

**REPORT OF THE MEETING OF THE TASK FORCE ON STATISTICS OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN SERVICES
(TFSITS)**

OECD, La Murette, Paris, Room D

7th October 2010

1. Welcome and Opening

1. Mr. Lindner (OECD) opened the Task Force meeting, welcoming the new participants which included Hionia Vlachou, Szymon Bielecki from Eurostat, Kaori Nakahara temporarily replacing Toshie Kori, Yoshihiro Shibata (Central Bank of Japan) and Fernando Lemos (Central Bank of Brazil). He noted that the meeting being held only over one day, the Task Force needed to dedicate enough time on the discussion regarding the process of the elaboration of the compilation guidance.

2. Adoption of the agenda

2. The agenda was adopted. Following a Eurostat representative's request, it was decided to take the item on *Identifying relevant research areas in the successive World Wide consultations* before lunch break. It was also decided to hear immediately after, the IMF presentation on the BPM6 Compilation Guide in order to facilitate the discussions on the process relating to the development of the *Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services (MSITS 2010)* compilation guidance.

3. Approval of the report of the last TF meeting in Paris, 23-24 March 2010

3. The report of the Beirut meeting was approved.

4. Main outcome of the WPTGS 2010

4. Mr. Lindner (OECD) presented some main outcomes of the Working Party on Trade in Goods and Services which took place on the 4-6th October at the OECD, noting that the bureau had discussed the organization of the next meeting which would still take place during three days (from the 17th to the 19th of October), but the first day focusing exclusively on merchandise trade, the second on cross-cutting issues, and the third on trade in services. This format is hoped to reduce days of travel of the two communities, while it still allows to discuss cross-cutting issues. The issue of implementation of both the merchandise and services Manual's recommendations with a focus on sequencing and priorities set by countries had been a main feature of the meeting and will be key in the next years. It was noted that regional aspects should be given consideration to in the compilation guides. The importance of high frequency data, cross cutting issues - with the proposal of an alternative presentation of trade in goods and services - as well as the issues of "better" trade data (trade in tasks framework, measurement of flows in terms of value added and I-O tables, linking trade data to business registers) were stressed in a number of presentations during the meeting. Travel services which can be compiled with innovative methodologies like credit card information and mobile phone positioning, as well as merchanting services which are not really covered in the different manuals, were also discussed as these items represent respectively an important share of total services and non- negligible values in a number of countries. The

need to better understand and measure the role of activities of multinational enterprises in trade was underscored, flagging the useful example of the construction of consistent enterprise group registers in EU countries. The pragmatic cif-fob adjustment presented by the German delegation was also a useful contribution to the meeting (transportation costs estimates), as was the Australian experience in new container statistics (demand on infrastructures). Success stories like the treatment of goods for processing in Hong Kong was given as example of what could be included in the Compilation Guide. Future areas of work mentioned were competitiveness, trade imbalances re-visited, exchange rate effects, volume data on trade, and financial intermediation services indirectly measured. Mr. Lindner concluded his presentation by wishing delegates a fruitful and successful meeting and handed over to Bettina Wistrom to chair the rest of the meeting.

5. Status of Edition of paper publication *MSITS* (UNSD)

5. The UNSD representative presented the status of the edition of the *MSITS 2010* which is similar to that of the International Merchandise Trade Statistics, but slightly less advanced. The editing phase had been completed; proposed corrections were to be all incorporated, by the end of October 2010. The official version in English should then be circulated to the Task Force for two weeks, published on the web and sent for translation. Some clarification regarding the paper copy distribution policy was requested by the IMF representative. This policy would be checked by UNSD. International Organisations (IO) were in general interested in getting one copy per member country (MC) in addition to their own copies.

6. The Task Force noted that the edited *MSITS 2010* should be finalized by the end of October and would then be circulated to the TF members during the two first weeks of November for a final check. UNSD would send to IOs the number of copies required for Member Countries, and the single IO would distribute to his own ownership as it was the case with *MSITS 2002*. There would not be a single delivery for both *MSITS* and *IMTS* as those should be available at different times, and delivered to different national institutions.

6. Revision of concordance annexes to the Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services (*MSITS*).

i. EBOPS 2010 and CPC version 2 (UNSD)

7. The UNSD representative presented shortly the current status of this work, noting that further assistance from the TF was needed to verify the existing draft correspondence and finalize it. It was noted that the UNSD expert group on classification was not involved in this effort. UNSD would narrow down the difficult areas that would be sent to volunteers from the TF. The importance of insuring consistency between EBOPS, CPC and ICFA was underlined.

8. Eurostat and Brazil as well as OECD (on R&D) volunteered to assist UNSD establishing the EBOPS-CPC rev.2 correspondence on difficult issues identified by UNSD. WTO would like to be kept informed on progress and exchanges in order to also finalize the EBOPS 2010-W/120 correspondence (see below). The aim is to finalize EBOPS-CPC rev.2 correspondence by the end of 2010.

ii. EBOPS 2010 and W/120 (WTO)

9. WTO noted that no progress had been made on the draft EBOPS 2010- W/120 correspondence presented in March in Beirut. The problem being the need to advance on the EBOPS-CPC correspondence to finalize the EBOPS W/120 correspondence.

10. The TF noted that the finalisation of the EBOPS 2010-CPC rev.2 correspondence is essential for advancing the EBOPS GNS/120 correspondence.

iii. EBOPS 2010 and ICFA (Eurostat)

11. Eurostat (Mr. Bielecki) introduced two documents. The first one is an amended annex II to the *MSITS 2010* paper publication displaying the ISIC rev.4 categories for foreign affiliates in services (ICFA rev.1). Changes introduced while doing the correspondence table included the correction of one code, the addition of a missing service industry and of an ICFA coding system. The second document is the EBOPS-ICFA correspondence where the most difficult areas are as expected Travel and Software licenses. The alternative modes of transport and in general supplementary items are not covered either. It was noted that EBOPS is not covering book printing services. A column “annotations” had been added to explain cases of partial correspondences.

12. UNSD volunteered to double check the draft EBOPS-ICFA correspondence elaborated by Eurostat. Once again the TF noted that there should be as much consistency as possible between the EBOPS-ICFA and the EBOPS-CPC correspondence.

iv. EBOPS 2010 and BPM6 (IMF)

13. The IMF representative informed the TF that no work had been done on this correspondence table because the IMF BPM6 coding system had not been made available yet. The new codes may be based on the codes presented in Appendix IX of the BPM6 and will therefore follow a structure that is different from the BPM5 codes. It was noted that within the IMF, the Statistical Information Division of the Statistics Department is responsible for developing the codes and not the Balance of Payments Division. The most plausible timeframe for availability of the codes would be three to six months. National experts raised concern that the absence of the codes which are needed for the last part (data dissemination) and the intermediate phase (for checking for instance) of the data compilation process will make it difficult for countries to provide data following BPM6. USBEA also noted the importance of the new coding structure for those countries that are proceeding with implementation of the BPM6 while the BEA’s own IT re-engineering effort would delay their need for the new coding structure.

14. The Task Force agreed that the IMF BOPCOM which is taking place at the end of October would be the right forum to raise the important issue of the delayed availability of the BPM6 coding system

which has significant implications on BPM6 data compilation at the country level. The OECD secretariat would draft a message to IMF BOPCOM by Wednesday the 13th of October and circulate it among members for approval. This letter would be presented on behalf of the Taskforce by the OECD representative to BOPCOM. Also the IMF representative would raise this issue again with his colleagues when back to the office. It was noted that the absence of codes does not, however, prevent the TF to advance the work on EBOPS/ICFA/CPC rev.2 etc correspondences.

v. Analytical toolbox and separate health account annex (OECD)

15. The Chair briefly presented the six themes of the analytical “toolbox” which were identified following the successive worldwide consultations, noting that the purpose of the note is to provide a toolbox to make better use of existing trade in services data, which could ultimately help to improve the data quality. The Chair noted that changes suggested at the previous Beirut meeting had been incorporated as far as possible. In particular the first chart was now presenting US exports and sales of services (instead of imports and acquisitions) and the section on the System of Health Accounts will now be presented as a separate annex. The Banca d’Italia representative made a supplementary suggestion about graphical examples on FATS; in particular, for Outward Fats, it would be advisable to consider export of affiliates to third countries in addition to local sales; the author would elaborate this in collaboration with WTO. Eurostat noted that for EU countries, exports and imports of foreign affiliates are not available. The WTO suggested to integrate annex I of the training module into this document to the extent relevant.

16. The TF agreed that annex I of the training module would ultimately be incorporated into the analytical toolbox. In this regards the section II of the analytical toolbox needed to be further elaborated to accommodate some part of the module’s annex I, WTO would collaborate with OECD on this task.

17. Mr. Bill Cave (OECD, Directorate of Employment, Labour and Social Affairs) presented the work done at the OECD on measuring trade in health care goods and services noting that current expenditure on health under the System of Health Accounts includes health care goods and services provided to residents by non-resident providers. This topic is of increasing importance with significant growth due to technological advances, ease of movement (patients, medical professionals), liberalisation agreements (bi-lateral, insurance portability), price differentials, etc. The trade in health care project is a 2 years project (2009-10) partly funded by EU (DG-SANCO). It was noted that official BoP data (i.e. health related travel) were deemed to be substantially underestimated and that supplementary sources could possibly be found in tourism statistics. The UNSD asked which countries are involved in the project. Mr. Cave replied that Germany, France, Greece, Hungary, Korea, South Africa, Slovenia and USA were involved. Some clarification was given to Eurostat on the example questionnaires provided by Mr. Cave. Following a question from the Central Bank of Brazil representative on the main data sources for this work (BoP or ministries?), Mr. Cave explained that this presentation was aiming at raising awareness on the need for more BoP and other data and also to make more cross connections between health expenditure

accounts, Balance of Payments, and Tourism accounts. The UNWTO representative expressed interest in further collaboration as trade in health is becoming a policy issue in many countries.

18. The Task Force welcomed Mr. Cave's presentation, noting UNWTO's interest in receiving concrete questions and issues from OECD to find out what could be done to help bringing the issue of the measurement of trade in health forward. It was noted that this work could also be presented in a TF sectoral library that could possibly be developed in the future.

7. The implementation and Compilation guidance process

a. Report on FATS related work (OECD).

19. Mr. Koen de Backer (OECD, Directorate for Science Technology and Industry), in charge of FATS data collection at the OECD since January 2010, presented an update on Activities of Multinational Enterprise statistics (AMNE) at the OECD. Mr. de Backer cited his predecessor Mr. Hatzichronoglou who had launched the first data collections in the field and described the fundamentals of these statistics in the OECD Handbook of Economic Globalisation indicators. The OECD databases cover activities of foreign affiliates in manufacturing (AFA) and services (FATS). The confusing terminology (FATS) was being reviewed and the collection would be streamlined as the manufacturing and services components would be collected using a unique questionnaire. The OECD database covers foreign affiliates that are controlled directly or indirectly by the parent. Both inward and outward investment are covered. Activities of parent companies are also surveyed. A limited quality review had been recently conducted. A growing interest from policy makers encourages OECD to envisage increasing coverage in terms of countries and variables. Possible future work mentioned was to increase cooperation with Eurostat taking into account the EU FATS Regulation, collecting data according to ISIC Rev.4, and to extend the coverage of the database to MNEs in non-OECD countries. The strengths of the OECD database that were noted were the large number of countries and industries, the long time series (since the 1980s in AFA), the many variables collected (16 in AFA, 13 in FATS), the availability of specific data on parent companies and the national total data which allows to compare performance gaps between foreign affiliates and domestic firms. Mr. de Backer also mentioned the possibility of comparing the content of the OECD FATS database with microdata held in the Orbis database which has information on ownership.

20. UNSD thanked Mr. de Backer for his presentation and asked how much in contact he was with FATS compilers. Mr. de Backer said compilers are filling the OECD questionnaire and underlined that when the joint data collection will start the EU countries would fill the questionnaire sent by Eurostat. The Banco do Brazil representative asked who are the FATS compiling institutions. Mr. de Backer replied that for inward, business statistics are the main source and for outward, Central banks are the source. Mr. Bielecki noted that in the case of Europe, there was a tendency to see the outward collection shift from Central banks to National offices. The US BEA representative noted that in the US, FATS data (inward and outward) were collected by the statistical office.

21. The Task Force thanked Mr. de Backer for his presentation and expressed the wish to continue the cooperation in order to benefit from the available expertise in the FATS domain in the context of gathering data collection experience for the *MSITS 2010* compilation guidance.

b. Identifying relevant research areas in the successive World Wide consultations (UNSD)

22. The UNSD representative presented a note identifying issues seen as relevant by the countries themselves to be treated in the compilation guidance and highlighted in the second and third worldwide consultations. The TF noted that the title presented in the agenda was not well chosen as the document relates to compilation issues and not research areas. The compilation issues that were identified are categorized in 3 groups and relate to i) to data collection, compilation, metadata; ii) Issues in relation to EBOPS items and iii) FATS. Mr. Lindner noted that credit card information and the innovative method related to mobile phone positioning had been covered by the recent WPTGS and could be of interest. Mrs. Vlachou also noted that the upcoming November Eurostat travel group would cover credit card information and offered to collect any information which would seem to be possibly useful for the TF. The Central Bank of Brazil delegate citing the remittance compilation guide, noted that credit card information was a useful source for compiling this type of flow. The IMF representative noted that treating “illegally traded services” would be very difficult. It was understood that the expression “compilation of realized investment” meant Construction which is, as underlined by the Bundesbank representative, a difficult issue. The need to filter somehow the list was underscored. WTO noted that quite a few countries had commented on modes of supply during the WWC and this was not reflected in the UN note- UNSD would double check on that point. An important point was to avoid duplication of work with other institutions like the ECB which is doing work for instance on credit card information.

23. The Task Force concluded that priorities had to be identified within the list which might need to be extended, including some missing issues that were identified during the WWC (like modes of supply). The need to avoid duplicating efforts with other institutions was underlined.

c. Organising the work of the subgroup to the TFSITS (OECD)

24. The Chair reminded the group that, at the Beirut meeting, it was agreed that the TFSITS would act as the consultative group for reviewing the services related chapter of the BPM6 compilation guide. The Task force should create a group of experts to comment on the successive drafts of the Services chapter. As suggested by the IMF representative during the Task Force’s June consultation (which also resulted in the decision of the invitation, in his quality of expert, of Mr. Lemos to the TF meetings), the terms of reference of the subgroup should be discussed at the present meeting. The Chair stressed the welcomed proposal from the Banca d’Italia and Bundesbank representatives to possibly make national experts available to the subgroup and stressed the need to discuss at this moment the objective, terms of reference, output and membership of the subgroup. The Issue of the output of the group was raised by the delegate from Banca d’Italia. For example, the subgroup could contribute in preparing an addendum to the IMF BOP CG, dealing only with collection and compilation issues related to MSITS items not covered in BPM6 and to modes of supply. WTO put forward that compilation guidance on Modes of

supply for BOP statistics was not really seen as a priority as *MSITS 2010* is already quite detailed. **To facilitate the discussion on the expected output of the subgroup, the TF decided that the IMF presentation should follow immediately.**

d. BPM6 Compilation Guidance process (IMF)

25. The IMF representative reminded the group of the initial work plan set forth at the TF meeting in Beirut last March *i.e* the drafting was to be undertaken primarily by IMF staff; there was the plan to establish a consultative grouping comprising representatives from individual countries and international organizations. The IMF representative proposed at that time that the TFSITS should be the consultative group that would provide the necessary country expert's input and guidance, to provide comments in time for the next meeting of the IMF Committee on Balance of Payments Statistics. The draft chapters would be placed on a special page created on the IMF website for comment on a continuous basis, as they become available. This work was expected to be finalized in 2012.

26. The IMF representative then announced that, after all, the Consultative grouping would not be established as planned and that the draft chapters may be presented to the members of the IMF Committee on Balance of Payments Statistics (and the sections on services to the TFSITS) later this year. On the content, the BPM6 compilation guide would draw a lot on the BPM5 compilation guide with some new annexes on linkages among the macroeconomic statistics, a new chapter on insurance transactions and positions and on direct investment

27. The TF members, reflecting on this changed situation, queried if there still was a need for a subgroup gathering national expertise and what the purpose of the group would be. The IMF representative noted that there was still a need to cover the extensions of *MSITS 2010* not described by the BPM6 CG. The UNWTO representative suggested the group should concentrate on supplementary items as a starting point. As this question was already raised at the Beirut meeting last March, it was reiterated by the Banca d'Italia delegate that the principle of handling in the *MSITS 2010's* CG the services items not covered in the BPM6 CG should not be followed too strictly, as most of the related collection and compilation issues of supplementary items and other fine level aggregates in general should already be handled in the BPM6 CG as the latter should be a guide on the overall collection and compilation system.

28. IMF added that there were plans from the IMF's side to include some country experience and this field could be covered by the subgroup the TF had planned to form. The IMF representative added that he felt that the idea of the consultative group should not be abolished as it would be useful to reflect how the first draft of the CG could be amended. He suggested to discuss this issue after the IMF BOPCOM where the draft may be presented and up to the next the March/April meeting of the TF.

29. It was reminded to the group that the *MSITS 2010* CG should follow a modular approach and would be a living document posted on the TF website (hosted by the UNSD) which would be enriched with country experience. The Central Bank of Brazil delegate underlined the importance of country

experience especially in the case of small and developing countries. One should also not neglect the experience of small countries themselves as they can be extremely creative. The Bundesbank representative agreed and stressed that the environment has changed quite rapidly in the last few years and this needed to be taken into account. The TF agreed that there was the need to read the draft that would be presented at the BOPCOM. At this same forum, the idea of the consultative group to provide national experience and to bring concrete issues to be discussed should also be pushed forward.

30. The Task Force agreed that at the upcoming BOPCOM, the OECD representative, on behalf of the TF, should push forward the idea of having some country experience included in the BPM6 compilation guide. The initiative of the creation of a TF subgroup to provide suggestions on the draft BPM6 CG would consequently be maintained. TF members should read and reflect on the draft presented by IMF staff at BOPCOM and gather for next meeting in March/April, region and country specific best practices and concrete issues that need to be included in the *MSITS 2010* CG. The Chair and UNSD representative should prepare an outline of the compilation guide by the end of the year to be sent to TF members for suggestions before the next TF March/April meeting.

e. Gathering questionnaires and bibliography for the online compilation guide—provisional timetable (OECD)

31. The Chair noted that at the Beirut task force meeting last March 2010, the OECD offered to gather some initial bibliography and questionnaires in order to prepare a draft outline of the compilation guide. It was underlined that for ease of presentation, those be displayed under a number of headlines. As BPM6 compilation guide might cover most of the headings, the headline presented were provided only to facilitate the reading. The outline should cover BoP items, FATS and modes of supply. National Questionnaires on TIS and FATS will be attached to the different headlines. OECD suggested to elaborate on this outline for the next meeting in cooperation with UNSD which had volunteered to contribute.

32. UNSD noted that the structure should follow *MSITS 2010*. The Banca d'Italia representative suggested to remove the reference to international trade statistics - which is more an output than an input – as well as the mention of a private data provider. WTO offered to provide additional material in terms of questionnaires to be presented under the different headlines and raised concern on the resources needed to update a living document. WTO stressed that the *MSITS 2010* CG website should be a place not only to take from but also to exchange information.

33. The TF agreed that OECD and the UNSD should elaborate the draft outline, following the *MSITS* structure, the compilation issues list drawn from the WWC should be incorporated in the outline. The WTO should provide supplementary surveys and questionnaires. The draft outline should be circulated for comments to TF members by the end of the year. The Task Force website should be developed to become a forum of exchange of information. UNSD agreed to see how to set up such a forum for discussions.

8. Highlighting different types of problems following a predefined taxonomy (WTO)

34. Mr. Joscelyn Magdeleine (WTO) presented the paper as a follow-up on the issue of data quality and comparability of databases between organizations. It provides a country example based on the framework agreed upon in the March 2010 meeting of the Task force. WTO suggested that other IOs could use the same framework to prepare some examples for the next TF meeting. Looking at the available example, the Bundesbank representative noted that WTO data seem to be in line with IMF data while OECD data are more in line with the national source. WTO noted that their primary source is IMF as most of the countries are available there but OECD data are also used. However in principle, data should be the same. Eurostat (Mrs. Faes-Cannito) underlined the interest of the exercise. Stressing the lack of resources at Eurostat, she would however like to perform the same exercise on EU countries. OECD also offered to provide an example on a few non EU/OECD countries. The Bank of Japan representative (Ms Kaori Nakahara) noted a misunderstanding in the WTO paper as no change in methodology had occurred for Japanese travel data. UNWTO informed the group that half a resource person was checking international consistency of tourism statistics in his organization.

35. The Task Force thanked WTO for setting up the taxonomy and providing a practical example. Eurostat, OECD and WTO would follow up and prepare a few examples on some of their member countries. The TF agreed that comparing international databases was important and ultimately, like in merchandise trade, a common dataset could be set up.

9. Status of the data collection - Databases on Statistics on International Trade in Services -UNSD

36. The UNSD gave an update on the TIS data collection. Eurostat clarified that US data were collected from the BEA website. On confidentiality, UNSD noted that no confidential data was received by UNSD. As some data -including estimations - were sourced from the WTO, it was suggested to add Commercial services and Other commercial services (which respectively corresponds to Total EBOPS services minus government services n.i.e. and Other services minus government services n.i.e.) to the UN database as this is what is actually sourced by UNSD from WTO. This would also improve transparency of data for users and help understand the differences between the totals presented by different organizations. UN noted they would prefer stick with the standard EBOPS codification. It was noted that the International Trade Center (ITC) also has a database on trade in services data.

Eurostat

37. Eurostat informed the TF that Norway 2008 and 2009 data are now available and complete (to be published by Eurostat public database). A major improvement was planned in the public database as

Eurostat would make available from 2004 all bilateral data between EU Member states except confidential information. Currently no Intra EU bilateral data were published by Eurostat except for total services, transportation, travel and other services. The Eurostat representative also underlined that, resources permitting, major quality checks with national sources were planned to eliminate some of the identified issues.

38. The TF welcomed the Eurostat initiative to further investigate quality issues and underlined the good and close cooperation with Eurostat and the other international organizations in general.

OECD

39. Fabiana Cerasa (OECD) reported that Chile (7th May 2010), Slovenia (21st July 2010) and Israel (7th September 2010) had joined the organization and that Estonia and Russian Federation are still candidates for Accession. She had noted with interest, during the Eurostat presentation, the recent availability of Norwegian data at Eurostat. The group was informed that starting from 2011, the production of TIS paper publications would be transferred to the publication directorate. Next year, the OECD trade in services questionnaires would be sent in July instead of December for target year t-1. The EBOPS 2010 hierarchy had been created in the database, temporary codes had been created for missing BPM6 codes. Bilateral Australian data were being loaded into the database. Finally, over summer discussions between IMF, WTO, Eurostat and OECD have been focusing on the recording of merchanting information because some countries are still presenting data in the debit entry of merchanting which is not in accordance with international recommendations (in particular the BPM5 textbook and *MSITS 2002*). In particular, the cases of Mexico, Korea, Brasil and India were exposed. The Central bank of Brazil agreed that there had been some misinterpretation of the standard and consented with the OECD proposal to adjust the data. Clear metadata explaining the difference with the IMF presentation should be attached to the OECD data.

10. Promoting the MSITS

a. TFSITS Website and Newsletter (UNSD) *TFSITS (Oct2010)17*

40. UNSD gave an overview of the content of the TF website and encouraged the group to check it regularly for any suggestion for change. The need to modernize the website was noted. Input for the next edition of the newsletter was also requested.

b. Upcoming seminars and expert groups (UNSD) *TFSITS (Oct2010)18*

41. UNSD reported on a workshop on tourism statistics on 29 June-2 July 2010 in Chisinau, with the Republic of Moldova gathering CIS countries with support of UNWTO and Statistics Austria. There will also be a workshop on trade in services end of November beginning of December in Hanoi (Vietnam), with support from the WTO. The objective of the workshop is to train representatives from national statistical offices and Central banks of Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Timor-Leste and Vietnam on the methodology of trade in services statistics and on current country-practices in compilation of trade in

specific services sectors. Also an event was to be organized in Istanbul on 25/26 of January which would deal not only with the changes in BPM6 but also with linking trade with business statistics.

42. WTO informed the TF about two activities related to the Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services 2010, both in January and lasting 3 days. One was organized with the World Bank and the ESCWA in Oman for the MENA region. The second, organized with the Commonwealth Secretariat for COMESA countries, and could also include an additional 2 days assistance on BPM6 implementation and compilation issues (discussions with IMF). Contacts are being established with UNWTO to check interest.

11. Any Other Business

43. There was no other business.

12. Date and location of next TF meeting End of March, beginning of April 2011, New York/Luxembourg/Washington

44. It was noted that no decision, which needed to be coordinated with the merchandise TF, had been made yet, but WTO and OECD will consult with possible hosts and discuss with both Task Forces possible venue information in time.

**Participants List for Meeting of the Task Force on Statistics of
International Trade in Services (TFSITS)**

7/10/2010 - 7/10/2010

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Meeting of the Task Force on Statistics of International Trade in Services (TFSITS)

7th October 2010

OECD, La Murette, Paris

Room D

Starting at 9 a.m.

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- 10. Promoting the MSITS**
 - c. TFSITS Website and Newsletter (UNSD) TFSITS (Oct2010)17
 - d. Upcoming seminars and expert groups (UNSD) TFSITS (Oct2010)18
- 11. Any Other Business**
- 12. Date and location of next TF meeting End of March, beginning of April 2011, New York/Luxembourg/Washington...**