Regional Seminar on International Trade Statistics

MSITS 2010 Compiler’s Guide

New Delhi, India, 3-6 November 2014
Interagency Task Force on Statistics of International Trade in Services

Published in 2010

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Where was the problem?

Goods
“cross-border”

Services
- mode 1: “cross-border”
- mode 2: consumption abroad
- mode 3: commercial presence
- mode 4: presence of natural persons

response:
- International Merchandise Trade Statistics (IMTS), Rev.3 - Compilers Manual

response:
- Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services (MSITS)
- Compilation guide
International Trade in Services in MSITS 2010

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

But…..

– Not always clear separation with trade in goods
– Some services are non-transportable.. need the proximity between producer and consumer for services to be supplied
– Extension generally referred to “supply of services”
The Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services (MSITS 2010)

Guidelines and recommendations on the measurement of trade in services

- Balance of Payments services statistics
- Foreign Affiliates statistics

Statistics on the international supply of services by mode (incl. mode 4)
Compiler’s Guide

- MSITS 2010 implementation programme endorsed by UN Statistical Commission
- drafting a Compilers Guide (CG):
  - Practical advice, good country examples and pitfalls to be avoided
  - For developed and developing countries: expert group
  - Beyond BPM6 CG and tourism stats CG:
    - More on services – EBOPS 2010
    - Partner country and modes of supply
    - FATS and the international supply of services

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Outline of compiler’s guide

Follows logic of generic statistical business process

Part I  General frameworks
Part II  Data collection
Part III Data compilation
Part IV Data dissemination and Cross cutting

Importance of quality, metadata and use of IT tools in production process
Part II Data collection

Chapter 4  Introduction and overview of data sources *within Modes of Supply framework*

Chapter 5  Registers and Survey frames

Chapter 6  Enterprise and establishment surveys

Chapter 7  Surveys of persons and households

Chapter 8  International Transactions Reporting Systems

Chapter 9  Administrative records

Chapter 10 Other data sources

Chapter 11 Comparing data sources
Excerpt from Part II on-line version, Chapter 6 of CG MSITS 2010

Survey of Computer Software and IT Services Export – case of India

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exports - Modes of Supply</th>
<th>April-June 2009 Invoice Value (Rupees)</th>
<th>July-Sep 2009 Invoice Value (Rupees)</th>
<th>Oct-Dec 2009 Invoice Value (Rupees)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Services provided/ rendered to foreign entities/ persons from Indian office (Cross border supply)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Services provided/ rendered to foreign entities/ persons while they are on visit to India</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Onsite services provided by deputing employees abroad</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.4. Population censuses, surveys of households and of persons can be used for various purposes to collect information on the international supply of services, but none can serve all needs. This guide suggests the following:

- Population censuses could be used to gather benchmark information (in particular to compile outgoing mode 4 data, but not only limited to this) or used for household sampling. This could be done by adding questions directly in the census, or by developing a tailored module to the population census.

- Household (limited to outbound travel) and border surveys are particularly relevant for collecting data related to international travel (including transport), such as on the expenditure/consumption of households or persons while outside their country of residence. Such sources could also be used to collect other information on characteristics of those travelling. A breakdown by purpose of travel and by type of product consumed should be collected to the extent possible (as a first priority according to the recommendations of MSITS2010/BPM6 and IRTS 2008, and with further items if relevant to the compiling economy).

- For border surveys it is important to ensure that no category of persons are excluded from the survey (e.g. cover persons beyond the definition of visitors used in tourism statistics), but a clear distinction is made for each category so the compiler can select the population of interest to his/her statistical domain.

- Labour force surveys can be used to collect various types of information in relation to...
### Chapter 11
Comparing Data Sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 11.1</th>
<th>Comparison of data sources for compiling manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others and maintenance and repair services n.i.e. (import and export)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Establishment Surveys (EES)</strong></td>
<td><strong>ITRS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Coverage (C)</strong></td>
<td>(+) cover enterprises engaged in such activities (-) may not fully cover full population if threshold in particular resident SMEs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Accuracy in Reporting (A)</strong></td>
<td>(+) May require expiatory notes/follow up when respondents do not fully understand the scheme of the production network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timeliness, Frequency (T)</strong></td>
<td>(-) often lag of more than one month; quarterly frequency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Relevance (R)</strong></td>
<td>(+) can collect detailed information on manufacturing and maintenance and repair activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Burdens of Reporting and Processing Data (B)</strong></td>
<td>&lt;Reporting&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(-)</td>
<td>(-) especially for banks reporting on behalf of transactors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(-) in case of difficulty of grossing up</td>
<td>(-) in terms of coordination with data collecting units</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(+) implies advantages and (-) implies disadvantages in terms of each element.
# Part III Data compilation

| Chapter 12 | Introduction and overview of data compilation *within Modes of Supply framework* |
| Chapter 13 | Integration of data from different sources |
| Chapter 14 | Compilation of resident/non-resident trade in services statistics |
| Chapter 15 | Compilation of FATS and the international supply of services |
| Chapter 16 | Compilation of additional indicators on the international supply of services |
| Chapter 17 | Estimation and modeling of missing data, forecasting or back-casting |
Excerpt from Part III, Chapter 14 of CG MSITS 2010: Integrated Aspects of Tourism and Travel Statistics in Austria
Excerpt from Part III, Chapter 15 of CG MSITS 2010: compiling total FATS sales in services industries vs. sales/supply of services in all industries.
MSITS2010 Compiler’s Guide: finalization

- Unedited draft submitted to UN SC (March 2014) to endorse for use, paper version to be finalized by end 2014
- TF agreed that guide streamlined and harmonized (content and presentation) and gives clearer guidance (in particular for developing countries)
- Timeline:
  - April-July (IOs to finalize drafts)
  - Continued Virtual meeting of Expert Group: May-August
  - Presented to Task Force on International Trade Stats.
  - Final editing: November 2014
- Paper version: ‘joined product’ with well-maintained online website (links with full country examples, more detail, and continuously refreshed and updated)