

Fifth Meeting of the Voorburg Group on Service Statistics,  
Paris, October 1-5, 1990

Statistics on Services and Multilateral Negotiations:  
A review of the available data

Bernard Hoekman

and

Guy Karsenty

GATT Secretariat

September 1, 1990

\* We would like to thank Heinz Opelz and Pierre Sauvé for comments on an earlier draft. The views expressed in this paper are our own and should not be attributed to the GATT Secretariat.

## I. Introduction

For the past three and a half years, Governments have been engaged in an effort to agree on a multilateral framework of concepts, principles and rules to be applied to trade in services. One result of the ongoing negotiations has been that service sector statistics have become an important topic for negotiators and thus the secretariat of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The paper presented to the Voorburg Group's Ottawa meeting in October 1989 described in some detail the major data problems encountered in the course of the negotiations and the types of statistical information that negotiators would ideally like to have.

This paper begins with a brief update of developments in the Group of Negotiations on Services (GNS) concerning statistics on services. It then goes on to describe ongoing work within the GATT Secretariat to collect available service sector statistics. In response to the statistical needs of the GNS, a data base has been created during the past year which contains information on domestic production, employment and international trade in services by country from 1970 onward. The database has been utilized to prepare statistical background documentation for the GNS and tables for GATT's annual report International Trade. The database, while incomplete, provides some information regarding the consistency and comparability of the generally available cross-country data on services. Similar statistics are often reported by different institutions. One question that is addressed is what differences, if any, arise across these

sources. The database also allows to present some of the output that is of interest to the GATT, thereby providing more information on existing data gaps and further illustrations of the possible statistical needs of users of services data.

## II. Statistics and the GNS: A Brief Update

As noted in the paper presented last year,<sup>1</sup> the goal of the ongoing Uruguay Round negotiations on services is to agree on a multilateral framework embodying a set of rules and principles that will serve as the basis for the progressive liberalization of international transactions in services, the economic growth of all countries and the development of developing economies. Most of the period since August 1989 has been devoted to further exploration of the possible implications of applying various concepts, principles and rules to trade in services in general, and to specific sectors in particular. The lack of detailed statistics, while not preventing progress, has continued to be seen as an obstacle by many participants.

During the course of the year, a number of draft framework agreements were introduced by individual participants and groups of countries. Statistical and classification issues were mentioned explicitly in some of the proposals submitted to the GNS. Two main requests have emerged so far. One is that technical assistance should be made available for developing countries desiring to improve their statistics on trade in services. This appears to be uncontroversial. Another one,

---

<sup>1</sup> "Statistics on Services: User Needs Emerging from the Uruguay Round Negotiations on Services," August 1989.

suggested by a number of developing countries, is considerably more ambitious, entailing the agreement within three years of entry into force of the agreement on trade in services to: (1) develop a common statistical base on trade in services (in cooperation with the relevant international and regional organizations); (2) develop and adopt a comprehensive nomenclature of services sectors; and (3) develop criteria concerning the origin of traded services.

Negotiations are currently in their final stage, with discussions centering on the various draft proposals for a multilateral agreement and its associated sectoral annotations. Although a draft text of a services framework has been put before the GNS by its Chairman at the end of July, the definitive language to be contained in an agreement remains unclear. It is very probable, nonetheless, that there will be a provision dealing explicitly with statistical issues whose aim would be to promote an improvement over what is currently available. One necessary element for ameliorating matters is to have a clear perception of what the current situation is, an issue the remainder of this paper will focus on.

### III. The GATT Database on Services

As mentioned earlier, during the past year a database containing statistics on services has been constructed by the GATT Secretariat. The database contains information on international trade, domestic production and domestic employment on a global basis. Trade data are drawn from balance-of-payments statistics as reported by countries to the IMF and the OECD as

well as in national sources. Production data have been incorporated from the United Nations Statistical Office (UNSO) and the World Bank, while labour force statistics have been obtained from the International Labour Office. Data for economies such as Hong Kong and Taiwan that do not report to the IMF or the UNSO are drawn from national sources.

#### Services trade data

As is well known, IMF balance-of-payments statistics are currently the only source of information on trade in services available on a global basis. These statistics have been loaded into the database, using data tapes provided by the IMF. The data on the tapes are sometimes a slight improvement over those published by the IMF in its Balance of Payments Yearbook as they may be reported with a greater degree of disaggregation. Furthermore, because IMF tapes are updated regularly during the year, data drawn from the tapes tend to be more recent than those that are published by the Fund.

The data base simply records the standard components of the current account of the balance of payments as defined in the Fund's 1977 Balance of Payments Manual. "Services" transactions are considered to comprise transport (shipment, passenger services, and other transport), travel, official transactions, labour and property income, and "other services" - which include items such as brokerage, insurance, communications, leasing and rental of equipment, and technical and professional services. The term "commercial services" is employed to denote the sum of

these categories, excluding official transactions.<sup>2</sup>

The country coverage of the trade statistics available in the database is reported in Annex 1. The detail with which statistics are reported varies considerably across countries, and certain countries may not report data at all for certain years. The series that are available for trade in services are listed in Annex 2.1. The category "other services" has been broken down provisionally by the secretariat into 13 components, i.e. advertising, insurance, communications, construction, data and computer services, leasing and rentals, management, processing and repair, merchanting, fees and commissions (including banking), film rentals, technical and professional services, agricultural and mining services, as well as data and computer services. If available, shipment data is broken down into freight and insurance on freight. In the future, passenger services will be broken down by mode of transport (air, sea, other) using data from the World Tourism Organisation, while the category "other transport" will be divided into charters, port services, and "other." The 13-category breakdown of "other services" is based on the data currently reported by countries and thus represents the status quo. The breakdown is broadly consistent with proposed classifications of trade in services currently being discussed by the OECD/EC/IMF.

The IMF trade data is complemented by trade statistics based on national sources that has been collected by the OECD for its

---

<sup>2</sup> Income components are included in commercial services because a number of countries include labour and property income indistinguishably in an aggregate category called "other goods, services, and income."

member countries. These data tend to provide greater detail than those of the IMF. The statistics compiled by the OECD are compared to those of the IMF in the next section.

#### Data on production and employment

Both production and employment data are reported by international organizations (such as the United Nations Statistical Office, the International Labour Office, and the World Bank) according to the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC). Annex 2.2 lists the employment and production series that have been loaded into the database. The database currently contains data on employment by 1-digit ISIC sector for 84 of the countries for which balance-of-payments data is reported. This limited coverage reflects what is reported by the ILO. Country coverage will be expanded gradually by drawing upon data provided by other international organizations as well as national statistical agencies.

Data with more comprehensive country coverage is available from the ILO, but only on the basis of a three-sector breakdown (agriculture, industry, and services).<sup>3</sup> These data have been estimated by the ILO and are supposed to be comparable across countries. This is not the case for the 1-digit ISIC employment data referred to earlier, these being simply reproductions of national statistics. Differences between the two sources of employment statistics are discussed further below.

---

<sup>3</sup> Industry is defined as the sum of ISIC sectors 2-5, while services comprise the sum of ISIC sectors 6-9, including government and other producers.

Production data consist of sectoral contributions to total value added (i.e. GDP). Data are available from the UNSO on a 1-digit ISIC basis and from the World Bank according to the aggregated 3-sector breakdown. A comparison of these two sources is also made in the next section. No production data has been loaded for countries using the Material Product System for their national accounts.

#### IV. Data Problems

It will come as no surprise to members of this group that the coverage, comparability and reliability of services statistics is at present fairly limited. This is the case for trade and employment data in particular. One reflection of the weakness of the data is the fact that imbalances between imports and exports at the world level are quite large. Table 1 reports information on the difference between exports and imports in both absolute and relative terms.<sup>4</sup> It can be noted that there are significant discrepancies in both absolute and relative terms. As a percentage of total trade (exports plus imports), the total imbalance is about 2%, down from approximately 3% during the 1970s. By far the largest source of discrepancy occurs in the transport category, reflecting nonreporting of shipment receipts by significant exporters (Greece, for example) and the nonavailability of data for non-IMF members (such as the Soviet

---

<sup>4</sup> Throughout, all data reported in the following tables have been retrieved from tapes or diskettes provided by the relevant organization. The only exception pertains to trade data for Hong Kong and Taiwan, which are obtained from national sources. All values have been converted to US dollars using average annual exchange rates provided by the IMF.



Union). In absolute terms the difference was about US \$30 billion in 1988, or almost 8% of total trade in shipment services.

The downward bias in world exports of commercial services is compensated to some extent by the positive difference between global exports and imports of other services and income. This discrepancy is also quite large, being almost 4% of total trade in this component of commercial services. In contrast to the transport discrepancy, the difference between total exports and imports of other services and income varies significantly from year to year.

In part, these imbalances are likely to be due to the fact that only a limited set of countries report data to the IMF, and that the country coverage has declined in more recent years. Nonreporting of certain components of commercial services is also likely to be a factor. While most countries report data on major categories such as merchandise, shipment, or travel, there is a great deal of variation concerning the amount of detail reported for the category "other services." Annex 3.1 provides some summary information concerning the country coverage of the series included in the database. Of the thirteen components of "other services" trade noted above, most countries report only one or two to the IMF. It should also be noted that the number of countries reporting services data in the latest available year (1988) is much less than that reporting in 1987 or 1986 (96 as opposed to 124 and 133, respectively). The implication is that data for global or regional trade in 1987 and 1988 understate the true value of trade unless an adjustment is made for missing

countries.

While coverage for transport categories and travel is relatively comprehensive, this is not the case for categories of "other services." The only category reported by a significant number of countries is non-merchandise insurance. One reflection of the paucity of detailed data on components of "other services" is that the sum of the categories that are reported is usually only a fraction of the total figure reported for "other services". That is, if the data reported for individual components of other services are added together and the resulting sum is divided by the figure reported by countries for total "other services", the coverage ratio that is obtained is usually substantially less than one. This is simply due to the fact that most countries estimate total imports and exports of other services based on foreign exchange flows but are often unable to determine the specific transactions which underlie these flows.

Average coverage ratios for countries reporting to the IMF are contained in Table 2. It is apparent that the average coverage ratio has been declining over time. Presumably this indicates an increase in the relative importance of services for which no data are reported separately. Examples include information and computer services, education, medical services, etc. For individual countries coverage ratios vary between zero (numerous instances) and 100 (very few). A high coverage ratio does not mean, of course, that the total figure reported is accurate. Nonetheless, average coverage ratios of around 30 per cent indicate that most transactions cannot be allocated to specific categories. In this respect it is of some interest that

there are no significant differences between developed and developing countries, as both groups of countries have virtually identical coverage ratios.

It is clear that the amount of detailed data reported to the IMF is limited. More disaggregated data is often collected and published by national statistical agencies. For example, national sources as collected by (reported to) the OECD by member states provide greater detail regarding components of "other services" transactions. This is the case for Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States, and is reflected in the fact that as a whole OECD countries report at least some statistics on all of the 13 categories of "other services." The largest categories of "other services" tend to be nonmerchandise insurance, fees and commissions, as well as technical and professional services. The last two consist, of course, of numerous services, so that this is not too surprising. Table 3 gives an indication of the amount of detail available from national sources for OECD countries, drawing on OECD (1990) and using the 13-category breakdown employed in the database for comparison purposes. Coverage ratios tend to be higher when national sources are used, the average for the OECD countries being over 60 per cent, which is double the average ratio emerging from IMF data for these countries. This ratio has demonstrated a gradual upward trend in recent years, rising from 59% in 1975 to 65% in 1986, after having increased substantially between 1970 and 1975. However, it declined in 1987. Coverage ratios are even higher for debits,

approaching 70%.

OECD data are on average readily comparable to those of the IMF, as the value of total trade in "other services and income" reported in the two sources are very similar. Thus, national sources can be used to further disaggregate data reported by the IMF. Table 4 allows a comparison of figures reported by the IMF and the OECD for commercial services and the major components for the same set of OECD countries. The data tend to be almost identical for the five years that were selected.

#### Further comparisons of differing sources of statistics

As noted earlier, data on production and employment have been loaded into the database drawing from at least two different sources, thus allowing (indeed, requiring) a comparison between them.

There are two sources of employment data with a wide country coverage, both published by the ILO and available on tape or diskettes. The first is the Yearbook of Labour Statistics, which contains data reported to the ILO by member countries. Country coverage is limited, and data is not comparable across countries because of large differences in definitions and sources. A major problem is that many countries report only salaried employment by industry, implying that agricultural employment may be severely understated. To deal with the lack of comparability, the ILO also publishes adjusted and estimated employment data for the years 1970, 1975 and 1980 in Economically Active Population: Estimates and Projections. The country coverage in this publication is virtually universal, as opposed to the Yearbook.

However, data are reported at a high level of aggregation (agriculture, industry and services) and are rather dated. If one wishes to use the more recent data published in the Yearbook, it is necessary to be aware of the differences between these two sources.

Table 5 compares the reported data from both sources for the year 1980, the latest available in Economically Active Population. There are three columns. The first pertains to all of the countries reported in the two sources, while the second and third relate only to those countries for which data is reported in both sources. A comparison of the first two columns provides some information on the effect of having much greater country coverage in Economically Active Population. Observe that sectoral shares reported in the two sources differ substantially. In large part this is likely to be due to the neglect of agricultural employment in much of the data reported in the Yearbook. This is demonstrated by the third column of Table 5, which reports data on nonagricultural employment drawn from the two sources. Differences in sectoral shares now virtually disappear, implying that Yearbook data on nonagricultural employment may, on average, be compared to data for earlier years reported in Economically Active Population, but that separate estimates will need to be made to take into account changes in agricultural employment at the global level.

Discrepancies are much smaller for GDP data drawn from different sources. Table 6 compares information reported by the World Bank in its publication World Tables with data provided by the UNSO (published in National Accounts Statistics: Main

Aggregates and Detailed Tables). Again, data is reported both for the sum of all countries included in each source and for a "consistent" (1980) set of countries. The latter show that data reported by the two sources are almost identical. As World Bank country coverage is greater than that of the UNSO, it is to be preferred if aggregated data is all that is required. However, the UNSO does provide greater industry detail and is thus more relevant for many types of analysis. Table 6 indicates that in comparison to the World Bank data the aggregate share of services calculated from UNSO data is likely to be somewhat overstated, and the share of agriculture somewhat understated.

#### V. Usefulness of the data: sample output from the database

Although existing data are far from ideal, a large amount of statistics are readily available and have proven to be useful for both descriptive and analytical purposes. For example, while incomplete, the information contained in the GATT database has been used to calculate country shares and rankings in world trade. In addition, trade-output ratios may be calculated for commercial services and compared to merchandise trade-output ratios. Such ratios provide an indication of (changes in) the "openness" of economies. Trade specialization indices are also readily calculated, as are alternative measures of trade in services. A number of potentially interesting ratios and indicators can be calculated, some of which are reported below. While it is very difficult to have much faith in the rankings that result, such exercises are helpful in establishing a number of facts that tend to be neglected in policy discussions.

Table 7 reports data for selected countries with high trade-output, import penetration and self-sufficiency ratios for commercial services. Trade-output ratios are defined as exports of commercial services divided by production in ISIC sectors 6-8; import penetration as imports of commercial services divided by production minus exports plus imports; and self-sufficiency as production of ISIC sectors 6-8 divided by production minus exports plus imports. It is realized that these ratios are not completely appropriate in that numerators and denominators are not identical. Thus, commercial services include labour and property income, which are considered to be redistributive flows in the national accounts. Furthermore, commercial services also include some construction services, which are not included in ISIC sectors 6-8. However, as the main interest is to obtain an impression of the most highly specialized services economies, these issues were not considered to be crucial.

While most of the countries noted in Table 7 are not major exporters or importers of commercial services, the calculated ratios are useful in identifying the countries for which trade in services is most (least) important. The major message that emerges from the table is that (very) small economies are frequently highly dependent on trade in services and that major traders are not among the countries with extreme trade-to-output ratios.

Information on the relative specialization of countries in merchandise and services is contained in Table 8. Specialization indices reported are defined as the ratio of exports of a "product" category to a country's total exports, divided by the

same ratio for the sum of all the countries in the database (i.e.,  $[X_{ij}/Y_j]/[X_{iw}/Y_{jw}]$ , where  $X_{ij}$  are exports of product  $i$  by country  $j$ ,  $Y_j$  are total exports of goods and services by country  $j$ , and  $w$  stands for the world: the sum of all countries). At first glance, the relative specialization of some countries in commercial services appears to be much greater than is the case for merchandise. However, relatively low indices for merchandise reflect the fact that merchandise accounts for about 80% of world trade. Thus, if a country exports no commercial services at all, the index will be about 1.2. The upper bound for the commercial services ratio is much higher at 5.6, as their share in world exports is only 18%. Given that transport, travel, and other services and income account for 6%, 5%, and 7% of world trade, respectively, upper bounds for their specialization ratios are 16.7, 20, and 14.3. If ratios are expressed as a percentage of the upper bound they become comparable across countries. This has not been done in Table 8 as it would not change relative rankings by product category.

Because of data problems, especially the nonreporting of an item or the inclusion of more than one component of commercial services in one item, the merchandise and commercial services specialization indices are likely to be the most comparable across countries. Even then, high merchandise ratios may be due to nonreporting of commercial services exports. This is the case for Oman for example, which only reports port services credits. Nonetheless, the main message of Table 8 is undoubtedly accurate: the most highly specialized countries are small, often island, economies. The large traders in services are not among the



highly specialized countries, having instead a much more diversified pattern of trade.

#### VI. Ongoing and planned improvements

Details concerning the geographical breakdown of trade in services flows (i.e. according to source and destination) are not reported by the IMF or by other international organizations. However, national statistical agencies do compile information on this, but for most countries the degree of geographical detail is much less than what is available for merchandise trade. The comparability of such origin and destination information across countries is limited, as data are reported at varying levels of aggregation, and according to different geographical criteria. Comparisons are hindered further due to the fact that definitions of the components of "other services" are often not similar.

As noted in OECD (1990), for most major OECD countries trade in services can be broken down by country group (i.e. other OECD, Europe, Developing countries, etc.). However, the partner country groupings that are used are frequently inconsistent. Some OECD nations also report flows by major partner country, but such country breakdowns are limited primarily to other OECD countries. Geographical data for certain components of services trade of the European Community as a whole have been calculated by the Statistical Office of the European Communities (EUROSTAT, 1989 and Benassi, 1990). The GATT Secretariat intends to begin collecting available information concerning the geographical distribution of trade in services in the future.

Quite apart from the IMF balance-of-payments data, sector-

specific statistical information is available for certain industries from various international organizations, and from national service industry associations. These include civil aviation, maritime transport, construction, insurance and tourism. It is planned to gradually incorporate such information into the database. This will allow a comparison to be made with existing data for the sector in question, if any, and for estimates to be made of services activity that is currently not captured by existing sources.

**Civil aviation statistics** are reported by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). They pertain to passenger-kilometres and tonne-kilometres flown by airlines, and allow the calculation of market shares on both a global and regional basis. Examples of the data provided by ICAO can be found in Table 9. Data on maritime transport is reported by the OECD and by UNCTAD. Statistics pertain to world seaborne trade, shares of groups of countries in this trade, freight price indices, and country shares in the world merchant fleet by flag of registration and type of ship. The latter information is drawn from **Lloyd's Register of Shipping**. As indicated earlier, data on the value of shipment by country is reported in IMF balance-of-payments data. Data on trade in construction and design services are collected by the industry and reported in the **Engineering News Record**. Statistics pertain to contracts awarded to and billings by - major firms on a worldwide basis. The data do not take into account the degree to which (local) sub-contracting takes place. Examples of information drawn from this source can be found in Table 10. **Tourism data** are reported by the World

Tourism Organization (WTO). Statistics on receipt and expenditures are in principle collected on the same basis as those reported by the IMF for the category "Travel". In addition, the WTO provides information on the mode of transport used and average expenditure per arrival. Table 11 reproduces some of the information that is available. Insurance statistics refer primarily to domestic **insurance markets** and are again collected by the industry itself. They give an indication of the relative importance of this sector (based on premia collected) as well as the share captured by foreign insurers. Examples of available types of statistics are reported in Table 12.

#### VII. Concluding Remarks

It is well known that a great deal of work needs to be done to improve existing data on services trade, employment and production. However, while currently available data do embody a fair amount of "noise," they also embody a great deal of useful information. As long as care is taken to ensure that major sources of data discrepancies across countries are identified, existing statistics allow a number of interesting results to be documented.

Different sources of major economic service statistics tend to be relatively consistent with one another. This does not mean that the data are "accurate," but it does mean that for some major series alternative sources may be used to disaggregate data reported by another source. In particular, the fact that aggregate trade data derived from national sources as reported to the OECD is very similar to that reported by the IMF suggests

that (1) IMF data may accurately reflect what is currently available; and (2) that it may be productive to attempt to use national and sectoral sources to further disaggregate the IMF statistics.

### References

Benassi, Marie-Paule. 1990. "The European Community's International Trade in Services, 1979-1988," preliminary report for EUROSTAT.

EUROSTAT. 1989. International Trade in Services, EUR 12 from 1979 to 1986. Luxembourg:EUROSTAT.

OECD. 1990. "OECD Countries' International Trade in Services, 1970-1987." Paris: OECD.

Table 1

Global discrepancies between exports and imports  
of commercial services and major components, 1970-1988  
(US \$ billion)

	1970	1975	1980	1985	1988
Commercial services	-3.5	-11.3	-23.2	-17.8	-22.7
Transport	-5.5	-16.2	-31.0	-23.9	-31.0
Travel	0.7	-0.7	-2.1	3.9	-3.1
Other services	1.4	5.6	9.9	2.2	11.4

Discrepancies as a percentage of total trade  
(Exports plus imports)

	1970	1975	1980	1985	1988
Commercial services	-2.7	-3.3	-3.0	-2.3	-1.9
Transport	-10.1	-11.5	-10.0	-8.5	-8.0
Travel	1.9	-0.8	-1.1	1.8	-0.8
Other services	3.6	4.9	3.8	0.8	2.5

Source: GATT database.

Table 2

Value of trade and average "Coverage ratios"<sup>1</sup> of other services  
for all countries reporting to the IMF, 1970-1988  
 (US\$ million and percentage)

Category	1970	1980	1987	1988
<u>Other services credit<sup>a</sup></u>	14,981	108,010	176,773	184,472
Advertising	9	11	1	2
Insurance	1,163	5,164	7,411	7,064
Communication	375	1,262	3,030	3,478
Construction	1,021	10,954	9,609	10,218
Management credit	152	1,432	4,742	6,069
Processing, repairs	459	3,989	4,910	5,700
Merchanting	443	1,622	4,020	3,196
Fees, commission, banking	1,158	7,150	8,212	9,001
Film rental	2	31	35	30
Technical, professional	275	3,510	3,763	3,532
Coverage (%)	34	33	26	26
<u>Other services debit<sup>b</sup></u>	14,499	99,895	152,481	157,890
Advertising	27	50	76	84
Insurance	1,516	6,613	7,940	6,989
Communication	379	1,549	4,315	4,928
Construction	389	3,253	3,809	4,283
Leasing and rentals	1	11	10	7
Management	284	2,098	4,591	5,529
Processing, repairs	128	1,730	819	1,007
Fees, commission, banking	1,379	9,658	11,443	12,414
Film rental	20	55	73	86
Technical, professional	298	3,470	3,839	3,631
Agricultural and mining services	518	2,319	1,862	2,011
Coverage (%)	34	31	25	26

Source: GATT database.

Notes:

- a No data is reported by any country to the IMF for the categories data and computer services, leasing and rental of equipment, and agricultural and mining services.
- b No data is reported by any country to the IMF for the category data and computer services. By convention, merchanting appears only as a credit, it being calculated as a net flow.

---

<sup>1</sup> Defined as the sum of individual components of other services reported by countries divided by the total figure reported for the category "other services".

Table 3

Value of trade and coverage ratios of  
"other services" for OECD countries, 1970-87  
 (US\$ million and percentage)

Category	1970	1980	1987
Other services - Credit	14 530	88 406	148 407
Advertising	264	1 970	3 380
Insurance	1 399	6 897	17 426
Communication	495	2 736	5 160
Construction	957	9 718	7 552
Leasing and rentals	157	948	969
Management	208	2 880	6 296
Processing, repairs	410	5 499	8 459
Merchandising	211	3 036	4 263
Fees, commissions, banking	1 230	9 532	18 644
Film rental	133	895	1 781
Technical, professional	687	9 421	15 232
Agriculture, mining services	5	679	540
Computer services	0	43	773
Coverage	42.4	61.4	61.0
Other services - Debit	-12 241	-72 483	-122 688
Advertising	-403	-2 410	- 4 731
Insurance	-1 064	-6 900	-14 580
Communication	-554	-3 297	-7 581
Construction	-612	-4 573	-4 122
Leasing and rentals	-312	-2 294	-3 939
Management	-431	-3 467	-5 290
Processing, repairs	-255	-4 737	-5 316
Merchandising	-	-43	-54
Fees, commissions, banking	-1 498	-13 761	-21 265
Film rental	-160	-1 018	-1 797
Technical, professional	-282	-5 052	-7 645
Agriculture, mining services	-46	-1 594	-1 131
Computer services	0	-61	-89
Coverage	45.9	67.92	63.2

Source: OECD (1990).



Table 4

Trade data from IMF and OECD for  
countries reporting to the OECD

	1970	1975	1980	1985	1987
Commercial services					
IMF	54.0	135.9	285.0	290.7	421.5
OECD	51.3	132.3	285.2	286.1	418.4
Transport					
IMF	21.8	53.0	106.5	97.5	121.9
OECD	19.1	51.3	107.7	95.5	119.4
Travel					
IMF	14.7	31.9	70.2	79.3	121.7
OECD	14.9	32.3	71.8	79.2	121.8
Other services and income					
IMF	17.4	51.0	108.3	113.8	177.9
OECD	17.3	48.7	105.6	111.4	177.2

Table 5

Employment data from two ILO sources, 1980

		Consistent sample	
	All countries, all sectors	All sectors	Non-agricultural employment
<hr/>			
Total			
ILO (1)	506	506	406
ILO (2)	1,747	850	514
Sectoral shares:			
<u>Agriculture</u>			
ILO (1)	19.7	19.7	-
ILO (2)	53.5	39.6	-
<u>Industry</u>			
ILO (1)	31.2	31.2	38.8
ILO (2)	19.3	23.7	39.2
<u>Services</u>			
ILO (1)	49.1	49.1	61.2
ILO (2)	27.2	36.7	60.1

Table 6

GDP data from World Bank and UNSO

	All countries			Consistent sample		
	1980	1985	1987	1980	1985	1987
<u>Total value</u>						
(US\$ bn)						
World Bank	10 222	11 105	15 049	9 650	10 529	14 360
UNSO	9 844	10 564	12 982	9 844	10 464	12 982
Sectoral shares:						
<u>Agriculture</u>						
World Bank	7.1	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.3	5.2
UNSO	6.0	5.1	4.3	6.0	5.1	4.3
<u>Industry</u>						
World Bank	38.2	35.1	33.7	37.8	34.7	33.4
UNSO	38.1	34.3	34.3	38.1	34.3	34.3
<u>Services</u>						
World Bank	54.8	58.8	60.3	56.2	60.0	61.4
UNSO	56.0	60.6	61.5	56.0	60.6	61.5

Note: Services comprise ISIC 6-9, plus government and other producers. GDP data are in current dollars. The consistent sample contains countries for which data is reported in both sources for 1980.

Table 7

Selected countries with large trade to output, import penetration  
and self-sufficiency ratios for commercial services, 1985

High trade output		High import penetration		High self-sufficiency	
Lesotho	344	Malta	91.4	Seychelles	272
Maldives	168	Jordan	70.0	Cyprus	169
Antigua	143	Gambia	68.3	Fiji	153
Seychelles	127	Grenada	66.2	Panama	145
St. Lucia	109	Bahrain	63.3	Malta	136
Malta	94	Congo	59.4	Singapore	130
St. Kitts	85	Mali	58.7	Grenada	129
Barbados	79	Jamaica	55.0	Jamaica	127
Gambia	74	Kuwait	50.7	Gambia	123
Grenada	74	Singapore	50.3	Tunisia	122
Jordan	71	Cyprus	50.2	Austria	122
Cyprus	70	Saudi Arabia	47.7	Philippines	119
Swaziland	66	Botswana	43.6	Greece	118
Jamaica	65	Norway	43.0	Morocco	117
Singapore	62	Belize	42.8	Spain	114

Note: for definitions see text.

Table 8

Relative specialization indices, 1985

Merchandise		Commercial services		Transport		Travel		OPS and I	
Oman	1.22	Seychelles	5.28	Seychelles	6.35	Antigua	16.24	Lesotho	12.88
Libya	1.21	Yemen, A.R.	5.21	Yemen, D.R.	5.76	Yemen, A.R.	13.26	Paraguay	8.72
Burundi	1.19	Lesotho	5.04	Maldives	4.48	Bahamas	12.97	Mozambique	5.36
Nigeria	1.19	Antigua	4.64	Egypt	4.35	Grenada	10.53	Sudan	4.62
Liberia	1.18	Bahamas	4.43	Jordan	3.97	St. Kitts	9.13	Yemen, D.R.	3.88
Algeria	1.18	Maldives	3.90	Panama	3.77	Maldives	8.48	Philippines	3.74
Mauritania	1.17	Paraguay	3.88	Mozambique	3.49	Seychelles	8.30	St. Lucia	3.09
Indonesia	1.17	Yemen, D.R.	3.76	Kiribati	3.48	Barbados	8.04	Guinea Bissau	3.06
Congo	1.16	Vanuatu	3.61	Ethiopia	3.41	St. Lucia	7.06	Kiribati	3.05
Guatemala	1.16	Cyprus	3.49	Iceland	3.16	Vanuatu	6.77	Swaziland	3.02
Papua New Guinea	1.16	Barbados	3.33	Norway	3.06	Jamaica	6.73	Vanuatu	2.74
Ghana	1.16	Jordan	3.28	Tonga	2.92	Dominican Rep.	6.72	Bahrain	2.55
Zaire	1.15	Mozambique	3.22	Cyprus	2.68	Cyprus	6.61	Ethiopia	2.41
Romania	1.15	Grenada	3.19	Kenya	2.27	Tonga	6.46	Yemen, A.R.	2.33
Gabon	1.15	Fiji	3.11	Fiji	2.25	Fiji	6.12	Nepal	2.21

Table 9

Passenger-kilometre ranking of the world's top 20 scheduled airlines in 1988<sup>1</sup>

(millions)

Country or group of countries	Total operations <sup>2</sup>		International operations	
	Rank	Amount	Rank	Amount
United States	1	674300	1	152900
USSR	2	213169	12	14481
Japan	3	84900	3	45200
United Kingdom	4	83970	2	79200
France	5	47600	4	32000
Canada	6	44600	9	22500
Australia	7	40300	7	26208
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	8	34000	5	31180
Singapore	9	28000	6	28000
China, P. R. of	10	24430	30	5670
Netherlands	11	24130	8	24074
Brazil	12	23500	19	9670
Spain	13	22272	11	14842
Italy	14	19168	14	13874
India	15	18100	20	9270
Scandinavia <sup>3</sup>	16	17510	16	10880
Thailand	17	16300	10	15530
Indonesia	18	15450	17	10000
Republic of Korea	19	15200	15	13000
Saudi Arabia	20	15000	18	9900

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary estimates.<sup>2</sup> International and domestic traffic.<sup>3</sup> Three states, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, are partners in the consortium airline Scandinavian Airline System (SAS).Source: ICAO. Annual Report of the Council - 1988.

Table 10

Market shares of international construction services  
(measured by new contracts awarded to the top 250 international contractors)  
(Billions of U.S. dollars and per cent share in brackets)

Country	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
United States	48.3 (45)	48.8 (36)	44.9 (36)	29.4 (31)	30.1 (37)	28.2 (35)	22.6 (31)	18.1 (24)
France	8.1 (7)	12.1 (9)	11.4 (9)	10.0 (11)	5.4 (7)	6.7 (8)	7.1 (10)	8.6 (12)
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	8.6 (8)	9.9 (7)	9.5 (8)	5.4 (6)	4.8 (6)	5.4 (7)	5.5 (7)	5.9 (8)
Italy	6.2 (6)	9.3 (7)	7.8 (6)	7.2 (8)	7.8 (10)	8.7 (11)	7.4 (10)	9.2 (12)
United Kingdom	4.9 (5)	8.7 (6)	7.5 (6)	6.4 (7)	5.7 (7)	5.6 (7)	7.0 (9)	7.9 (11)
Other Europe	9.2 (8)	12.6 (9)	10.3 (8)	9.1 (10)	7.2 (9)	6.2 (8)	6.7 (9)	8.9 (12)
Japan	4.1 (4)	8.6 (6)	9.3 (8)	8.7 (9)	7.3 (9)	11.6 (14)	9.4 (13)	9.9 (13)
Rep. of Korea	9.5 (9)	13.9 (10)	13.8 (11)	10.4 (11)	6.8 (8)	4.8 (6)	2.6 (4)	2.1 (3)
All other countries	9.4 (9)	10.5 (8)	8.6 (7)	7.0 (7)	5.9 (7)	4.4 (5)	5.6 (8)	3.3 (4)
TOTAL	108.3	134.4	123.1	93.6	80.5	81.6	73.9	73.9

Source: Engineering News Record, various issues.

Totals do not necessarily correspond to the sum of components due to rounding at component level.

TABLE 11

Tourism arrivals classified by mode of transport and  
purpose of trip, 1980 and 1987

(Percentage share)

	Mode of transport						Purpose of trip					
	Air		Surface		Sea		Holiday		Business		Other	
	1980	1987	1980	1987	1980	1987	1980	1987	1980	1987	1980	1987
Australia	99.5	99.4	...	...	0.5	0.6	39.8	52.6	13.7	10.9	46.5	36.5
Canada	24.2	25.7	74.2	73.9	1.6	0.4	58.6	61.3	13.9	13.5	27.5	25.2
France (1982)	12.5	na	73.9	na	7.1	na	57.0	na	8.3	na	34.7	na
Greece	67.7	68.9	13.7	14.7	18.6	16.4	83.0	83.0	9.0	9.0	8.0	8.0
Hungary	3.1	3.1	96.4	96.4	0.5	0.5	86.7	na	5.8	na	7.6	na
Ireland	42.2	44.5	23.3	21.3	34.5	34.2	51.0	59.8	20.0	14.0	29.0	26.1
Japan	97.3	97.3	...	...	2.7	2.7	55.3	49.6	10.0	27.9	34.7	22.6
New Zealand	98.3	99.0	...	...	1.7	1.0	53.7	54.8	10.9	9.8	35.4	35.4
Spain	24.2	32.7	72.0	64.2	3.8	3.1	55.8	59.5	nas	nas	44.2	40.5
United Kingdom	59.0	66.3	...	...	41.0	33.7	46.7	44.0	20.5	22.8	32.8	33.2
United States	51.2	58.2	46.7	36.6	2.1	2.7	76.3	77.7	20.3	19.8	3.4	2.5
Bahamas	89.8	92.5	...	...	10.2	7.5	78.0	84.0	nas	6.0	22.0	10.0
Bangladesh	66.7	81.9	33.3	8.1	...	...	22.5	23.0	41.8	42.0	35.7	35.0
Bermuda	80.7	75.7	...	...	19.3	24.3	70.4	78.3	11.0	6.2	18.6	15.5
Brazil	49.5	57.7	47.1	40.8	3.4	1.5	87.0	78.1	6.8	18.3	6.2	3.6
El Salvador	15.5	42.7	83.7	57.2	0.8	0.1	49.0	86.8	11.1	10.3	39.9	2.9
Guatemala	45.5	48.3	54.1	50.9	0.5	0.8	36.8	58.0	25.2	14.7	38.0	27.3
Hong Kong	89.8	83.0	8.4	12.4	1.8	4.6	70.2	64.0	19.1	22.0	10.7	14.0
Indonesia	94.7	81.5	...	...	5.3	18.5	60.8	62.8	18.3	11.2	20.9	26.0
Jamaica	99.9	99.9	...	...	0.1	0.1	85.8	91.7	11.0	5.6	3.2	2.7
Korea	96.5	94.8	...	...	3.5	5.2	68.2	60.9	8.5	27.8	23.3	21.3
Malaysia	43.8	21.1	51.0	77.5	5.2	1.4	51.7	52.3	6.3	6.4	42.0	41.3
Mexico	57.9	63.7	42.0	35.6	0.1	0.7	71.5	74.9	7.8	7.1	20.7	18.0
Morocco	46.1	56.0	30.2	30.1	23.7	13.9	87.0	60.0	11.0	7.0	2.0	33.0
Pakistan	57.1	62.3	42.8	37.6	0.1	0.1	41.6	31.9	14.5	27.2	43.9	40.9
Philippines	95.7	96.3	...	...	4.3	3.7	73.4	66.7	12.0	13.0	14.6	20.3
Singapore	83.6	84.9	10.7	11.2	5.7	3.9	64.2	66.4	11.7	12.4	24.1	21.2
Thailand	76.9	76.2	22.2	22.5	0.9	1.3	72.8	87.2	9.3	8.0	17.9	6.8
Zimbabwe	37.8	31.6	62.4	68.2	...	...	83.1	82.5	19.9	10.5	2.0	6.9
Average	60.4	62.6	30.6	27.1	9.0	10.3	63.4	62.6	12.9	13.6	23.7	23.8

Note: nas: not available separately. Data are for the year stated or the closest available year.  
...: indicates a negligible quantity.

Source: World Tourism Organization Compendium of Tourism Statistics, various years.



TABLE 12

World Total Insurance Premiums, 1987

	All insurance		Non-life Insurance		Life Insurance	
	Total Premiums (dollars)	World Share (%)	Total Premiums (dollars)	World Share (%)	Total Premiums (dollars)	World Share (%)
North America	429,539	40.14	253,048	48.21	176,491	32.37
Latin America	6,418	0.60	5,108	0.97	1,310	0.24
Europe	338,636	31.65	179,010	34.10	159,626	29.29
Asia	270,191	25.24	74,924	14.27	195,267	35.81
Africa	12,422	1.16	4,804	0.92	7,618	1.39
Oceania	12,894	1.21	8,006	1.53	4,888	0.90
World Total	1,070,100	100.00	524,900	100.00	545,200	100.00
OECD <sup>1</sup>	982,235	91.79	482,168	91.86	500,069	91.72
Group of Seven <sup>2</sup>	885,522	82.75	428,635	81.66	456,887	83.80
EEC <sup>1</sup>	258,612	24.17	138,506	26.39	120,108	22.03
EFTA <sup>1</sup>	39,865	3.73	19,635	3.74	20,229	3.71
COMECON <sup>3</sup>	38,167	3.57	19,431	3.70	18,736	3.44

<sup>1</sup> Excluding Iceland.<sup>2</sup> Germany Fed.Rep., Canada, United States, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan.<sup>3</sup> Excluding Bulgaria, Romania and non-European member countries.Source: Swiss Reinsurance Company, Sigma, March 1989.

# ANNEX 1 COUNTRY COVERAGE IN GDBS

COUNTRY CODE	COVER.	COUNTRY CODE	COVER.	COUNTRY CODE	COVER.	COUNTRY CODE	COVER.
AFGHNSTN	004 BJ	ALGERIA	012 BWJU	ANTIGUA	028 BWU	ARGENTINA	032 BWJIU
AUSTRAL.	036 BWJIUO	AUSTRIA	040 BWJIUO	BAHAMAS	044 BWIU	BAHRAIN	048 BWJIU
BANGLDSH	050 BWJU	BARBADOS	052 BWJIU	BELGIUM	056 BWJIUO	BHUTAN	064 WU
BOLIVIA	068 BWJIU	BOTSWANA	072 BWJIU	BRAZIL	076 BWJIU	BELIZE	084 BWU
SOLOMON	090 BWIU	MYANMAR	104 BJIU	BURUNDI	108 BWJIN	CAMEROON	120 BWJU
CANADA	124 BWJIUO	CAPE VRD	132 W	C.A.F.REP	140 BWJN	SR.LANKA	144 BWJIU
CHAD	148 BWJU	CHILE	152 BWJIU	CHINA	156 BWJI	TAIWAN	158 A
COLOMBIA	170 BWJIU	COMOROS	174 BWJ	CONGO	178 BWJN	ZAIRE	180 BWJU
COSTARC	188 BWJIU	CYPRUS	196 BWJIU	BENIN	204 BWJIN	DENMARK	208 BWJIUO
DOMINICA	212 BWU	DOMIN.RP	214 BWJU	ECUADOR	218 BWJU	SALVADOR	222 BWJIU
EQ.GUIN	226 BJU	ETHIOPIA	230 BWJU	FIJI	242 BWJIU	FINLAND	246 BWJIUO
FRANCE	250 BWJIUO	DJIBOUTI	262 U	GABON	266 BWJU	GAMBIA	270 BWJIU
GRMNY.FR	280 BWJIUO	GHANA	288 BWJU	KIRIBATI	296 B	GREECE	300 BWJIUO
GRENADA	308 BWU	GUATMALA	320 BWJIU	GUINEA	324 BJ	GUYANA	328 BWJU
HAITI	332 BWJIU	HONDURAS	340 BWJIU	HONG KNG	344 AWJIU	HUNGARY	348 BWJIU
ICELAND	352 BWJIU	INDIA	356 BWJIU	INDONESIA	360 BWJIU	IRAN	364 BJU
IRAQ	368 BJU	IRELAND	372 BWJIUO	ISRAEL	376 BWJIU	ITALY	380 BWJINO
C.IVOIRE	384 BWJIU	JAMAICA	388 BWJIU	JAPAN	392 BWJIUO	JORDAN	400 BWJIU
KENYA	404 BWJIU	KOREA RP	410 BWJIU	KUWAIT	414 BWJU	LAO PDR	418 BJ
LEBANON	422 U	LESOTHO	426 BWJU	LIBERIA	430 BWJU	LIBYA	434 BWJU
LUXEMBRG	442 WU	MADAGSCR	450 BWJN	MALAWI	454 BWJIU	MALAYSIA	458 BWJIU
MALDIVES	462 BU	MALI	466 BWJN	MALTA	470 BWJIU	MAURTNIA	478 BWJN
MAURITIUS	480 BWJIU	MEXICO	484 BWJU	MOROCCO	504 BWJU	MOZMBQUE	508 BWJ
OMAN	512 BWJU	NEPAL	524 BWJU	NETHLNDS	528 BWJIUO	NETH.ANT	532 BIU
ARUBA	533 B	VANUATU	548 BW	NEW ZLND	554 BWJIUO	NICARGUA	558 BWJIU
NIGER	562 BWJIU	NIGERIA	566 BWJU	NORWAY	578 BWJIUO	PAKISTAN	586 BWJIU
PANAMA	590 BWIU	PAPUA NG	598 BWJU	PARAGUAY	600 BWJIU	PERU	604 BWJIU
PHILIPP.	608 BWJIU	POLAND	616 BWJI	PORTUGAL	620 BWJIUO	GUINEA B	624 BWJU
QATAR	634 U	ROMANIA	642 BJU	RWANDA	646 BWJU	S.KITT N	658 BWIU
ST.LUCIA	662 BWU	ST.VINCT	670 BWU	S.TM.PRN	678 B	SAUD.ARB	682 BWJU
SENEGAL	686 BWJN	SEYCHLLS	690 BWIU	STERRA L	694 BWJU	SINGAPOR	702 BWJIU
SOMALIA	706 BWJU	S.AFRICA	710 BWJU	ZIMBABWE	716 BWJIU	YEMEN D	720 BWJU
SPAIN	724 BWJIUO	SUDAN	736 BWJU	SURINAME	740 BWJU	SWAZILND	748 BWJU
SWEDEN	752 BWJIUO	SWITZRLD	756 BWJIUO	SYRIAN R	760 BWJIU	THAILAND	764 BWJIU
TOGO	768 BWJIU	TONGA	776 BWU	TRINIDAD	780 BWJIU	U.AR.EMR	784 WU
TUNISIA	788 BWJIU	TURKEY	792 BWJIU	UGANDA	800 BWJU	EGYPT	818 BWJIU
UK	826 BWJIUO	TANZANIA	834 BWJIU	USA	840 BWJIUO	BURKINA	854 BWJU
URUGUAY	858 BWJIU	VENZUELA	862 BWJIU	SAMOA	882 BWU	YEMEN	886 BWJU
YUGOSLAV	890 BWJIU	ZAMBIA	894 BWJIU				

Notes: Sources/coverage are shown as:

- 'B' for Trade as reported in BOP statistics from IMF
- 'O' for Trade as reported in BOP statistics from OECD
- 'A' for Trade taken from national sources
- 'I' for Employment taken from ILO Labour statistics
- 'J' for Employment taken from ILO Economically active population
- 'U' for Production taken from UNSO
- 'N' for Production taken from UNSO2 (lack of consistency)
- 'W' for Production taken from World tables of the World Bank

ANNEX 2.1: GDBS codes for Trade time series

source	category	division 1	division 2	division 3
B BOP from IMF or National sources  O-OECD source <sup>a</sup>	C-current accounts totals	.X(goods,serv.income total)(11.4)	.	.
	G-goods trade (1A.4)	.	.	.
	T-transfers(11.4)	P-private (1K.4) G-official (111.4)	M-migrants W-workers O-other (1K14) (1K24) (1K34)	.
	I-invest. income <sup>b</sup>	D-direct inv (11.4) O-oth inv. (1G.4)	R-reinv(11.4) O-other(1124) G-official <sup>b</sup> P-private (1G34)	I-including interof.(1G14) X-excluding interof.(1G24)
	S-Services & other income <sup>b</sup>	T-transport <sup>b</sup>  R-travel (1D.4) L-labor income (1M14) P-property income (1M24) G-official transactions (11.4) O-other services (1M34)	S-shipment (1B.4). P-passenger (1C14) O-oth transp (1C24) . . . . A-advertising I-insurance C-communication B-construction L-leasing & rentals M-management P-processing (repairs) W-merchauting F-fees,comiss., banking H-film rentals T-techn. and prof. services G-agric. and mining services D-computer services	F-freight(1B.3) I-insur.(1B.2) A-air S-sea O-other <sup>c</sup> C-charters P-port O-other <sup>c</sup> . . . . . . . . . . F-financial . . .

Note: In parenthesis are shown BOP codes without debit-credit identification letter ('A' or 'B')

<sup>a</sup> Covers only series OS...

<sup>b</sup> Not recorded in the data base. Has to be aggregated at print stage if required.

<sup>c</sup> Sub-division not yet available

## ANNEX 2.2: GDBS codes for Production time series

source	category	division 1	division 2	division 3
W-World Bank	P-Production Value added current price <sup>a</sup>	X-GDP A-Agriculture I-Industry S Services		
U-UNSO	F-Trade (Imports/Exports)	X-Total goods and services		
	P-Production Value added Current price <sup>a</sup>	X-GDP 1-Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing 2 Mining, quarrying 3-Manufacturing 4-Electricity, gas, water 5-Construction 6-Trade, restaurants, hotels  7-Transport, storage, communications 8-Financing,insur.,real estate,business serv.  9-Community, social and personal services  N-Statistical discrepancy I-Total industries A-Producers of government services B-Other producers T-Sub-Total C-Imputed bank service charge D-Import duties E-Value added tax J-Other adjustments	1-Wholesale and retail trade (61 + 62) 3 Restaurants and hotels  1-Transport and storage 2-Communication 1-Financial institutions 2 Insurance 3 Real estate and business services  2-Sanitary and similar services 3-Social and related community serv.  4 Recreational & cultural services 5-Personal & household services	1-Restaurants 2-Hotels and other lodging places    A-Real estate except dwelling B-Dwelling  1-Educational services 3-Medic.,dental,health& veterin.

<sup>a</sup> All series recorded under Credit

ANNEX 2.3: GDBS codes for Employment time series

source	category	division 1	division 2	division 3
I-II.O	A-Employment <sup>a</sup> (Economically active Population)	A-Agriculture I-Industry S-Services		
I-II.O	E-Employment <sup>a</sup> (Labour Statistics)	X-total 1-Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing 2-Mining, quarrying 3-Manufacturing 4-Electricity, gas, water 5-Construction 6-Trade, restaurants, hotels 7-Transport, storage, communications 8-Financing, insur., real estate, business serv. 9-Community, social and personal services N-Activities not adequately defined		

<sup>a</sup> All series recorded under Credit

## ANNEX 3.1 Trade series coverage(IMF and OECD) 1965/1989

SERIE	NAME		65	70	75	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89
BCX..	GOODS,SERV,INC.TOTAL	CREDIT	29	104	119	136	135	138	138	140	140	141	135	116	20
BCX..	GOODS,SERV,INC.TOTAL	DEBIT	45	104	119	136	135	138	138	140	140	141	135	116	19
BG...	MERCHANDISE TRADE	CREDIT	33	107	122	138	137	140	140	142	142	143	137	118	21
BG...	MERCHANDISE TRADE	DEBIT	45	106	121	138	137	140	140	142	142	143	137	118	21
BSTS.	SHIPMENT	CREDIT	35	81	89	105	106	106	108	107	107	106	102	88	18
BSTS.	SHIPMENT	DEBIT	45	105	120	135	135	138	138	139	139	139	133	115	19
BSTSF	SHIPMENT FREIGHT	CREDIT	23	49	51	43	43	44	43	44	44	44	42	39	10
BSTSF	SHIPMENT FREIGHT	DEBIT	37	67	73	62	61	62	60	61	60	59	58	53	12
BSTSI	SHIPMENT INSURANCE	CREDIT	13	25	29	28	29	30	28	30	28	28	28	24	7
BSTSI	SHIPMENT INSURANCE	DEBIT	33	61	65	53	52	53	53	53	52	51	50	44	10
BSTP.	PASSENGER	CREDIT	11	54	66	90	93	93	96	98	95	96	91	82	16
BSTP.	PASSENGER	DEBIT	13	68	81	100	99	101	103	106	103	104	101	86	14
BSTO.	OTHER TRANSPORT	CREDIT	21	89	107	114	112	117	117	122	118	118	112	94	18
BSTO.	OTHER TRANSPORT	DEBIT	20	79	100	112	111	113	112	113	111	108	103	90	19
BSR..	TRAVEL	CREDIT	42	104	118	134	134	136	135	137	136	136	132	114	19
BSR..	TRAVEL	DEBIT	45	106	118	133	133	136	136	137	137	137	134	116	19
BSL..	LABOR INCOME	CREDIT	10	36	46	56	56	55	59	59	59	58	56	47	9
BSL..	LABOR INCOME	DEBIT	10	26	36	57	58	61	60	61	59	62	60	48	9
BSP..	PROPERTY INCOME	CREDIT	2	14	21	29	31	32	31	30	30	32	30	28	7
BSP..	PROPERTY INCOME	DEBIT	3	23	34	51	53	54	54	53	51	50	48	43	11
BSG..	OFFICIAL TRANSACTIONS	CREDIT	43	102	109	112	115	118	119	121	119	118	115	99	19
BSG..	OFFICIAL TRANSACTIONS	DEBIT	43	103	111	116	116	121	122	124	124	123	117	99	19
BSO..	OTHER SERVICES	CREDIT	23	101	118	130	131	135	136	139	138	135	130	113	19
BSO..	OTHER SERVICES	DEBIT	23	101	117	135	134	138	138	139	139	139	134	117	19
BSOA.	-ADVERTISING	CREDIT	0	2	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	2	2	1	0
BSOA.	-ADVERTISING	DEBIT	0	3	5	6	6	5	5	5	5	6	6	4	1
BSOI.	-INSURANCE	CREDIT	11	37	45	47	45	45	46	45	44	42	40	34	6
BSOI.	-INSURANCE	DEBIT	14	53	60	60	57	57	56	54	54	53	51	41	6
BSOC.	-COMMUNIC.	CREDIT	2	8	9	10	10	9	9	9	9	8	9	9	2
BSOC.	-COMMUNIC.	DEBIT	2	9	10	8	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	2
BSOB.	-CONSTRUCT.	CREDIT	0	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	3
BSOB.	-CONSTRUCT.	DEBIT	0	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2
BSOL.	-LEAS&RENT.	DEBIT	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	2	0
BSOM.	-MANAGMENT	CREDIT	1	3	5	5	5	5	5	6	5	6	6	4	0
BSOM.	-MANAGMENT	DEBIT	2	7	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	8	0
BSOP.	-PROCES&REP.	CREDIT	1	5	7	6	7	6	6	5	7	7	7	7	2
BSOP.	-PROCES&REP.	DEBIT	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1
BSOW.	-MERCHANT.	CREDIT	3	8	8	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	2

## ANNEX 3.1 Trade series coverage(IMF and OECD) 1965/1989 (cont.)

SERIE	NAME		65	70	75	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89
BSOF.	-FEES,COM,BK.	CREDIT	8	21	23	23	22	22	23	22	21	22	21	18	3
BSOF.	-FEES,COM,BK.	DEBIT	4	15	16	18	18	18	18	18	17	18	17	15	3
BSOFF	-FINANCIAL FEES	CREDIT	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
BSOFF	-FINANCIAL FEES	DEBIT	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
BSOH.	-FILM RENT.	CREDIT	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
BSOH.	-FILM RENT.	DEBIT	3	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	10	8	1
BSOT.	-TECHN,PROF.	CREDIT	0	1	2	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	2	1
BSOT.	-TECHN,PROF.	DEBIT	0	4	7	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	7	1
BSOD.	-COMPUTER SERV.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
BSOG.	-AGR. & MINING	DEBIT	0	5	8	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	5	0
BT...	TRANSFERS	CREDIT	45	103	114	131	130	133	133	136	136	137	131	114	18
BT...	TRANSFERS	DEBIT	42	99	114	128	126	131	129	129	131	129	125	105	19
BTP..	-PRIVATE TRANSFERS	CREDIT	23	94	109	122	119	120	124	124	123	122	116	101	18
BTP..	-PRIVATE TRANSFERS	DEBIT	22	93	106	120	120	124	122	121	125	123	120	99	18
BTPM.	--MIGRANTS	CREDIT	2	12	18	27	27	31	30	31	31	32	33	26	6
BTPM.	--MIGRANTS	DEBIT	3	17	32	37	38	43	44	41	44	41	40	35	10
BTPW.	--WORKERS	CREDIT	6	31	40	55	56	59	61	61	61	61	59	51	5
BTPW.	--WORKERS	DEBIT	0	36	45	60	60	66	67	65	68	66	65	50	8
BTPO.	--OTHERS	CREDIT	18	84	98	106	103	102	104	104	105	103	99	86	18
BTPO.	--OTHERS	DEBIT	18	80	88	96	96	99	96	95	97	97	95	80	16
BTG..	-OFFICIAL TRANSFERS	CREDIT	22	88	103	120	120	124	125	128	129	127	123	104	16
BTG..	-OFFICIAL TRANSFERS	DEBIT	19	87	95	92	93	100	98	99	102	98	95	82	18
BI...	INVESTMENT INCOME		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
BID..	-DIRECT INV. INC.	CREDIT	15	30	39	47	50	50	53	52	52	49	47	41	11
BID..	-DIRECT INV. INC.	DEBIT	37	89	97	96	93	97	96	98	96	94	93	79	13
BIDR.	--RE-INVESTED	CREDIT	3	5	11	14	16	17	17	17	16	16	17	15	3
BIDR.	--RE-INVESTED	DEBIT	12	40	49	51	49	51	54	52	51	48	46	40	7
BIDO.	--OTH DIRECT INV.INC.	CREDIT	14	30	39	45	47	47	48	47	47	45	41	35	11
BIDO.	--OTH DIRECT INV.INC.	DEBIT	34	88	95	95	92	95	92	94	93	92	89	73	13
BIO..	-OTHER INV. INC.	CREDIT	39	100	112	126	126	131	131	129	132	130	124	107	19
BIO..	-OTHER INV. INC.	DEBIT	45	102	114	130	130	135	135	136	138	138	132	114	19
BIOG.	--OFFICIAL		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
BIOGI	---OFF. INCL. INTER	CREDIT	13	58	81	109	108	113	112	111	114	110	105	89	15
BIOGI	---OFF. INCL. INTER	DEBIT	15	70	86	116	116	121	121	122	123	121	120	101	15
BIOGX	---OFF. EXCL. INTER	CREDIT	0	3	4	4	6	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	2
BIOGX	---OFF. EXCL. INTER	DEBIT	1	4	11	11	12	12	11	11	11	9	9	9	3
BIOP.	--PRIVATE	CREDIT	13	58	74	83	84	89	90	89	91	93	88	74	15
BIOP.	--PRIVATE	DEBIT	12	62	81	91	94	98	99	99	100	99	95	82	16

## ANNEX 3.1 Trade series coverage(IMF and OECD) 1965/1989 (cont.)

SERIE	NAME		65	70	75	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89
OSTS.	SHIPMENT	CREDIT	0	12	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	0	0
OSTS.	SHIPMENT	DEBIT	0	12	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	0	0
OSTP.	PASSENGER	CREDIT	0	10	14	16	16	17	17	17	17	17	17	0	0
OSTP.	PASSENGER	DEBIT	0	8	12	14	14	15	15	15	15	15	15	0	0
OSTO.	OTHER TRANSPORT	CREDIT	0	12	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	17	0	0
OSTO.	OTHER TRANSPORT	DEBIT	0	12	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	17	0	0
OSR..	TRAVEL	CREDIT	0	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	0	0
OSR..	TRAVEL	DEBIT	0	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	0	0
OSL..	LABOR INCOME	CREDIT	0	8	14	15	15	14	15	15	15	15	14	0	0
OSL..	LABOR INCOME	DEBIT	0	8	13	15	15	15	15	14	15	15	14	0	0
OSP..	PROPERTY INCOME	CREDIT	0	11	16	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	15	0	0
OSP..	PROPERTY INCOME	DEBIT	0	11	16	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	15	0	0
OSG..	OFFICIAL TRANSACTIONS	CREDIT	0	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	0	0
OSG..	OFFICIAL TRANSACTIONS	DEBIT	0	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	0	0
OSO..	OTHER SERVICES	CREDIT	0	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	0	0
OSO..	OTHER SERVICES	DEBIT	0	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	0	0
OSOA.	-ADVERTISING	CREDIT	0	5	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	7	0	0
OSOA.	-ADVERTISING	DEBIT	0	5	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	7	0	0
OSOI.	-INSURANCE	CREDIT	0	10	16	18	18	19	19	19	19	19	18	0	0
OSOI.	-INSURANCE	DEBIT	0	10	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	17	0	0
OSOC.	-COMMUNIC.	CREDIT	0	7	11	12	12	12	12	11	11	11	10	0	0
OSOC.	-COMMUNIC.	DEBIT	0	7	11	12	12	12	12	11	11	11	10	0	0
OSOB.	-CONSTRUCT.	CREDIT	0	5	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0	0
OSOB.	-CONSTRUCT.	DEBIT	0	4	7	7	7	8	8	7	8	9	9	0	0
OSOL.	-LEAS&RENT.	CREDIT	0	2	4	5	5	6	6	6	5	6	5	0	0
OSOL.	-LEAS&RENT.	DEBIT	0	2	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	0	0
OSOM.	-MANAGMENT	CREDIT	0	3	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	6	0	0
OSOM.	-MANAGMENT	DEBIT	0	2	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	5	0	0
OSOP.	-PROCES&REP.	CREDIT	0	4	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	10	9	0	0
OSOP.	-PROCES&REP.	DEBIT	0	4	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	8	0	0
OSOW.	-MERCHANT.	CREDIT	0	4	5	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	0	0
OSOW.	-MERCHANT.	DEBIT	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
OSOF.	-FEES,COM,BK.	CREDIT	0	7	14	15	15	15	15	14	14	15	14	0	0
OSOF.	-FEES,COM,BK.	DEBIT	0	6	11	12	12	13	13	13	13	14	13	0	0
OSOFF	-FINANCIAL FEES	CREDIT	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	0	0



## ANNEX 3.1 Trade series coverage(IMF and OECD) 1965/1989 (cont.)

SERIE	NAME		65	70	75	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89
OSOFF	-FINANCIAL FEES	DEBIT	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	0	0
OSOH.	-FILM RENT.	CREDIT	0	6	9	11	11	11	11	11	11	10	9	0	0
OSOH.	-FILM RENT.	DEBIT	0	7	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	11	10	0	0
OSOT.	-TECHN,PROF.	CREDIT	0	4	6	7	7	8	7	7	7	8	7	0	0
OSOT.	-TECHN,PROF.	DEBIT	0	3	5	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	0	0
OSOG.	-AGR. & MINING	CREDIT	0	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0
OSOG.	-AGR. & MINING	DEBIT	0	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0
OSOD.	-COMPUTER SERV.	CREDIT	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	0	0
OSOD.	-COMPUTER SERV.	DEBIT	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	0
BKA..	DIRECT INV. ABROAD	CREDIT	11	30	40	49	49	54	54	52	51	50	50	45	11
BKAE.	FDI ABR. EQUITY CAP	CREDIT	2	13	22	32	32	36	35	34	37	38	36	31	8
BKAR.	FDI ABR. REINV.	CREDIT	1	5	11	14	16	18	18	17	16	16	16	14	4
BKAO.	FDI ABR. OTH LONG TERM	CREDIT	3	18	27	27	28	30	28	26	22	25	23	23	7
BKAS.	FDI ABR. SHORT TERM CAP	CREDIT	1	7	9	10	10	10	10	11	13	12	11	10	5
BKI..	DIRECT INV. INWARD	CREDIT	39	90	99	103	103	105	108	109	108	105	106	85	15
BKIE.	FDI INW. EQUITY CAP	CREDIT	7	40	58	67	66	68	72	71	70	70	75	56	8
BKIR.	FDI INW. REINV.	CREDIT	8	37	49	51	49	50	53	54	50	47	44	38	6
BKIO.	FDI INW. OTH LONG TERM	CREDIT	8	52	65	69	67	69	69	69	69	66	66	54	12
BKIS.	FDI INW. SHORT TERM CAP	CREDIT	1	11	13	20	21	21	24	23	26	25	23	20	7

## ANNEX 3.2 Production series coverage (UNSO and World Bank) 1980/1989

SERIE	NAME		65	70	75	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89
UTX..	TRADE OF GOODS AND SERVICES	DEBIT	49	107	119	130	130	129	126	123	117	108	79	2	0
UPX..	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	CREDIT	45	100	116	122	123	123	121	116	112	101	66	1	0
UP1..	AGRIC.,FOREST,FISH.	CREDIT	45	101	114	121	122	121	120	114	111	102	68	1	0
UP2..	MINING	CREDIT	42	92	106	109	109	108	106	101	98	90	60	1	0
UP3..	MANUFACTURING	CREDIT	45	96	109	115	116	115	113	107	105	97	65	1	0
UP4..	ELECTRICITY,GAS,WATER	CREDIT	44	99	112	120	120	119	117	111	108	100	64	1	0
UP5..	CONSTRUCTION	CREDIT	44	100	113	121	122	121	119	113	110	101	66	1	0
UP6..	TRADE,REST.,HOTELS	CREDIT	45	100	113	120	121	119	117	110	108	100	64	1	0
UP61.	-WHOLESALE, RETAIL TRADE	CREDIT	0	43	49	48	48	50	48	44	39	36	24	1	0
UP63.	-RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS	CREDIT	0	33	41	41	41	43	41	37	32	29	18	1	0
UP631	--RESTAURANTS	CREDIT	0	1	3	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	4	0	0
UP632	--HOTELS	CREDIT	0	2	4	7	7	8	8	8	7	7	5	0	0
UP7..	TRANSP,STOR,COMMUN.	CREDIT	45	99	113	120	121	120	118	112	109	101	66	1	0
UP71.	-TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	CREDIT	0	24	35	38	38	41	39	37	34	31	18	1	0
UP72.	-COMMUNICATION	CREDIT	0	23	34	38	38	41	39	37	34	31	18	1	0
UP8..	FINANC.,INSUR,REAL EST.,BUISN.	CREDIT	44	94	109	115	115	114	112	105	104	95	62	1	0
UP81.	-FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	CREDIT	0	22	31	35	35	35	34	32	29	26	15	1	0
UP82.	-INSURANCE	CREDIT	0	23	34	38	38	39	38	37	33	30	17	1	0
UP83.	-REAL ESTATE AND BUISNESS	CREDIT	0	25	36	42	42	43	42	41	35	32	20	1	0
UP83A	--REAL EST. EXCEPT DWELLING	CREDIT	0	12	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	15	11	1	0
UP83B	--DWELLING	CREDIT	0	20	22	24	24	24	23	23	22	19	15	1	0
UP9..	COMMUNITY,SOCIAL,PERS.	CREDIT	45	100	114	121	122	121	117	111	109	99	62	1	0
UP92.	-SANITARY	CREDIT	0	7	10	11	10	10	10	10	10	9	6	0	0
UP93.	-SOCIAL & RELATED COMMUN.SERV.	CREDIT	0	19	25	26	25	24	24	25	24	22	15	1	0
UP931	--EDUCATIONAL	CREDIT	0	12	16	19	18	18	19	20	18	17	11	1	0
UP933	--MEDICAL, DENT., VETERIN.	CREDIT	0	16	20	23	22	22	22	23	22	20	14	1	0
UP94.	-RECREATIONAL AND CULTURAL	CREDIT	0	15	20	24	23	22	23	23	21	19	13	1	0
UP95.	-PERSONAL & HOUSHOLD	CREDIT	0	18	24	27	26	24	24	24	23	21	15	1	0
UPN..	STATISTICAL DISCREPANCY	CREDIT	2	4	6	6	9	9	9	8	8	7	4	0	0
UPI..	TOTAL INDUSTRIES	CREDIT	35	98	110	118	119	119	116	112	109	99	65	1	0
UPA..	GOVERNMENT SERVICES	CREDIT	34	94	103	108	110	113	110	103	101	92	61	1	0
UPB..	OTHER PRODUCERS	CREDIT	16	48	54	52	52	54	53	51	51	45	32	1	0
UPT..	SUB-TOTAL	CREDIT	45	101	114	121	122	121	119	112	110	101	67	1	0
UPC..	IMPUTED BANK SERVICE CHARGE	DEBIT	17	54	65	81	81	81	80	75	75	67	44	0	0
UPD..	IMPORT DUTIES	CREDIT	18	49	55	61	62	62	63	59	58	49	35	0	0
UPE..	VALUE ADDED TAX	CREDIT	1	7	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	11	8	0	0
UPF..	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	CREDIT	22	44	51	57	55	54	53	53	52	47	34	0	0
WPX..	WB GDP	CREDIT	0	122	128	133	133	135	135	135	136	136	136	128	0
WPA..	WB V.A AGRICULTURE	CREDIT	0	103	112	126	126	128	127	126	127	124	111	84	0
WPI..	WB V.A INDUSTRY	CREDIT	0	103	112	126	126	128	127	126	127	124	108	84	0
WPS..	WB V.A SERVICES	CREDIT	0	102	111	125	125	127	126	125	126	123	108	84	0

## ANNEX 3.3 Employment series coverage 1965/1989

[illegible]