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Organisation de Coopération et de Développement Economiques  
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

**English - Or. English**

**STATISTICS DIRECTORATE**

**National Accounts and Economic Statistics - Services**

**SUMMARY REPORT OF THE OECD-EUROSTAT MEETING OF EXPERTS  
ON TRADE-IN-SERVICES STATISTICS**

**Held on 9-10 April 2003 at the OECD Headquarters, 2, rue André Pascal 75016 PARIS**

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**SUMMARY REPORT OF THE OECD-EUROSTAT MEETING OF EXPERTS  
ON TRADE-IN-SERVICES STATISTICS**

**9-10 April 2003, OECD Paris**

**I. Opening session**

1. The trade-in-services meeting was opened by the Chair Mrs Steger of the Deutsche Bundesbank., She thanked Mr Becker of the United Nations Statistics Division(UNSD) for his work in preparing the Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services, which was published in hard copy in March 2003. This represented an important landmark in the development of statistics on trade in services. Now the challenge was to implement its recommendations.

**II. Adoption of the Agenda STD/NAES/TASS/SERV/A(2003)1**

2. The agenda was adopted without amendment and is attached including the joint session agenda at Annex 2.

**III. Adoption of the Minutes of the Previous Meeting STD/NAES/TASS/SERV/M(2003)1**

3. The report of the previous meeting was agreed.

**IV. Implementation of the Recommendations of the Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services**

*a) Country progress reports and case studies*

4. Ms Yamaguchi (Bank of Japan (BOJ)) presented a progress report on FATS statistics development in Japan. In Japan, FATS statistics, both inward and outward, are currently compiled by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI). She set out the major discrepancies between current practice and the Manual's recommendations. These included a 10% ownership criterion for outward investment and a 33% criterion for inward investment. Japan's Standard Industry Classification (JSIC) was difficult to match to the international classification especially for services, although the 2002 JSIC revision would improve the situation. Regarding ownership it was the first foreign owner that was reported and not the ultimate owner. She said that METI, BOJ and the Ministry of Finance planned to discuss how to amend the current surveys.

5. Mrs Bengtsson (Statistics Sweden (CBS)) presented the new Swedish survey-based system for measuring international trade in services. The Swedish Central Bank (Riksbanken) is responsible for Balance of Payment and ITS statistics in Sweden and in 2001 commissioned CBS to develop a survey-based system for services, transfers and compensation and to produce the statistics from the reference year 2003. She described how a relevant population of respondents was determined using a variety of registers and sources. Data on those previously direct reporting enterprises were also used in the new system. Results for Q1 2003 were very similar to the previous system with much more detail available. Some

differences were noticed in the transportation industries. Non-response was about 25% of respondents representing less than 10% of trade. Questions from delegates related to how registers were updated, whether the VAT Register could be used as a control, the possibilities for obtaining activity by product data, how enterprises reacted to detailed requests, and how travel data were collected.

6. Mrs Steger summed up the discussion by highlighting some key issues:-

- i) How can registers be enriched to assist in the identification of the target population
- ii) The issue of data quality at the detailed level
- iii) How to identify service importers
- iv) What is the best frequency of data-collection for obtaining detailed data

7. Mr Caron (Statistics Canada) presented the results of an assessment of current progress and what needed to be done in Canada to implement the recommendations of the Manual. Canada had recently published sales and employment results on outward FATS for the reference year 1999. On the balance of payments side identified problems included:-

- i) transportation data were limited by the data source and confidentiality problems;
- ii) construction services were not broken down by construction abroad and in the compiling economy;
- iii) insurance services could not separate out freight insurance;
- iv) news agency and merchanting services were not covered.

8. Statistics Canada had identified a number of areas for priority development. These included news agency services; commercial education and some transport services. There was also a high level of general interest in improving measurement of e-commerce, financial and cultural-related services.

9. Questions were asked on how the register of target companies was maintained. Mr Caron replied that there was extensive use of the tax register and a plan to introduce quarterly filter question on service trade. There was also a bilateral exercise with the US on the current account.

10. Mr Becker (UN Statistics Division) gave a report on developments at the UN. The UN Statistics Commission in March 2003 had discussed trade in services in the context of the work programme on services as a whole, informed by a report from the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The UNSC had recognised the value in the work of the Voorburg Group and other groups, which was to be encouraged. The main issue was how to coordinate these activities. OECD was invited and had accepted to assist the UN in this process of coordination of development work on services and to provide a strategy report for discussion at the UNSC in 2004 including a plan for international data collection on services. On international trade in services the UNSC noted the need to focus more on quality and not just detail.

11. UNSD had done some feasibility studies on collection of trade in services by partner country and had sent a questionnaire to 160 non-OECD countries on their activity in the collection of data on trade in services. About 40 responses had been received so far of which 8 had some partner country data. In the ASEAN region there were some efforts to collect more trade-in-services data mainly on FATS. Most respondents planned to improve their trade-in-services statistics in some way. Mrs Steger said progress among the non-OECD countries was becoming very important for trade negotiations and data quality was an issue for all countries.

12. There was then a tour de table on progress in implementing the recommendations of the Manual. Belgium was starting to prepare a new survey-based system, for BOP trade which would be linked to the business register. Also production of inward FATS statistics should be possible soon.

13. Canada planned to produce trade in services by NAICS categories in 2003, with ICT categories identified. Inward FATS statistics were being developed.

14. Korea currently compiles BOP trade in services according to BPM5 main categories. The Bank of Korea has translated the Manual into Korean and now plans to investigate the possibility of starting to implement a first stage of the EBOPS as well as FATS.

15. The US BEA plans, in BOP, to introduce a separate category for construction services and improve the measurement of insurance services. Partner country data would be published for software licensing fees. Regarding mode 4 trade, the US has good data for compensation of employees, but there are no plans to try to split mode 1 and mode 4 in BOP services.

16. Statistics Finland's new sample survey for BOP services includes FATS enterprises. Financial services and tourism are not yet covered, although a study to include insurance is underway. The new trade in services publication is in high demand. There are plans to estimate BOP trade-in-services by activity.

17. The Banque de France is revising its system of collection to counteract a loss of about 10% of data due to reporting thresholds imposed by European Law. The data losses were even greater than this in professional and personal services. Since 2002 there has been more direct reporting by enterprises. In future large enterprises will report monthly with full breakdowns, but small and medium-size enterprises will have lighter reporting requirements either quarterly or annually. For travel, an inward border inquiry and an outward household inquiry are planned, but these changes would be costly.

18. Hungary reported a coordinated effort between the Central Bank and the National Statistics Office. There was now a company register with 38 thousand companies indicated as involved in trade in services as of February 2003. This excluded financial, insurance and transportation services. This is replacing part of the settlement system. A sample of 4-5 thousand firms were asked quarterly about trade in 22 EBOPS categories, with geographical breakdowns. Response rates were about 80% and positive answers about 10%. For travel debits a household survey, and a frontier survey used for travel credits, with some supplementary survey information from other sources.

19. Spain had improved its travel information since 2000 with the introduction of a frontier survey which tried to capture data at the end of inward and outward visits. About 80 thousand interviews were conducted annually at airports, ports and road frontiers. For other services the NSO (INE) had signed an agreement with the Central Bank to provide estimates of trade in services in 2005-2006 and a pilot survey in 2004 was being planned.

20. Iceland uses bank settlements and direct reporting for the most important companies. No geographical breakdown was currently available. There are no definite plans to collect FATS statistics at present.

21. In Italy the Central Bank continues to have responsibility for collection of BOP data. Gradually changes to move from a settlement to a survey based system are being introduced. In 1996 the frontier survey for travel was introduced. A sample survey of transport enterprises is being introduced. For FATS data the FDI system will be exploited, but the high proportion of SMEs in Italy makes surveys more difficult and costly to sample.

22. In addition to reviewing FATS statistics (see above) the Bank of Japan are reviewing the accuracy of travel, transport services and merchanting data. A frontier survey is planned to estimate consumption of foreign travellers using a sample of 8000.
23. Mexico reported on two recent developments. For construction services, a survey of Mexican construction firms working in Central and South America has been initiated. For compensation of employees an extension of the US frontier travel survey now asks how much returning Mexicans earned while away in the US. As for future plans the Ministry of the Economy, which compiles FDI statistics, is considering the feasibility of collecting FATS statistics.
24. The Czech Republic's Central Bank is responsible for BOP and TIS statistics using bank settlement systems and some direct reporting. There are also surveys of transportation and insurance enterprises and a detailed geographical breakdown.
25. Statistics Norway is developing a new system based on direct reporting to replace the Central Bank's settlement data system which will finish at the end of 2004. The Central Bank will retain responsibility for surveying financial institutions. A few trade in services questions are to be added to some production questionnaires.
26. New Zealand reports trade in services and FDI according to BPM5, but has no FATS statistics to date. Three areas are under development:- compensation of employees using a household survey; improvements to travel data including a survey of outbound tour operators and collection of travellers cheques and credit card data from banks; and the general trade in services survey involving 750 companies quarterly and a census of 3,500 companies involved in trade in services every three years.
27. In the Netherlands, for trade in services, the bank settlement system is being replaced as from Q2 2003 by a Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) quarterly survey of 1,250 enterprises including 120 large enterprises. Large enterprises report according to EBOPS and a full partner country breakdown. Small companies report only for ten types of service and are asked to identify only their three largest partner countries. It is planned to increase the sample size in 2004. CBS also has responsibility for measuring trade in goods.
28. Portugal: The Central Bank is negotiating with the National Statistics Institute (INE) to transfer trade in services data collection to INE within three years. INE are currently testing a quarterly survey on trade in services. The Bank will retain responsibility for balance of payments compilation. A frontier survey is being developed for travel.
29. Slovak Republic collects trade in services data through the Central Bank and National Statistics Office. The latter surveys 3,000 enterprises in addition to a separate survey of insurance companies and a travel survey.
30. United Kingdom has established survey methods for trade in services, collects most of EBOPS items but not the recommended split of construction services. There is a need to develop collection of inward FATS statistics, which may be annual or triennial. A pilot study has been undertaken and FDI questionnaire will be adapted. Breakdowns by mode of supply would be very difficult. The travel (international passenger) survey does not currently split goods and services expenditure a question will be added. An e-commerce survey is being developed. This could be used to measure online delivery of services but the location of the supplier cannot always be known. A large one-off study of UK education service exports is underway. The main trade-in-services inquiry is being expanded from a sample of 10,000 to 20,000. The first results of the expanded survey will be published in September 2003.

31. Sweden's developments are mainly described above in Mrs Bengtsson's presentation. As for FATS statistics the responsible organisation is the Institute of Growth Policy Studies. Inward FATS data are collected annually jointly with the Statistics Office. For outward FATS the Statistics Office has its own collection.

32. Turkey reported two major developments:- the first is the introduction of direct reporting for major companies including large insurance and construction companies, beginning with data in respect of 2004 – this will supplement the transaction reporting system; secondly questions on FATS statistics have recently been included in the FDI survey in respect of data for 2002.

33. Germany's data collection system will remain a mixture of settlements data and direct reporting. It would also stay in the domain of the Bundesbank. But there was discussion continuing about what criterion should be used to split the big and small reporting firms involved in services trade. A household survey has been introduced for travel expenditure debits. 2001 data were published in March 2003. The fact of sampling error would imply a reduction in the possible partner country detail.

34. In the discussion that followed, it was remarked that an impressive degree of progress was being made in many countries. Where major methodological breaks were carried through it was very important to signal breaks in the series. It was always preferable to have an overlap using the old and the new methodologies. In any case a break should be clearly signalled in the metadata. WTO asked if more memorandum items could be made available for users.

*b) Progress report on expansion of OECD trade in services by partner country data collection*

35. Mr Magdeleine (OECD/STD) presented room document 4 reporting progress in the compiling and presentation of partner country data, with examples of national tables planned for the 2003 OECD publication.

36. As in 2002, OECD would seek guidance, in a written procedure, from individual countries on what could be published. At Italy's request, Eurostat agreed to pass to OECD the data that Italy provides, including intra-EU bilateral flows. **EU countries were asked to advise the Secretariat whether to use Eurostat harmonised or national sourced data.**

37. The level of partner country detail to be requested in the proposed EU Regulation (on Balance of Payments, Trade in Services and Foreign Direct Investment) was raised. Eurostat explained that it was designed to be sufficient for the calculation of an EU total at the required level of detail.

*c) Methodological Soundness Questionnaire*

38. Mr Biedma (Eurostat) presented STD/NAES/TASS/SERV(2003)4, which set out the draft of a proposed methodological soundness questionnaire on compilation of trade in services statistics within the balance of payments. The questionnaire had already been discussed with EU and EU-candidate countries. Mr Cave OECD/STD advocated its relevance to other OECD countries and with the drive to implement the MSITS' recommendations, it would be vital to have a good understanding of country methods and how to improve international comparability. OECD countries were invited to comment on the questionnaire and suggest any amendments to make it more relevant to their needs.

39. UK, Italy and NZ welcomed the initiative. A concern was expressed about how the responses would be used and disseminated. Countries and data users would be interested in seeing the results, but if a spirit of openness was to be encouraged then it was vital that any analysis of responses was first discussed within the expert group and countries would control how it would be disseminated further. IMF suggested that the experience from the SIMSDI exercise could be drawn upon.

40. **It was agreed that it was important to have a common methodological questionnaire across OECD and Eurostat. Comments on the draft questionnaire from non-EU countries were requested by end of April. Finalised questionnaires would be circulated in May/June with responses requested by end of October 2003. Results were to be first discussed with country experts before any information was circulated more widely.**

*d) International FATS statistics developments*

41. Mr Biedma presented plans for a Eurostat Regulation to cover the reporting of FATS statistics. It was expected that the BOP Regulation would cover outward FATS. The expected timeframe had a Commission proposal around the end of 2004, with presentation to the European Parliament in 2005. France congratulated Eurostat for advancing this project, but questioned the appropriateness of the name FATS. Should it be FA 'trade' or FA 'activity'?

42. The ensuing discussion covered the user interest in the data especially the requirements for services trade negotiations regarding the modes of supply of services, for understanding the activity of multinationals, and for globalisation indicators.

43. Mr Hatzichronoglou OECD/DSTI explained that OECD and Eurostat had a joint questionnaire on FATS. OECD had added a question on parent companies seeking consolidated information regarding all affiliates of the parent company in the country. The 2003 survey has been distributed with a response deadline in May. Data are exchanged with Eurostat. It was expected that Australia and Canada would send data for the first time this year. There were two parts for manufacturing and for services. The manufacturing part requested 18 variables, while the services part requested the five core variables recommended in MSITS. He asked if any additional variables could be reported or were needed.

44. The Chair noted good progress on collection of FATS statistics. There was an OECD interest in the possibility of collecting extra variables and in ascertaining user needs. A Eurostat FATS Regulation was expected in 2005.

*e) Compilation Guidance/Technical Assistance: Draft World Bank Training Module*

45. Mr Karsenty of the World Trade Organization introduced document STD/NAES/TASS/SERV(2003)3 – a draft training module that had been requested by the World Bank and coordinated by the WTO with contributions from members of the Interagency Task Force on Statistics of International Trade in Services. It was intended as a general tool that could be adapted for use with trade policy analysts, trade negotiators, trade statisticians and others interested in trade in services. WTO planned to complement the document with other materials, initially with slides.

46. The discussion reminded participants of the existence and relevance of the IMF Balance of Payments Textbook and the Compilation Guide. The draft training module was noted as very useful initiative with possible application in national statistics training. Comments were invited from participants.

*f) Tourism questionnaire*

47. Mr Massieu, World Tourism Organization, introduced room document 5, a proposal for a model tourism border survey that could be adapted to meet different country needs, and that could be combined with balance of payments travel questionnaires.

48. Mexico reported a long experience of border surveys, which were also used to measure workers' remittances. UK reported the experience with the ONS international passenger survey, where other

government organisations could request and had to pay for additional questions. Germany's situation meant that this kind of survey was not at all practicable.

49. The project was considered a useful one. A common tourism/travel questionnaire would suit a number of countries, where good data on arrivals and departures could be collected. Although it would be impracticable in countries not geographically suited to border surveys. Countries that could use such a survey may also vary the level of detail requested according to user needs. Comments on the draft model survey were requested by WTO/OMT by end June 2004.

## **V. Further Development Issues**

### ***a) Modes of supply***

#### **i) Measuring Mode 4**

50. Ms Nielson OECD/ECH introduced Room Document 1 'A Needle in a Haystack: Migration statistics and GATS mode 4'. She set out the need to measure mode 4 trade, some definitional issues, what type of information was needed, the variables, possible sources of information and described some relevant case studies that had been done. She advocated a practical and realistic approach to measurement.

51. The UNSD announced plans to set up a technical group to look at measurement of mode 4 which would involve a range of disciplines including migration as well as trade statisticians. Mexico described work on a border survey and stated an interest in the work of the new UN technical group.

#### **ii) Indicators of Modes of Supply**

52. Mr Cave introduced Room Document 3, a preliminary draft set of indicators of trade in services by mode of supply for OECD countries and the EU. The allocation of trade data by mode of supply followed broadly the simplified approach set out in MSITS.

53. The discussion raised some debate about the appropriate allocation by mode of passenger transport services and transport auxiliary services. In principle transport services purchased internal to the country visited was mode 2.

54. Eurostat welcomed the document and said that it was considering a similar exercise for EU as a whole.

55. The meeting noted this interesting approach and that further work was needed before any estimates were published.

### ***b) Sectoral issues***

56. Dr Gobrecht WHO described a project to collect data on trade in health services, to inform trade negotiations. The scheme included a simple framework with a breakdown by mode of supply. Countries were invited to comment on the scheme and the feasibility of providing data. It was suggested cooperation between interested institutions was important e.g. that Ministries of Health and Trade would need to work together with national statistical agencies if progress was to be made.

57. Ms Maitland-Smith OECD/STD provided, for information, a progress report on the National Accounts Working Party on the Measurement of Non-life Insurance. The work had focused on improving the output measure of insurance. Possible solutions included calculating an expected value for claims. As the Working Party was also considering changes to the balance of payments treatment of insurance and reinsurance, interested delegates were invited to contact OECD to join the Electronic Discussion Group.

*c) Raising the profile of trade in services*

58. Mrs Steger informed the meeting of the August 2003 meeting of the International Statistical Institute in Berlin, which would include some sessions on measuring trade in services.

*d) Revision of the Balance of Payments Manual*

59. Ms Fitzgibbon IMF outlined the revision process of the IMF's Balance of Payments Manual (BPM5), and the timescale. It was planned to complete the process in 2008 and would be coordinated with the revision of the System of National Accounts. It was planned to produce early in 2004 an Annotated Outline of the revised Manual with proposals and questions for a worldwide consultation.

60. **The meeting agreed that the trade-related issues in the revision should be discussed fully at the next OECD-Eurostat Expert meeting.**

*10. The Joint OECD-Eurostat Trade in Services Publication*

61. Production of the 2003 edition had gone to plan. Mr Cave thanked Eurostat and Country experts for their contributions. No major changes were planned for the 2004 edition.

*11. Conclusions and Future Programme of work*

62. Mr Cave proposed the principal components of the future programme of work on statistics of trade in services, inviting Country comments:

- Promote and monitor implementation of the recommendations of the Trade-in-services Manual
- Expand data collection for partner countries and by type of service
- Contribute to revision process of BPM5 regarding trade in services
- Further development work on measurement of Mode 4 trade
- Data quality and the Methodological Soundness Questionnaire
- Seek to improve data on trade in software
- Participation in compilation guidance development and technical assistance

The programme was approved.

63. The Chair noted the encouraging and considerable amount of development work going on in countries as demonstrated by the Country presentations, despite many practical difficulties, and the progress on FATS statistics. She reminded member countries of the written procedure regarding publication of partner country data. Non-EU Members should send comments on the draft Methodological Soundness Questionnaire by end April 2003.

64. She noted the useful developments regarding the World Bank training module, as well as developments in specific sectors such as tourism and insurance. Next year's meeting should devote time to discussion of the revision of BPM5.

*12. Date of Next Meeting*

65. A meeting in Spring 2004 with a similar format to 2003 was proposed. The Secretariat would suggest dates in due course.

## ANNEX 1

PARTICIPANTS LIST FOR OECD-EUROSTAT EXPERT MEETING  
ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN SERVICES STATISTICS

9 April 2003 - 10 April 2003

<b><u>Belgique / Belgium</u></b>	
<b>Mr. Peter SPELEERS</b>	<i>Balance of Payments National Bank of Belgium</i>
<b><u>Canada / Canada</u></b>	
<b>Mr. Denis CARON</b>	<i>Balance of Payments and Financial Flows Statistics Canada</i>
<b><u>Corée / Korea</u></b>	
<b>Mr. Minseong KIM</b>	<i>Economic Statistics Dept. the Bank of Korea</i>
<b><u>Espagne / Spain</u></b>	
<b>Mrs. Marta GARCIA ABARQUERO</b>	<i>Instituto Nacional de Estadística</i>
<b>Mr. Antonio MARTINEZ SERRANO</b>	<i>Instituto Nacional de Estadística</i>
<b>Ms. Maria PEREZ JURADO</b>	<i>Balance of Payments Banco de España</i>
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<b><u>Finlande / Finland</u></b>	
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<b><u>France / France</u></b>	
<b>Mme Marie-Hélène AMIEL</b>	<i>Statistiques et études économiques Direction Générale des Douanes</i>
<b>M. Frédéric BOCCARA</b>	<i>Chargé de Mission, Direction de la Balance des Paiements Banque de France</i>
<b>M. François RENARD</b>	<i>Adjoint au Directeur de la Balance des Paiements, Direction de la Balance des Paiements Banque de France</i>
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<b>Mrs. Anita BANY</b>	<i>Foreign Trade Dept. Hungarian Central Statistical Office (HCSO)</i>
<b>Mr. László VARGA</b>	<i>Deputy Manager, Statistics Department National Bank of Hungary</i>

<b><u>Islande / Iceland</u></b>	
<b>Ms. Hrönn HELGADÓTTIR</b>	<i>Statistics Department Statistics Departemnt Central Bank of Iceland</i>
<b><u>Italie / Italy</u></b>	
<b>Mr. Gianpaolo BRUNO</b>	<i>Economic Research and Statistics Italian Trade Commission</i>
<b>Professor Lelio IAPADRE</b>	<i>SCIENTIPHIC COMMITTEE I.C.E.</i>
<b>Mme Alessia PROIETTI</b>	<i>Economic Reserch and Statistic I.C.E.</i>
<b>Mme Maria Teresa VENTURI</b>	<i>Study service Ministry of Commerce</i>
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<b>Miss Eika YAMAGUCHI</b>	<i>International Dept. Bank of Japan</i>
<b><u>Mexique / Mexico</u></b>	
<b>Mr. Alfonso DUARTE</b>	<i>Economic Research Dept. Banco de Mexico</i>
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Mr. Ralf BECKER	Officer-in-Charge of the Statistical Classifications Section, Economic Statistics Branch UNSD
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Mr. Jens GOBRECHT	Associate Professional Officer Department of Health and Development World Health Organization
<b><u>Organisation mondiale du commerce (OMC) / World Trade Organization (WTO)</u></b>	
Mr. Guy KARSENTY	WTO

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<b>Mr. Antonio MASSIEU</b>	<i>Chief, Statistics and Economic Measurement of Tourism World Tourism Organization (WTO)</i>
<b>Ms. Shaila NIJHOWNE</b>	<i>World Tourism Organization</i>

**Autre / Other**

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<b>Mme Colette HERZOG</b>	<i>CEPII</i>
<b>Mr. Julian ARKELL</b>	<i>International Trade and Services Policy</i>
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<b>Mr. William CAVE</b>	<i>Trade, Agriculture and Structural Statistics Section, STD</i>
<b>Mr. Joscelyn MAGDELEINE</b>	<i>Trade, Agriculture and Structural Statistics Section, STD</i>
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## Annex 2

## OECD-EUROSTAT MEETING OF EXPERTS IN TRADE-IN-SERVICES STATISTICS

## DRAFT ANNOTATED AGENDA

*Château de la Muette  
8th April afternoon -10th April 2003  
Beginning at 2:30 p.m.*

*Tuesday 8 April - afternoon*

1.	Welcome	
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*Joint Session of the OECD International Trade Statistics Experts  
with the OECD-Eurostat Experts in Trade-in-Services Statistics*

2.	<p><b>OECD work on globalisation</b></p> <p>i) Indicators of Economic Globalisation – Presentation by OECD/DSTI</p> <p>ii) Aspects of Trade Globalization - Presentation by OECD/DSTI</p> <p><i>Delegates are invited to express their views</i></p>	<p>DSTI/IND(2003)4</p> <p>DSTI/EAS/IND/SWP(2002)5/Rev1</p>
3.	<p><b>OECD's Trade Indicators Project (TIP)</b></p> <p>i) Overview – Presentation by OECD/STD</p> <p>ii) A possible Taxonomy of Statistical Indicators for the Analysis of International Trade and Production - Presentation by Italy</p> <p><i>Delegates are invited to express their views</i></p>	<p>STD/NAES/TASS/ITS(2003)12</p> <p>STD/NAES/TASS/ITS(2003)13</p>

*Wednesday 9 April - starting at 10h*

*Joint Session (continued)*

4.	<p><b>Other cross-cutting issues</b></p> <p>i) trade in software – OECD Report of the Software Task Force <i>Delegates are invited to discuss chapter two of the report and a) agree its recommendations b) consider practical steps for implementation.</i></p> <p>ii) maritime transport - OECD will present the IMF/INSEE paper on worldwide imbalances on maritime transport <i>Delegates are invited to consider the possible launch of a project on this issue and whether their office is willing to participate.</i></p>	<p>STD/DOC(2003)1</p> <p>STD/NAES/TASS/SERV(2003)2</p>
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**OECD-Eurostat Experts in Trade-in-Services Statistics**

5.	Adoption of the agenda	STD/NAES/TASS/SERV/A(2003)1
6.	Report of the previous meeting <i>Delegates are invited to approve the Report</i>	STD/NAES/TASS/SERV/M(2003)1
7.	<p><b>Implementation of the Recommendations of the Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services (Manual)</b></p> <p>a) Country progress reports and case studies <i>National presentations to share experiences on new trade-in-services development work are invited.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Presentation by Bank of Japan on FATS statistics</li> <li>- Presentation by CBS Sweden on a new TIS enterprise survey</li> <li>- Statistics Canada – How to implement the Manual’s recommendations</li> <li>- UN survey on trade-in-services data availability – UNSD oral report</li> <li>- Tour de table on national progress and plans (delegates will be invited to summarise any national developments)</li> </ul> <p><i>Delegates are invited to discuss what further collective actions are needed to further the implementation process.</i></p> <p>b) Progress report on expansion of OECD trade in services by partner country data collection - Presentation by OECD Secretariat</p> <p><i>A documented will be presented showing examples of the proposed presentation of partner country data for 2003</i></p> <p><i>Bearing in mind issues of need for detail and data quality, Delegates are invited to comment on:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- presentation</li> <li>- accuracy</li> <li>- provision of data to OECD for publication</li> <li>- methodological and data problems</li> <li>- publication 2002</li> </ul> <p>c) Methodological Soundness Questionnaire - Presentation by Eurostat and OECD</p> <p><i>Delegates are invited to approve in principle a standard joint OECD-Eurostat methodological questionnaire, comment on the details and proposed timetable.</i></p>	<p>Manual only available on Internet A limited number of paper copies will be available in the meeting room</p> <p>Room Document 4 (Trade in Services by Partner Country)</p> <p>Publication only available on Internet</p> <p>STD/NAES/TASS/SERV(2003)4</p>

*Thursday 10 April*

8.	<p><b>Implementation of the Manual's Recommendations(contd) :</b></p> <p>d) International FATS statistics developments – oral presentation OECD/DSTI and Eurostat</p> <p>e) Compilation Guidance/Technical Assistance Presentation of (draft) World Bank Teaching Module on Trade in Services Statistics by WTO/OMC</p> <p><i>A preliminary draft is presented of this document for Delegates information and comments</i></p> <p>f) Tourism questionnaire – presentation by WTO/OMT</p> <p><i>Delegates will be invited to comment on the WTO/OMT proposals for a joint tourism/travel questionnaire</i></p>	<p>STD/NAES/TASS/SERV(2003)3</p> <p>Room Document 5 – (WTO/OMT Presentation)</p>
9.	<p><b>Further development issues</b></p> <p>a) Modes of Supply</p> <p>i) Measuring Mode 4 : oral progress report OECD/ECH and WTO/OMC</p> <p><i>If countries have any experience in this area they are invited to share it</i></p> <p>ii) Indicators of Modes of Supply: OECD/STD will present some initial work for comment.</p> <p>b) Sectoral issues - measuring trade in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- health services - WHO oral report</li> <li>- insurance services – OECD/STD oral report</li> </ul> <p>c) Raising the profile of trade in services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Secretariat oral report</li> <li>- ISI Berlin Oral report by Germany</li> </ul> <p>d) Revision of Balance of Payments Manual –oral report by Secretariat/IMF</p>	<p>Room Document 1– (A Needle in a Haystack)</p> <p>Room Document 3-(Indicators of Modes of Supply)</p> <p>Room Document 2– (Trade in Health Services and GATS)</p>
10.	<p><b>The joint OECD-Eurostat Trade in Services publication</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- feedback on 2003 edition OECD/STD</li> </ul>	
11.	<p>Other business – Future Programme of Work</p>	
12.	<p>Date of next meeting</p>	
13.	<p>Close</p>	