



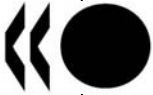
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**Providing services to foreign nationals**

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GENERAL SECRETARIAT

## Round Table on Sustainable Development

### Providing services to foreign nationals

Prepared by Anne Harrison assisted by Tolani Britton

*This document describes the data sources behind one of the data sets presented in "Sustaining whose development - Analysing the international effects of national policies" presented to the Round Table on Sustainable Development on November 19 2003.*

*We would like to express our appreciation of the comments offered by a number of present and former colleagues in the OECD secretariat. The views expressed in the paper do not necessarily represent those of the OECD or any of its Member Countries.*

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# Providing services to foreign nationals

## *Report of the OECD Round table on Sustainable Development*

Prepared by Anne Harrison assisted by Tolani Britton

### **Part 1: Overview**

For many years, the international trading system was seen as being primarily concerned with trade in goods. The focus of attention of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and later the World Trade Organisation (WTO) was mainly about trade in goods, often particular goods, and the roles of duties and taxes on goods imposed by different importing countries. These organisations tried within the political constraints imposed on them by the interests of their participating membership to ensure that world trade was conducted in a fair and competitive fashion. Monitoring the extent to which international agreements were observed and whether they were indeed achieving the stated goals was facilitated by the fact that very extensive data on the nature of the trade in goods is available, showing what is exported by whom and who imports these products. While the data is not perfect, it is extensive and provides a robust base from which to analyse international trade in goods.

More recently attention has turned to international trade in services. In global terms, trade in services is much smaller than trade in goods, about one quarter, but it is seen as being increasingly important as an engine for economic growth. For some countries the importance of services relative to goods is much higher than the global average and in a number of important cases, the growth in service exports is very much higher than in goods exports. Attempts to provide the same sort of policy framework as that prevailing for goods led to the proposal of the General Agreement for Trade in Services (GATS) which itself is an important component of the Doha Development Agenda which addresses the question of how to encourage sustained economic development in developing and least-developed countries.

From the outset, it was recognised that the database available on the international trade in services was less developed than that for trade in goods. The purpose of this paper is to address a number of issues concerning information on international trade in services in order to inform those who are interested in analysing the data on the state of data availability at present and the plans for future improvements.

Part 2 of the paper begins by looking at the coverage of services encompassed by GATS. It describes the four “modes” identified in GATS and explains how the coverage of these is wider than that normally covered in the concept of “services” in the balance of payments context. It also summarises the recommendations of the recently published *Manual on Statistics in International Trade in Services* to collect data along these lines. Essentially part 2 is designed to answer the questions “what information would a policy analyst wish to have to monitor the GATS” and “what plans are in hand to collect such data”.

Given that it will take time to implement all the proposals in part 2, part 3 addresses the question “what data are available now”. It starts from an overview of the main trends in trade in goods and in services over the period 1995 to 2000. Trade by the main importers and exporters are shown, both countries which are members of the OECD and major trading partners in the rest of the world.

Analysis is also extended to the main components of services, transportation of people and goods, the earnings from business and personal travel and a long list of heterogeneous services grouped together as “other services”.

Part 4 of this report looks at the question of data quality across the whole area of trade in services. It examines the detail which is available on the nature of “other services” but concludes that, although the situation is improving, at present this information is so incomplete that historical analysis based on what is available must be undertaken with great caution and presented with major caveats.

Part 5 presents a very short summary of the main conclusions from the earlier parts.

## **Part 2: Proposals for data development in the light of GATS**

### ***Service provision according to GATS***

Before proposals on the conduct of trade in services can be agreed, a definition and taxonomy of the trade in question needs to be established. Under GATS, four types of service provision to non-residents are envisaged.

*Mode 1, or cross-border supply*, covers those cases where the service is produced in one country and consumed in another. Call centres are a proto-typical example of such services. Not all such services are new, however. Telecommunications and postal services have long rendered cross-border services.

*Mode 2, or consumption abroad*, still requires the consumer to visit the country of the service provider. Here the service is produced and consumed on the resident territory but since the consumer is a non-resident it still counts as exports of services because it generates foreign currency. Tourism is the obvious example here. Note, though, that the same industry may provide both mode 1 and mode 2 services. For example when a tourist uses a foreign stamp for a post card home, he is using mode 2 services whereas sending a letter to his hosts to say he has arrived back in his home country safely is a mode 1 service.

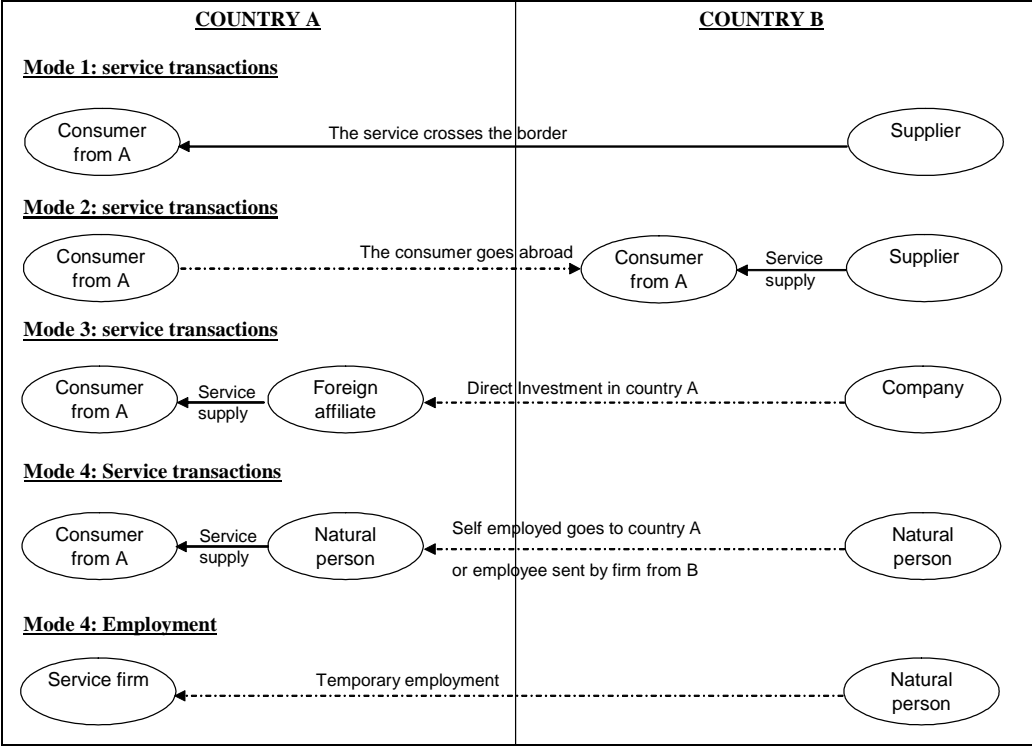
These two modes constitute most of what has until now been seen as international trade in services, that is services provided by a resident to a non-resident or vice-versa. It has become increasingly common, though, for a non-resident enterprise to set up an affiliate company in a foreign country in order to supply services locally. Technically, therefore they do not appear as traded services because they are supplied by a local unit. However, the involvement of a foreign enterprise is significant and these transactions are now referred to as FATS (foreign affiliates' trades in services) and plans are in hand to start collecting data on this source of trade. This form of service supply is described under GATS as *Mode 3, or commercial presence*.

The last mode, *Mode 4*, is described as the *presence of natural persons*. Here rather than an enterprise setting up an affiliate abroad, the focus of interest is on individuals travelling to work in service industries abroad on a non-permanent basis. These individuals may be sent by their employers or may travel abroad as a personal initiative. The GATS interest is in the services these individuals contribute to the host economy and is restricted to non-permanent migration. There is some ambiguity, however, about how long is “non-permanent” and it is not at all clear that the usual balance of payments cut off point of one year can be assumed. Further, the balance of

payments interest is in the amounts those working abroad remit to their home countries and covers all such workers and not just those working in those service industries covered by GATS.

The four modes of supply can be characterised diagrammatically as in Figure 1.

**Figure 1: Schematic diagram of the four modes of supply in GATS**



Source: Chart 2 from MSITS manual page 23.

***The Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services (MSITS)***

In response to the development in GATS, six international organisations (UN, EU, OECD, IMF, UNCTAD and WTO) developed a new manual which describes both the concepts to be covered in future as trade in services and indicates priorities and methods for implementing the recommendations therein. The manual was published jointly by the six institutions in 2002 and is available, for example, at <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/32/45/2404428.pdf> Compilation of data according to these guidelines, which would then be internationally comparable is intended to inform future GATS negotiations on an objective, quantified basis.

Prior to the appearance of the MSITS, information on transactions between countries was available from balance of payments accounts. The international manual describing how data for the Balance of Payments should be defined and compiled is produced by the IMF. The most recent version of the manual is the fifth, published in 1993, and it is commonly referred to as BPM5. (Balance of Payment Manual, fifth edition. It is currently under revision in connection with the revision of several other international statistical manuals.)

The balance of payments data for many countries is dominated by the trade in goods and services and these are shown in some detail. In addition, it shows the flows arising from individuals working abroad, on either a short term or long term basis and flows of an unrequited nature such as transmissions of money to family or international aid efforts. All these transactions make up the current account of the balance of payments. Capital account items are also included in the balance of payments to show how cross-border financing is effected. The data base corresponding to the Balance of Payments Manual is well established and is published regularly by the IMF, annually in hard copy and monthly in electronic form. All the data in the IMF data base is given in US dollars even though the original versions are more often compiled in local currency. The conversion from local currency to dollars is done using an exchange rate as close as possible to that prevailing when the relevant transaction took place.

At present, although trade in goods is well documented on a bilateral basis, other balance of payments figures do not exist on the basis but only as total receipts and payments by a given country. The intent is to extend the bilateral coverage, starting with services. In addition some extra detail on services to bring their classification into closer harmony with other statistical systems is proposed.

The manual expands at some length on the sort of FATS figures which would be desirable. All the sorts of data relevant to the economic activity of enterprises, including the value of production, number of employees and level of investment to enable policy makers to assess the impact on the local economy of the existence of foreign affiliates are among the range of data it is proposed to collect. In addition, it is proposed that the information should be available according to an industry breakdown making it straightforward to see how great a role in the production of individual industries the foreign affiliates play.

There are five steps which the manual recommends as the first priority. These are (i) the compilation of the information currently required under the balance of payments in respect of services, labour and investment; (ii) an extended breakdown of the details of services; (iii) FDI statistics with an industry dimension; (iv) the basic FATS variables; (v) trade in services by partner country. Further details on services, FATS and the GATS modes of supply would come later.

### ***Present detail on services***

When the Balance of Payments Manual was last revised in 1993, (the fifth edition, BPM5) much more detail was specified under services than previously, opening the way for a more extensive data set on services to become available as countries complied with the new detail requested. The recommendations in BPM5 are that services should be disaggregated into eleven components as follows.

1. Transportation
2. Travel
3. Communication
4. Construction
5. Insurance
6. Financial services
7. Computer and information services
8. Royalties and licences
9. Other business services
10. Personal, cultural and recreational services
11. Government services not included elsewhere

Of these, item 2, travel, corresponds in GATS terms to Mode 2, consumption abroad. Items 1 Transportation, 3 Communication, 5 Insurance, 6 Financial services, and 8 Royalties and licences correspond to Mode 1, cross-border supply. Items 7 Computer and information services, 9 Other business services, and 10 Personal, cultural and recreational services are deemed to be a combination of Modes 1 and 4. That is they constitute cross-border supply (Mode 1) except to the extent that individuals travel to the country concerned assist in the production of these services (Mode 4). Item 4, Construction, is deemed to be part Mode 3 (commercial presence) and part Mode 4. Item 11, Government services not included elsewhere, is not covered by GATS.

However, although this classification of the present breakdown by mode of supply seems promising, and some information is available on each of these items, many countries give a much abbreviated set of components. The level at which reasonably complete information is available in the balance of payments database is

1. Transportation
  - a. Passenger services
  - b. Freight services
  - c. Other transportation services
2. Travel
- 3-10. Other services
11. Government services

This is the degree of detail which has been analysed in this exercise to detect trends in changes in services over the period 1995 to 2000 since the data for 2001 was still not complete when the files were extracted in late 2003.



### **Part 3: Analysis of the existing data**

#### ***Main developments in international trade 1995 to 2000***

Over a period of several decades, the share of manufactured goods produced and traded internationally by the so-called industrialised countries has declined steadily. Lower labour costs in developing countries have made them more competitive and increasingly many activities, especially those that are labour intensive, have prospered. This is particularly true in Asia where many garments, much footwear and a proliferation of toys and games now originate. Between 1995 and 2000, the level of international trade in goods increased from \$5.1 trillion to \$6.3 trillion<sup>1</sup>. Over this time, the share of OECD countries in global exports of goods declined from 73 per cent to 70 per cent. This seemingly modest decline, however, is a composite of several diverse changes. The global share of exports by the USA expanded 8 per cent, Ireland 33 per cent, Hungary 61 per cent but most European members of the OECD declined by between 10 and 20 per cent. At the same time Asia's share of exports rose by 12 per cent to represent 17.3 per cent of the global total, or in absolute terms, over one trillion dollars. The global share of exports from China increased by nearly 40 per cent and from India, Indonesia and Malaysia by over 10 per cent. While small in absolute levels, the growth for Philippines and Bangladesh at 72 and 38 per cent respectively is impressive. For the Middle East, the growth was about 20 per cent, much of this due to the increase in the price of oil. In Latin America only Venezuela, another oil exporter, showed notable growth at 39 per cent over the five year period.

At the same time, the share of OECD member countries in the global total of international trade in services has remained constant as financial services and leisure activities, for example, have become more important and have diversified. In some countries the increases have been significant, for example Ireland's share in exports of services increased 73 per cent and Germany's 60 per cent. This diversification has sometimes been referred to as the "dematerialisation" of the economy and taken as a sign of a post-industrial phase of development. As such it was assumed that while third world countries might catch up the traditional industrial countries in the area of manufacturing production, the increasing role of services would mean that economic growth was still assured for richer countries. The rationale for this argument stems from the fact that until now services have always been provided face to face. For some services, such as hairdressing, this is still a necessary requirement but technological development has opened the possibility of providing an increasing number of services at a distance. Banking services started to be provided by telephone instead of by person. The next step was to relocate the call centres to parts of a country where costs were lower and high quality labour both more plentiful and cheaper. Going one stage further and moving the call centre to another country where the costs were even lower is only a logical extension of this, but raises the question of how far back office operations can be moved off-shore. Thus the increase in the share of global trade in services is not confined to OECD countries. India has more than doubled its share, China's share increased by 30 per cent and Brazil's by 25 per cent over the period 1995 to 2000.

Countries specialise in different services just as they specialise in different goods. Countries which are successful tourist destinations have long enjoyed balance of payments benefits from this, benefits which have increased as mass air travel has expanded. Increasingly the countries which are now expanding their share of trade in services are those which are exploiting the potential to offer services at a distance by means of the new opportunities offered by increasingly sophisticated and cheap electronic communication. Not all OECD countries are benefiting from this and not all

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<sup>1</sup> These figures are drawn from Annex Tables 1 and 2 which are discussed in detail later.

countries which are exploiting the potential of the new means of delivering services are in the OECD. The share of OECD countries in trade in services has remained fairly static over the five year period 1995 to 2000 at just under 80 per cent of the global total. However, while, UK and Canada have seen growth of 20 per cent and US of 10 per cent, at the same time the exports of services from Italy, France and Germany have declined by between 15 and 25 per cent. In 1995 India's share of exports of services was less than one per cent but it had more than doubled by 2000 and continues to increase. China, Mainland and Brazil also show notable growth.

Historically service exports have been divided into three main types; transportation of people and goods, the earnings from business and personal travel, and a long list of heterogeneous services grouped together as other services. Roughly speaking transportation accounts for one quarter of the total, travel for about thirty percent and other services for the rest.

The changing pattern of trade in services in total is not reflected in exactly the same way for each of these components. Turkey and Korea, followed by Singapore had significantly large increases in their share of transportation services provided to the rest of the world. The US share fell slightly over the period 1995 to 2000 and that for UK rose only slightly.

Travel services provided by US and Canada increased between 1995 and 2000 but the share of most other member countries of the OECD decreased. The exceptions were Poland and Turkey, but these were increases from a low base. Outside the OECD, China, Mainland showed an increase in share of over one half to bring its share up to 3.5 per cent of the global total.

The most interesting area of changing patterns of service provision comes in other services. Countries with large percentage changes in their shares include Ireland, India and Brazil though the starting base for each of these was low in 1995. Both the US and UK had large increases in already large shares. Both countries specialise in exports of financial services, royalties, communications, computer and information services, and insurance, which explains why they have not just maintained but increased their share of total service exports.

## **Presentation of the tables**

The data which follows was extracted from the IMF Balance of Payments data files. These are published annually by the IMF and made available electronically on a monthly basis. Each of the tables shows information for the OECD countries (though with Belgium and Luxemburg appearing as a single country because of the economic union which existed between them even in advance of the introduction of the Euro), 29 other countries and five continental regions. The set of 29 non-OECD countries includes China, Hong Kong, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, and Israel because these countries, though not included in the set of 27 considered by the Round Table project in general, are particularly significant trading partners. On the other hand data are not available for Algeria and for Vietnam there are only figures for total goods and total service exports and imports.

The IMF does not identify all OECD countries as a single grouping but uses a heading of industrialised countries covering only 23 OECD countries. In the tables in this report, Korea, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, the Slovak Republic, Turkey and Mexico are grouped with other OECD countries and excluded from the regional totals as shown by the IMF.

Each table exists in two formats. The most detailed version is shown in the annex, an abbreviated version is shown in the body of the text. Text table 1a corresponds to Annex table 1a and so on. For each section, two tables are presented showing the credit and debit figures in billion dollars for 1995 to 2001, along with the percentage share of the global total in 2000, the absolute difference in

this share since 1995 and the percentage change in this share between 1995 and 2000. Subsequent tables show derived information such as exports less imports or the shares of the relevant credit (export) figure relative to a larger aggregate, thus total services relative to goods, transport relative to total services and so on.

### **Trade in goods**

Although the main focus of interest is on trade in services, as a reference point it is useful to look first at the figures for trade in goods. There are three tables in this section, absolute figures for each of exports and imports (tables 1a and 1b respectively) and a table showing net trade, exports less imports, in Table 1c.

#### **Exports**

Table 1a relates to exports of goods. OECD countries accounted for 70 per cent of global exports in 2000. This was three per cent less than in 1995, representing a decline in share of just over four per cent. Only the countries of the G7 (US, Canada, Japan, France, Germany, Italy and the UK), have a share of the global total exceeding 3.5 per cent. Taken together, the G7 share of global exports was 45.7 per cent. This has declined by three per cent in absolute terms since 1995 or a decline in share of just over 6 per cent. This declining performance was counteracted by the large increase in share of the seven members of the OECD treated by the IMF as among the developing countries.

**Table 1a: Main exporters of goods, 1995 and 2000**

	Global share in 1995	Global share in 2000	Percentage change
<b>OECD</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>-4.1</b>
<b>G7</b>			
United States	11.3	12.2	8.0
Germany	10.3	8.7	-15.5
Japan	8.4	7.3	-13.8
France	5.5	4.7	-14.7
Canada	3.8	4.5	19.2
United Kingdom	4.8	4.5	-5.6
Italy	4.6	3.8	-17.3
<b>Other OECD</b>			
Belgium-Luxembourg	3.0	2.6	-14.7
Netherlands	3.8	3.2	-15.9
Korea	2.4	2.8	13.6
Mexico	1.6	2.6	68.4
<b>Non-OECD</b>			
China,P.R.: Mainland	2.5	3.9	56.5
China,P.R.:Hong Kong		3.2	
Singapore	2.3	2.2	-5.5
Chinese Taipei	2.1	2.3	8.5
<b>All Countries (\$bn)</b>	<b>5 094</b>	<b>6 331</b>	<b>24.3</b>

China, Mainland and China, Hong Kong together with Singapore and Chinese Taipei together account for another 12 per cent of global exports. For China, Mainland, this is an increase in share of over half since 1995. Apart from the G7 countries and these four countries in Asia, only eleven OECD countries and four countries in the rest of the world represent over one per cent of global exports.

## Imports

Table 1b shows comparable figures for imports of goods. These figures are on an f.o.b. basis and are therefore lower than those typically appearing in domestic trade reports where the use of c.i.f. data is more common. The difference between the two valuations is explained by the freight and insurance paid on imports. In the balance of payments data, these are shown as part of the corresponding service items.

OECD countries represented almost three quarters of global imports in 2000, half the global total being attributable to the G7. This share has increased slightly since 1995, by 3.9 per cent for the G7 and 2.6 per cent for OECD in total. This is explained mainly by the growing imbalance in the US position of trade in goods. In 2000, the US accounted for 19.4 per cent of imports of goods but only 12.2 per cent of exports, a gap of over 7 per cent. In 1995 the gap, though still negative, was under 4 per cent. Only the UK among the G7 also showed a deficit on trade in goods in 2000. As for exports, it is the newer members of OECD who have increased their share in the global total since 1995. The share of China, Mainland, China, Hong Kong, Chinese Taipei and Singapore accounted for 11 per cent of global imports in 1995, with China, Mainland again showing an increase in share of over half over the five year period. Only eight OECD countries other than the G7 and one other country had imports of goods in excess of one per cent of the global total showing, as expected, that the pattern of imports is less concentrated than that of exports.

**Table 1b: Main importers of goods, 1995 and 2000**

	Global share in 1995	Global share in 2000	Percentage change
<b>OECD</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>
<b>G7</b>			
United States	15.1	19.4	28.8
Germany	9.2	7.8	-15.3
Japan	6.0	5.4	-9.0
United Kingdom	5.3	5.2	-0.4
France	5.4	4.7	-13.3
Canada	3.4	3.9	15.2
Italy	3.9	3.7	-6.8
<b>Other OECD</b>			
Belgium-Luxembourg	2.9	2.6	-12.2
Netherlands	3.5	3.7	-14.3
Spain	2.2	2.4	6.4
Korea	2.6	2.5	-2.8
Mexico	1.5	2.8	89.8
<b>Non-OECD</b>			
China, P.R.: Mainland	2.2	3.4	53.8
China, P.R.: Hong Kong		3.3	
Singapore	2.4	2.0	-14.5
Chinese Taipei	1.9	2.1	9.9
<b>All countries (\$bn)</b>	<b>4 977</b>	<b>6 313</b>	<b>26.8</b>

## Net trade in goods

An examination of Tables 1a and 1b appears to give a rather daunting prospect to developing countries wishing to increase the importance of their exports in global terms. However, it must be remembered that all countries are not only exporters of goods but also importers and it is the balance of these two flows which ultimately determines whether international trade brings revenue into a country or represents a drain on its resources. Table 1c examines this aspect. It shows the

balance of trade in goods for the years 1995 to 2000 by main region. The first thing to note is that the total for all countries is not, as expected zero. This is because of the net effect of errors and omissions in the data from individual countries. In 1995 this error represented two percent of total exports, in 2000 it was only one tenth of that.

**Table 1c: Balance of trade in goods, 1995 to 2000 (\$ billion)**

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
All Countries	117	97	116	75	44	18
OECD	105	56	60	28	- 118	- 268
G7	81	43	41	- 5	- 126	- 269
United States	- 172	- 189	- 196	- 245	- 344	- 450
Africa	2	15	11	- 5	5	29
Asia less Korea	- 15	- 12	29	98	108	102
Europe less OECD	5	1	- 6	- 10	17	46
Middle East	27	43	41	- 3	37	103
Western Hemisphere less Mexico	- 8	- 6	- 19	- 32	- 6	7

Far and away the most noticeable feature of the table is the steady decline in the trade balance of the G7 and OECD as a group. This is due almost entirely to the trade deficit of the USA which deteriorated from \$172 billion in 1995 to \$450 billion in 2000. The US experience is not typical of all OECD countries. The position of Mexico, Switzerland, Turkey and the UK also deteriorated but Germany steadily increased its surplus and Korea moved from deficit to surplus. Within the OECD group of countries, six countries besides the USA had a deficit on trade in goods greater than \$10 billion in 2000, ranging up to \$45 billion for the UK. Eight OECD countries had surpluses over \$10 billion, including \$117 billion for Japan and \$58 billion for Germany.

More interestingly, though, the position for all other regions showed an improvement over the five years and this is true for most of the individual countries considered. The improvements for the Middle East, Indonesia and Malaysia are largely due to the fact that they are oil exporters but the increase in Asia applied to China, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand also. The major exception was India where the deficit almost doubled over the five years considered. In absolute terms, the deficit for India, \$12 billion, is comparable to that of Portugal which experienced a similar decline. India was the only country outside the OECD with a deficit in 2000 greater than \$10 billion; but ten had a surplus over \$10 billion.

### ***Trade in services***

#### **Exports**

At the global level, trade in services represents about one quarter of the value of trade in goods. Exports of services are even more dominated by OECD countries than exports of goods. In 2000, OECD countries accounted for 78 percent of exports of services compared to 70 per cent of exports of goods. Exports by the G7 represent one half of the global total. China, Mainland and China, Hong Kong represent almost 5 per cent of the global total and other countries in Asia (other than Japan and Korea) another 7 per cent. Thirteen OECD countries other than the G7 have service exports of at least one per cent of the global total, but outside Asia the only other country to do so is Israel.

**Table 2a: Main exporters of services, 1995 and 2000**

	Global share in 1995	Global share in 2000	Percentage change
<b>OECD</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
<b>G7</b>			
United States	17.6	19.5	10.4
United Kingdom	6.4	7.7	20.0
Germany	6.7	5.6	-15.3
France	6.8	5.4	-21.3
Japan	5.3	4.6	-14.1
Italy	5.0	3.7	-25.7
Canada	2.1	2.5	19.3
<b>Other OECD</b>			
Belgium-Luxembourg	2.9	3.3	13.7
Netherlands	3.8	3.5	-9.6
Spain	3.3	3.5	7.8
Korea	1.9	2.0	8.3
<b>Non-OECD</b>			
China,P.R.: Mainland	1.6	2.0	28.8
China,P.R.:Hong Kong		2.7	
India	0.6	1.2	119.1
Brazil	0.5	0.6	23.8
<b>All countries (\$ bn)</b>	<b>1 229</b>	<b>1 517</b>	<b>23.5</b>

More interesting, though, is the change in share which has taken place since 1995. Two of the countries with a very small share in 1995 showed the greatest increases, Ireland which increased from 0.4 to 1.1 per cent closely followed by India which increased from 0.5 to 1.2 per cent. The two largest service providers are US and UK and their shares increased by 9 per cent and 21 per cent respectively, though these represent changes in absolute terms of 1.6 per cent and 1.4 per cent, only twice that for Ireland or India. Many OECD countries, including five of the G7, suffered a fall in share, of up to 20 or even 30 per cent as did several Asian countries.

### Imports

Table 2b shows the main importers of services in 1995 and 2000. Just as table 1b excluded the insurance and freight component of goods valued on a c.i.f. basis to reduce them to an f.o.b. valuation, so the part of these services which are imported are included directly with other services in table 2b and in the relevant subdivisions of services. The balance of payments position thus depends not only on the level of imports of goods but also on the extent to which freight on these imports is provided by non-residents. Not all exporters of goods also provide the freight services to transport them to their destination; this is an item which is also mainly concentrated in a few countries.

Whereas OECD countries supply 78 per cent of services, the consumed only 74 per cent in 2000. Canada, as well as the US and UK among the G7 countries increased its share of imports of services over the period 1995 to 2000. India, which saw a very large proportionate increase in the export of services, also has a large, but smaller increase in the imports of services; for Ireland the proportionate increase in imports of services is larger than for India but still smaller than its own increase in exports.

**Table 2b: Main importers of services, 1995 and 2000**

	Global share in 1995	Global share in 2000	Percentage change
<b>OECD</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>
<b>G7</b>			
United States	11.0	14.5	31.0
Canada	2.6	2.8	7.4
Japan	9.7	7.6	-21.3
France	5.2	4.1	-21.7
Germany	10.1	8.9	-12.0
Italy	4.4	3.6	-16.5
United Kingdom	5.2	6.5	24.7
<b>Other OECD</b>			
Netherlands	3.6	3.5	-4.0
Korea	2.0	2.2	7.0
<b>Non-OECD</b>			
China,P.R.: Mainland	2.0	2.4	18.0
China,P.R.:Hong Kong		1.6	
India	0.8	1.3	60.3
Brazil	1.1	1.1	2.8
<b>All countries (\$ bn)</b>	<b>1 263</b>	<b>1 529</b>	<b>21.0</b>

#### Net trade in services

The pattern of the balance of trade in services is markedly different from that in goods. Within OECD countries, USA, France, Spain, Switzerland, UK and Turkey had large surpluses; Japan, Germany and Ireland large deficits. Outside the OECD, China, Hong Kong and Singapore have significant surpluses and Morocco a smaller one. Most other countries have deficits. India still has a deficit in spite of the increase in exports of services over the period, though it has more than halved in this time.

**Table 2c: Balance of trade in services, 1995 to 2000 (\$ billion)**

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<b>All Countries</b>	<b>- 35</b>	<b>- 20</b>	<b>- 5</b>	<b>- 1</b>	<b>- 13</b>	<b>- 11</b>
<b>OECD</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>57</b>
United States	77	86	89	82	260	74
Japan	- 57	- 62	- 54	- 49	- 54	- 48
France	18	16	17	17	18	19
Germany	- 45	- 44	- 41	- 45	- 52	- 50
Spain	19	20	20	22	23	22
Switzerland	11	11	11	12	13	13
United Kingdom	13	15	21	21	19	18
Turkey	10	7	11	14	7	11
<b>Non-OECD</b>						
China,P.R.: Mainland	- 6	- 2	- 3	- 3	- 5	- 6
China,P.R.:Hong Kong	0	0	0	10	12	16
Indonesia	- 8	- 9	- 10	- 7	- 7	- 10
Singapore	9	8	7	3	2	2
Saudi Arabia	- 16	- 22	- 22	- 12	- 13	- 20
Brazil	- 7	- 8	- 9	- 9	- 7	- 8

#### Importance of exports of services relative to exports of goods

Another way of considering the importance of services relative to goods is to look at the ratio between them as in Table 2d. Greece and Egypt have levels of exports of services considerably

larger than those for goods; both are important tourist destinations. Turkey and Spain, other important tourist destinations also have higher than average ratios of service exports to exports of goods, though goods still exceed services. Large oil exporters, such as Saudi Arabia and Venezuela have levels of service exports which are a very small fraction of their exports of goods (including oil). Germany and Japan, which have a large exports of manufactured goods also have rather low ratios. China, Mainland also still exports proportionally more goods than services than the global average of close to one quarter.

An interesting case to note is Philippines where the ratio of services to goods fell from over half to just over ten per cent in the five year period considered.

**Table 2d: The ratio of exports of services to exports of goods, 1995 to 2000**

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<b>All Countries</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>24.0</b>
<b>OECD</b>						
Greece	162	159	167	0	193	189
Turkey	66	42	62	78	59	66
Austria	56	59	50	47	49	48
Denmark	30	33	29	32	40	48
Spain	43	43	41	44	47	46
United Kingdom	33	33	35	39	42	41
United States	38	39	37	39	41	38
Portugal	34	31	32	34	34	34
<b>Non-OECD</b>						
Germany	16	16	17	16	16	16
Japan	15	17	17	17	15	15
Finland	18	18	16	15	16	13
Canada	14	14	14	15	14	13
Mexico	12	11	10	10	9	8
Egypt	184	194	170	185	181	139
Ethiopia	81	90	66	70	101	104
Israel	40	38	38	41	45	49
India	22	21	26	34	39	42
Morocco	32	40	35	40	41	41
South Africa	15	17	17	18	18	15
China,P.R.: Mainland	15	14	13	13	13	12
Philippines	54	63	60	25	14	11
Saudi Arabia	7	5	7	12	11	6
Venezuela, Rep. Bol.	9	7	6	8	6	4

### ***Transportation services***

All countries provide and use international transportation services. Not every passenger always travels on an airline of his own country and not all goods are moved round the world in a national carrier. Even were this so, when a vessel arrives in a foreign port or airport, it needs services to be provided before it can complete its business and depart again.

There are three components of transportations services reflecting these three aspects. Passenger transport covers the movement of non-resident people, whether on business or pleasure, by air, land or sea, or, conversely, the movement of residents by non-resident carriers. Freight transportation relates to the movement of goods belonging to one country by a freight enterprise belonging to another country. The freight enterprise does not have to be resident in either the country which is the source of the goods or their destination, freight earned on such cross-trades are still regarded as



accruing to the country of residence of the freight operator. The third component is other transportation services and covers the services provided at sea and air ports to non-residents such as cleaning and maintenance of craft, fees for cargo handling, navigational fees and so on.

At the outset, a proviso should be noted about the data on exports of freight services, which necessarily affect the figures for total transportation. The way in which maritime freight services is organised, the use of flags of convenience, the chains of ownership and the practice of subcontracting means that it is difficult to be sure that exports are properly recorded in terms of levels and attributed to the correct country of origin. The figures for imports are substantially higher than for exports and may be a more reliable guide to the total level of services provided in this field though even here some ambiguity is possible.

## Exports

Table 3a shows the main providers of exports of transportation services in 1995 and in 2000. Rather more than three quarters is provided by OECD countries, and seven of these countries provide one half of the global total. Two of the G7 countries, Italy and Canada, do not feature in this list but Netherlands with its important sea ports and Korea both do. The next highest provider of transportation services is China, Hong Kong at just under four per cent of the total in 2000 closely followed by Singapore. Russia and China, Mainland provide approximately one per cent of the global level of transportation services but most other non-OECD countries are well below this level.

Over the five year period, the proportionate share of Korea and Singapore has increased while those of France, Germany and the Netherlands has fallen back. This is consistent with the fall in trade in goods in European countries and the corresponding rise in Asia

**Table 3a: Main exporters of transportation services, 1995 and 2000**

	Global share in 1995	Global share in 2000	Percentage change
<b>OECD</b>	<b>76.8</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>
United States	14.9	14.7	-1.3
Japan	7.5	7.4	-0.8
France	6.8	5.6	-17.2
Germany	6.5	5.8	-11.1
Netherlands	6.3	5.7	-9.2
United Kingdom	5.3	5.5	3.3
Korea	3.1	4.0	28.8
<b>Non-OECD</b>			
China,P.R.:Hong Kong		3.7	
Singapore	2.8	3.4	24.8
<b>All Countries (\$bn)</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>14.6</b>

## Imports

The major importers of transportation services, shown in Table 3b, are the same as the major exporters. For the smaller economies, Netherlands, Singapore and China, Hong Kong this reflects their role as entrepots, where many goods pass through the economies but not all are consumed there.

It is notable that imports of services are recorded as being appreciably larger than exports, though in principle they should be equal. In 2000, imports exceeded exports by 20 per cent. This is largely due to the component for freight. As mentioned above, the element of freight service imports is related to the difference between imports measured on a c.i.f. basis and an f.o.b. one. This gives a partially independent estimate of the total value freight services and the figures suggest that total exports may be under-recorded. This topic is discussed further below.

**Table 3b: Main importers of transportations services, 1995 and 2000**

	Global share in 1995	Global share in 2000	Percentage change
<b>OECD</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>71.3</b>	<b>5.3</b>
United States	11.5	16.2	41.1
Japan	9.9	8.6	-12.8
France	5.8	4.8	-17.9
Germany	6.8	6.3	-7.3
Netherlands	3.7	3.6	-3.8
United Kingdom	4.7	5.9	27.2
Korea	2.7	2.7	0.7
<b>Non-OECD</b>			
Singapore	2.5	3.1	23.0
China,P.R.:Hong Kong		1.5	
<b>All Countries (\$bn)</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>12.0</b>

#### Importance of transportation in total services

Taken together, transportation accounts for approximately one quarter of all service exports, though this proportion varies widely from country to country. It is not surprising to see that transportation forms the mainstay of service exports for countries like Ukraine, Pakistan, Russia, Korea and Japan. Although both the UK and US are major exporters of transportations services, this forms a smaller proportion of total service exports than the global average. For both Ireland and Brazil the share has declined markedly over the five year period considered.

**Table 3c: Ratio of exports of transportation services to total service exports, 1995 to 2000**

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<b>All Countries</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>22.8</b>
<b>OECD</b>						
Norway	62	59	57	55	55	58
Denmark	44	44	50	48	55	58
Korea	41	37	42	40	43	45
Greece	4	4	2	0	31	41
Netherlands	41	41	41	41	39	38
Japan	34	32	31	34	38	37
United States	21	20	19	18	17	17
Italy	18	17	16	16	16	16
Switzerland	15	15	16	16	15	16
United Kingdom	20	19	19	18	16	16
Spain	15	15	16	15	14	15
Austria	12	12	14	15	14	14
Hungary	9	7	9	11	10	10
Ireland	21	20	19	10	9	8

**Table 3c (cont): Ratio of exports of transportation services to total service exports, 1995 to 2000**

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<b>Non-OECD</b>						
Ukraine	76	84	82	82	79	77
Pakistan	45	39	51	51	54	61
Chile	36	44	44	44	46	44
Ethiopia	69	58	54	36	40	43
Russia	36	27	26	26	33	36
China,P.R.:Hong Kong				31	32	31
Morocco	19	15	18	16	15	16
Israel	26	24	23	22	20	16
Brazil	42	31	23	24	16	14
China,P.R.: Mainland	18	15	12	10	9	12

The figures for Greece are anomalous. For 1995 to 1997, the share of transportation in total services appears as only 4 per cent or less. After a gap in 1998 when no data are available, the share is thereafter shown above the global average and increasing. There are other such anomalies in the Greek data and it seems plausible to assume that the data sources or compilation methods changed with effect from the data for 1998 and the consequences were not carried back to earlier years. It is assumed that the later data are correct and thus in most cases changes over the five year period are unreliable.

#### Disaggregating transportation

For most of the countries of interest in this project, separate series exist for each of the three components of transportation, passenger transport, freight and other transportation services. However, it becomes clear even at this level of disaggregation that the detailed figures may not be altogether reliable.

Table 3d shows the composition of total transportation services across the three components in the year 2000. Immediately noteworthy is that no breakdown is available for New Zealand, Denmark, France, the Czech Republic or Russia.

**Table 3d: Composition of transportation services for selected countries, 2000**

	Total \$Billion	Passenger %	Freight %	Other Transport %
<b>All Countries</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>26.2</b>
<b>OECD</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>26.5</b>
United States	51	40.8	25.5	33.7
Canada	8	28.6	41.8	29.6
Japan	26	10.1	65.3	24.6
Germany	20	31.7	52.3	15.9
Switzerland	5	51.6	17.8	30.7
United Kingdom	19	43.1	30.5	26.5
Korea	14	12.4	73.0	14.6
<b>Non-OECD</b>				
China,P.R.: Mainland	4	29.6	49.8	20.6
Singapore	12	0.0	56.5	43.5
Thailand	3	75.5	18.6	5.9
Ukraine	3	5.8	74.6	19.6

Globally, about half of transportation is accounted for by freight and about one quarter each for passenger transport and other. The US and Thailand show much bigger than average shares for

passenger services, 40 per cent and 75 per cent respectively. Australia also has a seemingly high share at 86 per cent but it shows no other transportation services which must be incorrect and freight is unusually low at only 14 per cent of the total. Singapore shows a zero entry which is inconsistent with the profile of Singapore airlines as a favourite passenger airline

The countries with very high shares of freight are Belgium/Luxembourg, Sweden and Norway. Mexico shows a zero entry for freight which also must be mistaken. (This omission is clearly connected with the recording of freight insurance to be discussed below).

A number of countries, especially Bangladesh, Iran and Peru, show unusually high proportions for other transportation services but it seems probable that this is because insufficient amounts are allocated to passenger and freight services. The same applies to the figures from Greece. Although the total level of transportation services has been increased with effect from 1998, almost all of it is shown as other transportations services. Given the reputation of the Greek shipping industry, it seems probable that a significant proportion of this should be shown as freight.

Despite these qualifications about the quality of the data for the three components, further analysis of the data available is given in the following sections, without repeating the caveats each time.

### ***Passenger services***

Passenger services cover the movement by a carrier of a given nationality of non-resident passengers between two ports, at least one of which is in a foreign country. Figures for exports of passenger services reflect the relative importance of carriers of different countries carrying non-residents; figures for imports reflect the nationality of the passengers travelling on non-national carriers.

#### **Exports**

Table 4a shows that more than 80 per cent of passenger services provided to non-residents are provided by carriers from OECD countries, almost one quarter by the US alone with UK and Germany bringing the share for these three countries up to 40 per cent.

**Table 4a: Main exporters of passenger services, 1995 and 2000**

	Global share in 1995	Global share in 2000	Percentage change
<b>OECD</b>	<b>83.0</b>	<b>82.0</b>	<b>-1.2</b>
United States	25.1	23.9	-4.9
Australia	5.0	4.3	-14.7
Germany	8.0	7.3	-8.8
Netherlands	6.3	6.8	7.9
United Kingdom	9.5	9.4	-0.4
<b>Non-OECD</b>			
Thailand	1.6	2.8	73.8
<b>All Countries (\$bn)</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>15.4</b>

Thailand has a significant share of the global total and while there are no data for Singapore and China, Hong Kong, given the popularity of Singapore Airlines and Cathay Pacific, as well as the fact that both Singapore and Hong Kong are important sea ports, unlike Bangkok, it seems probable that there should be entries for these places of the same order of magnitude as for Singapore.

## Imports

The figures for imports of passenger services, in table 4b, are much more concentrated than exports and shows half of all passenger services used by nationals of the US, Japan and the UK. This reflects the extent of both business and holiday travel for these nationals undertaken on foreign carriers. For some European countries, foreign travel is customarily undertaken on national carriers and so this element of the provision of international passenger services is treated as domestic production and does not appear in the trade figures. Outside the OECD countries, the largest consumer of passenger services is Chinese Taipei at 1.6 per cent of the total, with China, Mainland, Israel and Argentina also on or about one per cent of the total.

**Table 4b: Main importers of passenger services, 1995 and 2000**

	Global share in 1995	Global share in 2000	Percentage change
<b>OECD</b>	<b>86.0</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>-1.5</b>
United States	20.5	27.7	35.6
Japan	14.2	12.3	-13.8
Germany	9.4	5.8	-38.4
Netherlands	3.3	3.5	4.3
United Kingdom	8.1	10.0	22.9
<b>All Countries (\$bn)</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>22.3</b>

## Freight services

Freight services also cover only the movement of goods belonging to a non-resident person or enterprise on a national carrier. Thus movement of goods for the national economy on a national carrier are excluded and treated as domestic production. Crucial to the decision about when freight is provided to a foreigner and when to a national is the concept of the change of ownership of the goods. In principle this should be when goods leave their place of origin under a sale agreement. This is often interpreted as the point at which the goods leave a foreign port and why the concept f.o.b. is used in balance of payments calculations to measure imports. The value of goods thus excludes all transport from the foreign port to the point of destination. If this transport is provided to the buyer by a non-national carrier, it is classed as imports; if it provided by a national carrier it is not. Similarly exports are usually treated as changing ownership when they leave a domestic port. Thus the cost of movement of goods from the domestic economy even on a national carrier will be treated as exports of services because the goods are deemed to belong, and the transportation service provided to, a foreign owner as they leave their country of origin.

## Exports

Even though as shown in Table 5a OECD countries account for three quarters of all recorded exports of freight services, the US does not in this case dominate or even represent the largest single share. That distinction falls to Japan with Germany, Netherlands and Korea not very far behind the US. This suggests that, as compared with other countries, US makes more use of foreign carriers for both imports and exports.

**Table 5a: Main exporters of freight services, 1995 and 2000**

	Global share in 1995	Global share in 2000	Percentage change
<b>OECD</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>3.9</b>
United States	8.2	7.7	-5.9
Japan	8.3	10.0	19.5
Belgium-Luxembourg	5.6	4.6	-17.7
Germany	7.1	6.2	-13.0
Netherlands	7.4	6.2	-15.9
United Kingdom	4.1	3.5	-15.9
Korea	4.9	5.9	22.1
<b>Non-OECD</b>			
Singapore	2.4	4.0	70.1
Chinese Taipei	2.1	1.9	-9.5
<b>All countries (\$bn)</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>22.4</b>

Although no data is available for Russia, it is probable that there are significant freight earnings from the transport of products from other countries of the former Soviet Union to the rest of the world, especially the land-locked countries of central Asia all of whose main communication routes traditionally ran through Russia. The recording of trade patterns between the countries of the former Soviet Union is one where the habits of regarding trade within the Union as essentially different from trade beyond the union (the “near abroad” as opposed to the “far abroad”) is slow to change.

### Imports

The first thing to note about the level of imports of freight services shown in Table 5b is that it is one third higher than the figures of exports shown in Table 5a. Thus although OECD countries accounted for 75 per cent of exports of transport services in 2000 and only 64 per cent of imports, they actually had a deficit on this item because 64 per cent of total imports of \$ 224 billion (142) is larger than 75 per cent of \$ 168 billion (127).

**Table 5b: Main importers of freight services, 1995 and 2000**

	Global share in 1995	Global share in 2000	Percentage change
<b>OECD</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>13.9</b>
United States	8.5	12.2	43.7
Japan	6.1	8.0	31.4
Germany	6.2	5.8	-7.2
Netherlands	5.0	4.4	-12.2
United Kingdom	2.7	3.5	27.2
<b>Non-OECD</b>			
China, P.R.: Mainland	4.5	3.9	-13.8
India	2.0	2.5	26.9
Malaysia	2.4	2.2	-9.4
Singapore	3.2	3.4	8.6
Thailand	3.7	2.7	-26.1
Asia not specified	2.0	3.0	52.8
<b>All countries (\$bn)</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>15.7</b>

As noted above, the separation of the freight and insurance element from the c.i.f. value of imports in customs declarations is usually estimated. If the estimation techniques are considered reliable,

then the apparent excess of total imports of freight services over exports suggests that exports must be under-recorded. The alternative assumption is that the valuation of imports of goods f.o.b. should be higher than they are at present and indeed there is a slight excess of exports of goods over imports of goods.

### Imports of freight services as a proportion of imports of goods

In order to investigate these propositions further, Table 5c shows the ratio of freight transportation to imports of goods. As noted above, this ratio will be lower than otherwise if a significant amount of freight on imports is carried out by national carriers. Further the freight figures include freight on exports and also freight on cross trade. Nevertheless, even with these provisos, the contrast across continent is striking and tends to bear out the proposition that the further the destination is from the source of the goods, the higher is the freight element. On the other hand, data sources for this item for many developing countries are poor and a ratio of about 10 per cent is often assumed if no better information is available.

**Table 5c: Freight as a proportion of imports of goods, 1995 to 2000**

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<b>All Countries</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>
OECD	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0
Africa	8.6	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.3
Asia less Korea	6.2	6.2	6.0	5.2	5.1	4.6
Europe less OECD	4.2	3.5	3.5	4.1	4.5	4.3
Middle East	7.5	7.6	7.0	7.9	7.5	7.4
Western Hemisphere less Mexico	6.3	5.6	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.6

### ***Other transportation services***

This item covers supporting and auxiliary services such as the fees charged for loading and unloading cargoes, provision of pilots and navigational assistance and the maintenance and cleaning of foreign carriers. Since all countries in the world receive foreign carriers at some ports, in principle all countries should record some exports under this heading. The excess of total imports over total exports probably reflects the omission of this item by a number of countries as much as an under-recording by others.

### Exports

The composition of exports of other transport services, as shown in table 6a, is somewhat different from that of freight services. Ports provide services to all carriers including those which are treated as providing domestic freight on imports. In addition, cargo ships from all nations are likely to recruit sailors from all over the world at similar rates of pay, allowing cargo rates to be highly competitive. By contrast, port fees will be influenced by national pay rates and thus be higher in countries with higher average rates of pay.

Singapore and Netherlands have shares in the total higher than the size of their economies would suggest because of their roles as entrepots. The share of Greece and Egypt in the total also illustrates that the port fees for passenger ships and aircraft may also contribute a significant proportion of other transportation earnings.

**Table 6a: Main exporters of other transportation services, 1995 and 2000**

	Global share in 1995	Global share in 2000	Percentage change
<b>OECD</b>	<b>76.4</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>3.3</b>
United States	16.3	19.0	16.2
Japan	10.4	6.9	-33.0
Germany	4.1	3.5	-15.2
Greece		8.6	
Italy	6.3	5.6	-11.3
Netherlands	4.6	3.8	-16.7
Norway	2.6	3.3	25.9
United Kingdom	3.7	5.6	52.3
<b>Non-OECD</b>			
Singapore	5.6	5.7	2.0
Egypt	2.4	2.2	-7.4
<b>All countries (\$bn)</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>-0.3</b>

### Imports

The country by country share of imports of other transportation services, shown in table 6b, is broadly similar to that for exports, though Netherlands is much smaller (1.8 per cent against 3.8 per cent in 2000) and Korea higher (7.2 per cent against 2.2 per cent in 2000). Imports by Egypt are negligible but both India and Brazil have significant imports. (2.5 and 2.3 per cent respectively of the global share in 2000).

**Table 6b: Main importers of other transportation services, 1995 and 2000**

	Global share in 1995	Global share in 2000	Percentage change
<b>OECD</b>	<b>77.4</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
United States	10.7	14.9	38.7
Japan	14.0	6.6	-53.1
Germany	5.9	7.8	33.8
Greece		4.1	
Italy	6.3	5.6	-11.4
Norway	3.5	5.2	47.8
United Kingdom	5.9	8.0	34.8
Korea	5.2	7.2	37.3
<b>Non-OECD</b>			
India	1.9	2.5	33.5
Singapore	3.0	5.0	68.6
Brazil	3.0	2.2	-26.3
<b>All Countries (\$bn)</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>-3.2</b>

### Travel services

Although the expression “travel” has been used for this item for a long time, its meaning is not intuitive. In fact it consists of the expenses incurred by travellers in a country other than their own except for the passenger transport covered above. It includes both business and holiday travellers and relates to lodging and accommodation, food, internal transport and all other expenditure by the traveller. In many ways it corresponds to the notion of “tourism” but includes expenditures by some people who would not normally be regarded as tourists. These are short term employees of local enterprises, seasonal and border workers and any accompanying dependents.



Exports of travel services show where the travellers go; imports shows where they come from.

## Exports

Among OECD countries, it is countries which are the main tourist destinations and the main destinations of business travellers which have the largest share of the total; US followed by Spain, France, Italy, UK and Germany. The OECD countries with about 2 per cent of the global total in 2000, not shown in table 7a, include Canada, Australia, Austria, Greece, and Mexico. Outside the OECD, the size of exports from China, Mainland reflects the upsurge in travel there over the period 1995 to 2000 (and beyond). Other non-OECD countries with shares about one per cent of the global total include India, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Russia, Egypt and Israel.

**Table 7a: Main exporters of travel services, 1995 and 2000**

	Global share in 1995	Global share in 2000	Percentage change
<b>OECD</b>	<b>76.2</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>-1.7</b>
United States	19.1	21.0	10.1
France	7.0	6.6	-5.6
Germany	4.6	4.0	-13.4
Italy	7.3	5.9	-19.4
Spain	6.5	6.7	2.2
United Kingdom	5.2	4.7	-10.5
<b>Non-OECD</b>			
China,P.R.: Mainland	2.2	3.5	56.5
China,P.R.:Hong Kong		1.7	
<b>All countries (\$bn)</b>	<b>392.0</b>	<b>465.6</b>	<b>18.8</b>

## Imports

Table 7b shows that there are significantly more travel services provided to Germany and the UK than provided by these countries, suggesting more Germans and Britons travel abroad than foreigners go to those countries. This is also true for Russia. The other main travellers from the rest of the world come from Singapore, Argentina and Brazil.

**Table 7b: Main importers of travel services, 1995 and 2000**

	Global share in 1995	Global share in 2000	Percentage change
<b>OECD</b>	<b>79.3</b>	<b>77.0</b>	<b>-2.8</b>
United States	12.8	15.7	23.4
Japan	10.2	7.4	-26.9
France	4.5	4.2	-7.7
Germany	14.4	11.0	-23.3
Italy	4.1	3.6	-10.9
United Kingdom	6.9	8.9	29.3
<b>Non-OECD</b>			
China,P.R.: Mainland	1.0	3.0	199.6
China,P.R.:Hong Kong		2.9	
Russia	3.2	2.2	-32.2
<b>All countries (\$bn)</b>	<b>362.2</b>	<b>430.0</b>	<b>18.7</b>

## The importance of exports of travel services relative to total service exports

Table 7c shows the ratio of exports of travel services in proportion to exports of total services over the period 1995 to 2000. The average for all countries is about 30 per cent for each year in the period but for quite a number of countries, again mostly recognised tourist destinations, it is closer to one half with some much higher than this; for Portugal and Mexico the proportion is over 60 per cent and for Indonesia it is over 90 per cent. The figures for Japan are extremely small, smaller even than Bangladesh.

In general the ratios are fairly stable over the five years shown except for the Philippines. This is less because of a rise in tourism in the Philippines than a fall in other exports of services<sup>2</sup>

**Table 7c: The ratio of exports of travel services to exports of total services, 1995 to 2000**

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<b>All Countries</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>31.0</b>
<b>OECD</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>29.5</b>
Portugal	58.7	60.0	60.3	62.0	60.7	61.9
Mexico	63.2	63.0	66.0	64.3	61.5	60.3
Spain	63.4	62.0	60.6	60.6	60.5	57.9
Poland	21.6	32.4	25.8	39.6	37.9	54.7
Hungary	51.1	53.9	60.1	59.4	60.1	54.7
New Zealand	51.7	56.5	54.3	52.2	53.1	52.2
Italy	46.6	45.7	44.4	44.1	48.2	48.6
Australia	48.7	49.0	47.5	45.3	46.2	46.0
Czech Republic	42.8	49.9	50.8	50.8	44.7	43.5
Netherlands	14.0	13.5	12.6	13.2	12.9	13.7
Norway	16.4	15.2	13.6	13.6	14.3	11.2
Japan	4.9	6.0	6.2	6.0	5.6	4.9
<b>Non-OECD</b>						
Indonesia	95.6	93.7	95.8	95.0	94.7	95.4
Argentina	58.2	60.4	61.7	64.3	63.6	61.7
Peru	37.8	47.4	52.5	47.7	55.9	57.7
Thailand	54.1	53.4	48.6	46.9	48.0	54.0
Philippines	12.2	11.9	15.5	19.0	53.2	53.7
China,P.R.: Mainland	45.6	49.5	49.1	52.7	53.7	53.3
Venezuela, Rep. Bol.	50.8	56.2	62.7	65.8	56.2	51.9
Bangladesh	3.6	5.5	9.1	7.2	6.4	6.2

## Other services

Other services is the residual category of private services after transport and travel have been accounted for. It amounts to 40 per cent or more of total services. It includes such items as construction, communication, insurance, financial services, computer and information services, royalties, other business services and personal services. This list of components is sufficient to show that this is the area of real interest to see which countries are establishing comparative advantage in particular services, especially those services dependent on new communications technology. Unfortunately, though, not all countries provide detail at this level of detail and

<sup>2</sup> In 1995, the Philippines recorded exports of miscellaneous business services of \$ 7.8 billion. By 2000 this had fallen to \$ 0.4 billion. At the same time the corresponding figure for imports had fallen from \$ 4.1 billion to just under one billion dollars. No further detail is given on the nature of these business services.

analysis based on what is reported must be very circumspect and tentative. Part 4 of this report explores what details are available and what can be drawn from them.

## Exports

Table 8a shows that the US and UK together accounted for 40 per cent of exports of other services in 2000. Further, the share of both of these two countries has increased significantly for both countries since 1995. The share of Belgium Luxembourg, like UK a noted international financial centre, has also increased significantly over this period. At the same time the shares of Japan, France, Germany and Netherlands have all fallen significantly. The headline catching phenomenon, though is that from very low shares in 1995, both India and Brazil have increased their shares of global trade in services amazingly. India's exports rose from \$ 2.3 billion in 1995 to \$ 13.3<sup>3</sup> billion in 2000 and to \$ 16.0 billion and \$ 19.3 billion in 2001 and 2002 respectively. For Brazil, the 1995 figure was \$ 2.4 billion which rose to \$ 5.7 billion in 2000, holding fairly steady at that level thereafter. Israel also more than doubled its share of other services over this period, though has declined somewhat after 2000.

**Table 8a: Main exporters of other services, 1995 and 2000**

	Global share in 1995	Global share in 2000	Percentage change
<b>OECD</b>	<b>82.3</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>-4.3</b>
United States	16.4	19.4	18.2
Japan	8.0	5.9	-25.7
Belgium-Luxembourg	3.7	4.6	23.0
France	7.3	4.6	-36.5
Germany	7.9	6.6	-16.1
Ireland	0.3	1.9	500.7
Netherlands	4.2	3.7	-11.8
United Kingdom	8.3	11.2	34.2
<b>Non-OECD</b>			
China,P.R.:Hong Kong		3.0	
India	0.5	2.0	320.8
Singapore	2.8	1.8	-34.8
Israel	0.6	1.3	131.5
Brazil	0.5	0.9	70.5
<b>All countries (\$bn)</b>	<b>479.8</b>	<b>663.9</b>	<b>38.4</b>

## Imports

Table 8b shows that the pattern of imports of other services and changes in these patterns over the period 1995 to 2000 is very similar to that of exports. The balance between imports and exports, though, is not so easy to detect from tables 8a and 8b and is shown below in table 8c.

<sup>3</sup> Since these number were extracted from the IMF files as part of the complete data set being analysed, this figure has been revised upwards to \$ 14.0 billion.

**Table 8b: Main importers of other services, 1995 and 2000**

	Global share in 1995	Global share in 2000	Percentage change
<b>OECD</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>-0.6</b>
United States	9.0	11.1	24.2
Canada	3.2	3.4	6.8
Japan	10.6	7.9	-25.8
Germany	10.5	9.8	-6.4
Ireland	1.6	3.8	135.6
Italy	5.7	4.2	-27.2
Netherlands	4.2	4.0	-4.0
United Kingdom	4.4	5.4	22.2
<b>Non-OECD</b>			
China,P.R.: Mainland	2.5	2.0	-19.5
India	0.7	1.5	99.0
Brazil	0.9	1.2	38.3
<b>All countries (\$bn)</b>	<b>461.5</b>	<b>619.7</b>	<b>34.3</b>

### Net trade in other services

The first thing to note is that there is an excess of reported exports over reported imports. In 2000 exports stood at \$ 663.9 billion and imports at \$ 619.7 billion, leaving an unexplained excess of \$ 44.2 billion. The US and the UK together had a surplus of \$ 100 billion in 2000 but almost half of this was offset by deficits in other OECD countries. Even Ireland, which had a nearly ten-fold increase in exports from \$ 1.5 billion in 1995 to \$ 12.6 billion in 2000 still ran a deficit in 2000 because at the same time imports increased from \$ 7.4 billion to \$ 23.5 billion. (Ireland is a major assembler of computers and much of the imports of other services are royalty payments for the software components of these.)

**Table 8c: Balance of trade in other services, 1995 to 2000 (\$ billion)**

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<b>All Countries</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>OECD</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>54</b>
United States	37	43	47	48	65	60
Japan	- 11	- 17	- 16	- 17	- 17	- 9
Belgium-Luxembourg	2	3	4	3	8	11
France	8	7	7	7	5	7
Germany	- 11	- 9	- 11	- 13	- 17	- 17
Ireland	- 6	- 7	- 9	- 12	- 10	- 11
Italy	- 5	- 3	- 3	- 6	- 6	- 7
Switzerland	10	10	10	11	11	11
United Kingdom	20	23	31	35	40	41
Korea	- 2	- 2	- 2	- 4	- 4	- 6
Turkey	5	2	6	8	3	5
Mexico	0	- 3	- 4	- 4	- 5	- 5
<b>Non-OECD</b>						
China,P.R.: Mainland	- 5	0	0	- 2	- 3	- 2
China,P.R.:Hong Kong				11	12	14
India	- 1	- 1	0	1	1	4
Indonesia	- 6	- 7	- 8	- 6	- 6	- 7
Malaysia	- 2	- 2	- 1	0	- 2	- 3
Singapore	6	7	7	1	1	2
Thailand	- 2	- 2	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 3
Russia	- 3	- 4	- 4	- 2	- 2	- 2
Israel	0	0	0	1	1	4
Saudi Arabia	- 3	- 8	- 8	- 2	- 2	- 4

Outside the OECD, China, Hong Kong had a large surplus and over the five year period; India turned a small deficit into a larger surplus, one which has grown since.

### The importance of other services relative to total service exports

The ratio of exports of other services to total exports of other services has risen steadily from 39 per cent in 1995 to 44 per cent in 2000. The countries with the highest ratios are Ireland and India, both of which have increased from a ratio of about one third in 1995 to three quarters in 2000. Brazil, the UK, Belgium/Luxemburg are all over 60 per cent and Sweden and Japan close behind. The oil based economies of Venezuela and Indonesia have particularly low shares of other services.

**Table 8d: The ratio of exports of other services relative to total service exports, 1995 to 2000**

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<b>All Countries</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>OECD</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>44</b>
Ireland	30	34	38	69	74	75
United Kingdom	51	54	56	58	62	64
Belgium-Luxembourg	50	54	54	56	59	61
Sweden	44	47	46	49	56	57
Japan	59	60	61	59	56	57
Austria	45	49	48	45	49	53
Poland	50	39	39	34	33	22
Portugal	22	21	20	19	21	20
New Zealand	12	10	12	15	15	19
<b>Non-OECD</b>						
India	34	33	45	54	63	73
Brazil	40	50	52	51	57	61
Egypt	28	34	30	34	29	28
Bangladesh	53	18	17	15	16	17
Venezuela, Rep. Bol.	6	5	6	4	4	6
Indonesia	2	4	2	2	2	2

### Government services

Government services covers transactions by governments and international organisations which are not covered elsewhere. In the main it covers expenditure by embassies and military units abroad, such as the normal expenses of running an office where the supplies are purchased from the host country and the personal expenditure of the staff of these units and their dependents living with them in the host country. Transactions associated with the provision of joint military arrangements and peacekeeping forces, such as those of the UN, are also included here.

Exports of government services to the US, for example, shows the amount spent by embassies and suchlike units from all other countries in the US; imports of government services by the US shows the amounts spent by the US in its embassies and suchlike in all other countries of the world.

### Exports

Table 9a shows that almost half of the global level of government service exports is accounted for by the US. As well as foreign embassies in the US, this figure will include the benefits to the US of hosting the UN headquarters in New York, the headquarters of the IMF and World Bank in Washington and other international organisations. Germany's share is very high, reflecting the

continuing presence then of foreign military bases. Among non-OECD countries India and Brazil account for over one per cent of the global total and, rather surprisingly, so does Bangladesh.

**Table 9a: Main exporters of government services, 1995 and 2000**

	Global share in 1995	Global share in 2000	Percentage change
<b>OECD</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>7.4</b>
United States	35.0	43.1	23.2
Germany	12.4	8.0	-35.7
United Kingdom	4.2	4.1	-1.2
<b>Non-OECD</b>			
Bangladesh	0.4	1.2	188.8
India	0.0	1.5	
Brazil	0.2	1.2	414.2
<b>All countries (\$bn)</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>-19.8</b>

### Imports

Among the main importers of government services, shown in table 9b, international organisations feature with a share in 200 of 7 per cent of the total. The US accounts for approximately a quarter of the global total and Saudi Arabia almost as much. It appears that official representation in Chinese Taipei, Brazil and Italy has been growing over the period 1995 to 2000 but has been falling in France and Germany.

**Table 9b: Main importers of government services, 1995 and 2000**

	Global share in 1995	Global share in 2000	Percentage change
International organisations	13.0	7.1	- 46
<b>OECD</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>12.1</b>
United States	17.9	23.7	32.5
Japan	1.6	1.8	10.7
France	2.3	1.6	-29.6
Germany	2.8	2.1	-23.7
Italy	0.6	1.4	124.8
Netherlands	1.7	2.1	22.9
United Kingdom	4.6	4.2	-8.3
<b>Non-OECD</b>			
Saudi Arabia	15.3	21.3	39.5
Chinese Taipei	0.8	1.7	110.0
Brazil	0.7	1.6	134.8
<b>All countries (bn)</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>-1.3</b>

### Net trade in government services

The figures for imports of government services are almost fifty per cent larger than exports of services in 2000, reflecting the fact that the measurement of a government's expenditure is easier than capturing the expenses of other governmental bodies in a given territory. It seems probable therefore, that the true figure is more likely to be closer to the export figures than the imports ones. This being so, the figures in table 9c should be interpreted with caution.

**Table 9c: Balance of trade in government services, 1995 to 2000 (\$ billion)**

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<b>Total</b>	<b>-14.4</b>	<b>-10.5</b>	<b>-11.2</b>	<b>-8.3</b>	<b>-17.8</b>	<b>-24.1</b>
International Org	-8.3	-4.2	-3.8	-3.3	-3.9	-3.8
<b>OECD</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>
United States	6.7	7.7	7.3	7.8	4.7	2.7
Belgium-Luxembourg	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.8
Germany	4.8	4.5	3.8	3.1	2.1	2.0
Switzerland	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.1
United Kingdom	-0.9	-2.0	-1.2	-0.6	-2.2	-1.1
<b>Non-OECD</b>						
Bangladesh	-0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
India	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3
Chinese Taipei	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6	-0.8	-1.0	-1.0
Saudi Arabia	-10.4	-11.7	-11.6	-8.2	-9.4	-14.3
Brazil	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.6

## **Part 4: Data quality and the present limits to detailed analysis**

The quality of analysis based on data on the trade in services obviously depends on the adequacy and accuracy of the material available. Accuracy is a question of whether the data values are reasonably accurate and whether the trade flow is properly characterised and classified. Another way of expressing this is to ask whether the data is fit for purpose. Adequacy is more about the degree of detail available, both in terms of a particular kind of service flow, the country coverage and whether matching partner country is available and consistent; in other words, whether data are relevant for the analysis to be undertaken. These two aspects are examined below.

### ***Data accuracy***

No economic data has the degree of precision of engineering data. The question is not whether it is accurate but whether it is accurate enough to assess economic development. A further complication is that the accuracy of an observation usually improves over time. Early estimates are based on partial data which are replaced with later estimates which are successively more firmly based. There is thus a trade-off between timeliness and accuracy and different analyses put priority on one or the other of these.

Not all countries produce economic data as quickly as others. International organisations committed to publish data for a large set of countries tend to have to move at the speed of the slowest. This inevitably means that for some countries the data will have been revised, perhaps more than once, by the time the first estimates for some countries arrive.

Data is never completely static. New data collection and compilation techniques mean that over time, the quality of data series improves both in value and classification. When this happens, in the best of all possible worlds, efforts are made to improve the historical series to reflect these later improvements but this may not always be possible, either for technical reasons or simply for want of resources. Many of the improvements advocated in BPM5 were implemented during the 1990's and often no retrospective adjustments were made. This means that some of the apparent changes between 1995 and 2000 may be mis-stated because of such revisions. Where these are obvious and important they have been noted but some cases may have been missed, especially when a revision is significant for a single year but less so over five years.

Increasing efforts are being made internationally to assess data quality across a range of indicators and countries but these are usually undertaken on a country by country basis. The criteria used by a single country may be different from that used for a set of countries. For example, within the balance of payments, it may not matter in terms of the overall current account balance whether a particular service is adequately classified, as long as the figure itself is correct. It may also not matter if only net figures are available, again as long as these are correct, rather than the component credit and debit entries.

However, if we wish to undertake an analysis which compares the characteristics of trading patterns across a number of countries, as here, then these sort of errors, which can be set aside on a country by country basis, do become important. Further, looking at data at the aggregate level can also add an extra dimension to the assessment of quality which may not be discernable at the level of the individual country. This section addresses these sorts of issues.

Table 10a summarises the total credit and debit flows in 2000 for the items considered in the previous section. At the level of total service credits and debits the difference between the two is small, less than one per cent. However, this is the effect of greater debits than credits on



transportation and government services offset by greater credits than debits on travel and other services. As explained above, there is good reason to believe that the debit items for transportation and government services might be measured more successfully than the credit items and vice versa for travel. If we presume the same is true for other services, we might consider that credits were understated by about \$ 80 billions and debits by about \$ 86 billions. This would represent an under-recording of about 5 per cent on the trade in services account, though the sums involved are still only about one per cent of the values for imports and exports of goods.

**Table 10a: Global service flows, 2000 (\$ billion)**

	Credit	Debit	Net
Services	1 517.4	1 528.7	-11.3
Transportation	345.5	407.6	-62.1
<i>Passenger</i>	<i>87.0</i>	<i>87.6</i>	<i>-0.6</i>
<i>Freight</i>	<i>168.0</i>	<i>224.3</i>	<i>-56.3</i>
<i>Other</i>	<i>90.5</i>	<i>95.7</i>	<i>-5.2</i>
Travel	465.6	430.0	35.6
Other services	663.9	619.7	44.2
Government services	43.2	67.3	-24.1
<i>Unexplained</i>	<i>-0.8</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>-4.9</i>

Possible errors could be greater than this if there are flows which are not captured on either side of the account. However, if the problem is mis-classification and, say, an item of \$ 5 billion included in other service credits should be included in transportation credits, then the suggested possible under-recording of \$80-85 billion would fall by \$5 billion. On the other hand, if the recording was a misallocation on the debit side of the account for these two items, then the suggested possible under-recording would rise by \$ 5 billion<sup>4</sup>. Thus the premise that trade in services may be under-recorded appears to have some circumstantial evidence to back it up but the size of the possible error can only be approximated very crudely from these aggregate figures.

As noted, errors caused by misclassifying an item between one item and another on the same side of the account do not affect the balance of payments net position for the country in question but may have implications for the accuracy of the global totals. Unless items are correctly classified, analysis will be flawed and the chances of improving data quality will be severely diminished.

Underestimation of either exports or imports has consequences for the measurement of GDP of the country concerned. Understating exports understates GDP and understating imports overstates GDP because exports and added and imports deducted in the formula used to calculate GDP as final consumption plus investment plus exports less imports.

### ***Disaggregating other services***

The item “other services” is the sum of eight sub-items, most of which are also further disaggregated. A summary of the values for these eight sub-items in 2000 is given in table 10b. Somewhat more than half of the total is explained by “other business services” and a description of this item and its components is given below.

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<sup>4</sup> This example is based on the supposition that there is a misclassification between freight transport and freight insurance of \$ 5 billion, which appears to be the case for Mexico.

With the exception of insurance and telecommunications, the components have larger credits recorded than debits. For both credits and debits, the sum of the eight sub-items is less than the totals given, though this is only about three per cent of the total. Item by item, though, the differences are quite significant. For insurance, debits are two thirds again larger than credits. Given the concentration of insurance in large firms which know where the policy holders are resident, this seems problematical. The same can be said for financial services where credits are more than double debits. To be fair, the measurement of these items within the particular accounting conventions of the national accounts and balance of payments is not straight-forward. Making the measurement of these services easier to understand is one of the objectives of the revisions to the convention presently being considered.

**Table 10b: Summary credit, debit and net figures for trade in other services, 2000 (\$ billion)**

	Credit	Debit	Net
<b>Other services</b>	<b>663.9</b>	<b>619.7</b>	<b>44.2</b>
Construction	28.1	20.8	7.3
Communications	29.6	30.7	-1.1
Insurance	25.8	41.0	-15.2
Financial services	79.9	38.6	41.3
Computer and information services	33.4	24.3	9.1
Royalties	78.3	76.9	1.4
Other business services	351.0	346.0	5.0
Personal services	20.1	18.8	1.3
<i>Unexplained</i>	17.7	22.6	-4.9

Table 11 shows how the entries for other business services shown in table 10b can be further disaggregated. At the first stage this is done rather unevenly by disaggregation into three sub-items. One of these, operating leasing, is small; one, miscellaneous business, professional and technical services, accounts for two thirds of other business services. At this stage there is still quite a large component not explained by these three components, between 10 and 15 per cent depending on whether imports or exports are considered.

**Table 11: Summary credit, debit and net figures for trade in other business services, 2000 (\$ billion)**

	Credit	Debit	Net
<b>Other business services</b>	<b>351.0</b>	<b>346.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>
Merchanting and other trade related services	54.5	50.2	4.3
Operating leasing	6.7	12.1	-5.4
Misc business, professional and technical services	236.1	248.0	-11.9
<i>Unexplained</i>	53.7	35.7	18.0
<b>Misc business, professional and technical services</b>	<b>236.1</b>	<b>248.0</b>	<b>-11.9</b>
Legal, accounting, management consulting and public relations	11.6	20.0	-8.4
Advertising, market research and public opinion polls	6.2	9.9	-3.7
R and D	10.6	8.8	1.8
Architectural, engineering and other technical services	18.1	19.7	-1.6
Agricultural, mining and on-site processing services	1.3	1.7	-0.4
Other misc business services	55.5	54.5	1.0
Services between affiliated enterprises	50.2	45.6	4.6
<i>Unexplained</i>	82.6	87.8	-5.2

The lower part of table 11 shows how this large item for miscellaneous business, professional and technical services is further disaggregated into seven components. Two of these each account for about one fifth of the total, but one of these, other miscellaneous business services, is yet another

residual item and contains items not correctly allocated elsewhere. In addition there is a difference between the seven items identified and the totals of almost one third. Thus it is apparent that desirable as the degree of detail suggested by the disaggregation given is for analysis of the evolving pattern of trade in services, the data at present are not fully robust at this level. Further consideration of the data at this level of detail follows.

### ***The components of other services***

Annex table 12 shows the entries for each of the countries considered in this paper for each component of other services for the year 2000. These are described in turn below.

Because it is never clear whether the lack of an entry, or even a zero entry, for an item at this level of detail is an indication that there is no trade in that service or simply that it has not been estimated, no regional totals for non-OECD countries are given. However, an indication is given of the amount of trade reported by countries other than those identified at the foot of the tables. Generally speaking, this amount is seldom greater than 10 per cent of the reported total and often much less.

Most OECD countries report the main service items but Denmark is an exception, showing all “other services” as “other business services”. Of the other countries itemised in the tables, Nigeria had not reported values of trade in services for 2000 and 2001 when the files were extracted and no details of the nature of services exported or imported were available for Vietnam. When the IMF publishes regional aggregates, estimates are made for missing countries but regional aggregates are not calculated at the degree of detail being discussed in this section.

### **Construction**

The value of construction service exports represents the amount of work undertaken by a resident enterprise in a foreign economy. The value of imports represent the amount of construction put in place by a foreign enterprise in the domestic economy.

Most OECD countries and quite a number of non-OECD countries record both exports and imports of construction. Exports are recorded at \$ 28.1 billion in 2000, much higher than imports of \$ 20.8 billion. The largest exporters were (in order of magnitude) Japan, Germany, France, Netherlands and US. Together these five countries accounted for exports of \$ 17.9 billion or almost two-thirds of the total. China, Mainland was the largest non-OECD exporter at \$ 0.6 billion.

The largest importers of construction services were Germany and Japan, together representing about half of recorded imports. Malaysia and China, Mainland reported imports around one billion dollars, a figure higher than for most OECD countries.

### **Communications**

This item consists of two components, telecommunication services and postal and courier services. All OECD countries except Turkey (and Denmark) report exports of communication services but only 12 give a breakdown between telecommunications and postal and courier services. Where there is a breakdown, the split between the two portions shows telecommunications dominate, with about 80 to 90 per cent of the total. Ethiopia, South Africa and Indonesia are the only non-OECD countries outside Latin America to give a split between the two sub-items.

The largest provider of communication services is the US (\$ 4.1 billion) followed by the UK (\$ 2.4 billion) and then by Belgium/Luxemburg, Germany, Netherlands, France, Canada and Italy with exports in the one to two billion dollars range. China, Mainland is far and away the largest recorded provider outside the OECD with exports of \$ 1.3 billion.

The same OECD countries are the main importers of telecommunications services, with the US (\$ 5.9 billion) and Germany (\$ 3.1 billion) importing considerably more than they export. Imports by China, Mainland, though, at \$ 0.2 billion, are considerably less than exports and even of imports by China, Hong Kong (\$ 0.7 billion).

### Insurance services

Insurance services are divided into five elements; life insurance and pension funds, freight insurance, other direct insurance, reinsurance, and auxiliary services. Apart from the last, which represents such items as agents' commissions and salvage administration services, the services are paid for through premiums and part of the premium is treated as a payment for services and the rest as a transfer. The separation into the service and transfer parts is done in such a way as to ensure, simplistically speaking, that the total level of premiums earned by an insurance company is equal to the total level of claims paid. International trade in insurance takes place when the insurance company and the policy holder are resident in different economies.

Virtually all countries report both exports and imports of insurance services but only about half give the breakdown into the components. In particular, UK (\$ 6.0 billion), Canada (\$ 1.9 billion), Switzerland (\$ 1.4 billion) and France (\$ 1.3 billion) which together represent half of exports do not give any breakdown. As noted above, debits out-value credits by two thirds at \$ 41.0 billion compared with \$ 25.8 billion and the only way to resolve this inconsistency probably lies in reconciling the individual elements.

The US (\$ 7.6 billion) and Mexico (\$ 6.3 billion) are the largest importers of insurance services followed by Canada (\$2.8 billion). Imports by China, Mainland at \$2.5 billion are larger than any other OECD country, including Japan (\$ 2.2 billion). Singapore at \$1.2 billion is a larger importer than many OECD countries.

Comparing the imports and exports of such components as are available reveals a problem with the data for Mexico. The fact that Mexico appears to import nearly as much insurance as the US is surprising and the reason for this can be explained by looking at the figures for freight insurance. The difference between imports of goods c.i.f. and f.o.b. is explained by freight transport and freight insurance. Annex table 5b shows that Mexico's imports of freight transport were only \$ 273 million and the ratio of this to imports (annex table 5c) to be only 0.2 per cent. On the other hand, Mexico's freight insurance shows as \$5.0 billion, total imports of freight insurance world wide to be \$7.7 billion while global exports are only \$ 0.6 billion. It seems that the Mexican figures for freight transport and freight insurance have been transposed and reversing this would produce a much more consistent pattern of both freight transport, freight insurance and indeed total insurance. This example is extreme but shows the sort of data improvement that is possible if detailed series are available for cross-checking. It also shows that, though the balance of payments figures for Mexico are unaffected by this, the analysis of freight transport and freight insurance globally are.

## Financial services

International financial services are dominated by a few countries, UK (\$ 19.4 billion), US (\$15.5 billion), Belgium/Luxembourg (\$ 13.1 billion), Switzerland (\$ 8.6 billion) and Germany (\$4.2 billion). These five accounted for three quarters of the global total of exports of financial services in 2000. China, Hong Kong exported \$ 2.7 billion, just behind Japan (\$2.9 billion) and ahead of Ireland (\$ 2.1 billion)

Like insurance, many financial services are estimated as margins on actual transactions, such as the difference between buying and selling prices of financial instruments and the difference between borrowing and lending rates. This means it is easier to estimate the value of exports than of imports, so it is not surprising that the figure recorded for imports at \$38.6 billion is less than half the value of \$ 79.9 billion for exports. This means there is a serious under-recording of imports of these services. This probably affects most countries but is likely to be a particular problem in non-OECD countries who would have difficulty measuring imports on a basis consistent with exports. Like insurance, this is one area where exports are likely to be a much more reliable source of information than imports and could be a source of providing corrections to the recorded imports data.

## Computer and information services

This item is partitioned into computer services and information services. Computer services covers hardware and software-related services whereby advice and assistance as well as consultancy and implementation services are provided by nationals of one country to units in another. Information services covers database services, mailing lists, subscriptions to papers and journals and so on, whether these services are provided on line or by mail. In addition the provision of news, feature articles and photographs are included.

The largest exporter in US (\$ 5.6 billion) followed by Ireland (\$5.5 billion), UK and Germany (both \$ 3.8 billion). Together these four countries represent over half of the global total. No non-OECD country records any very large value of exports, but this is one area where it seems probable that there is missing data, especially, for example, for India. Imports are less concentrated than exports with Germany the largest importer (\$5.0 billion) followed by Japan (\$ 3.0 billion).

Only about half the countries report a split between computer services and information services and the proportions for the split varies radically from country to country suggesting that the guidelines for the sub-division are followed differently in different countries.

## Royalties

Trade in royalties is as important as financial services. It more than twice the size of computer and information services and three times the size of insurance services. Royalties could be thought of as an indicator of the degree of globalisation. In 1995 the figure recorded for exports was \$ 54.0 billion. It has increased steadily each year since to reach \$ 78.5 billion in 2000, an increase of 45 per cent over the five years.

Royalties and licence fees cover payments for patents, copyrights, trademarks, franchises, and use via licensing agreements of manuscripts and films. Not surprisingly, exports are dominated by the US which provides 55 per cent of the total. Japan (\$ 10.2 billion) and UK (\$8.0) together provide almost another quarter. The exports recorded by non-OECD countries are extremely small with

\$ 107 million recorded for China, Hong Kong, \$ 80 million for China, Mainland and \$ 63 million for India.

Total imports are close to the value of total exports with a diverse pattern of use, including figures over one billion dollars for China, Mainland and Brazil. Among OECD countries, the largest users are US (\$ 16.5 billion), Japan (\$ 11.0 billion), Ireland (\$ 7.9 billion), UK (\$ 6.1 billion) and Germany (\$ 5.6 billion), but there are another six countries with imports over one billion dollars.

### Personal, cultural and recreational services

Two items appear under personal, cultural and recreational services. The first of these, audio-visual and related services, covers the fees associated with motion pictures on film, video or DVD, fees for radio and TV programmes, and payments to performers touring abroad. The second category, other personal services, covers services associated with museums, libraries, archives, sporting and recreational activities as well as foreign correspondence courses.

Again these activities are dominated by the US which provided services to the rest of the world worth \$ 6.4 billion in 2000, or almost one third of the total. A long way behind came Turkey on \$ 2.9 billion and then UK, France and Canada with entries over one billion dollars. The entries for non-OECD countries are very small and none is shown for India, which seems odd given the success of the Bollywood film industry in expatriate Indian communities as well as at home.

Imports of these services are only slightly below exports and are recorded across the range of OECD countries to varying extents but very little is recorded for other countries. Although most countries give a breakdown between the two components, again it is somewhat erratic. Of the two largest exporters, the US records no other personal services and Turkey no audio-visual services for example.

### Other business services

Other business services is a very large item, at \$ 351.0 billion accounting for more than half of other services. All countries report an entry under this item, even Denmark where the whole of other services is allocated. It seems probable that in many cases, items which could not be allocated elsewhere are assigned to this item so that it includes a large unallocated element as well as the items it is supposed to cover. The coverage of the item and the further detail available in discussed in the next section.

Eleven OECD countries reported values in excess of \$ 10 billion, (up to \$ 49 billion for the US) and a further 12 reported values between one and ten billion dollars. Outside OECD, there are eleven countries reporting more than one billion dollars of other service exports, the largest of which is China, Hong Kong at \$ 16.0 billion.

Imports are even more diverse with 24 OECD countries and 12 non-OECD countries reporting figures in excess of one billion dollars.

### ***The components of other business services***

As noted under the discussion of table 11, other business services is sub-divided into three categories, one of which is very small (operational leasing) and one is very large (miscellaneous business services). The third item is merchanting. Each of these is discussed below. The detail of trade by country in 2000 is given in Annex Table 13.

## Merchanting

Merchanting is defined as the purchase of a good by a resident from a non-resident and the subsequent resale of the good to another non-resident. During the process the good does not enter of leave the country of the merchanter. The value of the merchanting service is the difference between the value of the good when sold and its value on acquisition.

Total merchanting in 2000 was \$ 54.5 billion. The three countries registering the largest value for merchanting credits in 2000 were Germany (\$ 9.0 billion), Japan (\$ 7.7 billion) and China, Mainland (\$ 7.1 billion). Apart from China and Brazil (\$ 0.7 billion), other merchanting trade recorded outside OECD countries was negligible. By contrast, there were ten OECD countries besides Germany and Japan which registered merchanting credits in excess of one billion dollars. A very similar patter of trade was recorded for merchanting debits.

## Operational leasing

Operational leasing includes the leasing and charter, from a non-resident, of ships, aircraft and transportation equipment without crew. In economic accounts, there is a difference between an operational lease, where the legal owner is still regarded as responsible for the asset and a financial lease where although the legal ownership is not transferred, all responsibility is. In this case, the accounts assume a change of ownership with a matching loan extended by the legal owner to the lessee.

Although the sums involved are relatively small, the figure for imports at \$ 12.1 billion is almost twice the figure for exports at \$6.7 billion. It is possible that there may be some misclassification with some lessees (importers) reporting operational leases where the lessors (exporters) regard these as financial leases.

Many OECD countries report exports of leases. The largest is Netherlands at \$0.9 billion followed by Germany and Japan at \$ 0.7 billion. Among non-OECD countries, Malaysia and Russia report exports of \$ 0.2 billion and Brazil \$ 0.1 billion.

The largest lessee country is Brazil (\$ 1.4 billion), followed by Italy, Spain and Korea at \$1.0 billion.

## Miscellaneous business services

As its name suggests, miscellaneous business, professional and technical services take a multitude of forms. They include

- Legal, accounting, management consulting and public relations services,

- Advertising and market research,

- Research and development services,

- Architectural, engineering and other technical services,

- Agricultural, mining and on-site processing services,

Other miscellaneous business services including the placement of personnel, security and investigative services, translation and interpretation, photographic services, and building cleaning.

As indicated previously, though, the last of these terms is often used as a “not elsewhere allocated” placeholder.

There is one further item in the composition of miscellaneous business services which is services between affiliated enterprises. This covers payments between parent and subsidiary companies in respect of overheads and general management costs or reimbursements of payments made by one on behalf of the other.

Miscellaneous business services (using this abbreviation to include professional and technical services also) accounts for two-thirds of other business services. Three G7 countries, Canada, Germany and Italy, give a breakdown of miscellaneous business services. The US breaks out only services with affiliated enterprises (\$ 35.9 billion) and classifies all the rest (\$ 13.2 billion) as other miscellaneous business services. The remaining three G7 countries, Japan, France and UK, give no breakdown at all; nor do Austria, Denmark, Iceland, Ireland, Switzerland, Korea, or Poland. The situation among non-OECD countries is similar; China, Hong Kong, India, Singapore and Israel accounting for almost a fifth of the total also give no breakdown of miscellaneous business services, in fact no breakdown of other business services. While the breakdowns which are available are interesting and show what could be achieved if all countries supplied this sort of detail, at the present, no reliable analysis can be undertaken with such a large degree of non reporting.

### ***Bilateral trade in services***

A full examination of a country's trade requires knowing not only what products are traded but which countries are the trading partners. In the case of merchandise trade, it is standard to have access not only to the type of good concerned but to the country or origin or destination. For services this is not yet the case and one of the proposals under the initiatives described in part 2 is to work towards having such data regularly available in future for services as well as goods.

In some respects, tracking the countries of origin and destination of services should be easier. For goods there is a difference in cost between the value on leaving one country and arriving at the destination (the insurance and freight element); this does not apply to services. Identifying the country of origin and destination for goods can be difficult if they pass through a country of consignment; this also does not happen with services. On the other hand, goods are physically visible when they pass a customs boundary and often identifiable (though less so with the spread of containerised traffic). Services are not visible in this way and so the administrative forms traditionally used by Customs administrations are not a tool to measure the transmission of a service. Further, as noted in some of the discussion above, there can be ambiguities about how a service should be classified and more concerning how they are classified in practice.

In 2003, OECD published the first edition of a publication *Statistics on International Trade in Services: Detailed tables by partner country*. It covers most OECD countries (excluding Iceland, Poland and Switzerland for which no data was available) plus China, Hong Kong. Total services,



transportation, travel and other commercial services<sup>5</sup> are shown but no detail beyond these four items (and not all four for some countries). In terms of the partner countries, all OECD countries are listed, plus a number of non-OECD countries which is very similar to the list of non-OECD covered in this paper. Unfortunately, there are many “not available” entries, though it is hoped the coverage will improve in subsequent editions.

Having the partner country data available means that it is possible to cross check the data more rigorously than by other means. Exports of services from the US to the UK should be equal to imports of services to the UK from the US. As an example of what this comparison shows, three tables are shown in Annex Tables 14 to 16. The first of these shows trade with the US, the second with Japan and the third with UK, all relating to other commercial services and all to the year 2000. These countries were chosen partly for their importance in trade in services, partly because their methods of data collection are rather different for administrative reasons.

Each table shows the figures each country reports for exports and imports and the counterpart (or mirror statistics) reported by their trading partners. The net balance of payment position (for OECD countries only because these are the only ones where the two way flows are recorded in both directions) is then compared with a net balance of payment position for the same countries calculated from the counterpart entries.

Sometimes the two net balance of payments positions are very similar, even though the absolute levels may be quite different for the two sources of data. For example, from annex table 15, Japan recorded exports to France of \$ 560 million and imports from France of \$ 959 million giving a deficit of \$ 399 million. The figures recorded by France were that exports to Japan were \$ 699 million and imports from Japan \$ 312 million. These represent differences of about 30 and 45 per cent respectively but the net position of \$ 387 million is virtually the same as that recorded by Japan.

In some cases, though, the two net positions are not only quite different but may be of opposite sign. The most egregious case is that for trade between US and UK. The US shows exports to UK of \$ 16 399 million and imports of \$ 12 652 million, giving a net surplus for the US of \$ 3 747. The UK records these figures as, respectively, \$ 8 665 million and \$ 19 013 million giving a net deficit (for the US) of \$10 348 million. Thus both countries record comfortable surpluses with the other though clearly both cannot be correct. While most differences are much milder than this, as long as there are problems of this order of magnitude remain, it is difficult to see any very detailed global analysis being based on them.

### ***India's trade in services***

Much attention on the prospect for developing countries to increase their share of trade in services focuses on the success story of India. The question of outsourcing is one in particular which is the subject of much discussion in both popular and technical journals. Given the anecdotal information which exists, it is instructive to see what the data can reveal about how this success has come about.

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<sup>5</sup> Other commercial services corresponds to the usage made in this paper of “other services”. That is, it excludes Government services. In other contexts, other services is now used to represent all services less transportation and travel.

## Data revisions

As explained in the appendix on data sources, the data used in part 3 of this paper were extracted from the IMF files in the third quarter of 2003. Those used in part 4 were extracted after the publication of the 2003 Balance of Payments Yearbook. The earlier data set contains data for India only up to 2000. The later set contains revised data for 2000 as well as data for 2001 and 2002. It is instructive to see the magnitude of the changes made to the 2000 data and to note that the changes apply only to that year and no changes were made to data for earlier years. These changes are shown in Table A<sup>6</sup>.

**Table A: Revisions to trade in services for India in 2000 made at the end of 2003**

	Previous			Revised			\$ million	
	Credits	Debits	Net	Credits	Debits	Net	%change credits	% change debits
Goods	43 132	55 325	-12 193	45 636	60 268	-14 632	5.81	8.93
Services -total	18 331	19 913	-1 582	19 175	16 654	2 521	4.60	-16.37
Transportation	1 882	8 047	-6 165	1 944	3 222	-1 278	3.29	-59.96
Freight	1 283	5 629	-4 346	1 372	622	750	6.94	-88.95
Other	599	2 419	-1 820	573	2 600	-2 027	-4.34	7.48
Travel	3 168	2 567	601	3 219	2 918	301	1.61	13.67
Government services	660	312	348	669	346	323	1.36	10.90
Other services	13 342	8 987	4 355	13 342	10 168	3 174	0.00	13.14

Some of the changes are quite significant and obviously change the rates of increase since 1995 cited earlier. The changes are everywhere larger on the debit (imports) side than the credit side, leading to a worse net balance position than previously except for freight transportation. However, this revision seems problematical since a downwards of \$ 5 billion would leave the ratio of freight transport to imports of goods implausibly low.

## Detail on services

Much interest is focussed on India's rapid growth in service exports but unfortunately there is little detail available on exactly what type of services these are. Table B shows the only detail available and it is disappointingly thin. Only insurance and royalties are separately identified with all the remainder left unexplained as "other business services".

**Table B: Detail available on the composition of Indian trade in services, 2000**

	\$ million		
	Credits	Debits	Net
Other services	13 342	10 168	3 174
Insurance	262	125	137
Royalties	63	526	- 463
Other business services	13 018	9 517	3 501

<sup>6</sup> This change in numbering is introduced since there is no annex table corresponding to this table and there are no text tables for annex tables 12 to 16.

## Bilateral information

As explained above, the OECD publication on trade by partner country is confined to OECD countries as the source of import and export information. However, several of them report India as a partner country and this information is presented in table C. Unfortunately, however, the amount of Indian imports and exports explained by this is very small, only \$2.6 billion out of a total of \$ 18-20 billion. (These are 2003 Yearbook figures). Trade with other non-OECD countries is excluded but the choice of India as a country for off-shoring back office work suggests that the countries being served are primarily OECD ones. It is also the case that no figures are shown for the US or Australia but it is questionable if they could account for the majority of the trade not shown in table C.

**Table C: Trade in services with India reported by partner countries in OECD, 2000**

	\$ million			\$ million	
	Exported to India	Imported from India		Exported to India	Imported from India
Australia			Mexico		
Austria	92	36	Netherlands	156	113
Belgium/Luxemburg	9	13	New Zealand		
Canada	131	92	Norway		
Czech republic	4	3	Portugal	3	12
Denmark	25	36	Slovak republic		1
EU 15	2 235	2 205	Spain		
Finland	1	1	Sweden	29	48
France	443	240	Turkey		
Germany	426	479	UK	820	859
Greece	1	8	USA		
China,Hong Kong			Iceland		
Hungary			Poland		
Ireland			Switzerland		
Italy	154	252			
Japan	332	423	Total	2 626	2 615
Korea			Total reported by India	19 913	18 331

## Part 5: Conclusions

This survey of the present state of data on international trade in services is initially disappointing. It is the traditional service areas of transportation and travel for which reasonably complete and robust data exist yet it is in the new areas of “other” services where present interest is focussed. Here the global data sets are less complete and appear to be less reliable to the point where it is difficult to make a careful assessment of where the change in patterns of international trade in services is happening.

One part of the problem is that the desirable degree of detail of what exactly constitutes “other services” is not rigorously applied by all countries and many use terms containing “other” or “miscellaneous” as synonymous with “unallocated”.

A second problem is that there is as yet no comprehensive data set showing trade in services on a bilateral basis, that is showing which is the country of origin and which the country of destination for each type of flow. Some preliminary information is starting to become available but it is clear that this is not yet wholly satisfactory, again in part because of ambiguity over the exact content intended for the different service items. Further such information as exists covers only OECD countries. Nevertheless, there is progress under way in improving the trade in services statistics and further comparative analysis is likely to assist in this improvement.

On a more optimistic note, however, this deficiency is openly acknowledged and real efforts are being made to derive new conventions on classifications and data gathering to fill some of the gaps so that the proposals advocated under the Doha Development Agenda can be monitored objectively. The MSITS manual discussed in part 2 was developed by six international agencies, including all those with a policy interest in the analysis of international trade in services. The agencies have not only published the manual but are providing training material and technical assistance to help its speedy implementation. Some progress can already be observed in the areas of the extended classification of services, the collection of partner country data as well as some information on foreign affiliates trade in services. Efforts to encourage the standardisation of provision of data under the new proposals continue and are being carried forward to other initiatives such as the development of a new revision of the BPM5 and of relevant classifications of services more generally.

It could be noted that the assistance of users as well as compilers is needed in encouraging and assisting in development these new data sets, and that efforts are needed in both developed and developing countries to reach an adequate representation of the global trade in services.

## Appendix on data sources

The data in annex tables 1 to 9, and thus the abbreviated versions appearing in corresponding text tables, were initially extracted from the electronic files containing Balance of Payments data by the IMF on a monthly basis in the last quarter of 2003. In early 2004, the **2003 Balance of Payments Yearbook** (BPYB) was released in both hard copy and electronic version. A number of important differences were made at this time, several of which affect the data for Asia. Until the new BPYB, there was a large entry for most items labelled “Asia nes”. This covered a number of territories but the biggest contributor to the total was Chinese Taipei. With effect from the 2003 BPYB, Chinese Taipei is shown explicitly for many items and some aggregate information is given for Vietnam, leaving the residual entry for Asia not elsewhere specified much smaller. In addition there were significant revisions made to much of the data for Singapore.

The disadvantage of the BPYB 2003 data set, though, is that some series go back only to 1996. This is true for Chinese Taipei and Vietnam but also for all the regional aggregates presented in the IMF files and which we use to show the extent of non-coverage in the tables presented here. Eventually we decided to use a somewhat hybrid set of data. The new data for Chinese Taipei, Vietnam and Singapore were incorporated into the tables with estimates for 1995 made, when no data showed in the files, by retrapolating from 1996 to 1995 using the increase between these two years in previous nearest equivalent series. Changes were not made to other regions. In some cases, for example Nigeria, where the data ended early, this was unchanged in the new file. At the regional level changes in 2000 were not extreme and the advantage of having strictly consistent data for 1995 seemed on the whole more advantageous than a selection of revised data. (The point at which such a data file is “finalised” for publication does not in itself convey any information about whether revisions of reasonably recent data have converged to a figure which will not be further revised.)

In general, the data for goods, total services, transportation and travel can be taken to be reasonably complete and consistent over time for most countries. Greece is an exception as shown in table D.

**Table D: Summary trade data for Greece, 1995 to 2000**

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<b>Credits</b>						
Exports of goods	5 918	5 890	5 576		8 545	10 202
Exports of services	9 605	9 348	9 287		16 506	19 239
Transportation	376	376	176		5 154	7 923
Travel	4 135	3 723	3 773		8 786	9 219
Other services	5 094	5 249	5 338		2 566	2 097
<b>Debits</b>						
Imports of goods	20 343	21 395	20 951		26 496	30 440
Imports of services	4 368	4 238	4 650		9 251	11 287
Transportation	1 197	1 265	1 219		2 390	4 088
Travel	1 323	1 210	1 327		3 991	4 558
Other services	1 848	1 763	2 104		2 870	2 641

There is no data shown for 1998 and for exports, it appears that from 1999 onwards, many more exports of services have been attributed to transportation and less to other services than previously. Since 1999, travel exports are far larger than either transportation or other services and, in 1999 and again in 2002, are actually larger than exports of goods. It seems that new data sources became available after 1998. These may indicate that not only the composition of the earlier figures was mistaken but also their absolute levels. For these reasons, though the figures for Greece are shown

in the annex tables, they are seldom quoted in text tables as the percentage changes from 1995 to 2000 cannot be considered reliable.

Disappointingly, the degree of detail among services has declined for some countries since 1995, for example both Denmark and France, countries with excellent statistical reputations, have little breakdown beyond the main categories in most recent years.

The data shown in annex tables 10 to 13 were extracted in early 2004 from the 2003 BPYB. There are thus some discrepancies between this data and the earlier tables though since these tables are designed to show as much what is not available as to provide an analysis of what is, this is not a really significant difference. Text tables A and B contain information from the BPYB also as well as, in the case of Table A, the earlier extraction from the balance of payments file.

The data in annex tables 14 – 16 and in text table C come from an OECD publication, *OECD statistics on international trade in services: detailed tables by partner countries*, the first edition of which appeared in 2003. This will appear now as an annual publication.

Data for OECD countries appearing in this publication come from submissions from the countries concerned to OECD and Eurostat. These data are also supplied by national offices to the IMF for inclusion in their files. Thus there is, in principle, no difference between the data from the various sources except for ones concerning the exact timing (vintage) of the date at when compilations are released in publicly available files.



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Annex Table 1a: Exports of goods

COUNTRY NAME	\$ million							Absolute difference % in 2000 since 1995	Percentage difference since 1995
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001		
<b>All Countries</b>	<b>5 094 390</b>	<b>5 342 900</b>	<b>5 552 640</b>	<b>5 434 780</b>	<b>5 625 060</b>	<b>6 331 290</b>	<b>6 068 840</b>		
International Org									
<b>OECD</b>	<b>3 727 021</b>	<b>3 857 552</b>	<b>3 978 370</b>	<b>4 013 022</b>	<b>4 108 396</b>	<b>4 443 829</b>		<b>70.2</b>	<b>-3.0</b>
<b>OECD as % of all countries</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>73.8</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>70.2</b>			
United States	577 050	614 020	680 330	672 380	686 280	774 640	721 750	12.2	0.9
Canada	193 373	205 443	219 063	220 539	247 240	286 476	267 915	4.5	0.7
Australia	53 220	60 397	64 893	55 884	56 096	64 041	63 673	1.0	0.0
Japan	428 717	400 287	409 240	374 044	403 694	459 513	383 592	7.3	-1.2
New Zealand	13 554	14 338	14 282	12 246	12 657	13 530	13 920	0.2	-0.1
Austria	57 695	57 937	58 662	63 299	64 422	64 684	66 899	1.0	-0.1
Belgium-Luxembourg	155 219	154 695	149 497	153 558	161 278	164 471	162 970	2.6	-0.4
Denmark	50 348	50 735	48 103	47 908	49 932	50 754	50 943	0.8	-0.2
Finland	40 558	40 725	41 148	43 393	41 983	45 703	42 980	0.7	-0.1
France	278 627	281 846	286 071	303 025	300 052	295 533	291 410	4.7	-0.8
Germany	523 584	522 579	510 022	542 620	542 726	549 841	569 951	8.7	-1.6
Greece	5 918	5 890	5 576	n.a.	8 545	10 202	10 615	0.2	0.0
Iceland	1 804	1 890	1 855	1 927	2 009	1 902	n.a.	0.0	0.0
Ireland	44 423	49 184	55 293	78 562	68 540	73 433	78 372	1.2	0.3
Italy	233 998	252 039	240 404	242 572	235 856	240 473	242 430	3.8	-0.8
Netherlands	195 600	195 079	188 988	196 041	195 691	204 411	202 947	3.2	-0.6
Norway	42 385	50 081	49 375	40 888	46 224	60 463	59 699	1.0	0.1
Portugal	24 024	25 623	25 379	25 618	25 468	25 219	25 795	0.4	-0.1
Spain	93 439	102 735	106 926	111 986	112 664	116 205	117 561	1.8	0.0
Sweden	79 903	84 690	83 194	85 179	87 568	87 431	76 200	1.4	-0.2
Switzerland	97 139	95 544	95 040	93 782	91 823	94 842	95 826	1.5	-0.4
United Kingdom	242 318	261 247	281 537	271 723	268 884	284 378	275 952	4.5	-0.3
Korea	124 632	129 968	138 619	132 122	145 164	175 948	151 370	2.8	0.3
Czech Republic	21 477	21 950	22 319	25 886	26 259	29 019	33 404	0.5	0.0
Hungary	12 864	14 184	19 640	20 747	21 848	25 747	28 071	0.4	0.2
Poland	25 041	27 557	30 731	32 467	30 060	35 902	41 664	0.6	0.1
Slovak Republic	8 591	8 824	9 641	10 720	10 201	11 896	n.a.	0.2	0.0
Turkey	21 975	32 067	32 110	30 662	28 842	30 721	34 379	0.5	0.1
Mexico	79 542	96 002	110 431	117 459	136 392	166 456	158 443	2.6	1.1

Annex Table 1a: Exports of goods

COUNTRY NAME	\$ million							Absolute difference % in 2000 since 1995	Percentage difference since 1995	
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001			
<b>Africa</b>	<b>101 080</b>	<b>112 976</b>	<b>114 076</b>	<b>97 861</b>	<b>106 052</b>	<b>134 358</b>	<b>127 051</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>7.0</b>
Ethiopia	423	417	588	560	467	486	433	0.0	0.0	-7.6
Morocco	6 871	6 886	7 039	7 144	7 509	7 419	7 142	0.1	0.0	-13.1
Nigeria	11 734	16 117	15 207	8 971	12 876	n.a.	n.a.			
South Africa	30 071	30 263	31 171	29 264	28 627	31 636	30 643	0.5	-0.1	-15.3
Sudan	556	620	594	596	780	1 807	1 699	0.0	0.0	161.6
Tanzania	683	764	715	589	543	666	n.a.	0.0	0.0	-21.5
<b>Asia less Korea</b>	<b>784 776</b>	<b>841 942</b>	<b>909 421</b>	<b>853 552</b>	<b>907 446</b>	<b>1 097 012</b>	<b>1 032 430</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>12.5</b>
Bangladesh	3 733	4 009	4 840	5 141	5 458	6 399	6 085	0.1	0.0	37.9
China,P.R.: Mainland	128 110	151 077	182 670	183 529	194 716	249 131	266 075	3.9	1.4	56.5
China,P.R.:Hong Kong	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	175 833	174 719	202 698	190 926	3.2		
India	31 239	33 737	35 702	34 076	36 877	43 132	n.a.	0.7	0.1	11.1
Indonesia	47 454	50 188	56 298	50 371	51 242	65 406	57 364	1.0	0.1	10.9
Malaysia	71 767	76 985	77 538	71 883	84 098	98 429	n.a.	1.6	0.1	10.4
Pakistan	8 356	8 507	8 351	7 850	7 673	8 739	9 131	0.1	0.0	-15.9
Philippines	17 447	20 543	25 228	29 496	34 210	37 295	31 242	0.6	0.2	72.0
Singapore	118 456	126 012	125 732	110 591	115 514	139 054	122 478	2.2	-0.1	-5.5
Thailand	55 447	54 408	56 656	52 753	56 775	67 894	63 202	1.1	0.0	-1.5
Vietnam	6 874	7 255	9 185	9 361	11 540	14 448	15 027	0.2	0.1	69.1
Chinese Taipei	109 392	115 462	121 725	110 178	121 119	147 548	122 079	2.3	0.2	8.5
<b>Europe less OECD</b>	<b>152 859</b>	<b>164 364</b>	<b>164 784</b>	<b>147 139</b>	<b>145 995</b>	<b>191 187</b>		<b>3.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Russia	82 913	90 563	89 008	74 884	75 666	105 565	101 603	1.7	0.0	2.4
Ukraine	14 244	15 547	15 418	13 699	13 189	15 722	17 091	0.2	0.0	-11.2
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>170 636</b>	<b>196 719</b>	<b>201 958</b>	<b>149 824</b>	<b>186 231</b>	<b>262 838</b>	<b>237 949</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>23.9</b>
Egypt	4 670	4 779	5 525	4 403	5 237	7 061	7 025	0.1	0.0	21.7
Iran, I.R. of	18 360	22 391	18 381	13 118	21 030	28 345	n.a.	0.4	0.1	24.2
Israel	19 663	21 333	22 698	22 974	25 577	30 947	27 678	0.5	0.1	26.6
Saudi Arabia	50 041	60 729	60 731	38 822	50 757	77 584	73 032	1.2	0.2	24.8
<b>Western Hemisphere less Mexico</b>	<b>158 015</b>	<b>169 343</b>	<b>184 036</b>	<b>173 379</b>	<b>170 932</b>	<b>202 057</b>	<b>196 379</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Argentina	21 162	24 043	26 431	26 434	23 309	26 410	26 610	0.4	0.0	0.4
Brazil	46 506	47 851	53 189	51 136	48 011	55 087	58 224	0.9	0.0	-4.7
Chile	16 025	16 653	17 900	16 355	17 192	19 246	18 508	0.3	0.0	-3.4
Colombia	10 594	10 966	12 065	11 480	12 037	13 620	12 775	0.2	0.0	3.4
Peru	5 587	5 898	6 831	5 757	6 116	7 033	7 106	0.1	0.0	1.3
Venezuela, Rep. Bol.	19 082	23 707	23 703	17 576	20 819	32 998	26 726	0.5	0.1	39.1

Annex Table 1b: Imports of goods

COUNTRY NAME	\$ million							Absolute difference % in 2000 since 1995	Percentage difference since 1995	
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001			
<b>All Countries</b>	<b>4 976 900</b>	<b>5 245 730</b>	<b>5 436 610</b>	<b>5 360 070</b>	<b>5 580 730</b>	<b>6 312 990</b>	<b>6 059 770</b>			
International Org										
<b>OECD</b>	<b>3 622 082</b>	<b>3 801 125</b>	<b>3 918 536</b>	<b>3 985 302</b>	<b>4 225 955</b>	<b>4 711 776</b>		<b>74.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>	
<b>OECD as % of all countries</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>74.6</b>			<b>2.6</b>	
United States	749 380	803 120	876 510	917 120	1 029 980	1 224 430	1 145 980	19.4	4.3	28.8
Canada	167 517	174 352	200 498	204 617	220 159	244 714	226 490	3.9	0.5	15.2
Australia	57 443	61 032	63 044	61 215	65 826	68 752	61 761	1.1	-0.1	-5.6
Japan	296 931	316 702	307 640	251 655	280 369	342 797	313 378	5.4	-0.5	-9.0
New Zealand	12 584	13 815	13 380	11 334	13 028	12 848	12 446	0.2	0.0	-19.5
Austria	64 352	65 252	62 936	66 983	68 051	67 421	68 227	1.1	-0.2	-17.4
Belgium-Luxembourg	145 664	146 004	141 794	146 577	154 782	162 246	159 302	2.6	-0.4	-12.2
Denmark	43 821	43 203	42 734	44 022	43 533	44 001	43 983	0.7	-0.2	-20.8
Finland	28 121	29 411	29 604	30 903	29 815	32 019	30 323	0.5	-0.1	-10.2
France	267 629	266 911	259 172	278 084	282 064	294 402	288 557	4.7	-0.7	-13.3
Germany	458 477	453 199	439 903	465 707	472 692	492 331	481 439	7.8	-1.4	-15.3
Greece	20 343	21 395	20 951	n.a.	26 496	30 440	29 702	0.5	0.1	18.0
Iceland	1 598	1 871	1 850	2 279	2 317	2 376	n.a.	0.0	0.0	17.2
Ireland	30 866	33 430	36 668	53 172	44 284	48 017	48 369	0.8	0.1	22.6
Italy	195 269	197 921	200 527	206 941	212 420	230 925	226 568	3.7	-0.3	-6.8
Netherlands	171 788	172 312	168 051	175 611	179 657	186 848	183 082	3.0	-0.5	-14.3
Norway	33 701	37 109	37 727	38 827	35 502	34 520	33 681	0.5	-0.1	-19.2
Portugal	32 934	35 345	35 721	37 829	39 227	39 155	38 774	0.6	0.0	-6.3
Spain	111 854	119 017	120 333	132 744	143 002	151 025	149 061	2.4	0.1	6.4
Sweden	63 926	66 053	65 195	67 547	71 854	72 216	62 368	1.1	-0.1	-10.9
Switzerland	93 880	93 676	92 302	92 849	90 981	92 738	94 262	1.5	-0.4	-22.1
United Kingdom	261 324	282 475	301 739	307 851	313 179	330 269	324 201	5.2	0.0	-0.4
Korea	129 076	144 933	141 798	90 495	116 793	159 076	137 979	2.5	-0.1	-2.8
Czech Republic	25 162	27 656	27 257	28 533	28 161	32 115	36 482	0.5	0.0	0.6
Hungary	15 297	16 836	21 602	23 101	24 037	27 507	30 089	0.4	0.1	41.8
Poland	26 687	34 844	40 553	45 303	45 132	48 210	49 324	0.8	0.2	42.4
Slovak Republic	8 820	11 107	11 725	13 071	11 310	12 791	n.a.	0.2	0.0	14.3
Turkey	35 187	42 681	47 513	44 926	39 326	53 131	38 916	0.8	0.1	19.0
Mexico	72 453	89 469	109 808	125 374	141 975	174 457	168 398	2.8	1.3	89.8

Annex Table 1b: Imports of goods

COUNTRY NAME	\$ million							Absolute difference % in 2000 since 1995	Percentage difference since 1995	
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001			
<b>Africa</b>	<b>98 614</b>	<b>98 180</b>	<b>103 072</b>	<b>103 202</b>	<b>100 738</b>	<b>105 796</b>	<b>108 681</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-15.4</b>
Ethiopia	1 093	1 003	1 002	1 360	1 387	1 131	1 626	0.0	0.0	-18.4
Morocco	9 353	9 080	8 903	9 463	9 957	10 654	10 164	0.2	0.0	-10.2
Nigeria	8 222	6 438	9 501	9 211	8 588	n.a.	n.a.			
South Africa	27 404	27 568	28 848	27 208	24 554	27 320	25 677	0.4	-0.1	-21.4
Sudan	1 066	1 340	1 422	1 732	1 256	1 366	1 395	0.0	0.0	1.0
Tanzania	1 340	1 213	1 164	1 365	1 368	1 340	n.a.	0.0	0.0	-21.2
<b>Asia less Korea</b>	<b>799 356</b>	<b>853 689</b>	<b>880 072</b>	<b>755 258</b>	<b>799 245</b>	<b>994 874</b>	<b>930 101</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-1.9</b>
Bangladesh	6 057	6 285	6 551	6 716	7 536	8 053	8 133	0.1	0.0	4.8
China,P.R.: Mainland	110 060	131 542	136 448	136 915	158 734	214 657	232 058	3.4	1.2	53.8
China,P.R.:Hong Kong	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	183 666	177 878	210 891	199 257	3.3		
India	37 957	43 789	45 730	44 828	45 556	55 325	n.a.	0.9	0.1	14.9
Indonesia	40 921	44 240	46 223	31 942	30 598	40 366	34 669	0.6	-0.2	-22.2
Malaysia	71 871	73 137	74 029	54 378	61 453	77 576	n.a.	1.2	-0.2	-14.9
Pakistan	11 248	12 164	10 750	9 834	9 520	9 896	9 739	0.2	-0.1	-30.6
Philippines	26 391	31 885	36 355	29 524	29 252	30 377	28 496	0.5	0.0	-9.3
Singapore	117 480	123 819	124 701	95 685	104 287	127 483	109 605	2.0	-0.3	-14.5
Thailand	63 415	63 897	55 084	36 515	42 762	56 193	54 620	0.9	-0.4	-30.1
Vietnam	9 807	10 030	10 432	10 350	10 568	14 073	14 546	0.2	0.0	13.1
Chinese Taipei	95 745	97 919	107 843	99 862	106 077	133 531	101 898	2.1	0.2	9.9
<b>Europe less OECD</b>	<b>147 558</b>	<b>163 694</b>	<b>170 819</b>	<b>157 465</b>	<b>128 791</b>	<b>145 393</b>		<b>2.3</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-22.3</b>
Russia	62 604	68 092	71 983	58 015	39 537	44 862	53 764	0.7	-0.5	-43.5
Ukraine	16 946	19 843	19 623	16 283	12 945	14 943	16 893	0.2	-0.1	-30.5
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>143 630</b>	<b>153 664</b>	<b>161 423</b>	<b>153 188</b>	<b>149 164</b>	<b>159 934</b>	<b>163 856</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-12.2</b>
Egypt	12 267	13 169	14 157	14 617	15 165	15 382	13 960	0.2	0.0	-1.1
Iran, I.R. of	12 774	14 989	14 123	14 286	13 433	15 207	n.a.	0.2	0.0	-6.1
Israel	26 890	28 469	27 875	26 241	30 041	34 036	30 942	0.5	0.0	-0.2
Saudi Arabia	25 651	25 358	26 370	27 535	25 718	27 741	28 645	0.4	-0.1	-14.7
<b>Western Hemisphere less Mexico</b>	<b>165 657</b>	<b>175 370</b>	<b>202 689</b>	<b>205 662</b>	<b>176 846</b>	<b>195 222</b>	<b>193 811</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-7.1</b>
Argentina	18 804	22 283	28 554	29 531	24 103	23 852	19 159	0.4	0.0	0.0
Brazil	49 663	53 304	59 841	57 739	49 272	55 783	55 579	0.9	-0.1	-11.4
Chile	14 644	17 699	19 297	18 364	14 737	17 093	16 413	0.3	0.0	-8.0
Colombia	13 139	13 058	14 703	13 930	10 262	11 090	12 267	0.2	-0.1	-33.5
Peru	7 755	7 884	8 554	8 219	6 748	7 350	7 198	0.1	0.0	-25.3
Venezuela, Rep. Bol.	12 069	9 937	13 678	15 105	13 213	15 491	17 391	0.2	0.0	1.2

Annex Table 1c: Balance of trade in goods

COUNTRY NAME	\$ million						
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>All Countries</b>	<b>117 490</b>	<b>97 170</b>	<b>116 030</b>	<b>74 710</b>	<b>44 330</b>	<b>18 300</b>	<b>9 070</b>
International Org							
<b>OECD</b>	<b>104 939</b>	<b>56 427</b>	<b>59 834</b>	<b>27 720</b>	<b>- 117 558</b>	<b>- 267 947</b>	
United States	- 172 330	- 189 100	- 196 180	- 244 740	- 343 700	- 449 790	- 424 230
Canada	25 856	31 091	18 565	15 922	27 081	41 762	41 425
Australia	- 4 223	- 635	1 849	- 5 332	- 9 730	- 4 711	1 912
Japan	131 786	83 585	101 600	122 389	123 325	116 716	70 214
New Zealand	971	523	903	912	- 371	681	1 474
Austria	- 6 656	- 7 315	- 4 274	- 3 684	- 3 629	- 2 737	- 1 328
Belgium-Luxembourg	9 555	8 691	7 703	6 981	6 496	2 225	3 668
Denmark	6 528	7 532	5 369	3 886	6 399	6 754	6 960
Finland	12 437	11 314	11 544	12 491	12 168	13 684	12 657
France	10 998	14 935	26 899	24 941	17 988	1 131	2 853
Germany	65 107	69 380	70 119	76 913	70 034	57 510	88 512
Greece	- 14 425	- 15 505	- 15 375		- 17 951	- 20 239	- 19 087
Iceland	206	19	5	- 352	- 308	- 474	
Ireland	13 557	15 754	18 625	25 390	24 256	25 416	30 003
Italy	38 729	54 118	39 877	35 631	23 436	9 548	15 862
Netherlands	23 812	22 767	20 937	20 430	16 034	17 563	19 865
Norway	8 685	12 972	11 648	2 061	10 723	25 943	26 018
Portugal	- 8 910	- 9 722	- 10 342	- 12 211	- 13 758	- 13 936	- 12 979
Spain	- 18 415	- 16 282	- 13 407	- 20 758	- 30 338	- 34 820	- 31 500
Sweden	15 978	18 636	17 999	17 632	15 714	15 215	13 832
Switzerland	3 259	1 868	2 738	933	843	2 104	1 564
United Kingdom	- 19 006	- 21 228	- 20 202	- 36 128	- 44 295	- 45 891	- 48 249
Korea	- 4 444	- 14 965	- 3 179	41 627	28 371	16 872	13 391
Czech Republic	- 3 685	- 5 706	- 4 939	- 2 647	- 1 902	- 3 095	- 3 078
Hungary	- 2 433	- 2 652	- 1 962	- 2 354	- 2 189	- 1 760	- 2 018
Poland	- 1 646	- 7 287	- 9 822	- 12 836	- 15 072	- 12 308	- 7 660
Slovak Republic	- 229	- 2 283	- 2 084	- 2 351	- 1 109	- 895	
Turkey	- 13 212	- 10 614	- 15 403	- 14 264	- 10 484	- 22 410	- 4 537
Mexico	7 089	6 533	623	- 7 915	- 5 583	- 8 001	- 9 955

Annex Table 1c: Balance of trade in goods

COUNTRY NAME	\$ million						
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>Africa</b>	<b>2 466</b>	<b>14 796</b>	<b>11 004</b>	<b>- 5 341</b>	<b>5 314</b>	<b>28 562</b>	<b>18 370</b>
Ethiopia	- 670	- 585	- 413	- 799	- 920	- 645	- 1 193
Morocco	- 2 482	- 2 193	- 1 864	- 2 319	- 2 448	- 3 235	- 3 022
Nigeria	3 513	9 679	5 706	- 240	4 288		
South Africa	2 667	2 695	2 324	2 056	4 073	4 316	4 966
Sudan	- 510	- 719	- 828	- 1 137	- 476	440	304
Tanzania	- 657	- 449	- 449	- 776	- 825	- 674	
<b>Asia less Korea</b>	<b>- 14 580</b>	<b>- 11 747</b>	<b>29 349</b>	<b>98 294</b>	<b>108 201</b>	<b>102 138</b>	<b>102 329</b>
Bangladesh	- 2 324	- 2 275	- 1 711	- 1 574	- 2 077	- 1 654	- 2 049
China,P.R.: Mainland	18 050	19 535	46 222	46 614	35 982	34 474	34 017
China,P.R.:Hong Kong				- 7 833	- 3 159	- 8 193	- 8 331
India	- 6 719	- 10 052	- 10 028	- 10 752	- 8 679	- 12 193	
Indonesia	6 533	5 948	10 075	18 429	20 644	25 040	22 695
Malaysia	- 103	3 848	3 510	17 505	22 644	20 854	
Pakistan	- 2 891	- 3 656	- 2 399	- 1 984	- 1 847	- 1 157	- 608
Philippines	- 8 944	- 11 342	- 11 127	- 28	4 958	6 918	2 746
Singapore	976	2 193	1 031	14 907	11 227	11 571	12 873
Thailand	- 7 968	- 9 488	1 572	16 238	14 013	11 701	8 582
Vietnam	- 2 934	- 2 775	- 1 247	- 989	972	375	481
Chinese Taipei	13 647	17 543	13 882	10 316	15 042	14 017	20 181
<b>Europe less OECD</b>	<b>5 302</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>- 6 035</b>	<b>- 10 326</b>	<b>17 204</b>	<b>45 794</b>	<b>0</b>
Russia	20 310	22 471	17 025	16 869	36 129	60 703	47 840
Ukraine	- 2 702	- 4 296	- 4 205	- 2 584	244	779	198
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>27 006</b>	<b>43 055</b>	<b>40 535</b>	<b>- 3 364</b>	<b>37 067</b>	<b>102 904</b>	<b>74 093</b>
Egypt	- 7 597	- 8 390	- 8 632	- 10 214	- 9 928	- 8 321	- 6 935
Iran, I.R. of	5 586	7 402	4 258	- 1 168	7 597	13 138	
Israel	- 7 227	- 7 136	- 5 177	- 3 267	- 4 464	- 3 089	- 3 264
Saudi Arabia	24 390	35 370	34 362	11 287	25 039	49 843	44 387
<b>Western Hemisphere less Mexico</b>	<b>- 7 642</b>	<b>- 6 027</b>	<b>- 18 653</b>	<b>- 32 283</b>	<b>- 5 914</b>	<b>6 835</b>	<b>2 568</b>
Argentina	2 357	1 760	- 2 123	- 3 097	- 795	2 558	7 451
Brazil	- 3 157	- 5 453	- 6 652	- 6 603	- 1 261	- 696	2 645
Chile	1 381	- 1 046	- 1 397	- 2 009	2 455	2 153	2 095
Colombia	- 2 545	- 2 092	- 2 638	- 2 450	1 775	2 531	508
Peru	- 2 168	- 1 986	- 1 723	- 2 462	- 632	- 317	- 92
Venezuela, Rep. Bol.	7 013	13 770	10 025	2 471	7 606	17 507	9 335

Annex Table 2a: Exports of services (total)

COUNTRY NAME	\$ million							Absolute difference % in 2000 since 1995	Percentage difference since 1995
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001		
<b>All Countries</b>	<b>1 228 549</b>	<b>1 315 400</b>	<b>1 363 400</b>	<b>1 385 900</b>	<b>1 431 800</b>	<b>1 517 400</b>	<b>1 518 900</b>		
International Org	1 230	1 579	1 571	1 599	1 568	1 587	1 695		
<b>OECD</b>	<b>961 988</b>	<b>1 018 338</b>	<b>1 049 840</b>	<b>1 095 124</b>	<b>1 129 307</b>	<b>1 184 333</b>		<b>78.1</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
<b>OECD as % of all countries</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>77.4</b>	<b>77.0</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>78.1</b>			
United States	216 690	236 890	253 550	260 190	279 200	295 420	285 740	19.5	1.8
Canada	26 128	29 243	31 596	33 836	35 715	38 496	36 576	2.5	0.4
Australia	16 156	18 531	18 488	16 181	17 354	18 390	16 236	1.2	-0.1
Japan	65 274	67 712	69 304	62 412	60 998	69 238	64 515	4.6	-0.8
New Zealand	4 481	4 519	4 072	3 572	4 194	4 359	4 344	0.3	-0.1
Austria	32 211	33 977	29 605	29 759	31 306	31 342	32 896	2.1	-0.6
Belgium-Luxembourg	35 466	34 702	35 503	38 081	45 291	49 789	50 314	3.3	0.4
Denmark	15 307	16 502	14 044	15 212	20 090	24 385	26 913	1.6	0.4
Finland	7 415	7 129	6 640	6 698	6 522	6 169	5 796	0.4	-0.2
France	84 090	83 529	80 790	84 958	82 387	81 740	80 386	5.4	-1.5
Germany	81 838	85 558	84 420	85 921	86 927	85 571	87 502	5.6	-1.0
Greece	9 605	9 348	9 287	n.a.	16 506	19 239	19 456	1.3	0.5
Iceland	689	768	844	947	941	1 049	n.a.	0.1	0.0
Ireland	5 017	5 749	6 186	16 735	15 522	16 788	20 194	1.1	0.7
Italy	61 620	65 660	66 991	67 549	58 788	56 556	57 548	3.7	-1.3
Netherlands	46 920	48 495	50 155	51 661	54 102	52 405	52 928	3.5	-0.4
Norway	13 672	14 819	15 708	15 542	15 878	17 331	17 958	1.1	0.0
Portugal	8 236	8 040	8 002	8 829	8 659	8 472	8 787	0.6	-0.1
Spain	40 209	44 387	44 161	49 308	53 418	53 540	57 775	3.5	0.3
Sweden	15 622	16 930	17 770	17 952	19 904	20 252	21 997	1.3	0.1
Switzerland	26 026	26 250	25 300	26 732	28 459	28 877	27 726	1.9	-0.2
United Kingdom	78 783	87 342	97 719	107 235	113 944	116 810	110 554	7.7	1.3
Korea	22 827	23 412	26 301	25 565	26 529	30 534	29 602	2.0	0.2
Czech Republic	6 725	8 181	7 132	7 665	7 049	6 840	7 092	0.5	-0.1
Hungary	5 182	5 980	5 733	5 921	5 649	6 251	7 707	0.4	0.0
Poland	10 675	9 747	8 915	10 840	8 363	10 387	9 755	0.7	-0.2
Slovak Republic	2 378	2 066	2 167	2 292	1 899	2 241	n.a.	0.1	0.0
Turkey	14 606	13 430	19 910	23 879	16 881	20 429	16 059	1.3	0.2
Mexico	9 780	10 723	11 182	11 662	11 737	13 752	12 699	0.9	0.1

Annex Table 2a: Exports of services (total)

COUNTRY NAME	\$ million							Absolute difference % in 2000 since 1995	Percentage difference since 1995	
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001			
<b>Africa</b>	<b>19 057</b>	<b>20 621</b>	<b>20 897</b>	<b>21 316</b>	<b>22 364</b>	<b>21 982</b>	<b>23 058</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-6.6</b>
Ethiopia	345	377	391	392	474	506	523	0.0	0.0	19.0
Morocco	2 173	2 743	2 471	2 827	3 115	3 034	4 029	0.2	0.0	13.0
Nigeria	608	733	786	884	980	n.a.	n.a.			
South Africa	4 618	5 028	5 334	5 281	5 074	4 895	4 662	0.3	-0.1	-14.2
Sudan	125	51	32	16	82	27	15	0.0	0.0	-82.3
Tanzania	583	608	494	555	624	615	n.a.	0.0	0.0	-14.6
<b>Asia less Korea</b>	<b>154 037</b>	<b>173 688</b>	<b>181 199</b>	<b>155 335</b>	<b>165 371</b>	<b>185 666</b>	<b>189 498</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-2.4</b>
Bangladesh	698	605	687	724	778	815	751	0.1	0.0	-5.5
China,P.R.: Mainland	19 130	20 601	24 569	23 895	26 248	30 431	33 334	2.0	0.4	28.8
China,P.R.:Hong Kong	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	35 132	35 983	40 759	41 428	2.7		
India	6 775	7 238	9 111	11 691	14 509	18 331	n.a.	1.2	0.7	119.1
Indonesia	5 469	6 599	6 941	4 479	4 599	5 213	5 500	0.3	-0.1	-22.8
Malaysia	11 602	15 136	15 727	11 517	11 919	13 775	n.a.	0.9	0.0	-3.9
Pakistan	1 857	2 016	1 625	1 404	1 373	1 380	1 459	0.1	-0.1	-39.8
Philippines	9 348	12 947	15 137	7 477	4 802	3 972	3 151	0.3	-0.5	-65.6
Singapore	29 160	30 453	29 579	22 192	26 362	29 099	28 855	1.9	-0.5	-19.2
Thailand	14 845	17 007	15 763	13 156	14 635	13 868	13 024	0.9	-0.3	-24.4
Vietnam	2 063	2 243	2 530	2 616	2 493	2 702	2 810	0.2	0.0	6.1
Chinese Taipei	14 953	16 260	17 144	16 768	17 259	19 952	19 495	1.3	0.1	8.0
<b>Europe less OECD</b>	<b>29 227</b>	<b>36 166</b>	<b>38 702</b>	<b>37 121</b>	<b>33 549</b>	<b>36 573</b>		<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Russia	10 568	13 282	14 080	12 373	9 067	9 975	10 904	0.7	-0.2	-23.6
Ukraine	2 846	4 799	4 937	3 922	3 869	3 800	3 995	0.3	0.0	8.1
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>28 225</b>	<b>29 775</b>	<b>32 681</b>	<b>33 947</b>	<b>37 392</b>	<b>41 512</b>	<b>39 167</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>19.1</b>
Egypt	8 590	9 271	9 380	8 141	9 494	9 803	9 042	0.6	-0.1	-7.6
Iran, I.R. of	593	860	1 192	1 793	1 216	1 382	n.a.	0.1	0.0	88.7
Israel	7 786	8 071	8 531	9 445	11 447	15 181	11 991	1.0	0.4	57.9
Saudi Arabia	3 480	2 772	4 257	4 730	5 380	4 785	5 182	0.3	0.0	11.3
<b>Western Hemisphere less Mexico</b>	<b>34 518</b>	<b>34 976</b>	<b>38 037</b>	<b>40 672</b>	<b>40 773</b>	<b>44 647</b>	<b>44 879</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>
Argentina	3 819	4 341	4 500	4 706	4 556	4 704	4 310	0.3	0.0	-0.3
Brazil	6 135	4 655	5 989	7 631	7 189	9 382	9 323	0.6	0.1	23.8
Chile	3 333	3 532	3 850	3 809	3 595	3 725	3 809	0.2	0.0	-9.5
Colombia	1 700	2 192	2 152	1 952	1 882	2 004	2 157	0.1	0.0	-4.6
Peru	1 131	1 413	1 555	1 773	1 589	1 578	1 491	0.1	0.0	13.0
Venezuela, Rep. Bol.	1 671	1 573	1 489	1 461	1 310	1 221	1 280	0.1	-0.1	-40.8



Annex Table 2b: Imports of services (total)

COUNTRY NAME	\$ million							Absolute difference % in 2000 since 1995	Percentage difference since 1995
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001		
<b>All Countries</b>	<b>1 263 178</b>	<b>1 335 400</b>	<b>1 368 700</b>	<b>1 386 400</b>	<b>1 444 900</b>	<b>1 528 700</b>	<b>1 540 100</b>		
International Org	10 100	13 508	9 038	8 944	8 354	7 805	9 117		
<b>OECD</b>	<b>915 853</b>	<b>965 722</b>	<b>976 506</b>	<b>1 025 716</b>	<b>1 078 587</b>	<b>1 126 859</b>		<b>73.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>
<b>OECD as % of all countries</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>71.3</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>73.7</b>			
United States	139 430	150 630	164 440	178 590	19 670	221 010	219 440	14.5	3.4
Canada	33 473	35 906	38 013	38 156	40 517	43 493	42 000	2.8	0.2
Australia	17 110	18 607	18 844	17 272	18 304	18 075	16 751	1.2	-0.2
Japan	122 626	129 988	123 454	111 833	115 158	116 864	108 249	7.6	-2.1
New Zealand	4 694	4 755	4 718	4 323	4 387	4 467	4 217	0.3	-0.1
Austria	27 703	29 331	28 570	27 398	29 422	29 653	31 535	1.9	-0.3
Belgium-Luxembourg	33 134	32 070	31 664	34 411	36 839	38 866	40 043	2.5	-0.1
Denmark	14 040	14 771	13 727	15 779	18 517	22 082	23 506	1.4	0.3
Finland	9 584	8 817	8 235	7 767	7 952	8 473	8 221	0.6	-0.2
France	66 117	67 275	64 165	67 728	64 449	62 628	62 476	4.1	-1.1
Germany	127 200	129 816	125 630	131 007	139 146	135 480	138 480	8.9	-1.2
Greece	4 368	4 238	4 650	n.a.	9 251	11 286	11 589	0.7	0.4
Iceland	641	739	800	964	1 026	1 164	n.a.	0.1	0.0
Ireland	11 303	13 448	15 195	29 626	26 637	28 745	34 853	1.9	1.0
Italy	55 050	57 605	59 227	63 379	57 707	55 601	57 345	3.6	-0.7
Netherlands	45 768	46 535	46 883	49 185	51 583	53 172	54 902	3.5	-0.1
Norway	13 147	13 435	14 233	14 820	14 882	15 423	15 392	1.0	0.0
Portugal	6 611	6 636	6 572	6 903	6 801	6 593	6 193	0.4	-0.1
Spain	21 510	23 979	24 315	27 421	30 532	31 283	33 516	2.0	0.3
Sweden	17 216	18 755	19 524	21 721	22 617	23 440	23 020	1.5	0.2
Switzerland	15 036	15 690	14 100	15 085	15 888	15 573	15 270	1.0	-0.2
United Kingdom	65 415	72 281	77 201	86 262	94 838	98 714	94 596	6.5	1.3
Korea	25 806	29 592	29 502	24 541	27 180	33 423	33 129	2.2	0.1
Czech Republic	4 882	6 264	5 389	5 750	5 850	5 436	5 568	0.4	0.0
Hungary	3 616	3 506	3 465	4 141	4 263	4 476	5 544	0.3	0.0
Poland	7 138	6 343	5 743	6 624	6 982	8 994	8 951	0.6	0.0
Slovak Republic	1 838	2 028	2 094	2 276	1 844	1 805	n.a.	0.1	0.0
Turkey	5 024	6 773	8 998	10 373	9 395	9 061	6 929	0.6	0.2
Mexico	9 715	10 817	12 615	13 012	14 473	17 363	17 194	1.1	0.4

Annex Table 2b: Imports of services (total)

COUNTRY NAME	\$ million							Absolute difference % in 2000 since 1995	Percentage difference since 1995	
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001			
<b>Africa</b>	<b>33 026</b>	<b>33 413</b>	<b>33 497</b>	<b>33 510</b>	<b>32 097</b>	<b>32 330</b>	<b>33 361</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-19.1</b>
Ethiopia	353	350	394	456	466	491	526	0.0	0.0	14.9
Morocco	1 890	1 782	1 724	1 963	2 003	1 892	2 119	0.1	0.0	-17.3
Nigeria	4 619	4 827	4 712	4 166	3 476	n.a.	n.a.			
South Africa	5 969	5 733	6 002	5 595	5 707	5 719	5 208	0.4	-0.1	-20.8
Sudan	172	201	173	204	275	648	660	0.0	0.0	210.6
Tanzania	799	953	797	988	762	670	n.a.	0.0	0.0	-30.7
<b>Asia less Korea</b>	<b>167 319</b>	<b>177 708</b>	<b>191 398</b>	<b>168 360</b>	<b>179 820</b>	<b>197 277</b>	<b>195 672</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-2.6</b>
Bangladesh	1 531	1 166	1 284	1 237	1 397	1 620	1 474	0.1	0.0	-12.6
China,P.R.: Mainland	25 223	22 585	27 967	26 672	31 589	36 031	39 267	2.4	0.4	18.0
China,P.R.:Hong Kong	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	24 991	23 726	24 584	24 314	1.6		
India	10 268	11 171	12 443	14 540	17 271	19 913	n.a.	1.3	0.5	60.3
Indonesia	13 540	15 139	16 607	11 961	11 573	15 011	15 880	1.0	-0.1	-8.4
Malaysia	14 981	17 573	18 297	13 127	14 736	16 726	n.a.	1.1	-0.1	-7.7
Pakistan	2 938	3 459	2 658	2 261	2 146	2 252	2 330	0.1	-0.1	-36.7
Philippines	6 926	9 429	14 122	10 107	7 515	6 084	5 090	0.4	-0.2	-27.4
Singapore	20 587	22 101	22 085	19 320	23 937	26 933	26 886	1.8	0.1	8.1
Thailand	18 804	19 585	17 355	11 998	13 583	15 460	14 619	1.0	-0.5	-32.1
Vietnam	2 255	2 304	3 153	3 146	3 040	3 252	3 382	0.2	0.0	19.2
Chinese Taipei	23 863	24 381	24 888	24 168	24 405	26 930	24 700	1.8	-0.1	-6.8
<b>Europe less OECD</b>	<b>48 743</b>	<b>47 295</b>	<b>49 409</b>	<b>48 580</b>	<b>45 671</b>	<b>54 878</b>		<b>3.6</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-7.0</b>
Russia	20 206	18 665	20 025	16 456	13 351	16 718	19 405	1.1	-0.5	-31.6
Ukraine	1 334	1 625	2 268	2 545	2 292	3 004	3 580	0.2	0.1	86.1
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>55 094</b>	<b>62 357</b>	<b>67 162</b>	<b>58 413</b>	<b>60 932</b>	<b>70 643</b>	<b>66 099</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>6.0</b>
Egypt	4 873	5 084	6 770	6 492	6 452	7 513	7 037	0.5	0.1	27.4
Iran, I.R. of	2 339	3 083	3 371	2 760	2 457	2 296	n.a.	0.2	0.0	-18.9
Israel	8 401	9 107	9 288	9 636	10 708	12 529	12 563	0.8	0.2	23.2
Saudi Arabia	19 083	24 295	25 963	16 882	18 855	25 262	19 307	1.7	0.1	9.4
<b>Western Hemisphere less Mexico</b>	<b>46 312</b>	<b>47 016</b>	<b>53 131</b>	<b>55 531</b>	<b>50 954</b>	<b>55 976</b>	<b>56 913</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Argentina	7 236	7 869	8 864	9 140	8 662	9 011	8 402	0.6	0.0	2.9
Brazil	13 630	12 714	15 298	16 676	14 172	16 956	17 073	1.1	0.0	2.8
Chile	3 657	3 619	4 027	4 383	4 552	4 609	4 813	0.3	0.0	4.1
Colombia	2 880	3 385	3 655	3 414	3 143	3 311	3 573	0.2	0.0	-5.0
Peru	1 879	2 086	2 342	2 434	2 258	2 374	2 291	0.2	0.0	4.4
Venezuela, Rep. Bol.	4 836	4 842	5 495	5 146	3 772	4 272	4 614	0.3	-0.1	-27.0

Annex Table 2c: Balance of trade in services (total)

COUNTRY NAME	\$ million						
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>All Countries</b>	<b>- 34 629</b>	<b>- 20 000</b>	<b>- 5 300</b>	<b>- 500</b>	<b>- 13 100</b>	<b>- 11 300</b>	<b>- 21 200</b>
International Org							
<b>OECD</b>	<b>46 135</b>	<b>52 616</b>	<b>73 334</b>	<b>69 408</b>	<b>50 720</b>	<b>57 474</b>	
United States	77 260	86 260	89 110	81 600	259 530	74 410	66 300
Canada	- 7 345	- 6 664	- 6 417	- 4 321	- 4 802	- 4 997	- 5 424
Australia	- 954	- 76	- 356	- 1 091	- 951	315	- 516
Japan	- 57 352	- 62 276	- 54 151	- 49 421	- 54 160	- 47 626	- 43 734
New Zealand	- 214	- 235	- 646	- 751	- 193	- 108	127
Austria	4 508	4 646	1 035	2 361	1 884	1 689	1 361
Belgium-Luxembourg	2 332	2 632	3 839	3 670	8 452	10 923	10 271
Denmark	1 267	1 731	317	- 567	1 573	2 303	3 407
Finland	- 2 169	- 1 688	- 1 595	- 1 069	- 1 430	- 2 303	- 2 425
France	17 973	16 254	16 625	17 231	17 938	19 112	17 910
Germany	- 45 362	- 44 258	- 41 210	- 45 086	- 52 220	- 49 909	- 50 979
Greece	5 237	5 110	4 637		7 255	7 953	7 867
Iceland	48	29	44	- 17	- 85	- 115	
Ireland	- 6 287	- 7 699	- 9 009	- 12 891	- 11 114	- 11 957	- 14 659
Italy	6 570	8 055	7 764	4 170	1 081	955	203
Netherlands	1 152	1 959	3 272	2 476	2 519	- 768	- 1 973
Norway	525	1 384	1 475	722	996	1 908	2 566
Portugal	1 625	1 404	1 430	1 926	1 858	1 879	2 593
Spain	18 699	20 409	19 846	21 887	22 886	22 257	24 258
Sweden	- 1 594	- 1 825	- 1 754	- 3 769	- 2 713	- 3 188	- 1 023
Switzerland	10 990	10 560	11 200	11 647	12 571	13 304	12 457
United Kingdom	13 369	15 061	20 518	20 973	19 106	18 096	15 958
Korea	- 2 979	- 6 179	- 3 200	1 024	- 651	- 2 889	- 3 526
Czech Republic	1 844	1 917	1 743	1 916	1 199	1 403	1 524
Hungary	1 566	2 473	2 267	1 780	1 386	1 775	2 163
Poland	3 537	3 404	3 172	4 216	1 381	1 393	804
Slovak Republic	540	38	73	17	55	436	
Turkey	9 582	6 657	10 912	13 506	7 486	11 368	9 130
Mexico	64	- 94	- 1 433	- 1 350	- 2 736	- 3 611	- 4 495

Annex Table 2c: Balance of trade in services (total)

COUNTRY NAME	\$ million						
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>Africa</b>	<b>- 13 970</b>	<b>- 12 792</b>	<b>- 12 600</b>	<b>- 12 194</b>	<b>- 9 734</b>	<b>- 10 348</b>	<b>- 10 303</b>
Ethiopia	- 8	27	- 4	- 64	7	16	- 3
Morocco	284	961	747	864	1 112	1 142	1 910
Nigeria	- 4 012	- 4 094	- 3 925	- 3 282	- 2 496		
South Africa	- 1 352	- 705	- 669	- 314	- 633	- 824	- 547
Sudan	- 47	- 150	- 141	- 188	- 193	- 620	- 646
Tanzania	- 217	- 345	- 303	- 433	- 138	- 56	
<b>Asia less Korea</b>	<b>- 13 281</b>	<b>- 4 021</b>	<b>- 10 200</b>	<b>- 13 024</b>	<b>- 14 449</b>	<b>- 11 611</b>	<b>- 6 174</b>
Bangladesh	- 833	- 561	- 596	- 513	- 619	- 805	- 722
China,P.R.: Mainland	- 6 093	- 1 984	- 3 398	- 2 777	- 5 341	- 5 600	- 5 933
China,P.R.:Hong Kong				10 142	12 258	16 175	17 114
India	- 3 493	- 3 933	- 3 332	- 2 849	- 2 762	- 1 582	
Indonesia	- 8 071	- 8 540	- 9 666	- 7 482	- 6 974	- 9 798	- 10 380
Malaysia	- 3 379	- 2 437	- 2 569	- 1 610	- 2 817	- 2 951	
Pakistan	- 1 080	- 1 443	- 1 033	- 857	- 773	- 872	- 871
Philippines	2 422	3 518	1 015	- 2 630	- 2 713	- 2 112	- 1 939
Singapore	8 573	8 352	7 494	2 872	2 425	2 166	1 969
Thailand	- 3 959	- 2 578	- 1 591	1 157	1 052	- 1 592	- 1 595
Vietnam	- 192	- 61	- 623	- 530	- 547	- 550	- 572
Chinese Taipei	- 8 910	- 8 121	- 7 744	- 7 400	- 7 146	- 6 978	- 5 205
<b>Europe less OECD</b>	<b>- 19 517</b>	<b>- 11 129</b>	<b>- 10 707</b>	<b>- 11 459</b>	<b>- 12 121</b>	<b>- 18 305</b>	<b>0</b>
Russia	- 9 638	- 5 383	- 5 945	- 4 083	- 4 284	- 6 743	- 8 501
Ukraine	1 512	3 174	2 669	1 377	1 577	796	415
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>- 26 869</b>	<b>- 32 583</b>	<b>- 34 481</b>	<b>- 24 466</b>	<b>- 23 540</b>	<b>- 29 131</b>	<b>- 26 931</b>
Egypt	3 717	4 187	2 610	1 649	3 042	2 290	2 006
Iran, I.R. of	- 1 746	- 2 223	- 2 179	- 967	- 1 241	- 914	
Israel	- 615	- 1 036	- 757	- 191	739	2 652	- 573
Saudi Arabia	- 15 603	- 21 523	- 21 706	- 12 152	- 13 475	- 20 476	- 14 124
<b>Western Hemisphere less Mexico</b>	<b>- 11 794</b>	<b>- 12 040</b>	<b>- 15 095</b>	<b>- 14 858</b>	<b>- 10 181</b>	<b>- 11 329</b>	<b>- 12 034</b>
Argentina	- 3 417	- 3 528	- 4 365	- 4 435	- 4 106	- 4 307	- 4 093
Brazil	- 7 495	- 8 059	- 9 309	- 9 045	- 6 983	- 7 574	- 7 750
Chile	- 324	- 87	- 177	- 574	- 957	- 884	- 1 004
Colombia	- 1 180	- 1 193	- 1 503	- 1 463	- 1 261	- 1 307	- 1 416
Peru	- 748	- 673	- 787	- 661	- 669	- 796	- 800
Venezuela, Rep. Bol.	- 3 165	- 3 269	- 4 006	- 3 685	- 2 462	- 3 051	- 3 334

Annex Table 2d: Ratio of exports of total services to exports of goods

COUNTRY NAME	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>All Countries</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>25.0</b>
<b>OECD</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>26.7</b>	
United States	37.6	38.6	37.3	38.7	40.7	38.1	39.6
Canada	13.5	14.2	14.4	15.3	14.4	13.4	13.7
Australia	30.4	30.7	28.5	29.0	30.9	28.7	25.5
Japan	15.2	16.9	16.9	16.7	15.1	15.1	16.8
New Zealand	33.1	31.5	28.5	29.2	33.1	32.2	31.2
Austria	55.8	58.6	50.5	47.0	48.6	48.5	49.2
Belgium-Luxembourg	22.8	22.4	23.7	24.8	28.1	30.3	30.9
Denmark	30.4	32.5	29.2	31.8	40.2	48.0	52.8
Finland	18.3	17.5	16.1	15.4	15.5	13.5	13.5
France	30.2	29.6	28.2	28.0	27.5	27.7	27.6
Germany	15.6	16.4	16.6	15.8	16.0	15.6	15.4
Greece	162.3	158.7	166.6		193.2	188.6	183.3
Iceland	38.2	40.6	45.5	49.1	46.9	55.2	
Ireland	11.3	11.7	11.2	21.3	22.6	22.9	25.8
Italy	26.3	26.1	27.9	27.8	24.9	23.5	23.7
Netherlands	24.0	24.9	26.5	26.4	27.6	25.6	26.1
Norway	32.3	29.6	31.8	38.0	34.4	28.7	30.1
Portugal	34.3	31.4	31.5	34.5	34.0	33.6	34.1
Spain	43.0	43.2	41.3	44.0	47.4	46.1	49.1
Sweden	19.6	20.0	21.4	21.1	22.7	23.2	28.9
Switzerland	26.8	27.5	26.6	28.5	31.0	30.4	28.9
United Kingdom	32.5	33.4	34.7	39.5	42.4	41.1	40.1
Korea	18.3	18.0	19.0	19.3	18.3	17.4	19.6
Czech Republic	31.3	37.3	32.0	29.6	26.8	23.6	21.2
Hungary	40.3	42.2	29.2	28.5	25.9	24.3	27.5
Poland	42.6	35.4	29.0	33.4	27.8	28.9	23.4
Slovak Republic	27.7	23.4	22.5	21.4	18.6	18.8	
Turkey	66.5	41.9	62.0	77.9	58.5	66.5	46.7
Mexico	12.3	11.2	10.1	9.9	8.6	8.3	8.0

Annex Table 2d: Ratio of exports of total services to exports of goods

COUNTRY NAME	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>Africa</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>18.1</b>
Ethiopia	81.4	90.3	66.4	69.9	101.3	104.2	120.7
Morocco	31.6	39.8	35.1	39.6	41.5	40.9	56.4
Nigeria	5.2	4.5	5.2	9.9	7.6		
South Africa	15.4	16.6	17.1	18.0	17.7	15.5	15.2
Sudan	22.5	8.2	5.3	2.7	10.5	1.5	.9
Tanzania	85.4	79.6	69.1	94.1	115.0	92.3	
<b>Asia less Korea</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>18.4</b>
Bangladesh	18.7	15.1	14.2	14.1	14.2	12.7	12.3
China,P.R.: Mainland	14.9	13.6	13.4	13.0	13.5	12.2	12.5
China,P.R.:Hong Kong				20.0	20.6	20.1	21.7
India	21.7	21.5	25.5	34.3	39.3	42.5	
Indonesia	11.5	13.1	12.3	8.9	9.0	8.0	9.6
Malaysia	16.2	19.7	20.3	16.0	14.2	14.0	
Pakistan	22.2	23.7	19.5	17.9	17.9	15.8	16.0
Philippines	53.6	63.0	60.0	25.3	14.0	10.7	10.1
Singapore	24.6	24.2	23.5	20.1	22.8	20.9	23.6
Thailand	26.8	31.3	27.8	24.9	25.8	20.4	20.6
Vietnam	30.0	30.9	27.5	27.9	21.6	18.7	18.7
Chinese Taipei	13.7	14.1	14.1	15.2	14.2	13.5	16.0
<b>Europe less OECD</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>19.1</b>	
Russia	12.7	14.7	15.8	16.5	12.0	9.4	10.7
Ukraine	20.0	30.9	32.0	28.6	29.3	24.2	23.4
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>16.5</b>
Egypt	183.9	194.0	169.8	184.9	181.3	138.8	128.7
Iran, I.R. of	3.2	3.8	6.5	13.7	5.8	4.9	
Israel	39.6	37.8	37.6	41.1	44.8	49.1	43.3
Saudi Arabia	7.0	4.6	7.0	12.2	10.6	6.2	7.1
<b>Western Hemisphere less Mexico</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>22.9</b>
Argentina	18.0	18.1	17.0	17.8	19.5	17.8	16.2
Brazil	13.2	9.7	11.3	14.9	15.0	17.0	16.0
Chile	20.8	21.2	21.5	23.3	20.9	19.4	20.6
Colombia	16.0	20.0	17.8	17.0	15.6	14.7	16.9
Peru	20.2	24.0	22.8	30.8	26.0	22.4	21.0
Venezuela, Rep. Bol.	8.8	6.6	6.3	8.3	6.3	3.7	4.8

Annex Table 3a: Exports of transportation services

COUNTRY NAME	\$ million							Absolute difference since 1995	Percentage difference since 1995	
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001			
<b>All Countries</b>	<b>301 454</b>	<b>310 600</b>	<b>317 200</b>	<b>311 400</b>	<b>322 700</b>	<b>345 500</b>	<b>345 700</b>			
International Org										
<b>OECD</b>	<b>231 566</b>	<b>236 062</b>	<b>242 303</b>	<b>243 489</b>	<b>252 350</b>	<b>269 556</b>		<b>78.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>
<b>OECD as % of all countries</b>	<b>76.8</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>76.4</b>	<b>78.2</b>	<b>78.2</b>	<b>78.0</b>				
United States	45 000	46 510	47 870	45 710	46 710	50 920	46 330	14.7	-0.2	-1.3
Canada	5 262	5 796	6 069	6 158	6 527	7 520	6 797	2.2	0.4	24.7
Australia	4 711	5 103	4 942	4 297	4 296	4 324	4 124	1.3	-0.3	-19.9
Japan	22 506	21 598	21 825	21 270	22 927	25 599	24 007	7.4	-0.1	-0.8
New Zealand	1 525	1 425	1 284	1 114	1 296	1 223	1 145	0.4	-0.2	-30.0
Austria	3 730	4 006	4 050	4 558	4 303	4 354	4 972	1.3	0.0	1.8
Belgium-Luxembourg	9 869	9 557	9 647	9 909	10 071	10 640	10 006	3.1	-0.2	-5.9
Denmark	6 772	7 187	7 018	7 300	11 004	14 236	16 144	4.1	1.9	83.4
Finland	2 063	1 897	1 726	2 055	1 784	1 677	1 551	0.5	-0.2	-29.1
France	20 466	20 161	19 409	20 403	19 600	19 428	18 068	5.6	-1.2	-17.2
Germany	19 568	20 088	19 565	20 537	20 032	19 947	20 519	5.8	-0.7	-11.1
Greece <sup>1</sup>	376	376	176	n.a.	5 154	7 923	8 167	2.3	2.2	
Iceland	268	338	364	441	426	518	n.a.	0.1	0.1	68.6
Ireland	1 067	1 130	1 148	1 651	1 329	1 355	1 487	0.4	0.0	10.8
Italy	10 823	10 883	10 669	10 641	9 514	9 291	8 215	2.7	-0.9	-25.1
Netherlands	19 019	20 000	20 775	20 994	21 194	19 786	19 642	5.7	-0.6	-9.2
Norway	8 516	8 779	9 007	8 566	8 659	10 083	10 791	2.9	0.1	3.3
Portugal	1 515	1 440	1 475	1 619	1 457	1 457	1 577	0.4	-0.1	-16.1
Spain	5 943	6 771	6 868	7 332	7 486	7 843	8 275	2.3	0.3	15.1
Sweden	4 946	5 108	5 713	4 779	4 440	4 359	5 266	1.3	-0.4	-23.1
Switzerland	3 810	3 940	4 119	4 345	4 409	4 538	4 439	1.3	0.0	3.9
United Kingdom	16 096	16 890	18 298	19 181	18 797	19 058	17 583	5.5	0.2	3.3
Korea	9 272	8 765	11 005	10 204	11 466	13 687	13 498	4.0	0.9	28.8
Czech Republic	1 463	1 334	1 317	1 390	1 546	1 390	1 512	0.4	-0.1	-17.1
Hungary	446	418	502	648	570	647	649	0.2	0.0	26.5
Poland	3 041	2 752	3 112	2 874	2 419	2 434	2 685	0.7	-0.3	-30.2
Slovak Republic	616	643	740	766	694	995	n.a.	0.3	0.1	41.0
Turkey	1 712	1 756	2 193	3 120	2 900	2 955	2 854	0.9	0.3	50.6
Mexico	1 164	1 413	1 416	1 434	1 343	1 369	1 282	0.4	0.0	2.6

<sup>1</sup> See text for comments on the data for Greece

Annex Table 3a: Exports of transportation services

COUNTRY NAME	\$ million							Absolute difference % in 2000 since 1995	Percentage difference since 1995	
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001			
<b>Africa</b>	<b>4 631</b>	<b>4 789</b>	<b>5 056</b>	<b>4 870</b>	<b>5 035</b>	<b>5 126</b>	<b>5 405</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-3.4</b>
Ethiopia	238	217	211	142	189	215	234	0.1	0.0	-21.1
Morocco	410	416	440	446	478	485	660	0.1	0.0	3.2
South Africa	1 069	1 003	1 090	1 094	1 085	1 183	1 185	0.3	0.0	-3.4
Sudan	1	1	1	6	3	15	6			
Tanzania	2	70	59	60	54	57	n.a.			
<b>Asia less Korea</b>	<b>38 444</b>	<b>42 081</b>	<b>41 078</b>	<b>35 826</b>	<b>38 995</b>	<b>44 302</b>	<b>47 131</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Bangladesh	70	80	91	92	94	91	72	0.0	0.0	13.6
China,P.R.: Mainland	3 352	3 070	2 955	2 300	2 420	3 671	4 635	1.1	0.0	-4.4
China,P.R.:Hong Kong				10 984	11 502	12 772	n.a.	3.7		
India	1 890	1 989	1 942	1 773	1 844	1 882	n.a.	0.5	-0.1	-13.1
Indonesia										
Malaysia	2 466	2 822	2 861	2 271	2 493	2 926	n.a.	0.8	0.0	3.5
Pakistan	830	782	825	715	746	840	818	0.2	0.0	-11.7
Philippines	274	358	357	324	575	891	659	0.3	0.2	183.7
Singapore	8 304	8 944	8 780	9 074	10 696	11 879	11 180	3.4	0.7	24.8
Thailand	2 455	2 618	2 417	2 671	3 017	3 250	3 057	0.9	0.1	15.5
Vietnam										
Chinese Taipei	3 709	4 237	3 777	3 656	3 605	4 063	3 529	1.2	-0.1	-4.4
<b>Europe less OECD</b>	<b>11 309</b>	<b>13 443</b>	<b>14 005</b>	<b>12 676</b>	<b>12 259</b>	<b>13 544</b>		<b>3.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>4.5</b>
Russia	3 781	3 630	3 649	3 171	3 006	3 555	4 655	1.0	-0.2	-18.0
Ukraine	2 152	4 033	4 029	3 222	3 073	2 920	2 961	0.8	0.1	18.4
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>7 494</b>	<b>7 256</b>	<b>7 407</b>	<b>7 389</b>	<b>7 655</b>	<b>8 387</b>	<b>8 511</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-2.4</b>
Egypt	3 202	2 689	2 524	2 494	2 658	2 645	2 738	0.8	-0.3	-27.9
Iran, I.R. of	138	434	449	419	420	671	n.a.	0.2	0.1	324.2
Israel	2 014	1 902	2 001	2 097	2 263	2 482	2 122	0.7	0.1	7.5
Saudi Arabia								0.0		
<b>Western Hemisphere less Mexico</b>	<b>9 276</b>	<b>8 388</b>	<b>8 699</b>	<b>9 057</b>	<b>8 238</b>	<b>8 679</b>	<b>8 600</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-18.4</b>
Argentina	1 010	1 073	1 125	1 112	1 055	1 106	853	0.3	0.0	-4.4
Brazil	2 600	1 428	1 405	1 862	1 141	1 294	1 423	0.4	-0.5	-56.6
Chile	1 194	1 543	1 707	1 672	1 636	1 650	1 657	0.5	0.1	20.6
Colombia	565	592	647	621	550	554	530	0.2	0.0	-14.5
Peru	339	324	294	305	236	243	257	0.1	0.0	-37.5
Venezuela, Rep. Bol.	584	484	347	282	331	347	351	0.1	-0.1	-48.2



Annex Table 3b: Imports of transportation services

COUNTRY NAME	\$ million							Absolute difference % in 2000 since 1995	Percentage difference since 1995
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001		
<b>All Countries</b>	<b>363 909</b>	<b>366 300</b>	<b>372 900</b>	<b>363 600</b>	<b>373 000</b>	<b>407 600</b>	<b>399 600</b>		
International Org									
<b>OECD</b>	<b>246 379</b>	<b>246 881</b>	<b>249 142</b>	<b>254 613</b>	<b>264 520</b>	<b>290 643</b>		<b>71.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>
<b>OECD as % of all countries</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>71.3</b>			
United States	41 710	43 210	47 110	50 350	55 480	65 910	61 230	16.2	4.7
Canada	7 949	7 750	8 249	7 933	8 273	9 431	9 183	2.3	0.1
Australia	6 260	6 647	6 467	5 937	6 040	6 292	5 750	1.5	-0.2
Japan	35 924	33 621	31 111	28 385	30 644	35 096	32 379	8.6	-1.3
New Zealand	1 881	1 768	1 666	1 458	1 484	1 428	1 439	0.4	-0.2
Austria	3 274	3 226	2 919	3 160	2 918	2 995	3 342	0.7	-0.2
Belgium-Luxembourg	7 842	7 547	7 604	7 455	7 388	8 345	8 187	2.0	-0.1
Denmark	6 293	6 582	6 876	7 024	8 636	11 163	12 270	2.7	1.0
Finland	2 149	2 045	1 929	2 072	2 510	2 566	2 573	0.6	0.0
France	21 249	20 617	19 192	19 911	19 182	19 542	17 364	4.8	-1.0
Germany	24 599	24 131	23 493	25 180	24 826	25 539	25 168	6.3	-0.5
Greece <sup>1</sup>	1 197	1 265	1 219	n.a.	2 390	4 088	4 794	1.0	0.7
Iceland	206	249	252	321	355	413	n.a.	0.1	0.0
Ireland	1 791	1 891	2 016	2 967	2 438	2 578	2 567	0.6	0.1
Italy	13 370	13 784	13 607	13 627	13 671	13 140	11 933	3.2	-0.5
Netherlands	13 588	13 510	13 550	14 805	15 060	14 646	14 088	3.6	-0.1
Norway	4 992	5 039	5 218	5 038	5 065	5 841	5 733	1.4	0.1
Portugal	1 700	1 780	1 811	1 913	1 894	1 936	1 981	0.5	0.0
Spain	5 641	6 450	6 586	7 187	7 729	8 172	8 185	2.0	0.5
Sweden	4 853	4 914	4 758	4 154	3 553	3 640	3 593	0.9	-0.4
Switzerland	5 247	5 514	4 895	5 219	5 167	5 228	4 985	1.3	-0.2
United Kingdom	16 936	18 603	21 752	22 852	22 939	24 132	22 759	5.9	1.3
Korea	9 645	10 230	10 310	8 983	9 980	10 879	10 741	2.7	0.0
Czech Republic	800	700	630	700	782	715	805	0.2	0.0
Hungary	370	316	426	452	450	515	564	0.1	0.0
Poland	1 768	1 690	1 590	1 663	1 524	1 535	1 580	0.4	-0.1
Slovak Republic	307	394	342	444	379	434	n.a.	0.1	0.0
Turkey	1 412	1 741	1 870	2 365	2 101	2 463	2 021	0.6	0.2
Mexico	3 424	1 668	1 694	1 604	1 665	1 982	2 104	0.5	-0.5

<sup>1</sup> See text for comments on the data for Greece

Annex Table 3b: Imports of transportation services

COUNTRY NAME	\$ million							Absolute difference since 1995	Percentage difference since 1995	
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001			
<b>Africa</b>	<b>11 581</b>	<b>11 188</b>	<b>11 744</b>	<b>11 658</b>	<b>11 753</b>	<b>11 942</b>	<b>12 404</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-7.9</b>
Ethiopia	214	209	219	260	292	286	327	0.1	0.0	19.4
Morocco	650	598	571	567	627	620	782	0.2	0.0	-14.8
Nigeria	987	454	744	704	657	n.a.	n.a.			
South Africa	2 295	2 343	2 479	2 299	2 380	2 442	2 257	0.6	0.0	-5.0
Sudan	41	128	126	161	221	555	559			
Tanzania	217	221	206	209	221	225	n.a.			
<b>Asia less Korea</b>	<b>64 623</b>	<b>68 648</b>	<b>70 018</b>	<b>54 395</b>	<b>57 470</b>	<b>64 858</b>	<b>65 864</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>-10.4</b>
Bangladesh	775	768	850	846	934	1 013	1 032	0.2	0.0	16.6
China,P.R.: Mainland	9 526	10 312	9 945	6 763	7 899	10 396	11 325	2.6	-0.1	-2.6
China,P.R.:Hong Kong	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5 534	5 058	6 241	n.a.	1.5		
India	5 703	6 447	6 813	7 093	6 979	8 047	n.a.	2.0	0.4	26.0
Indonesia	4 861	5 244	5 400	3 731	3 275	4 016	3 876	1.0	-0.4	-26.2
Malaysia	5 609	5 433	5 549	4 088	4 720	5 913	n.a.	1.5	-0.1	-5.9
Pakistan	1 628	1 751	1 735	1 394	1 416	1 517	1 553	0.4	-0.1	-16.8
Philippines	2 051	2 287	2 673	1 983	1 944	2 676	2 325	0.7	0.1	16.5
Singapore	9 055	9 916	10 166	9 256	10 808	12 478	11 358	3.1	0.6	23.0
Thailand	7 780	7 845	6 890	4 604	5 305	6 760	6 838	1.7	-0.5	-22.4
Vietnam										
Chinese Taipei	5 578	6 235	6 488	5 774	5 671	6 530	6 340	1.6	0.1	4.5
<b>Europe less OECD</b>	<b>8 876</b>	<b>8 342</b>	<b>8 675</b>	<b>8 839</b>	<b>7 997</b>	<b>8 514</b>		<b>2.1</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-14.4</b>
Russia	3 307	2 592	2 991	2 763	2 221	2 330	2 985	0.6	-0.3	-37.1
Ukraine	454	424	476	487	358	390	409	0.1	0.0	-23.3
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>14 092</b>	<b>15 023</b>	<b>14 841</b>	<b>15 795</b>	<b>15 092</b>	<b>16 209</b>	<b>16 619</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Egypt	1 582	1 655	1 912	2 033	2 128	2 212	2 037	0.5	0.1	24.8
Iran, I.R. of	942	1 434	1 332	1 456	1 061	1 142	n.a.	0.3	0.0	8.2
Israel	3 730	3 841	3 913	4 028	4 291	4 887	4 475	1.2	0.2	17.0
Saudi Arabia	2 193	2 166	2 136	2 230	2 083	2 247	2 320	0.6	-0.1	-8.5
<b>Western Hemisphere less Mexico</b>	<b>18 876</b>	<b>16 916</b>	<b>19 130</b>	<b>19 621</b>	<b>17 636</b>	<b>19 102</b>	<b>19 259</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-9.6</b>
Argentina	2 113	2 388	2 808	2 791	2 425	2 424	2 123	0.6	0.0	2.4
Brazil	5 800	4 151	4 874	5 090	4 213	4 602	4 379	1.1	-0.5	-29.2
Chile	1 904	1 483	1 566	1 615	1 598	1 713	1 731	0.4	-0.1	-19.7
Colombia	1 191	1 207	1 312	1 295	1 168	1 310	1 400	0.3	0.0	-1.8
Peru	904	843	903	957	793	860	915	0.2	0.0	-15.1
Venezuela, Rep. Bol.	1 430	1 223	1 612	1 589	1 381	1 658	1 862	0.4	0.0	3.5

Annex Table 3c: Ratio of exports of transportation services to total services exports

COUNTRY NAME	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>All Countries</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>22.8</b>
<b>OECD</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>22.8</b>	
United States	20.8	19.6	18.9	17.6	16.7	17.2	16.2
Canada	20.1	19.8	19.2	18.2	18.3	19.5	18.6
Australia	29.2	27.5	26.7	26.6	24.8	23.5	25.4
Japan	34.5	31.9	31.5	34.1	37.6	37.0	37.2
New Zealand	34.0	31.5	31.5	31.2	30.9	28.1	26.3
Austria	11.6	11.8	13.7	15.3	13.7	13.9	15.1
Belgium-Luxembourg	27.8	27.5	27.2	26.0	22.2	21.4	19.9
Denmark	44.2	43.6	50.0	48.0	54.8	58.4	60.0
Finland	27.8	26.6	26.0	30.7	27.3	27.2	26.8
France	24.3	24.1	24.0	24.0	23.8	23.8	22.5
Germany	23.9	23.5	23.2	23.9	23.0	23.3	23.5
Greece <sup>1</sup>	3.9	4.0	1.9		31.2	41.2	42.0
Iceland	38.9	44.0	43.1	46.6	45.3	49.4	
Ireland	21.3	19.7	18.6	9.9	8.6	8.1	7.4
Italy	17.6	16.6	15.9	15.8	16.2	16.4	14.3
Netherlands	40.5	41.2	41.4	40.6	39.2	37.8	37.1
Norway	62.3	59.2	57.3	55.1	54.5	58.2	60.1
Portugal	18.4	17.9	18.4	18.3	16.8	17.2	17.9
Spain	14.8	15.3	15.6	14.9	14.0	14.6	14.3
Sweden	31.7	30.2	32.2	26.6	22.3	21.5	23.9
Switzerland	14.6	15.0	16.3	16.3	15.5	15.7	16.0
United Kingdom	20.4	19.3	18.7	17.9	16.5	16.3	15.9
Korea	40.6	37.4	41.8	39.9	43.2	44.8	45.6
Czech Republic	21.8	16.3	18.5	18.1	21.9	20.3	21.3
Hungary	8.6	7.0	8.8	10.9	10.1	10.3	8.4
Poland	28.5	28.2	34.9	26.5	28.9	23.4	27.5
Slovak Republic	25.9	31.1	34.1	33.4	36.5	44.4	
Turkey	11.7	13.1	11.0	13.1	17.2	14.5	17.8
Mexico	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3

<sup>1</sup> See text for comments on the data for Greece

Annex Table 3c: Ratio of exports of transportation services to total services exports

COUNTRY NAME	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>Africa</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>23.4</b>
Ethiopia	69.1	57.6	54.1	36.3	40.0	42.5	44.8
Morocco	18.9	15.1	17.8	15.8	15.3	16.0	16.4
South Africa	23.1	19.9	20.4	20.7	21.4	24.2	25.4
Sudan	0.6	1.6	3.5	36.1	4.2	55.5	41.1
Tanzania	0.3	11.5	12.0	10.9	8.7	9.2	
<b>Asia less Korea</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>24.9</b>
Bangladesh	10.1	13.2	13.2	12.7	12.1	11.2	9.5
China,P.R.: Mainland	17.5	14.9	12.0	9.6	9.2	12.1	13.9
China,P.R.:Hong Kong				31.3	32.0	31.3	
India	27.9	27.5	21.3	15.2	12.7	10.3	
Indonesia							
Malaysia	21.3	18.6	18.2	19.7	20.9	21.2	
Pakistan	44.7	38.8	50.8	50.9	54.3	60.9	56.1
Philippines	2.9	2.8	2.4	4.3	12.0	22.4	20.9
Singapore	28.5	29.4	29.7	40.9	40.6	40.8	38.7
Thailand	16.5	15.4	15.3	20.3	20.6	23.4	23.5
Vietnam							
Chinese Taipei	20.6	21.6	18.7	18.6	17.9	17.6	14.9
<b>Europe less OECD</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>37.0</b>	
Russia	35.8	27.3	25.9	25.6	33.2	35.6	42.7
Ukraine	75.6	84.0	81.6	82.2	79.4	76.8	74.1
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>21.7</b>
Egypt	37.3	29.0	26.9	30.6	28.0	27.0	30.3
Iran, I.R. of	23.3	50.5	37.7	23.4	34.5	48.6	
Israel	25.9	23.6	23.5	22.2	19.8	16.3	17.7
Saudi Arabia							
<b>Western Hemisphere less Mexico</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>19.2</b>
Argentina	26.4	24.7	25.0	23.6	23.1	23.5	19.8
Brazil	42.4	30.7	23.5	24.4	15.9	13.8	15.3
Chile	35.8	43.7	44.3	43.9	45.5	44.3	43.5
Colombia	33.2	27.0	30.1	31.8	29.2	27.6	24.6
Peru	30.0	22.9	18.9	17.2	14.9	15.4	17.2
Venezuela, Rep. Bol.	34.9	30.8	23.3	19.3	25.3	28.4	27.4

Annex Table 3d: Proportion of exports of transportation services accounted for by passenger, freight and other transport in 2000

COUNTRY NAME	Total \$Million	Passenger %	Freight %	Other Transport %
<b>All Countries</b>	<b>345 500</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>26.2</b>
<b>OECD</b>	<b>269 556</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>26.5</b>
United States	50 920	40.8	25.5	33.7
Canada	7 520	28.6	41.8	29.6
Australia	4 324	86.2	13.8	0.0
Japan	25 599	10.1	65.3	24.6
New Zealand	1 223			
Austria	4 354	34.1	49.3	16.6
Belgium-Luxembourg	10 640	15.9	72.6	11.5
Denmark	14 236			
Finland	1 677	37.5	39.2	23.3
France	19 428			
Germany	19 947	31.7	52.3	15.9
Greece <sup>1</sup>	7 923	0.5	1.2	98.3
Iceland	518	30.6	24.4	45.0
Ireland	1 355	65.1	9.0	25.9
Italy	9 291	13.1	32.6	54.3
Netherlands	19 786	29.9	52.6	17.5
Norway	10 083	4.5	65.8	29.7
Portugal	1 457	53.8	28.7	17.5
Spain	7 843	36.4	35.6	28.0
Sweden	4 359	17.5	68.6	13.9
Switzerland	4 538	51.6	17.8	30.7
United Kingdom	19 058	43.1	30.5	26.5
Korea	13 687	12.4	73.0	14.6
Czech Republic	1 390			
Hungary	647	11.7	69.9	18.3
Poland	2 434	18.4	70.6	10.9
Slovak Republic	995	0.8	98.8	0.4
Turkey	2 955	0.0	55.9	44.1
Mexico	1 369	61.4	0.0	38.6

Annex Table 3d: Proportion of exports of transportation services accounted for by passenger, freight and other transport in 2000

COUNTRY NAME	Total \$Million	Passenger %	Freight %	Other Transport %
<b>Africa</b>	<b>5 126</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>21.4</b>
Ethiopia	215	68.9	17.6	13.5
Morocco	485	50.5	49.5	0.0
Nigeria	n.a.			
South Africa	1 183	55.9	21.6	22.5
Sudan	15			
Tanzania	57	7.4	71.7	20.9
<b>Asia less Korea</b>	<b>44 302</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>23.7</b>
Bangladesh	91	0.0	11.0	89.0
China,P.R.: Mainland	3 671	29.6	49.8	20.6
China,P.R.:Hong Kong	12 772			
India	1 882	0.0	68.2	31.8
Malaysia	2 926	33.9	50.7	15.4
Pakistan	840	56.0	9.2	34.9
Philippines	891	27.3	54.0	18.7
Singapore	11 879	0.0	56.5	43.5
Thailand	3 250	75.5	18.6	5.9
Vietnam				
Chinese Taipei	4 063	12.7	78.3	9.0
<b>Europe less OECD</b>	<b>13 544</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>13.3</b>
Russia	3 555			
Ukraine	2 920	5.8	74.6	19.6
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>8 387</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>31.1</b>
Egypt	2 645	11.8	12.1	76.1
Iran, I.R. of	671	74.5	25.5	0.0
Israel	2 482	20.0	65.8	14.2
Saudi Arabia				
<b>Western Hemisphere less Mexico</b>	<b>8 679</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>42.4</b>
Argentina	1 106	26.3	20.4	53.3
Brazil	1 294	12.3	36.3	51.4
Chile	1 650	23.2	60.5	16.2
Colombia	554	45.4	25.9	28.8
Peru	243	9.9	4.1	86.0
Venezuela, Rep. Bol.	347	7.2	31.4	61.4

Annex Table 4a: Exports of passenger services

COUNTRY NAME	\$ million							Absolute difference % in 2000 since 1995	Percentage difference since 1995	
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001			
<b>All Countries</b>	<b>75 347</b>	<b>80 965</b>	<b>82 416</b>	<b>81 904</b>	<b>84 613</b>	<b>86 981</b>	<b>83 856</b>			
International Org										
<b>OECD</b>	<b>62 519</b>	<b>67 612</b>	<b>68 426</b>	<b>68 720</b>	<b>70 301</b>	<b>71 303</b>		<b>82.0</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>-1.2</b>
<b>OECD as % of all countries</b>	<b>83.0</b>	<b>83.5</b>	<b>83.0</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>83.1</b>	<b>82.0</b>				
United States	18 910	20 420	20 870	20 090	19 790	20 770	18 010	23.9	-1.2	-4.9
Canada	1 259	1 466	1 571	1 635	1 821	2 151	1 923	2.5	0.8	48.0
Australia	3 785	4 260	4 242	3 533	3 610	3 727	3 580	4.3	-0.7	-14.7
Japan	1 670	1 694	1 846	1 921	2 284	2 597	2 444	3.0	0.8	34.7
New Zealand										
Austria	1 094	1 150	1 257	1 453	1 509	1 485	1 777	1.7	0.3	17.6
Belgium-Luxembourg	1 208	1 152	1 167	1 437	1 586	1 692	1 325	1.9	0.3	21.3
Denmark										
Finland	743	772	719	741	715	629	628	0.7	-0.3	-26.7
France	3 708	3 736	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.			
Germany	6 016	6 366	6 800	7 441	7 097	6 332	6 130	7.3	-0.7	-8.8
Greece <sup>1</sup>	47	36	21	n.a.	53	43	61			
Iceland	123	136	141	166	158	159	n.a.	0.2	0.0	11.6
Ireland	487	552	603	n.a.	782	883	997	1.0	0.4	57.1
Italy	1 695	1 869	1 702	1 526	1 220	1 213	1 019	1.4	-0.9	-38.0
Netherlands	4 753	5 832	6 302	6 496	6 993	5 922	5 573	6.8	0.5	7.9
Norway	492	514	435	429	473	454	384	0.5	-0.1	-20.1
Portugal	815	795	843	920	786	784	765	0.9	-0.2	-16.6
Spain	2 000	2 581	2 465	2 476	2 570	2 854	3 287	3.3	0.6	23.6
Sweden	919	848	425	809	811	761	947	0.9	-0.3	-28.3
Switzerland	1 895	1 888	2 091	2 197	2 297	2 340	2 513	2.7	0.2	7.0
United Kingdom	7 137	7 651	7 963	8 267	8 091	8 209	7 097	9.4	0.0	-0.4
Korea	1 520	1 470	1 586	1 355	1 496	1 693	n.a.	1.9	-0.1	-3.5
Czech Republic										
Hungary	10	27	27	42	57	76	37	0.1	0.1	553.2
Poland	313	320	374	375	398	449	477	0.5	0.1	24.3
Slovak Republic	7	8	10	5	4	8	n.a.			
Turkey										
Mexico	668	775	808	815	912	840	789	1.0	0.1	9.0

<sup>1</sup> See text for comments on the data for Greece

Annex Table 4a: Exports of passenger services

COUNTRY NAME	\$ million							Absolute difference % in 2000 since 1995	Percentage difference since 1995	
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001			
<b>Africa</b>	<b>1 907</b>	<b>1 932</b>	<b>2 017</b>	<b>2 010</b>	<b>2 168</b>	<b>2 322</b>	<b>2 519</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>5.5</b>
Ethiopia	161	147	135	115	129	148	167	0.2	0.0	-20.0
Morocco	173	182	203	190	228	245	397	0.3	0.1	22.3
Nigeria	30	23	28	34	45	n.a.	n.a.			
South Africa	527	521	570	565	607	661	687	0.8	0.1	8.6
Sudan										
Tanzania	n.a.	n.a.	4	5	3	4	n.a.			
<b>Asia less Korea</b>	<b>5 906</b>	<b>6 416</b>	<b>6 974</b>	<b>6 334</b>	<b>7 297</b>	<b>8 105</b>		<b>9.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>18.9</b>
Bangladesh	n.a.	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.			
China,P.R.: Mainland	n.a.	n.a.	552	627	908	1 087	1 214	1.3		
China,P.R.:Hong Kong										
India										
Indonesia										
Malaysia	1 075	1 255	1 184	856	814	991	n.a.	1.1	-0.3	-20.1
Pakistan	472	485	515	469	418	470	445	0.5	-0.1	-13.8
Philippines	5	5	6	13	15	243	99	0.3	0.3	
Singapore										
Thailand	1 222	1 278	1 392	1 780	2 388	2 452	2 303	2.8	1.2	73.8
Vietnam										
Chinese Taipei	514	583	540	428	486	515	514	0.6	-0.1	-13.2
<b>Europe less OECD</b>	<b>1 992</b>	<b>1 870</b>	<b>1 890</b>	<b>2 133</b>	<b>2 014</b>	<b>2 281</b>		<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.8</b>
Russia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1 154			
Ukraine	n.a.	218	207	224	176	169	186	0.2		
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>1 858</b>	<b>1 935</b>	<b>1 902</b>	<b>1 951</b>	<b>2 090</b>	<b>2 321</b>	<b>2 448</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>8.2</b>
Egypt	270	379	319	377	458	312	319	0.4	0.0	0.1
Iran, I.R. of	138	123	174	166	156	500	n.a.	0.6	0.4	213.9
Israel	498	453	445	441	496	497	294	0.6	-0.1	-13.5
Saudi Arabia										
<b>Western Hemisphere less Mexico</b>	<b>2 081</b>	<b>2 160</b>	<b>2 159</b>	<b>2 126</b>	<b>2 158</b>	<b>2 371</b>	<b>2 204</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-1.3</b>
Argentina	328	354	375	328	277	291	114	0.3	-0.1	-23.2
Brazil	113	26	48	81	92	159	114	0.2	0.0	21.9
Chile	275	329	408	369	353	383	347	0.4	0.1	20.6
Colombia	230	242	272	288	251	251	245	0.3	0.0	-5.3
Peru	93	103	95	102	21	24	30	0.0	-0.1	-77.6
Venezuela, Rep. Bol.	146	142	35	30	32	25	35	0.0	-0.2	-85.2



Annex table 4b: Imports of passenger services

COUNTRY NAME	\$ million							Absolute difference % in 2000 since 1995	Percentage difference since 1995	
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001			
<b>All Countries</b>	<b>71 673</b>	<b>73 664</b>	<b>75 863</b>	<b>76 894</b>	<b>80 465</b>	<b>87 640</b>	<b>83 558</b>			
International Org <b>OECD</b>	<b>61 608</b>	<b>63 255</b>	<b>62 849</b>	<b>65 608</b>	<b>68 832</b>	<b>74 238</b>		<b>84.7</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-1.5</b>
<b>OECD as % of all countries</b>	<b>86.0</b>	<b>85.9</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>85.3</b>	<b>85.5</b>	<b>84.7</b>				
United States	14 660	15 810	18 140	19 980	21 320	24 310	22 410	27.7	7.3	35.6
Canada	2 398	2 561	2 671	2 535	2 500	2 750	2 704	3.1	-0.2	-6.2
Australia	2 095	2 303	2 325	2 127	2 347	2 393	2 193	2.7	-0.2	-6.6
Japan	10 202	9 742	8 372	6 527	8 441	10 759	8 995	12.3	-2.0	-13.8
New Zealand										
Austria	799	762	610	818	790	768	818	0.9	-0.2	-21.4
Belgium-Luxembourg	1 016	1 061	1 032	1 131	1 137	1 225	995	1.4	0.0	-1.4
Denmark										
Finland	575	475	461	503	490	441	590	0.5	-0.3	-37.3
France	4 341	4 301	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.			
Germany	6 721	6 008	5 616	6 120	5 625	5 064	4 776	5.8	-3.6	-38.4
Greece <sup>1</sup>	172	186	210	n.a.	23	6	12			
Iceland	n.a.	4	4	3	4	n.a.	n.a.			
Ireland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	81	81	78	0.1		
Italy	2 390	2 813	3 035	2 942	2 699	2 484	2 121	2.8	-0.5	-15.0
Netherlands	2 376	2 564	2 394	3 179	3 337	3 032	2 256	3.5	0.1	4.3
Norway	249	268	308	346	291	292	304	0.3	0.0	-4.1
Portugal	440	426	432	447	497	526	486	0.6	0.0	-2.4
Spain	1 289	1 276	1 483	1 832	1 941	1 788	1 705	2.0	0.2	13.5
Sweden	1 368	1 389	332	872	905	911	995	1.0	-0.9	-45.6
Switzerland	2 058	2 172	1 958	1 940	1 880	1 945	1 942	2.2	-0.7	-22.7
United Kingdom	5 823	6 336	7 425	8 006	8 502	8 747	7 809	10.0	1.9	22.9
Korea	606	809	1 051	557	674	813	n.a.	0.9	0.1	9.7
Czech Republic										
Hungary	3	9	16	20	47	71	79	0.1	0.1	
Poland	365	117	105	94	210	103	100	0.1	-0.4	-76.9
Slovak Republic	17	35	45	52	48	45	n.a.			
Turkey										
Mexico	416	576	662	624	651	866	982	1.0	0.4	70.2

<sup>1</sup> See text for comments on the data for Greece

Annex table 4b: Imports of passenger services

COUNTRY NAME	\$ million							Absolute difference % in 2000 since 1995	Percentage difference since 1995	
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001			
<b>Africa</b>	<b>1 658</b>	<b>1 667</b>	<b>1 721</b>	<b>1 736</b>	<b>1 941</b>	<b>1 815</b>	<b>1 939</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-10.4</b>
Ethiopia	5	5	7	5	6	6	6			
Morocco	54	53	48	73	126	85	214	0.1	0.0	27.9
Nigeria	32	14	24	22	20	n.a.	n.a.			
South Africa	565	566	596	592	688	599	520	0.7	-0.1	-13.2
Sudan										
Tanzania	n.a.	n.a.	17	28	27	32	n.a.			
<b>Asia less Korea</b>	<b>3 900</b>	<b>4 080</b>	<b>5 497</b>	<b>4 193</b>	<b>4 685</b>	<b>5 669</b>		<b>6.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>18.9</b>
Bangladesh	n.a.	116	136	143	164	181	176	0.2		
China,P.R.: Mainland	n.a.	n.a.	1 090	738	757	1 055	1 083	1.2		
China,P.R.:Hong Kong										
India										
Indonesia										
Malaysia	408	463	568	375	409	468	n.a.	0.5	0.0	-6.1
Pakistan	208	223	238	208	263	324	303	0.4	0.1	27.4
Philippines	129	21	34	72	132	316	335	0.4	0.2	100.3
Singapore										
Thailand	520	449	336	286	396	446	410	0.5	-0.2	-29.8
Vietnam										
Chinese Taipei	915	954	1 090	1 064	1 324	1 424	1 372	1.6	0.3	27.3
<b>Europe less OECD</b>	<b>1 258</b>	<b>1 164</b>	<b>1 267</b>	<b>1 393</b>	<b>1 233</b>	<b>1 401</b>		<b>1.6</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-8.9</b>
Russia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	476			
Ukraine	n.a.	97	157	147	96	91	110	0.1		
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>1 483</b>	<b>1 490</b>	<b>1 612</b>	<b>1 842</b>	<b>1 940</b>	<b>2 163</b>	<b>2 281</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>19.3</b>
Egypt	93	65	84	118	140	134	116	0.2	0.0	17.8
Iran, I.R. of	6	16	14	2	6	2	n.a.			
Israel	506	571	669	760	845	929	1 022	1.1	0.4	50.1
Saudi Arabia										
<b>Western Hemisphere less Mexico</b>	<b>2 883</b>	<b>3 224</b>	<b>3 761</b>	<b>3 638</b>	<b>3 466</b>	<b>3 937</b>	<b>3 769</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>11.7</b>
Argentina	741	872	1 017	1 058	1 039	1 044	1 009	1.2	0.2	15.2
Brazil	591	601	789	634	466	654	566	0.7	-0.1	-9.5
Chile	231	274	297	323	282	320	277	0.4	0.0	13.3
Colombia	284	314	351	335	327	395	386	0.5	0.1	13.8
Peru	131	141	174	189	209	218	229	0.2	0.1	36.1
Venezuela, Rep. Bol.	138	103	137	160	139	159	162	0.2	0.0	-5.8

Annex Table 5a: Exports of freight services

COUNTRY NAME	\$ million							Absolute difference % in 2000 since 1995	Percentage difference since 1995
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001		
<b>All Countries</b>	<b>137 200</b>	<b>142 300</b>	<b>153 800</b>	<b>152 000</b>	<b>154 900</b>	<b>168 000</b>	<b>170 600</b>		
International Org									
Industrial Countries	88 562	90 942	101 301	102 367	103 680	112 063	111 271		
<b>OECD</b>	<b>99 718</b>	<b>102 051</b>	<b>114 822</b>	<b>115 480</b>	<b>117 104</b>	<b>126 865</b>		<b>75.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>
<b>OECD as % of all countries</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>75.5</b>			
United States	11 280	11 160	11 790	11 060	11 560	13 000	11 940	7.7	-0.5
Canada	2 339	2 546	2 712	2 556	2 668	3 143	2 768	1.9	0.2
Australia	927	843	700	763	685	597	545	0.4	-0.3
Japan	11 427	13 022	13 536	13 612	14 810	16 717	15 668	10.0	1.6
New Zealand								0.0	
Austria	2 636	2 856	2 792	2 268	2 084	2 147	2 422	1.3	-0.6
Belgium-Luxembourg	7 659	7 143	6 826	6 918	7 047	7 721	7 576	4.6	-1.0
Denmark								0.0	
Finland	810	792	688	933	699	657	568	0.4	-0.2
France	4 878	4 866	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		
Germany	9 789	10 127	9 312	9 606	9 591	10 434	11 272	6.2	-0.9
Greece <sup>1</sup>	48	92	54	n.a.	251	92	107	0.1	
Iceland	82	95	102	108	107	126	n.a.	0.1	0.0
Ireland	34	35	33	n.a.	142	122	149	0.1	0.0
Italy	3 425	3 079	3 234	3 357	3 032	3 033	2 608	1.8	-0.7
Netherlands	10 102	9 901	10 160	10 411	10 257	10 407	10 658	6.2	-1.2
Norway	5 635	6 097	6 471	6 087	5 991	6 632	7 033	3.9	-0.2
Portugal	327	310	341	371	387	418	447	0.2	0.0
Spain	2 303	2 530	2 643	2 771	2 674	2 791	2 857	1.7	0.0
Sweden	2 794	3 021	3 378	3 341	2 988	2 992	3 696	1.8	-0.3
Switzerland	625	587	724	773	720	806	638	0.5	0.0
United Kingdom	5 637	5 812	6 406	6 044	5 656	5 807	5 437	3.5	-0.7
Korea	6 684	7 019	8 759	8 076	9 010	9 995	n.a.	5.9	1.1
Czech Republic								0.0	
Hungary	348	240	272	411	403	452	509	0.3	0.0
Poland	2 093	1 809	2 000	1 993	1 616	1 719	1 966	1.0	-0.5
Slovak Republic	605	628	721	752	683	983	n.a.	0.6	0.1
Turkey	1 426	1 413	1 768	1 882	1 712	1 653	1 796	1.0	-0.1
Mexico									

<sup>1</sup> See text for comments on the data for Greece

Annex Table 5a: Exports of freight services

COUNTRY NAME	\$ million							% in 2000	Absolute difference since 1995	Percentage difference since 1995
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001			
<b>Africa</b>	<b>1 607</b>	<b>1 610</b>	<b>1 797</b>	<b>1 719</b>	<b>1 649</b>	<b>1 710</b>	<b>1 656</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-13.1</b>
Ethiopia	57	52	59	7	41	38	35			
Morocco	237	234	237	256	250	240	263			
Nigeria	24	17	26	28	26	n.a.	n.a.			
South Africa	302	230	266	292	206	255	235	0.2	-0.1	-31.0
Sudan	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6	3	15	6			
Tanzania	2	70	5	51	45	41	n.a.			
<b>Asia less Korea</b>	<b>22 446</b>	<b>24 747</b>	<b>22 746</b>	<b>20 775</b>	<b>22 157</b>	<b>25 688</b>		<b>15.3</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>-6.5</b>
Bangladesh	4	11	16	15	13	10	2			
China,P.R.: Mainland	2 478	2 833	1 358	1 223	1 004	1 826	2 358	1.1	-0.7	-39.8
China,P.R.:Hong Kong										
India	1 191	1 315	1 377	1 320	1 227	1 283	n.a.	0.8	-0.1	-12.0
Indonesia										
Malaysia	1 012	1 105	1 165	1 055	1 301	1 483	n.a.	0.9	0.1	19.7
Pakistan	66	65	64	54	66	77	83			
Philippines	242	324	321	285	428	481	380	0.3	0.1	62.3
Singapore	3 225	3 592	3 466	4 828	5 871	6 717	6 383	4.0	1.6	70.1
Thailand	584	664	628	467	512	605	610	0.4	-0.1	-15.3
Vietnam										
Chinese Taipei	2 872	3 257	2 853	2 917	2 779	3 183	2 692	1.9	-0.2	-9.5
<b>Europe less OECD</b>	<b>7 227</b>	<b>9 032</b>	<b>9 252</b>	<b>9 085</b>	<b>8 869</b>	<b>9 466</b>		<b>5.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>7.0</b>
Russia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2 017			
Ukraine	n.a.	3 339	3 138	2 405	2 302	2 179	2 117	1.3		
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>2 928</b>	<b>2 657</b>	<b>2 912</b>	<b>2 875</b>	<b>2 991</b>	<b>3 462</b>	<b>3 415</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-3.4</b>
Egypt	752	145	203	130	220	321	347	0.2	-0.4	-65.1
Iran, I.R. of	n.a.	311	275	253	264	171	n.a.	0.1		
Israel	1 210	1 182	1 205	1 298	1 407	1 633	1 519	1.0	0.1	10.3
Saudi Arabia										
<b>Western Hemisphere less Mexico</b>	<b>3 203</b>	<b>2 647</b>	<b>2 662</b>	<b>2 545</b>	<b>2 494</b>	<b>2 628</b>	<b>2 628</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>-33.0</b>
Argentina	238	227	242	224	212	226	219	0.1	0.0	-22.5
Brazil	1 200	516	500	471	367	470	498	0.3	-0.6	-68.0
Chile	656	932	1 005	991	994	999	985	0.6	0.1	24.4
Colombia	209	220	226	175	159	143	115	0.1	-0.1	-44.0
Peru	55	50	24	18	9	10	13	0.0	0.0	-85.2
Venezuela, Rep. Bol.	149	117	59	39	92	109	107	0.1	0.0	-40.3

Annex Table 5b: Imports of freight services

COUNTRY NAME	\$ million							Absolute difference % in 2000 since 1995	Percentage difference since 1995	
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001			
<b>All Countries</b>	<b>193 857</b>	<b>199 300</b>	<b>209 700</b>	<b>201 600</b>	<b>204 700</b>	<b>224 300</b>	<b>221 600</b>			
International Org										
<b>OECD</b>	<b>108 308</b>	<b>110 939</b>	<b>120 334</b>	<b>124 004</b>	<b>128 895</b>	<b>142 678</b>		<b>63.6</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>13.9</b>
<b>OECD as % of all countries</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>63.6</b>				
United States	16 470	16 530	17 670	19 420	22 240	27 390	25 660	12.2	3.7	43.7
Canada	5 127	4 797	5 173	5 055	5 466	6 339	6 165	2.8	0.2	6.9
Australia	3 256	3 459	3 426	3 268	3 136	3 343	3 031	1.5	-0.2	-11.3
Japan	11 869	17 432	16 504	15 705	16 138	18 051	17 314	8.0	1.9	31.4
New Zealand										
Austria	2 476	2 464	2 309	1 982	1 798	1 888	2 144	0.8	-0.4	-34.1
Belgium-Luxembourg	6 281	5 897	5 893	5 619	5 603	6 431	6 538	2.9	-0.4	-11.5
Denmark										
Finland	1 162	1 182	1 092	1 174	1 680	1 818	1 717	0.8	0.2	35.3
France	5 084	4 878	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.			
Germany	12 094	11 329	11 216	12 103	12 121	12 984	12 862	5.8	-0.4	-7.2
Greece <sup>1</sup>	826	870	853	n.a.	284	186	247	0.1	-0.3	-80.5
Iceland	17	19	18	18	12	17	n.a.			
Ireland	1 315	1 421	1 567	n.a.	2 013	2 178	2 180	1.0	0.3	43.2
Italy	4 779	4 735	4 435	4 511	5 163	5 334	5 068	2.4	-0.1	-3.5
Netherlands	9 781	9 417	9 326	10 186	10 042	9 933	10 004	4.4	-0.6	-12.2
Norway	1 255	1 120	1 040	791	802	555	702	0.2	-0.4	-61.8
Portugal	1 140	1 217	1 249	1 335	1 283	1 296	1 303	0.6	0.0	-1.8
Spain	3 536	3 741	3 846	4 230	4 445	4 758	4 703	2.1	0.3	16.3
Sweden	935	920	1 426	2 048	1 460	1 713	1 677	0.8	0.3	58.4
Switzerland	1 732	1 728	1 703	1 713	1 679	1 711	1 739	0.8	-0.1	-14.6
United Kingdom	5 274	5 601	6 489	6 995	7 375	7 764	8 255	3.5	0.7	27.2
Korea	3 875	3 421	2 737	1 985	2 825	3 203	2 915	1.4	-0.6	-28.6
Czech Republic										
Hungary	84	167	270	337	287	322	341			
Poland	488	640	602	681	820	905	950	0.4	0.2	60.3
Slovak Republic	278	349	287	388	328	387	n.a.	0.2	0.0	20.2
Turkey	1 106	1 348	1 501	1 184	1 049	1 407	1 065	0.6	0.1	9.9
Mexico	2 347	412	289	306	336	273	282	0.1	-1.1	-89.9

<sup>1</sup> See text for comments on the data for Greece

Annex Table 5b: Imports of freight services

COUNTRY NAME	\$ million							Absolute difference % in 2000 since 1995	Percentage difference since 1995	
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001			
<b>Africa</b>	<b>8 518</b>	<b>8 163</b>	<b>8 618</b>	<b>8 572</b>	<b>8 429</b>	<b>8 732</b>	<b>9 051</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-11.4</b>
Ethiopia	109	100	100	136	138	113	162			
Morocco	596	545	523	494	501	535	568	0.2	-0.1	-22.4
Nigeria	906	422	683	649	607	n.a.	n.a.			
South Africa	1 573	1 616	1 700	1 529	1 522	1 658	1 622	0.7	-0.1	-8.9
Sudan	37	119	126	161	221	555	559			
Tanzania	217	221	158	172	191	186	n.a.			
<b>Asia less Korea</b>	<b>49 209</b>	<b>52 741</b>	<b>52 498</b>	<b>38 930</b>	<b>40 607</b>	<b>45 349</b>		<b>20.2</b>	<b>-5.2</b>	<b>-20.4</b>
Bangladesh	604	640	701	688	760	823	834	0.4	0.1	17.7
China,P.R.: Mainland	8 727	10 084	8 594	5 522	6 478	8 705	9 378	3.9	-0.6	-13.8
China,P.R.:Hong Kong										
India	3 832	4 314	4 761	4 908	4 789	5 629	n.a.	2.5	0.5	26.9
Indonesia	4 053	4 381	4 576	3 003	2 448	2 906	2 576	1.3	-0.8	-38.0
Malaysia	4 624	4 372	4 400	3 213	3 790	4 848	n.a.	2.2	-0.2	-9.4
Pakistan	972	1 027	939	851	810	808	820	0.4	-0.1	-28.1
Philippines	1 917	2 247	2 560	1 874	1 595	2 119	1 741	0.9	0.0	-4.5
Singapore	6 135	6 638	6 857	5 585	6 390	7 710	6 942	3.4	0.3	8.6
Thailand	7 125	7 252	6 342	4 160	4 746	6 096	6 160	2.7	-1.0	-26.1
Vietnam										
Chinese Taipei	2 753	2 998	3 187	2 805	2 707	3 092	2 606	1.4	0.0	-2.9
<b>Europe less OECD</b>	<b>6 254</b>	<b>5 797</b>	<b>5 964</b>	<b>6 500</b>	<b>5 795</b>	<b>6 181</b>		<b>2.8</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-14.6</b>
Russia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1 502			
Ukraine	n.a.	102	81	99	64	91	88			
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>10 793</b>	<b>11 692</b>	<b>11 303</b>	<b>12 085</b>	<b>11 254</b>	<b>11 905</b>	<b>12 496</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-4.7</b>
Egypt	1 477	1 544	1 725	1 845	1 926	2 013	1 857	0.9	0.1	17.8
Iran, I.R. of	936	1 418	1 318	1 454	1 055	1 140	n.a.	0.5	0.0	5.3
Israel	1 600	1 663	1 609	1 634	1 773	2 032	1 836	0.9	0.1	9.8
Saudi Arabia	2 193	2 166	2 136	2 230	2 083	2 247	2 320	1.0	-0.1	-11.5
<b>Western Hemisphere less Mexico</b>	<b>10 414</b>	<b>9 823</b>	<b>11 211</b>	<b>11 687</b>	<b>10 054</b>	<b>10 941</b>	<b>11 481</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-9.2</b>
Argentina	1 053	1 206	1 456	1 425	1 092	1 090	917	0.5	-0.1	-10.5
Brazil	2 200	1 619	1 895	2 135	1 484	1 801	1 789	0.8	-0.3	-29.2
Chile	797	804	820	752	750	784	896	0.3	-0.1	-15.0
Colombia	568	564	673	699	587	672	791	0.3	0.0	2.3
Peru	625	577	642	647	522	568	601	0.3	-0.1	-21.5
Venezuela, Rep. Bol.	1 067	957	1 330	1 336	1 157	1 358	1 540	0.6	0.1	10.0

Annex Table 5c: Ratio of freight imports to imports of goods

COUNTRY NAME	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>All Countries</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>
<b>OECD</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>	
United States	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2
Canada	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7
Australia	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.3	4.8	4.9	4.9
Japan	4.0	5.5	5.4	6.2	5.8	5.3	5.5
New Zealand							
Austria	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.0	2.6	2.8	3.1
Belgium-Luxembourg	4.3	4.0	4.2	3.8	3.6	4.0	4.1
Denmark							
Finland	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.8	5.6	5.7	5.7
France	1.9	1.8					
Germany	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7
Greece <sup>1</sup>	4.1	4.1	4.1		1.1	0.6	0.8
Iceland	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.7	
Ireland	4.3	4.3	4.3		4.5	4.5	4.5
Italy	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.2
Netherlands	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.8	5.6	5.3	5.5
Norway	3.7	3.0	2.8	2.0	2.3	1.6	2.1
Portugal	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.4
Spain	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2
Sweden	1.5	1.4	2.2	3.0	2.0	2.4	2.7
Switzerland	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
United Kingdom	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5
Korea	3.0	2.4	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.1
Czech Republic							
Hungary	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.1
Poland	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.9
Slovak Republic	3.2	3.1	2.4	3.0	2.9	3.0	
Turkey	3.1	3.2	3.2	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.7
Mexico	3.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

<sup>1</sup> See text for comments on the data for Greece

Annex Table 5c: Ratio of freight imports to imports of goods

COUNTRY NAME	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>Africa</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>8.3</b>
Ethiopia	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Morocco	6.4	6.0	5.9	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.6
South Africa	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.6	6.2	6.1	6.3
Sudan	3.4	8.9	8.9	9.3	17.6	40.6	40.1
Tanzania	16.2	18.2	13.6	12.6	13.9	13.9	
<b>Asia less Korea</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.6</b>	
Bangladesh	10.0	10.2	10.7	10.3	10.1	10.2	10.3
China,P.R.: Mainland	7.9	7.7	6.3	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0
China,P.R.:Hong Kong							
India	10.1	9.9	10.4	10.9	10.5	10.2	
Indonesia	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.4	8.0	7.2	7.4
Malaysia	6.4	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.2	
Pakistan	8.6	8.4	8.7	8.7	8.5	8.2	8.4
Philippines	7.3	7.0	7.0	6.3	5.5	7.0	6.1
Singapore	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.0	6.3
Thailand	11.2	11.3	11.5	11.4	11.1	10.8	11.3
Vietnam							
Chinese Taipei	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.2
<b>Europe less OECD</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.3</b>	
Russia							2.8
Ukraine		0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.6</b>
Egypt	12.0	11.7	12.2	12.6	12.7	13.1	13.3
Iran, I.R. of	7.3	9.5	9.3	10.2	7.9	7.5	
Israel	5.9	5.8	5.8	6.2	5.9	6.0	5.9
Saudi Arabia	8.6	8.5	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1
<b>Western Hemisphere less Mexico</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.9</b>
Argentina	5.6	5.4	5.1	4.8	4.5	4.6	4.8
Brazil	4.4	3.0	3.2	3.7	3.0	3.2	3.2
Chile	5.4	4.5	4.2	4.1	5.1	4.6	5.5
Colombia	4.3	4.3	4.6	5.0	5.7	6.1	6.4
Peru	8.1	7.3	7.5	7.9	7.7	7.7	8.3
Venezuela, Rep. Bol.	8.8	9.6	9.7	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.9



Annex Table 6a: Exports of other transportation services

COUNTRY NAME	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Absolute difference % in 2000 since 1995	Percentage difference since 1995
<b>All Countries</b>	<b>90 760</b>	<b>87 331</b>	<b>81 007</b>	<b>77 517</b>	<b>83 258</b>	<b>90 458</b>	<b>91 220</b>		
International Org									
<b>OECD</b>	<b>69 329</b>	<b>66 400</b>	<b>59 055</b>	<b>59 290</b>	<b>64 946</b>	<b>71 388</b>		<b>78.9</b>	<b>2.5</b>
<b>OECD as % of all countries</b>	<b>76.4</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>78.9</b>			<b>3.3</b>
United States	14 810	14 930	15 210	14 560	15 360	17 150	16 380	19.0	2.6
Canada	1 664	1 784	1 785	1 967	2 038	2 226	2 107	2.5	0.6
Australia								0.0	
Japan	9 409	6 882	6 443	5 738	5 832	6 285	5 894	6.9	-3.4
New Zealand									
Austria	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	837	710	722	773	0.8	
Belgium-Luxembourg	1 001	1 262	1 654	1 554	1 438	1 227	1 105	1.4	0.3
Denmark									
Finland	511	334	319	381	369	391	355	0.4	-0.1
France	11 880	11 559	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		
Germany	3 763	3 595	3 453	3 490	3 344	3 181	3 117	3.5	-0.6
Greece	281	248	101	n.a.	4 849	7 788	7 999	8.6	
Iceland	63	107	121	167	161	233	n.a.		
Ireland	547	543	511	n.a.	405	351	340	0.4	-0.2
Italy	5 704	5 935	5 732	5 759	5 262	5 045	4 588	5.6	-0.7
Netherlands	4 165	4 266	4 314	4 087	3 944	3 457	3 411	3.8	-0.8
Norway	2 388	2 168	2 102	2 050	2 195	2 997	3 373	3.3	0.7
Portugal	373	336	291	328	283	255	365	0.3	-0.1
Spain	1 640	1 660	1 760	2 085	2 242	2 198	2 131	2.4	0.6
Sweden	1 232	1 238	1 911	629	641	606	623	0.7	-0.7
Switzerland	1 290	1 464	1 304	1 375	1 392	1 392	1 288	1.5	0.1
United Kingdom	3 322	3 426	3 929	4 870	5 050	5 042	5 050	5.6	1.9
Korea	1 068	277	660	774	961	2 000	n.a.	2.2	1.0
Czech Republic	1 463	1 334	1 317	1 390	1 546	1 390	1 512	1.5	-0.1
Hungary	88	150	203	195	110	119	103	0.1	0.0
Poland	635	623	738	506	405	266	242	0.3	-0.4
Slovak Republic	4	6	9	9	6	4	n.a.		
Turkey	286	343	425	1 238	1 188	1 302	1 058	1.4	
Mexico	497	638	608	619	431	529	493	0.6	0.0

Annex Table 6a: Exports of other transportation services

COUNTRY NAME	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Absolute difference % in 2000 since 1995	Percentage difference since 1995
<b>Africa</b>	<b>1 114</b>	<b>1 248</b>	<b>1 243</b>	<b>1 139</b>	<b>1 216</b>	<b>1 098</b>	<b>1 236</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Ethiopia	20	18	17	20	20	29	32		
Morocco									
Nigeria	46	37	37	51	47	n.a.	n.a.		
South Africa	239	252	254	237	273	267	263	0.3	0.0
Sudan	1	1	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		
Tanzania	n.a.	n.a.	50	4	6	12	n.a.		
<b>Asia less Korea</b>	<b>12 829</b>	<b>10 917</b>	<b>11 359</b>	<b>8 717</b>	<b>9 541</b>	<b>10 510</b>		<b>11.6</b>	<b>-2.5</b>
Bangladesh	66	69	75	77	81	81	70	0.1	0.0
China,P.R.: Mainland	874	237	1 045	450	508	757	1 063	0.8	-0.1
China,P.R.:Hong Kong									
India	699	674	565	453	617	599	n.a.	0.7	-0.1
Indonesia									
Malaysia	379	463	513	360	378	452	n.a.	0.5	0.1
Pakistan	292	232	246	192	262	293	290	0.3	0.0
Philippines	27	29	30	26	132	167	180		
Singapore	5 078	5 352	5 313	4 246	4 825	5 162	4 797	5.7	0.1
Thailand	649	675	397	423	117	193	143	0.2	-0.5
Vietnam									
Chinese Taipei	326	397	384	311	340	365	323	0.4	0.0
<b>Europe less OECD</b>	<b>2 062</b>	<b>2 541</b>	<b>2 863</b>	<b>1 457</b>	<b>1 375</b>	<b>1 797</b>		<b>2.0</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
Russia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1 484		
Ukraine	n.a.	476	684	593	595	572	658		
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>2 708</b>	<b>2 665</b>	<b>2 592</b>	<b>2 563</b>	<b>2 573</b>	<b>2 604</b>	<b>2 648</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Egypt	2 180	2 165	2 003	1 987	1 979	2 012	2 072	2.2	-0.2
Iran, I.R. of									
Israel	306	267	351	357	360	351	310	0.4	0.1
Saudi Arabia									
<b>Western Hemisphere less Mexico</b>	<b>3 992</b>	<b>3 582</b>	<b>3 878</b>	<b>4 386</b>	<b>3 588</b>	<b>3 681</b>	<b>3 768</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
Argentina	444	492	508	560	565	590	520	0.7	0.2
Brazil	1 287	886	857	1 310	682	665	811	0.7	-0.7
Chile	263	282	294	312	289	268	325	0.3	0.0
Colombia	126	130	149	159	140	159	171	0.2	0.0
Peru	191	171	175	185	206	209	214	0.2	0.0
Venezuela, Rep. Bol.	289	225	253	213	207	213	209	0.2	-0.1

Annex Table 6b: Imports of other transportation services

COUNTRY NAME	\$ million							Absolute difference % in 2000 since 1995	Percentage difference since 1995
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001		
<b>All Countries</b>	<b>98 816</b>	<b>93 279</b>	<b>87 307</b>	<b>85 169</b>	<b>87 871</b>	<b>95 684</b>	<b>94 397</b>		
International Org									
<b>OECD</b>	<b>76 463</b>	<b>72 688</b>	<b>65 960</b>	<b>65 001</b>	<b>66 792</b>	<b>73 726</b>		<b>77.1</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
<b>OECD as % of all countries</b>	<b>77.4</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>76.3</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>77.1</b>			
United States	10 580	10 870	11 300	10 950	11 920	14 210	13 160	14.9	4.1
Canada	424	392	404	344	307	343	314	0.4	-0.1
Australia	909	886	716	542	558	556	526	0.6	-0.3
Japan	13 853	6 446	6 235	6 152	6 065	6 286	6 070	6.6	-7.4
New Zealand									
Austria	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	361	330	339	380	0.4	
Belgium-Luxembourg	545	589	679	705	648	688	653	0.7	0.2
Denmark									
Finland	413	387	376	396	341	307	266	0.3	-0.1
France	11 824	11 438	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		
Germany	5 784	6 795	6 661	6 956	7 079	7 491	7 529	7.8	2.0
Greece	199	209	156	n.a.	2 083	3 896	4 535	4.1	
Iceland	189	226	230	300	338	396	n.a.	0.4	0.2
Ireland	476	470	449	n.a.	344	319	309	0.3	-0.1
Italy	6 201	6 236	6 137	6 174	5 809	5 322	4 744	5.6	-0.7
Netherlands	1 431	1 530	1 830	1 441	1 682	1 682	1 828	1.8	0.3
Norway	3 488	3 651	3 870	3 901	3 972	4 994	4 727	5.2	1.7
Portugal	120	136	131	130	114	115	192		
Spain	816	1 433	1 257	1 125	1 343	1 626	1 776	1.7	0.9
Sweden	2 550	2 606	3 001	1 234	1 188	1 017	920	1.1	-1.5
Switzerland	1 458	1 614	1 234	1 566	1 608	1 572	1 303	1.6	0.2
United Kingdom	5 839	6 666	7 838	7 851	7 062	7 620	6 695	8.0	2.1
Korea	5 163	6 001	6 522	6 441	6 481	6 863	n.a.	7.2	1.9
Czech Republic	800	700	630	700	782	715	805	0.7	-0.1
Hungary	283	140	139	96	117	122	144	0.1	-0.2
Poland	915	933	883	888	494	527	530	0.6	-0.4
Slovak Republic	11	10	10	4	3	2	n.a.		
Turkey	306	393	369	1 181	1 052	1 056	956	1.1	0.8
Mexico	660	680	743	674	678	843	840	0.9	0.2

Annex Table 6b: Imports of other transportation services

COUNTRY NAME	\$ million							Absolute difference % in 2000 since 1995	Percentage difference since 1995	
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001			
<b>Africa</b>	<b>1 404</b>	<b>1 356</b>	<b>1 404</b>	<b>1 348</b>	<b>1 384</b>	<b>1 395</b>	<b>1 414</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Ethiopia	100	104	112	119	148	167	159	0.2	0.1	72.4
Morocco										
South Africa	157	160	184	178	170	184	115	0.2	0.0	21.5
Sudan	4	9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.			
Tanzania	n.a.	n.a.	30	9	3	6	n.a.			
<b>Asia less Korea</b>	<b>11 379</b>	<b>11 828</b>	<b>12 024</b>	<b>11 272</b>	<b>12 178</b>	<b>13 839</b>		<b>14.5</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>25.6</b>
Bangladesh	171	11	14	14	10	9	23	0.0	-0.2	-94.8
China,P.R.: Mainland	799	228	261	503	664	636	864	0.7	-0.1	-17.8
China,P.R.:Hong Kong										
India	1 871	2 134	2 052	2 185	2 190	2 419	n.a.	2.5	0.6	33.5
Indonesia	808	863	824	728	827	1 110	1 300	1.2	0.3	41.9
Malaysia	578	597	582	501	521	597	n.a.	0.6	0.0	6.7
Pakistan	449	501	558	335	343	385	430	0.4	-0.1	-11.4
Philippines	5	19	79	37	217	241	249	0.3	0.2	
Singapore	2 921	3 278	3 309	3 671	4 419	4 768	4 415	5.0	2.0	68.6
Thailand	135	144	212	157	163	218	268	0.2	0.1	67.2
Vietnam										
Chinese Taipei	1 884	2 283	2 211	1 905	1 640	2 014	2 362	2.1	0.2	10.4
<b>Europe less OECD</b>	<b>1 362</b>	<b>1 381</b>	<b>1 444</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>931</b>		<b>1.0</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-29.4</b>
Russia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1 007			
Ukraine	n.a.	225	238	241	198	208	211			
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>1 817</b>	<b>1 841</b>	<b>1 926</b>	<b>1 868</b>	<b>1 898</b>	<b>2 140</b>	<b>1 842</b>	<b>2.2</b>		
Egypt	12	46	103	70	63	65	64			
Iran, I.R. of										
Israel	1 624	1 606	1 635	1 635	1 673	1 925	1 617	2.0	0.4	22.4
Saudi Arabia										
<b>Western Hemisphere less Mexico</b>	<b>5 578</b>	<b>3 869</b>	<b>4 158</b>	<b>4 295</b>	<b>4 114</b>	<b>4 225</b>	<b>4 009</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-21.8</b>
Argentina	318	310	335	308	294	289	198	0.3	0.0	-6.2
Brazil	3 009	1 931	2 190	2 321	2 263	2 147	2 024	2.2	-0.8	-26.3
Chile	876	405	449	540	566	609	558	0.6	-0.3	-28.2
Colombia	339	329	287	261	254	242	223	0.3	-0.1	-26.2
Peru	148	125	87	121	62	74	85	0.1	-0.1	-48.4
Venezuela, Rep. Bol.	225	163	145	93	85	141	160	0.1	-0.1	-35.3

Annex Table 7a: Exports of travel services

COUNTRY NAME	\$ million							Absolute difference % in 2000 since 1995	Percentage difference since 1995	
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001			
<b>All Countries</b>	<b>392 007</b>	<b>421 760</b>	<b>425 025</b>	<b>431 491</b>	<b>446 539</b>	<b>465 570</b>	<b>453 616</b>			
International Org										
<b>OECD</b>	<b>298 838</b>	<b>314 884</b>	<b>316 027</b>	<b>328 140</b>	<b>337 347</b>	<b>348 825</b>		<b>74.9</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	
<b>OECD as % of all countries</b>	<b>76.2</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>74.9</b>				
United States	74 810	81 800	86 180	84 960	89 280	97 820	90 090	21.0	1.9	10.1
Canada	7 917	8 607	8 819	9 414	10 203	10 847	10 783	2.3	0.3	15.4
Australia	7 873	9 072	8 782	7 336	8 014	8 463	7 693	1.8	-0.2	-9.5
Japan	3 224	4 081	4 329	3 743	3 431	3 373	3 306	0.7	-0.1	-11.9
New Zealand	2 318	2 553	2 211	1 863	2 229	2 276	2 343	0.5	-0.1	-17.3
Austria	13 435	12 830	11 018	11 241	11 096	9 998	10 244	2.1	-1.3	-37.3
Belgium-Luxembourg	5 859	4 893	5 267	5 443	7 316	7 442	7 622	1.6	0.1	6.9
Denmark	3 691	3 420	3 156	3 236	3 698	4 056	4 624	0.9	-0.1	-7.5
Finland	1 640	1 636	1 639	1 630	1 521	1 406	1 437	0.3	-0.1	-27.9
France	27 587	28 352	27 402	29 490	31 559	30 925	30 454	6.6	-0.4	-5.6
Germany	17 903	17 701	17 829	18 376	18 071	18 404	17 196	4.0	-0.6	-13.4
Greece <sup>1</sup>	4 135	3 723	3 773	n.a.	8 786	9 219	9 155	2.0	0.9	87.7
Iceland	185	176	173	205	222	227	n.a.			
Ireland	2 211	2 470	2 578	3 297	2 621	2 647	2 753	0.6	0.0	0.8
Italy	28 731	30 017	29 714	29 809	28 350	27 493	25 815	5.9	-1.4	-19.4
Netherlands	6 578	6 568	6 299	6 796	6 979	7 196	6 710	1.5	-0.1	-7.9
Norway	2 238	2 256	2 135	2 116	2 277	1 944	1 928	0.4	-0.2	-26.9
Portugal	4 831	4 823	4 824	5 471	5 260	5 243	5 464	1.1	-0.1	-8.6
Spain	25 510	27 525	26 754	29 905	32 302	30 979	32 718	6.7	0.1	2.2
Sweden	3 471	3 686	3 600	4 188	4 132	4 064	4 253	0.9	0.0	-1.4
Switzerland	9 459	8 891	7 945	7 991	7 833	7 772	7 509	1.7	-0.7	-30.8
United Kingdom	20 487	21 389	22 586	23 689	22 716	21 769	18 178	4.7	-0.6	-10.5
Korea	5 150	4 880	4 731	6 908	6 841	6 834	6 292	1.5	0.2	11.7
Czech Republic	2 880	4 079	3 620	3 894	3 153	2 973	3 104	0.6	-0.1	-13.1
Hungary	2 649	3 221	3 446	3 516	3 397	3 416	3 920	0.7	0.1	8.6
Poland	2 306	3 158	2 297	4 292	3 173	5 678	4 645	1.2	0.6	107.3
Slovak Republic	623	673	545	488	461	433	n.a.	0.1	-0.1	-41.5
Turkey	4 957	5 650	7 002	7 177	5 203	7 636	8 090	1.6	0.4	29.7
Mexico	6 179	6 756	7 375	7 493	7 224	8 293	8 400	1.8	0.2	13.0

<sup>1</sup> See text for comments on the data for Greece

Annex Table 7a: Exports of travel services

COUNTRY NAME	\$ million							Absolute difference % in 2000 since 1995	Percentage difference since 1995	
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001			
<b>Africa</b>	<b>8 149</b>	<b>9 131</b>	<b>9 040</b>	<b>9 619</b>	<b>10 236</b>	<b>9 894</b>	<b>10 550</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Ethiopia	16	23	22	37	47	57	51			
Morocco	1 296	1 675	1 446	1 744	1 949	2 039	2 583	0.4	0.1	32.4
Nigeria	17	35	55	47	54	n.a.	n.a.			
South Africa	2 126	2 575	2 769	2 717	2 637	2 513	2 501	0.5	0.0	-0.5
Sudan	8	8	4	2	2	5	3	0.0	0.0	-42.4
Tanzania	502	473	339	399	466	377	n.a.	0.1	0.0	-36.8
<b>Asia less Korea</b>	<b>49 871</b>	<b>56 134</b>	<b>55 490</b>	<b>48 353</b>	<b>53 753</b>	<b>58 979</b>	<b>60 483</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
Bangladesh	25	33	62	52	50	50	48			
China,P.R.: Mainland	8 730	10 200	12 074	12 602	14 098	16 231	17 792	3.5	1.3	56.5
China,P.R.:Hong Kong	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7 574	7 279	7 930	n.a.	1.7		
India	2 582	2 831	2 890	2 949	3 010	3 168	n.a.	0.7	0.0	3.3
Indonesia	5 229	6 184	6 648	4 255	4 353	4 974	5 276	1.1	-0.3	-19.9
Malaysia	3 969	4 477	3 741	2 381	3 588	4 681	n.a.	1.0	0.0	-0.7
Pakistan	110	105	103	87	74	81	88			
Philippines	1 136	1 546	2 341	1 418	2 553	2 134	1 723	0.5	0.2	58.2
Singapore	7 744	7 354	6 303	4 764	5 084	5 394	5 111	1.2	-0.8	-41.4
Thailand	8 035	9 089	7 660	6 174	7 028	7 483	7 075	1.6	-0.4	-21.6
Vietnam										
Chinese Taipei	2 993	3 636	3 403	3 372	3 571	3 738	3 990	0.8	0.0	5.2
<b>Europe less OECD</b>	<b>11 460</b>	<b>15 394</b>	<b>16 114</b>	<b>16 509</b>	<b>13 570</b>	<b>14 302</b>		<b>3.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>5.1</b>
Russia	4 312	7 102	7 164	6 508	3 723	3 839	3 750	0.8	-0.3	-25.0
Ukraine	191	230	270	315	327	394	573			
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>8 277</b>	<b>9 287</b>	<b>9 853</b>	<b>9 332</b>	<b>11 536</b>	<b>11 961</b>	<b>10 563</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>21.7</b>
Egypt	2 684	3 204	3 727	2 565	3 903	4 345	3 800	0.9	0.2	36.3
Iran, I.R. of	67	19	16	490	403	501	n.a.	0.1	0.1	529.6
Israel	2 991	3 052	3 056	3 015	3 971	3 859	2 460	0.8	0.1	8.6
Saudi Arabia										
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>										
<b>less Mexico</b>	<b>15 413</b>	<b>16 930</b>	<b>18 501</b>	<b>19 538</b>	<b>20 096</b>	<b>21 609</b>	<b>21 332</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>18.0</b>
Argentina	2 222	2 621	2 778	3 025	2 898	2 904	2 615	0.6	0.1	10.0
Brazil	972	718	977	1 317	1 626	1 811	1 732	0.4	0.1	56.9
Chile	911	932	1 103	1 106	910	820	856	0.2	-0.1	-24.2
Colombia	657	1 120	1 043	927	927	1 026	1 209	0.2	0.1	31.5
Peru	428	670	817	845	889	911	817	0.2	0.1	79.2
Venezuela, Rep. Bol.	849	884	933	961	736	634	682	0.1	-0.1	-37.1

Annex Table 7b: Imports of travel services

COUNTRY NAME	\$ million							Absolute difference % in 2000 since 1995	Percentage difference since 1995	
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001			
<b>All Countries</b>	<b>362 204</b>	<b>383 601</b>	<b>386 197</b>	<b>399 469</b>	<b>414 320</b>	<b>429 992</b>	<b>410 736</b>			
International Org										
<b>OECD</b>	<b>287 096</b>	<b>302 267</b>	<b>297 716</b>	<b>305 875</b>	<b>323 682</b>	<b>331 198</b>		<b>77.0</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	
<b>OECD as % of all countries</b>	<b>79.3</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>76.6</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>77.0</b>				
United States	46 210	49 500	53 600	58 280	60 840	67 670	62 670	15.7	3.0	23.4
Canada	10 260	11 254	11 480	10 849	11 469	12 352	11 646	2.9	0.0	1.4
Australia	4 979	5 786	6 136	5 417	6 046	6 107	5 807	1.4	0.0	3.3
Japan	36 764	37 058	33 009	28 806	32 772	31 884	26 531	7.4	-2.7	-26.9
New Zealand	1 289	1 510	1 515	1 447	1 505	1 533	1 332	0.4	0.0	0.2
Austria	10 887	11 015	10 062	9 581	9 151	8 463	8 885	2.0	-1.0	-34.5
Belgium-Luxembourg	9 003	8 562	8 281	8 794	10 437	10 178	10 548	2.4	-0.1	-4.8
Denmark	4 288	4 140	4 194	4 577	4 899	5 099	5 534	1.2	0.0	0.2
Finland	2 278	2 285	2 080	2 062	2 035	1 852	1 852	0.4	-0.2	-31.5
France	16 358	17 748	17 490	18 819	18 710	17 923	18 060	4.2	-0.3	-7.7
Germany	52 174	52 953	48 095	48 906	50 627	47 502	46 115	11.0	-3.4	-23.3
Greece <sup>1</sup>	1 323	1 210	1 327	n.a.	3 991	4 558	4 177	1.1	0.7	190.2
Iceland	282	308	324	396	436	470	n.a.			
Ireland	2 034	2 198	2 210	3 015	2 631	2 623	2 869	0.6	0.0	8.6
Italy	14 829	15 805	16 631	17 579	16 891	15 685	14 210	3.6	-0.4	-10.9
Netherlands	11 674	12 276	11 227	12 005	12 027	12 191	11 993	2.8	-0.4	-12.0
Norway	4 232	4 491	4 448	4 723	4 857	4 423	4 280	1.0	-0.1	-12.0
Portugal	2 099	2 287	2 174	2 329	2 261	2 228	2 102	0.5	-0.1	-10.6
Spain	4 479	4 922	4 497	5 016	5 489	5 476	5 961	1.3	0.0	3.0
Sweden	5 448	6 253	6 518	7 719	8 022	8 048	6 921	1.9	0.4	24.4
Switzerland	7 420	7 625	6 987	6 814	6 774	6 346	6 350	1.5	-0.6	-28.0
United Kingdom	24 926	25 962	28 529	33 452	37 034	38 262	37 939	8.9	2.0	29.3
Korea	6 341	7 482	6 988	3 470	4 881	7 132	7 585	1.7	-0.1	-5.3
Czech Republic	1 635	2 960	2 355	1 908	1 493	1 276	1 386	0.3	-0.2	-34.3
Hungary	1 071	957	925	1 115	1 193	1 094	1 306	0.3	0.0	-14.0
Poland	410	583	589	773	859	3 313	3 495	0.8	0.7	580.7
Slovak Republic	321	482	439	475	339	296	n.a.			
Turkey	911	1 265	1 716	1 754	1 471	1 713	1 738	0.4	0.1	58.4
Mexico	3 171	3 388	3 893	4 210	4 542	5 500	5 702	1.3	0.4	46.1

<sup>1</sup> See text for comments on the data for Greece

Annex Table 7b: Imports of travel services

COUNTRY NAME	\$ million							Absolute difference % in 2000 since 1995	Percentage difference since 1995	
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001			
<b>Africa</b>	<b>6 398</b>	<b>6 785</b>	<b>7 523</b>	<b>7 516</b>	<b>6 689</b>	<b>6 696</b>	<b>6 682</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-11.8</b>
Ethiopia	25	25	40	46	51	74	44			
Morocco	302	300	315	423	452	425	389			
Nigeria	906	1 304	1 816	1 567	620	n.a.	n.a.			
South Africa	1 849	1 754	1 961	1 908	2 028	2 085	1 917	0.5	0.0	-5.0
Sudan	43	28	33	29	35	55	74			
Tanzania	360	412	407	493	368	337	n.a.			
<b>Asia less Korea</b>	<b>33 178</b>	<b>37 056</b>	<b>40 352</b>	<b>46 047</b>	<b>48 296</b>	<b>52 721</b>	<b>45 700</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>33.9</b>
Bangladesh	233	135	178	151	211	290	165			
China,P.R.: Mainland	3 688	4 474	8 130	9 205	10 864	13 114	13 909	3.0	2.0	199.6
China,P.R.:Hong Kong	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13 474	13 135	12 502	n.a.	2.9		
India	996	913	1 342	1 713	2 010	2 567	n.a.	0.6	0.3	117.1
Indonesia	2 172	2 399	2 411	2 102	2 353	3 197	3 406	0.7	0.1	24.0
Malaysia	2 314	2 569	2 590	1 785	1 973	2 052	n.a.	0.5	-0.2	-25.3
Pakistan	446	795	353	357	184	250	252	0.1	-0.1	-52.8
Philippines	422	1 266	1 935	1 950	1 308	1 005	1 224			
Singapore	4 631	5 769	4 892	4 438	4 814	5 159	5 181	1.2	-0.1	-6.2
Thailand	4 271	4 286	3 416	1 960	2 474	2 772	2 924	0.6	-0.5	-45.3
Vietnam										
Chinese Taipei	7 975	8 152	8 198	7 331	7 398	8 107	7 319	1.9	-0.3	-14.4
<b>Europe less OECD</b>	<b>15 443</b>	<b>14 518</b>	<b>14 970</b>	<b>13 957</b>	<b>12 373</b>	<b>14 757</b>		<b>3.4</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>-19.5</b>
Russia	11 599	10 011	10 113	8 677	7 097	9 336	10 360	2.2	-1.0	-32.2
Ukraine	210	308	305	340	364	470	566			
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>7 294</b>	<b>7 910</b>	<b>8 315</b>	<b>8 384</b>	<b>8 688</b>	<b>8 826</b>	<b>9 648</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Egypt	1 278	1 317	1 347	1 153	1 078	1 072	1 132			
Iran, I.R. of	241	258	382	153	632	205	n.a.			
Israel	2 120	2 278	2 283	2 473	2 566	2 804	2 945	0.7	0.1	11.4
Saudi Arabia										
<b>Western Hemisphere less Mexico</b>	<b>12 795</b>	<b>15 065</b>	<b>17 321</b>	<b>17 691</b>	<b>14 592</b>	<b>15 794</b>	<b>14 970</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>
Argentina	3 278	3 584	3 962	4 230	4 195	4 425	3 967	1.0	0.1	13.7
Brazil	3 391	4 387	5 419	5 385	3 085	3 895	3 198	0.9	0.0	-3.2
Chile	703	737	838	889	753	619	581			
Colombia	878	1 117	1 209	1 120	1 013	1 057	1 160	0.2	0.0	1.4
Peru	296	350	434	453	444	531	592	0.1	0.0	51.1
Venezuela, Rep. Bol.	1 714	2 233	2 552	2 451	1 668	1 705	1 799	0.4	-0.1	-16.2



Annex Table 7c: Ratio of exports of travel services to total service exports

COUNTRY NAME	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>All Countries</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>30.4</b>
<b>OECD</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>29.5</b>	
United States	34.5	34.5	34.0	32.7	32.0	33.1	31.5
Canada	30.3	29.4	27.9	27.8	28.6	28.2	29.5
Australia	48.7	49.0	47.5	45.3	46.2	46.0	47.4
Japan	4.9	6.0	6.2	6.0	5.6	4.9	5.1
New Zealand	51.7	56.5	54.3	52.2	53.1	52.2	53.9
Austria	41.7	37.8	37.2	37.8	35.4	31.9	31.1
Belgium-Luxembourg	16.5	14.1	14.8	14.3	16.2	14.9	15.1
Denmark	24.1	20.7	22.5	21.3	18.4	16.6	17.2
Finland	22.1	22.9	24.7	24.3	23.3	22.8	24.8
France	32.8	33.9	33.9	34.7	38.3	37.8	37.9
Germany	21.9	20.7	21.1	21.4	20.8	21.5	19.7
Greece <sup>1</sup>	43.1	39.8	40.6		53.2	47.9	47.1
Iceland	26.9	22.9	20.5	21.6	23.5	21.6	
Ireland	44.1	43.0	41.7	19.7	16.9	15.8	13.6
Italy	46.6	45.7	44.4	44.1	48.2	48.6	44.9
Netherlands	14.0	13.5	12.6	13.2	12.9	13.7	12.7
Norway	16.4	15.2	13.6	13.6	14.3	11.2	10.7
Portugal	58.7	60.0	60.3	62.0	60.7	61.9	62.2
Spain	63.4	62.0	60.6	60.6	60.5	57.9	56.6
Sweden	22.2	21.8	20.3	23.3	20.8	20.1	19.3
Switzerland	36.3	33.9	31.4	29.9	27.5	26.9	27.1
United Kingdom	26.0	24.5	23.1	22.1	19.9	18.6	16.4
Korea	22.6	20.8	18.0	27.0	25.8	22.4	21.3
Czech Republic	42.8	49.9	50.8	50.8	44.7	43.5	43.8
Hungary	51.1	53.9	60.1	59.4	60.1	54.7	50.9
Poland	21.6	32.4	25.8	39.6	37.9	54.7	47.6
Slovak Republic	26.2	32.6	25.1	21.3	24.3	19.3	
Turkey	33.9	42.1	35.2	30.1	30.8	37.4	50.4
Mexico	63.2	63.0	66.0	64.3	61.5	60.3	66.1

<sup>1</sup> See text for comments on the data for Greece

Annex Table 7c: Ratio of exports of travel services to total service exports

COUNTRY NAME	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>Africa</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>45.8</b>
Ethiopia	4.7	6.1	5.7	9.5	9.9	11.2	9.7
Morocco	59.6	61.1	58.5	61.7	62.6	67.2	64.1
Nigeria	2.8	4.8	7.0	5.3	5.5		
South Africa	46.0	51.2	51.9	51.4	52.0	51.3	53.7
Sudan	6.3	16.6	13.7	12.7	2.1	19.7	21.2
Tanzania	86.1	77.8	68.7	71.9	74.7	61.3	
<b>Asia less Korea</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>31.9</b>
Bangladesh	3.6	5.5	9.1	7.2	6.4	6.2	6.3
China,P.R.: Mainland	45.6	49.5	49.1	52.7	53.7	53.3	53.4
China,P.R.:Hong Kong				21.6	20.2	19.5	
India	38.1	39.1	31.7	25.2	20.7	17.3	
Indonesia	95.6	93.7	95.8	95.0	94.7	95.4	95.9
Malaysia	34.2	29.6	23.8	20.7	30.1	34.0	
Pakistan	5.9	5.2	6.4	6.2	5.4	5.9	6.0
Philippines	12.2	11.9	15.5	19.0	53.2	53.7	54.7
Singapore	26.6	24.1	21.3	21.5	19.3	18.5	17.7
Thailand	54.1	53.4	48.6	46.9	48.0	54.0	54.3
Vietnam							
Chinese Taipei	20.0	22.4	19.8	20.1	20.7	18.7	20.5
<b>Europe less OECD</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>44.5</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>39.1</b>	
Russia	40.8	53.5	50.9	52.6	41.1	38.5	34.4
Ukraine	6.7	4.8	5.5	8.0	8.5	10.4	14.3
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>27.0</b>
Egypt	31.2	34.6	39.7	31.5	41.1	44.3	42.0
Iran, I.R. of	11.3	2.2	1.3	27.3	33.1	36.3	
Israel	38.4	37.8	35.8	31.9	34.7	25.4	20.5
Saudi Arabia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Western Hemisphere less Mexico</b>	<b>44.7</b>	<b>48.4</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>48.4</b>	<b>47.5</b>
Argentina	58.2	60.4	61.7	64.3	63.6	61.7	60.7
Brazil	15.8	15.4	16.3	17.3	22.6	19.3	18.6
Chile	27.3	26.4	28.6	29.0	25.3	22.0	22.5
Colombia	38.6	51.1	48.5	47.5	49.3	51.2	56.1
Peru	37.8	47.4	52.5	47.7	55.9	57.7	54.8
Venezuela, Rep. Bol.	50.8	56.2	62.7	65.8	56.2	51.9	53.3

Annex Table 8a: Exports of other services

COUNTRY NAME	\$ million							Absolute difference % in 2000 since 1995	Percentage difference since 1995
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001		
<b>All Countries</b>	<b>479 803</b>	<b>527 300</b>	<b>566 900</b>	<b>595 300</b>	<b>617 900</b>	<b>663 900</b>	<b>665 900</b>		
International Org	619	740	728	737	630	585	693		
<b>OECD</b>	<b>394 838</b>	<b>429 726</b>	<b>455 402</b>	<b>486 967</b>	<b>496 916</b>	<b>522 977</b>		<b>78.8</b>	<b>-3.5</b>
<b>OECD as % of all countries</b>	<b>82.3</b>	<b>81.5</b>	<b>80.3</b>	<b>81.8</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>78.8</b>			
United States	78 800	87 628	98 238	107 194	122 532	128 892	133 769	19.4	3.0
Canada	12 247	14 198	15 836	17 469	18 097	19 183	18 063	2.9	0.3
Australia	3 157	3 931	4 334	4 197	4 696	5 122	4 020	0.8	0.1
Japan	38 236	40 696	41 983	36 782	33 955	39 332	36 358	5.9	-2.0
New Zealand	557	464	502	532	610	807	798	0.1	
Austria	14 526	16 589	14 147	13 427	15 465	16 708	17 319	2.5	-0.5
Belgium-Luxembourg	17 892	18 615	19 184	21 336	26 678	30 444	31 179	4.6	0.9
Denmark	4 707	5 734	3 869	4 676	5 388	6 093	6 146	0.9	-0.1
Finland	3 631	3 526	3 203	2 946	3 152	3 028	2 751	0.5	-0.3
France	35 055	34 072	33 103	34 271	30 584	30 801	31 326	4.6	-2.7
Germany	37 711	41 558	41 816	42 469	45 099	43 789	45 509	6.6	-1.3
Greece <sup>1</sup>	5 017	5 163	5 275	n.a.	2 525	2 039	2 062	0.3	-0.7
Iceland	133	139	187	194	189	197	n.a.	0.0	
Ireland	1 520	1 962	2 321	11 556	11 410	12 636	15 792	1.9	1.6
Italy	21 619	24 013	26 026	26 172	20 154	19 214	22 939	2.9	-1.6
Netherlands	20 051	20 909	21 833	22 681	24 741	24 466	25 622	3.7	-0.5
Norway	2 705	3 564	4 361	4 697	4 766	5 153	5 087	0.8	0.2
Portugal	1 815	1 700	1 623	1 645	1 849	1 669	1 633	0.3	-0.1
Spain	8 307	9 689	10 207	11 741	13 282	14 378	16 423	2.2	0.4
Sweden	6 919	7 876	8 192	8 707	11 120	11 591	12 239	1.7	0.3
Switzerland	11 772	12 508	12 416	13 455	15 095	15 320	14 151	2.3	-0.1
United Kingdom	39 953	47 228	54 973	62 491	70 708	74 203	72 606	11.2	2.8
Korea	7 711	9 003	9 703	7 716	7 459	9 225	8 951	1.4	-0.2
Czech Republic	2 295	2 658	2 096	2 234	2 229	2 388	2 419	0.4	-0.1
Hungary	2 027	2 282	1 736	1 718	1 640	2 123	3 059	0.3	-0.1
Poland	5 290	3 790	3 489	3 644	2 739	2 273	2 417	0.3	-0.8
Slovak Republic	1 140	744	867	1 020	731	790	n.a.	0.1	-0.1
Turkey	7 806	5 868	10 535	13 422	8 568	9 586	4 969	1.4	-0.2
Mexico	2 242	2 347	2 205	2 608	3 041	3 901	2 865	0.6	0.1

<sup>1</sup> See text for comments on the data for Greece

Annex Table 8a: Exports of other services

COUNTRY NAME	\$ million							Absolute difference % in 2000 since 1995	Percentage difference since 1995	
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001			
<b>Africa</b>	<b>4 307</b>	<b>4 698</b>	<b>4 870</b>	<b>4 891</b>	<b>5 072</b>	<b>5 122</b>	<b>5 260</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-14.0</b>
Ethiopia	55	81	84	129	155	115	106			
Morocco	314	342	316	367	376	329	544			
Nigeria	491	621	641	723	808	n.a.	n.a.			
South Africa	1 219	1 229	1 291	1 288	1 183	1 042	858	0.2	-0.1	-38.2
Sudan	73	28	24	6	76	4	4			
Tanzania	63	59	71	74	104	181	n.a.			
<b>Asia less Korea</b>	<b>59 746</b>	<b>70 758</b>	<b>81 955</b>	<b>71 316</b>	<b>75 164</b>	<b>84 389</b>	<b>75 793</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Bangladesh	373	109	113	107	122	141	123	0.0		
China,P.R.: Mainland	6 348	7 297	9 475	8 977	9 647	10 244	10 474	1.5	0.2	16.6
China,P.R.:Hong Kong	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	16 526	17 145	19 990	n.a.	3.0		
India	2 291	2 359	4 094	6 345	9 153	13 342	15 481	2.0	1.5	320.8
Indonesia	113	278	144	85	100	86	85			
Malaysia	5 004	7 667	8 967	6 749	5 719	6 042	n.a.	0.9	-0.1	-12.7
Pakistan	492	659	518	501	444	363	396			
Philippines	7 913	11 025	12 432	5 723	1 650	910	733	0.1		
Singapore	13 211	14 019	14 416	8 429	10 505	11 920	12 989	1.8	-1.0	-34.8
Thailand	4 162	4 998	5 542	4 230	4 497	3 052	2 800	0.5	-0.4	-47.0
Vietnam										
Chinese Taipei	6 883	8 281	9 841	9 632	9 959	12 031	11 844	1.8	0.4	26.3
<b>Europe less OECD</b>	<b>5 896</b>	<b>6 868</b>	<b>8 066</b>	<b>7 409</b>	<b>7 176</b>	<b>7 981</b>		<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-2.2</b>
Russia	2 475	2 550	3 268	2 694	2 338	2 580	2 272	0.4	-0.1	-24.6
Ukraine	503	536	638	385	469	486	363			
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>11 412</b>	<b>12 266</b>	<b>14 303</b>	<b>15 842</b>	<b>17 074</b>	<b>20 365</b>	<b>19 071</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>29.0</b>
Egypt	2 376	3 186	2 845	2 773	2 715	2 697	2 277	0.4	-0.1	-18.0
Iran, I.R. of	328	290	553	471	154	185	n.a.			
Israel	2 734	3 052	3 398	4 257	5 114	8 758	7 367	1.3	0.7	131.5
Saudi Arabia	3 480	2 772	4 257	4 730	5 380	4 785	5 182	0.7	0.0	-0.6
<b>Western Hemisphere less Mexico</b>	<b>8 446</b>	<b>8 245</b>	<b>9 147</b>	<b>10 240</b>	<b>10 791</b>	<b>12 511</b>	<b>12 961</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>7.1</b>
Argentina	438	497	445	417	442	534	685			
Brazil	2 433	2 307	3 106	3 904	4 106	5 741	5 564	0.9	0.4	70.5
Chile	1 144	964	948	939	960	1 167	1 217	0.2	-0.1	-26.3
Colombia	419	421	402	340	341	359	350			
Peru	275	328	348	522	358	315	304			
Venezuela, Rep. Bol.	96	80	84	58	58	70	67			

Annex Table 8b: Imports of other services

COUNTRY NAME	\$ million							Absolute difference % in 2000 since 1995	Percentage difference since 1995
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001		
<b>All Countries</b>	<b>461 521</b>	<b>513 100</b>	<b>540 000</b>	<b>563 900</b>	<b>590 400</b>	<b>619 700</b>	<b>647 900</b>		
International Org	1 223	8 519	4 367	4 741	3 539	3 038	3 488		
<b>OECD</b>	<b>350 944</b>	<b>382 635</b>	<b>398 857</b>	<b>438 078</b>	<b>446 983</b>	<b>468 605</b>		<b>75.6</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
<b>OECD as % of all countries</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>75.6</b>			
United States	41 390	44 960	51 590	59 380	57 450	69 000	68 800	11.1	2.2
Canada	14 776	16 418	17 800	18 888	20 267	21 188	20 663	3.4	0.2
Australia	5 452	5 763	5 825	5 527	5 826	5 297	4 863	0.9	-0.3
Japan	48 859	58 022	57 959	53 514	50 757	48 705	48 117	7.9	-2.7
New Zealand	1 431	1 383	1 451	1 347	1 327	1 444	1 385	0.2	-0.1
Austria	13 391	14 955	15 451	14 530	17 237	18 115	19 244	2.9	0.0
Belgium-Luxembourg	15 665	15 309	15 551	17 846	18 662	19 919	20 851	3.2	-0.2
Denmark	3 364	3 920	2 657	4 178	4 981	5 820	5 702	0.9	0.2
Finland	4 991	4 282	4 030	3 509	3 282	3 939	3 685	0.6	-0.4
France	26 915	27 252	25 916	27 703	25 599	24 056	26 156	3.9	-1.9
Germany	48 534	50 976	52 649	55 474	62 077	61 014	65 874	9.8	-0.7
Greece <sup>1</sup>	1 483	1 355	1 650	n.a.	2 450	2 273	2 218	0.4	0.0
Iceland	142	171	212	230	221	265	n.a.	0.0	0.0
Ireland	7 427	9 327	10 933	23 477	21 508	23 492	29 328	3.8	2.2
Italy	26 415	27 441	28 706	31 681	25 677	25 807	29 536	4.2	-1.6
Netherlands	19 354	19 599	20 722	21 342	23 158	24 937	27 232	4.0	-0.2
Norway	3 828	3 782	4 446	4 901	4 810	5 000	5 247	0.8	0.0
Portugal	2 540	2 292	2 307	2 381	2 387	2 184	1 929	0.4	-0.2
Spain	10 851	12 150	12 820	14 835	16 884	17 302	19 091	2.8	0.4
Sweden	6 810	7 483	8 151	9 747	10 937	11 679	12 406	1.9	0.4
Switzerland	2 232	2 417	2 097	2 918	3 825	3 887	3 825	0.6	0.1
United Kingdom	20 400	23 833	23 876	27 457	30 981	33 466	30 870	5.4	1.0
Korea	9 409	11 446	11 739	11 659	11 912	14 987	13 656	2.4	0.4
Czech Republic	2 424	2 538	2 320	3 082	3 497	3 372	3 296	0.5	0.0
Hungary	2 101	2 173	2 053	2 515	2 543	2 801	3 594	0.5	0.0
Poland	4 830	3 955	3 431	4 043	4 454	4 013	3 767	0.6	-0.4
Slovak Republic	1 173	1 121	1 282	1 353	1 095	1 050	n.a.	0.2	-0.1
Turkey	2 331	3 375	4 991	5 835	5 323	4 356	2 705	0.7	0.2
Mexico	2 427	4 938	6 244	6 759	7 855	9 238	8 714	1.5	1.0

<sup>1</sup> See text for comments on the data for Greece

Annex Table 8b: Imports of other services

COUNTRY NAME	\$ million							Absolute difference % in 2000 since 1995	Percentage difference since 1995	
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001			
<b>Africa</b>	<b>11 333</b>	<b>11 624</b>	<b>10 898</b>	<b>11 278</b>	<b>10 581</b>	<b>10 807</b>	<b>11 424</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-29.0</b>
Ethiopia	98	97	118	136	119	120	146			
Morocco	398	403	381	491	458	475	533	0.1		
Nigeria	2 505	2 783	2 135	1 782	2 033	n.a.	n.a.			
South Africa	1 610	1 408	1 368	1 196	1 121	1 027	910	0.2	-0.2	-52.5
Sudan	66	13	9	10	13	21	5			
Tanzania	151	250	96	182	174	108	n.a.			
<b>Asia less Korea</b>	<b>59 868</b>	<b>64 751</b>	<b>73 460</b>	<b>66 087</b>	<b>71 257</b>	<b>76 403</b>	<b>76 041</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-5.0</b>
Bangladesh	183	156	156	167	173	221	178	0.0	0.0	-10.3
China,P.R.: Mainland	11 421	7 583	9 649	10 499	12 204	12 348	13 798	2.0	-0.5	-19.5
China,P.R.:Hong Kong	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5 865	5 421	5 732	n.a.	0.9		
India	3 363	3 640	4 122	5 386	8 056	8 987	n.a.	1.5	0.7	99.0
Indonesia	6 197	7 134	8 403	5 911	5 708	7 542	8 313	1.2	-0.1	-9.4
Malaysia	6 898	9 404	9 976	7 099	7 928	8 649	n.a.	1.4	-0.1	-6.6
Pakistan	356	367	335	293	294	342	411	0.1		
Philippines	4 433	5 839	9 465	6 154	4 240	2 385	1 539	0.4	-0.6	-59.9
Singapore	6 900	7 182	7 556	7 046	9 256	9 913	9 924	1.6	0.1	7.0
Thailand	6 550	7 182	6 838	5 311	5 685	5 797	4 722	0.9	-0.5	-34.1
Vietnam										
Chinese Taipei	7 872	9 363	9 434	10 140	10 259	11 153	10 011	1.8	0.1	5.5
<b>Europe less OECD</b>	<b>9 432</b>	<b>11 226</b>	<b>13 766</b>	<b>11 945</b>	<b>10 798</b>	<b>12 672</b>		<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Russia	5 299	6 062	6 921	5 016	4 033	5 052	5 306	0.8	-0.3	-29.0
Ukraine	670	893	1 487	1 718	1 570	1 730	2 192	0.3	0.1	92.3
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>15 943</b>	<b>21 340</b>	<b>25 212</b>	<b>18 651</b>	<b>19 755</b>	<b>22 826</b>	<b>17 858</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>6.6</b>
Egypt	1 651	1 737	2 553	2 700	2 753	3 877	3 187	0.6	0.3	74.9
Iran, I.R. of	1 009	1 207	1 468	962	212	230	n.a.	0.0		
Israel	2 359	2 796	2 917	2 936	3 639	4 640	4 942	0.7	0.2	46.5
Saudi Arabia	6 488	10 427	12 274	6 429	7 355	8 695	4 844	1.4	0.0	-0.2
<b>Western Hemisphere less Mexico</b>	<b>12 931</b>	<b>13 201</b>	<b>14 633</b>	<b>15 974</b>	<b>16 641</b>	<b>18 626</b>	<b>20 121</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>7.3</b>
Argentina	1 576	1 592	1 811	1 900	1 812	1 903	2 084	0.3		
Brazil	3 970	3 662	4 154	5 268	6 059	7 372	8 239	1.2	0.3	38.3
Chile	917	1 295	1 497	1 737	2 069	2 140	2 361	0.3	0.1	73.8
Colombia	751	1 000	1 074	937	901	883	952	0.1		
Peru	595	797	898	891	914	856	661	0.1		
Venezuela, Rep. Bol.	1 510	1 169	1 189	876	514	710	781	0.1		

Annex table 8c: Balance of other services

COUNTRY NAME	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>All Countries</b>	<b>18 282</b>	<b>14 200</b>	<b>26 900</b>	<b>31 400</b>	<b>27 500</b>	<b>44 200</b>	<b>18 000</b>
<b>OECD</b>	<b>43 894</b>	<b>47 091</b>	<b>56 544</b>	<b>48 889</b>	<b>49 933</b>	<b>54 372</b>	
United States	37 410	42 668	46 648	47 814	65 082	59 892	64 969
Canada	- 2 529	- 2 220	- 1 964	- 1 419	- 2 170	- 2 005	- 2 600
Australia	- 2 296	- 1 832	- 1 491	- 1 329	- 1 130	- 175	- 844
Japan	- 10 623	- 17 327	- 15 976	- 16 732	- 16 803	- 9 374	- 11 760
New Zealand	- 874	- 919	- 949	- 815	- 717	- 636	- 587
Austria	1 136	1 635	- 1 304	- 1 103	- 1 772	- 1 407	- 1 924
Belgium-Luxembourg	2 226	3 305	3 633	3 490	8 016	10 525	10 329
Denmark	1 344	1 814	1 212	498	406	273	444
Finland	- 1 360	- 756	- 826	- 563	- 130	- 910	- 934
France	8 140	6 820	7 188	6 568	4 985	6 745	5 170
Germany	- 10 823	- 9 419	- 10 833	- 13 005	- 16 978	- 17 226	- 20 365
Greece <sup>1</sup>	3 534	3 808	3 625		75	- 234	- 156
Iceland	- 9	- 32	- 25	- 36	- 32	- 68	
Ireland	- 5 907	- 7 364	- 8 613	- 11 920	- 10 098	- 10 856	- 13 536
Italy	- 4 796	- 3 428	- 2 680	- 5 509	- 5 524	- 6 594	- 6 597
Netherlands	697	1 310	1 112	1 340	1 583	- 471	- 1 610
Norway	- 1 123	- 218	- 85	- 205	- 44	154	- 160
Portugal	- 725	- 592	- 684	- 736	- 539	- 515	- 296
Spain	- 2 544	- 2 461	- 2 613	- 3 095	- 3 602	- 2 925	- 2 668
Sweden	108	393	41	- 1 039	183	- 89	- 167
Switzerland	9 540	10 091	10 319	10 537	11 270	11 433	10 326
United Kingdom	19 553	23 395	31 097	35 034	39 727	40 737	41 736
Korea	- 1 698	- 2 442	- 2 037	- 3 943	- 4 453	- 5 762	- 4 705
Czech Republic	- 130	120	- 224	- 848	- 1 267	- 984	- 877
Hungary	- 74	109	- 317	- 797	- 903	- 678	- 535
Poland	460	- 165	58	- 399	- 1 715	- 1 740	- 1 350
Slovak Republic	- 33	- 376	- 415	- 333	- 363	- 259	
Turkey	5 475	2 493	5 544	7 587	3 245	5 230	2 264
Mexico	- 185	- 2 591	- 4 039	- 4 151	- 4 814	- 5 337	- 5 849

<sup>1</sup> See text for comments on the data for Greece

Annex table 8c: Balance of other services

COUNTRY NAME	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>Africa</b>	<b>- 7 026</b>	<b>- 6 926</b>	<b>- 6 028</b>	<b>- 6 388</b>	<b>- 5 509</b>	<b>- 5 685</b>	<b>- 6 164</b>
Ethiopia	- 43	- 16	- 34	- 8	36	- 5	- 40
Morocco	- 84	- 61	- 64	- 124	- 82	- 146	11
South Africa	- 392	- 179	- 78	92	62	15	- 52
Sudan	7	15	16	- 4	63	- 18	- 1
Tanzania	- 89	- 191	- 25	- 108	- 70	73	
<b>Asia less Korea</b>	<b>- 122</b>	<b>6 006</b>	<b>8 496</b>	<b>5 229</b>	<b>3 907</b>	<b>7 986</b>	<b>- 247</b>
Bangladesh	190	- 46	- 42	- 60	- 51	- 79	- 55
China,P.R.: Mainland	- 5 073	- 286	- 174	- 1 522	- 2 557	- 2 104	- 3 324
China,P.R.:Hong Kong				10 660	11 724	14 258	
India	- 1 072	- 1 281	- 29	960	1 097	4 355	
Indonesia	- 6 084	- 6 856	- 8 259	- 5 826	- 5 608	- 7 456	- 8 228
Malaysia	- 1 894	- 1 737	- 1 009	- 351	- 2 209	- 2 606	
Pakistan	136	292	183	208	150	21	- 15
Philippines	3 480	5 186	2 967	- 431	- 2 590	- 1 475	- 806
Singapore	6 311	6 837	6 860	1 383	1 249	2 007	3 065
Thailand	- 2 388	- 2 185	- 1 296	- 1 081	- 1 188	- 2 745	- 1 922
Vietnam							
Chinese Taipei	- 989	- 1 082	407	- 508	- 300	878	1 833
<b>Europe less OECD</b>	<b>- 3 536</b>	<b>- 4 358</b>	<b>- 5 699</b>	<b>- 4 536</b>	<b>- 3 621</b>	<b>- 4 691</b>	
Russia	- 2 825	- 3 513	- 3 653	- 2 322	- 1 695	- 2 471	- 3 035
Ukraine	- 167	- 357	- 849	- 1 333	- 1 101	- 1 244	- 1 829
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>- 4 531</b>	<b>- 9 074</b>	<b>- 10 910</b>	<b>- 2 809</b>	<b>- 2 680</b>	<b>- 2 461</b>	<b>1 213</b>
Egypt	725	1 449	292	73	- 39	- 1 180	- 910
Iran, I.R. of	- 681	- 917	- 915	- 491	- 58	- 45	
Israel	375	256	481	1 322	1 474	4 118	2 426
Saudi Arabia	- 3 008	- 7 654	- 8 017	- 1 700	- 1 975	- 3 910	338
<b>Western Hemisphere less Mexico</b>	<b>- 4 485</b>	<b>- 4 956</b>	<b>- 5 487</b>	<b>- 5 733</b>	<b>- 5 851</b>	<b>- 6 115</b>	<b>- 7 160</b>
Argentina	- 1 139	- 1 095	- 1 366	- 1 483	- 1 370	- 1 369	- 1 400
Brazil	- 1 537	- 1 355	- 1 048	- 1 364	- 1 953	- 1 631	- 2 675
Chile	227	- 331	- 549	- 798	- 1 109	- 973	- 1 144
Colombia	- 332	- 579	- 672	- 597	- 560	- 524	- 601
Peru	- 320	- 469	- 550	- 369	- 556	- 541	- 357
Venezuela, Rep. Bol.	- 1 414	- 1 089	- 1 105	- 818	- 456	- 640	- 714



Annex table 8d: Ratio of exports of other services to total service exports

COUNTRY NAME	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>All Countries</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>43.8</b>
<b>OECD</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>44.5</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>44.2</b>	
United States	36.4	37.0	38.7	41.2	43.9	43.6	46.8
Canada	46.9	48.6	50.1	51.6	50.7	49.8	49.4
Australia	19.5	21.2	23.4	25.9	27.1	27.9	24.8
Japan	58.6	60.1	60.6	58.9	55.7	56.8	56.4
New Zealand	12.4	10.3	12.3	14.9	14.6	18.5	18.4
Austria	45.1	48.8	47.8	45.1	49.4	53.3	52.6
Belgium-Luxembourg	50.4	53.6	54.0	56.0	58.9	61.1	62.0
Denmark	30.8	34.7	27.6	30.7	26.8	25.0	22.8
Finland	49.0	49.5	48.2	44.0	48.3	49.1	47.5
France	41.7	40.8	41.0	40.3	37.1	37.7	39.0
Germany	46.1	48.6	49.5	49.4	51.9	51.2	52.0
Greece <sup>1</sup>	52.2	55.2	56.8		15.3	10.6	10.6
Iceland	19.3	18.1	22.2	20.5	20.1	18.8	
Ireland	30.3	34.1	37.5	69.1	73.5	75.3	78.2
Italy	35.1	36.6	38.9	38.7	34.3	34.0	39.9
Netherlands	42.7	43.1	43.5	43.9	45.7	46.7	48.4
Norway	19.8	24.0	27.8	30.2	30.0	29.7	28.3
Portugal	22.0	21.1	20.3	18.6	21.3	19.7	18.6
Spain	20.7	21.8	23.1	23.8	24.9	26.9	28.4
Sweden	44.3	46.5	46.1	48.5	55.9	57.2	55.6
Switzerland	45.2	47.7	49.1	50.3	53.0	53.1	51.0
United Kingdom	50.7	54.1	56.3	58.3	62.1	63.5	65.7
Korea	33.8	38.5	36.9	30.2	28.1	30.2	30.2
Czech Republic	34.1	32.5	29.4	29.2	31.6	34.9	34.1
Hungary	39.1	38.2	30.3	29.0	29.0	34.0	39.7
Poland	49.6	38.9	39.1	33.6	32.8	21.9	24.8
Slovak Republic	47.9	36.0	40.0	44.5	38.5	35.3	
Turkey	53.4	43.7	52.9	56.2	50.8	46.9	30.9
Mexico	22.9	21.9	19.7	22.4	25.9	28.4	22.6

<sup>1</sup> See text for comments on the data for Greece

Annex table 8d: Ratio of exports of other services to total service exports

COUNTRY NAME	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>Africa</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>22.8</b>
Ethiopia	16.1	21.5	21.6	32.9	32.8	22.7	20.2
Morocco	14.4	12.5	12.8	13.0	12.1	10.9	13.5
South Africa	26.4	24.4	24.2	24.4	23.3	21.3	18.4
Sudan	58.4	54.8	77.1	37.3	93.6	13.1	30.1
Tanzania	10.8	9.7	14.3	13.4	16.6	29.5	
<b>Asia less Korea</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>40.0</b>
Bangladesh	53.5	18.1	16.5	14.8	15.7	17.3	16.4
China,P.R.: Mainland	33.2	35.4	38.6	37.6	36.8	33.7	31.4
China,P.R.:Hong Kong				47.0	47.6	49.0	
India	33.8	32.6	44.9	54.3	63.1	72.8	
Indonesia	2.1	4.2	2.1	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.5
Malaysia	43.1	50.7	57.0	58.6	48.0	43.9	
Pakistan	26.5	32.7	31.9	35.7	32.3	26.3	27.1
Philippines	84.6	85.2	82.1	76.5	34.4	22.9	23.3
Singapore	45.3	46.0	48.7	38.0	39.8	41.0	45.0
Thailand	28.0	29.4	35.2	32.2	30.7	22.0	21.5
Vietnam							
Chinese Taipei	46.0	50.9	57.4	57.4	57.7	60.3	60.8
<b>Europe less OECD</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>21.8</b>	
Russia	23.4	19.2	23.2	21.8	25.8	25.9	20.8
Ukraine	17.7	11.2	12.9	9.8	12.1	12.8	9.1
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>48.7</b>
Egypt	27.7	34.4	30.3	34.1	28.6	27.5	25.2
Iran, I.R. of	55.3	33.7	46.4	26.3	12.7	13.4	
Israel	35.1	37.8	39.8	45.1	44.7	57.7	61.4
Saudi Arabia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Western Hemisphere less Mexico</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>28.9</b>
Argentina	11.5	11.5	9.9	8.9	9.7	11.4	15.9
Brazil	39.7	49.6	51.9	51.2	57.1	61.2	59.7
Chile	34.3	27.3	24.6	24.7	26.7	31.3	32.0
Colombia	24.6	19.2	18.7	17.4	18.1	17.9	16.2
Peru	24.3	23.2	22.4	29.4	22.5	20.0	20.4
Venezuela, Rep. Bol.	5.7	5.1	5.6	4.0	4.4	5.7	5.2

Annex Table 9a: Exports of government services

COUNTRY NAME	\$ million							Absolute difference % in 2000 since 1995	Percentage difference since 1995	
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001			
<b>All Countries</b>	<b>53 818</b>	<b>56 167</b>	<b>54 971</b>	<b>48 169</b>	<b>44 864</b>	<b>43 157</b>	<b>51 130</b>			
International Org	611	839	843	862	938	1 002	1 002			
<b>OECD</b>	<b>39 158</b>	<b>40 226</b>	<b>38 890</b>	<b>38 897</b>	<b>35 757</b>	<b>33 721</b>		<b>78.1</b>	<b>5.4</b>	
<b>OECD as % of all countries</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>70.7</b>	<b>80.8</b>	<b>79.7</b>	<b>78.1</b>			<b>7.4</b>	
United States	18 850	20 960	21 270	22 280	20 430	18 620	16 900	43.1	8.1	23.2
Canada	703	642	872	796	889	946	933	2.2	0.9	67.9
Australia	415	425	431	352	348	482	399	1.1	0.3	44.9
Japan	1 308	1 338	1 166	617	686	935	845	2.2	-0.3	-10.8
New Zealand	81	78	74	62	59	53	58	0.1	0.0	-18.9
Austria	520	552	390	534	441	282	361	0.7	-0.3	-32.4
Belgium-Luxembourg	1 847	1 638	1 405	1 394	1 219	1 232	1 339	2.9	-0.6	-16.8
Denmark	136	161	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.			
Finland	80	69	72	67	65	59	57	0.1	0.0	-9.0
France	982	944	876	795	644	587	538	1.4	-0.5	-25.4
Germany	6 657	6 212	5 210	4 539	3 724	3 432	4 277	8.0	-4.4	-35.7
Greece	77	86	63	n.a.	42	58	72	0.1	0.0	-6.4
Iceland	103	115	120	107	104	107	n.a.	0.2	0.1	30.0
Ireland	218	187	140	231	162	149	162	0.3	-0.1	-14.5
Italy	447	746	582	928	770	558	578	1.3	0.5	55.9
Netherlands	1 272	1 018	1 247	1 190	1 188	957	956	2.2	-0.1	-6.2
Norway	215	219	205	163	176	150	153	0.3	0.0	-12.5
Portugal	75	76	80	94	93	102	113	0.2	0.1	69.5
Spain	449	402	332	331	349	340	359	0.8	0.0	-5.5
Sweden	286	261	265	277	213	238	239	0.6	0.0	3.6
Switzerland	985	911	820	939	1 122	1 247	1 627	2.9	1.1	57.8
United Kingdom	2 247	1 836	1 862	1 875	1 724	1 780	2 188	4.1	0.0	-1.2
Korea	694	764	862	737	763	787	n.a.	1.8	0.5	41.5
Czech Republic	88	109	99	147	121	88	58	0.2	0.0	25.0
Hungary	60	60	48	40	43	65	80	0.2	0.0	34.5
Poland	38	47	17	30	32	2	8	0.0	-0.1	-93.4
Slovak Republic	0	6	16	17	13	23	n.a.			
Turkey	131	156	180	160	210	252	146	0.6	0.3	139.9
Mexico	195	207	186	127	129	189	152	0.4	0.1	21.0

Annex Table 9a: Exports of government services

COUNTRY NAME	\$ million							Absolute difference % in 2000 since 1995	Percentage difference since 1995	
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001			
<b>Africa</b>	<b>1 972</b>	<b>1 998</b>	<b>1 934</b>	<b>1 933</b>	<b>2 022</b>	<b>1 837</b>	<b>1 845</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>16.2</b>
Ethiopia	35	56	73	83	82	119	132	0.3	0.2	326.7
Morocco	153	310	268	269	312	181	242	0.4	0.1	47.2
Nigeria										
South Africa	204	221	184	183	169	158	117	0.4	0.0	-3.8
Sudan	44	14	2	2	0	3	1	0.0	-0.1	-90.8
Tanzania	16	6	24	21	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.			-100.0
<b>Asia less Korea</b>	<b>9 089</b>	<b>10 266</b>	<b>9 979</b>	<b>2 729</b>	<b>2 827</b>	<b>3 206</b>		<b>7.4</b>	<b>-9.5</b>	<b>-56.0</b>
Bangladesh	230	382	421	472	511	532	509	1.2	0.8	188.8
China,P.R.: Mainland	700	34	65	16	83	285	433	0.7	-0.6	-49.3
China,P.R.:Hong Kong	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	49	57	67	n.a.	0.2		
India	11	59	185	624	503	660	n.a.	1.5		
Indonesia	127	137	149	139	146	153	139	0.4	0.1	50.2
Malaysia	163	169	159	116	119	126	n.a.	0.3	0.0	-4.2
Pakistan	426	470	179	101	109	96	157	0.2	-0.6	-71.9
Philippines	25	18	7	12	24	37	36	0.1	0.0	84.6
Singapore	93	98	93	97	81	80	77	0.2	0.0	7.0
Thailand	194	304	144	81	93	83	93	0.2	-0.2	-46.6
Vietnam										
Chinese Taipei	100	106	123	108	124	120	132	0.3	0.1	49.6
<b>Europe less OECD</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>745</b>		<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>65.1</b>
Russia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	227			
Ukraine	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	98			
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>1 043</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>1 120</b>	<b>1 384</b>	<b>1 127</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>1 024</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-4.4</b>
Egypt	328	192	284	309	218	116	227	0.3	-0.3	-55.9
Iran, I.R. of	60	117	174	413	239	25	n.a.	0.1	-0.1	-48.0
Israel	47	64	75	76	99	83	41	0.2	0.1	119.6
Saudi Arabia										
<b>Western Hemisphere less Mexico</b>	<b>1 383</b>	<b>1 412</b>	<b>1 689</b>	<b>1 838</b>	<b>1 649</b>	<b>1 846</b>	<b>1 984</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>66.5</b>
Argentina	150	151	152	153	161	160	158	0.4	0.1	33.1
Brazil	130	202	501	548	316	536	604	1.2	1.0	414.2
Chile	84	93	92	92	89	88	79	0.2	0.0	30.6
Colombia	59	59	60	63	64	64	68	0.1	0.0	36.1
Peru	89	91	96	101	106	109	113	0.3	0.1	52.7
Venezuela, Rep. Bol.	142	125	125	160	185	170	180	0.4	0.1	49.3

Annex table 9b: Imports of government services

COUNTRY NAME	\$ million							Absolute difference since 1995	Percentage difference since 1995	
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001			
<b>All Countries</b>	<b>68 188</b>	<b>66 666</b>	<b>66 213</b>	<b>56 505</b>	<b>62 633</b>	<b>67 301</b>	<b>74 452</b>			
International Org	8 877	4 989	4 671	4 203	4 815	4 767	5 629	7.1	-5.9	-45.6
<b>OECD</b>	<b>26 846</b>	<b>29 123</b>	<b>28 089</b>	<b>27 270</b>	<b>30 723</b>	<b>29 707</b>		<b>44.1</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>12.1</b>
<b>OECD as % of all countries</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>43.7</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>44.1</b>				
United States	12 190	13 240	13 980	14 520	15 700	15 940	17 650	23.7	5.8	32.5
Canada	488	485	484	486	508	522	507	0.8	0.1	8.3
Australia	419	409	417	392	392	379	330	0.6	-0.1	-8.3
Japan	1 078	1 287	1 375	1 128	985	1 178	1 222	1.8	0.2	10.7
New Zealand	94	94	86	72	71	62	61	0.1	0.0	-33.4
Austria	152	136	138	127	116	80	64	0.1	-0.1	-46.6
Belgium-Luxembourg	623	651	227	316	352	424	458	0.6	-0.3	-31.1
Denmark	95	129	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.			
Finland	166	204	196	124	124	116	111	0.2	-0.1	-28.9
France	1 594	1 658	1 567	1 296	958	1 108	896	1.6	-0.7	-29.6
Germany	1 892	1 755	1 394	1 447	1 616	1 425	1 324	2.1	-0.7	-23.7
Greece	365	408	454	n.a.	420	368	400	0.5	0.0	2.2
Iceland	11	11	12	17	15	16	n.a.	0.0	0.0	42.8
Ireland	51	32	36	167	60	53	89	0.1	0.0	3.9
Italy	436	575	283	492	1 468	969	1 666	1.4	0.8	124.8
Netherlands	1 152	1 151	1 385	1 033	1 337	1 398	1 589	2.1	0.4	22.9
Norway	95	123	121	159	150	159	131	0.2	0.1	70.0
Portugal	272	276	279	280	259	244	182	0.4	0.0	-9.1
Spain	539	458	412	383	431	333	279	0.5	-0.3	-37.3
Sweden	104	104	97	101	105	73	100	0.1	0.0	-29.2
Switzerland	137	133	121	133	123	113	110	0.2	0.0	-16.8
United Kingdom	3 153	3 883	3 044	2 502	3 884	2 854	3 029	4.2	-0.4	-8.3
Korea	412	434	465	429	407	425	n.a.	0.6	0.0	4.4
Czech Republic	22	66	84	59	77	72	81	0.1	0.1	
Hungary	73	60	61	59	78	67	81	0.1	0.0	-8.0
Poland	130	115	133	145	145	133	109	0.2	0.0	3.7
Slovak Republic	38	31	32	4	32	26	n.a.	0.0	0.0	-29.8
Turkey	370	392	421	419	500	529	465	0.8	0.2	44.9
Mexico	695	823	784	439	411	643	674	1.0	-0.1	-6.2

Annex table 9b: Imports of government services

COUNTRY NAME	\$ million							Absolute difference % in 2000 since 1995	Percentage difference since 1995	
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001			
<b>Africa</b>	<b>3 713</b>	<b>3 819</b>	<b>3 332</b>	<b>3 059</b>	<b>3 082</b>	<b>2 887</b>	<b>2 848</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-21.2</b>
Ethiopia	16	19	17	13	4	11	9	0.0	0.0	-30.6
Morocco	540	481	457	481	466	372	414	0.6	-0.2	-30.2
Nigeria	221	286	17	112	165	n.a.	n.a.			
South Africa	215	227	194	193	178	166	124	0.2	-0.1	-21.7
Tanzania	71	71	89	103	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.			
<b>Asia less Korea</b>	<b>8 559</b>	<b>8 292</b>	<b>8 769</b>	<b>3 552</b>	<b>3 991</b>	<b>3 758</b>		<b>5.6</b>	<b>-7.0</b>	<b>-55.5</b>
Bangladesh	339	107	100	73	79	97	98	0.1	-0.4	-71.1
China,P.R.: Mainland	588	216	243	205	622	173	235	0.3	-0.6	-70.2
China,P.R.:Hong Kong	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	117	111	110	n.a.	0.2		
India	206	171	166	348	227	312	n.a.	0.5	0.2	53.7
Indonesia	310	362	393	217	237	256	285	0.4	-0.1	-16.3
Malaysia	159	167	182	154	114	112	n.a.	0.2	-0.1	-28.5
Pakistan	507	546	234	217	252	143	114	0.2	-0.5	-71.4
Philippines	20	37	49	20	23	18	2	0.0	0.0	-8.8
Singapore	118	101	119	116	113	114	135	0.2	0.0	-2.1
Thailand	203	272	211	124	119	131	135	0.2	-0.1	-34.6
Vietnam										
Chinese Taipei	550	631	768	923	1 077	1 140	1 030	1.7	0.9	110.0
<b>Europe less OECD</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>946</b>		<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>33.7</b>
Russia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	754			
Ukraine	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	414	413	0.6		
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>17 765</b>	<b>18 085</b>	<b>18 794</b>	<b>15 583</b>	<b>17 397</b>	<b>22 782</b>	<b>21 975</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>29.9</b>
Egypt	362	375	957	606	493	352	680	0.5	0.0	-1.5
Iran, I.R. of	147	184	189	189	552	719	n.a.	1.1	0.9	395.6
Israel	192	192	175	199	213	198	202	0.3	0.0	4.7
Saudi Arabia	10 402	11 703	11 553	8 223	9 417	14 320	12 142	21.3	6.0	39.5
<b>Western Hemisphere less Mexico</b>	<b>1 711</b>	<b>1 834</b>	<b>2 047</b>	<b>2 246</b>	<b>2 086</b>	<b>2 454</b>	<b>2 563</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>45.3</b>
Argentina	270	305	283	220	231	260	228	0.4	0.0	-2.4
Brazil	469	514	851	933	815	1 087	1 257	1.6	0.9	134.8
Chile	133	104	126	142	132	137	140	0.2	0.0	4.4
Colombia	60	61	60	63	62	61	62	0.1	0.0	2.3
Peru	84	96	107	133	107	127	123	0.2	0.1	53.2
Venezuela, Rep. Bol.	182	217	142	230	209	199	172	0.3	0.0	10.8

Annex table 9c: Balance of government services

	\$ million						
COUNTRY NAME	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>All Countries</b>	<b>- 14 371</b>	<b>- 10 499</b>	<b>- 11 242</b>	<b>- 8 337</b>	<b>- 17 769</b>	<b>- 24 144</b>	<b>- 23 322</b>
International Org	- 8 266	- 4 150	- 3 828	- 3 341	- 3 877	- 3 765	- 4 627
<b>OECD</b>	<b>12 312</b>	<b>11 103</b>	<b>10 801</b>	<b>11 626</b>	<b>5 035</b>	<b>4 014</b>	
<b>OECD as % of all countries</b>							
United States	6 660	7 720	7 290	7 760	4 730	2 680	- 750
Canada	215	157	388	310	380	425	425
Australia	- 5	15	14	- 40	- 44	102	68
Japan	229	50	- 209	- 511	- 299	- 243	- 377
New Zealand	- 13	- 16	- 11	- 9	- 12	- 9	- 3
Austria	368	416	252	407	325	202	297
Belgium-Luxembourg	1 223	987	1 178	1 077	867	809	881
Denmark	41	32					
Finland	- 85	- 135	- 125	- 58	- 59	- 58	- 54
France	- 612	- 714	- 692	- 501	- 313	- 521	- 358
Germany	4 764	4 458	3 816	3 092	2 108	2 007	2 953
Greece	- 288	- 322	- 391		- 378	- 310	- 328
Iceland	92	104	108	90	89	92	
Ireland	167	155	103	64	102	97	73
Italy	10	172	299	435	- 698	- 410	- 1 088
Netherlands	120	- 133	- 137	157	- 148	- 441	- 634
Norway	120	96	84	5	26	- 9	22
Portugal	- 196	- 200	- 200	- 186	- 166	- 141	- 69
Spain	- 90	- 55	- 79	- 52	- 81	7	79
Sweden	182	156	168	176	108	165	139
Switzerland	848	778	699	806	999	1 135	1 516
United Kingdom	- 906	- 2 047	- 1 182	- 627	- 2 160	- 1 074	- 841
Korea	282	330	398	308	356	363	
Czech Republic	66	43	15	88	43	16	- 23
Hungary	- 13	0	- 13	- 19	- 35	- 2	- 1
Poland	- 92	- 68	- 116	- 115	- 113	- 131	- 101
Slovak Republic	- 37	- 25	- 16	13	- 19	- 4	
Turkey	- 239	- 236	- 241	- 259	- 290	- 277	- 319
Mexico	- 500	- 616	- 598	- 312	- 282	- 454	- 522

Annex table 9c: Balance of government services

COUNTRY NAME	\$ million						
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>Africa</b>	<b>- 1 741</b>	<b>- 1 821</b>	<b>- 1 397</b>	<b>- 1 126</b>	<b>- 1 061</b>	<b>- 1 051</b>	<b>- 1 003</b>
Ethiopia	19	37	56	70	78	109	123
Morocco	- 387	- 170	- 189	- 212	- 154	- 191	- 171
Nigeria	- 221	- 286	- 17	- 112	- 165		
South Africa	- 10	- 7	- 10	- 10	- 9	- 8	- 6
Tanzania	- 54	- 64	- 64	- 82			
<b>Asia less Korea</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>1 973</b>	<b>1 209</b>	<b>- 823</b>	<b>- 1 164</b>	<b>- 553</b>	
Bangladesh	- 109	275	321	399	433	435	411
China,P.R.: Mainland	112	- 182	- 178	- 189	- 539	112	198
China,P.R.:Hong Kong				- 68	- 54	- 42	
India	- 194	- 111	19	276	276	348	
Indonesia	- 183	- 225	- 244	- 78	- 91	- 103	- 146
Malaysia	4	2	- 23	- 38	5	13	
Pakistan	- 81	- 76	- 55	- 116	- 143	- 47	43
Philippines	5	- 19	- 42	- 8	1	19	34
Singapore	- 25	- 3	- 26	- 19	- 32	- 34	- 58
Thailand	- 9	32	- 66	- 43	- 25	- 48	- 42
Vietnam							
Chinese Taipei	- 450	- 525	- 645	- 815	- 953	- 1 020	- 898
<b>Europe less OECD</b>	<b>- 154</b>	<b>- 62</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>- 64</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>- 200</b>	
Russia							- 527
Ukraine							- 315
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>- 16 723</b>	<b>- 17 119</b>	<b>- 17 674</b>	<b>- 14 199</b>	<b>- 16 270</b>	<b>- 21 982</b>	<b>- 20 951</b>
Egypt	- 34	- 183	- 674	- 297	- 275	- 236	- 453
Iran, I.R. of	- 87	- 67	- 15	224	- 313	- 694	
Israel	- 145	- 128	- 100	- 123	- 113	- 116	- 161
Saudi Arabia	- 10 402	- 11 703	- 11 553	- 8 223	- 9 417	- 14 320	- 12 142
<b>Western Hemisphere less Mexico</b>	<b>- 1 710</b>	<b>- 1 833</b>	<b>- 2 044</b>	<b>- 2 244</b>	<b>- 2 077</b>	<b>- 2 445</b>	
Argentina	- 120	- 155	- 131	- 67	- 69	- 99	- 70
Brazil	- 339	- 312	- 350	- 385	- 499	- 551	- 653
Chile	- 49	- 11	- 34	- 50	- 43	- 49	- 61
Colombia	- 1	- 2	0	1	2	4	6
Peru	5	- 5	- 11	- 32	- 1	- 18	- 10
Venezuela, Rep. Bol.	- 40	- 92	- 17	- 70	- 24	- 29	8



Annex Table 10: Summary of credits, debits and net balances for different trade items in 2000

Billion dollars

	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net	
Goods	6331.3	6313.0	18.3							
Services	1517.4	1528.7	-11.3							
Transportation	345.5	407.6	-62.1							
				Passenger	87.0	87.6	-0.6			
				Freight	168.0	224.3	-56.3			
				Other	90.5	95.7	-5.2			
				<b>Unexplained</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>			
Travel	465.6	430.0	35.6							
Other services	663.9	619.7	44.2							
				Construction	28.1	20.8	7.3			
				Communications	29.6	30.7	-1.1			
							Telecomm	13.6	16.0	-2.4
							Postal	1.6	2.0	-0.4
							<b>Unexplained</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>
				Insurance	25.8	41.0	-15.2			
							Life insurance and pension funds	0.6	0.9	-0.3
							Freight insurance	0.6	7.7	-7.1
							Other direct insurance	3.0	4.0	-1.0
							Reinsurance	6.4	11.1	-4.7
							Auxiliary services	0.5	0.8	-0.3
							<b>Unexplained</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>-1.8</b>
				Financial services	79.9	38.6	41.3			
				Computer and information services	33.4	24.3	9.1			
							Computer services	17.6	13.5	4.1
							Information services	4.3	1.7	2.6
							<b>Unexplained</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>
				Royalties	78.3	76.9	1.4			
				Personal services	20.1	18.8	1.3			
							Audio visual	13.5	12.9	0.6
							Other personal services	5.9	5.3	0.6
							<b>Unexplained</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>
				Other business services	351.0	346.0	5.0			
				<b>Unexplained</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>-4.9</b>			
Government services	43.2	67.3	-24.1							
<b>Unexplained</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>-4.9</b>							

Annex table 11: Summary of credits, debits and net balances for other business services in 2000

Billion dollars

	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net
Other business services	351.0	346.0	5.0									
Merchanting and other trade related services				54.5	50.2	4.3						
Merchanting							18.7	5.9	12.8			
Other							14.1	23.9	-9.8			
<b>Unexplained</b>							<b>21.7</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>			
Operating leasing				6.7	12.1	-5.4						
Misc business, professional and technical services				236.1	248.0	-11.9						
Legal, accounting, management consulting and public relations							11.6	20.0	-8.4			
Legal										0.7	1.0	-0.3
Accounting and tax consulting										0.9	1.1	-0.2
Business, management consultancy and PR										5.0	10.6	-5.6
<b>Unexplained</b>										<b>5.0</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>-2.3</b>
Advertising, market research and public opinion polls							6.2	9.9	-3.7			
R and D							10.6	8.8	1.8			
Architectural, engineering and other technical services							18.1	19.7	-1.6			
Agricultural, mining and on-site processing services							1.3	1.7	-0.4			
Waste treatment										0.1	0.1	0.0
Other (?)										0.5	0.4	0.1
<b>Unexplained</b>										<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
Other misc business services							55.5	54.5	1.0			
Services between affiliated enterprises							50.2	45.6	4.6			
<b>Unexplained</b>							<b>82.6</b>	<b>87.8</b>	<b>-5.2</b>			
<b>Unexplained</b>				<b>53.7</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>18.0</b>						

Annex Table 12a: Exports of other services, 2000

\$ million

COUNTRY NAME	Construction	Commun- ication	Telecomm	Postal services	Insurance	Life and pension funds	Freight insurance	Other direct	Reinsurance	Auxiliary services
<b>All Countries</b>	<b>28 050</b>	<b>29 600</b>	<b>13 564</b>	<b>1 592</b>	<b>25 808</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>3 028</b>	<b>6 383</b>	<b>463</b>
International Org										
<b>OECD</b>	<b>24 996</b>	<b>23 168</b>	<b>11 214</b>	<b>1 443</b>	<b>22 092</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>2 203</b>	<b>5 744</b>	<b>453</b>
<b>OECD as % of all countries</b>	<b>89.1</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>82.7</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>85.6</b>	<b>97.1</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>97.8</b>
United States	2 419	4 128	3 884	244	2 486			488	1 998	
Canada	218	1 362			1 938					
Australia	19	889			435	0	7	12	352	64
Japan	5 849	822			174					
New Zealand	7	190			13					
Austria	585	479			765					
Belgium-Luxembourg	924	1 894	1 504	390	1 068	212	15	302	386	152
Denmark										
Finland	439	211	174	37	- 33	41		11	- 85	
France	2 870	1 324			1 319					
Germany	4 208	1 454	1 277	176	556					
Greece	233	257	250	8	169		22	53	89	5
Iceland	2	10			6					
Ireland		328	295	33	1 119	303		817		
Italy	1 346	1 274	1 034	240	821	48	96	288	248	141
Netherlands	2 581	1 441			204					
Norway	68	291	205	86	153	2		151		
Portugal	150	173	161	12	60	0	2	5	29	23
Spain	534	668	557	111	713	5	11	42	638	18
Sweden	678	644	557	87	517		204	34	240	39
Switzerland		879			1 445					
United Kingdom	176	2 374			6 026					
Korea	29	387			68		41		27	
Czech Republic	167	122	103	19	3	0	0	0	2	0
Hungary	96	69			16					
Poland	297	234			208					
Slovak Republic	68	51			12					
Turkey	1 033				32				21	11
Mexico		1 213	1 213		1 799				1 799	

Annex Table 12a: Exports of other services, 2000

\$ million

COUNTRY NAME	Construction	Commun- ication	Postal Telecomm services	Insurance	Life and pension funds	Freight insurance	Other direct	Reinsurance	Auxiliary services	
<b>Africa</b>										
Ethiopia	10	18	17	1	1	0		1		
Morocco		114			30			30		
Nigeria										
South Africa		57	50	7	451		28	423		
Sudan	0	3								
Tanzania		27			13			13		
<b>Asia less Korea</b>										
Bangladesh	0	22			4					
China,P.R.: Mainland	602	1 345			108					
China,P.R.:Hong Kong	338	362			443					
India					262					
Indonesia		86	82	4						
Malaysia	314	181			156		6	150		
Pakistan		190			5	5				
Philippines	97				66					
Singapore					449					
Thailand	230	132			82					
Vietnam										
Chinese Taipei										
<b>Europe less OECD</b>										
Russia	170	385			35			35		
Ukraine	38	89			4					
<b>Middle East</b>										
Egypt	93	306			30					
Iran, I.R. of					118					
Israel	182	176			17		11	6	0	
Saudi Arabia										
<b>Western Hemisphere less Mexico</b>										
Argentina	7	154	118	36	12			12		
Brazil	228	36	1	35	312		0	4	306	
Chile		207			76					
Colombia		182	172	10						
Peru		85			112			112		
Venezuela, Rep. Bol.		106	92	14	3			3		
<b>Identified non-OECD</b>	<b>2 309</b>	<b>4 261</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>2 789</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>3</b>
Other	745	2 171	1 818	43	927	13	147	199	170	7

Annex Table 12a: Exports of other services, 2000

\$ million

COUNTRY NAME	Financial	Computer and information	Computer	Information	Royalties	Personal	Audio-visual	Other personal services	Other business services
<b>All Countries</b>	<b>79 934</b>	<b>33 437</b>	<b>17 630</b>	<b>4 301</b>	<b>78 327</b>	<b>20 060</b>	<b>13 502</b>	<b>5 818</b>	<b>351 018</b>
International Org									
<b>OECD</b>	<b>75 417</b>	<b>32 096</b>	<b>17 601</b>	<b>4 277</b>	<b>76 709</b>	<b>19 525</b>	<b>13 338</b>	<b>5 713</b>	<b>263 369</b>
<b>OECD as % of all countries</b>	<b>94.3</b>	<b>96.0</b>	<b>99.8</b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>97.3</b>	<b>98.8</b>	<b>98.2</b>	<b>75.0</b>
United States	15 522	5 622	3 262	2 360	43 233	6 379	6 379		49 103
Canada	905	2 322			1 759	1 476	1 351	125	10 220
Australia	524	425	425		356	895	726	169	1 813
Japan	2 865	1 569			10 227	116	57	59	17 709
New Zealand	27	80			50	134			374
Austria	1 335	135			162	193			13 055
Belgium-Luxembourg	13 122	1 786	1 666	119	779	628	489	139	10 243
Denmark									5 817
Finland		203	199	4	886	4		4	1 326
France	1 261	803			2 310	1 591	1 121	469	19 323
Germany	4 210	3 798	3 798		2 904	395	395	170	26 962
Greece	112	89	61	28	5	246	48	198	927
Iceland	0	29			0	7			138
Ireland	2 073	5 479	5 479		504	163			2 971
Italy	428	448	429	19	563	544	268	276	13 789
Netherlands	735	1 166			2 171	552	194	357	15 527
Norway	208	660	660		161	139	43	96	3 944
Portugal	241	75	70	5	29	136	19	117	805
Spain	1 394	2 043	462	1 582	421	535	205	330	8 070
Sweden	691	1 191	1 049	141	1 275	113	90	23	6 482
Switzerland	8 649					7			4 339
United Kingdom	19 379	3 834			7 977	1 715	1 416	299	32 722
Korea	705	11			688	137			7 200
Czech Republic	376	95			44	189	25	163	1 393
Hungary	147	121			112	207	155	52	1 249
Poland	104	60	41	19	34	51	22	29	1 285
Slovak Republic	36	52			16	54	7	47	501
Turkey	368					2 591		2 591	5 562
Mexico					43	328	328		520

Annex Table 12a: Exports of other services, 2000

\$ million

COUNTRY NAME	Financial	Computer and information	Computer	Information	Royalties	Personal	Audio- visual	Other personal services	Other business services
<b>Africa</b>									
Ethiopia	4	0	0	0			1	1	80
Morocco						22			164
Nigeria									
South Africa						62			472
Sudan							1		0
Tanzania	4	1		1	0	0		0	97
<b>Asia less Korea</b>									
Bangladesh	13	3			0	1		1	99
China, P.R.: Mainland	78	356			80	11	11		7 663
China, P.R.: Hong Kong	2 677	60			107	51			15 952
India					63				13 018
Indonesia									
Malaysia	160	82	82		18	33		33	5 055
Pakistan	10	22	22						136
Philippines	80	76			7	43	15	28	359
Singapore									11 470
Thailand					9				2 600
Vietnam									
Chinese Taipei									
<b>Europe less OECD</b>									
Russia	100	59			91				1 740
Ukraine	22	6			1	3			323
<b>Middle East</b>									
Egypt	52	23			59	15		15	2 119
Iran, I.R. of	27								40
Israel					487				7 583
Saudi Arabia									4 785
<b>Western Hemisphere less Mexico</b>									
Argentina	6	132	132	0	14	18	18	1	252
Brazil	376	34	27	7	125	63	17	46	4 568
Chile	38	33			5	22			602
Colombia	74	4	2	1	5	23	12	11	78
Peru					3				141
Venezuela, Rep. Bol.	7					6	4	2	138
<b>Identified non-OECD</b>	<b>3 727</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1 158</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>79 534</b>
Other	790	450	- 236	15	460	244	86	- 31	8 115

Annex Table 12b: Imports of other services, 2000

\$ million

COUNTRY NAME	Construction	Communica tion	Telecomm	Postal services	Insurance	Life and pension funds	Freight insurance	Other direct	Reinsurance	Auxiliary services
<b>All Countries</b>	<b>20 809</b>	<b>30 737</b>	<b>15 957</b>	<b>1 973</b>	<b>40 977</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>7 669</b>	<b>3 985</b>	<b>11 054</b>	<b>795</b>
International Org										
<b>OECD</b>	<b>15 853</b>	<b>26 699</b>	<b>13 419</b>	<b>1 859</b>	<b>29 033</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>6 219</b>	<b>3 101</b>	<b>9 417</b>	<b>790</b>
<b>OECD as % of all countries</b>	<b>76.2</b>	<b>86.9</b>	<b>84.1</b>	<b>94.2</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>85.2</b>	<b>99.4</b>
United States	503	5 926	5 429	497	7 598			1 502	6 096	
Canada	81	1 361			2 839					
Australia		1 066			523	0	14	130	260	119
Japan	4 000	1 152			2 025					
New Zealand	2	200			82					
Austria	312	430			928					
Belgium-Luxembourg	609	988	833	155	868	16	21	214	231	387
Denmark										
Finland	52	299	277	22	37		41	4	- 7	
France	1 525	1 145			- 327					
Germany	4 922	3 148	2 785	362	1 013					
Greece	417	288	266	22	210		98	57	52	3
Iceland	19	2			6					
Ireland	18	342	307	35	1 460	440	241	779		
Italy	1 143	1 935	1 532	403	1 104	228	159	172	322	223
Netherlands	977	1 416			534					
Norway	27	165	149	16	351	9	186	156		
Portugal	59	157	140	17	101	1	32	4	56	8
Spain	109	744	608	136	832	4	93	33	691	11
Sweden	322	792	699	92	311	20	1	50	204	37
Switzerland		885			216					
United Kingdom	79	2 616			1 049					
Korea	16	623			146		44		102	
Czech Republic	146	46	28	18	66				66	0
Hungary	57	75			84					
Poland	316	423			320					
Slovak Republic	77	25			21					
Turkey	65	84		84	342		283		57	2
Mexico		366	366		6 294		5 006		1 287	

Annex Table 12b: Imports of other services, 2000

\$ million

COUNTRY NAME	Construction	Communication	Postal services	Insurance	Life and pension funds	Freight insurance	Other direct	Reinsurance	Auxiliary services	
<b>Africa</b>										
Ethiopia	10	7	7	0	16		14	3		
Morocco		17			29			29		
Nigeria										
South Africa		83	77	6	380		184	196		
Sudan		15								
Tanzania	2	6			18		18			
<b>Asia less Korea</b>										
Bangladesh	2	7			91					
China,P.R.: Mainland	994	242			2 471					
China,P.R.:Hong Kong	415	698			528					
India					125					
Indonesia		49	15	34	323					
Malaysia	1 091	231			289			289		
Pakistan		15			34	21	13			
Philippines	124				162					
Singapore					1 238					
Thailand	105	39			801					
Vietnam										
Chinese Taipei										
<b>Europe less OECD</b>										
Russia	407	288			411			411		
Ukraine	171	99			85					
<b>Middle East</b>										
Egypt		102			450					
Iran, I.R. of					202					
Israel		232			330		79	41	211	
Saudi Arabia					250					
<b>Western Hemisphere less Mexico</b>										
Argentina		168	138	30	200		54	146		
Brazil	0	32	30	2	317		108	140	3	
Chile		110			192					
Colombia	0	124	115	9	202		22	1	178	
Peru		63			166				166	
Venezuela, Rep. Bol.		84	78	6	181		121		60	
<b>Identified non-OECD</b>	<b>3 321</b>	<b>2 711</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>9 490</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>1 237</b>	<b>3</b>
Other	1 635	1 327	2 078	27	2 454	128	837	185	400	2



Annex Table 12b: Imports of other services, 2000

\$ million

COUNTRY NAME	Financial	Computer and information	Computer	Information	Royalties	Personal	Audio-visual	Other personal services	Other business services
<b>All Countries</b>	<b>38 578</b>	<b>24 326</b>	<b>13 517</b>	<b>1 704</b>	<b>76 949</b>	<b>18 767</b>	<b>12 862</b>	<b>5 315</b>	<b>345 998</b>
International Org									
<b>OECD</b>	<b>34 969</b>	<b>21 279</b>	<b>11 943</b>	<b>1 575</b>	<b>68 206</b>	<b>17 460</b>	<b>12 199</b>	<b>4 805</b>	<b>261 621</b>
<b>OECD as % of all countries</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>87.5</b>	<b>88.4</b>	<b>92.4</b>	<b>88.6</b>	<b>93.0</b>	<b>94.8</b>	<b>90.4</b>	<b>75.6</b>
United States	4 564	2 160	1 980	180	16 468	130	130		35 061
Canada	1 512	873			3 750	1 542	1 432	111	9 588
Australia	348	497	479	18	1 013	470	388	82	1 689
Japan	1 883	3 066			11 007	1 275	866	410	24 296
New Zealand	29	96			314	35			748
Austria	1 185	212			566	174			14 308
Belgium-Luxembourg	7 904	1 322	1 264	58	918	826	704	122	9 440
Denmark									5 366
Finland		307	288	18	565	59	52	7	2 587
France	1 455	742			2 043	1 976	1 554	422	15 490
Germany	3 313	4 960	4 570	389	5 568	3 558	3 558		34 946
Greece	85	157	113	44	203	160	37	123	754
Iceland	11	2			1	15			211
Ireland	1 446	275	275		7 899	11			12 040
Italy	545	926	898	28	1 198	1 157	629	528	17 799
Netherlands	961	1 187			2 505	597	225	372	16 686
Norway	106	243	243		439	179	124	55	3 100
Portugal	252	162	145	17	276	239	105	134	937
Spain	1 082	1 227	650	577	1 681	1 425	1 020	404	10 202
Sweden	599	1 067	866	200	900	88	67	21	7 602
Switzerland	783					61			1 941
United Kingdom	4 207	1 221			6 139	1 067	813	253	17 087
Korea	191	92			3 221	160			10 539
Czech Republic	408	83			82	127	7	120	2 415
Hungary	225	127			257	151	128	23	1 787
Poland	220	218	172	46	555	139	108	31	1 822
Slovak Republic	66	57			58	53	7	46	693
Turkey	671				173	1 541		1 541	1 480
Mexico	918				407	245	245		1 007

Annex Table 12b: Imports of other services, 2000

\$ million

COUNTRY NAME	Financial	Computer and information	Computer	Information	Royalties	Personal	Audio-visual	Other personal services	Other business services
<b>Africa</b>									
Ethiopia	1	2	0	1	0	0	0		84
Morocco					19				410
Nigeria									
South Africa					142				421
Sudan	0	1			0				6
Tanzania	3	2		2	4	0		0	42
<b>Asia less Korea</b>									
Bangladesh	31	2			4	0		0	83
China,P.R.: Mainland	97	265			1 281	37	37		6 959
China,P.R.:Hong Kong	711	128			461	65			2 726
India					526				9 517
Indonesia									7 170
Malaysia	175	201	201		546	70		70	6 035
Pakistan	45				28				220
Philippines	469	94			197	130	24	106	954
Singapore									8 561
Thailand					710				4 142
Vietnam									
Chinese Taipei									
<b>Europe less OECD</b>									
Russia	36	474			69				3 367
Ukraine	74	51			663	11			576
<b>Middle East</b>									
Egypt	21	20			401	21		21	2 862
Iran, I.R. of	11								17
Israel					354				3 700
Saudi Arabia									8 445
<b>Western Hemisphere less Mexico</b>									
Argentina	170	137	132	5	477	171	171		620
Brazil	670	1 145	1 056	89	1 415	363	260	103	3 434
Chile	222	78			350	44			781
Colombia	138	46	39	7	71	26	23	3	288
Peru	20				62				473
Venezuela, Rep. Bol.	46	67			184	72	17	55	736
<b>Identified non-OECD</b>	<b>3 160</b>	<b>2 712</b>	<b>1 429</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>7 965</b>	<b>1 011</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>72 629</b>
Other	449	335	145	25	778	296	591	152	11 748

Annex Table 12c: Net balance of other services, 2000

\$ million

COUNTRY NAME	Construction	Communica	Postal	Insurance	Life and	Freight	Other	Reinsurance	Auxiliary	
		tion	Telecomm		services	pension	insurance		direct	services
<b>All Countries</b>	<b>7 241</b>	<b>- 1 037</b>	<b>- 2 393</b>	<b>- 381</b>	<b>- 15 169</b>	<b>- 238</b>	<b>- 7 078</b>	<b>- 957</b>	<b>- 4 671</b>	<b>- 332</b>
<b>OECD</b>	<b>9 143</b>	<b>- 3 531</b>	<b>- 2 205</b>	<b>- 416</b>	<b>- 6 941</b>	<b>- 107</b>	<b>- 5 821</b>	<b>- 898</b>	<b>- 3 673</b>	<b>- 337</b>
United States	1 916	- 1 798	- 1 545	- 253	- 5 112			- 1 014	- 4 098	
Canada	137	1			- 901					
Australia	19	- 177			- 88		- 7	- 118	92	- 55
Japan	1 849	- 330			- 1 851					
New Zealand	5	- 10			- 69					
Austria	273	49			- 163					
Belgium-Luxembourg	315	906	671	235	200	196	- 6	88	155	- 235
Denmark										
Finland	387	- 88	- 103	15	- 70	41	- 41	7	- 78	
France	1 345	179			1 646					
Germany	- 714	- 1 694	- 1 508	- 186	- 457					
Greece	- 184	- 31	- 16	- 14	- 41		- 76	- 4	37	2
Iceland	- 17	8								
Ireland	- 18	- 14	- 12	- 2	- 341	- 137	- 241	38		
Italy	203	- 661	- 498	- 163	- 283	- 180	- 63	116	- 74	- 82
Netherlands	1 604	25			- 330					
Norway	41	126	56	70	- 198	- 7	- 186	- 5		
Portugal	91	16	21	- 5	- 41	- 1	- 30	1	- 27	15
Spain	425	- 76	- 51	- 25	- 119	1	- 82	9	- 53	7
Sweden	356	- 148	- 142	- 5	206	- 20	203	- 16	36	2
Switzerland		- 6			1 229					
United Kingdom	97	- 242			4 977					
Korea	13	- 236			- 78		- 3		- 75	
Czech Republic	21	76	75	1	- 63	0	0	0	- 64	0
Hungary	39	- 6			- 68					
Poland	- 19	- 189			- 112					
Slovak Republic	- 9	26			- 9					
Turkey	968	- 84		- 84	- 310		- 283		- 36	9
Mexico		847	847		- 4 495		- 5 006		512	

Annex Table 12c: Net balance of other services, 2000

\$ million

COUNTRY NAME	Construction	Communication	Postal services	Insurance	Life and pension funds	Freight insurance	Other direct	Reinsurance	Auxiliary services	
<b>Africa</b>										
Ethiopia	0	11	10	1	- 15	0	- 14	- 1		
Morocco		97			1			1		
Nigeria										
South Africa		- 26	- 27	1	71		- 156	227		
Sudan	0	- 12								
Tanzania	- 2	21			- 5		- 18	13		
<b>Asia less Korea</b>										
Bangladesh	- 2	14			- 88					
China, P.R.: Mainland	- 392	1 103			- 2 364					
China, P.R.: Hong Kong	- 77	- 336			- 85					
India					137					
Indonesia		37	67	- 30	- 323					
Malaysia	- 776	- 50			- 133		6	- 139		
Pakistan		175			- 29	- 16	- 13			
Philippines	- 27				- 96					
Singapore					- 788					
Thailand	125	93			- 719					
Vietnam										
Chinese Taipei										
<b>Europe less OECD</b>										
Russia	- 237	97			- 376			- 376		
Ukraine	- 133	- 10			- 81					
<b>Middle East</b>										
Egypt	93	204			- 420					
Iran, I.R. of					- 84					
Israel	182	- 56			- 313		- 67	- 35	- 211	
Saudi Arabia					- 250					
<b>Western Hemisphere less Mexico</b>										
Argentina	7	- 15	- 20	6	- 187		- 54	- 134		
Brazil	227	4	- 29	32	- 4	- 108	- 137	241	0	
Chile		97			- 116					
Colombia	0	58	57	1	- 202	- 22	- 1	- 178		
Peru		22			- 54			- 54		
Venezuela, Rep. Bol.		22	14	8	- 178	- 121		- 57		
<b>Identified non-OECD</b>	<b>- 1 012</b>	<b>1 549</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>- 6 701</b>	<b>- 16</b>	<b>- 567</b>	<b>- 72</b>	<b>- 769</b>	<b>0</b>
Other	- 890	945	- 260	16	- 1 527	- 115	- 690	13	- 229	5

Annex Table 12c: Net balance of other services, 2000

\$ million

COUNTRY NAME	Financial	Computer and information	Computer	Information	Royalties	Personal	Audio-visual	Other personal services	Other business services
<b>All Countries</b>	<b>41 356</b>	<b>9 111</b>	<b>4 113</b>	<b>2 597</b>	<b>1 378</b>	<b>1 293</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>5 020</b>
<b>OECD</b>	<b>40 448</b>	<b>10 817</b>	<b>5 658</b>	<b>2 702</b>	<b>8 503</b>	<b>2 065</b>	<b>1 139</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>1 748</b>
United States	10 958	3 462	1 282	2 180	26 765	6 249	6 249		14 042
Canada	- 607	1 449			- 1 991	- 66	- 81	14	632
Australia	176	- 72	- 54	- 18	- 657	425	338	87	124
Japan	982	- 1 497			- 780	- 1 159	- 809	- 351	- 6 587
New Zealand	- 2	- 16			- 264	99			- 374
Austria	150	- 77			- 404	19			- 1 253
Belgium-Luxembourg	5 218	464	402	61	- 139	- 198	- 215	17	803
Denmark									451
Finland		- 104	- 89	- 14	321	- 55	- 52	- 3	- 1 261
France	- 194	61			267	- 385	- 433	47	3 833
Germany	897	- 1 162	- 772	- 389	- 2 664	- 3 163	- 3 163	170	- 7 984
Greece	27	- 68	- 52	- 16	- 198	86	11	75	173
Iceland	- 11	27			- 1	- 8			- 73
Ireland	627	5 204	5 204		- 7 395	152			- 9 069
Italy	- 117	- 478	- 469	- 9	- 635	- 613	- 361	- 252	- 4 010
Netherlands	- 226	- 21			- 334	- 45	- 31	- 15	- 1 159
Norway	102	417	417		- 278	- 40	- 81	41	844
Portugal	- 11	- 87	- 75	- 12	- 247	- 103	- 86	- 17	- 132
Spain	312	816	- 188	1 005	- 1 260	- 890	- 815	- 74	- 2 132
Sweden	92	124	183	- 59	375	25	23	2	- 1 120
Switzerland	7 866					- 54			2 398
United Kingdom	15 172	2 613			1 838	648	603	46	15 635
Korea	514	- 81			- 2 533	- 23			- 3 339
Czech Republic	- 32	12			- 38	62	18	43	- 1 022
Hungary	- 78	- 6			- 145	56	27	29	- 538
Poland	- 116	- 158	- 131	- 27	- 521	- 88	- 86	- 2	- 537
Slovak Republic	- 30	- 5			- 42	1	0	1	- 192
Turkey	- 303				- 173	1 050		1 050	4 082
Mexico	- 918				- 364	83	83		- 487

Annex Table 12c: Net balance of other services, 2000

\$ million

COUNTRY NAME	Financial	Computer and information	Computer	Information	Royalties	Personal	Audio-visual	Other personal services	Other business services
<b>Africa</b>									
Ethiopia	0	0	0	- 1	0	1	1		- 4
Morocco					3				- 246
Nigeria									
South Africa					- 80				51
Sudan	0	0			0	1		1	- 6
Tanzania	0	0		- 1	- 3	0	0	0	55
<b>Asia less Korea</b>									
Bangladesh	0	0			- 4	0		0	16
China,P.R.: Mainland	0	0			- 1 201	- 26	- 26		704
China,P.R.:Hong Kong	0	0			- 354	- 14			13 226
India					- 463				3 501
Indonesia									- 7 170
Malaysia	- 120	- 120	- 120		- 528	- 37		- 37	- 980
Pakistan	22	22	22		- 28				- 84
Philippines	0	0			- 190	- 87	- 9	- 78	- 595
Singapore									2 909
Thailand					- 701				- 1 542
Vietnam									
Chinese Taipei									
<b>Europe less OECD</b>									
Russia	0	0			22				- 1 627
Ukraine	0	0			- 662	- 8			- 253
<b>Middle East</b>									
Egypt	0	0			- 342	- 6		- 6	- 743
Iran, I.R. of	0								23
Israel					133				3 883
Saudi Arabia									- 3 660
<b>Western Hemisphere less Mexico</b>									
Argentina	0	0	0	- 5	- 463	- 153	- 154	1	- 368
Brazil	- 1 029	- 1 029	- 1 029	- 82	- 1 289	- 300	- 242	- 57	1 134
Chile	0	0			- 345	- 22			- 179
Colombia	- 37	- 37	- 37	- 6	- 66	- 3	- 11	8	- 210
Peru	0				- 60				- 332
Venezuela, Rep. Bol.	0	0			- 184	- 66	- 13	- 53	- 598
<b>Identified non-OECD</b>	<b>- 1 164</b>	<b>- 1 164</b>	<b>- 1 164</b>	<b>- 94</b>	<b>- 6 807</b>	<b>- 720</b>	<b>- 454</b>	<b>- 222</b>	<b>6 905</b>
Other	2 072	- 542	- 381	- 11	- 318	- 52	- 45	- 183	- 3 633

Annex Table 13a: Exports of other business services, 2000

\$ million

COUNTRY NAME	Other business services	Merchanting and other	<i>Merchanting</i>	<i>Other trade related</i>	Operational leasing	Misc business services	Legal, accounting and PR	<i>Legal</i>	<i>Accounting</i>	<i>Business and PR services</i>
<b>All Countries</b>	<b>351 018</b>	<b>54 488</b>	<b>18 708</b>	<b>14 096</b>	<b>6 650</b>	<b>236 099</b>	<b>11 648</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>4 983</b>
International Org										
<b>OECD</b>	<b>263 369</b>	<b>45 499</b>	<b>17 615</b>	<b>13 927</b>	<b>6 036</b>	<b>211 832</b>	<b>10 785</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>4 692</b>
<b>OECD as % of all countries</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>83.5</b>	<b>94.2</b>	<b>98.8</b>	<b>90.8</b>	<b>89.7</b>	<b>92.6</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>93.1</b>	<b>94.2</b>
United States	49 103					49 103				
Canada	10 220	489		489	189	9 542	2 074			
Australia	1 813	289	125	165	8	1 516	224	116	57	50
Japan	17 709	7 654				699	9 356			
New Zealand	374	63				311	126			
Austria	13 055	1 732	1 150	584	369	10 951				
Belgium-Luxembourg	10 243	1 564	640	924	217	8 462	1 182			
Denmark	5 817					5 817				
Finland	1 326	199			100	1 027	55			
France	19 323	4 566	2 866	1 699	455	14 303				
Germany	26 962	9 016	7 154	1 862	694	17 253	3 932			3 932
Greece	927	113	37	76	9	805	66			
Iceland	138					138				
Ireland	2 971	1 141			537	1 293				
Italy	13 789	4 417	215	4 202	507	8 864	805	108	157	540
Netherlands	15 527	2 446	893	1 553	926	12 155				
Norway	3 944	317		317	396	3 231	191	34	68	90
Portugal	805	263	85	178	25	518	159	44	35	80
Spain	8 070	1 084	501	583	96	6 890	859			
Sweden	6 482	2 046	1 515	531	267	4 169	688	179	509	
Switzerland	4 339	852	852			3 487				
United Kingdom	32 722	3 664			451	28 607				
Korea	7 200	973			42	6 185				
Czech Republic	1 393	171	33	138	12	1 210	205			
Hungary	1 249	466	2	464	29	754	12	12		
Poland	1 285	89	21	68	8	1 188	159			
Slovak Republic	501	265				235	48			
Turkey	5 562	1 100	1 006	94		4 462				
Mexico	520	520	520							

Annex Table 13a: Exports of other business services, 2000

\$ million

COUNTRY NAME	Other business services	Merchanting and other	Merchanting	Other trade related	Operational leasing	Misc business services	Legal, accounting and PR	Legal	Accounting	Business and PR services
<b>Africa</b>										
Ethiopia	80	53				4	22	0		
Morocco	164									
Nigeria										
South Africa	472									
Sudan	0									
Tanzania	97						56			
<b>Asia less Korea</b>										
Bangladesh	99	14				0	85			
China,P.R.: Mainland	7 663	7 084					579			
China,P.R.:Hong Kong	15 952									
India	13 018									
Indonesia										
Malaysia	5 055	- 96	- 96			184	4 966			
Pakistan	136	67	40	27			69	6	6	
Philippines	359	59				23	277			
Singapore	11 470									
Thailand	2 600									
Vietnam										
Chinese Taipei										
<b>Europe less OECD</b>										
Russia	1 740					149	1 591			
Ukraine	323					16	307			
<b>Middle East</b>										
Egypt	2 119						2 119	72		
Iran, I.R. of	40									
Israel	7 583									
Saudi Arabia	4 785									
<b>Western Hemisphere less Mexico</b>										
Argentina	252	36	36			2	214	64	64	
Brazil	4 568	589	589			91	3 888	56	56	
Chile	602									
Colombia	78	39	39			0	38	10		10
Peru	141									
Venezuela, Rep. Bol.	138						138			
<b>Identified non-OECD</b>	<b>79 533</b>	<b>7 846</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>14 350</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>
Other	8 116	1 143	484	142	144	9 917	655	107	61	281





Annex Table 13a: Exports of other business services, 2000

\$ million

COUNTRY NAME	Advertising etc.	Research and Development	Architectural, engineering, etc.	Agricultural, Mining etc.	Waste treatment	Other	Other misc business services	Affiliated enterprises
<b>Africa</b>								
Ethiopia	0	4	1	1			1	15
Morocco								
Nigeria								
South Africa								
Sudan								
Tanzania								
<b>Asia less Korea</b>								
Bangladesh								
China,P.R.: Mainland	223	356						
China,P.R.:Hong Kong								
India								
Indonesia								
Malaysia				1 504			3 462	
Pakistan	6		13					44
Philippines								
Singapore								
Thailand								
Vietnam								
Chinese Taipei								
<b>Europe less OECD</b>								
Russia								
Ukraine	12	47	35					213
<b>Middle East</b>								
Egypt	11							2 036
Iran, I.R. of								
Israel								
Saudi Arabia								
<b>Western Hemisphere less Mexico</b>								
Argentina	7	29	3				103	8
Brazil	170		1 687				1 015	962
Chile								
Colombia	13		15					
Peru								
Venezuela, Rep. Bol.			49				89	
<b>Identified non-OECD</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>3 307</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6 933</b>	<b>1 013</b>
Other	189	55	252	412	1	367	2 860	120

Annex Table 13b: Imports of other business services

\$ million

COUNTRY NAME	Other business services	Merchanting and other	Other trade		Operational leasing	Misc business services	Legal, accounting and PR	Business and PR services		
			Merchanting	related			Legal	Accounting		
<b>All Countries</b>	<b>345 998</b>	<b>50 200</b>	<b>5 879</b>	<b>23 853</b>	<b>12 077</b>	<b>247 953</b>	<b>19 970</b>	<b>1 064</b>	<b>1 105</b>	<b>10 564</b>
International Org										
<b>OECD</b>	<b>261 621</b>	<b>42 178</b>	<b>4 935</b>	<b>23 398</b>	<b>9 534</b>	<b>209 909</b>	<b>18 052</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>9 593</b>
<b>OECD as % of all countries</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>84.0</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>90.4</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>85.5</b>	<b>90.8</b>
United States	35 061					35 061				
Canada	9 588	479		479	457	8 652	3 183			
Australia	1 689	130		130	521	1 039	109	38	18	52
Japan	24 296	6 286			394	17 615				
New Zealand	748	55			356	338	96			
Austria	14 308	746		746	325	13 236				
Belgium-Luxembourg	9 440	1 164		1 164	380	7 897	1 407			
Denmark	5 366					5 366				
Finland	2 587	281			157	2 149	163			
France	15 490	2 824		2 824	873	11 794				
Germany	34 946	8 914	2 840	6 074	805	25 227	8 719			8 719
Greece	754	94	26	68	20	639	99			
Iceland	211					211				
Ireland	12 040	4 983			92	6 964	380			
Italy	17 799	6 351		6 351	1 036	10 412	1 003	138	264	600
Netherlands	16 686	3 051		3 051	492	13 144				
Norway	3 100	203		203	220	2 676	109	22	5	81
Portugal	937	213	83	130	111	612	187	30	16	141
Spain	10 202	882		882	1 022	8 298	719			
Sweden	7 602	518		518	201	6 883	1 025	383	642	
Switzerland	1 941					1 941				
United Kingdom	17 087	1 357			836	14 894				
Korea	10 539	621			965	8 953				
Czech Republic	2 415	209	73	136	28	2 178	263			
Hungary	1 787	464		464	154	1 170				
Poland	1 822	147		147	45	1 630	451			
Slovak Republic	693	262				431	138			
Turkey	1 480	942	911	31	39	499	1	1		
Mexico	1 007	1 002	1 002		5					

Annex Table 13b: Imports of other business services

\$ million

COUNTRY NAME	Other business services	Merchanting and other	Merchanting	Other trade related	Operational leasing	Misc business services	Legal, accounting and PR	Legal	Accounting	Business and PR services
<b>Africa</b>										
Ethiopia	84	5				5	74	6		
Morocco	410						246			
Nigeria										
South Africa	421									
Sudan	6						6			
Tanzania	42									
<b>Asia less Korea</b>										
Bangladesh	83	6				6	71			
China,P.R.: Mainland	6 959	6 117					842			
China,P.R.:Hong Kong	2 726									
India	9 517									
Indonesia	7 170									
Malaysia	6 035					198	5 837			
Pakistan	220	123	122	1			97	8	8	
Philippines	954	259				81	614			
Singapore	8 561									
Thailand	4 142									
Vietnam										
Chinese Taipei										
<b>Europe less OECD</b>										
Russia	3 367	185	185			194	2 988			
Ukraine	576					26	550			
<b>Middle East</b>										
Egypt	2 862						2 862			
Iran, I.R. of	17									
Israel	3 700									
Saudi Arabia	8 445						3 660			
<b>Western Hemisphere less Mexico</b>										
Argentina	620	26	26		43	550	307	307		
Brazil	3 434	395	395		1 401	1 637	14	14		
Chile	781									
Colombia	288	19	19		4	266	32			32
Peru	473					332				
Venezuela, Rep. Bol.	736				13	723	585	101	29	455
<b>Identified non-OECD</b>	<b>72 628</b>	<b>7 135</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1 971</b>	<b>21 356</b>	<b>951</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>487</b>
Other	11 749	887	197	454	572	16 688	967	22	131	484



Annex Table 13b: Imports of other business services

\$ million

COUNTRY NAME	Advertising etc.	Research and Development	Architectural, engineering etc.	Agricultural, Mining,etc.	Waste treatment	Other	Other misc business services	Affiliated enterprises
<b>Africa</b>								
Ethiopia	1	0	23	0			0	43
Morocco								
Nigeria								
South Africa								
Sudan								
Tanzania								
<b>Asia less Korea</b>								
Bangladesh								
China,P.R.: Mainland	202	640						
China,P.R.:Hong Kong								
India								
Indonesia								
Malaysia			2 114				3 723	
Pakistan	2		62					25
Philippines								
Singapore								
Thailand								
Vietnam								
Chinese Taipei								
<b>Europe less OECD</b>								
Russia								
Ukraine	130	60	45				315	
<b>Middle East</b>								
Egypt							2 862	
Iran, I.R. of								
Israel								
Saudi Arabia								
<b>Western Hemisphere less Mexico</b>								
Argentina	22	43	23				128	28
Brazil	130		998				435	60
Chile								
Colombia	47		188					
Peru								
Venezuela, Rep. Bol.	2	6	80	4			46	
<b>Identified non-OECD</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>3 532</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7 552</b>	<b>113</b>
Other	397	143	423	366	- 2	287	5 246	269

Annex Table 13c: Net balance of other business services, 2000

\$ million

COUNTRY NAME	Other business services	Merchanting and other	Merchanting	Other trade related	Operational leasing	Misc business services	Legal, accounting and PR	Legal	Accounting	Business and PR services
<b>All Countries</b>	<b>5 020</b>	<b>4 288</b>	<b>12 829</b>	<b>- 9 757</b>	<b>- 5 427</b>	<b>- 11 854</b>	<b>- 8 322</b>	<b>- 338</b>	<b>- 218</b>	<b>- 5 581</b>
International Org										
<b>OECD</b>	<b>1 748</b>	<b>3 321</b>	<b>12 680</b>	<b>- 9 471</b>	<b>- 3 498</b>	<b>1 923</b>	<b>- 7 267</b>	<b>- 119</b>	<b>- 119</b>	<b>- 4 901</b>
United States	14 042					14 042				
Canada	632	10		10	- 268	890	- 1 109			
Australia	124	159	125	35	- 513	477	115	78	39	- 2
Japan	- 6 587	1 368			305	- 8 259				
New Zealand	- 374	8			- 356	- 27	30			
Austria	- 1 253	986	1 150	- 162	44	- 2 285				
Belgium-Luxembourg	803	400	640	- 240	- 163	565	- 225			
Denmark	451					451				
Finland	- 1 261	- 82			- 57	- 1 122	- 108			
France	3 833	1 742	2 866	- 1 125	- 418	2 509				
Germany	- 7 984	102	4 314	- 4 212	- 111	- 7 974	- 4 787			- 4 787
Greece	173	19	11	8	- 11	166	- 33			
Iceland	- 73					- 73				
Ireland	- 9 069	- 3 842			445	- 5 671	- 380			
Italy	- 4 010	- 1 934	215	- 2 149	- 529	- 1 548	- 198	- 30	- 107	- 60
Netherlands	- 1 159	- 605	893	- 1 498	434	- 989				
Norway	844	114	0	114	176	555	82	12	63	9
Portugal	- 132	50	2	48	- 86	- 94	- 28	14	19	- 61
Spain	- 2 132	202	501	- 299	- 926	- 1 408	140			
Sweden	- 1 120	1 528	1 515	13	66	- 2 714	- 337	- 204	- 133	
Switzerland	2 398	852	852			1 546				
United Kingdom	15 635	2 307			- 385	13 713				
Korea	- 3 339	352			- 923	- 2 768				
Czech Republic	- 1 022	- 38	- 40	2	- 16	- 968	- 58			
Hungary	- 538	2	2	0	- 125	- 416	12	12		
Poland	- 537	- 58	21	- 79	- 37	- 442	- 292			
Slovak Republic	- 192	3				- 196	- 90			
Turkey	4 082	158	95	63	- 39	3 963	- 1	- 1		
Mexico	- 487	- 482	- 482		- 5					

Annex Table 13c: Net balance of other business services, 2000

\$ million

COUNTRY NAME	Other business services	Merchanting and other	Merchanting	Other trade related	Operational leasing	Misc business services	Legal, accounting and PR	Legal	Accounting	Business and PR services
<b>Africa</b>										
Ethiopia	- 4	49				- 1	- 52	- 5		
Morocco	- 246									
Nigeria										
South Africa	51									
Sudan	- 6									
Tanzania	56									
<b>Asia less Korea</b>										
Bangladesh	16	8				- 6	14			
China,P.R.: Mainland	704	967					- 263			
China,P.R.:Hong Kong	13 226									
India	3 500									
Indonesia	- 7 170									
Malaysia	- 980	- 96	- 96			- 14	- 871			
Pakistan	- 84	- 56	- 82	26			- 28	- 2	- 2	
Philippines	- 595	- 200				- 58	- 337			
Singapore	2 910									
Thailand	- 1 542									
Vietnam										
Chinese Taipei										
<b>Europe less OECD</b>										
Russia	- 1 627	- 185	- 185			- 45	- 1 397			
Ukraine	- 253					- 10	- 243			
<b>Middle East</b>										
Egypt	- 743						- 743	72		
Iran, I.R. of	23									
Israel	3 883									
Saudi Arabia	- 3 660									
<b>Western Hemisphere less Mexico</b>										
Argentina	- 368	10	10			- 41	- 337	- 243	- 243	
Brazil	1 135	194	194			- 1 311	2 251	42	42	
Chile	- 179	221					- 146			
Colombia	- 210	21	21			- 3	- 228	- 22		- 22
Peru	- 332									
Venezuela, Rep. Bol.	- 598					- 13	- 585	- 585	- 101	- 29
<b>Identified non-OECD</b>	<b>6 905</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>- 138</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>- 1 501</b>	<b>- 7 006</b>	<b>- 743</b>	<b>- 303</b>	<b>- 29</b>	<b>- 477</b>
Other	- 3 633	256	287	- 312	- 428	- 6 771	- 312	84	- 70	- 203





Annex Table 13c: Net balance of other business services, 2000

\$ million

COUNTRY NAME	Advertising etc.	Research and Development	Architectural, engineering etc.	Agricultural, Mining,etc.	Waste treatment	Other	Other misc business services	Affiliated enterprises
<b>Africa</b>								
Ethiopia	- 1	4	- 22	1		1	- 29	
Morocco								
Nigeria								
South Africa								
Sudan								
Tanzania								
<b>Asia less Korea</b>								
Bangladesh								
China,P.R.: Mainland	21	- 284						
China,P.R.:Hong Kong								
India								
Indonesia								
Malaysia			- 610				- 261	
Pakistan	4		- 49					19
Philippines								
Singapore								
Thailand								
Vietnam								
Chinese Taipei								
<b>Europe less OECD</b>								
Russia								
Ukraine	- 118	- 13	- 10				- 102	
<b>Middle East</b>								
Egypt	11						- 826	
Iran, I.R. of								
Israel								
Saudi Arabia								
<b>Western Hemisphere less Mexico</b>								
Argentina	- 15	- 14	- 20				- 25	- 20
Brazil	40		689				580	901
Chile								
Colombia	- 33		- 172					
Peru								
Venezuela, Rep. Bol.	- 2	- 6	- 31	- 4			43	0
<b>Identified non-OECD</b>	<b>- 94</b>	<b>- 313</b>	<b>- 225</b>	<b>- 3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>- 619</b>	<b>900</b>
Other	- 208	- 88	- 171	46	3	80	- 2 386	- 149

Annex Table 14: Trade with the US in other commercial services, 2000

Million dollars

	United States				Counterpart net	Reported net	Reported less counterpart
	Counterpart exports	Reported exports	Reported imports	Counterpart imports			
<b>NAFTA</b>		<b>18 619</b>	<b>8 207</b>			<b>10 412</b>	
Canada	15 660	11 615	6 335	12 652	3 008	5 280	2 272
Mexico		7 004	1 872			5 132	
United States							
<b>OECD Asia and Oceania</b>	<b>28 226</b>	<b>21 538</b>	<b>9 209</b>	<b>21 895</b>	<b>6 331</b>	<b>12 329</b>	<b>5 998</b>
Australia	1 653	2 693	862	1 900	- 247	1 831	2 078
Japan	22 812	15 886	7 860	16 256	6 556	8 026	1 470
Korea	3 517	2 576	414	3 569	- 52	2 162	2 214
New Zealand	244	383	73	170	74	310	236
<b>OECD Europe</b>							
Czech Republic	377			301	76		
Hungary	826			520	306		
Iceland							
Norway	958	662	276	891	67	386	319
Poland							
Slovak Republic	107			69	38		
Switzerland		3 999	3 102			897	
Turkey							
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>63 342</b>	<b>51 592</b>	<b>29 782</b>	<b>55 666</b>	<b>7 676</b>	<b>21 810</b>	<b>14 134</b>
Denmark							
Sweden	2 616	1 960	811	1 419	1 197	1 149	- 48
United Kingdom	8 665	16 399	12 652	19 013	-10 348	3 747	14 095
<b>Euro area</b>	<b>50 625</b>			<b>33 991</b>	<b>16 634</b>		
Austria	585			638	- 53		
Belgium-Luxembourg	3 665	1 923	950	4 438	- 773	973	1 746
Finland	1 193			701	492		
France	5 279	5 485	4 685	8 587	-3 308	800	4 108
Germany	14 106	8 631	4 753	8 677	5 429	3 878	-1 551
Greece	500			463	37		
Ireland	11 732			2 598	9 134		
Italy	5 986	2 784	704	3 641	2 345	2 080	- 265
Netherlands	4 469	4 254	2 525	3 532	937	1 729	792
Portugal	407			211	196		
Spain		2 096	411			1 685	

Annex table 15: Trade with Japan in other commercial services, 2000

Million dollars

	Japan				Counterpart net	Reported net	Reported less counterpart
	Counterpart exports	Reported exports	Reported imports	Counterpart imports			
<b>NAFTA</b>		<b>17 752</b>	<b>23 735</b>			<b>-5 983</b>	
Canada	886	1 062	436	300	586	626	40
Mexico		433	487			- 54	
United States	7 860	16 256	22 812	15 886	-8026	-6 556	1 470
<b>OECD Asia and Oceania</b>	<b>2 194</b>	<b>1 502</b>	<b>1 730</b>	<b>1 613</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>- 228</b>	<b>- 809</b>
Australia	297	457	740	159	138	- 283	- 421
Japan							
Korea	1 839	982	945	1 435	404	37	- 367
New Zealand	58	63	45	19	39	18	- 21
<b>OECD Europe</b>		<b>6 697</b>	<b>10 853</b>			<b>-4 156</b>	
Czech Republic	3			4	-1		
Hungary	12			16	-4		
Iceland							
Norway	32			28	4		
Poland							
Slovak Republic	1			1			
Switzerland		764	507			257	
Turkey							
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>5 265</b>	<b>5 755</b>	<b>10 013</b>	<b>7 474</b>	<b>-2 209</b>	<b>-4 258</b>	<b>-2 049</b>
Denmark							
Sweden	121	97	176	186	-65	- 79	- 14
United Kingdom	1 546	1 938	4 527	3 400	-1 854	-2 589	- 735
<b>Euro area</b>	<b>3 554</b>			<b>3 816</b>	<b>-262</b>		
Austria	43			49	-6		
Belgium-Luxembourg	533	344	640	945	-412	- 296	116
Finland	90			21	69		
France	312	560	959	699	-387	- 399	- 12
Germany	1 405	1 106	1 587	1 168	237	- 481	- 718
Greece	6			9	-3		
Ireland	114			4	110		
Italy	194	165	353	289	-95	- 188	- 93
Netherlands	289	991	1 085	255	34	- 94	- 128
Portugal	6			6			
Spain							

Annex Tab 16: Trade with the UK in other commercial services, 2000

Million dollars

	United Kingdom				Counterpart net	Reported net	Reported less Counterpart
	Counterpart exports	Reported exports	Reported imports	Counterpart imports			
<b>NAFTA</b>		<b>20 280</b>	<b>9 143</b>			<b>11 137</b>	
Canada	1 187	1 052	377	1 502	-315	675	990
Mexico		216	101			115	
United States	12 652	19 013	8 665	16 399	-3 747	10 348	14 095
<b>OECD Asia and Oceania</b>	<b>5 256</b>	<b>4 778</b>	<b>2 071</b>	<b>2 502</b>	<b>2 754</b>	<b>2 707</b>	<b>- 47</b>
Australia	663	890	384	518	145	506	361
Japan	4 527	3 400	1 546	1 938	2589	1 854	- 735
Korea		363	94			269	
New Zealand	66	126	47	46	20	79	59
<b>OECD Europe</b>		<b>35 299</b>	<b>17 618</b>			<b>17 681</b>	
Czech Republic	175	135	59	190	-15	76	91
Hungary	359	189	53	137	222	136	- 86
Iceland		33	5			28	
Norway	1 190	961	611	908	282	350	68
Poland		239	94			145	
Slovak Republic	88	17	8	53	35	9	- 26
Switzerland		2 940	1 679			1 261	
Turkey		259	97			162	
<b>EU-15</b>		<b>30 527</b>	<b>15 012</b>			<b>15 515</b>	
Denmark		958	409			549	
Sweden		1 681	687			994	
United Kingdom							
<b>Euro area</b>		<b>27 861</b>	<b>13 914</b>			<b>13 947</b>	
Austria	1 228	307	144	937	291	163	- 128
Belgium-Luxembourg	3 304	2 218	1 092	3 776	-472	1 126	1 598
Finland	629	1 165	405	177	452	760	308
France	3 671	4 987	3 000	4 568	-897	1 987	2 884
Germany	10 250	6 388	3 271	6 169	4081	3 117	- 964
Greece		446	130			316	
Ireland		2 664	1 064			1 600	
Italy	10 954	2 477	1 203	8 443	2511	1 274	-1 237
Netherlands	5 256	5 094	2 683	3 940	1316	2 411	1 095
Portugal	1 031	346	138	802	229	208	- 21
Spain		1 763	782			981	