLY

81. This Section will briefly discuss issues related to the measurement of trade in services from a mode of supply perspective. More particularly, it will present recent work on the development of a statistical framework for assessing mode 4 (presence of natural persons). MSITS acknowledges that a satisfactory linkage of statistics with GATS modes of supply is not feasible at present. As a first step, MSITS proposes a simplified approach, based on the overall good correspondence between (i) FATS statistics and mode 3, and (ii) BOP services statistics and the three other modes of supply. With respect to mode 4, MSITS acknowledges that this mode of supply is not well identified in existing statistics. However, the MSITS, in an annex on the movement of natural persons supplying services under GATS, opens the way to the creation of a statistical framework, and work is underway within the international statistical community to develop such a framework.

##### A. MODE 4

82. As noted in previous Secretariat papers (e.g. WTO document S/C/W/75, 8 December 1998), there are no comprehensive statistics capturing trade taking place through mode 4. MSITS recognises that a comprehensive statistical framework for the measurement of mode 4 still needs to be developed. As a first step, an annex on the measurement of the movement of natural persons was included in the MSITS. Progress has been made since through the work of the Sub-group of the Task Force on Statistics of International Trade in Services: the UN Technical Sub-group on the Movement of Persons – Mode 4.<sup>31</sup>

83. In current discussions of the Sub-group two types of information needs were identified in order to assess mode 4: the value of the service provided and the number of natural persons moving (flows) and temporarily present (stocks) in the context of the supply of a service.<sup>32</sup> For statistical purposes, main types of contracts/categories of natural persons are identified as follows: contractual service suppliers, independent professionals, foreign employees of services foreign affiliates (including intra-corporate transferees), and business visitors. For the sake of simplification other categories such as graduate trainees, installers and servicers, or personalities of international recognized reputation are considered in the statistical framework as sub-categories of either of these major groups.

84. Information on the value of services supplied under mode 4 is mainly needed for contractual service suppliers and independent professionals.<sup>33</sup> From a statistical point of view, the value of the service export is difficult to measure, regardless of whether the person is self-employed or employed by a foreign service supplier. The problem lies in identifying in existing BOP services transactions the share of trade delivered by them through mode 4. To the knowledge of the WTO Secretariat, only a couple of economies have attempted to break down service transactions into modes of supply. This will be further discussed and illustrated in the following Section on modes of supply.

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<sup>31</sup> More information on current discussions may be found in the *Background note on GATS mode 4 measurement* available at <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/tradeserv/subgroup.asp>.

<sup>32</sup> As far as possible this information will also need to be further broken down in terms of countries of origin/destination, type of service supplied, duration of stay etc.

<sup>33</sup> From an economic/statistical perspective, for intra-corporate transferees the supply of the service by the service supplier (i.e. the juridical person) to the consumer is taking place through mode 3. Business visitors are not deemed to supply a service.

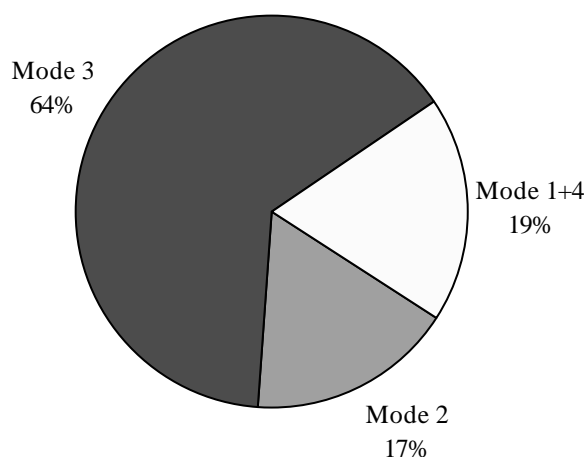
85. In terms of number of persons this information should be sought for all categories of natural persons. Although once again this type of information is not separately available and conceptual work is underway, various sources may help for an assessment of mode 4 such as migration/labour statistics/permit systems. Additional sources were also identified by the Sub-group in the context of more specific categories and/or services (border/passenger surveys, FATS statistics for intra-corporate transferees and sectoral statistics for certain services industries).

#### B. ALL MODES OF SUPPLY

86. MSITS acknowledges that compilers will not be able to allocate each EBOPS type of service by GATS modes of supply in the near future. However, as stated above, MSITS proposes a simplified approach, operational in the current statistical context, for producing approximations as a first step. The purpose of this approach is more to highlight the relationship between modes of supply and services categories than to ensure full allocation.

87. FATS sales of services represent the major part of mode 3. BOP/EBOPS services items should be broken down into modes of supply. For doing so the MSITS suggests the following: based on the location of the supplier at the time of the service transaction, it is assumed that a given service category in the BOP corresponds to only one or two dominant mode(s) of supply. According to this methodology, the following items, when exchanged between residents and non-residents, are deemed to be predominantly delivered through mode 1 (cross-border supply): transportation (except supporting and auxiliary services to carriers in foreign ports, which should be allocated to mode 2), communications, insurance, and financial services, and royalties and license fees. All services recorded under item travel (i.e. excluding goods) should be allocated to mode 2 (consumption abroad). The picture is more complex for the remaining commercial services, which may involve significant elements of two modes of supply. Computer and information services; other business services; and personal, cultural, and recreational services may be delivered through mode 1 and mode 4; construction services may be provided through mode 3 and mode 4. Further work of compilers is therefore necessary to determine an allocation of these statistics to modes of supply.

**Chart 9: Australia, exports of services broken down by mode of supply, 2002-03**  
(Percentage)



Source: *Trade in Services, Australia*,  
Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (2005)

88. Recently, a few economies have started assessing the possibility of measuring their trade in services according to the GATS modes of supply. For example, Australia has provided an initial breakdown by mode of supply. Services transactions under mode 1 and mode 4 are grouped under a

single heading representing 19 per cent of their trade in services.<sup>34</sup> Certainly, this preliminary breakdown could be refined by distinguishing specifically transactions which are deemed to be provided predominantly through mode 1 following MSITS' recommendations but it still provides a first indication of the relative sizes of modes 2 (17 per cent) and 3 (64 per cent) as well as 1 and 4 (19 per cent).

89. Singapore adapted the allocation of its services transactions to GATS modes of supply to reflect the specificity of its economy.<sup>35</sup> For instance as most exports of business management services and financial services are generally delivered within the territory of Singapore, these were allocated to mode 2 (consumption abroad). Based on these considerations services exports through mode 4 (technical and other professional services) were estimated to represent in 2002 approximately 4 per cent of the total services traded through modes 1, 2, and 4.

**Table 13: Singapore: Allocation of BOP services transactions to modes of supply**  
(Percentage)

Mode of Supply	BOP services category	2002
Mode 1: Cross border	Transportation, Insurance, Trade-related, Royalties, Social	67%
Mode 2: Consumption abroad	Travel, Financial, Business Management	29%
Mode 4: Presence of natural persons	Technical and other professional services	4%
<i>Mode 1 + Mode 2 + Mode 4</i>	<i>All services BOP categories listed above</i>	<i>100%</i>

*Source:* WTO Secretariat estimates derived from Singstats, *Singapore's International Trade in Services: New Statistical Estimates and Analysis*, March 2000 and *Singapore's Balance of Payments: Methodological Improvements and New Reporting Format for the Services Account*, December 2003.

90. Reflecting its commercial strength in the export of IT services, *India* has for the first time collected data on computer services exports according to the four modes of supply.<sup>36</sup> In 2002-03 modes 1, 2, 3 and 4 represented respectively 39 per cent, 0 per cent, 48 per cent and 13 per cent of India's total computer services exports.<sup>37</sup> According to the Reserve Bank of India this information should be improved through future surveys.

## V. CONCLUDING REMARKS

91. The aim of this paper was twofold: (i) update the statistics included in the previous notes circulated in 1997 and 2000, and (ii) provide an overview of progress made with respect to the compilation and publication (either nationally or by international organizations) of statistics on international trade in services. As shown throughout this Note, the quality and quantity of statistics on international trade in services has dramatically improved over the past years. Around 150 economies provide aggregated service trade data according to the Balance of Payments

<sup>34</sup> Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, *Trade in Services, Australia, 2003-2004*, May 2005. This publication also includes a breakdown by partners.

<sup>35</sup> See Singstats, *Singapore's International Trade in Services: New Statistical Estimates and Analysis*, March 2000.

<sup>36</sup> This follows the 2001 Indian National Statistical Commission recommendation to envisage another methodology to collect information on Indian software services exports. It was recommended that this survey be conducted every three years and that a quarterly representative survey be also implemented.

<sup>37</sup> Total Indian computer services exports represent US\$6.4 billion.

principles. Some now compile this information by identifying flows with their main partners. Depending on respective needs, an increasing number of economies have started breaking down this information into further detail according to the extended services classification introduced in MSITS. Moreover the number of economies compiling a complete set of foreign direct investment statistics (including by industry and bilateral data) is growing.

92. Up to recently (2000), only the U.S. compiled information on the activities of foreign affiliates. Now, 25 OECD members have started compiling and publishing this type of information. Given the information needs with respect to the internationalisation of services a number of non-OECD economies is also envisaging such a data collection exercise. Following the release of international guidelines for the measurement of the activities of affiliates engaged in the provision of services, the number of economies compiling this information should gradually expand in the future. Given the relative novelty of this framework, the statistics published by compiling economies point out the current lack of data reliability, comparability and explanatory information on the data itself that would help interpret these figures. However, a number of recent national and/or regional initiatives such as the EC regulation on FATS statistics (which closely follows the recent regulation on Balance of Payments statistics) should improve the situation. Once the EC has adopted the FATS regulation, the compilation of statistics will become binding for its members.

93. Even if the recommendations of the MSITS were fully implemented, it would only be a first step for providing information by mode of supply.<sup>38</sup> This is seen as a long-term goal in the MSITS. Methodological work and discussions (e.g., modes of supply, mode 4 measurement, software, e-commerce) are underway within the international statistical community in order to improve shortcomings in areas where the MSITS acknowledges that further work is necessary. These discussions are taking place within the context of the revision of international standards such as the BPM5 or SNA93 and the subsequent revision of the MSITS.

94. To improve the availability and quality of statistics on international trade in services the Task Force aims to prepare compilation guidance, but this task will take some time. Finally, in the framework of the phased approach adopted for the implementation of the recommendations of the MSITS, members of the Task Force and the WTO Secretariat are engaged in a number of statistical capacity building activities. These activities have been given additional impetus by the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration.<sup>39</sup> Based on a training module on the measurement of trade in services produced by the WTO Secretariat, the Task Force organised or participated in a number of regional and national workshops and seminars on trade in services statistics.

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<sup>38</sup> The Manual includes a set of 10 recommendations (5 core and 5 other recommendations) for the collection and compilation of international trade in services statistics. The order of these recommendations is quite flexible in order for countries to establish priorities according to their needs and possibilities.

<sup>39</sup> "Targeted technical assistance should be provided through, *inter alia*, the WTO Secretariat, with a view to enabling developing and least-developed countries to participate effectively in the negotiations. In particular and in accordance with paragraph 51 on Technical Cooperation of this Declaration, targeted technical assistance should be given to all developing countries allowing them to fully engage in the negotiation. In addition, such assistance should be provided on, *inter alia*, compiling and analyzing statistical data on trade in services, assessing interests in and gains from services trade, building regulatory capacity, particularly on those services sectors where liberalization is being undertaken by developing countries." (Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration Annex C, paragraph 10).



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## ANNEX

**Table A1: World trade in commercial services by major category, 2005**  
(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share		Annual percentage change		
	2005	2000	2005	2000-05	2004	2005
<b>Exports</b>						
All commercial services	2415	100.0	100.0	10	19	11
Transportation	565	23.4	23.3	10	24	11
Travel	700	32.0	28.9	8	18	10
Other commercial services	1155	44.6	47.8	12	17	11
<b>Imports</b>						
All commercial services	2360	100.0	100.0	10	18	11
Transportation	665	28.4	28.1	10	23	13
Travel	650	29.9	27.4	8	17	9
Other commercial services	1050	41.8	44.5	11	17	11

Note: Growth rates and shares are affected by continuity breaks in the series.

Source: *International Trade Statistics* database, WTO (April 2006).

**Table A2: Twenty leading exporters and importers in world trade in commercial services, 2005<sup>a</sup>**  
(Billion dollars and percentage)

Rank	Exporter	Value	Share	Annual percentage change	Rank	Importer	Value	Share	Annual percentage change
1	United States	353.3	14.6	10	1	United States	288.7	12.2	10
2	United Kingdom	183.4	7.6	-1	2	Germany	198.6	8.4	4
3	Germany	142.9	5.9	7	3	United Kingdom	150.1	6.4	4
4	France	113.7	4.7	4	4	Japan	135.9	5.8	1
5	Japan	106.6	4.4	12	5	France	102.9	4.4	7
6	Italy	93.4	3.9	13	6	Italy	92.3	3.9	15
7	Spain	91.2	3.8	8	7	China	85.3	3.6	...
8	China	81.2	3.4	...	8	Netherlands	69.2	2.9	1
9	Netherlands	75.0	3.1	4	9	Ireland	67.5	2.9	5
10	India	67.6	2.8	...	10	India	67.4	2.9	...
11	Hong Kong, China	60.3	2.5	11	11	Spain	65.3	2.8	15
12	Ireland	54.7	2.3	5	12	Canada	62.3	2.6	10
13	Austria	53.8	2.2	11	13	Korea, Republic of	58.0	2.5	17
14	Belgium	53.4	2.2	6	14	Austria	51.7	2.2	12
15	Canada	50.6	2.1	9	15	Belgium	51.2	2.2	6
16	Switzerland	45.2	1.9	9	16	Singapore	44.0	1.9	9
17	Singapore	45.1	1.9	10	17	Russian Federation	37.6	1.6	15
18	Korea, Republic of	43.5	1.8	9	18	Denmark <sup>a</sup>	36.0	1.5	...
19	Sweden	42.8	1.8	12	19	Sweden	35.2	1.5	7
20	Luxembourg	39.6	1.6	20	20	Hong Kong, China	31.6	1.3	5
	Total of above	1795.0	74.4	-		Total of above	1730.0	73.3	-
	World	2415.0	100.0	11		World	2360.0	100.0	11

<sup>a</sup> Secretariat estimates.

Note: Figures for a number of economies and territories have been estimated by the Secretariat. Annual percentage changes and rankings are affected by continuity breaks in the series for a large number of economies.

Source: *International Trade Statistics* database, WTO (April 2006).

**Table A3: Leading exporters and importers of transportation services, 2005**  
(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share in world exports/imports		Annual percentage change			
	2005	2000	2005	2000-05	2003	2004	2005
<b>Exporter</b>							
United States	62.7	14.5	11.1	4	2	18	12
Germany	36.3	5.7	6.5	13	13	23	9
Japan	35.8	7.3	6.4	7	10	21	12
United Kingdom	30.7	5.5	5.4	10	18	35	3
France	26.5	5.3	4.7	7	15	19	4
Korea, Republic of	23.8	3.9	4.2	12	30	31	6
Denmark <sup>a</sup>	23.3	4.1	4.1	...	22	18	...
Netherlands	20.9	4.8	3.7	4	-6	17	8
Hong Kong, China	19.3	3.7	3.4	9	4	24	12
Norway	17.4	2.7	3.1	13	16	21	17
Greece	17.3	2.3	3.1	17	35	53	4
China <sup>a</sup>	16.2	1.1	2.9	...	38	53	...
Spain	15.8	2.4	2.8	13	23	18	13
Singapore	15.5	3.4	2.7	5	5	17	6
Italy	15.2	2.7	2.7	10	14	32	9
<i>Above 15</i>	376.7	69.4	66.8	9	12	24	10
<b>Importer</b>							
United States	87.8	15.6	13.2	6	12	19	13
Japan	44.2	8.4	6.7	5	8	25	3
Germany	41.9	6.1	6.3	10	20	15	4
United Kingdom	36.6	5.7	5.5	9	11	22	6
China <sup>a</sup>	27.9	2.5	4.2	...	34	35	...
France	27.3	4.3	4.1	9	19	23	4
India <sup>a</sup>	23.3	2.1	3.5	...	10	44	...
Italy	21.5	3.1	3.2	10	22	21	10
Korea, Republic of	20.2	2.6	3.1	13	20	32	13
Denmark <sup>a</sup>	17.5	2.6	2.6	...	22	16	...
Spain	17.4	2.4	2.6	11	22	19	12
Singapore	17.3	3.1	2.6	6	20	22	12
Thailand	15.3	1.6	2.3	18	19	28	41
Canada	14.3	2.2	2.2	9	12	19	18
Netherlands	14.1	3.1	2.1	2	-2	9	3
<i>Above 15</i>	426.6	65.4	64.2	9	15	22	12

a Includes Secretariat estimates.

Source: International Trade Statistics database, WTO (April 2006).

**Table A4: Structure of transportation services exports in selected economies, 2003**  
(Million dollars)

Exporter	Total	Sea	Air	Other					
				Total	Space	Rail	Road	Inland waterway	Pipeline
Germany	26901	10767	11230	4904	...	561	2880	100	234
France	21882	5504	9615	6763	681	1457	...	...	217
Norway	12326	9682	255	2389	...	38	100	...	1441
Spain	11897	1637	6749	3511	...	66	3408	...	38
Greece	10840	10149	386	305	...	4	137	...	13
Italy	10579	5079	3021	2480	...	240	2239	...	...
Belgium	9920	4717	1528	3676	...	221	2932	...	181
Canada	7050	1690	2912	2447	...	4	16	...	...
Sweden	6488	3264	1638	1586	...	68	1518	...	...
Poland	3995	1329	650	2016	...	669	929	11	399
Portugal	2359	273	1402	684	...	13	665	...	7
Czech Republic	2154	43	569	1542	...	209	1027	14	266
Finland	1998	1164	685	149	...	...	149	...	...
Romania	1205	155	216	834	...	65	754	5	3
Estonia	984	458	84	442	...	251	167	...	2
Lithuania	933	223	67	642	...	132	415	...	43
Latvia	892	424	66	402	...	191	175	...	24
Belarus	856	1	68	787	...	270	234	...	283
Croatia	788	315	247	226	...	16	187	1	22
Slovenia	771	80	87	603	...	168	307	...	8
Tunisia	727	82	465	181	...	...	74	...	107
Kazakhstan	713	16	131	566	...	203	49	...	315

Source: *Balance of Payments Statistics*, IMF (2006). Figures in italics are from *OECD Statistics on International Trade in Services, Volume I: Detailed Tables by Service Category*, OECD (2005).

**Table A5: Structure of the merchant fleets of main economy groups, 1 January 2005<sup>a</sup>**  
(Millions of dwt and percentage shares)

	World		Developed market-economies		Open-registry economies		Developing economies		Central and Eastern Europe	
	Million dwt	Share	Million dwt	Share	Million dwt	Share	Million dwt	Share	Million dwt	Share
Total fleet	895.8	100.0	241.7	100.0	404.0	100.0	202.3	100.0	14.5	100.0
<i>of which:</i>										
Oil tankers	336.2	37.5	108.4	44.9	145.1	35.9	73.1	36.2	2.9	20.3
Bulk carriers	320.6	35.8	60.6	25.1	169.7	42.0	73.4	36.3	3.0	21.0
General cargo	92.0	10.3	20.4	8.5	29.8	7.4	27.2	13.5	5.7	39.8
Containerships	98.1	10.9	34.0	14.0	43.0	10.7	17.6	8.7	0.4	2.9
Other ships	49.0	5.5	18.3	7.6	16.4	4.1	10.8	5.3	2.3	16.1

<sup>a</sup> Ships of 100 grt and over, excluding the United States Reserve Fleet and the United States and Canadian Great Lakes fleets.

dwt: deadweight tons.

Source: *Review of Maritime Transport*, UNCTAD (2005).

**Table A6: World sea-borne trade for the years 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000 and 2003-2004 (estimates) by types of cargo and economy groups<sup>a</sup>**

Economic grouping	Year	Goods loaded				Goods unloaded			
		Oil		Dry	Total	Oil		Dry	Total
		Crude	Products <sup>b</sup>	Cargo	goods	Crude	Products <sup>b</sup>	Cargo	goods
		(Million tonnes)							
World total	1970	1109	232	1162	2504	1101	298	1131	2529
	1980	1527	344	1833	3704	1530	326	1823	3679
	1990	1287	468	2253	4008	1315	466	2365	4126
	2000	1665	498	3821	5983	1728	542	4003	6273
	2003	1690	533	4257	6480	1743	536	4324	6603
	2004	1770	546	4442	6758	1773	545	4469	6787
		(Percentage share of each category of goods in total cargo)							
World total	1970	42.6	12.7	44.7	100.0	43.5	11.9	44.6	100.0
	1980	41.2	9.3	49.5	100.0	41.6	8.9	49.5	100.0
	1990	32.1	11.7	56.2	100.0	31.9	10.8	57.3	100.0
	2000	27.8	8.3	63.9	100.0	27.5	8.6	63.8	100.0
	2003	26.1	8.2	65.7	100.0	26.4	8.1	65.5	100.0
	2004	26.2	8.1	65.7	100.0	26.1	8.0	65.8	100.0
		(Percentage share of each region in world total)							
Developed market-economies	1970	2.0	27.1	60.0	31.1	80.4	79.6	79.1	79.9
	1980	6.3	25.5	64.7	37.0	72.0	79.5	67.8	70.5
	1990	13.4	32.7	63.4	43.8	72.5	81.4	61.7	67.3
	2000	5.2	22.2	60.6	42.0	68.3	52.0	60.4	61.8
	2003	5.3	22.3	54.6	39.1	67.9	50.9	57.2	59.5
	2004	5.1	22.7	54.4	38.9	67.6	50.9	56.4	58.9
Economies of Central and Eastern Europe (including the former USSR for 1970-80)	1970	3.4	8.0	6.9	5.6	1.2	1.0	3.8	2.3
	1980	3.6	14.6	5.2	5.4	2.3	0.4	6.0	4.0
	1990	4.6	11.8	3.8	5.0	2.6	0.3	5.8	4.1
	2000	5.5	8.9	4.1	4.9	0.5	0.4	1.9	1.4
	2003	6.9	8.2	4.2	5.2	0.6	0.6	1.5	1.2
	2004	7.0	8.1	4.0	5.1	0.6	0.6	1.5	1.2
Developing economies	1970	94.6	64.9	31.9	62.8	17.9	19.4	15.1	16.6
	1980	88.7	58.2	29.0	56.3	24.3	18.5	22.3	22.8
	1990	79.5	54.7	30.8	49.2	24.6	18.0	29.1	26.5
	2000	88.3	67.8	28.7	48.6	27.2	43.5	30.5	30.7
	2003	86.7	67.2	32.7	49.6	26.6	43.0	30.9	30.8
	2004	86.7	66.6	32.2	49.3	26.3	42.5	30.7	30.5

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

b Includes liquefied natural gas (LNG), liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), naphta, gasoline, jet fuel, kerosene, light oil, heavy fuel oil, and others.

Source: *Review of Maritime Transport*, UNCTAD (2005).

**Table A7: Thirty-five most important maritime economies by ownership of vessels,  
1 January 2005<sup>a</sup>**

Rank	Economy of domicile <sup>b</sup>	Number of vessels			Deadweight tonnage			Percentage shares	
		National flag <sup>c</sup>	Foreign flag	Total	National flag	Foreign flag	Total	Foreign flag as percentage of economy total	Economy total as percentage of world total
1	Greece	739	2245	2984	50997	104147	155144	67.13	18.48
2	Japan	717	2228	2945	12611	105050	117662	89.28	14.01
3	Germany	349	2266	2615	9033	48877	57911	84.40	6.90
4	China	1695	917	2612	27110	29703	56812	52.28	6.77
5	United States	624	1009	1633	10301	36038	46338	77.77	5.52
6	Norway	768	821	1589	14344	29645	43989	67.39	5.24
7	Hong Kong, China	274	331	605	17246	23747	40993	57.93	4.88
8	Korea, Rep.of	567	372	939	10371	16887	27258	61.95	3.25
9	United Kingdom	426	459	885	10865	14978	25843	57.96	3.08
10	Chinese Taipei	112	419	531	5297	18034	23331	77.30	2.78
11	Singapore	443	297	740	12424	3309	22333	44.37	2.66
12	Denmark	300	346	646	8376	8491	16867	50.34	2.01
13	Russian Federation	1721	362	2083	6845	8405	15250	55.11	1.82
14	Italy	530	136	666	9360	4086	13446	30.39	1.60
15	India	353	33	386	11729	981	12709	7.72	1.51
16	Switzerland	17	307	324	792	10681	11474	93.10	1.37
17	Saudi Arabia	53	70	123	872	10190	11062	92.12	1.32
18	Malaysia	259	68	327	6054	3781	9835	38.44	1.17
19	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	159	13	172	9011	467	9478	4.93	1.13
20	Turkey	423	225	648	6196	2572	8768	29.33	1.04
21	Belgium	56	122	178	4429	3695	8124	45.48	0.97
22	Netherlands	519	186	705	4358	2540	6897	36.82	0.82
23	France	161	114	275	2318	4376	6694	65.37	0.80
24	Canada	216	109	325	2535	3445	5979	57.61	0.71
25	Indonesia	554	118	672	3660	2094	5754	36.39	0.69
26	Brazil	137	14	151	2955	2470	5425	45.54	0.65
27	Sweden	159	163	322	1530	3889	5419	71.77	0.65
28	Philippines	287	39	326	3952	1057	5008	21.10	0.60
29	Spain	88	231	319	248	4115	4363	94.32	0.52
30	Kuwait	36	9	45	3487	304	3791	8.02	0.45
31	Cyprus	22	54	76	459	2643	3102	85.19	0.37
32	Thailand	261	36	297	2583	399	2982	13.38	0.36
33	Ukraine	259	134	393	1002	1677	2679	62.61	0.32
34	United Arab Emirates	0	134	134	0	2658	2658	100.0	0.32
35	Australia	44	41	85	1350	1294	2644	48.95	0.31

(a) Vessels of 1,000 gross registered tons and above, excluding the U.S. Reserve Fleet and the U.S. and Canada Great Lakes fleets.

(b) The economy of domicile indicates where the controlling interest (i.e., parent company) of the fleet is located. In several cases, determining this has required making certain judgements. Thus, for instance, Greece is shown as the economy of domicile for 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 2005] as an open-registry country).

**Source:** *Review of Maritime Transport*, UNCTAD (2005).

**Table A8: Passengers carried on scheduled flights, total and international operations, 2005**  
(Thousands)

Total operations			International operations		
Economy	Rank	Passengers carried	Economy	Rank	Passengers carried
United States	1	720548	United States	1	80332
China	2	136722	United Kingdom	2	70475
Japan	3	102279	Germany	3	69144
United Kingdom	4	93603	Ireland	4	42873
Germany	5	90789	France	5	30048
France	6	52477	Netherlands	6	26057
Spain	7	49855	Hong Kong, China	7	20230
Canada	8	45230	Singapore	8	17744
Australia	9	44657	Korea, Republic of	9	17198
Ireland	10	42873	Japan	10	16484
Brazil	11	37662	Spain	11	15911
Italy	12	36116	Italy	12	15129
Korea, Republic of	13	33888	Canada	13	14376
India	14	27671	United Arab Emirates	14	13976
Indonesia	15	26836	Scandinavia <sup>a</sup>	15	13378
Russian Federation	16	26522	Thailand	16	12946
Netherlands	17	26133	China	17	11991
Scandinavia <sup>a</sup>	18	25015	Malaysia	18	9353
Mexico	19	21858	Switzerland	19	9013
Malaysia	20	20369	Australia	20	8762

a Denmark, Norway and Sweden

Source: ICAO (2006).

**Table A9: Passenger-kilometres performed on scheduled flights, 2005<sup>a</sup>**

Economy	Total operations		International operations	
	Rank	Million passenger-kilometres performed	Rank	Million passenger-kilometres performed
United States	1	1244694	1	337354
China <sup>b</sup>	2	201961	15	44603
Hong Kong, China <sup>c</sup>		70603		70603
Macao, China <sup>d</sup>		2406		2406
United Kingdom	3	200333	2	190543
Germany	4	182508	3	172799
Japan	5	153289	7	82227
France	6	135017	4	107526
Australia	7	99614	10	56275
Canada	8	94680	11	55650
Singapore	9	82904	5	82904
Netherlands	10	82269	6	82258
Gulf States <sup>e</sup>	11	78481	8	77704
Spain	12	70975	12	48008
Korea, Republic of	13	69292	9	62896
Russian Federation	14	63192	19	25413
Italy	15	51127	17	39141
Thailand	16	50809	13	47385
Brazil	17	50689	22	22733
Malaysia	18	49578	16	42416
India	19	46302	18	25632
Ireland	20	44792	14	44792

Note: footnotes are provided in following table

Source: ICAO (2006).

**Table A10: Freight carried on scheduled flights, 2005<sup>a</sup>**

Economy	Total operations		International operations	
	Rank	Million tonne-kilometres performed	Rank	Million tonne-kilometres performed
United States	1	37358	1	20489
Japan	2	8549	2	7755
Germany	3	7722	3	7711
China <sup>b</sup>	4	7579	11	4385
Hong Kong, China <sup>c</sup>		7764		7764
Macao, China <sup>d</sup>		170		170
Singapore	5	7571	4	7571
Korea, Republic of	6	7433	5	7311
United Kingdom	7	5998	6	5996
France	8	5802	7	5596
Luxembourg	9	5150	8	5150
Gulf States <sup>e</sup>	10	5036	9	5013
Netherlands	11	4894	10	4894
Malaysia	12	2578	12	2527
Australia	13	2445	13	2297
Thailand	14	2002	14	1968
Russian Federation	15	1541	19	1041
Brazil	16	1531	22	985
Canada	17	1527	17	1198
Italy	18	1365	15	1360
Israel	19	1213	16	1213
Switzerland	20	1110	18	1109

a Most 2005 data are estimates, thus the ranking may change when final data become available.

b For statistical purposes the data for China excludes the traffic for the Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions (Hong Kong, China and Macao, China), and that of the Chinese Taipei.

c Traffic for the Hong Kong, China.

d Traffic for the Macao, China.

e Three States - Bahrain, Oman and United Arab Emirates.

Source: ICAO (2006).



**Table A11: Leading exporters and importers of travel services, 2005**  
(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share in world exports/imports		Annual percentage change			
	2005	2000	2005	2000-05	2003	2004	2005
<b>Exporter</b>							
United States	105.2	20.5	15.1	1	-2	13	12
Spain	47.1	6.2	6.8	10	24	14	5
France	42.2	6.5	6.0	6	13	11	4
Italy	38.8	5.8	5.6	7	16	13	10
China <sup>a</sup>	34.4	3.4	4.9	...	-15	48	...
United Kingdom	30.0	4.6	4.3	7	10	24	6
Germany	28.9	3.9	4.1	9	20	19	5
Turkey	18.4	1.6	2.6	19	56	20	16
Austria	16.0	2.1	2.3	10	24	11	4
Australia	14.9	1.9	2.1	11	21	21	9
Canada	13.6	2.3	2.0	5	-1	21	6
Greece	13.6	1.9	1.9	8	9	18	7
Japan <sup>b</sup>	12.3	1.8	1.8	8	1	27	10
Mexico	11.8	1.7	1.7	7	6	15	10
Switzerland	11.5	1.6	1.6	8	16	13	10
<i>Above 15</i>	438.7	65.8	62.8	7	10	17	10
<b>Importer</b>							
United States	73.7	15.2	11.4	2	-1	14	6
Germany	73.0	12.0	11.3	7	23	9	3
United Kingdom	59.3	8.7	9.2	9	15	18	5
Japan	37.5	7.2	5.8	3	9	32	-2
France	31.1	4.1	4.8	12	20	22	9
Italy	24.1	3.5	3.7	9	22	-1	18
China <sup>a</sup>	22.6	3.0	3.5	...	-1	26	...
Canada	18.1	2.8	2.8	8	15	19	13
Russian Federation	17.5	2.0	2.7	15	14	22	11
Netherlands	16.1	2.8	2.5	6	12	12	-1
Spain	15.3	1.3	2.4	21	24	34	26
Korea, Republic of	14.9	1.6	2.3	16	-3	19	24
Belgium	14.8	-	2.3	-	20	14	6
Hong Kong, China	13.5	2.8	2.1	2	-8	16	2
Australia	11.5	1.4	1.8	13	20	41	12
<i>Above 15</i>	443.0	-	68.6	-	11	17	7

a Includes WTO Secretariat estimates.

b Secretariat estimates for exports prior to 2003 are based on a new methodology applied by the Bank of Japan.

Source: *International Trade Statistics* database, WTO (April 2006).

**Table A12: Structure of travel exports in selected economies, 2003**  
(Million dollars)

Exporter	Total	Business travel	Personal travel		
			Total	Health-related expenditure	Education-related expenditure
United States	83254	4075	79180	1571	13261
Italy	31247	6796	24451	179	1412
Turkey	13203	1151	12052	169	66
Australia	11301	830	10471	...	3925
Canada	10602	1703	8899	74	1014
Greece	10766	1034	9732	59	293
Mexico	9362	439	8922	172	30
Belgium	8186	1467	6719	366	50
Croatia	6311	297	6013	67	15
New Zealand	3976	484	3491	6	789
Czech Republic	3566	831	2735	118	114
Dominican Republic	3128	21	3107	...	53
Brazil	2479	46	2433	8	7
Cyprus	2097	105	1993	2	42
Bulgaria	1658	176	1482	4	24
Tunisia	1583	30	1553	22	12
Costa Rica	1293	1	1292	3	64
Barbados	758	3	755	1	7
Estonia	669	180	489	3	7
Guatemala	621	132	488	1	2

Source: Balance of Payments Statistics, IMF (2006).

**Table A13: Top 20 tourism destinations, 2004**  
(Million and percentage)

Destination	Rank	International tourist arrivals		Annual growth rate		Share of world arrivals
		2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
France	1	75.1	75.0	0.1	-2.6	9.8
Spain	2	53.6	51.8	3.4	-0.9	7.0
United States	3	46.1	41.2	11.8	-5.4	6.0
China	4	41.8	33.0	26.7	-10.4	5.5
Italy	5	37.1	39.6	-6.4	-0.5	4.9
United Kingdom	6	27.8	24.7	12.3	2.2	3.6
Hong Kong, China	7	21.8	15.5	40.4	-6.2	2.9
Mexico	8	20.6	18.7	10.5	-5.1	2.7
Germany	9	20.1	18.4	9.5	2.4	2.6
Austria	10	19.4	19.1	1.5	2.5	2.5
Canada	11	19.2	17.5	9.2	-12.6	2.5
Turkey	12	16.8	13.3	26.1	4.3	2.2
Malaysia	13	15.7	10.6	48.5	-20.4	2.1
Ukraine	14	15.6	12.5	24.9	19.0	2.0
Poland	15	14.3	13.7	4.2	-1.9	1.9
Greece	16	...	14.0	...	-1.5	...
Hungary	17	12.2	...	...	...	1.6
Thailand	18	11.7	10.0	16.5	-8.0	1.5
Portugal	19	11.6	11.7	-0.8	0.5	1.5
Netherlands	20	9.6	9.2	5.1	-4.3	1.3

Source: World Tourism Organization (2006).

**Table A14: Top 20 exporters and importers of communications services, 2003**  
(Million dollars and percentage)

Exporter	Value	Share of world exports	Importer	Value	Share of world imports
United States	4755	11.2	United States	4704	11.2
United Kingdom	3396	8.0	Germany	4087	9.8
Germany	2665	6.3	United Kingdom	3428	8.2
Netherlands	2588	6.1	Italy	3235	7.7
France	2500	5.9	Netherlands	2498	6.0
Italy	1894	4.5	France	1982	4.7
Belgium	1857	4.4	Canada	1624	3.9
Canada	1776	4.2	Belgium	1453	3.5
India	1066	2.5	Spain	1239	3.0
Spain	1048	2.5	Sweden	979	2.3
Switzerland	974	2.3	Switzerland	971	2.3
Luxembourg	826	1.9	Hong Kong, China	941	2.2
Sweden	815	1.9	Ireland	860	2.1
Hong Kong, China	756	1.8	Japan	796	1.9
Ireland	705	1.7	Australia	705	1.7
Austria	684	1.6	Korea, Republic of	693	1.7
Japan	662	1.6	India	610	1.5
China	638	1.5	Luxembourg	582	1.4
Australia	611	1.4	Russian Federation	555	1.3
Brazil	449	1.1	Austria	497	1.2
<i>Above 20</i>	30665	72.3	<i>Above 20</i>	32438	77.4

Source: Balance of Payments Statistics, IMF (2006).

**Table A15: Structure of communications services exports in selected economies, 2003**  
(Million dollars)

Exporter	Total	Postal and courier serv.	Telecommunication serv.
United States	4756	242	4514
Germany	2665	644	2021
Brazil	449	10	440
Russian Federation	443	29	414
Greece	322	43	279
Norway	300	56	244
Croatia	213	3	210
Pakistan	190	1	189
Argentina	150	25	125
Dominican Republic	114	2	112
Czech Republic	104	14	89
Honduras	83	1	82
Bangladesh	72	2	69
Slovenia	70	4	66
South Africa	56	5	51
Albania	48	0	48
Bolivarian Rep. of Venezuela	48	11	37
Cambodia	39	7	32
Estonia	39	2	37
Latvia	37	7	29
Bolivia	27	1	26
Moldova	24	1	23
Ethiopia	21	1	21
Mauritius	21	1	19
Armenia	17	1	16
Uganda	17	2	14
Belize	6	1	6

Source: Balance of Payments Statistics, IMF (2006).

**Table A16: Leading economies for total telecommunication services revenue, main telephone lines, cellular mobile subscribers and international Internet Bandwidth, 2003<sup>a</sup>**

Total revenue (Million dollars)		Number of main telephone lines (Millions)		Number of cellular mobile subscribers (Millions)		International Internet Bandwidth (Mbps)	
United States	291122	China	263	China	270	United States	708599
Japan	169400	United States	183	United States	159	United Kingdom	534814
United Kingdom (02)	72836	Japan	60	Japan	87	Germany	384848
Germany	72135	Germany	54	Germany	65	Netherlands	253831
China	55527	India	42	Italy	57	France	200000
France	39708	Brazil	39	United Kingdom	54	Canada	172529
Spain	38619	Russian Federation	37	Brazil	46	Italy	119794
Italy	36517	France	34	France	42	Denmark	118559
Korea, Rep. of	24433	United Kingdom	34	Spain	37	Sweden (2002)	94896
Canada	23284	Italy	27	Russian Fed.	37	Belgium	84099
Brazil (2001)	20428	Korea, Rep. of	26	Korea, Rep. of	34	Spain	81413
Australia	19340	Canada	21	Mexico	30	Japan	75946
Mexico	16933	Turkey	19	Turkey	28	Switzerland (2002)	65827
Netherlands (2001)	13138	Spain	18	India	26	Chinese Taipei	44923
Switzerland	11368	Mexico	16	Chinese Taipei	26	Korea, Rep. of	42000
Chinese Taipei	10308	Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	15	Thailand	25	Austria (2002)	36076
Turkey	9983	Chinese Taipei	13	Philippines	23	Norway	33930
South Africa	8917	Poland	12	Indonesia	19	Hong Kong, China	28737
Greece	8551	Ukraine	11	Poland	17	China	27216
Belgium	8196	Australia	11	South Africa	17	Czech Republic (2002)	22206

a Or latest available year.

Source: World Telecommunication Indicators, ITU (2006).

**Table A17: International telephone traffic for the leading 20 economies, 2003<sup>a</sup>**

Economy		Economy	
Outgoing traffic (Million minutes)		Incoming traffic (Million minutes)	
United States	42664	United States	15674
Germany	9544	United Kingdom (2001)	7665
Canada	8670	Italy	7607
United Kingdom	6363	France (2002)	7541
Italy	5986	China	6510
France (2002)	4703	Mexico	6303
Hong Kong, China	4400	Chinese Taipei	2608
Korea, Rep. of	3672	India (2002)	2440
Spain	3256	Philippines	2128
Chinese Taipei	3077	Japan	1966
Japan	2668	Australia (2001)	1900
Switzerland	2472	Korea, Rep. of	1865
United Arab Emirates	2252	Dominican Rep. (2001)	1715
Australia (2001)	2250	Hong Kong, China	1692
Mexico	2120	Spain	1651
Netherlands	2072	Colombia	1609
Singapore (2002)	1965	Peru	1562
Saudi Arabia (2002)	1916	Pakistan	1530
China	1670	Poland	1452
Belgium	1515	El Salvador	1398

a Or latest available year.

Source: World Telecommunication Indicators, ITU (2006).

**Table A18: Top 20 exporters and importers of construction services, 2003**  
(Million dollars and percentage)

Exporter	Value	Share of world exports	Importer	Value	Share of world imports
Germany	7071	18.8	Germany	5447	16.6
Japan	4550	12.1	Japan	3379	10.3
France	2798	7.5	Russian Federation	2459	7.5
United States	2646	7.1	Italy	2457	7.5
Netherlands	2144	5.7	France	1348	4.1
Italy	2086	5.6	India	1209	3.7
Belgium	1950	5.2	China	1183	3.6
China	1290	3.4	Azerbaijan	1023	3.1
Spain	1060	2.8	Netherlands	1002	3.1
Russian Federation	1050	2.8	Belgium	983	3.0
Austria	1043	2.8	Austria	942	2.9
Turkey	743	2.0	Kazakhstan	813	2.5
Poland	731	1.9	Poland	791	2.4
Hong Kong, China	510	1.4	United States	661	2.0
Croatia	444	1.2	Sweden	608	1.9
Sweden	428	1.1	Chinese Taipei	457	1.4
Finland	411	1.1	Spain	412	1.3
United Kingdom	334	0.9	Malaysia	410	1.2
Singapore	323	0.9	Hong Kong, China	399	1.2
Portugal	309	0.8	Finland	294	0.9
<i>Above 20</i>	31919	85.1	<i>Above 20</i>	26279	80.1

Source: *Balance of Payments Statistics*, IMF (2006) and national statistics.**Table A19: Top 20 exporters and importers of insurance services, 2003**  
(Million dollars and percentage)

Exporter	Value	Share of world exports	Importer	Value	Share of world imports
United Kingdom	10966	18.9	United States	26560	29.5
Ireland	8731	15.1	Mexico	6755	7.5
Germany	6763	11.7	Ireland	6301	7.0
United States	5879	10.2	Canada	4859	5.4
Switzerland	3539	6.1	China	4564	5.1
Canada	3414	5.9	Japan	3544	3.9
France	2074	3.6	Germany	3463	3.9
Austria	1739	3.0	France	2390	2.7
Luxembourg	1294	2.2	Singapore	1793	2.0
Singapore	1187	2.1	Italy	1787	2.0
Mexico	1163	2.0	Austria	1720	1.9
Italy	1157	2.0	United Kingdom	1270	1.4
Belgium	743	1.3	Chinese Taipei	1236	1.4
Sweden	732	1.3	India	1169	1.3
Spain	475	0.8	Thailand	1125	1.3
Chinese Taipei	451	0.8	Netherlands	1011	1.1
Australia	441	0.8	Spain	880	1.0
India	409	0.7	Luxembourg	839	0.9
Hong Kong, China	394	0.7	Russian Federation	774	0.9
Netherlands	380	0.7	Lebanon	755	0.8
<i>Above 20</i>	51931	89.7	<i>Above 20</i>	72793	81.0

Source: *Balance of Payments Statistics*, IMF (2006) and national statistics.

**Table A20: Top 20 exporters and importers of financial services, 2003**

(Million dollars and percentage)

Exporter	Value	Share of world exports	Importer	Value	Share of world imports
United Kingdom	22065	21.6	Luxembourg	7529	15.4
United States	19081	18.7	United Kingdom	5821	11.9
Luxembourg	14481	14.2	United States	4232	8.7
Switzerland	8391	8.2	Belgium	2693	5.5
Germany	4253	4.2	Germany	2419	4.9
Ireland	3817	3.7	Japan	2182	4.5
Hong Kong, China	3763	3.7	Ireland	2052	4.2
Japan	3471	3.4	France	1927	3.9
Belgium	2545	2.5	Canada	1839	3.8
Spain	1902	1.9	Spain	1695	3.5
Singapore	1864	1.8	Chinese Taipei	1112	2.3
France	1071	1.0	Netherlands	887	1.8
Canada	1038	1.0	Hong Kong, China	878	1.8
Austria	938	0.9	Italy	807	1.7
Italy	893	0.9	Austria	762	1.6
Sweden	886	0.9	Brazil	745	1.5
Chinese Taipei	863	0.8	Switzerland	668	1.4
Netherlands	738	0.7	Sweden	623	1.3
Korea, Republic of	699	0.7	Czech Republic	555	1.1
Australia	645	0.6	Singapore	496	1.0
<i>Above 20</i>	93404	91.5	<i>Above 20</i>	39922	81.7

Source: *Balance of Payments Statistics*, IMF (2006) and national statistics.**Table A21: Top 20 exporters and importers of computer and information services, 2003**

(Million dollars and percentage)

Exporter	Value	Share of world exports	Importer	Value	Share of world imports
Ireland	14238	18.5	Germany	7269	19.4
India <sup>a</sup>	11366	14.7	United Kingdom	2807	7.5
United Kingdom	7893	10.2	Netherlands	2352	6.3
Germany	6680	8.7	United States	2206	5.9
United States	6404	8.3	Japan	2109	5.6
Israel	3657	4.7	Spain	1672	4.5
Spain	2913	3.8	Belgium	1605	4.3
Netherlands	2884	3.7	France	1238	3.3
Canada	2788	3.6	Sweden	1179	3.1
Belgium	2105	2.7	Canada	1148	3.1
Sweden	1993	2.6	Brazil	1063	2.8
France	1256	1.6	Italy	1055	2.8
Luxembourg	1209	1.6	China	1036	2.8
China	1102	1.4	India	659	1.8
Japan	1076	1.4	Australia	653	1.7
Australia	720	0.9	Norway	507	1.4
Finland	565	0.7	Finland	484	1.3
Italy	501	0.6	Russian Federation	458	1.2
Norway	373	0.5	Austria	377	1.0
Singapore	334	0.4	Ireland	371	1.0
<i>Above 20</i>	70057	90.9	<i>Above 20</i>	30246	80.6

<sup>a</sup> Includes IT enabled services and Business Process Outsourcing.Source: *Balance of Payments Statistics*, IMF (2006).

**Table A22: Structure of exports of computer and information services, selected economies, 2003**  
(Million dollars)

Exporter	Total	Computer services	Information services		
			Total	News agency serv.	Other
Ireland	14238	14238	...	...	...
India <sup>a</sup>	11366	11282	84	...	...
United States	6404	3397	3007	...	...
Spain	2913	722	2191	...	...
Belgium	2105	2040	66	...	...
Sweden	1993	1857	136	...	...
Finland	565	556	9	...	...
Italy	501	456	45	19	26
Russian Federation	175	135	40	...	...
Costa Rica	167	167	0	...	...
Greece	135	119	16	...	...
Poland	134	106	28	...	...
Portugal	109	102	7	5	2
Czech Republic	77	71	6	...	...
Pakistan	34	26	8	...	...
Latvia	33	31	1	...	...
Estonia	31	27	4	...	...
Brazil	29	23	6	...	...
Lithuania	29	19	9	...	...
Belarus	17	16	2	...	...
Colombia	17	14	2	...	...
Bangladesh	5	5	0	...	...

a Includes IT enabled services and Business Process Outsourcing.

Source: *Balance of Payments Statistics*, IMF (2006).

**Table A23: Top 20 exporters and importers of royalties and licence fees, 2003**  
(Million dollars and percentage)

Exporter	Value	Share of world exports	Importer	Value	Share of world imports
United States	48137	48.1	United States	19390	17.1
Japan	12271	12.3	Ireland	16077	14.2
United Kingdom	10245	10.2	Japan	11003	9.7
Germany	4453	4.5	United Kingdom	7861	6.9
France	4066	4.1	Germany	5289	4.7
Netherlands	2930	2.9	Canada	5127	4.5
Canada	2854	2.9	Singapore	4809	4.2
Sweden	2336	2.3	Korea, Republic of	3570	3.1
Korea, Republic of	1311	1.3	China	3548	3.1
Belgium	883	0.9	Netherlands	3360	3.0
Spain	528	0.5	Spain	2520	2.2
Italy	525	0.5	France	2427	2.1
Finland	502	0.5	Italy	1698	1.5
Israel	425	0.4	Chinese Taipei	1689	1.5
Australia	401	0.4	Sweden	1277	1.1
Hong Kong, China	341	0.3	Thailand	1268	1.1
Hungary	313	0.3	Australia	1267	1.1
Chinese Taipei	215	0.2	Brazil	1228	1.1
Ireland	211	0.2	Austria	1118	1.0
Norway	195	0.2	Belgium	985	0.9
Above 20	93141	93.1	Above 20	95511	84.1

Source: *Balance of Payments Statistics*, IMF (2006) and national statistics.

**Table A24: Top 20 exporters and importers of other business services, 2003**  
(Million dollars and percentage)

Exporter	Value	Share of world exports	Importer	Value	Share of world imports
United States	65002	14.6	United States	44051	10.4
United Kingdom	47322	10.6	Germany	39716	9.4
Germany	33120	7.4	Italy	24249	5.7
France	24133	5.4	Netherlands	23645	5.6
Netherlands	23601	5.3	France	23457	5.5
Italy	21000	4.7	Japan	23149	5.5
Hong Kong, China	19382	4.4	United Kingdom	22478	5.3
Japan	18042	4.1	Ireland	22038	5.2
China	17427	3.9	Austria	19065	4.5
Austria	16018	3.6	Spain	15282	3.6
Belgium	14734	3.3	Belgium	12233	2.9
Singapore	14266	3.2	Korea, Republic of	11049	2.6
Chinese Taipei	13529	3.0	Sweden	10648	2.5
Spain	13407	3.0	China	10371	2.4
Sweden	11148	2.5	Canada	9903	2.3
Canada	10336	2.3	Indonesia	8834	2.1
Ireland	7862	1.8	India	8088	1.9
Switzerland	7744	1.7	Singapore	7241	1.7
Korea, Republic of	6687	1.5	Chinese Taipei	6201	1.5
Norway	4529	1.0	Russian Federation	5046	1.2
<i>Above 20</i>	389288	87.3	<i>Above 20</i>	346743	81.8

Note: For a number of economies this item may include other services categories not separately available.

Source: *Balance of Payments Statistics*, IMF (2006) and national statistics.

**Table A25: Structure of exports of selected other business services in selected economies, 2003**  
(Million dollars)

Exporter	Total other business services	Legal, accounting, management and public relations services				Advertising market research and public opinion polling	Research and development services	Architectural, engineering and other technical consultancy	Agricultural, mining, and on-site processing		
		Total	Legal services	Accounting, auditing, book-keeping and tax consulting	Business and management consultancy, public relations services				Total	Waste treatment and de-pollution	Other
U.S. <sup>a</sup>	55995	7998	3376	436	4186	511	6801	1723	521	53	468
U.K.	44737	9053	3099	1187	4768	3132	5532	8117	41	...	...
Germany	33120	6392	...	...	6392	1550	4947	6917	78	...	...
France	24037	4816	927	555	3334	1017	3966	2697	1379	...	...
Italy	21000	1293	188	160	945	1073	952	1765	20	18	1
Belgium	14734	1519	...	...	...	2613	928	1009	151	113	38
Sweden	11148	890	191	700	...	566	2191	896	36	34	2
Norway	4529	171	69	51	50	84	150	830	959	...	...
Brazil	4133	43	43	...	...	102	...	1509	...	...	...
Russian Fed.	3177	387	50	58	279	856	298	904	72	...	72
Australia	2302	354	197	107	50	79	205	358	64	...	...
Czech Rep.	1406	148	120	5	24	44	11	56	19	9	10
Cyprus	1173	800	275	236	289	22	19	7	3	0	3
Argentina	695	210	210	...	...	25	34	41	...	...	...
NL Antilles	637	230	75	14	140	0	...	4	196	...	196
Pakistan	247	19	6	2	11	9	...	25	...	...	...
Latvia	162	26	4	4	18	61	7	7	1	1	0
Bangladesh	153	6	4	0	2	8	5	4	0	...	0
FYR Maced.	65	5	...	5	...	11	6	13	0	...	...
Botswana	43	3	...	...	3	1	3	2	13	...	13

<sup>a</sup> The total differs from table A24 as a number of affiliated transactions have been classified under other services categories.

Source: *Balance of Payments Statistics*, IMF (2006). Figures in italics are from *OECD Statistics on International Trade in Services, Volume I: Detailed Tables by Service Category*, OECD (2005).



**Table A26: Top 20 exporters and importers of personal, cultural, recreational services, 2003**  
(Million dollars and percentage)

Exporter	Value	Share of world exports	Importer	Value	Share of world imports
United States	7153	27.8	Germany	2955	12.1
United Kingdom	2750	10.7	Malaysia	2922	12.0
France	1868	7.3	France	2332	9.6
Malaysia	1835	7.1	Canada	1819	7.5
Canada	1614	6.3	Spain	1699	7.0
Germany	1004	3.9	United Kingdom	1113	4.6
Hungary	845	3.3	Italy	1034	4.2
Spain	814	3.2	Japan	946	3.9
Turkey	781	3.0	Hungary	845	3.5
Italy	720	2.8	Netherlands	746	3.1
Netherlands	618	2.4	Australia	563	2.3
Ireland	400	1.6	Belgium	443	1.8
Australia	376	1.5	Luxembourg	418	1.7
Belgium	367	1.4	Brazil	337	1.4
Greece	332	1.3	Norway	304	1.2
Mexico	293	1.1	Austria	292	1.2
Austria	266	1.0	Portugal	264	1.1
Norway	210	0.8	Korea, Republic of	261	1.1
Sweden	208	0.8	Mexico	221	0.9
Luxembourg	171	0.7	United States	209	0.9
<i>Above 20</i>	<i>22626</i>	<i>87.8</i>	<i>Above 20</i>	<i>19722</i>	<i>81.0</i>

Source: *Balance of Payments Statistics*, IMF (2006) and national statistics.

**Table A27: Structure of personal, cultural and recreational services exports in selected economies, 2003** (Million dollars)

Exporter	Total	Audio-visual and related services	Other personal, cultural and recreational services		
			Total	Education serv.	Health services
United Kingdom	2750	1681	1069	...	...
France	1868	1287	582	...	...
Canada	1614	1458	156	...	...
Hungary	845	803	42	...	...
Spain	814	309	506	...	...
Italy	720	180	541	148	73
Australia	377	108	269	189	8
Greece	332	262	70	...	...
Sweden	208	145	63	...	...
Japan	140	84	57	...	...
Portugal	135	23	112	15	7
Romania	118	23	95	...	...
Argentina	112	107	4	...	...
Czech Republic	111	20	91	13	31
Korea, Republic of	76	28	48	...	...
Poland	58	29	29	...	...
Brazil	54	29	25	...	...
Colombia	31	21	11	...	...
Lithuania	18	11	7	...	...
Cyprus	10	1	9	1	0
Mauritius	5	0	5	...	...
Albania	5	0	5	2	1

Source: *Balance of Payments Statistics*, IMF (2006). Figures in italics are from *OECD Statistics on International Trade in Services, Volume I: Detailed Tables by Service Category*, OECD (2005).

**Table A28: Exports of commercial services by economy and category, 2003**  
(Million dollars)

	Total	Transport	Travel	Communications	Construction	Insurance	Financial	Computer and info.	Royalties and lic. fees	Other bus.	Personal cult. & recr.
Albania	695	69	522	48	3	3	21	1	5	18	5
Algeria	1287	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Angola	201	16	49	...	...	0	...	...	...	135	1
Anguilla	67	1	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Antigua and Barbuda	416	80	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Argentina	4144	939	2006	149	41	...	1	153	49	695	111
Armenia	199	73	73	17	8	7	2	11	...	7	2
Aruba	1031	37	861	12	0	0	3	0	...	117	...
Australia	21617	4769	11301	611	50	441	645	720	401	2302	376
Austria	42269	7394	13842	684	1043	1739	938	188	158	16018	266
Azerbaijan	392	198	58	22	4	5	...	...	...	102	2
Bahamas	2028	57	1757	...	...	...	...	...	...	214	...
Bahrain	1260	486	720	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...
Bangladesh	398	72	57	71	3	4	28	5	0	153	4
Barbados	1124	23	758	32	4	90	74	18	1	124	1
Belarus	1477	856	267	70	60	1	2	17	1	200	2
Belgium	43291	9920	8186	1857	1950	743	2545	2105	883	14734	367
Belize	163	22	117	6	...	...	...	...	...	17	...
Benin	163	14	106	4	...	0	1	...	0	37	...
Bhutan	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bol. Rep. of Venezuela	791	307	331	48	...	2	...	6	...	92	5
Bolivia	348	101	166	27	0	38	6	0	2	7	1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	680	30	372	87	112	2	9	...	...	68	...
Botswana	647	69	457	8	9	34	2	1	3	43	21
Brazil	9570	1822	2479	449	10	124	363	29	108	4133	54
Brunei Darussalam	437	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	3126	945	1658	45	78	18	18	15	5	307	37
Burkina Faso	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burundi	2	1	1	...	...	0	...	...	...	1	...
Cambodia	518	83	389	39	...	...	...	...	...	7	1
Cameroon	524	230	146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canada	41597	7049	10602	1776	126	3414	1038	2788	2854	10336	1614
Cape Verde	211	106	85	15	0	1	0	0	0	4	0
Central African Rep.	6	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chad	48	1	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chile	4870	2647	859	133	...	145	28	81	45	864	68
China	46375	7906	17406	638	1290	313	152	1102	107	17427	33
Colombia	1855	623	893	136	...	...	36	16	6	113	31
Comoros	33	7	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congo	137	...	34	5	...	1	...	...	...	91	...
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Costa Rica	1996	247	1293	23	...	...	5	167	0	261	0
Côte d'Ivoire	560	114	69	71	11	38	47	2	...	208	0
Croatia	8568	788	6310	213	444	20	48	62	35	615	33
Cuba	3200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	5013	1246	2097	51	153	34	147	86	16	1173	10
Czech Republic	7754	2154	3566	104	112	1	174	77	50	1406	111
Denmark <sup>a</sup>	31672	18054	5271	...	...	...	...	...	...	8347	...
Djibouti	87	68	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dominica	80	5	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dominican Republic	3401	98	3128	114	...	...	3	18	...	41	...
Ecuador	814	269	406	103	...	2	...	...	...	...	34
Egypt	10837	3299	4584	309	222	37	80	23	121	2092	72
El Salvador	811	330	288	123	10	31	3	0	0	25	...
Equatorial Guinea	24	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	2199	984	669	39	86	15	16	31	5	352	2
Ethiopia	588	298	114	21	...	1	5	0	...	148	1
Faeroe Islands	77	34	31	2	5	3	0	0	0	1	1
Fiji	629	205	340	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	7807	1998	1870	226	411	50	36	565	502	2118	32
France	97968	21585	36617	2500	2798	2074	1071	1256	4066	24133	1868
French Polynesia	809	186	480	4	2	2	1	...	1	125	8
FYR Macedonia	306	93	57	41	35	2	3	5	2	65	4
Gabon	167	85	15	...	...	51	...	2	...	14	...
Gambia	61	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	403	198	147	24	...	10	10	...	6	7	0
Germany	116033	26901	23125	2665	7071	6763	4253	6680	4453	33120	1004
Ghana	612	124	414	...	...	7	...	...	...	67	...

	Total	Transport	Travel	Communications	Construction	Insurance	Financial	Computer and info.	Royalties and lic. fees	Other bus.	Personal cult. & recr.
Greece	24202	10840	10766	322	195	199	85	135	18	1310	332
Grenada	137	9	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guatemala	954	84	621	9	18	59	5	2	...	156	1
Guinea	55	7	...	0	42	0	...	...	0	6	...
Guinea-Bissau	5	1	2	0	...	0	1	...	...	2	...
Guyana	157	7	26	26	...	6	8	4	32	48	...
Haiti	116	...	93	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Honduras	537	65	350	83	...	18	...	...	...	22	...
Hong Kong, China	46500	13832	7141	756	510	394	3763	245	341	19382	137
Hungary	8621	1020	4061	208	198	33	191	244	313	1508	845
Iceland	1279	656	319	8	14	7	1	43	...	227	4
India <sup>b</sup>	23092	3062	3887	1066	284	409	392	11366	25	2601	...
Indonesia	5143	856	4037	248	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	41785	1932	3862	705	27	8731	3817	14238	211	7862	400
Israel	12628	2599	2067	171	249	16	...	3657	425	3445	...
Italy	70602	10579	31247	1894	2086	1157	893	501	525	21000	720
Jamaica	2103	474	1355	145	...	8	26	36	12	26	20
Japan	75933	26502	8848	662	4550	373	3471	1076	12271	18042	140
Jordan	1708	303	1062	...	...	...	...	...	...	344	...
Kazakhstan	1528	713	564	61	19	2	14	1	0	154	0
Kenya	832	454	339	15	...	11	...	0	12	...	0
Korea, Republic of	31753	17180	5358	341	37	34	699	30	1311	6687	76
Kuwait	1765	1517	117	...	...	84	...	...	...	47	...
Kyrgyz Republic	134	42	48	9	6	1	1	1	2	19	5
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	121	25	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	1487	892	222	36	32	10	93	33	4	162	3
Lebanon	9445	408	6374	163	0	124	0	0	...	2377	...
Lesotho	43	1	28	...	...	0	...	...	15	0	...
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	329	58	205	11	...	55	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	1864	933	638	60	24	0	7	29	1	155	18
Luxembourg	25205	1686	2995	826	68	1294	14481	1209	128	2347	171
Macao, China	5605	241	5155	45	...	19	23	...	...	122	...
Madagascar	202	58	76	6	32	1	2	1	1	25	0
Malawi	40	16	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	13459	2767	5901	201	262	223	109	216	20	1924	1835
Maldives	429	20	402	...	...	0	...	...	6	1	...
Mali	208	43	128	12	6	1	2	...	...	16	0
Malta	1312	329	696	32	...	20	...	5	1	229	...
Mauritius	1274	335	697	21	3	9	13	9	...	182	5
Mexico	12477	1113	9362	423	...	1163	...	...	84	41	293
Moldova	235	127	58	24	1	2	2	1	1	18	1
Mongolia	203	41	143	5	...	1	1	2	...	11	0
Montserrat	12	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morocco	5126	910	3221	250	...	76	...	...	26	643	...
Mozambique	300	90	98	7	12	1	4	0	15	73	0
Myanmar	228	72	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	0
Namibia	404	60	333	9	...	0	0	0	...	3	...
Nepal	302	36	199	17	...	1	...	...	...	49	...
Netherlands	61702	16654	9164	2588	2144	380	738	2884	2930	23601	618
Netherlands Antilles	1653	138	845	9	18	...	3	1	1	637	1
New Caledonia	334	66	196	5	27	1	0	0	0	35	2
New Zealand	6370	1342	3975	180	31	41	20	98	118	494	69
Nicaragua	222	33	160	26	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Niger	57	5	27	16	...	1	0	0	...	7	0
Nigeria	3473	361	30	...	...	4	...	...	...	3078	...
Norway	21465	12326	2506	300	116	359	552	373	195	4529	210
Oman	646	240	385	18	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	1476	836	122	190	4	22	12	34	8	247	1
Panama	2464	1354	585	47	...	19	293	...	...	168	...
Papua New Guinea	232	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paraguay	559	85	64	13	...	20	6	0	193	178	...
Peru	1576	309	940	79	...	88	...	...	2	157	...
Philippines	3299	935	1545	433	48	12	38	28	4	247	9
Poland	11170	3995	4069	243	731	219	161	134	28	1532	58
Portugal <sup>a</sup>	11387	2359	6580	361	309	94	160	109	36	1244	135
Romania	3000	1205	449	238	106	48	51	108	3	674	118
Russian Federation	16088	6119	4502	443	1050	148	176	175	174	3177	125
Rwanda	54	18	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Saint Kitts and Nevis	103	9	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saint Lucia	326	17	288	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Total	Transport	Travel	Communications	Construction	Insurance	Financial	Computer and info.	Royalties and lic. fees	Other bus.	Personal cult. & recr.
St Vincent and Grenadines	129	10	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	5713	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Senegal	488	77	209	78	36	4	6	0	...	79	0
Serbia and Montenegro	1130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seychelles	311	125	171	10	...	2	...	...	...	3	...
Sierra Leone	66	3	60	3	...	0	0	...	0	0	...
Singapore	34482	12501	3790	...	323	1187	1864	334	191	14266	25
Slovak Republic	3270	1413	865	76	86	18	58	84	50	552	69
Slovenia	2786	771	1342	70	81	8	19	88	11	375	21
Solomon Islands	25	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Africa	7722	1261	5571	56	...	323	...	...	49	461	...
Spain	73679	11897	39634	1048	1060	475	1902	2913	528	13407	814
Sri Lanka	1389	562	441	53	38	48	...	65	...	182	...
Sudan	31	9	17	3	1	...	1	...	...	0	0
Suriname	52	26	4	...	...	0	...	...	...	22	...
Swaziland	251	21	101	2	0	0	98	1	0	28	0
Sweden	30337	6488	5304	815	428	732	886	1993	2336	11148	208
Switzerland	33484	3665	9169	974	...	3539	8391	...	...	7744	4
Syrian Arab Rep.	1181	198	773	40	2	1	22	50	...	95	...
Chinese Taipei	23028	4387	2977	338	118	451	863	110	215	13529	40
Tajikistan	66	49	2	10	0	...	2	0	1	2	...
Tanzania	658	75	461	26	...	20	4	0	...	70	1
Thailand	15694	3503	7856	148	188	134	...	...	7	3858	...
Togo	72	21	15	9	3	0	0	1	...	23	...
Tonga	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trinidad and Tobago	672	247	249	40	...	108	...	...	...	29	...
Tunisia	2842	727	1583	9	122	20	55	19	18	283	5
Turkey	18989	2184	13203	224	743	211	291	...	...	1352	781
Uganda	284	43	184	17	...	3	15	4	4	14	...
Ukraine	5013	3514	935	83	51	14	20	17	14	361	4
United Kingdom	149827	22190	22668	3396	334	10966	22065	7893	10245	47322	2750
United States	289334	47022	83254	4755	2646	5879	19081	6404	48137	65002	7153
Uruguay	777	259	345	23	...	2	58	12	...	79	0
Uzbekistan	536	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	92	22	52	3	...	...	9	...	...	6	...
Yemen	244	52	139	43	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
Zambia	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zimbabwe	189	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

a Includes WTO Secretariat estimates.

b Computer and information services includes IT enabled services and Business Process Outsourcing.

Source: *Balance of Payments Statistics*, IMF (2006), national statistics and WTO Secretariat estimates.

**Table A29: Imports of commercial services by economy and category, 2003**  
(Million dollars)

	Total	Transport	Travel	Communications	Construction	Insurance	Financial	Computer and info.	Royalties and lic. fees	Other bus.	Personal cult. & recr.
Albania	734	156	489	21	2	21	5	2	8	21	8
Algeria	1510	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Angola	3260	759	12	9	150	157	9	2	...	2151	11
Anguilla	40	11	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Antigua and Barbuda	178	61	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Argentina	5391	1146	2511	231	37	149	112	122	374	603	106
Armenia	264	151	67	11	3	15	1	1	...	9	5
Aruba	692	264	190	25	21	0	6	8	...	176	...
Australia	20979	7155	7295	705	...	563	382	653	1267	2396	563
Austria	41168	4640	11757	497	942	1720	762	377	1118	19065	292
Azerbaijan	2027	190	111	13	1023	24	0	...	0	660	5
Bahamas	1009	244	305	1	38	106	...	...	15	299	2
Bahrain	886	424	372	...	...	34	...	...	...	56	...
Bangladesh	1595	1203	165	10	7	114	8	1	4	83	0
Barbados	492	170	104	11	3	123	5	7	25	43	0
Belarus	894	191	473	64	28	2	5	7	6	113	5
Belgium	42267	9022	12208	1453	983	643	2693	1605	985	12233	443
Belize	130	39	44	1	...	17	6	1	0	21	0
Benin	244	171	21	7	...	30	3	1	2	9	0
Bhutan	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bol. Rep. of Venezuela	3261	1268	859	58	...	118	157	58	183	508	52
Bolivia	534	188	138	13	5	106	2	8	8	62	4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	393	171	124	43	9	39	6	...	...	...	...
Botswana	652	248	230	14	8	22	6	6	12	106	...
Brazil	14350	3412	2261	366	0	560	745	1063	1228	4379	337
Brunei Darussalam	1032	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	2550	1158	750	36	29	77	19	18	24	422	17
Burkina Faso	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burundi	38	20	15	1	1	2	...	...	...	0	...
Cambodia	383	231	36	33	16	19	...	...	6	39	3
Cameroon	1062	433	199	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canada	50053	10259	13393	1624	83	4859	1839	1148	5127	9903	1819
Cape Verde	198	99	71	3	...	6	10	3	0	6	0
Central African Rep.	90	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chad	533	236	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chile	5437	2514	775	111	...	441	257	46	257	998	39
China	54852	18233	15187	427	1183	4564	233	1036	3548	10371	70
Colombia	3306	1260	1062	116	...	238	101	72	76	354	29
Comoros	36	27	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congo	925	116	91	22	...	75	...	...	...	622	...
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	398	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Costa Rica	1175	454	353	49	...	64	2	10	64	178	0
Côte d'Ivoire	1657	703	387	67	2	46	110	11	11	320	1
Croatia	2950	503	672	73	279	45	142	108	131	953	41
Cuba	650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	2073	1078	611	66	14	46	46	19	41	130	22
Czech Republic	7240	1200	1934	302	275	147	555	150	176	2347	155
Denmark <sup>a</sup>	28254	13962	6659	...	...	...	...	...	...	7633	...
Djibouti	60	39	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dominica	40	19	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dominican Republic	1179	689	272	20	...	90	38	7	30	34	...
Ecuador	1540	658	354	5	...	91	6	...	43	289	92
Egypt	6038	2013	1321	148	108	423	26	27	165	1793	15
El Salvador	1018	481	196	37	6	114	20	3	22	137	1
Equatorial Guinea	994	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	1357	514	319	46	93	2	20	21	14	327	2
Ethiopia	689	411	50	10	67	38	5	2	0	107	0
Faeroe Islands	146	39	57	3	19	7	0	5	3	10	1
Fiji	442	202	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	9925	2791	2435	262	294	72	32	484	615	2914	27
France	81783	21289	23396	1982	1348	2390	1927	1238	2427	23457	2332
French Polynesia	598	180	236	4	10	20	1	0	2	138	7
FYR Macedonia	320	132	48	8	4	11	3	13	7	88	6
Gabon	821	265	194	...	...	47	...	11	...	305	...
Gambia	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	347	133	130	16	14	27	1	1	10	16	...
Germany	170388	35114	64629	4087	5447	3463	2419	7269	5289	39716	2955
Ghana	734	326	138	...	...	36	...	...	...	234	...

	Total	Transport	Travel	Communications	Construction	Insurance	Financial	Computer and info.	Royalties and lic. fees	Other bus.	Personal cult. & recr.
Greece	10729	5578	2431	336	108	501	82	188	335	988	184
Grenada	79	39	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guatemala	1085	560	312	6	3	128	14	1	...	60	0
Guinea	188	54	26	5	28	19	...	0	1	55	0
Guinea-Bissau	36	21	13	0	...	0	0	...	...	1	...
Guyana	172	51	26	18	...	19	8	3	18	30	...
Haiti	244	238	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Honduras	662	309	200	8	40	...	...	...	17	83	6
Hong Kong, China	25994	6719	11448	941	399	622	878	282	864	3772	68
Hungary	9022	1397	2594	181	203	211	277	267	464	2582	845
Iceland	1479	518	521	45	24	24	11	14	2	309	11
India	25511	9356	3510	610	1209	1169	488	659	421	8088	...
Indonesia	17171	4824	3082	131	...	300	...	...	...	8834	...
Ireland	54520	1950	4736	860	47	6301	2052	371	16077	22038	87
Israel	10966	3718	2550	204	...	435	...	...	434	3626	...
Italy	73107	16196	20589	3235	2457	1787	807	1055	1698	24249	1034
Jamaica	1538	618	252	46	5	97	16	20	11	470	2
Japan	110263	34196	28959	796	3379	3544	2182	2109	11003	23149	946
Jordan	1690	826	452	...	...	114	...	...	...	298	...
Kazakhstan	3712	583	669	61	813	89	21	21	20	1423	12
Kenya	568	250	127	6	...	33	32	2	39	76	2
Korea, Republic of	39928	13613	10103	693	14	390	101	134	3570	11049	261
Kuwait	5537	2027	3349	...	...	87	...	...	...	74	...
Kyrgyz Republic	149	52	17	8	3	14	4	3	3	40	3
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	45	5	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	918	301	328	22	17	51	25	23	10	134	7
Lebanon	6487	376	2943	97	...	755	0	0	...	2316	...
Lesotho	69	44	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1528	661	557	13	168	59	10	12	...	39	9
Lithuania	1215	510	471	50	8	12	4	16	18	126	1
Luxembourg	15377	702	2423	582	252	839	7529	366	109	2158	418
Macao, China	1147	125	291	38	...	73	10	17	2	592	...
Madagascar	405	237	64	-6	1	10	5	2	13	80	0
Malawi	197	115	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	17323	6260	2846	252	410	480	117	197	782	3057	2922
Maldives	119	59	46	...	...	5	...	...	...	10	...
Mali	478	312	48	10	22	19	8	2	1	56	0
Malta	818	354	215	13	...	64	...	4	14	146	8
Mauritius	875	400	216	23	7	40	6	8	2	160	14
Mexico	17571	1930	6253	310	...	6755	400	...	608	1094	221
Moldova	273	100	105	19	2	2	3	3	3	36	1
Mongolia	249	44	138	7	1	1	3	1	...	54	0
Montserrat	12	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morocco	2350	1127	548	22	...	57	...	...	29	567	...
Mozambique	553	190	140	11	61	4	3	0	1	142	0
Myanmar	403	216	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	6
Namibia	242	61	74	0	3	17	5	12	4	65	...
Nepal	258	115	81	5	...	17	...	...	...	39	...
Netherlands	62664	12572	14593	2498	1002	1011	887	2352	3360	23645	746
Netherlands Antilles	801	78	322	23	16	9	6	9	5	332	2
New Caledonia	538	151	128	8	33	22	2	6	3	177	8
New Zealand	5494	1957	1782	168	3	165	48	96	436	794	47
Nicaragua	340	185	75	4	...	13	...	...	...	63	...
Niger	175	135	22	4	0	3	0	6	0	4	0
Nigeria	5715	1284	1795	...	...	...	...	...	50	2587	...
Norway	19784	7093	6605	263	38	550	241	507	394	3789	304
Oman	2174	820	579	29	...	221	...	...	...	525	...
Pakistan	3102	1585	925	45	12	73	73	6	36	347	...
Panama	1247	612	208	21	...	61	169	...	42	134	...
Papua New Guinea	866	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paraguay	322	180	67	0	...	46	4	1	5	18	...
Peru	2424	922	598	60	...	263	23	...	66	492	...
Philippines	4841	2316	1206	81	64	183	54	46	278	598	15
Poland	10526	2296	2801	245	791	412	286	351	745	2471	128
Portugal <sup>a</sup>	7642	2481	2409	270	160	173	180	231	306	1666	264
Romania	2913	1133	479	86	32	124	83	45	80	750	101
Russian Federation	26487	3103	12880	555	2459	774	314	458	711	5046	188
Rwanda	118	76	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...
Saint Kitts and Nevis	75	33	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saint Lucia	132	54	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Total	Transport	Travel	Communications	Construction	Insurance	Financial	Computer and info.	Royalties and lic. fees	Other bus.	Personal cult. & recr.
St Vincent and Grenadines	62	29	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	7936	2743	...	...	...	305	...	...	...	...	...
Senegal	567	322	55	20	0	57	6	7	1	99	0
Serbia and Montenegro	795	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seychelles	211	84	34	...	17	17	...	...	1	59	...
Sierra Leone	89	36	37	5	...	7	0	1	0	3	...
Singapore	32995	12654	5470	...	124	1793	496	348	4809	7241	60
Slovak Republic	3012	898	573	67	69	102	161	123	91	829	98
Slovenia	2161	476	752	107	82	18	33	101	90	453	50
Solomon Islands	52	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Africa	8024	3400	2889	86	...	650	...	...	482	517	...
Spain	47607	13138	9071	1239	412	880	1695	1672	2520	15282	1699
Sri Lanka	1646	962	279	8	4	96	...	...	...	299	...
Sudan	805	682	119	2	1	...	0	1	...	0	0
Suriname	188	110	6	...	...	4	...	...	...	69	...
Swaziland	293	51	43	4	1	1	35	1	114	42	0
Sweden	28647	4611	8296	979	608	311	623	1179	1277	10648	116
Switzerland	18899	4611	7462	971	...	265	668	...	...	4832	90
Syrian Arab Republic	1697	813	700	5	...	15	18	110	10	26	...
Chinese Taipei	24803	6714	6480	460	457	1236	1112	248	1689	6201	206
Tajikistan	120	95	2	4	5	7	2	0	0	4	...
Tanzania	751	220	362	69	3	36	7	1	1	51	1
Thailand	17999	8484	2921	180	152	1125	...	...	1268	3870	...
Togo	204	149	7	8	4	22	2	1	1	11	...
Tonga	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trinidad and Tobago	335	161	107	4	...	0	...	...	...	63	...
Tunisia	1510	766	300	14	160	75	35	7	6	142	4
Turkey	7769	2707	2113	231	61	622	374	...	167	1377	117
Uganda	509	223	...	10	...	30	20	8	4	213	...
Ukraine	3979	1358	789	79	124	579	62	67	292	611	18
United Kingdom	121012	28218	47853	3428	162	1270	5821	2807	7861	22478	1113
United States	228645	65662	60970	4704	661	26560	4232	2206	19390	44051	209
Uruguay	601	265	169	18	...	19	18	2	14	87	10
Uzbekistan	302	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	49	25	12	1	...	1	1	1	0	7	...
Yemen	947	462	77	7	34	81	...	...	...	286	...
Zambia	388	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zimbabwe	492	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

a Includes Secretariat estimates.

Source: *Balance of Payments Statistics*, IMF (2006), national statistics and WTO Secretariat estimates.

**Table A30: Top seven trading partners in commercial services, selected reporters, 2003**  
(Percentage)

Reporting economy	Commercial services exports			Commercial services imports		
	Partner	Rank	Share	Partner	Rank	Share
<b>Australia</b>	EC (15)	1	20.7	EC (15)	1	23.3
	United States	2	14.4	United States	2	18.4
	Japan	3	9.9	Singapore	3	7.4
	New Zealand	4	7.6	Japan	4	5.7
	Singapore	5	6.6	New Zealand	5	5.6
	Hong Kong, China	6	3.9	Hong Kong, China	6	4.6
	China	7	3.1	Switzerland	7	2.8
<b>Austria</b>	EC (15)	1	73.0	EC (15)	1	65.3
	Switzerland	2	6.9	United States	2	7.3
	United States	3	4.6	Switzerland	3	6.5
	Hungary	4	3.2	Hungary	4	3.1
	Poland	5	2.7	Czech Republic	5	2.5
	Czech Republic	6	2.0	Croatia	6	2.3
	Slovak Republic	7	1.4	Poland	7	2.2
<b>Belgium</b>	EC (15)	1	71.8	EC (15)	1	73.0
	United States	2	16.1	United States	2	11.6
	Switzerland	3	3.9	Switzerland	3	3.6
	Japan	4	1.1	Norway	4	0.9
	Norway	5	0.9	Japan	5	0.7
	Hong Kong, China	6	0.3	Hong Kong, China	6	0.6
	Singapore	7	0.3	South Africa	7	0.5
<b>Canada<sup>a</sup></b>	United States	1	59.0	United States	1	58.7
	EC (15)	2	17.0	EC (15)	2	15.9
	Bermuda	3	2.1	Japan	3	3.8
	Japan	4	2.1	Barbados	4	2.5
	Barbados	5	1.9	Hong Kong, China	5	1.7
	Switzerland	6	1.7	Mexico	6	1.6
	Australia	7	1.4	Bermuda	7	1.5
<b>Cyprus</b>	EC (15)	1	51.9	EC (15)	1	55.3
	United States	2	7.7	United States	2	14.9
	Russian Federation	3	4.3	Russian Federation	3	4.4
	Switzerland	4	2.6	Japan	4	1.9
	Norway	5	1.2	Switzerland	5	1.9
	Israel	6	1.2	China	6	1.2
	Latvia	7	0.4	Israel	7	1.1
<b>Czech Republic</b>	EC (15)	1	54.4	EC (15)	1	44.4
	Slovak Republic	2	7.7	Slovak Republic	2	8.1
	United States	3	4.9	United States	3	5.0
	Russian Federation	4	4.2	Poland	4	4.1
	Poland	5	3.5	Switzerland	5	3.1
	Israel	6	1.6	Croatia	6	2.0
	Switzerland	7	1.5	Cyprus	7	0.9
<b>Denmark</b>	EC (15)	1	47.9	EC (15)	1	48.3
	United States	2	8.7	United States	2	8.1
	Norway	3	6.3	Norway	3	7.1
	Japan	4	3.1	China	4	2.4
	China	5	2.8	Japan	5	1.9
	Hong Kong, China	6	1.7	Hong Kong, China	6	1.2
	Switzerland	7	1.4	Australia	7	1.2
<b>Estonia</b>	EC (15)	1	58.0	EC (15)	1	61.0
	Russian Federation	2	9.2	Russian Federation	2	9.2
	United States	3	5.0	Latvia	3	4.9
	Latvia	4	4.8	Cyprus	4	3.9
	Switzerland	5	3.8	United States	5	3.8
	Lithuania	6	2.0	Lithuania	6	2.3
	Norway	7	1.6	Norway	7	2.1



Reporting economy	Commercial services exports			Commercial services imports		
	Partner	Rank	Share	Partner	Rank	Share
<b>European Communities (15) extra-EC (15) trade</b>	United States	1	32.1	United States	1	32.1
	Switzerland	2	12.9	Switzerland	2	10.5
	Japan	3	4.9	Japan	3	3.2
	Norway	4	3.7	Norway	4	2.9
	Gulf Arabian countries *	5	2.7	Turkey	5	2.5
	Canada	6	2.1	Maghreb countries **	6	2.3
	China	7	1.8	Canada	7	2.2
<b>Finland</b>	EC (15)	1	57.8	EC (15)	1	58.8
	Russian Federation	2	9.8	United States	2	11.1
	United States	3	5.4	Russian Federation	3	6.5
	Switzerland	4	4.8	Estonia	4	5.3
	China	5	3.4	Norway	5	2.3
	Estonia	6	3.0	Switzerland	6	1.9
	Norway	7	2.5	Canada	7	1.3
<b>France</b>	EC (15)	1	47.9	EC (15)	1	53.4
	United States	2	16.8	United States	2	11.0
	Switzerland	3	6.4	Switzerland	3	6.6
	Maghreb countries **	4	3.2	Maghreb countries **	4	3.7
	Japan	5	2.3	Canada	5	1.3
	China	6	1.3	Egypt	6	1.3
	Canada	7	1.1	Japan	7	1.2
<b>Germany</b>	EC (15)	1	50.1	EC (15)	1	54.5
	United States	2	14.1	United States	2	11.7
	Switzerland	3	9.6	Switzerland	3	5.7
	China	4	1.4	Turkey	4	2.3
	Gulf Arabian countries *	5	1.2	Poland	5	2.0
	Poland	6	1.1	Japan	6	1.5
	Korea, Republic of	7	1.1	Czech Republic	7	1.4
<b>Greece</b>	EC (15)	1	50.8	EC (15)	1	45.9
	United States	2	22.7	United States	2	23.1
	Switzerland	3	6.0	Albania	3	3.8
	Cyprus	4	2.1	Switzerland	4	3.4
	Norway	5	1.2	Cyprus	5	3.1
	Bulgaria	6	0.8	Russian Federation	6	1.1
	Canada	7	0.8	Turkey	7	1.1
<b>Hong Kong, China</b>	China	1	28.3	China	1	28.7
	United States	2	20.5	United States	2	16.2
	EC (15)	3	14.0	EC (15)	3	11.7
	Japan	4	7.0	Japan	4	7.7
	Chinese Taipei	5	7.0	Australia	5	6.2
	Singapore	6	2.9	Chinese Taipei	6	3.7
	Korea, Republic of	7	2.8	Singapore	7	3.5
<b>Hungary<sup>b</sup></b>	EC (15)	1	62.1	EC (15)	1	58.9
	United States	2	21.7	United States	2	25.3
	Switzerland	3	1.9	Switzerland	3	2.7
	Japan	4	1.2	Slovak Republic	4	0.9
	Czech Republic	5	1.0	Canada	5	0.9
	Poland	6	0.6	Japan	6	0.7
	Korea, Republic of	7	0.6	Czech Republic	7	0.6
<b>Ireland</b>	EC (15)	1	62.9	EC (15)	1	51.5
	United States	2	13.5	United States	2	32.6
	Switzerland	3	2.6	Japan	3	1.0
	Japan	4	1.0	Switzerland	4	0.9
	South Africa	5	0.8	Cyprus	5	0.6
	Norway	6	0.6	Canada	6	0.3
	Canada	7	0.5	South Africa	7	0.3
<b>Italy</b>	EC (15)	1	65.1	EC (15)	1	61.2
	United States	2	8.1	United States	2	9.9
	Switzerland	3	6.2	Switzerland	3	5.1
	Japan	4	2.0	Maghreb countries **s	4	1.4
	Russian Federation	5	1.2	Turkey	5	1.2
	Slovenia	6	1.2	Gulf Arabian countries *	6	1.0
	Croatia	7	1.1	Romania	7	1.0

Reporting economy	Commercial services exports			Commercial services imports		
	Partner	Rank	Share	Partner	Rank	Share
<b>Japan</b>	United States	1	30.7	United States	1	29.2
	EC (15)	2	21.8	EC (15)	2	21.5
	Chinese Taipei	3	5.5	Korea, Republic of	3	4.9
	China	4	5.4	Singapore	4	4.5
	Korea, Republic of	5	5.2	China	5	4.3
	Singapore	6	5.1	Hong Kong, China	6	4.3
	Hong Kong, China	7	3.9	Australia	7	2.7
<b>Korea, Republic of</b>	United States	1	26.1	United States	1	31.3
	Japan	2	16.3	EC (15)	2	17.9
	EC (15)	3	13.4	Japan	3	12.5
	China	4	11.4	China	4	9.4
<b>Latvia</b>	EC (15)	1	37.2	EC (15)	1	37.7
	United States	2	11.1	Russian Federation	2	11.3
	Russian Federation	3	10.8	Lithuania	3	8.2
	Switzerland	4	6.9	United States	4	6.1
	Lithuania	5	4.0	Estonia	5	5.2
	Estonia	6	3.2	Poland	6	2.3
	Belarus	7	3.2	Turkey	7	1.9
<b>Lithuania</b>	EC (15)	1	34.0	EC (15)	1	43.8
	Russian Federation	2	29.8	Russian Federation	2	16.4
	Belarus	3	9.2	Poland	3	9.2
	Latvia	4	7.8	Belarus	4	6.4
	United States	5	4.6	Latvia	5	5.6
	Poland	6	3.1	United States	6	5.4
	Ukraine	7	2.0	Norway	7	2.7
<b>Luxembourg</b>	EC (15)	1	73.2	EC (15)	1	74.8
	Switzerland	2	12.8	Switzerland	2	11.4
	United States	3	5.0	United States	3	6.5
	Japan	4	2.4	Japan	4	1.4
	Hong Kong, China	5	1.1	Hong Kong, China	5	0.6
	Chinese Taipei	6	0.7	Chinese Taipei	6	0.3
	Singapore	7	0.4	Singapore	7	0.3
<b>Mexico<sup>c, d</sup></b>	United States	1	86.5	United States	1	91.8
	Canada	2	2.8	Canada	2	0.3
<b>Netherlands</b>	EC (15)	1	56.2	EC (15)	1	61.8
	United States	2	12.3	United States	2	12.9
	Switzerland	3	3.5	Switzerland	3	4.0
	Japan	4	2.1	Japan	4	1.6
	Canada	5	0.8	Canada	5	0.7
<b>Norway</b>	EC (15)	1	59.7	EC (15)	1	75.8
	United States	2	26.2	United States	2	10.6
	Switzerland	3	2.2	Switzerland	3	2.4
	Canada	4	2.1	Japan	4	1.2
	Japan	5	1.9	Canada	5	0.6
	Cyprus	6	0.2	Poland	6	0.2
	Poland	7	0.2	Cyprus	7	0.1
<b>Portugal</b>	EC (15)	1	74.6	EC (15)	1	74.3
	United States	2	6.2	United States	2	6.9
	Switzerland	3	4.3	Brazil	3	4.2
	Brazil	4	2.9	Switzerland	4	3.8
	Canada	5	1.8	Canada	5	1.0
	Japan	6	0.8	Japan	6	0.5
	Norway	7	0.5	Maghreb countries **	7	0.4
<b>Russian Federation<sup>a</sup></b>	EC (15)	1	32.0	EC (15)	1	30.3
	United States	2	7.6	United States	2	8.6
	Switzerland	3	3.0	Turkey	3	7.4
	China	4	2.4	China	4	2.9
	Japan	5	2.2	Switzerland	5	2.7
	Turkey	6	2.1	Poland	6	1.0
	Korea, Republic of	7	1.6	Japan	7	0.8

Reporting economy	Commercial services exports			Commercial services imports		
	Partner	Rank	Share	Partner	Rank	Share
Slovak Republic	EC (15)	1	40.1	EC (15)	1	45.7
	Czech Republic	2	19.4	Czech Republic	2	23.7
	Russian Federation	3	18.1	United States	3	7.4
	United States	4	6.9	Ukraine	4	5.6
	Switzerland	5	3.6	Switzerland	5	2.6
	China	6	3.0	Hungary	6	2.2
	Hungary	7	2.5	Serbia and Montenegro	7	2.1
Slovenia	EC (15)	1	65.8	EC (15)	1	51.7
	Croatia	2	13.0	Croatia	2	22.3
	Switzerland	3	3.3	United States	3	5.2
	United States	4	2.7	Switzerland	4	3.1
	Hungary	5	2.1	Serbia and Montenegro	5	2.2
	Serbia and Montenegro	6	1.7	Hungary	6	2.2
	Czech Republic	7	1.3	Russian Federation	7	1.5
Spain <sup>a</sup>	EC (15)	1	74.9	EC (15)	1	64.4
	United States	2	7.7	United States	2	12.2
	Switzerland	3	6.1	Switzerland	3	6.5
	Mexico	4	1.3	Maghreb countries **	4	1.3
	Norway	5	1.2	Japan	5	1.0
	Canada	6	0.6	Canada	6	0.9
	Japan	7	0.5	Mexico	7	0.8
Sweden	EC (15)	1	50.1	EC (15)	1	55.7
	United States	2	14.3	United States	2	15.6
	Norway	3	11.4	Norway	3	6.0
	Switzerland	4	4.6	Switzerland	4	3.1
	Japan	5	2.1	Canada	5	1.4
	Russian Federation	6	0.9	Japan	6	1.3
	Czech Republic	7	0.7	Singapore	7	1.3
Turkey <sup>d</sup>	EC (15)	1	45.7	...	1	...
	Russian Federation	2	6.3	...	2	...
	Bulgaria	3	2.3	...	3	...
	United States	4	1.5	...	4	...
	Israel	5	1.2	...	5	...
	Switzerland	6	1.1	...	6	...
	Iran	7	1.0	...	7	...
United Kingdom	EC (15)	1	38.6	EC (15)	1	52.4
	United States	2	24.5	United States	2	17.3
	Switzerland	3	3.9	Switzerland	3	2.2
	Japan	4	3.6	Japan	4	2.2
	Gulf Arabian countries *	5	3.6	Australia	5	2.0
	Australia	6	2.1	Gulf Arabian countries *	6	2.0
	Norway	7	1.8	Canada	7	1.2
United States	EC (15)	1	34.4	EC (15)	1	37.6
	Japan	2	10.1	Canada	2	8.4
	Canada	3	9.1	Japan	3	7.6
	Mexico	4	5.6	Bermuda	4	7.2
	Korea, Republic of	5	2.9	Mexico	5	5.1
	Switzerland	6	2.7	Switzerland	6	3.7
	Singapore	7	2.4	Chinese Taipei	7	2.2

a Includes government services n.i.e.

b Excluding travel.

c 2002.

d Refers to travel.

\* Gulf Arabian countries: Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

\*\* Maghreb countries: Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco.

Source: *OECD Statistics on International Trade in Services, Volume II: Detailed Tables by Partner Country*, OECD (2006) and New Cronos database, Eurostat (2006)