

**THE PRESIDENT'S TASK FORCE  
ON SERVICE SECTOR STATISTICS**

**Bill Cave**

**Department of Trade & Industry, UK**

## Background

1. The service industries are an important and growing sector within the economy of most developing economies. In the UK they contributed about 66%<sup>1</sup> of GDP in 1995 against about 50% in 1970. The precise figures are debatable and depend on the treatment of financial services and imputed housing rents, which are nominally attached to real estate services in the European Industrial Classification (NACE) rev 1. The OECD, for example, reports higher figures. These industries currently employ over 70% of the workforce. Services have an added claim to fame in the UK in that international trade in services (TIS) invariably contributes a substantial surplus to the current account of the balance of payments, £6.1bn in 1995. Only the US and France have stronger services surpluses in the G7. On the other hand, according to IMF data, the UK share of world trade in services earnings declined from 10% in 1975 to 5.5% in 1994, giving rise to concerns about the competitiveness of the UK services sector as a whole. But international comparisons of TIS are often poor due to differing methods of measurement.

2. The service sector is made up of a heterogeneous set of industries, whose common factor is that their output, by and large, is rather intangible. They include retail and wholesale distribution, hotels, catering, transport, communication, financial, real estate, business, public administration, defence, health, education, community, recreational, cultural and personal services.

3. The Government has been engaged over the last few years in an audit of the performance of UK industries. However it became clear early on that the detailed and internationally comparable information, that was available for manufacturing in a range of countries, was largely missing for services. This despite a longstanding and continuing programme of improvements in service statistics that had been pursued in the former Central Statistical Office (CSO); some of which had yet to yield benefits.

4. In July 1994 the President of the Board of Trade, then Michael Heseltine, asked for improvements to service sector statistics in order to enable an accurate assessment of their contribution to the economy and their international competitiveness. The need for credible international comparisons would be vital.

## Setting up

5. In the autumn of 1994 DTI/ES Statisticians conducted a comprehensive analysis of the availability of eleven competitiveness related variables for each 4-digit Standard Industrial Classification code. The variables were: turnover, GDP weight, index of output, value-added, employment, productivity, trade credits, trade debits, earnings on overseas direct investment, capital expenditure, profitability.

6. In addition as service industries are sponsored by various Government Departments, the

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<sup>1</sup> Service industries as defined in NACE Rev 1

main sponsoring Department was identified for each industry. A parallel exercise was undertaken to try to identify the availability of international comparisons of these variables by industry.

7. It became clear that detail on trade in services was insufficient and productivity data were particularly poor. Measures of output were fundamental to requirements but patchy in coverage. Value-added was selected as the measure of output which would permit the greatest comparability across industries and countries.

8. As DTI is not a significant collector of industry data and the interests of a number of Departments were involved, the President sought the cooperation of the Central Statistical Office and the Treasury which oversees it. With the agreement of the Treasury, a task force was established in May 1995, chaired by David Coates, chief economic adviser at DTI, with membership including CSO (now ONS), HM Treasury, Bank of England, Department of National Heritage, Department of Employment (now the Department for Education and Employment) and the Department of Transport.

### **Purpose**

9. The aim of the task force is to propose improvements in services statistics in the UK and internationally, particularly those which provide indicators of comparative performance for different industries. Specially mentioned were measures of output, productivity, prices, trade and profitability. The emphasis is on making better use of existing sources and if new data has to be collected then the extra costs (including the compliance costs on business) should be justified by the benefits. New data should also anticipate likely EU requirements.

10. The Task Force objectives are:

- A. to identify the needs and priorities of Government for service industry statistics, assess the existing quality, suitability and coverage of these statistics and to make specific proposals for additional analyses and new enquiries, taking into account the likely future requirements of Eurostat;
- B. to understand and seek to influence EU plans so that they conform as far as possible to the needs of the UK Government;
- C. to monitor and influence the work of other international statistical agencies and seek to speed up their work on classifications, relevant data collection and publication;
- D. to review the classification detail of services in SIC 92 and develop the UK classification of activity by product in a way that is compatible with European CPA and which would allow the construction of activity measures for industries not currently specified in SIC 92.
- E. to investigate and emulate best practice in the collection of services statistics in other national statistics offices.

### **User needs**

11. The principal user needs of DTI and other Government Departments for additional data

on service industries were identified as follows:

output data

- i. annual value-added and contribution to GDP for more detailed industries to assess their contribution to the economy, growth and productivity;
- ii. monthly turnover figures for service industries to improve the quality of early estimates of quarterly GDP;
- iii. improved constant price turnover data to monitor growth in real output in the short term to improve early estimates of GDP and monitor sectoral growth;
- iv. reductions in the use of employment data as a proxy for service industry output to improve estimates of growth;
- v. better developed output data by industry and employment size-band to inform work on small firms;

productivity data

- iv. annual value-added per head data by detailed industry for competitiveness assessment;
- vii. annual and quarterly constant price productivity data for broader (2-digit ISIC or less) service sectors to assess productivity growth for national accounts and competitiveness purposes;

prices

- viii. more and better quality intermediate service price indices to deflate service sector output;

profits

- ix. a quarterly profits breakdown between manufacturing and services and a more detailed annual sectoral breakdown to give a clearer view of the health and performance of service industries;
- x. internationally comparable data on profitability to provide indicators of competitiveness;

international trade in services

- xi. an analysis of international trade in services by partner country to identify changing markets, the customers of "City of London Services" and to inform export promotion efforts;
- xii. monthly data on trade in services to provide a more up to date and broader picture of short term movements in trade and also as a pre-condition of participation in stage 3 of European Monetary Union;
- xiii. an analysis of trade in services by product to meet IMF/EU guidelines for industry sponsorship and export promotion purposes as well as to permit better international comparisons;
- xiv. more detailed and internationally comparable data on levels of trade in services to provide world and country market share information as well as competitiveness measures;

foreign direct investment

- xv. a more detailed industrial analysis of comparative performance of UK owned and foreign owned businesses in order to improve understanding of the contribution of foreign investment to the UK economy;

classifications and registers

- xvi. new industrial sub-classes and product groups in order to obtain data on industries that cross existing industry classifications or are sub-sectors of existing industry sub-classes;
- xvii. in depth studies of certain key service sectors to inform sponsorship policy;
- xviii. improvements to the quality of industry classification data on businesses on the Business Register are needed both to permit more analysis by industry/region/size-band etc and more effective use of the Register in sample selection.

financial services

It was clear throughout that financial services presented special problems as well as having special needs. Interpretation of output data on these industries was particularly difficult and international comparability poor. We therefore adopted the expedient of describing financial services as a separate sector.

- xix. a more realistic and internationally comparable measure of the output of financial intermediation services;
- xx. higher quality of financial services data on the Business Register and the Bank of England could not access the Register;
- xxi. internationally comparable data on output and overseas earnings by financial service product/activity to monitor the competitiveness of City related services. Industry data is insufficient given the range of activity of large banks and insurance companies;
- xxii. improved and more internationally comparable and robust balance of payments data for insurance, both for competitiveness monitoring, to identify the UK's market share of internationally traded insurance and to meet IMF guidelines;
- xxiii. improved data collection on financial auxiliaries generally and insurance brokers in particular;

international comparisons in general

- xxiv. more timely international data in most of the above areas on a comparable basis. The priorities are for more comparable trade in services data, structural data, short-term indicators and productivity for services.

**Raising the profile**

- 12. The lack of data on the services sector leads to a lack of informed comment about the performance of the services sector. The Task Force has therefore sought to raise the profile of services industries through improvements to ONS publications, conferences and improved statistical briefing on services within Government in parallel to data improvements.

**Pressures on resources and compliance costs**

- 13. The improvements being sought in services statistics are within the context of difficult running cost pressures and reducing the overall compliance costs of Government surveys as part of deregulation policy. These have been major constraints on progress and a balance

between costs and benefits has to be struck. ONS has recently this year published a compliance plan which envisages a modest expansion in certain services compliance costs while ONS compliance costs overall decline by around 25% between 1994 and 1998. Other Government Departments are considering whether and how to follow this approach.

### **Main proposals and developments**

14. The work of the Task Force has added impetus to ONS improvements in services statistics, which were designed to meet the needs for improved and more timely data for national accounts. Significant progress has been made in identifying sources of data for users, making data more useful and widely available and commissioning new analyses. A few examples are:

- a) a 36 country analysis of the UK balance of payments current account including trade in services starting in 1994, see annex A;
- b) annual estimates of GDP contribution are now available for 35 service industries, see annex B;
- c) a split of the net overseas earnings of some UK service providers including insurance firms into credits and debits.

15. The Task Force recognised the good progress made in international comparisons mainly in the area of classifications and definitions, which will yield results in due course, but also the inadequacy of available data. Progress in adopting common standards of data reporting is only possible by international agreement. Major international developments associated with the liberalisation of trade in services are fuelling the need for data on services across the world and are driving important changes to the treatment of services statistics in the UK and elsewhere. The tortuous progress of the proposed EU Structural Business Statistics Regulation is a good example of the difficulties, benefits and costs of reaching international agreement. The proposal includes the attraction of provision of comparable basic structural data on most market services EU wide. The negotiations have now brought a generally satisfactory solution for the UK. However many difficult and challenging areas are to be the subject of pilot studies. This will provide Eurostat with a heavy work programme, which will involve most member states. The pilot studies will investigate all aspects of collection for some areas of financial services and divisions M to O of Nace rev 1. They will also include collection of data for variables in other sectors in particular trade in goods and services.

The summary recommendations of the Task Force are as follows:

16. On international trade in services greater detail should be collected in the UK on trade by country and by product in conformity with IMF/EU/OECD standards. Internationally there needs to be a standardisation and convergence in outputs on the level of trade in services by country, as bilateral comparisons of trade in services were found to be particularly asymmetric.

17. To improve detailed estimates of output at constant prices better services deflators are needed. The ONS business service prices programme should be protected and preferably

advanced.

18. The industry gaps in the coverage of measuring output of marketed services should be filled. The use of input measures as a proxy for output measures should be reduced including where possible for non-marketed services. The quality and availability of short term indicators of output should be improved in the UK and at the international level.

19. Basic productivity data should be developed, through better matching of output and employment data; value-added per head measures published by detailed industry on the same basis as for manufacturing; constant price productivity measures should be developed for broad service industries initially with the aim of developing them for 2-digit industries in due course. International organisations such as OECD should be encouraged to develop productivity methodology and series to enable better international comparisons.

20. Product and industry classification detail should be improved in the UK and internationally to meet policy needs. The most acute gap is the widespread absence of product/activity detail for many service sectors in official statistics. It is recognised that improvements will have a long time scale.

21. In order to address the problem of costs and compliance costs more use should be made of administrative particularly Register data. To facilitate this the quality of Register data needs to be raised. The need for in depth studies of key industries should be addressed through a small scale rolling programme.

22. Significant extra data collection has only been advocated in the areas of trade in services and intermediate services prices. New industry output data from the Annual Service Trades Inquiries are to be contained in existing compliance cost allocations by changing sample sizes to other industries.

## **Implementation**

23. The recommendations have now received the general support of Ministers and the Task Force is now developing an action plan. A small working group drawn mainly from ONS and DTI will take the work forward. It is hoped to publish a programme of improvements later this year.

24. The broad scope of the service industry work has shown up the need for cooperative ventures both between Government Departments and internationally.

## **Geographical Breakdown of the UK's Overseas Earnings from 36 countries for 1994.**

### **Background**

ONS have for several years published an annual analysis of UK balance of payments current account earnings from 23 countries and selected broad regions of the world. As part of the work of the President's Task Force on Service Sector Statistics, DTI commissioned ONS to undertake an extended 35 (in the event they provided 36) country analysis of the 1994 figures and to do a feasibility and costing study into providing 50 and 80 countries in future, which would supplement the export information in the DTI top 80 market exercise.

ONS published the extended analysis of UK current account earnings in an Economic Trends article in April 1996.

This extended geographical breakdown of the 1994 UK visible and invisible payments provides data for 36 countries and as well as selected regions of the world. The data represent revisions to the 23 country geographical analysis published in October 1995 and are consistent with the data published in the December 1995 Balance of Payments First Release.

Currently the 1994 data are a snapshot using improved methodology and should not be compared with data for previous years published for a smaller group of countries. The ONS will on 31 October 1996 publish 1995 data together with estimates for back series from 1988.

These data must be regarded as best estimates since, at present, full geographic breakdowns are only available for about 60% of non-goods payments. The remaining 40% rely on partial breakdowns and estimates of varying quality. ONS Balance of Payments Branch have obtained funding from DTI to improve the quality of these estimates for 1996 data, to provide a service product breakdown for our ten major trading partners and a 40 country breakdown of overall trade in services. This will involve sending out 4,000 extra overseas trade in services forms in January 1997.



### **36 Market Breakdown of the UK's Overseas Earnings for 1994.**

#### **Key Points**

1. UK services credits are more geographically widespread and much less centred on the European Union than visible trade.

- Whereas 57% of trade in goods credits come from trade with the EU, only 35% of services credits come from this source.
- The OECD, which roughly corresponds to the industrialised nations, accounts for 79% of trade in goods credits but only 72% of services credits.
- NAFTA accounts for 14% of trade in goods credits and 25% of services credits.
- Asia accounts for 15% of trade in goods credits, and 22% of services credits.

Region	Trade in goods credits %	Non-goods credits %	Services credits %	Investment earnings credits %
EU 15	57	37	35	36
OECD (inc Mexico)	79	76	72	77
NAFTA	14	23	25	23
Asia	15	22	24	26
<b>36 countries = (OECD + 13)</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>89</b>
<b>Rest of world</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11</b>

N.B. EU and OECD totals include transaction with EU institutions.

2. The thirteen countries newly identified by this analysis include the most important non-OECD trading partners in terms of the UK's visible earnings. They also include 7 of the SE Asian 'tigers'. Table 1 sets out the 36 countries with the 13 new ones in italics together with the relative importance of the different current account components in the UK's credits from that country.

- Thus exports of goods provide 77.5% of UK current account credits from Poland but only 21.4% from Japan.
- Services provide 46.4% of UK current account credits from Saudi Arabia but only 9.4% from Netherlands and Mexico.
- Investment earnings provide 64.1% of UK current account credits from Japan but only 2.4% from Greece and Israel.
- The US is by far the largest source of UK's current account credits at nearly £42bn in 1994.

3. Current account surpluses were recorded with 17 of the 36 countries including 10 of the 13 new ones. Surpluses were recorded notably with the US, in Europe Italy and in Asia, Japan, South Korea, Hong Kong and Singapore in 1994. Deficits were recorded with Switzerland, Germany, France, and amongst industrialising countries China and Taiwan.

4. The breakdown of UK's current account credits ranked by partner country is shown in chart A.

## PAPER 5.2

5. In 1994 the 36 countries covered 91% of UK trade in goods credits, 88% of non-goods credits, 86% of services credits and 89% of investment income credits. Together the 13 new countries account for 11% of UK goods exports, 12% of non-goods credits, 12% of services credits and 12% of investment income credits.

6. The data reflect revisions due to later information and improved methodology to the geographic analysis published in October 1995, the most notable of which are a \$2bn positive revision in the 1994 current account balance with Japan giving a surplus of £681m and a £1bn positive revision in the current account balance with Switzerland. These are balanced by £1bn plus negative revisions to the current account balances with Netherlands and Italy. These major revisions are principally the result of changes to the investment income estimates for these countries.

Table 1

Percentage breakdown of UK current account credits for each country					
Country	Trade in goods	Services	Investment income	Transfers	Total Current Account
USA	40.0	21.9	37.6	0.5	100
Germany	62.0	12.4	24.9	0.7	100
France	65.8	11.2	22.5	0.5	100
Neth'rlands	62.8	9.4	27.5	0.2	100
Japan	21.4	14.1	64.1	0.4	100
Italy	57.0	11.2	31.5	0.3	100
Belg'm&Lux	65.6	9.5	24.7	0.2	100
Ireland	71.0	14.4	13.2	1.4	100
Spain	72.3	12.7	14.4	0.7	100
<i>Hong Kong</i>	<i>35.0</i>	<i>12.7</i>	<i>51.6</i>	<i>0.6</i>	100
Switz'rland	42.8	13.3	43.5	0.4	100
Australia	36.5	21.3	38.5	3.7	100
Sweden	66.0	13.4	20.2	0.3	100
<i>Singapore</i>	<i>38.2</i>	<i>9.9</i>	<i>51.5</i>	<i>0.4</i>	100
Canada	46.3	20.4	32.1	1.1	100
Norway	59.3	25.4	14.8	0.5	100
<i>S Arabia</i>	<i>49.0</i>	<i>46.4</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>0.6</i>	100
Sth Africa	51.4	24.5	21.8	2.4	100
Denmark	67.5	14.8	17.2	0.4	100
<i>Malaysia</i>	<i>55.9</i>	<i>15.7</i>	<i>26.6</i>	<i>1.9</i>	100
<i>India</i>	<i>63.4</i>	<i>17.1</i>	<i>17.3</i>	<i>2.2</i>	100
<i>Sth Korea</i>	<i>49.5</i>	<i>12.2</i>	<i>38.0</i>	<i>0.2</i>	100
Finland	66.4	9.6	23.7	0.3	100
Portugal	69.0	11.6	18.8	0.6	100
Austria	61.4	14.7	23.7	0.2	100
<i>China</i>	<i>60.9</i>	<i>14.0</i>	<i>24.4</i>	<i>0.7</i>	100
Greece	66.4	29.1	2.4	2.2	100
<i>Israel</i>	<i>75.7</i>	<i>21.0</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>0.9</i>	100
<i>Thailand</i>	<i>63.7</i>	<i>19.7</i>	<i>16.1</i>	<i>0.5</i>	100
Turkey	67.3	14.2	17.2	1.3	100
N Zealand	36.3	22.1	33.7	7.9	100
<i>Taiwan</i>	<i>70.0</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>16.9</i>	<i>0.6</i>	100
<i>Mexico</i>	<i>37.0</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>53.2</i>	<i>0.4</i>	100
<i>Russia</i>	<i>71.5</i>	<i>21.1</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>0.6</i>	100
<i>Poland</i>	<i>77.5</i>	<i>15.4</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>0.6</i>	100
Iceland	62.1	19.2	18.1	0.6	100

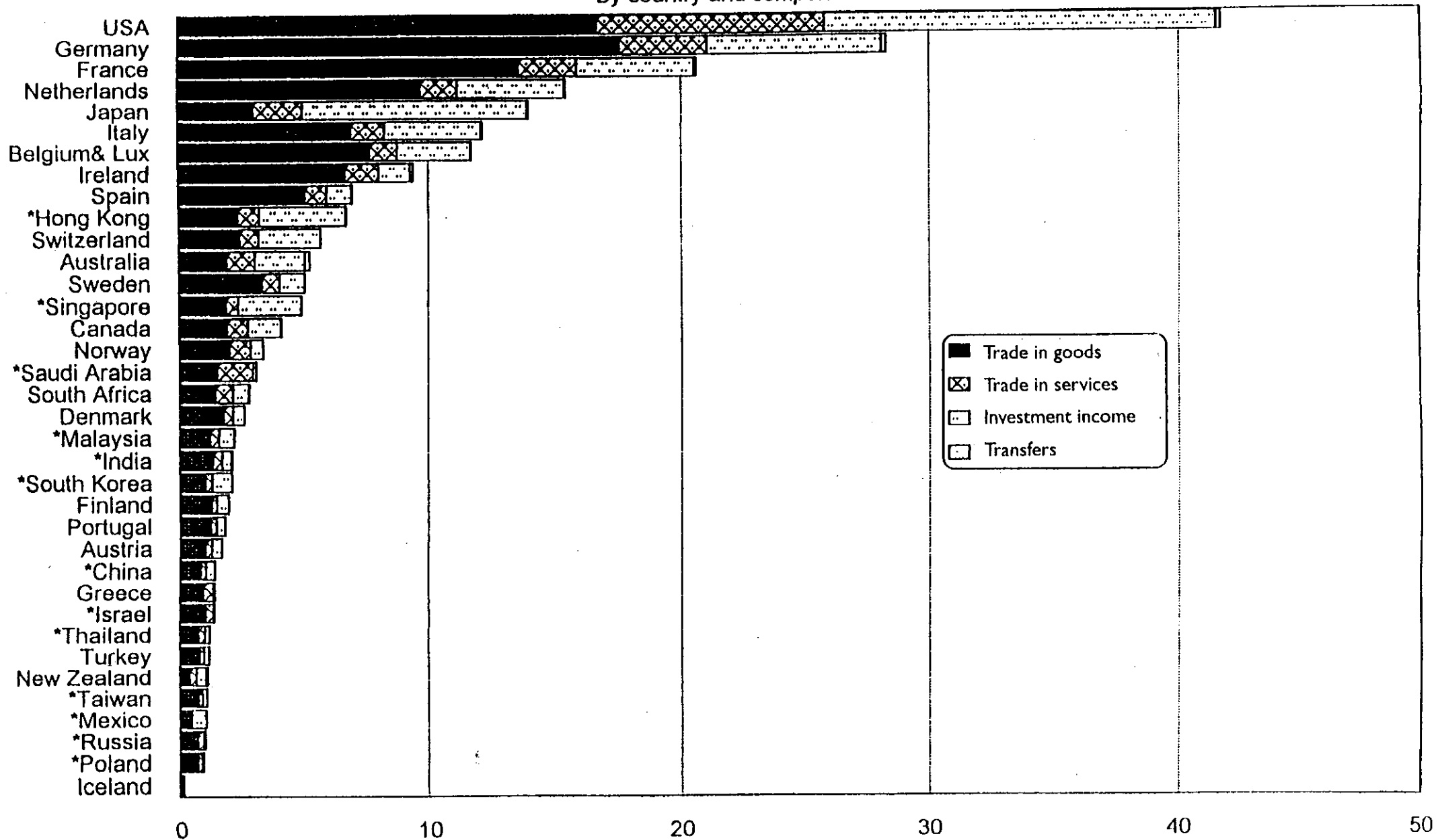
Source:ONS

1. Full details of credits and debits are set out in tables 2 and 3.

Chart A

## Sources of UK current account credits 1994

By country and component



Source: CSO

\* Country data available for the first time

£bn

TABLE 2  
£ millions

## 1994 UK CREDITS

	TOTAL CURRENT ACCOUNT (D+E)=(F)	TRADE IN GOODS (E)	TOTAL NON- GOODS (A+B+C)=(D)	TRADE IN SERVICES (A)	INVEST- MENT INCOME (B)	TRANSFERS (C)	TOTAL TRADE (A+E)=(G)
Germany	28289	17548	10741	3499	7042	200	21047
France	20612	13557	7055	2305	4643	107	15862
Italy	12117	6907	5210	1355	3821	34	8262
Netherlands	15413	9686	5727	1453	4242	32	11139
Belgium & Luxembourg	11690	7665	4025	1109	2888	28	8774
Republic of Ireland	9397	6671	2726	1349	1245	132	8020
Denmark	2600	1755	845	386	448	11	2141
Greece	1394	926	468	405	33	30	1331
Spain	6977	5043	1934	883	1002	49	5926
Portugal	1805	1245	560	210	340	10	1455
Austria	1677	1029	648	246	398	4	1275
Sweden	5043	3328	1715	677	1021	17	4005
Finland	1956	1299	657	188	463	6	1487
EC Institutions	3558	0	3558	85	117	3356	85
Norway	3353	1988	1365	853	495	17	2841
Switzerland	5681	2432	3249	758	2470	21	3190
Iceland	177	110	67	34	32	1	144
Turkey	1191	801	390	169	205	16	970
South Africa	2807	1443	1364	687	611	66	2130
USA	41706	16662	25044	9142	15697	205	25804
Canada	4101	1899	2202	838	1318	46	2737
Japan	13932	2980	10952	1968	8931	53	4948
Australia	5241	1911	3330	1115	2019	196	3026
New Zealand	1128	410	718	249	380	89	659
Hong Kong	6729	2356	4373	856	3475	42	3212
Singapore	4914	1875	3039	488	2531	20	2363
Saudi Arabia	3072	1506	1566	1424	125	17	2930
India	2114	1341	773	362	365	46	1703
Malaysia	2210	1235	975	346	587	42	1581
Israel	1388	1051	337	292	33	12	1343
South Korea	2111	1046	1065	257	803	5	1303
China	1398	851	547	196	341	10	1047
Thailand	1196	762	434	236	192	6	998
Taiwan	1084	759	325	135	183	7	894
Russia	1011	723	288	213	69	6	936
Poland	926	718	208	143	59	6	861
Mexico	1049	388	661	99	558	4	487
Europe excl above	3454	1725	1729	1008	629	92	2733
Africa excl above	4957	3180	1777	955	692	130	4135
America excl above	8395	2783	5612	1058	4509	45	3841
Asia excl above	9582	4976	4606	2199	2150	257	7175
Oceania excl above	75	41	34	17	14	3	58
International Org	244	0	244	107	137	0	107
<b>WORLD TOTAL</b>	<b>257946</b>	<b>134611</b>	<b>123335</b>	<b>40546</b>	<b>77313</b>	<b>5476</b>	<b>175157</b>
<b>ZONES</b>							
EC TOTAL	122528	76659	45869	14150	27703	4016	90809
OECD	196529	106240	90289	29290	59691	1308	135530
NAFTA	46856	18949	27907	10079	17537	255	29028
NICs 1	14838	6036	8802	1736	6992	74	7772
EFTA	9211	4530	4681	1645	2997	39	6175
Total Europe	138321	85156	53165	17328	31662	4175	102484
Total Africa	7764	4623	3141	1642	1303	196	6265
Total America	55251	21732	33519	11137	22082	300	32869
Total Asia	49730	20738	28992	8759	19716	517	29497
Total Oceania	6444	2362	4082	1381	2413	288	3743
International Org	244	0	244	107	137	0	107

TABLE 3  
£ millions

## 1994 UK DEBITS

	TOTAL CURRENT ACCOUNT (D+E)=(F)	TRADE IN GOODS (E)	TOTAL NON- GOODS (A+B+C)=(D)	TRADE IN SERVICES (A)	INVEST- MENT INCOME (B)	TRANSFERS (C)	TOTAL TRADE (A+E)=(G)
Germany	32417	22207	10210	3088	6949	173	25295
France	23651	15332	8319	3425	4762	132	18757
Italy	10218	7196	3022	1085	1869	68	8281
Netherlands	15717	9933	5784	1429	4311	44	11362
Belgium & Luxembourg	12163	7174	4989	835	4124	30	8009
Republic of Ireland	8193	5735	2458	920	1132	406	6655
Denmark	2894	2064	830	320	494	16	2384
Greece	1811	355	1456	1076	353	27	1431
Spain	8069	3718	4351	3051	1170	130	6769
Portugal	2130	1244	886	552	312	22	1796
Austria	2202	1004	1198	356	823	19	1360
Sweden	5344	4103	1241	405	824	12	4508
Finland	2703	2221	482	141	337	4	2362
EC Institutions	6201	0	6201	0	731	5470	0
Norway	4459	3541	918	559	344	15	4100
Switzerland	12070	4597	7473	719	6724	30	5316
Iceland	259	229	30	24	2	4	253
Turkey	1208	602	606	359	221	26	961
South Africa	1530	931	599	254	261	84	1185
USA	36143	17002	19141	6931	11875	335	23933
Canada	3551	1810	1741	752	796	193	2562
Japan	13251	8468	4783	798	3928	57	9266
Australia	2993	1013	1980	688	722	570	1701
New Zealand	938	512	426	174	53	199	686
Hong Kong	5444	2954	2490	678	1759	53	3632
Singapore	3481	1815	1666	440	1205	21	2255
Saudi Arabia	2533	1049	1484	127	1337	20	1176
India	2024	1235	789	365	313	111	1600
Malaysia	1685	1154	531	193	296	42	1347
Israel	951	549	402	169	215	18	718
South Korea	1250	1049	201	78	121	2	1127
China	2047	1581	466	163	263	40	1744
Thailand	1190	873	317	211	102	4	1084
Taiwan	1823	1513	310	73	235	2	1586
Russia	1097	771	326	199	92	35	970
Poland	763	522	241	90	117	34	612
Mexico	482	231	251	44	202	5	275
Europe excl above	4458	1555	2903	1683	1056	164	3238
Africa excl above	4675	1889	2786	852	1758	176	2741
America excl above	6407	2465	3942	809	2864	269	3274
Asia excl above	7948	3003	4945	1745	2523	677	4748
Oceania excl above	251	150	101	7	26	68	157
International Org	1312	0	1312	0	308	1004	0
<b>WORLD TOTAL</b>	<b>259936</b>	<b>145349</b>	<b>114587</b>	<b>35867</b>	<b>67909</b>	<b>10811</b>	<b>181216</b>
<b>ZONES</b>							
EC TOTAL	127512	82286	45226	16663	28191	6540	98949
OECD	202866	120291	82575	27731	52327	2517	148022
NAFTA	40176	19043	21133	7727	12873	533	26770
NICs 1	11998	7331	4667	1269	3320	78	8600
EFTA	16788	8367	8421	1302	7070	49	9669
Total Europe	158027	94103	63924	20316	36747	6861	114419
Total Africa	6205	2820	3385	1106	2019	260	3926
Total America	46583	21508	25075	8536	15737	802	30044
Total Asia	43627	25243	18384	5040	12297	1047	30283
Total Oceania	4182	1675	2507	869	801	837	2544
International Org	1312	0	1312	0	308	1004	0

## Annex B

## % Contribution to UK GDP

Industry	NACE Rev1	1992	1993	1994
Motor vehicle distribution & repair	50	2.01	2.01	1.98
Wholesale distribution	51	4.70	4.68	4.61
Retail distribution	52	4.92	4.93	4.86
Hotels, catering, pubs etc	55	2.71	2.73	2.72
Railways	60.10	0.60	0.58	0.62
Other land transport	60.2,3	2.13	2.12	2.10
Water transport	61	0.17	0.17	0.17
Air transport	62	0.56	0.60	0.66
Transport services	63	1.81	1.82	1.82
Postal services	64.10	0.95	0.94	0.94
Telecommunications	64.20	2.22	2.22	2.20
Banking and finance	65	5.05	4.42	4.87
Insurance and pension funds	66	1.34	2.12	2.00
Auxiliary financial services	67	0.61	0.58	0.58
Owning and dealing in real estate	70.1,2pt	1.48	1.45	1.77
Letting of dwellings	70.2pt	7.35	7.48	7.64
Estate agent activities	70.30	0.47	0.47	0.48
Renting of machinery	71	0.82	0.83	0.85
Computing services	72	1.18	1.20	1.21
Research and development	73	0.54	0.53	0.53
Legal activities	74.11	0.97	0.99	1.00
Accountancy services	74.12	0.82	0.83	0.82
Market research	74.13-15	0.56	0.59	0.61
Architectural etc activities	74.2-3	1.64	1.59	1.55
Advertising	74.40	0.36	0.37	0.37
Other business services	74.5-8	1.92	1.95	1.98
Public administration	75	7.10	7.00	6.65
Education	80	5.46	5.44	5.49
Health and veterinary services	85.1-2	5.11	5.05	5.07
Social work	85.30	1.60	1.63	1.67
Sanitary services	90	0.52	0.54	0.56
Membership organisations	91	0.53	0.52	0.52
Recreational services	92	1.76	1.76	1.81
Other service activities	93	0.48	0.47	0.46
Domestic services	95	0.42	0.44	0.46
Financial services adjustment		-4.54	-4.25	-4.99
Total Services		66.32	66.80	66.63

Derived from ONS Input-Output Tables