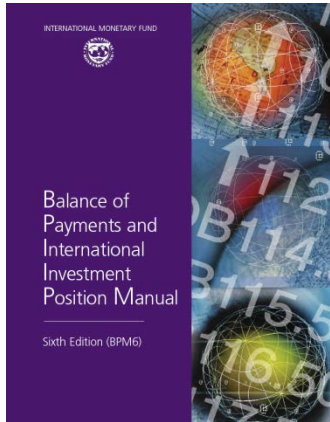


Workshop on Trade in Services Statistics

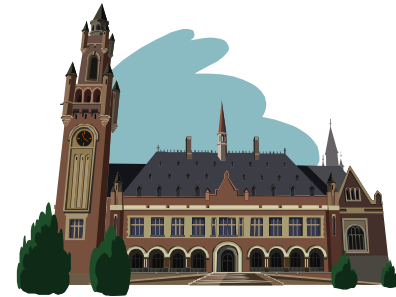
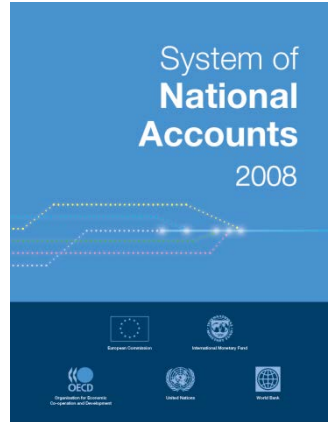
Data needs and relevant statistical frameworks

Abu Dhabi, 25-28 January 2015

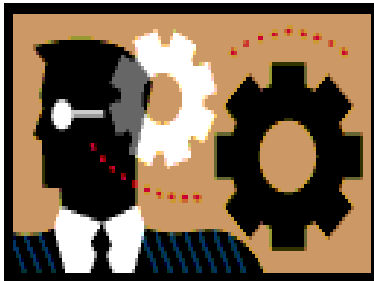
Why are statistics on international trade in services needed?



Balance of Payments
National accounts



Government
decision-making



Private sector



Academia

Why are statistics on international trade in services needed in WTO context?



Decision-making



Market
access



Negotiate



Compare



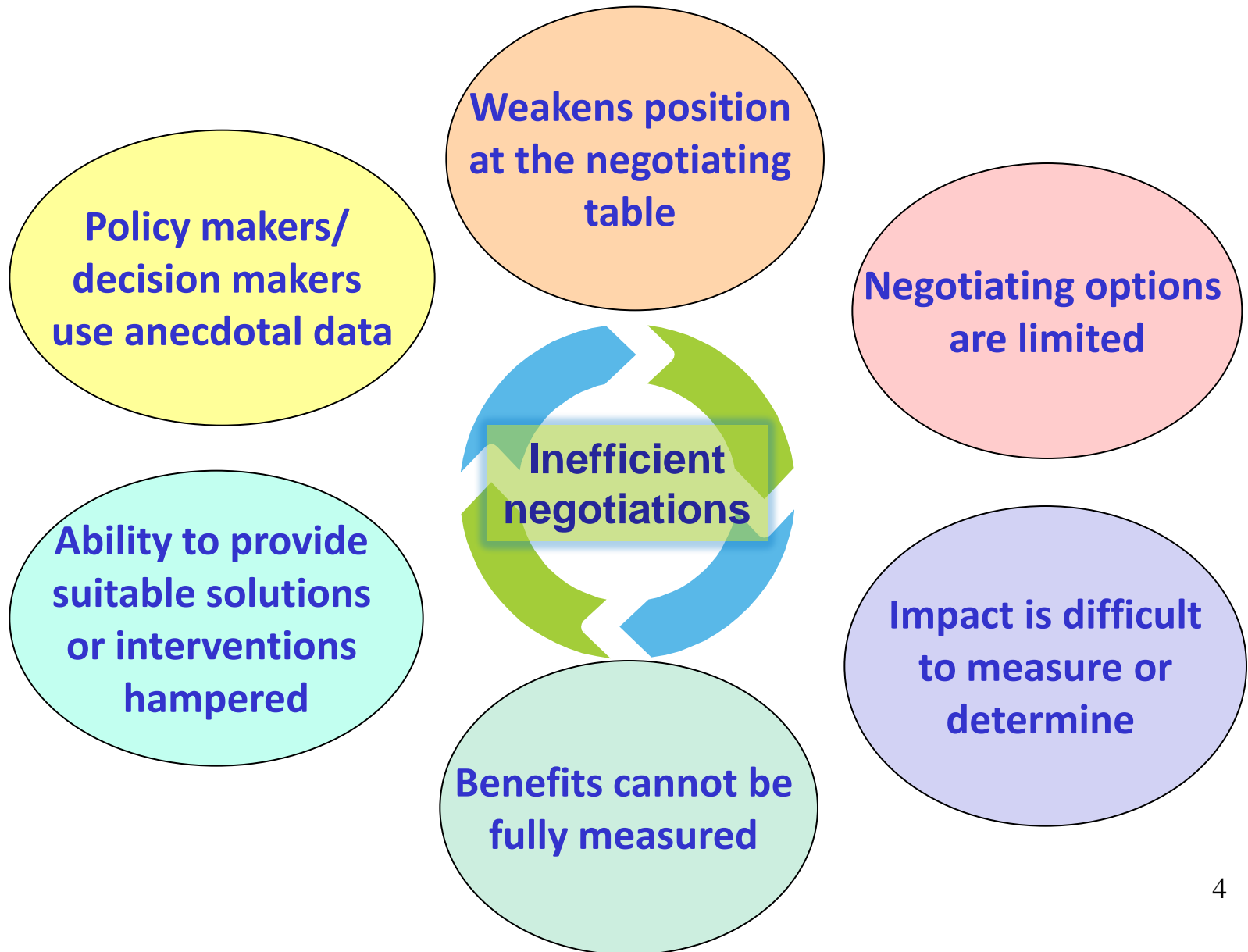
Quantify



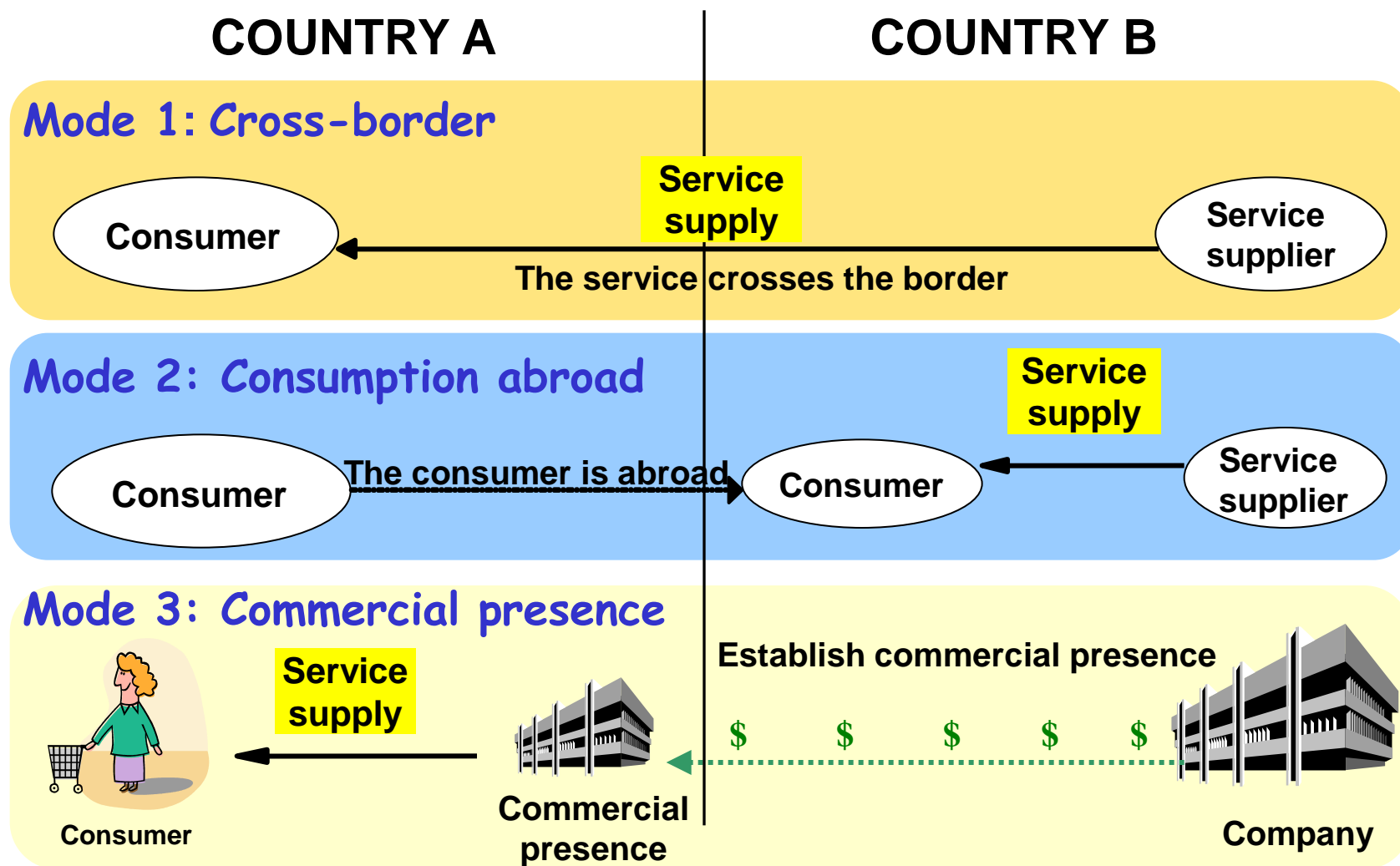
Dispute
settlement

+ Regional Trade Agreements Transparency
mechanism (data by partner!)

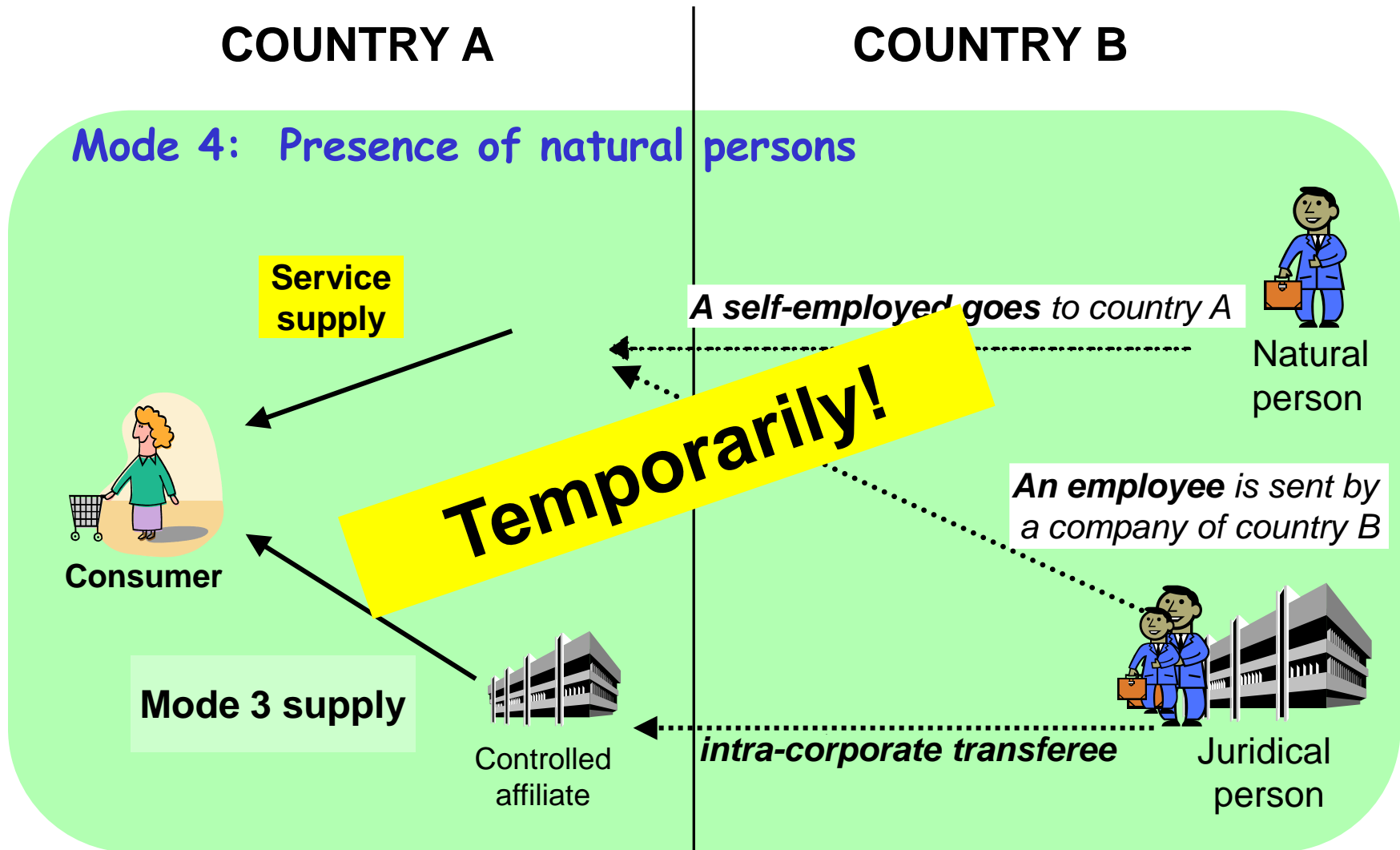
Constraints of Incomplete/Limited Data in Negotiations



The GATS Modes of Supply (1/2)



The GATS Modes of Supply (2/2)





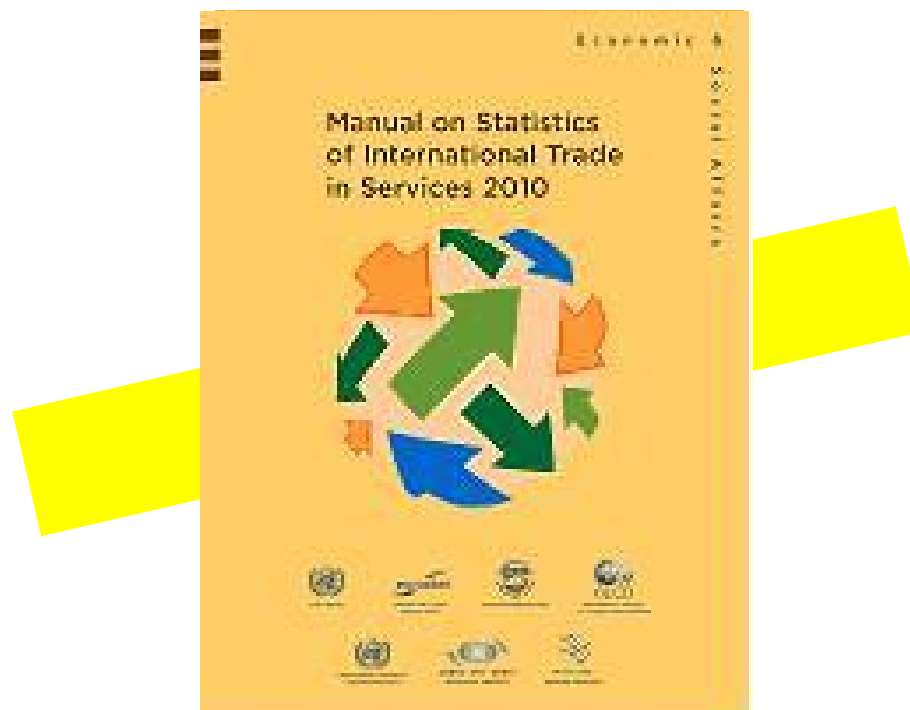
The 4 modes of supply:

Education services (example)

- **Mode 1:** Online courses
- **Mode 2:** Study abroad
- **Mode 3:** Foreign-owned university
- **Mode 4:** Self-employed teacher goes to work temporarily in a foreign country



Interagency Task Force on Statistics of International Trade in Services



Published in **2010**

+ **Compilers Guide Published in December 2014 !!**

International Trade in Services in MSITS 2010

Conventional statistical meaning same as described in BPM6: between residents and non-residents.

But.....

- Not always clear separation with trade in goods
- Some services are non-transportable.. need the proximity between producer and consumer for services to be supplied
- Extension generally referred to “supply of services”

GATS Modes of Supply and Statistical Domains:

The simplified approach in MSITS2010

Mode 1

Mode 2

Mode 4

Balance of Payments
Services Statistics

Mode 4: Remittances and
compensation of employees
are not measures of mode 4 trade

Mode 3

Foreign AffiliaTes Statistics
(FATS)

+ other (quantitative) indicators (in particular mode 4)