



**Trade in services by GATS mode of supply: The WTO TiSMoS dataset**

**ECLAC and UNSD Workshop  
in cooperation with WTO on Trade in Services  
10<sup>th</sup> of December 2020**

Steen Wettstein, Statistician, ERSD, WTO



# Why TISMOS?

---

- ▶ **To create and maintain an experimental dataset on international trade in services by mode of supply:**
  - ▶ Based on reported data by national authorities to the extent possible
  - ▶ Complemented with estimations, as close as possible to MSITS2010 recommendations
  
- ▶ **Possible applications:**
  - ▶ Orient trade negotiating strategies => commitments under most trade agreements specified according to the four modes of supply
  - ▶ Monitoring: Better understand world trade developments
  - ▶ Respond to analytical questions => looking for economic mechanisms, estimating impacts (e.g. effects of RTAs, regulatory heterogeneity, etc.)
  - ▶ Mode 1 as an upper-bound of mode 1 digitally-delivered trade

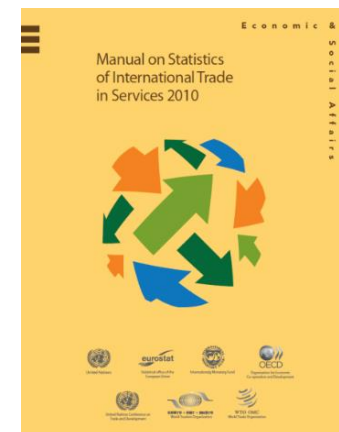
# Measuring the international supply of services by GATS Modes



- ▶ Mode 1: Cross-border supply (e.g. online architectural plans from abroad)
- ▶ Mode 2: Consumption abroad (e.g. international tourists)
- ▶ Mode 3: Commercial presence (e.g. foreign bank)
- ▶ Mode 4: Movement of natural persons (e.g. international music band)

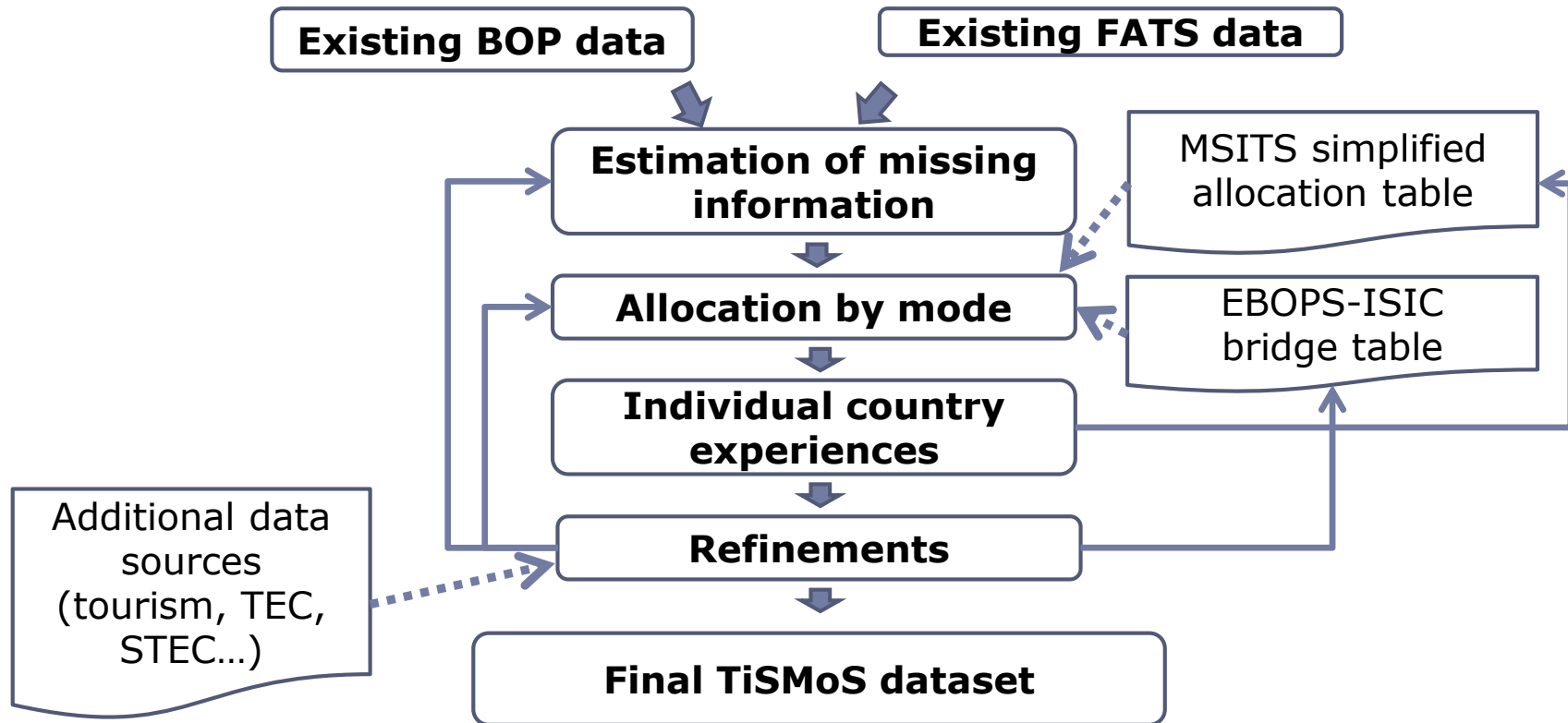
## Simplified allocation suggested in MSITS2010

1. Using Balance of Payments services statistics to estimate Mode 1,2 and 4
2. Using Foreign Affiliate Statistics (FATS) to estimate Mode 3
3. Surveys
  - Determine mode 4
  - Percentage of mode 1
  - Percentage of modes 1, 2 and 4
  - Ask for figures





# Building TISMOS: the approach





# Allocation by mode (1)

Indicator code	Item	EBOPS 2010	M1	M2	M3	M4
<b>01</b>	<b>SOXSW</b>	Services (including Distribution services)				
<b>02</b>	<b>--SOX</b>	Commercial services				
<b>03</b>	<b>--SA</b>	Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others		100		
<b>04</b>	<b>--SB</b>	Maintenance and repair services not included elsewhere		90		10
<b>05</b>	<b>--SC</b>	Transport				
<b>06</b>	<b>--SC1</b>	Sea transport				
<b>07</b>	<b> --SC11</b>	Passenger (Sea)	100			
<b>08</b>	<b> --SC12</b>	Freight (Sea)	100			
<b>09</b>	<b>°--SC13</b>	Other (Sea)		100		
<b>10</b>	<b>--SC2</b>	Air transport				
<b>11</b>	<b> --SC21</b>	Passenger (Air)	100			
<b>12</b>	<b> --SC22</b>	Freight (Air)	100			
<b>13</b>	<b>°--SC23</b>	Other (Air)		100		
<b>14</b>	<b>--SC3</b>	Other transport				
<b>15</b>	<b> --SC31</b>	Passenger (Other)	100			
<b>16</b>	<b> --SC32</b>	Freight (Other)	100			
<b>17</b>	<b>°--SC33</b>	Other (Other)		100		
<b>18</b>	<b>°--SC4</b>	Postal and courier services	100			
<b>19</b>	<b>--SD</b>	Travel				
	<b> --SD1</b>	Goods, alternative measurement		100		
	<b> --SD2</b>	Local transportation services, alternative measurement		100		
	<b> --SD3</b>	Accommodation services, alternative measurement		100		
	<b> --SD4</b>	Food-serving services, alternative measurement		100		
	<b> --SD5</b>	Other services, alternative measurement		100		
<b>20</b>	<b> --SDA</b>	Business travel		100		
<b>21</b>	<b>°--SDB</b>	Personal travel		100		
<b>22</b>	<b> --SDB1</b>	Health-related travel		100		
<b>23</b>	<b> --SDB2</b>	Education-related travel		100		
<b>24</b>	<b>°--SDB3</b>	Other personal travel		100		

# Allocation by mode (2)



Indicator code	Item	EBOPS 2010	M1	M2	M3	M4
25	--SE	Construction				
26	--SE1	Construction abroad			50	50
27	°--SE2	Construction in the reporting economy			50	50
28	--SF	Insurance and pension services	100			
29	--SG	Financial services	100			
30	--SH	Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.	100			
31	--SI	Telecommunications, computer, and information services				
32	--SI1	Telecommunications services	100			
33	--SI2	Computer services	75			25
34	°--SI3	Information services	100			
35	--SJ	Other business services				
36	--SJ1	Research and development services	75			25
37	--SJ2	Professional and management consulting services				
38	--SJ21	Legal, accounting, management, consulting and public relations	75			25
39	°--SJ22	Advertising, market research, public opinion polling	75			25
40	°--SJ3	Technical, trade-related, and other business services				
41	--SJ31	Architectural, engineering, scientific and other technical				
42	--SJ311	Architectural services	75			25
43	--SJ312	Engineering services	75			25
44	°--SJ313	Scientific and other technical services	75			25
45	--SJ32	Waste treatment and de-pollution, agricultural & mining		50		50
46	--SJ33	Operating leasing services	100			
47	--SJ34	Trade-related services	100			
48	°--SJ35	Other business services n.i.e.	75			25
49	°--SK	Personal, cultural, and recreational services				
50	--SK1	Audio-visual and related services	70	10		20
51	°--SK2	Other personal, cultural, and recreational services				
52	--SK21	Health services	75			25
53	--SK22	Education services	75			25
54	--SK23	Heritage and recreational services	75			25
55	°--SK24	Other personal services	75			25
57	°-----SW	Distribution services	100			

# Include “all services” as covered by GATS in BOP



- ▶ **Disentangling the goods from travel item**
  - ▶ Alternative breakdown (SD1) for 15 economies
  - ▶ Estimation using Internal Tourism Consumption data (OECD)
  - ▶ **Results:** Total commercial services is reduced by around 6.5%
- ▶ **Construction item is adjusted**
  - ▶ Identification of the part of goods is not possible
  - ▶ Only cross-border transactions are kept – total construction recalculated
  - ▶ **Results:** This correction reduces total construction by around 25%
- ▶ **Distribution services (separately estimated and added in)**
  - ▶ Trade-related services (SJ34)
  - ▶ Separately estimated and added in
  - ▶ Estimated using OECD Trade by Enterprise characteristics (TEC)
  - ▶ Estimated using Eurostat Structural Business Statistics (SBS)
  - ▶ Distribution services added to total commercial services & allocated to M1
  - ▶ **Results:** This correction increases M1 by 25% in value terms

# Include “all services” as covered by GATS in FATS



- ▶ **GATS refers to all foreign-controlled enterprises**
  - ▶ FATS does not include minority-owned affiliates (ownership 10-50%)
- ▶ **Product Vs activities**
  - ▶ FATS classifies companies by primary activity and not by product
  - ▶ **Solution**: national data compilation (TiSMoS: bridge table)
- ▶ **Goods Vs. Services**
  - ▶ The output, which contain only the trade margin realized on goods purchased for resale, is used for two services activities
  - ▶ **Solution**: output variable for:
    - Financial and insurance activities
    - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicl. and motorcycl.
- ▶ **Double-counting of trade flows**
  - ▶ There exists the possibility of double counting because some affiliates' exports may be captures by international trade in BOP
  - ▶ **Solution**: Exclude exports from total output/sales
    - National level + OECD FATS + Services Trade by Enterprise Characteristics

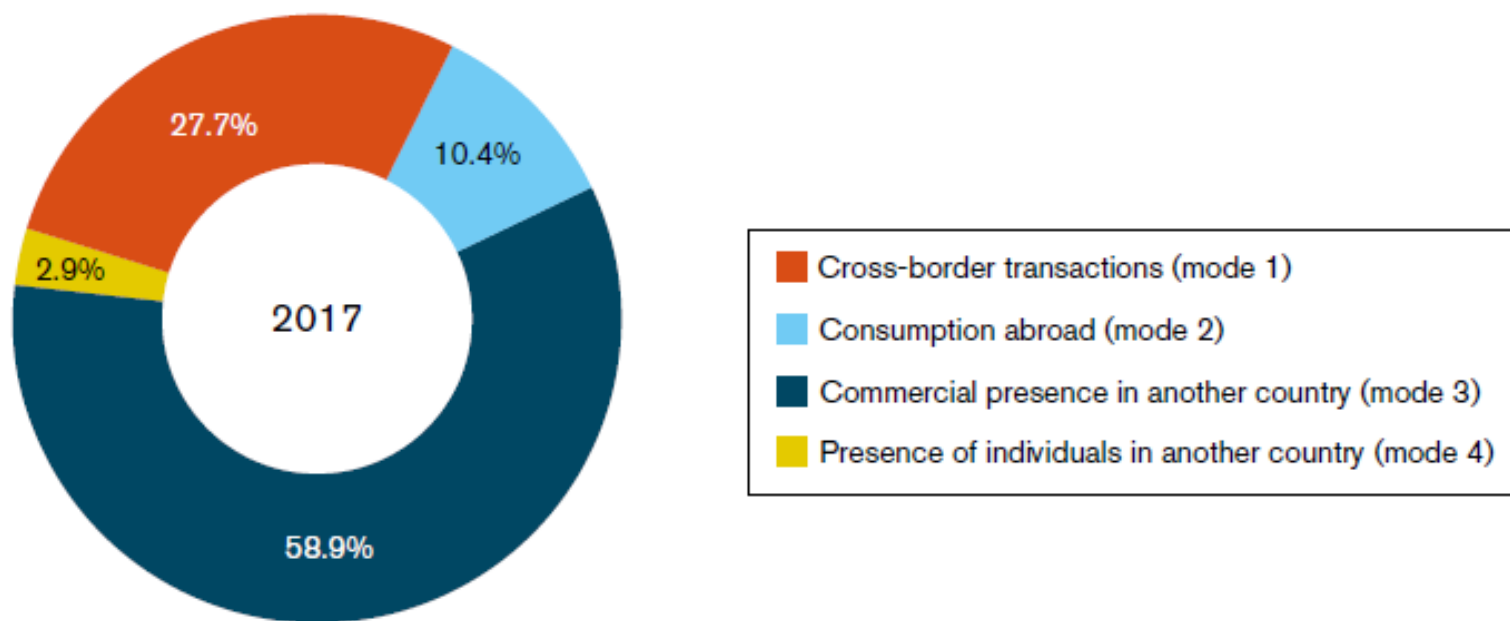




# Bridge table – transformed EBOPS

<b>Ebops-like code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>ISIC CODE</b>	<b>Isic description</b>
SA	Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others		
SB	Maintenance and repair services not included elsewhere		
SC	Transport	H	Transport and Storage
SDB1SK21	Health services	Q	Human health and social work activities
SDB2SK22	Education services	P	Education
SDASDB3	Tourism and business travel	I	Accommodation and food service activities
SE	Construction	F	Construction
SFSG	Insurance and financial services	K	Financial and insurance activities
SH	Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.		
SISK1	Telecommunications, computer, information and audiovisual services	J	Information and Communication
SJXSJ34	Other business services (excluding trade-related)	L+M+N	Real estate, Professional, scientific and technical activities, Administrative and support service activities.
SK23	Heritage and recreational services	R	Arts, entertainment and recreation
SK24	Other personal services	S	Other service activities
SWSJ34	Trade-related services (Distribution)	G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicl. and motorcycl.

# World trade in commercial services by modes of supply, 2017

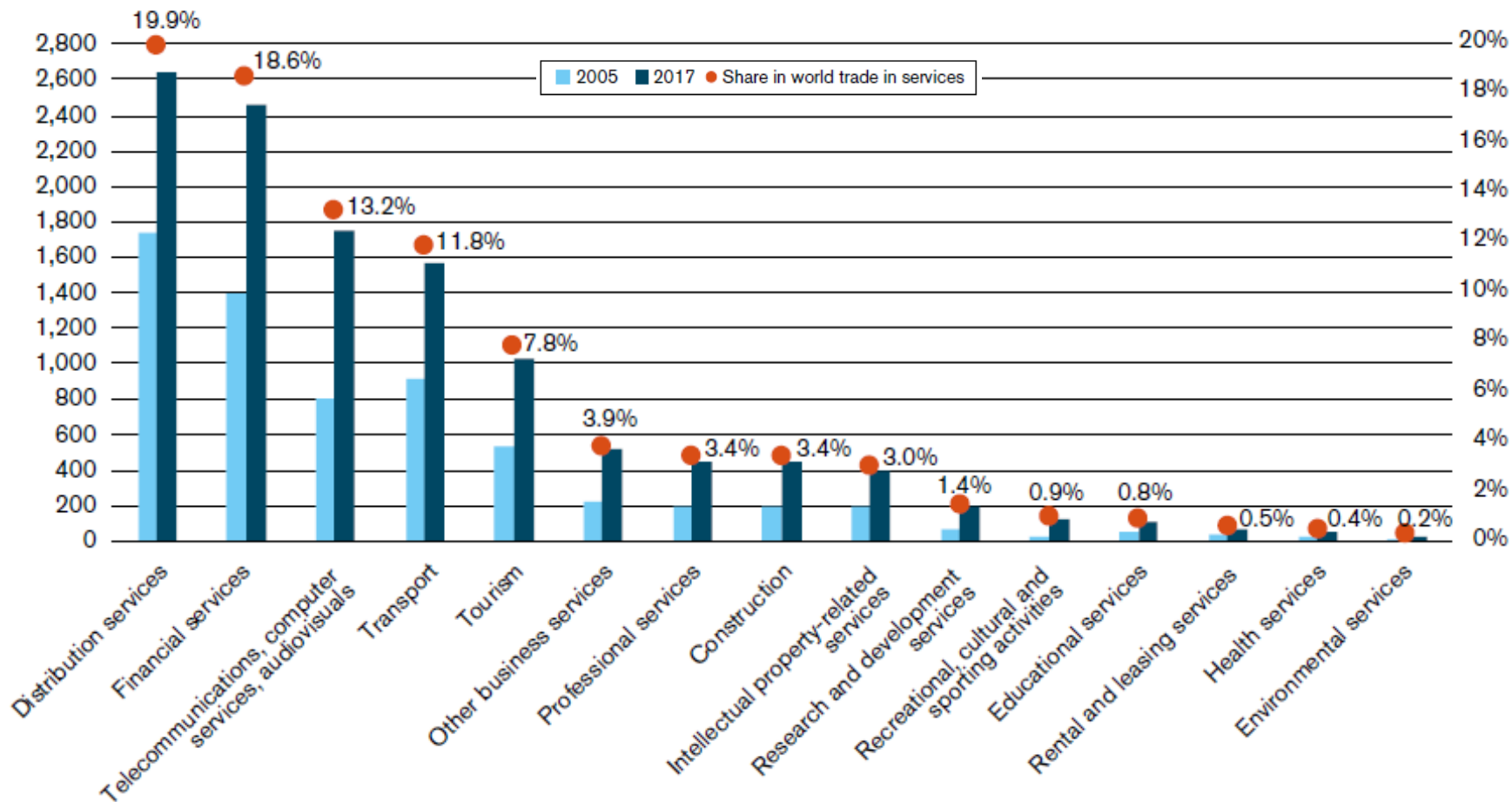


Source: WTO estimates (2019).

Note: World trade is calculated as the average of world exports and world imports.



# World trade in commercial services by sector, 2005 and 2017



Source: WTO estimates (2019).

Note: World trade is calculated as the average of world exports and world imports.



# TISMOS data set

---

- ▶ Imports and exports for 200+ reporter countries, with partner world, 2005 to 2017, by mode

## Where to find TISMOS

[https://www.wto.org/english/res\\_e/statis\\_e/trade\\_datasets\\_e.htm](https://www.wto.org/english/res_e/statis_e/trade_datasets_e.htm)

- ▶ **Data** files, containing the reported and estimated trade values, for imports and exports according to the four modes of supply.
- ▶ A **codes** file, which explains the codes used in the data file for the different variables.
- ▶ The **methodological paper**, which describes how TISMOS was built.
- ▶ Addendum: a **worldwide FATS output dataset**, covering 200 economies, 13 service sectors and the period 2005-2017.

## Road ahead...

- ▶ Update of the data set scheduled in 2021
- ▶ Publication of the WTO-OECD balanced trade in services (Batis) data set
- ▶ “Bilateralise” TISMOS

