Interactive Recap session on Concepts and Definitions in Statistics of International Trade in Services
Q1: Why are statistics on international trade in services needed in the WTO?

- Help decision-making on negotiating priorities and strategy
- Evaluate market access opportunities
- Negotiate specific commitments
- Compare countries’ commitments
- Quantify trade liberalization achieved
- Provide a statistical background to dispute settlement.
Q2: How is international trade in services defined in BPM6?

The supply of a service between a resident and a non-resident
Q3: Which are the statistical domains used for measuring international trade in services according to MSITS 2010?

Services transactions in the Balance of Payments and Foreign Affiliates Statistics (FATS)
Q4: What is EBOPS 2010?

It is largely a product-based services trade classification, consistent with but more detailed than the services trade classification in BPM6.
Q5: Do the 12 main items of EBOPS 2010 correspond to those of the Balance of Payments Classification of Services?

Yes
Q6: Is there an exact correspondence between each EBOPS 2010 component and CPC Version 2 items?

False
Q7: Which data source is not considered as key to the production of data on resident/non-resident services transactions?

Labour force surveys
Q8: Are surveys of persons and households of interest for compiling Travel?

They are a key data source for the compilation of statistics on Travel
Q9: For which economic activities should FATS be compiled?

For all economic activities
Q10: Which category of natural persons is not considered to be a mode 4 category?

Local employees of foreign affiliates
Q11: What is the preferred measure of the supply of services through a commercial presence in the country of establishment?

Sales of foreign affiliates
Q12: Preferably on which sources the compilation of statistics on Inward and Outward FATS should rely on?

A combination of enterprise and establishment surveys and supplementary sources
Q13: Which data sources are not considered as key to the production of data on the activities of foreign affiliates?

ITRS and customs data
The concept of mode of supply concept refers to...? 

The location of the service supplier and the services consumer at the time of the service supply
Q14: Can you give some examples of FATS variables which are not considered “basic” FATS variables?

Assets and gross operating surplus
Q16: What is Mode 1?

The supply of a service from the territory of one Member into the territory of any other Member.

Mode 1: Cross-border

Service supply

The service crosses the border

Consumer

Service supplier

COUNTRY A

COUNTRY B
Q17: What is Mode 2?

The supply of a service in the territory of one Member to the service consumer of any other Member.

Mode 2: Consumption abroad

COUNTRY A

Consumer

The consumer is abroad

COUNTRY B

Service supplier

Service supply
Q18: Preferably, on what sources of data should the compilation of statistics on Mode 2 movements rely on?

A combination of surveys of persons and households and supplementary sources
Q19: On which mode(s) of supply the FATS statistical system aims at producing data?

Mode 3 exclusively
Q20: Which mode of supply departs from the BPM6 definition of international trade in services?

Mode 3
Q21: What is Mode 3?

The supply of a service by the service supplier of one Member, through commercial presence, in the territory of any other Member.

Mode 3: Commercial presence

COUNTRY A

Service supply

Consumer

Consumer in C

COUNTRY B

Establish commercial presence

Direct investment

Company

Controlled affiliate

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Q22: What is Mode 4?

Mode 4: Presence of natural persons

The supply of a service by the presence abroad of one Member, through the presence of natural persons of another Member in the territory of a Member.

Service supply

A self-employed goes to country A

An employee is sent by a company of country B

Controlled affiliate

intra-corporate transferee

Juridical person

Mode 3 supply

Temporarily!
Q23: How can we characterize an integrated approach to statistical production?

The use of common standards and methods, an integrated survey design and a central business register
Q24: Institutional arrangements for the production of trade in services statistics should involve...?

All data producers as well as users
Q25: Should the development of statistics on the international supply of services be made an integral part of the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics?

✓ Last question!