



Trade in services data dissemination

**AMF-WTO Regional Workshop on the compilation of Trade in Services Statistics, in
cooperation with UNSD and UN ESCWA
*Abu Dhabi, UAE, 25-28 January 2015.***



United Nations Statistics Division
Statistics of International Trade in Services Section



Outline of the presentation

- **Overview of the dissemination**
- **Objectives in statistics of international trade in services data dissemination**
- **Good practices in dissemination / Compilers Guide**
- **Data dissemination mode using UN ServiceTrade database**

Dissemination means making available to the public, without restrictions and without regard for the way in which the action is carried out.

Publication involves the action of making statistical information public in different physical formats (printed, electronic, media, etc.)

I. Providing users with information on the properties of statistical data

- Where data are to be located, according to subject and time period;
- How the data were defined and compiled;
- What quality is assigned to the data;
- What related data can be used for comparison or to provide context.

II. Dissemination policy

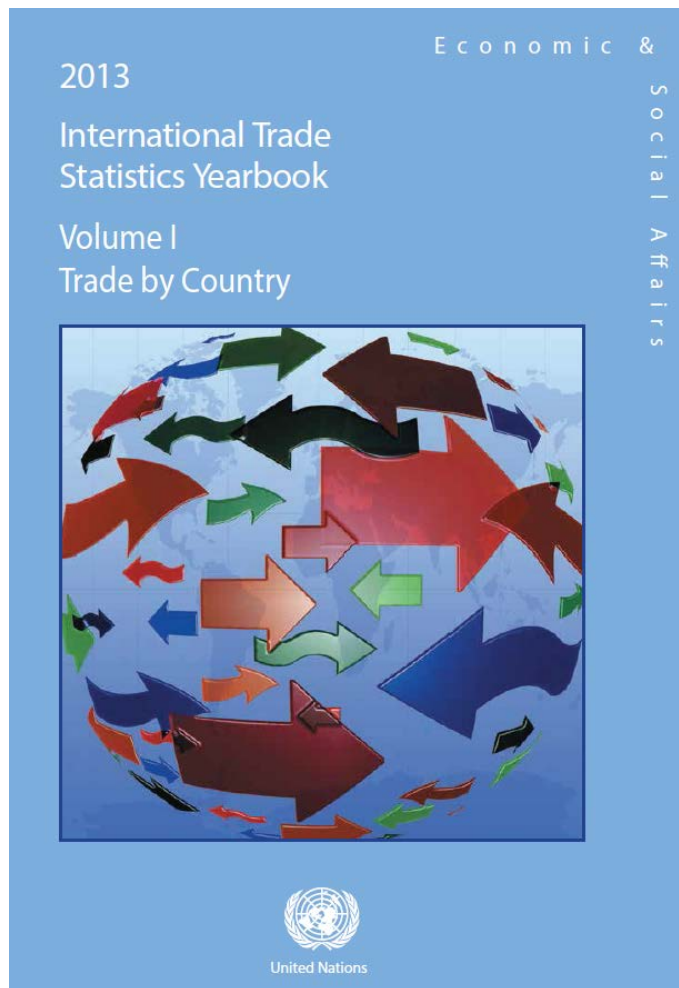
- A release schedule (calendar) where all constituencies are treated equally (made public well in advance);
- A clear policy to identify the information that should be made available to the press and the supporting detail that can be disseminated through statistical bulletins;
- A policy regarding the cost of accessing detailed statistical information

///. Different forms of dissemination

- *Traditional means*
- *Multimedia*
- *Internet*

1. Disseminate data and metadata
2. Ensure consistency between data on resident-non-resident transactions, FATS and also with balance of payment statistics
3. The selection of FATS variables to be published depends on the preliminary quality assessment
4. If possible, also present the international supply of services by mode.
5. Adopt several formats and means of dissemination to ensure the efficiency

2013 International Trade Statistics Yearbook



2013 International Trade Statistics Yearbook

2013 International Trade Statistics Yearbook Volume 1: Trade by Country

Beginning with 2013 edition, trade in services data was introduced to the *International Trade Statistics Yearbook: Volume I - Trade by Country*. Therefore, the content and format of the yearbook were redesigned to take into account new additions of graphs/tables and analytical text. The data used in the tables and graphs in both volumes of the yearbook are taken at a specific time (June 2014) from the publicly available UN Comtrade (<http://comtrade.un.org>) and UN Service Trade (<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/servicetrade>) databases. Users are advised to visit these databases for additional and more current information as they are continuously updated.

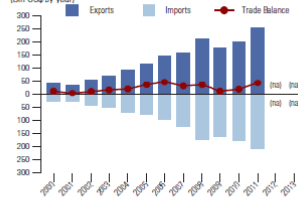
United Arab Emirates

Goods Imports: CIF, by origin

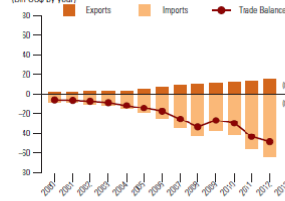
Overview:

In 2011, the value of merchandise exports of the United Arab Emirates increased substantially by 27.3 percent to reach 252.6 bn US\$, while its merchandise imports increased substantially by 16.7 percent to reach 210.9 bn US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a relatively small surplus of 41.6 bn US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with EU: eastern Asia at 75.0 bn US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in the United Arab Emirates were moderately concentrated amongst partners; imports were diversified. The top 10 partners accounted for 30 percent or more of exports and 17 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2012, the value of exports of services of the United Arab Emirates increased substantially by 17.7 percent, reaching 15.1 bn US\$, while its imports of services increased substantially by 13.1 percent and reached 6.9 bn US\$ (see graph 2). There was a large trade in services deficit of 43.9 bn US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (Bn US\$ by year)



Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (Bn US\$ by year)



Exports Profile:

"Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3), "not classified elsewhere in the site" (SITC section 9) and "goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2011 representing respectively 41.4, 31.4 and 10.6 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2009 to 2011, the largest export commodity was "petroleum oils, crude" (HS code 2709) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Other Asia res, Asia res and India, accounting for respectively 32.8, 31.2 and 9.4 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2012 at 10.4 bn US\$, followed by "transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 3.9 bn US\$ and "Government services, n.i.e." (EBOPS code 201) at 780.7 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (% share in 2012)

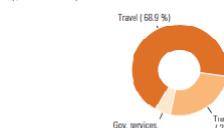


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2009 to 2011

HS code	4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2002	Value (million US\$)			Unit value	
2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	Unit
11 Commodities						
2708	Petroleum oils, crude	174 728.0	182 382.0	252 658.0	333	
9999	Commodities not specified according to kind	43 535.4	65 420.1	81 835.8	333	
7108	Gold (including gold plated with platinum)	53 154.1	51 994.9	60 902.6	331	
7102	Diamonds, whether or not worked, but not mounted or set	10 520.8	11 508.4	16 201.4	331	
7113	Articles of jewellery and parts thereof, of precious metal	7 692.7	15 193.9	17 867.4	687	
2710	Petroleum oils, other than crude	15 582.0	65 141.1	10 867.3	334	
8803	Parts of goods of heading 88.01 or 88.02	3 046.3	3 688.2	5 456.0	897	
8802	Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport	2 203.5	2 227.1	2 467.0	701	
2711	Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons	6 157.5	2 030.7	25 159.9	701	
8517	Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy	1 781.7	2 755.7	2 540.7	704	
8803	Parts of goods of heading 88.01 or 88.02	1 268.2	1 732.5	1 111.2	702	

United Arab Emirates

Services Imports and Exports: EBOPS 2002 categories

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC

SITC	2011	2007/2011	2011	2011
				share
Total	252 556.0	12.7	27.3	100.0
0+1	4 037.0	17.4	6.0	1.9
2+4	1 953.9	5.7	38.9	0.8
3	104 575.5	7.7	41.2	41.4
5	4 139.2	14.4	26.5	1.5
6	27 334.2	21.0	20.2	10.8
7	21 202.3	11.1	6.4	9.4
8	5 291.1	15.4	23.6	3.7
9	75 557.9	18.2	27.6	31.4

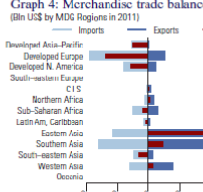
Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC

SITC	2011	2007/2011	2011	2011
				share
Total	210 945.0	13.5	16.7	100.0
0+1	12 074.1	14.4	15.1	5.7
2+4	4 851.0	17.2	54.8	2.3
3	2 938.0	27.2	38.4	1.3
5	10 102.3	8.9	20.1	4.9
6	39 947.8	10.5	26.3	18.9
7	46 238.5	6.1	15.3	22.9
8	18 131.2	7.2	11.8	8.6
9	74 722.1	25.1	11.5	25.4

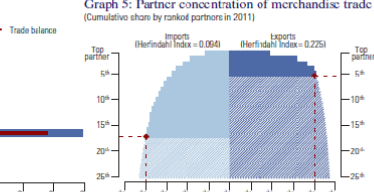
SITC Legend

SITC	Description
0+1	All commodities
0+1	Food, animals, beverages, tobacco
2+4	Crude materials + anim. & veg. oils
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants
5	Chemicals
6	Goods classified chiefly by material
7	Machinery and transport equipment
8	Mineral fuels, lubricants
9	Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

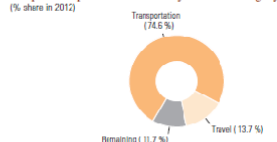
Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance



Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade



Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (% share in 2012)



Imports Profile:

"Not classified elsewhere in the SITC" (SITC section 9), "machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) and "goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2011 representing respectively 25.4, 24.3 and 15.9 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2009 to 2011, the largest import commodity was "commodities not specified according to kind" (HS code 9999) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were Asia res, India and China, accounting for respectively 26.1, 12.2 and 7.5 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2012 at 4.7 bn US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 8.7 bn US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2009 to 2011

HS code	4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2002	Value (million US\$)			Unit value		SITC code
		2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
All Commodities		154251.0	180726.0	210945.0			
9999	Commodities not specified according to kind	42863.7	46773.7	47038.0			
7108	Gold (including gold plated with platinum)	14513.0	18051.1	27210.9			
7102	Diamonds, whether or not worked, but not mounted or set	7223.5	13100.0	16144.0			
8703	Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport	5202.5	7324.5	7645.1			
7113	Ardes of jewellery and parts thereof, of precious metal	5172.2	6150.9	6352.9			
8803	Parts of goods of heading 88.01 or 88.02	2462.4	2807.1	3354.2			
8517	Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy	2901.5	2943.5	2002.2			
8802	Other aircraft (for example, helicopters, seaplanes), spacecraft	1602.9	2191.6	3068.8			
8411	Turbo jets, turbo-propellers and other gas turbines	2186.9	2161.1	2513.8			
8708	Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of headings 87.01 to 87.05	1603.2	1833.3	1919.9			

2013 International Trade Statistics Yearbook

United Arab Emirates

Goods Imports: CIF, by origin

Goods Exports: FOB, by last known destination

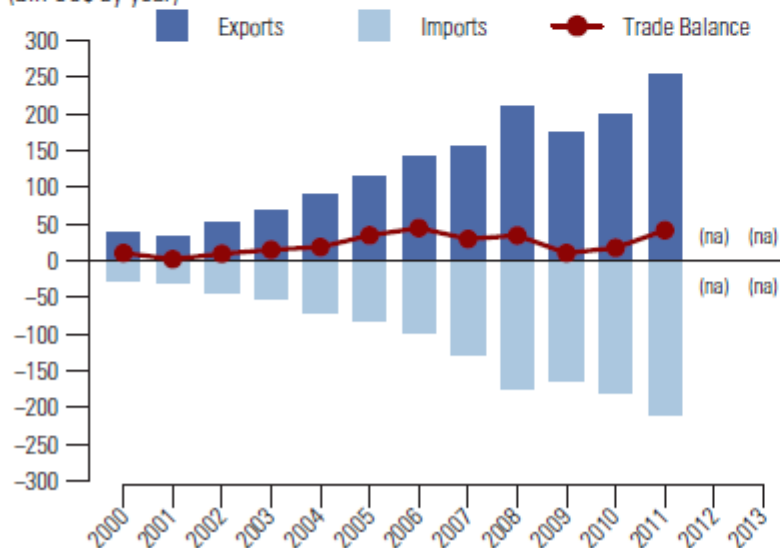
Trade System: Special

Overview:

In 2011, the value of merchandise exports of the United Arab Emirates increased substantially by 27.3 percent to reach 252.6 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased substantially by 16.7 percent to reach 210.9 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a relatively small surplus of 41.6 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with MDG Eastern Asia at 76.0 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in the United Arab Emirates were moderately concentrated amongst partners; imports were diversified. The top 5 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 17 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2012, the value of exports of services of the United Arab Emirates increased substantially by 17.7 percent, reaching 15.1 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased substantially by 13.1 percent and reached 63.9 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a large trade deficit of 48.9 bln US\$.

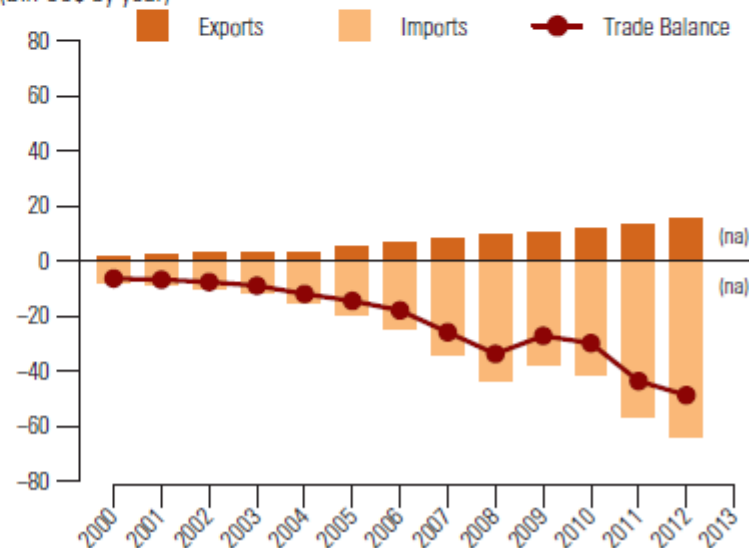
Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value

(Bln US\$ by year)



Graph 2: Total services trade, by value

(Bln US\$ by year)



2013 International Trade Statistics Yearbook

United Arab Emirates

Goods Imports: CIF, by origin

Goods Exports: FOB, by last known destination

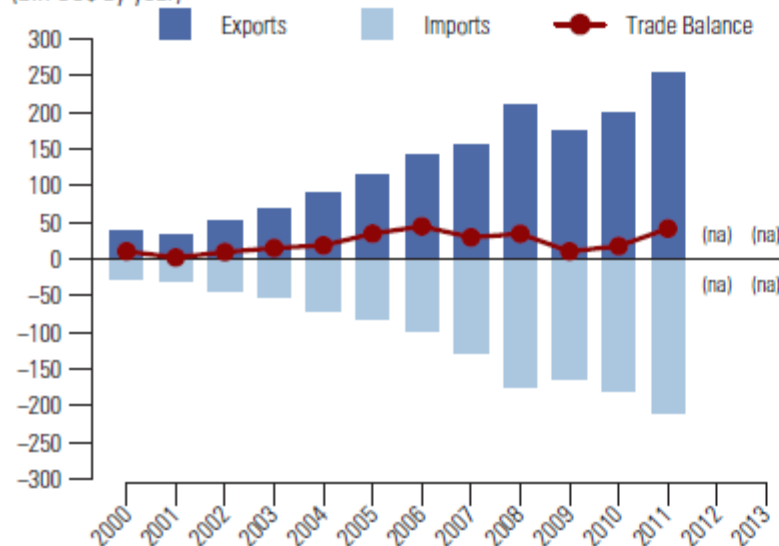
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Graph 2: Total services trade, by value

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