

Unclassified

STD/TBS/WPTGS(2011)27

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

25-Oct-2011

English - Or. English

STATISTICS DIRECTORATE

Working Party on International Trade in Goods and Trade in Services Statistics

ESTIMATED PATTERNS OF TRADE IN SERVICES FLOWS BETWEEN OECD COUNTRIES AND REST OF THE WORLD

7-9 November 2011, OECD Headquarters, Paris

This paper is for discussion and has been jointly prepared by Fabiana Cerasa (OECD Statistics Directorate) and Antonella Liberatore (WTO).

Contact persons: Fabiana CERASA, E-mail: fabiana.cerasa@oecd.org ; Antonella LIBERATORE, E-mail: Antonella.Liberatore@wto.org

JT03309824

Document complet disponible sur OLIS dans son format d'origine
Complete document available on OLIS in its original format



STD/TBS/WPTGS(2011)27
Unclassified

English - Or. English

ESTIMATED PATTERNS OF TRADE IN SERVICES FLOWS BETWEEN OECD COUNTRIES AND REST OF THE WORLD

Fabiana Cerasa, OECD Statistics Directorate
Antonella Liberatore, WTO

Introduction

1. The aim of this paper is to present, step by step, the methodology used to compile a bilateral trade in services flows matrix covering all regions and continents of the world. A first exercise of this kind was performed on 2007 data and presented at the 2010 Working Party on Trade in Goods and Services (WPTGS 2010).
2. This work was well received and interest was expressed by delegates in accessing not only the aggregate table but also the more detailed background data that was used to compile the matrix.
3. The work presented here responds to this request. It constitutes a cooperative effort by the OECD and the WTO who shared the preliminary data aggregation according to their membership which resulted in an equal distribution of the work involved as bilateral trade in services is more widely available for OECD countries.
4. The OECD and the WTO plan to extend this work to cover the main services items (*transports, travel, other commercial services and government services n.i.e.*).

Building the table

5. The matrix of estimated world patterns of trade in services flows for 2009 is presented in Table 1. It is a matrix of estimated broad aggregate patterns of trade in services flows between OECD countries and the rest of the world, and it is built on the basis of information available at the OECD at the time of publication. The format is similar to the one presented at WPTGS 2010, except that the four new OECD members have been integrated into this zone (see Annex 2 for the composition of the OECD zone). The new more disaggregated version of the table is available in Annex 1.

Table 1 Estimated patterns of trade in services flows, % of total world exports, 2009

	World	OECD						Africa	America	Asia and Oceania	Europe	Int Orgs
		Total	NAFTA	Chile	OECD Asia & Oceania	OECD Europe						
<i>Exporting region</i>						<i>EU21</i>	<i>Other</i>					
World	100.0	73.9	16.6	0.1	9.4	43.4	4.3	3.1	19.6	26.3	50.7	0.3
OECD	72.3	56.0	11.9	0.1	5.6	34.8	3.6	2.2	14.6	14.9	40.3	0.3
NAFTA	16.5	12.5	4.0	0.0	3.0	5.4	0.1	0.6	5.1	5.3	5.5	0.0
Chile	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
OECD Asia & Oceania	8.0	4.7	2.2	0.0	0.8	1.5	0.1	0.1	2.3	3.8	1.8	0.0
EU21	43.4	34.8	5.3	0.1	1.6	24.4	3.4	1.5	6.7	5.5	29.4	0.3
Other OECD Europe	4.2	3.9	0.3	0.0	0.2	3.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	3.6	0.0
Africa	1.7	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.4	0.0
America	19.5	15.4	4.4	0.0	3.5	7.5	0.1	0.6	5.6	5.8	7.6	0.0
Asia & Oceania	27.9	16.2	6.2	0.0	4.0	5.4	0.6	1.0	6.4	14.2	6.2	0.0
Europe	50.8	40.7	5.9	0.1	1.9	29.2	3.6	1.5	7.4	6.1	35.4	0.3
International Orgs	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0

6. Four steps were needed to fill the matrix. They correspond to the four quadrants that can be defined in a matrix of worldwide trade from an OECD perspective: imports and exports between and within the OECD and the non-OECD regions are considered.

	<i>Importing region</i>	
	OECD	non OECD
<i>Exporting region</i>		
OECD	1	2
non OECD	3	4

7. The first and second steps consist in filling the top of the matrix. This corresponds to exports of services from OECD countries, using reported data by partner country available in the dataset *OECD International trade in services by partner country* (TISP database)¹. In addition, in the top-left corner, which represents services trade from OECD to OECD countries, where export data are not available the corresponding partner countries' imports figures ("mirror" exports statistics from the same dataset) have been used as estimates. Bilateral data for Chile, Israel, Turkey, New Zealand and Mexico are not available for the item *total services*, so estimations have been performed starting from the shares of the available items.

¹ This dataset covers bilateral trade in services data for all member countries of the OECD except Switzerland, plus Hong Kong, and Russian Federation, starting from 1999, according to the EBOPS international standard classification.

Structure of the table and source of data used 1st and 2nd step

		<i>Importing region</i>	
		OECD	non OECD
<i>Exporting region</i>			
OECD		OECD data OECD mirror statistics	OECD data
non OECD		UNSD data Eurostat data National source Guestimates Mirror statistics: Eurostat OECD National source	UNSD data Eurostat data National source Guestimates Mirror statistics: Eurostat UNSD National source

8. The third and fourth steps deal with the bottom row of the matrix, representing exports of services from non-OECD countries. Different sources of data have been used, mainly the Eurostat BOP database, UNSD Services Trade data and national sources, supplemented by mirror statistics, to gather as much information as possible. Bilateral trade in services exports for India have been estimated integrating available figures for computer services and IT enabled services and business process outsourcing² (which broadly cover EBOPS categories *computer services* and *other business services* and constitute the bulk of Indian exports of services) with mirror data for *transports* and *travel*, and then scaling them up to the *total services* exported available³. Mirror data from UNSD have been used to fill in the remaining empty cells. Bhutan and Belarus data have been estimated as well starting from respectively 2005 and 2006 shares, the latest available in UNSD Trade in Services dataset. The remaining trade flows are estimated using broad assumptions, where location, distance, language and culture play a part in determining trade flows. For example, after having exploited all information provided by mirror statistics, half of the unallocated exports from Africa have been allocated to Gulf Arabia with the other half going to Africa, while the unallocated Middle East exports have been equally divided between Africa and the Middle East.

² *Survey on Computer Software & Information Technology Services Exports: 2009-10*, the Reserve Bank of India, June 2011.

³ Although this approach is not perfect, authors believe it produced a reasonable approximation of the actual flows between India and its major trading partners.

Structure of the table and source of data used 3rd and 4th step

	<i>Importing region</i>	
	OECD	non OECD
<i>Exporting region</i>		
OECD	OECD data OECD mirror statistics	OECD data
non OECD	UNSD data Eurostat data National source Guestimates Mirror statistics: Eurostat OECD National source	UNSD data Eurostat data National source Guestimates Mirror statistics: Eurostat UNSD National source

9. After completion, the row totals have been scaled up to the total exports available in *OECD International trade in services by category of services* (TIS dataset)⁴ for the top row of the matrix (OECD exporting countries), and to the IMF BOP totals for the bottom row (non-OECD exporting countries). Finally, in the standard table presentation, the five continents shown (Africa, America, Asia and Oceania and Europe) have been created reallocating OECD and non-OECD country data.

10. For a number of geographical zones (*Africa, America non OECD, Asia and Oceania non OECD*) the data directly reported are insufficient and consequently the proportion of mirror data used is high. The authors judged that these figures were subject to greater uncertainty. Indeed users need to be aware that “mirror” imports may not always reflect the corresponding export actually declared by the reporting country. These asymmetries in bilateral flows can mainly be attributed to a number of factors, such as:

- Different data collection systems leading to different coverage
- Differences in the classification of items within the accounts
- Discrepancies in the time of recording transactions
- Different geographical identification of the counterpart
- Different treatment of complex transactions (brokers in London, for instance) even where a resident may be the ultimate beneficiary⁵.

⁴ This dataset provides detailed data on international trade in services between residents and non-residents of the 34 OECD member countries plus other non-OECD major economies (Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Russian Federation, South Africa) broken down by type of service according to a common classification and framework (EBOPS).

⁵ *Asymmetries in EU current account data*, (2006), Maria-Helena Figueira and Mushtaq Hussain.

11. As mentioned previously, the services export share for *America non OECD, Asia and Oceania non OECD* have been estimated using a high proportion of “mirror” statistics. *Africa’s* export shares are mostly based on mirror statistics. Indeed there is almost no direct information on intra-African trade in services where only Tunisia provides data by partner. Consequently, the estimates for Africa are the least definite. As a general rule, the higher the proportion of mirror statistics, the less reliable derived estimated trade flows are. However it is also judged that these kind of broad estimates based on existing reported data are a useful starting point to understand services trade flows and on which to base more refined estimates as more information becomes available in future years.

Reading the table

12. Broadly, the results shown in Table 1 are comparable to those generated from the matrix performed on 2007 data. It is estimated from this harmonised world flow matrix that OECD countries accounted for approximately 73.9% of the world service imports in 2009. This represents 3 percentage points more than OECD services export share in 2007, knowing however that figures for 2009 reflect the enlarged OECD membership (Chile, Estonia, Israel and Slovenia).

13. Intra-OECD exports actually accounted for 77.5% of the total OECD exports. An estimated 53.1% of OECD exports goes to *OECD Europe* countries, while a majority of *OECD Europe’s* exports (65.4%) are destined for other *OECD Europe* countries. No trade flows data are available for export from NAFTA to Chile. It should be kept in mind that no bilateral data for *total services* are available for Chile, Israel, Turkey, New Zealand and Mexico, so, as previously said, estimations based on the shares available have been used to fill in the gaps.

14. Most of exports from *America* (78.7% of total American exports) are directed to OECD area, in particular to European countries that account for 49.2% of total exports to OECD.

15. The *OECD Asia and Oceania* countries mainly trade with Asia and Oceania (3.8% of world exports) and American (2.3% of world exports) countries. An estimated 4.7% of world service exports were exported by *OECD Asia and Oceania* countries to OECD countries, with the largest share (2.2% of world service exports) going to NAFTA countries.

16. Very little direct information on African exports by partner country is available, but mirror import data (which may be less reliable) clearly suggest that Africa’s main region of destination for service exports is Europe, with the largest part going to the European Union. About 3.1% of total world service exports go to Africa, while an estimated 1.4% of world service exports were exported by Africa to Europe.

Data quality

17. Although the quality of partner country data mirror statistics (*e.g.* reported exports as compared to mirror imports) for total trade in services is rather variable between two countries, at the level of regional groupings and major players for total services the quality was judged to be acceptable overall. However the following examples are illustrative of the kind of discrepancies that can exist. United States service exports to EU27 in 2009 were 173.5 billion USD while EU27 imports of services from the US were 175.5 billion USD. Japan’s service exports to the EU27 were 33.6 billion USD while EU27 imports from Japan were 17.7 billion USD. United States exports to Japan were 41.4 billion USD while Japan’s imports from the United States were reported as 42.2 billion USD. Such comparisons and discrepancies should be borne in mind when considering the estimates of trade flows and the country tables. In general terms, the more detailed the breakdowns, the greater the discrepancies in the mirror data can be.

18. With the aim of improving data quality and international comparability, the bilateral mirror data is to be monitored for trends over time, between countries, and for particular types of service in order to

identify priority areas for further work. For this purpose, the complete bilateral matrix has been attached as an annex to this paper to give the possibility to countries to check the accuracy of the data used in this exercise, and to exploit, whenever useful, the availability of mirror data for their internal checking.

Conclusion and next steps

19. As part of the collaboration among international organisations, OECD and WTO propose to continue working jointly on this project with a view to expanding this work to include other groups of countries which may be relevant for policy analysis, such as *developed* and *developing* countries. Also, a few main individual countries that are major players in world trade might be shown separately included in the matrix.

20. Another area of further work would be the estimation of the matrix at the level of the three main service items, namely *transports*, *travel* and *other services*. Moreover, it would be particularly interesting from the perspective of the WTO to separately identify *government goods and services n.i.e.* and thus estimate a world flow matrix of *total commercial services (i.e. total services excluding government services n.i.e.)* and *other commercial services*.

Questions to delegates:

1. Are you aware of any other possible database from which bilateral data can be sourced?
2. Have you noticed any anomaly or inconsistency in the data of your country we used to build the whole matrix?
3. Any suggestions to improve the methodology?

ANNEX 1- ESTIMATED PATTERNS OF TRADE IN SERVICES FLOWS

Exporting region	World	Exp Alloc	OECD							non OECD									IOs	
	Total	NAFTA	Chile	OECD Asia and Oceania	OECD Europe			Africa	Asia and Oceania non OECD			America non OECD			Europe non OECD					
					Total	EU21	Other		Middle East	Other Asia Oceania	Asia & Oceania	Cent Amer & Caribb	South America	America	EU6	Other Europe	Europe			
OECD	2,513,920	2,229,726	1,769,416	377,640	3,397	156,363	1,232,015	1,102,255	129,760	63,703	44,915	211,125	256,040	22,206	51,511	73,716	18,712	41,788	60,500	6,352
NAFTA	573,093	407,243	315,403	111,348	115	70,008	133,933	132,000	1,933	12,811	859	51,877	52,736	3,152	22,197	25,349	656	222	878	67
Canada	59,800	59,366	48,121	33,342	115	2,595	12,069	10,138	1,931	1,785	859	3,743	4,602	3,152	762	3,914	656	222	878	67
Mexico	15,423	16,879	16,879	13,721		468	2,690	2,688	2											
USA	497,869	330,998	250,403	64,285		66,944	119,174	119,174		11,026		48,134	48,134		21,435	21,435				
Chile	8,507	8,192	4,293	1,639		938	1,717	1,410	307			939	939	57	2,896	2,953		7	7	
OECD Asia and Oceania	272,715	241,166	148,294	70,062	299	25,593	52,340	48,170	4,170	3,710	11,023	72,434	83,457	1,348	1,534	2,882	1,032	1,788	2,820	3
Australia	41,061	34,392	17,391	5,043	151	5,506	6,692	5,921	771	981		15,766	15,766	99	72	171		83	83	0
Japan	128,242	115,703	78,008	38,691		7,035	32,282	30,424	1,857	2,407	1,336	32,350	33,686	377	928	1,305		294	294	3
Korea	73,580	65,104	30,795	13,346	140	9,904	7,406	6,582	824	87	9,570	23,154	32,724	314	409	723		776	776	
New Zealand	7,849	5,951	5,245	1,743		2,828	674	637	37		91	615	706							
Israel	21,983	20,017	16,855	11,240	9	319	5,287	4,606	681	235	26	549	575	558	126	684	1,032	636	1,668	
OECD Europe	1,659,605	1,573,125	1,301,426	194,592	2,983	59,825	1,044,025	920,675	123,350	47,182	33,033	85,875	118,908	17,648	24,884	42,532	17,024	39,771	56,795	6,282
Other OECD Europe	147,780	120,338	114,434	11,388	12	5,396	97,638	95,390	2,248	258	311	975	1,286	46	157	204	1,394	2,763	4,158	0
Iceland	2,324	2,273	1,748	283	1	23	1,441	1,314	127	35	148	124	272	46	25	71	89	58	147	0
Norway	38,446	37,253	36,468	10,481		1,051	24,936	23,965	971	168	162	223	386		115	115	79	37	116	
Switzerland	73,664	60,668	60,668			3,510	57,159	56,462	697											
Turkey	33,346	20,144	15,549	624	11	812	14,102	13,649	453	56		628	628		17	17	1,225	2,669	3,894	
EU21	1,511,826	1,452,787	1,186,992	183,203	2,972	54,429	946,388	825,285	121,103	46,924	32,723	84,900	117,622	17,602	24,727	42,328	15,630	37,007	52,638	6,282
CzechRep	20,210	18,845	16,541	911	1	320	15,308	14,361	947	89	121	419	539	19	29	49	410	1,218	1,628	0
Denmark	55,198	55,005	43,237	8,587	199	2,861	31,590	25,695	5,895	1,308	1,496	5,095	6,591	786	1,165	1,952	592	922	1,514	404
Hungary	18,370	18,270	14,719	1,345	7	1,049	12,318	11,588	730	129	180	578	758	19	159	179	978	1,378	2,357	129
Poland	28,679	28,528	24,487	1,737	0	272	22,479	20,031	2,448	43	46	341	387	24	25	49	983	2,559	3,542	19
Sweden	59,020	56,529	48,159	5,380	190	1,226	41,362	29,544	11,818	1,511	1,028	3,477	4,505	330	705	1,035	459	860	1,319	0
UK	231,355	230,312	173,158	52,961	290	15,499	104,409	88,869	15,539	9,621	9,635	20,533	30,168	5,442	1,842	7,284	2,140	7,903	10,043	37
Austria	54,673	54,481	46,770	1,750	35	718	44,267	40,225	4,041	461	703	1,152	1,855	288	150	438	1,486	2,921	4,408	550
Belgium	81,675	76,856	67,902	8,769	58	1,667	57,408	51,229	6,179	2,377	997	2,824	3,822	368	429	797	615	1,113	1,728	229
Estonia	4,390	4,346	3,077	128	10	39	2,901	2,631	270	6	13	118	131	156	1	157	463	513	976	0
Finland	27,482	20,732	13,535	967	24	1,095	11,450	10,470	979	1,063	121	3,504	3,624	43	10	53	328	2,130	2,457	0
France	142,967	140,625	101,683	19,810	222	5,215	76,436	68,968	7,468	12,426	4,670	10,562	15,232	3,199	1,956	5,155	1,510	2,348	3,858	2,270
Germany	230,379	214,107	177,494	31,369	1,101	10,341	134,683	110,780	23,903	4,643	5,252	15,536	20,788	1,963	5,621	7,584	1,397	718	2,115	1,483
Greece	37,484	34,124	30,761	8,031	17	1,371	21,342	18,539	2,803	304	390	979	1,730	124	72	196	417	1,061	1,478	15
Ireland	92,567	82,001	70,450	6,597	44	2,801	61,008	57,286	3,722	1,599	1,060	4,476	5,536	2,003	408	2,412	303	1,702	2,005	
Italy	95,286	89,374	75,548	9,709	82	3,538	62,219	52,505	9,715	2,571	1,549	2,831	4,380	258	2,421	2,680	1,492	2,656	4,148	46
Luxembourg	60,300	59,666	54,109	3,060	104	1,416	49,529	43,937	5,591	468	481	2,185	2,666	1,017	370	1,386	222	807	1,029	7
Netherlands	113,808	113,793	89,410	10,715	161	3,499	75,034	67,462	7,572	3,672	2,684	9,017	11,701	1,197	4,434	5,632	1,063	2,316	3,379	
Portugal	22,635	22,030	19,246	1,311		133	17,801	16,486	1,316	1,459	57	39	96		1,006	1,006	121	103	224	
Slovak Republic	7,043	6,968	5,850	259	0	26	5,565	5,456	109	12	31	16	47	3	6	9	142	908	1,050	0
Slovenia	5,975	5,950	4,615	124	0	79	4,412	4,008	404	63	18	40	58	6	4	10	111	1,093	1,204	0
Spain	122,328	120,244	106,241	9,684	426	1,263	94,868	85,216	9,652	3,099	2,191	1,178	3,369	356	3,912	4,268	397	1,778	2,175	1,092

ANNEX 1- ESTIMATED PATTERNS OF TRADE IN SERVICES FLOWS (CONT)

	World	Exp Alloc	OECD							non OECD									IOs	
			Total	NAFTA	Chile	OECD Asia and Oceania	OECD Europe			Africa	Asia and Oceania non OECD			America non OECD			Europe non OECD			
Exporting region							Total	EU21	Other		Middle East	Other Asia Oceania	Asia & Oceania	Cent Amer & Caribb	South America	America	EU6	Other Europe	Europe	
Africa	78,643	78,643	53,475	7,481	0	2,968	43,025	42,299	726	11,369	11,178	169	11,347	0	4	4	126	2,322	2,449	
Egypt	21,520	10,037	7,802	56			7,746	7,744	1	25		18	18				85	2,108	2,193	
Nigeria	2,228	1,878	1,849	45			1,805	1,805	0	0		24	24				1	3	4	
South Africa	12,010	6,285	6,074	1,552		405	4,118	4,113	5			115	115				12	84	96	
Maghreb (1)	17,999	4,977	4,488	183	0	27	4,278	4,154	124	241	75	12	88	0	4	4	28	127	155	
Other Africa	23,054	123	123	123																
IMF data not available	1,832																			
America non OECD	96,225	66,295	66,168	5,679	0	11,379	49,111	48,819	292	1		76	76				17	34	50	
Central America and Caribbean	41,980	1,236	1,229				1,229	1,229	0									6	6	
Dominican Republic	4,946	1,236	1,229				1,229	1,229	0									6	6	
IMF data not available	9,653																			
Other Centr Am and Carrib	27,380																			
South America	54,245	16,126	16,005	5,679		627	9,699	9,635	64	1		76	76				17	28	44	
Argentina	10,894																			
Brazil	27,728	13,000	12,895	4,877		627	7,391	7,328	63			75	75				11	18	29	
Colombia	4,194	836	833				833	833	0	1		0	0				1	1	2	
Peru	3,653	724	718				718	717	0	0		0	0				3	3	6	
Venezuela	2,005	1,566	1,560	802			757	757	0	0		0	0				1	5	7	
Other South America	5,771																			
Asia and Oceania non OECD	630,049	441,989	277,520	108,106	175	66,977	102,261	88,187	14,074	16,624	18,021	124,062	142,083	1,771	1,555	3,326	1,017	1,419	2,437	
Middle East	72,380	72,380	42,147	18,192		8,401	15,554	15,411	143	14,626	14,610	839	15,450				99	58	157	
Iran	948	1,032	914			290	624	610	14	1		76	76				10	31	41	
Gulf Arabian	18,030	2,288	2,013			524	1,489	1,489	0	9		247	247				11	7	19	
Saudi Arabia	9,657	4,103	3,580			1,716	1,865	1,855	9			514	514				6	3	8	
Other Gulf Arabian	14,127																			
Lebanon	16,884	919	822				822	820	2	6		3	3				72	17	89	
EU Middle East	3,648																			
Other Middle East	9,087																			
Other Asia and Oceania non OECD	557,669	369,609	235,373	89,914	175	58,576	86,707	72,776	13,931	1,997	3,411	123,223	126,634	1,771	1,555	3,326	919	1,361	2,280	
China	129,549	93,603	41,854	8,200	104	16,251	17,299	17,200	99			51,749	51,749							
Chinese Taipei	31,735	14,329	12,501	5,357		4,754	2,391	2,391				1,828	1,828							
Hong Kong, China	86,306	83,313	46,751	19,490	71	10,208	16,982	15,943	1,039	426	841	34,240	35,081	365	152	517		538	538	
India (2)	90,598	75,008	71,512	44,932		3,332	23,247	13,805	9,442			2,456	2,456				823	219	1,042	
Indonesia	13,779	5,576	4,310			2,904	1,406	1,405	1			1,223	1,223				8	36	44	
Malaysia	28,769	5,581	3,544			1,524	2,020	2,009	11			1,967	1,967				8	64	71	
Pakistan	3,891	3,439	2,576	1,674	0	54	848	802	46	17	576	251	827	4	1	5	13	1	14	
Philippines	10,101	4,034	3,196			2,129	1,068	1,066	1			821	821				14	2	17	
Singapore	90,920	74,205	40,790	10,261		13,636	16,893	13,607	3,286	1,554	1,994	27,064	29,057	1,402	1,402	2,804				
Thailand	29,941	10,493	8,339			3,785	4,554	4,548	6			1,600	1,600				53	502	554	
IMF data not available	1,195																			
Other Asia non OECD (3)	38,136	26										26	26							
Other Oceania non OECD	2,749																			

ANNEX 1- ESTIMATED PATTERNS OF TRADE IN SERVICES FLOWS (CONT)

	World	Exp Alloc	OECD							non OECD									IOs	
Exporting region			Total	NAFTA	Chile	OECD Asia and Oceania	OECD Europe			Africa	Asia and Oceania non OECD			America non OECD			Europe non OECD			
							Total	EU21	Other		Middle East	Other Asia Oceania	Asia & Oceania	Cent Amer & Caribb	South America	America	EU6	Other Europe	Europe	
Europe non OECD	119,313	101,369	65,791	7,302	6	2,186	56,298	49,810	6,487	1,174	2,134	6,699	8,834	3,388	137	3,525	5,709	16,222	21,930	114
Baltic	7,636	6,828	4,533	193		90	4,250	3,576	674	11	24	133	157	197	7	204	720	1,182	1,902	21
EU Other	13,291	12,721	8,714	565		299	7,850	7,467	383	149	213	232	445	353	17	370	181	2,840	3,020	24
Bulgaria	6,893	6,786	5,243	204	1	126	4,911	4,393	518	17	49	46	94	7	7	14	410	939	1,349	69
Croatia	11,890	11,662	10,234	253	1	44	9,935	9,403	532	49	31	49	79	25	10	35	106	1,160	1,266	0
Russia	41,524	37,498	21,901	4,222	2	1,307	16,370	13,442	2,928	632	1,345	5,323	6,669	2,017	35	2,052	2,622	3,623	6,245	
Ukraine	13,859	13,334	5,133	860	0	146	4,127	3,381	747	237	347	620	967	740	13	753	981	5,263	6,244	
Romania	9,778	9,781	8,855	879		153	7,823	7,178	645	72	90	104	194	17	3	19	317	322	639	1
Belarus	3,482	2,492	1,148	125	1	20	1,002	941	61	7	36	192	228	33	46	79	312	717	1,029	
Moldova	669	267	30				30	30									61	175	237	
IMF data not available	579																			
Other Europe non OECD	9,713																			
International Orgns	3,101	1,557	1,557				1,557	1,557												

Mirror data are highlighted in italics, estimations in bold

(1) Only Tunisia

(2) Bilateral trade in services exports for India have been estimated integrating available figures for computer services and IT enabled services and business process outsourcing (which broadly cover EBOPS categories *computer services* and *other business services* and constitute the bulk of Indian exports of services) with mirror data for *transports* and *travel*, and then scaling them up to the *total services* exported available

(3) Only Bhutan

Annex 2 – Country groupings

OECD	Africa	America non OECD	Asia and Oceania non OECD	Europe non OECD
NAFTA	Egypt	Central America and Caribbean	Middle East	Baltic
Canada	Nigeria	Dominican Republic	Iran	Latvia
Mexico	South Africa	Other Centr Am and Caribb	Gulf Arabian	Lithuania
USA	Maghreb	Anguilla	Bahrain, Kingdom of	EU Other
Chile	Morocco	Antigua and Barbuda	Kuwait	Cyprus
OECD Asia and Oceania	Tunisia	Aruba	Oman	Malta
Australia	Other Africa	Bahamas, The	Yemen, Republic of	Belarus
Japan	Algeria	Barbados	Saudi Arabia	Bulgaria
Korea	Angola	Belize	Other Gulf Arabian	Croatia
New Zealand	Benin	Bermuda	Iraq	Moldova
Israel	Botswana	Costa Rica	Qatar	Romania
OECD Europe	Burkina Faso	Dominica	United Arab Emirates	Russia
Other OECD Europe	Burundi	El Salvador	Lebanon	Ukraine
Iceland	Cameroon	Grenada	EU Middle East	Other European OECD
Norway	Cape Verde	Guatemala	Armenia	Albania
Switzerland	Congo, Republic of	Haiti	Azerbaijan	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Turkey	Côte d'Ivoire	Honduras	Georgia	Faroe Islands
EU21	Djibouti	Jamaica	Other Middle East	Kosovo
Austria	Eritrea	Montserrat	Jordan	Macedonia, FYR
Belgium	Ethiopia	Netherlands Antilles	Syrian Arab Republic	Montenegro
Czech Rep	Gambia, The	Nicaragua	West Bank and Gaza	Serbia, Republic of
Denmark	Ghana	Panama	Other Asia and Oceania non OECD	MF data not available
Estonia	Guinea	St. Kitts and Nevis	China	Andorra
Finland	Guinea-Bissau	St. Lucia	Chinese Taipei	Gibraltar
France	Kenya	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Hong Kong, China	Guernsey
Germany	Lesotho	Trinidad and Tobago	India	Holy See
Greece	Liberia	MF data not available	Indonesia	Isle of Man
Hungary	Libya	Cayman Islands	Malaysia	Jersey
Ireland	Malawi	Cuba	Pakistan	Liechtenstein
Italy	Mali	Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	Philippines	San Marino
Luxembourg	Mauritius	Greenland	Singapore	
Netherlands	Mozambique	Turks and Caicos Islands	Thailand	
Poland	Namibia	Virgin Islands, British	Other Asia non OECD	
Portugal	Niger	Virgin Islands, United States	Afghanistan, I.R. of	
Slovak Republic	Rwanda	South America	Bangladesh	
Slovenia	São Tomé & Príncipe	Argentina	Bhutan	
Spain	Senegal	Brazil	Brunei Darussalam	
Sweden	Seychelles	Colombia	Cambodia	
UK	Sierra Leone	Peru	China, P.R.: Macao	
	Sudan	Venezuela	Kazakhstan	
	Swaziland	Other South America	Kyrgyz Republic	
	Tanzania	Bolivia	Lao People's Democratic Republic	
	Togo	Ecuador	Maldives	
	Uganda	Guyana	Mongolia	
	Zambia	Paraguay	Myanmar	
	Zimbabwe	Suriname	Nepal	
	MF data not available	Uruguay	Sri Lanka	
	Central African Republic		Tajikistan	
	Chad		Vietnam	
	Comoros		Other Oceania non OECD	
	Congo, Democratic Republic of		Fiji	
	Equatorial Guinea		French Overseas Territories: French	
	Gabon		French Overseas Territories: New Caledonia	
	Madagascar		Kiribati	
	Mauritania		Papua New Guinea	
	Saint Helena		Samoa	
	Somalia		Solomon Islands	
	British Indian Ocean Territory		Tonga	
			Vanuatu	
			MF data not available	
			American Oceania	
			Australian Oceania	
			Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	
			Marshall Islands	
			Micronesia, Federated States of	
			Nauru	
			New Zealand Oceania	
			Northern Mariana Islands	
			Palau	
			Pitcairn	
			Polar regions	
			Timor-Leste	
			Turkmenistan	
			Tuvalu	
			Uzbekistan	
			Wallis and Futuna Islands	