

International trade in services EU, 1991-2000 Compilation Guide



EUROPEAN
COMMISSION



THEME 2
Economy
and
finance

A great deal of additional information on the European Union is available on the Internet.
It can be accessed through the Europa server (<http://europa.eu.int>).

Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 2002

© European Communities, 2002

This document has been carried out by the BOP International Trade in Services team (Ignacio Alonso Zabaco, Thomas Deschamps, Alessandro Lupi and Yann Marcus) under the co-ordination of Luis Biedma Aréjula, an official of the Unit B5.

We strive to make this sixth edition of the BOP ITS compilation guide the more useful and easy to consult. However, we intend to improve it every year thanks to your remarks.

Secretary responsible for desktop publishing: Mrs Christine Mortier.

Thank you and please note our address:

Balance of payments, Unit B5

Eurostat,

L-2920 Luxembourg

E-mail: Luis.biedma@cec.eu.int

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	5
---------------------------	---

PART I: Methodological framework of the balance of payments

1. General rules	9
2. Rules and recommendations of the TF2	9
3. Eurostat / OECD classification	15
4. Contents of BOP geonomenclature.....	18
5. Production process	34

PART II: Deviations from the defined methodology

1. General description of main corrections and estimations	37
2. Description of corrections and estimations for each Member State, EU, EUR-11, Norway, the USA and Japan and table of percentage of intervention	39
Calculation of the EU/euro-zone aggregates.....	41
Belgium and Luxembourg	42
Denmark	45
Germany	51
Greece	56
Spain	60
France	63
Ireland	67
Italy	74
Netherlands	76
Austria	79
Portugal.....	82
Finland	85
Sweden	91
United Kingdom	95
Norway	103
United States of America	105
Japan.....	113

Annexes

1. Published BOP items.....	117
2. Published BOP geonomenclature.....	119

Introduction

This is the sixth edition of the International trade in services compilation guide, referring to the 2000 production. It describes the harmonisation that Eurostat applied to the Member States' new and revised data. The corrections and estimations carried out on the figures published for previous years are described in the previous issues of the compilation guide (see table next page).

The aim of this compilation guide is to provide absolute **transparency** in relation to the harmonisation process applied by Eurostat to each Member State original data. The domain covered is the annual current account data (International trade in services - **ITS** / Geographical breakdown of the current account - **GBR**).

Each year or quarter, the national banks or the national statistical offices provide Eurostat with data according to a set of questionnaires approved by all Member States and designed to fulfil a set of requirements. These questionnaires are included in an internal document called the *Balance of Payments Vade mecum*. This document contains apart from the questionnaires, coding system, format and media details, deadlines and instructions on how data should be supplied.

Due to a variety of reasons, Member States are still not able to comply fully with the *BOP Vade mecum* and the *IMF Balance of payments Manual, fifth edition (BPM5)*. For this reason, Eurostat is concluding *Gentleman's agreements*. These agreements, based on the report of *Task Force 2 'Current account'*, are intended to improve compliance with the rules and recommendations laid down in the report.

Thus, Eurostat has to apply several adjustments to the original data supplied by the Member States in order to harmonise and fill up missing information to produce a Balance of payments of the European Union as meaningful as possible.

Most probably, this work will have to be continued for some time, till full compliance is achieved.

Eurostat's primary concern regarding definition of harmonisation methods to obtain comparable data series (across countries and through time) is the European Union and euro-zone aggregates. The results may be meaningless at Member State level, provided that the EU-15/EUR-11 totals are meaningful.

The objective of the compilation guide is to enable users or providers of EU BOP information to arrive to the **harmonised data** of a given country applying a sequence of **operations** to the **original data** provided by the country in question.

Corrections and estimates are carried out by Eurostat after discussion with the Member State concerned. The compilation guide will not change this current practice. Its purpose is to formalise the ways in which the corrections and estimates are made so that they are clearly explained.

This document contains two parts. The first part defines the data methodological framework of the EU balance of payments presenting the general rules to be applied for the compilation and more particularly the rules and recommendations of *Task Force 2 'Current account'*. The classifications (nature of transaction and countries, geographic and economic zones) are presented. The reader can find in the last paragraph a scheme describing the Eurostat production process.

In the second part, for each country deviations from the defined methodology are presented. Each correction and estimate carried out by Eurostat is described in detail. At the end, a table summarises the 'percentages of intervention' for each Member State. To allow the comparison with previous years the 'percentages of intervention' corresponding to the 1997, 1998 and 1999 productions (and given in the previous editions of the compilation guide) are also indicated.

The annexes present the BOP items and geographical breakdown published in the latest *International trade in services* and *Geographical breakdown of the current account* publications.

N.B.: Published data for the **euro-zone** include detail on services only. They have been validated by the ECB. In fact, in order to conform to the internationally agreed methodology, Member States were requested to change the geographical allocation of intra-EU/euro-zone imports of goods from country of origin to country of consignment. Regarding the calculation of the EU/euro-zone aggregates, the principle of consignment has been implemented from 1997 onwards.

Periods covered by the different editions of the compilation guide

	Compilation guide December 2001 2000 production		Compilation guide December 2000 1999 production		Compilation guide December 1999 1998 production		Compilation guide July 1999 1997 production	
	<i>New data</i>	<i>Revised data</i>	<i>New data</i>	<i>Revised data</i>	<i>New data</i>	<i>Revised data</i>	<i>New data</i>	<i>Revised data</i>
BLEU	2000	1998-99	1999	1998	1998	1997	1997	1995-96
DENMARK	2000	1999	1999	1998	1998	1997	1997	-
GERMANY	2000	1997-99	1999	1989-98	1998	1995-97	1997	-
GREECE	2000	1999	1999	1998	1998	-	1997	-
SPAIN	2000	1999	1999	1993-98	1998	1993-97	1997	1993, 1995-96
FRANCE	2000	-	1999	-	1998	1997	1997	-
IRELAND	2000	-	1999	-	1998	1996-97	1997	1996
ITALY	2000	1999	1999	-	1998	-	1997	-
NETHERLANDS	2000	1997, 99	1999	1998	1998	1996-97	1997	1995-96
AUSTRIA	2000	1999	1999	1997-98	1998	1997	1997	1995-96
PORTUGAL	2000	1996-99	1999	1996-98	1998	1996-97	1997	-
FINLAND	2000	1999	1999	-	1998	-	1997	1996
SWEDEN	2000	1999	1999	1998	1998	-	1997	1995-96
UNITED KINGDOM	2000	1996-99	1999	1998	1998	1996-97	1997	-
NORWAY	2000	1999	-	-	-	-	-	-
USA	2000	1998-99	1999	1997-98	1998	1996-97	1997	-
JAPAN	2000	-	1999	-	1998	-	1997	-

PART I

Methodological framework of the balance of payments

1. General rules

In general, MS should apply the following rules and recommendations for the compilation of their balance of payments statistics:

- **the rules and recommendations of the IMF Balance of Payments Manual, 5th edition (BPM5).**
- **the additional (supplementary) guidelines given in the report of Task Force 2, in particular the rules for selected items given below.**

These guidelines are reviewed by each Member State in the framework of the Gentleman's Agreement exercise. The mandate of the Gentleman's Agreement was to define the contribution of the national compilers to the EU BOP as compiled by Eurostat. It seeks to secure continuity of supply and improve the quality of the information. It helps to solve problems finding practical and acceptable solutions both to each country and Eurostat.

During Gentleman's Agreements meetings, methodological questions are still being discussed concerning the following items:

- **Goods for processing**
 - **Passenger services: Railways and inland Transport**
 - **Construction**
 - **Insurance**
 - **Financial services**
 - **Merchanting**
 - **Audio-visual services**
 - **Government services**
- **the "nature of transaction" classification (based on the joint OECD/Eurostat classification) and the geographical classification described in the Eurostat BOP Vade mecum**

2. Rules and recommendations of the TF2

A General merchandise

A.1 General merchandise, geographical allocation of exports/imports

Rule: The geographical allocation of both extra trade and intra trade should be made by the country of destination (exports) resp. by country of consignment (imports), as defined in the EU extra trade and intra trade directives. (Supplementary trade items should be allocated in the same way, in principle). But for extra-EU imports the origin principle was approved at the BOP working party 22-23/10/97 (cf. Minutes § 29).

A.2 General merchandise, disguised direct transit trade

Rule: the geographical allocation rule (A.1.) is of particular importance with regard to the so-called disguised direct transit trade. Such trade should not be eliminated from the BOP of the "transit countries", at least not from the figures reported to EUROSTAT.

A.3 General merchandise, trade through international distribution centers located

Rule: imports into/ exports from international distribution centers held within the customs territory of a MS should not be excluded from the BOP of that MS, at least when reporting to EUROSTAT; imports into/ exports from distribution centers located in a free area of MS and held by residents of non-MS should be recorded only at the time the goods are imported by a MS.

A.4 General merchandise, transactions in goods between affiliates

Rule: Transactions in goods between affiliated entities (e.g. between a parent and its branches or assembly plants abroad), and transactions under joint international production programs (e.g. Airbus) should be included in general merchandise in the BOP, and not be eliminated from the trade statistics figures.

A.5 General merchandise, transactions in goods in free ports, free areas, customs bonded warehouses

Rule: the compilation of trade should be based on the change of ownership-principle. As most MS derive their trade figures from international trade statistics (general or special trade statistics) which include all flows of goods across the (national or customs) border, without regard to change of ownership, certain corrections to the trade figures are inevitable. If the goods-item is based on general trade statistics, imports/ exports on account of nonresidents must be excluded; if special trade figures are used, imports into/ re-exports from free ports etc. on account of residents must be added.

B Goods for processing

Rule: The international activities related to processing should be recorded as follows:

The item 'goods for processing' should include

a) the flows that are registered in the foreign trade statistics of the two countries concerned (country of origin and country of processor), i.e. all goods sent for processing at their value before processing (export/import for processing), and the goods actually returned after processing to the country of origin (re-imports / re-exports after processing), their value including the process fee.

b) (fictitious) re-imports resp. re-exports of the goods that were sold abroad (in the processors or in a third country), i.e. it is assumed that all goods are first returned to country of origin (see next paragraph).

As stated above, goods sold abroad after processing (and not actually returned to the country of origin) are recorded as (fictitious) re-import by resp. re-export to that country; this entry is offset by a (fictitious) export to / import by the processor's country (in "general merchandise"). This rule has been chosen in order to comply with SNA/ESA (sources and uses approach) and to avoid inconsistencies with foreign trade statistics.

For goods not finished in the same period offsetting entries should be made in the financial account, in principle. As these entries will, by and large, balance out, it should be left to the MS whether such entries are made or not. Apart from this timing difference, the net entries in the item "goods for processing" reflect the processing fees paid by the customers to the processors.

C Goods procured in ports

Rule: Goods procured by carriers in foreign ports should be collected/estimated, at least purchase of energy products (fuel).

D Non monetary gold

Rule: non monetary gold covers exports and imports of all gold not held as reserve assets by the authorities; it is treated as any other commodity (§ 202 BPM5). Transactions in (physical) gold should be included even if the gold does not cross the border of the compiling country. Temporary transactions (e.g. gold purchased and resold by the banks) should be regarded as "merchanting trade". Acquisition and disposal of gold-denominated claims/ liabilities is a financial transaction.

E Transportation

E.1 Freight

Rule: Freight of imports and exports for all modes of transportation should be determined so as to correspond to the fob valuation of merchandise. Payments reports are not suited for this purpose as the amounts reported depend on the delivery clause of the contract; estimates are therefore inevitable.

E.2 Passenger services, and supporting and auxiliary transport services

Rule: Passenger services, and supporting and auxiliary transport services should be ascertained separately, especially in sea and air transport. Surveys/estimates may be necessary to establish complete figures (e.g. fares included in the price of package tours, or payments by a resident exporter to a resident supplier of auxiliary services beyond the "fob-border").

E.3 Operator principle

Rule: The MS should apply the operator principle for recording and geographical allocation of sea transportation (included the distinction between residents/non-residents), regardless of ownership and registration, i.e. the MS must collect data for/from all entities which operate ships from the MS' territory.

F Travel

F.1 Exclusion of non-travel cash payments

Rule: Payments in cash for other purposes than travel, e.g. general merchandise, income of border workers, financial transactions ("capital flight"), should be excluded. The same applies to re-exchange of unused bank notes and traveller cheques. Surveys and estimates based on other information than the bank reports may be required.

F.2 Exchange of figures for purchases and sales of foreign bank notes

Rule: Those MS which have data on gross purchases and sales of the different foreign bank notes (currencies) by their banks should continue with the exchange of such data which began under the auspices of the OECD in the early seventies. MS not having such data (or not participating in the present exchange) should try to collect the data and participate in the exchange.

F.3 Geographical allocation of cash payments in currencies used internationally

Rule: The MS should improve the geographical allocation of cash receipts/payments in currencies which are widely used in international transactions, in particular the US dollar. For this purpose other travel or tourist statistics with geographical breakdown should be used as basis for estimates.

G Construction services

G.1 Borderline between 'construction services' and 'direct investment'

Rule: TF2 recommends to adhere to the criteria for direct investment in the "Detailed benchmark definition of foreign direct investment" of the OECD. That is, all site offices set up in the (legal) form of subsidiaries and unincorporated partnerships should be regarded as direct investment. Unincorporated branches and site offices set up in the host country to carry out a construction order should be regarded as direct investment only if they are "permanent" establishments. This corresponds to the rule set up in § 73 BPM5 ("the enterprise must plan to operate the establishment indefinitely or over a long period of time").

The exploration/exploitation of resources of crude oil, natural gas and mineral ores should in most instances be regarded as "direct investment", the development of oil fields etc. requires big investments. These projects are often carried out by a joint venture of an operator and partners which normally meets the criteria of direct investment.

Drilling rigs etc. operating in international waters should be regarded as mobile equipment, the related transactions be recorded in the items concerned (e.g. mining services) and allocated to the country of the operator. On the other hand, oil/gas production (e.g. in the North Sea) should be regarded as part of the domestic production of the country to which the production site is attributed; the company that carries out the production is a resident of that country, foreign shareholders of that company are direct investors, oil sales to foreign countries constitute exports. In this field varying recording practices can be found, which may cause large discrepancies in the BOPs of the countries concerned; therefore the MS involved should undertake efforts to align their recording practice.

G.2 Recording rule for 'construction services'

Rule: Once it has been decided to regard a project as "services", the transactions should be recorded in the following way in the figures reported to Eurostat:

G.2.a Gross recording of receipts and expenditures according to the OECD/Eurostat classification:

There should be gross recording of construction receipts and expenditures in the two sub-items for construction in the OECD/Eurostat classification of international trade in services, i.e. construction abroad (by resident contractors) construction in the compiling country (by foreign contractors).

In the first sub item the gross payments made under the contract by the non-resident customer (credits) and the expenditures made by the contractor (or by his site office) in the host country in performance of the

contract (debits) should be recorded. In the second sub-item the gross payments (transactions) related to construction by non-resident contractors in the compiling country should be recorded correspondingly (contractual payments: debits, expenditure in the compiling country: credits).

Note that (local) expenditures also include goods supplied to the building site from the contractor's country and goods and services supplied to the building site from third countries (see point b and c below). When local supplies (or supplies from third countries) are paid by the site office, it will usually make these payments from lump sum transfers received from the general contractor. Such transfers should therefore be recorded in the construction sub-item in question as expenditures.

G.2.b Goods supplied (for use in the project, excluding equipment for temporary use) to the host country from the general contractor's country

Goods supplied (for use in the project, excluding equipment for temporary use) to the host country from the general contractor's country should be left in "general merchandise" and be offset by recording corresponding debits in the construction sub-item in question. Such offsetting entries are necessary because the value of these goods are usually included in the contract payment(s) by the customer, and because the construction items should show all expenditures (input) related to the construction services.

G.2.c Goods supplied to the host country from third countries

Goods supplied to the host country from third countries should be recorded in two steps, first as exports of goods to the host country of the building site, and then as sales from that country to the general contractor as local supplies (recording in the construction sub-item in question). Services supplied by third countries should in principle be recorded in the same way, however in the frequent case of such services being paid by the general contractor directly to the supplier, they should be recorded as imports to the contractor's country (item concerned) which are the used in the production of construction services.

H Insurance services

H.1 Determining the service charge included in premiums

Rule: the service charge component in premiums should be estimated, the rest of the premiums, and the claims be recorded in current transfers (non-life insurance) or in the financial account (life-insurance). The service charges included in the premiums for re-insurance should be estimated and recorded in the same way, in principle.

A Task Force "insurance" has already done an important work in order to produce a realistic and consistent estimate of the service charge component to be used by all Member States. This estimate is based on the information contained in the European Insurance Enterprise Statistics (IES).

H.2 Estimating the cost of transport insurance included in the C.I.F. values of imports (foreign trade statistics)

Rule: the premiums for insurance of imports (transport insurance) must be estimated, be deducted from the import c.i.f.-values of trade statistics, and -insofar as they are relevant to the BOP- be recorded as a kind of non-life insurance (see preceding paragraph). As the totals are not big in most countries, a simple method of estimation is recommended: the value of imports of the compiling country should be multiplied by an average rate (average of premiums charged by representative resident and foreign insurers), the share of nonresident insurers should be regarded as premium debits (see preceding paragraph). The average premium and the average share of non-resident insurers could be established through occasional surveys.

I Financial services

Rule: fees and commissions associated with the intermediation of trade in financial assets, or with the purchase and sale of financial assets on behalf of customers, or with other services in the financial field (e.g. account management) should be ascertained and recorded in this item if they are charged (invoiced) separately to the customers. Efforts should be made to collect this information (or to make an estimate) if these fees are not reported separately at present (but are, instead, included in the financial account, together with the assets traded). Included should be fees etc. related to trade in all kinds of financial assets (as defined in BPM5, including financial derivatives).

It may be easier to establish the credit figures than the debits. If it turns out that the intra-EU credits exceed the debits considerably, an exchange of figures, or a systematic completion of the debit side by EUROSTAT (estimate) could be envisaged.

J Merchating trade

J.1

Rule: The MS should comply with the definition of "merchating" and with the recording rule set out in § 262 BPM5, in principle.

J.2

Rule: Merchating comprises not only trade by resident professional merchants; trade in goods located abroad by other resident companies may be important in some MS, and must be ascertained anyway as it is not covered by the foreign trade statistics. For example, the trade of resident banks in (physical) gold held abroad is normally temporary and must be included with "merchating".

J.3

Rule: Merchating may comprise, in addition to trade in goods located outside the national border, trade in goods located within free ports, customs bonded warehouses etc., if "during the process" the goods do not cross the border. These transactions should also be included, overlapping with foreign trade statistics (in particular: general trade) should be avoided.

J.4

Rule: The changes in stocks held abroad by merchants and other traders must usually be estimated. MS using settlements figures should attempt to make an estimate (at least annually), MS relying on surveys should include appropriate questions in the questionnaire. The annual net change in stocks could be recorded under "general merchandise" (imports, or negative imports); in view of its temporary character, a geographical breakdown is not required.

J.5

Rule: The geographical breakdown of the traders' net profits/ losses should be made in proportion to the geographical classification of their gross sales, i.e. it is assumed that the profits are borne by their customers (buyers of the goods).

K General payments between affiliates

Rule: this item, which does not exist in the IMF-standard classification, is another sub-item of "miscellaneous business services". It should be defined as narrowly as possible, in order not to invalidate the analytical value of the classification by kind of service. As it is not possible to imagine all kinds of transactions between affiliated companies that occur in practice, only some general guidelines can be given.

K.1 Transactions between parents and their agencies, sales offices etc. abroad (§ 83 BPM5):

- Revenues of the sales offices from residents of their host country (other than for goods sales) should be recorded as imports of services by the host country from the parent's country; e.g. the sale of tickets by the agency of a foreign airline to residents of the host country constitutes an import of passenger services from the country of which the airline is a resident.
- The running costs of the agency/ sales office should be recorded as a service rendered by the agency to the parent, in the service concerning the main activity of the agency, e.g. as commissions on passenger or freight services, or on insurance services (§§ 240, 255 BPM5), without attempting to split them up.
- In summary, there should be little scope for using the item "general payments between affiliates" for payments between parent companies and their affiliates classed as agents.

K.2 Transactions between other affiliates (parents, subsidiaries, branches etc.)

- Specific payments (to compensate the affiliate for identifiable goods and services supplied to other members of the group: recording in the goods/ services item concerned
- The transfer of money by the parent to its affiliate, e.g. as a subsidy to cover an accounting loss in the preceding period, or payments to enable the affiliate to carry on with its activities: in the first case, the

accounting loss should be recorded in direct investment income, offset by an entry in direct investment capital; when the payment is made, it is offset by an opposite entry in direct investment capital. If the transfer is made for other purposes, this will normally have to be recorded as a direct investment capital flow.

- Transfer of money by the affiliate to its parent, e.g. remittance of sales proceeds, or of cash not needed: normally recording as direct investment income, distributed earnings.
- Non-specific payments for various services: recording in "general payments between affiliates". If the payment seems to include -in addition to compensation for unspecified goods and services- other components, it should be examined whether the payment does not constitute a disguised direct investment (capital or income) flow.

L Compensation of employees

L.1 Gross recording

Rule: The income (wages, salaries etc.) and the taxes, social securities etc. deductions should be recorded gross, in the items concerned. Estimation problems are discussed in Ch. LI, pp. 2-3.

L.2 Transactions below the reporting threshold

Rule: Transactions of the kind mentioned in point 1 above which are below the reporting threshold should be estimated.

M Current transfers

M.1 Distinction between current and capital transfers

Rule: Current and capital transfers should be distinguished according to BPM5.

M.2 Transfers between the MS and the European Union Institutions

The TF2 rule concerning the transfers between the MS and the European Union Institutions has been reviewed.

The document "Current and capital transfers from the EU- a proposed treatment" (BP/96/29/E) was discussed in the October 1996 WP. A written procedure was launched in January 1997 and the results were discussed in the March 1997 WP (document "Treatment of EU transfers: final approval of the document updated by the January 1997 written procedure" – BP/97/11/E).

The following rules, either differing from the original TF2 recommendation or dealing with points needing clarification, were finally adopted:

Rule: European Social Fund (ESF): 100% current
 Cohesion Fund: 100% capital
 European Regional Development Fund (ERDF): 100% capital
 Set – aside payments: 100% current
 Transitional Measures and Innovation Schemes (TMIS): 100% current
 European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund – Guidance section: 100% capital (in the absence of detailed information on the nature of specific actions – otherwise according to the nature of the action)
 Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance (FIFG): 73% capital – 27% current (in the absence of detailed information on the nature of specific actions – otherwise according to the nature of the action)

These rules should be observed by both Eurostat and Member States. Mutual information when changes occur is necessary to guarantee a harmonised treatment.

M.3 Private transfers

Rule: The MS should exchange figures for private transfers, at least for some kinds (e.g. workers remittances, pensions and rents), to establish reliable figures. If exchange of data is not feasible, estimates are necessary.

3. Eurostat / OECD classification

CODE	ITEMS	TF2 RULE
993	CURRENT ACCOUNT	
992	GOODS, SERVICES AND INCOME	
991	GOODS AND SERVICES	
100	GOODS	
110	General merchandise	A (A.1/A.2/A.3/A.4)
150	Goods for processing	B
151	Processing abroad	
152	Processing in the compiling economy	
160	Repairs on goods	
170	Goods procured in ports by carriers	C
180	Non monetary gold	D
181	Gold held as a store of value	
182	Other non monetary gold	
200	SERVICES	
205	Transportation	E(E.1/E.2/E.3)
206	Sea transport	
207	Passenger transport on sea	E.2/E.3
208	Freight transport on sea	E.1/E.3
209	Supporting, auxiliary and other services	E.2/E.3
210	Air transport	
211	Passenger transport by air	E.2
212	Freight transport by air	E.1
213	Supporting, auxiliary and other services	E.2
214	Other transportation	
	A.First classification	
215	Passenger	E.2
216	Freight	E.1
217	Other	E.2
	B.second classification	
218	<i>Space transport</i>	
219	<i>Rail transport</i>	
220	<i>Passenger on rail</i>	
221	<i>Freight on rail</i>	E.1
222	<i>Supporting, auxiliary and other services</i>	
223	<i>Road transport</i>	
224	<i>Passenger on road</i>	
225	<i>Freight on road</i>	E.1
226	<i>Supporting, auxiliary and other services</i>	
227	<i>Inland waterway transport</i>	
228	<i>Passenger on inland waterway</i>	
229	<i>Freight on inland waterway</i>	E.1
230	<i>Supporting, auxiliary and other services</i>	
231	<i>Pipeline transport</i>	
232	<i>Other supporting and auxiliary transport services</i>	
236	Travel	F.1/F.2/F.3
237	Business travel	F.1/F.2/F.3
238	Expenditure by seasonal and border workers	F.1/F.2/F.3
239	Other business travel	F.1/F.2/F.3
240	Personal travel	F.1/F.2/F.3

CODE	ITEMS	TF2 RULE
241	Health-related expenditure	F.1/F.2/F.3
242	Education related expenditure	F.1/F.2/F.3
243	Other personal travel	F.1/F.2/F.3
245	Communications services	
246	Postal and courier services	
247	Telecommunication services	
249	Construction services	G.1/G.2 (G.2.a/G.2.b/G.2.c)
250	Construction abroad	
251	Construction in the compiling economy	
253	Insurance services	H.1/H.2
254	Life insurance and pension funding	H.1
255	Freight insurance	H.1/H.2
256	Other direct insurance	H.1
257	Reinsurance	H.1
258	Auxiliary services	H.1
260	Financial services	I
262	Computer and information services	
263	Computer services	
264	Information services	
266	Royalties and licence fees	
268	Other business services	
269	Merchanting and other trade-related services	
270	Merchanting	J (J.1/J.2J.3/J.4/J.5)
271	Other trade related services	
272	Operational leasing	
273	Miscellaneous business, professional and technical services	
274	Legal, accounting, management, consulting and public relations services	
275	Legal services	
276	Accounting, auditing, book-keeping and tax consulting services	
277	Business and management consultancy and public relations services	
278	Advertising, market research and public opinion polling	
279	Research and development services	
280	Architectural, engineering and other technical services	
281	Agricultural, mining and on-site processing services	
282	Waste treatment and depollution	
283	Other	
284	Other	
285	Services between affiliated enterprises, n i e	K/K.1/K.2
287	Personal, cultural and recreational services	
288	Audio-visual and related services	
289	Other personal, cultural and recreational	
291	Government services, n i e	
292	Embassies and consulates	
293	Military units and agencies	
294	Other	
300	INCOME	
310	Compensation of employees	L.1/L.2
320	Investment Income	

CODE	ITEMS	TF2 RULE
379	CURRENT TRANSFERS	M.1/M.2/M.3
380	General government	
390	Other sectors	M.3
391	Workers' remittances	
392	Other transfers	
996	CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT (no geographical breakdown)	
994	Capital Account	
995	Financial Account	
500	Direct Investment	
505	Abroad	
555	In the reporting economy	
600	Portfolio Investment	
602	Assets	
652	Liabilities	
700	Other Investment	
703	Assets	
753	Liabilities	
800	Reserves Assets	
998	NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	
	<u>Memorandum items</u>	
950	Freight transport on ex works basis	
951	Sea freight on ex works basis	
952	Air freight on ex works basis	
953	Road freight on ex works basis	
954	Other freight on ex works basis	
955	Tourists	
956	Goods purchased in the frontier area by travelers	
957	Hotel and restaurant services	
958	Postal services	
959	Courier services	
960	Gross Insurance premiums	
961	Gross Insurance claims	
962	Merchanting gross flows	

4. Contents of BOP geonomenclature (in use in 2000)

4.1. Economic zones

D2 EU-15 - 15 countries + 3 entities -

A3 BLEU	Belgium (BE) + Luxembourg (LU)
DK Denmark	Excludes Faroe Islands (FO) and Greenland (GL)
DE Germany	Includes Jungholz and Mittelberg (parts of the territory of Austria but customs union with Germany), Helgoland. Excludes Büsingen and Büttenhardter Höfe (customs free zones belonging to the customs territory of Switzerland)
GR Greece	
ES Spain	Includes Balearic Islands, Ceuta and Melilla and Canary Islands. Excludes Andorra (AD)
FR France	Includes France metropolitan (FX), Principality of Monaco (MC), Overseas Departements: French Guyana (GF), Martinique (MQ), Guadeloupe (GP) - Grande Terre, Basse Terre, Marie Galante, Les Saintes, Iles de la Petite Terre, Désirade, Saint Barthélémy and Northern St Martin -, Réunion (RE), Territorial collectivities: Mayotte (YT), Saint Pierre et Miquelon (PM). Excludes Overseas Territories (French Polynesia (PF), New Caledonia (NC) , Wallis and Futuna Islands (WF)), Andorra (AD).
IE Ireland	
IT Italy	Excludes San Marino (SM) and the Holy See (VA)
NL Netherlands	Excludes Netherlands Antilles (AN) and Aruba (AW)
AT Austria	Excludes Jungholz and Mittelberg (parts of the territory of Austria but customs union with Germany)
PT Portugal	Includes Acores and Madeira Excludes Macau (MO)
FI Finland	
SE Sweden	
GB United Kingdom	Excludes Channel Islands - Guernsey and Jersey - (XG) and the Isle of Man (XI), Anguilla (AI), Montserrat (MS), the British Virgin Islands (VG), the Turks and Caicos islands (TC), and the Cayman islands (KY).
4A European Union Institutions (excluding ECB)	
4F European Central Bank (ECB)	
Z6 Intra-EU-15 not allocated	

D4 Extra-EU-15

U2 Euro-zone (I1 up to end 2000 and I2 from 2001 onwards)

I1 EUR-11 - 11 countries + 2 entities

A3 BLEU	Belgium (BE) + Luxembourg (LU)
DE Germany	Includes Jungholz and Mittelberg (parts of the territory of Austria but customs union with Germany), Helgoland. Excludes Büsingen and Büttenhardter Höfe (customs free zones belonging to the customs territory of Switzerland)
ES Spain	Includes Balearic Islands, Ceuta and Melilla and Canary Islands. Excludes Andorra (AD)

FR	France	Includes France metropolitan (FX), Principality of Monaco (MC), Overseas Departements: French Guyana (GF), Martinique (MQ), Guadeloupe (GP) - Grande Terre, Basse Terre, Marie Galante, Les Saintes, Iles de la Petite Terre, Désirade, Saint Barthélémy and Northern St Martin -, Réunion (RE), Territorial collectivities: Mayotte (YT), Saint Pierre et Miquelon (PM). Excludes Overseas Territories (French Polynesia (PF), New Caledonia (NC) , Wallis and Futuna Islands (WF)), Andorra (AD).
IE	Ireland	
IT	Italy	Excludes San Marino (SM) and the Holy See (VA)
NL	Netherlands	Excludes Netherlands Antilles (AN) and Aruba (AW)
AT	Austria	Excludes Jungholz and Mittelberg (parts of the territory of Austria but customs union with Germany)
PT	Portugal	Includes Acores and Madeira Excludes Macau (MO)
FI	Finland	
4F	European Central Bank (ECB)	
N1	Intra-EUR-11 not allocated	
12 EUR-12 - 12 countries + 2 entities		
A3	BLEU	Belgium (BE) + Luxembourg (LU)
DE	Germany	Includes Jungholz and Mittelberg (parts of the territory of Austria but customs union with Germany), Helgoland. Excludes Büsingen and Büttenhardter Höfe (customs free zones belonging to the customs territory of Switzerland)
GR	Greece	
ES	Spain	Includes Balearic Islands, Ceuta and Melilla and Canary Islands. Excludes Andorra (AD)
FR	France	Includes France metropolitan (FX), Principality of Monaco (MC), Overseas Departements: French Guyana (GF), Martinique (MQ), Guadeloupe (GP) - Grande Terre, Basse Terre, Marie Galante, Les Saintes, Iles de la Petite Terre, Désirade, Saint Barthélémy and Northern St Martin -, Réunion (RE), Territorial collectivities: Mayotte (YT), Saint Pierre et Miquelon (PM). Excludes Overseas Territories (French Polynesia (PF), New Caledonia (NC) , Wallis and Futuna Islands (WF)), Andorra (AD).
IE	Ireland	
IT	Italy	Excludes San Marino (SM) and the Holy See (VA)
NL	Netherlands	Excludes Netherlands Antilles (AN) and Aruba (AW)
AT	Austria	Excludes Jungholz and Mittelberg (parts of the territory of Austria but customs union with Germany)
PT	Portugal	Includes Acores and Madeira Excludes Macau (MO)
FI	Finland	
4F	European Central Bank (ECB)	
N2	Intra-EUR-12 not allocated	

U3 EU Member States not belonging to euro-zone (K1 up to end 2000 and K2 from 2001 onwards)

K1 EU Member States not belonging to EUR-11

DK	Denmark	Excludes Faroe Islands (FO) and Greenland (GL)
GR	Greece	
SE	Sweden	

GB United Kingdom Excludes Channel Islands - Guernsey and Jersey - (XG) and the Isle of Man (XI), Anguilla (AI), Montserrat (MS), the British Virgin Islands (VG), the Turks and Caicos islands (TC), and the Cayman islands (KY).

4A European Union Institutions (excluding ECB)

K2 EU Member States not belonging to EUR-12

DK Denmark Excludes Faroe Islands (FO) and Greenland (GL)

SE Sweden

GB United Kingdom Excludes Channel Islands - Guernsey and Jersey - (XG) and the Isle of Man (XI), Anguilla (AI), Montserrat (MS), the British Virgin Islands (VG), the Turks and Caicos islands (TC), and the Cayman islands (KY).

4A European Union Institutions (excluding ECB)

U4 Extra-euro-zone (J1 up to end 2000 and J2 from 2001 onwards)

J1 Extra-EUR-11

J2 Extra-EUR-12

A2 EU-12 - 12 countries + 2 entities -

A3 BLEU Belgium (BE) + Luxembourg (LU)
 DK Denmark Excludes Faroe Islands (FO) and Greenland (GL)
 DE Germany Includes Jungholz and Mittelberg (parts of the territory of Austria but customs union with Germany), Helgoland.
 Excludes Büsingen and Büttenhardter Höfe (customs free zones belonging to the customs territory of Switzerland)

GR Greece

ES Spain Includes Balearic Islands, Ceuta and Melilla and Canary Islands.

FR France Excludes Andorra (AD)
 Includes France metropolitan (FX), Principality of Monaco (MC), Overseas Departements: French Guyana (GF), Martinique (MQ), Guadeloupe (GP) - Grande Terre, Basse Terre, Marie Galante, Les Saintes, Iles de la Petite Terre, Désirade, Saint Barthélémy and Northern St Martin -, Réunion (RE), Territorial collectivities: Mayotte (YT), Saint Pierre et Miquelon (PM).

Excludes Overseas Territories (French Polynesia (PF), New Caledonia (NC) , Wallis and Futuna Islands (WF)), Andorra (AD).

IE Ireland

IT Italy Excludes San Marino (SM) and the Holy See (VA)

NL Netherlands Excludes Netherlands Antilles (AN) and Aruba (AW)

PT Portugal Includes Acores and Madeira

Excludes Macau (MO)

GB United Kingdom Excludes Channel Islands - Guernsey and Jersey - (XG) and the Isle of Man (XI), Anguilla (AI), Montserrat (MS), the British Virgin Islands (VG), the Turks and Caicos islands (TC), and the Cayman islands (KY).

4A European Union Institutions (excluding ECB)

Z2 Intra-EU-12 not allocated

A4 Extra-EU-12

A3 BLEU (Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union) - 2 countries -

BE Belgium
LU Luxembourg

A5 EFTA (European Free Trade Association) - 4 countries -

CH	Switzerland	1960
IS	Iceland	1970
LI	Liechtenstein	1992
NO	Norway	1960
AT	Austria	1960-1994
DK	Denmark	1960-1972
FI	Finland	1986-1994
GB	United Kingdom	1960-1972
PT	Portugal	1960-1985
SE	Sweden	1960-1994

A6 EEA (European Economic Area) - 18 countries + 3 entities

A3	BLEU	1994
AT	Austria	1994
DE	Germany	1994
DK	Denmark	1994
ES	Spain	1994
FI	Finland	1994
FR	France	1994
GB	United Kingdom	1994
GR	Greece	1994
IE	Ireland	1994
IS	Iceland	1994
IT	Italy	1994
LI	Liechtenstein	1994
NL	Netherlands	1994
NO	Norway	1994
PT	Portugal	1994
SE	Sweden	1994
4A	European Union Institutions (excluding ECB)	
4F	European Central Bank (ECB)	
Z6	Intra-EU-15 not allocated	

A8 OECD (Organisation for Economic Cooperation & Development) -30 countries + 3 entities

AT	Austria	1961
AU	Australia	1971
A3	BLEU	1961
CA	Canada	1961
CH	Switzerland	1961
CZ	Czech Republic	1996
DE	Germany	1961
DK	Denmark	1961
ES	Spain	1961
FI	Finland	1969
FR	France	1961
GB	United Kingdom	1961
GR	Greece	1961
HU	Hungary	1996
IE	Ireland	1961
IS	Iceland	1961
IT	Italy	1961
JP	Japan	1964
KR	Korea, Republic of (South Korea)	1997
MX	Mexico	1994
NL	Netherlands	1961
NO	Norway	1961
NZ	New Zealand	1973

PL	Poland	1997
PT	Portugal	1961
SE	Sweden	1961
SK	Slovakia	2001
TR	Turkey	1961
US	United States	1961
4A	European Union Institutions (excluding ECB)	
4F	European Central Bank (ECB)	
Z6	Intra-EU-15 not allocated	

A9 Countries from Central and Eastern Europe - 15 countries -

AL	Albania
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina
BG	Bulgaria
CZ	Czech Republic
EE	Estonia
HR	Croatia
HU	Hungary
LT	Lithuania
LV	Latvia
MK	Macedonia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of
PL	Poland
RO	Romania
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovakia
YU	Yugoslavia

B1 NAFTA (North American Free Trade Association) - 3 countries -

CA	Canada	1994
MX	Mexico	1994
US	United States	1994

B2 Latin America - 18 countries -

AR	Argentina
BO	Bolivia
BR	Brazil
CL	Chile
CO	Colombia
CR	Costa Rica
CU	Cuba
EC	Ecuador
GT	Guatemala
HN	Honduras
MX	Mexico
NI	Nicaragua
PA	Panama
PE	Peru
PY	Paraguay
SV	El Salvador
UY	Uruguay
VE	Venezuela

B3 ASEAN (Association of South-East Asian Nations) - 10 countries -

BN	Brunei Darussalam	1984
ID	Indonesia	1967
KH	Cambodia (Kampuchea)	1999
LA	Lao People's Democratic Republic	1997
MM	Myanmar	1997
MY	Malaysia	1967
PH	Philippines	1967
SG	Singapore	1967
TH	Thailand	1967
VN	Viet Nam	1995

B4 OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting countries) - 11 countries -

AE	United Arab Emirates	
DZ	Algeria	1969
ID	Indonesia	1962
IQ	Iraq	1960
IR	Iran, Islamic Republic of	1960
KW	Kuwait	1960
LY	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1962
NG	Nigeria	1971
QA	Qatar	1961
SA	Saudi Arabia	1960
VE	Venezuela	1960
EC	Ecuador	1973-1992
GA	Gabon	1975-1994

B5 ACP (African, Caribbean and Pacific countries signatories to the Partnership Agreement (Cotonou) 77 countries (48 African 15 Caribbean 8 Pacific countries)**B6 African ACP countries - 48 countries -**

AO	Angola	1985
BF	Burkina Faso	1963
BI	Burundi	1963
BJ	Benin	1963
BW	Botswana	1975
CD	Congo, the Democratic Republic of the	1963
CF	Central African Republic	1963
CG	Congo	1963
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	1963
CM	Cameroon	1963
CV	Cape Verde	1979
DJ	Djibouti	1979
ER	Eritrea	1996
ET	Ethiopia	1975
GA	Gabon	1963
GH	Ghana	1975
GM	Gambia	1975
GN	Guinea	1975
GQ	Equatorial Guinea	1990
GW	Guinea-Bissau	1975
KE	Kenya	1969
KM	Comoros	1979
LR	Liberia	1975
LS	Lesotho	1975
MG	Madagascar	1963
ML	Mali	1963
MR	Mauritania	1963
MU	Mauritius	1975
MW	Malawi	1975
MZ	Mozambique	1984
NA	Namibia	1996
NE	Niger	1963
NG	Nigeria	1975
RW	Rwanda	1969
SC	Seychelles	1979
SD	Sudan	1975
SL	Sierra Leone	1975
SN	Senegal	1963
SO	Somalia	1963
ST	São Tome and Príncipe	1979
SZ	Swaziland	1975
TD	Chad	1963
TG	Togo	1963
TZ	Tanzania, United Republic of	1969

UG	Uganda	1969
ZA	South Africa	2000
ZM	Zambia	1975
ZW	Zimbabwe	1984

B7 Caribbean ACP countries - 15 countries -

AG	Antigua and Barbuda	1984
BB	Barbados	1975
BS	Bahamas	1975
BZ	Belize	1984
DM	Dominica	1979
DO	Dominican Republic	1984
GD	Grenada	1975
GY	Guyana	1975
HT	Haiti	1990
JM	Jamaica	1975
KN	St Kitts and Nevis	1984
LC	Saint Lucia	1979
SR	Suriname	1979
TT	Trinidad and Tobago	1975
VC	St Vincent and the Grenadines	1984

B8 Pacific ACP countries - 8 countries -

FJ	Fiji	1975
KI	Kiribati	1979
PG	Papua New Guinea	1979
SB	Solomon Islands	1979
TO	Tonga	1975
TV	Tuvalu	1979
VU	Vanuatu	1984
WS	Samoa	1975

B9 NICs1 (the Core Newly Industrialising Countries) - 4 countries -

HK	Hong Kong
KR	Korea, Republic of (South Korea)
SG	Singapore
TW	Taiwan, Province of China

C1 NICs2A (Asian NICs of the second wave of industrialisation) - 3 countries -

MY	Malaysia
PH	Philippines
TH	Thailand

C2 NICs2LA (Latin American NICs of the second wave of industrialisation) - 4 countries -

AR	Argentina
BR	Brazil
CL	Chile
MX	Mexico

C3 Mediterranean Basin - 20 countries -

AL	Albania
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina
CY	Cyprus
DZ	Algeria
EG	Egypt
GI	Gibraltar
HR	Croatia
IL	Israel
JO	Jordan
LB	Lebanon
LY	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
MA	Morocco

MK	Macedonia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of
MT	Malta
PS	Palestinian Territory, Occupied
SI	Slovenia
SY	Syrian Arab Republic
TN	Tunisia
TR	Turkey
YU	Yugoslavia

C4 Offshore financial centres - 17 countries -

AN	Netherlands Antilles
BB	Barbados
BH	Bahrain
BM	Bermuda
BS	Bahamas
HK	Hong Kong
JM	Jamaica
KN	St Kitts and Nevis
KY	Cayman Islands
LB	Lebanon
LR	Liberia
MS	Montserrat
PA	Panama
PH	Philippines
SG	Singapore
VG	Virgin Islands, British
VU	Vanuatu

C5 French Franc zone - 14 countries -

BF	Burkina Faso	1946
BJ	Benin	1946
CF	Central African Republic	1946
CG	Congo	1946
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	1946
CM	Cameroon	1946
GA	Gabon	1946
GQ	Equatorial Guinea	1946
GW	Guinea-Bissau	1997
KM	Comoros	1946
ML	Mali	1946
NE	Niger	1946
SN	Senegal	1946
TD	Chad	1946
TG	Togo	1946

C6 Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) - 12 countries -

AM	Armenia	1992
AZ	Azerbaijan	1992
BY	Belarus	1992
GE	Georgia	1994
KG	Kyrgyzstan	1992
KZ	Kazakstan	1992
MD	Moldova, Republic of	1992
RU	Russian Federation	1992
TJ	Tajikistan	1992
TM	Turkmenistan	1992
UA	Ukraine	1992
UZ	Uzbekistan	1992

C7 Countries from Maghreb -3 countries -

DZ	Algeria
MA	Morocco
TN	Tunisia

C8 Countries from Mashrek - 5 countries -

EG	Egypt
JO	Jordan
LB	Lebanon
PS	Palestinian Territory, Occupied
SY	Syrian Arab Republic

C9 MERCOSUR (Countries of the South Cone Common Market) - 4 countries -

AR	Argentina	1991
BR	Brazil	1991
PY	Paraguay	1991
UY	Uruguay	1991

D1 APEC (Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation) - 21 countries -

AU	Australia	1989
BN	Brunei Darussalam	1989
CA	Canada	1989
CL	Chile	1995
CN	China	1992
HK	Hong Kong	1992
ID	Indonesia	1989
JP	Japan	1989
KR	Korea, Republic of (South Korea)	1989
MX	Mexico	1994
MY	Malaysia	1989
NZ	New Zealand	1989
PE	Peru	1999
PG	Papua New Guinea	1994
PH	Philippines	1989
RU	Russian Federation	1999
SG	Singapore	1989
TH	Thailand	1989
TW	Taiwan, Province of China	1992
US	United States	1989
VN	Viet Nam	1999

D6 Candidate Countries (CCs) - 13 countries -

BG	Bulgaria	
CY	Cyprus	1991
CZ	Czech Republic	1996
EE	Estonia	1996
HU	Hungary	1994
LT	Lithuania	1996
LV	Latvia	1996
MT	Malta	1991
PL	Poland	1994
RO	Romania	1995
SI	Slovenia	1996
SK	Slovakia	1995
TR	Turkey	1987

W2 Intra-euro-zone not allocated (N1 up to end 2000 and N2 from 2001 onwards)

- N1 Intra-EUR-11 not allocated
- N2 Intra-EUR-12 not allocated

W4 Extra-euro-zone not allocated (O1 up to end 2000 and O2 from 2001 onwards)

- O1 Extra-EUR-11 not allocated
- O2 Extra-EUR-12 not allocated

Z0 World not allocated (EU-12)
Z1 World not allocated (EU-15)

- Z2 Intra-EU-12 not allocated
- Z3 World not allocated (euro-zone) (P1 up to end 2000 and P2 from 2001 onwards)
 - P1 World not allocated (EUR-11)
 - P2 World not allocated (EUR-12)
- Z4 Extra-EU-12 not allocated
- Z6 Intra-EU-15 not allocated
- Z8 Extra-EU-15 not allocated
- Z9 Rest of the World (World - Country or Entity)

4.2. Geographic zones

E1 EUROPE (49 countries)

D2 EU-15 - see economic zones - (15 countries + 3 entities)

A5 EFTA - see economic zones - (4 countries)

E2 Other European countries (30 countries)

- AD Andorra
- AL Albania
- BA Bosnia and Herzegovina
- BG Bulgaria
- BY Belarus
- CY Cyprus
- CZ Czech Republic
- FO Faroe Islands
- GG Guernsey (No official ISO 3166-1 country code, exceptionally reserved alpha-2 code element)
- GI Gibraltar
- HR Croatia
- HU Hungary
- IM Isle of Man (No official ISO 3166-1 country code, exceptionally reserved alpha-2 code element)
- JE Jersey (No official ISO 3166-1 country code, exceptionally reserved alpha-2 code element)
- MD Moldova, Republic of
- MK Macedonia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of
- MT Malta Includes Gozo and Comino
- PL Poland
- RO Romania
- RU Russian Federation
- SI Slovenia
- SK Slovakia
- SM San Marino
- TR Turkey
- UA Ukraine
- VA Holy See (Vatican City State)
- YU Yugoslavia

E3 *Baltic countries*

- EE Estonia
- LT Lithuania
- LV Latvia

E4 AFRICA (55 countries)
E5 North Africa (5 countries)

DZ	Algeria	
EG	Egypt	
LY	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	
MA	Morocco	Includes Occidental Sahara
TN	Tunisia	

E6 Other African countries (50 countries)

AO	Angola	Includes Cabinda
BF	Burkina Faso	
BI	Burundi	
BJ	Benin	
BW	Botswana	
CD	Congo, the Democratic Republic of the	
CF	Central African Republic	
CG	Congo	
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	
CM	Cameroon	
CV	Cape Verde	
DJ	Djibouti	
ER	Eritrea	
ET	Ethiopia	
GA	Gabon	
GH	Ghana	
GM	Gambia	
GN	Guinea	
GQ	Equatorial Guinea	
GW	Guinea-Bissau	
IO	British Indian Ocean Territory	Includes Chagos Archipelago
KE	Kenya	
KM	Comoros	Includes Anjouan, Grande Comore, Mohéli and other Islands
LR	Liberia	
LS	Lesotho	
MG	Madagascar	
ML	Mali	
MR	Mauritania	
MU	Mauritius	Includes Rodrigues, Agalega Islands and Cargados Carajos Shoals (St Brandon Islands)
MW	Malawi	
MZ	Mozambique	
NA	Namibia	
NE	Niger	
NG	Nigeria	
RW	Rwanda	
SC	Seychelles	Includes Alphonse, Bijoutier, St François Islands, St Pierre Islet, Cosmoledo Islands, Amirantes, Providence, Aldabra, Farquhar and Desroches, Mahé, Silhouette, Praslin (including La Digue), Frégate, Mamelles and Récifs, Bird and Denis, Plate and Coëtivy
SD	Sudan	
SH	St Helena	Includes Ascension, Gough Island, Inaccessible, Nightingale Islands and Tristan da Cunha
SL	Sierra Leone	
SN	Senegal	
SO	Somalia	
ST	Sao Tome and Principe	
SZ	Swaziland	
TD	Chad	
TG	Togo	

TZ	Tanzania, United Republic of	Includes Tanganyika, Zanzibar and Pemba
UG	Uganda	
ZA	South Africa	
ZM	Zambia	
ZW	Zimbabwe	

E7 AMERICA (46 countries)**E8 North American countries (3 countries)**

CA	Canada	
GL	Greenland	
US	United States	Includes Puerto Rico (PR) and Navassa

E9 Central American countries (30 countries)

AG	Antigua and Barbuda	
AI	Anguilla	
AN	Netherlands Antilles	Includes Bonaire, Curaçao, Saba, St. Eustatius and Southern St. Martin
AW	Aruba	
BB	Barbados	
BM	Bermuda	
BS	Bahamas	
BZ	Belize	
CR	Costa Rica	
CU	Cuba	
DM	Dominica	
DO	Dominican Republic	
GD	Grenada	Includes Southern Grenadines Islands
GT	Guatemala	
HN	Honduras	Includes Swan Islands
HT	Haiti	
JM	Jamaica	
KN	St Kitts and Nevis	
KY	Cayman Islands	
LC	Saint Lucia	
MS	Montserrat	
MX	Mexico	
NI	Nicaragua	Includes Corn Islands
PA	Panama	Includes ex Panama Canal zone
SV	El Salvador	
TC	Turks and Caicos Islands	
TT	Trinidad and Tobago	
VC	St Vincent and the Grenadines	Includes Northern Grenadines Islands
VG	Virgin Islands, British	
VI	Virgin Islands, U.S.	

F1 South American countries (13 countries)

AR	Argentina	
BO	Bolivia	
BR	Brazil	
CL	Chile	
CO	Colombia	
EC	Ecuador	Includes Galapagos Islands
FK	Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	
GY	Guyana	
PE	Peru	
PY	Paraguay	
SR	Suriname	
UY	Uruguay	
VE	Venezuela	

F2 ASIA (48 countries)**F3 Near and Middle East countries (17 countries)**

IL	Israel	
IR	Iran, Islamic Republic of	

F4 Gulf Arabian countries (8 countries)

AE United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Ajman, Umm al Qaiwain, Ras al Khaimah and Fujairah
BH Bahrain	
IQ Iraq	
KW Kuwait	
OM Oman	Includes Kuria Muria Islands
QA Qatar	
SA Saudi Arabia	
YE Yemen	Includes North Yemen and South Yemen, Perim, Kamaran, Socotra and associated Islands

F5 Other Near and Middle East countries (7 countries)

AM Armenia	
AZ Azerbaijan	
GE Georgia	
JO Jordan	
LB Lebanon	
PS Palestinian Territory, Occupied	
SY Syrian Arab Republic	

F6 Other Asian countries (31 countries)

AF Afghanistan	
BD Bangladesh	
BN Brunei Darussalam	
BT Bhutan	
CN China	
HK Hong Kong	
ID Indonesia	Includes East Timor
IN India	Includes Amindivis, Laccadives, Minicoy, Andaman Islands, Nicobar Islands and Sikkim
JP Japan	
KG Kyrgyzstan	
KH Cambodia (Kampuchea)	
KP Korea, Democratic People's Republic of (North Korea)	
KR Korea, Republic of (South Korea)	
KZ Kazakstan	
LA Lao People's Democratic Republic	
LK Sri Lanka	
MM Myanmar	
MN Mongolia	
MO Macau	
MV Maldives	
MY Malaysia	Includes Peninsular Malaysia and Eastern Malaysia, Sabah, Sarawak and Labuan
NP Nepal	
PH Philippines	
PK Pakistan	
SG Singapore	
TH Thailand	
TJ Tajikistan	
TM Turkmenistan	
TW Taiwan, Province of China	
UZ Uzbekistan	
VN Viet Nam	

F7 OCEANIA AND POLAR REGIONS (33 countries)

AU Australia	
FJ Fiji	
FM Micronesia, Federated States of	Caroline Islands except Palau, includes Yap, Chuuk, Pohnpei, Kosrae
KI Kiribati	
MH Marshall Islands	
MP Northern Mariana Islands	Includes Mariana Islands except Guam
NC New Caledonia	

NR	Nauru	
NZ	New Zealand	Includes Antipodes Islands, Auckland Islands, Bounty Islands, Campbell Island, Kermadec Islands, Chatham Islands and Snares Islands. Excluding Ross Dependency (Antartica)
PF	French Polynesia	
PG	Papua New Guinea	Includes Bismarck Archipelago, Louisiade Archipelago, Admiralty Islands, Northern Solomon Islands (Bougainville, Buka, Green), d'Entrecasteaux Islands, Lavongai, Trobriand Islands, New Britain, New Ireland, Woodlark and associated Islands
PN	Pitcairn	Includes Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands
PW	Palau	
SB	Solomon Islands	Includes Southern Solomon Islands, primarily Guadalcanal, Malaita, San Cristobal, Santa Isabel, Choiseul
TO	Tonga	
TV	Tuvalu	
VU	Vanuatu	
WF	Wallis and Futuna	
WS	Samoa	
F8	Australian Oceania (4 countries)	
	CC Cocos (Keeling) Islands	
	CX Christmas Island	
	HM Heard Island and McDonald Islands	
	NF Norfolk Island	
F9	American Oceania (3 countries)	
	AS American Samoa	
	GU Guam	
	UM US Minor Outlying Islands	Baker Island, Howland Island, Jarvis Island, Johnston Atoll, Kingman, Reef, Midway Islands, Palmyra Islands and Wake Island
G1	New Zealand Oceania (3 countries)	
	CK Cook Islands	
	NU Niue	
	TK Tokelau	
G2	Polar regions (4 countries)	
	AQ Antarctica	
	BV Bouvet Island	
	GS South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands	
	TF French Southern Territories	
Z5	WORLD NOT ALLOCATED GEOGRAPHICALLY	

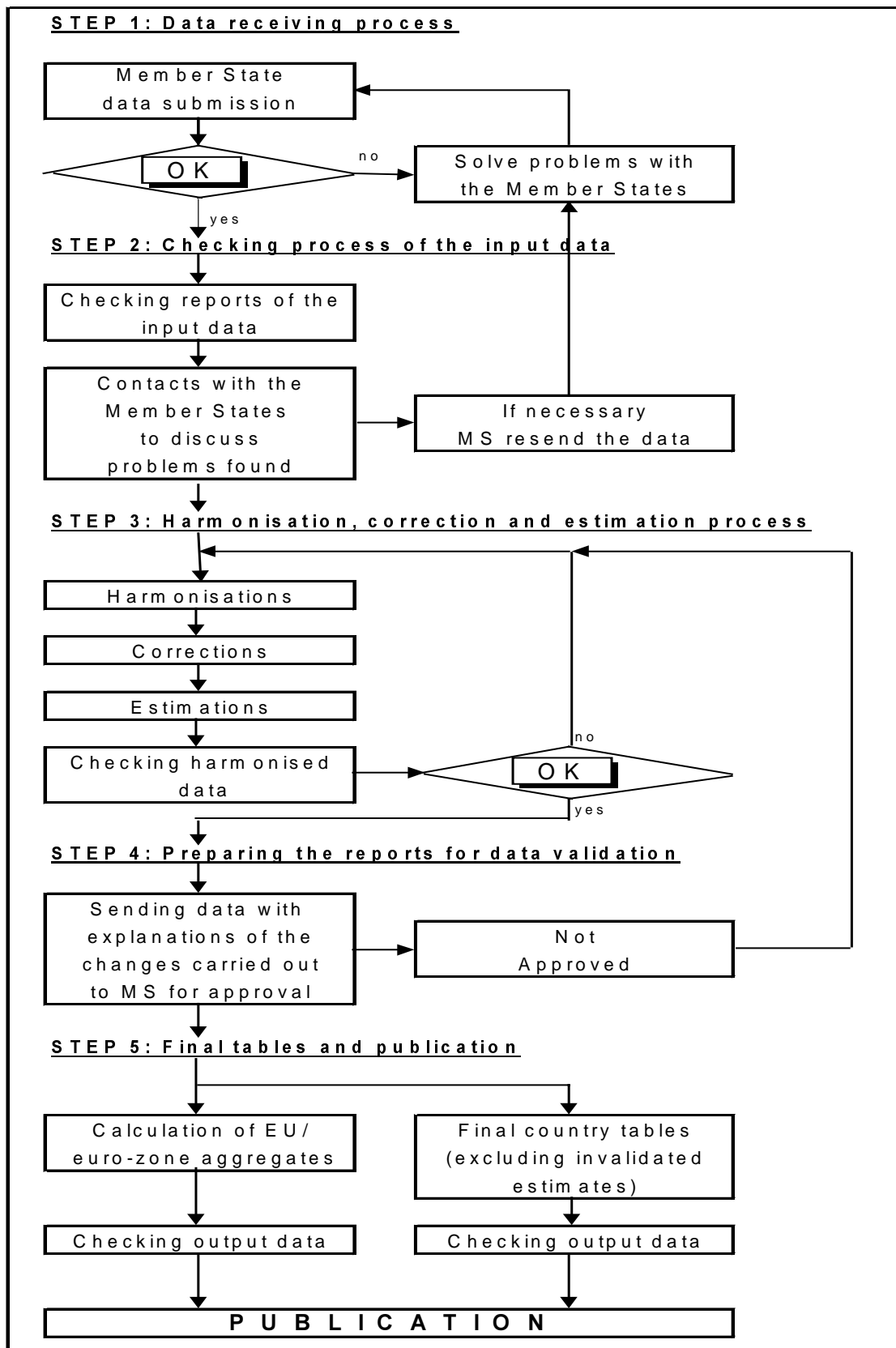
4.3. Integrity rules for BOP geonomenclature

Minimal check requirements: The sum of the components must be equal to the aggregate and consistency between geographic zones and economic zones must be respected. These rules have to be applied on credits and debits.

A1	=	D2 + A5 + E2 + E4 + E7 + F2 + F7 + 7Z + Z8 + Z1
A1	=	E1 + E4 + E7 + F2 + F7 + 7Z + Z5
A1	=	A2 + A4 + Z0
A1	=	D2 + D4 + Z1
A1	=	U2 + U4 + Z3
A1	=	I2 + J2 + P2
A3	=	BE + LU
A5	=	CH + IS + LI + NO
A8	=	AT + AU + A3 + CA + CH + CZ + DE + DK + ES + FI + FR + GB + GR + HU + IE + IS + IT + JP + KR + MX + NL + NO + NZ + PL + PT + SE + TR + US + Z6 + 4A + 4F
A8	=	D2 + A5 + AU + B1 + CZ + HU + JP + KR + NZ + PL + TR -LI
A9	>	AL + BG + CZ + E3 + HR + HU + PL + RO + SI + SK + YU
B1	=	CA + MX + US
B2	>	AR + BR + CL + CO + MX + UY + VE
B2	>	C9 + CL + CO + MX + VE
B2	>	C2 + CO + UY + VE
B3	>	ID + MY + PH + SG + TH
B3	>	C1 + ID + SG
B4	>	ID + IR + VE
B5	=	B6 + B7 + B8
B6	>	ZA
B9	=	HK + KR + SG + TW
C1	=	MY + PH + TH
C2	=	AR + BR + CL + MX
C3	>	AL + EG + HR + IL + MA + SI + TR + YU
C3	>	AL + C7 + C8 + HR + IL + SI + TR + YU
C3	>	AL + E5 + HR + IL + SI + TR + YU
C4	>	HK + PH + SG
C6	>	BY + RU + UA
C7	>	MA
C8	>	EG
C9	=	AR + BR + UY
D2	=	A3 + DK + DE + GR + ES + FR + IE + IT + NL + AT + PT + FI + SE + GB + Z6 + 4A + 4F
D4	=	A5 + E2 + E4 + E7 + F2 + F7 + 7Z + Z8
D6	>	BG + CZ + EE + HU + LV + LT + PL + RO + SK + SI + TR
E2	>	AL + BG + BY + CZ + E3 + HR + HU + PL + RO + RU + SI + SK + TR + UA + YU
E2	>	A9 + BY + RU + TR + UA
E2	>	D6 + AL + BY + HR + RU + UA + YU
E3	=	EE + LT + LV
E4	=	E5 + E6
E5	>	EG + MA

E5	>	C7 + EG
E6	>	B6
E6	>	C5 + ZA
E7	=	E8 + E9 + F1
E7	>	B2 + B7 + CA + US
E7	>	B7 + C2 + E8 + CO + VE + UY
E8	>	CA + US
E9	>	MX
F1	>	AR + BR + CL + CO + UY + VE
F1	>	C9 + CL + CO + VE
F2	=	F3 + F6
F3	=	IL + IR + F4 + F5
F6	>	CN + HK + ID + IN + JP + KR + MY + PH + SG + TH + TW
F6	>	B3 + CN + HK + IN + JP + KR + TW
F6	>	B9 + C1 + CN + ID + IN + JP
F7	>	AU + NZ
F7	>	AU + B8 + NZ
U2	=	A3 + DE + ES + FR + IE + IT + NL + AT + PT + FI + W2 + 4F (until end 2000) A3 + DE + GR + ES + FR + IE + IT + NL + AT + PT + FI + W2 + 4F (from 2001 onwards)
U4	=	DK + GR + SE + GB + A5 + E2 + E4 + E7 + F2 + F7 + W4 + 4A + 7Z (until end 2000) DK + SE + GB + A5 + E2 + E4 + E7 + F2 + F7 + W4 + 4A + 7Z (from 2001 onwards)
I2	=	A3 + DE + GR + ES + FR + IE + IT + NL + AT + PT + FI + N2 + 4F
J2	=	DK + GB + SE + A5 + E2 + E4 + E7 + F2 + F7 + O2 + 4A + 7Z

5. Production process



PART II

Deviations from the defined Methodology

1. General description of main corrections and estimations

Corrections and estimates can be classified by the following types and sub-types:

- ▶ Corrections/estimates using data from the **same** Member State
 - with **direct** data
 - with **weighted structure**
- ▶ Corrections/estimates using data from **other** Member States
 - with **direct** data
 - with **weighted structure**

Note: Corrections and estimates are performed on Member State original data in national currency.

Corrections/estimates using data from the same Member State.

1.1.1 Estimating / correcting with direct data

- ☛ Estimating / correcting the net flows using the difference between credit and debit flows.
- ☛ Estimating / correcting flows for an aggregated item using the sum of individual given items.
- ☛ Estimating / correcting flows for an aggregated partner zone using flows of other(s) partner zone(s).
- ☛ Correcting the flows of *Merchanting*: putting in net the available gross flows.
- ☛ Estimating / correcting flows for an individual item using the difference between flows of two other aggregated items.
- ☛ Estimating / correcting flows for a partner zone using the difference between flows of two other aggregated partner zones.
- ☛ Estimating / correcting the flows of the “Financial account” using estimated / non-corrected flows of the “Financial account”, correct flows of the “Goods, services and income” account and the original flows of the “Goods, services and income” account for a proxy partner zone.
- ☛ Correcting *Net errors and omissions* ($998 = - 993 - 996$)
- ☛ Correcting the flows of *Insurance services*: putting in net the available gross flows by applying to gross flows known coefficients that represent the service component;
Recording the remaining part of gross insurance flows under the corresponding flows of *Private current transfers*.
- ☛ Correcting the flows of *Insurance services*: putting in net the available gross flows by deducting from gross flows, *Gross claims* received and *Gross claims* paid;
Recording the remaining part of gross insurance flows under the corresponding flows of *Private current transfers*.

1.1.2. Estimating / correcting with weighted structure

- ☛ Estimating / correcting flows for a given partner zone and a given year using an average *proportion* involving another partner zone and other years.
- ☛ Estimating / correcting flows for a given item and a given year using an average *proportion* involving another item, and other years.
- ☛ Estimating / correcting flows for a given item and a given partner zone using a *proportion* involving another item and another partner zone.
- ☛ Estimating / correcting flows for a given item using a *proportion* involving two other items.

Corrections / estimates using data from other Member States

1.2.1. Estimating / correcting with direct data

- ☛ Estimating / correcting flows for partner zone *intra-EU* using available bilateral flows of main EU partners.

1.2.2. Estimating / correcting with weighted structure

- ☛ Estimating / correcting flows for a given item and a given year using an average *proportion* involving a mixed item, other EU Member States and several years.
- ☛ Estimating / correcting flows for partner zone *extra-EU* using an average *proportion* involving partner *intra-EU*, partner (*intra-EU + extra-EU*) and other EU Member States.
- ☛ Estimating / correcting flows for a given partner zone and a given year using an average *proportion* involving another partner zone, other EU Member States and another year.

2. Description of corrections and estimations for each Member State, EU, EUR-11, Norway, the USA and Japan and table of percentage of intervention.

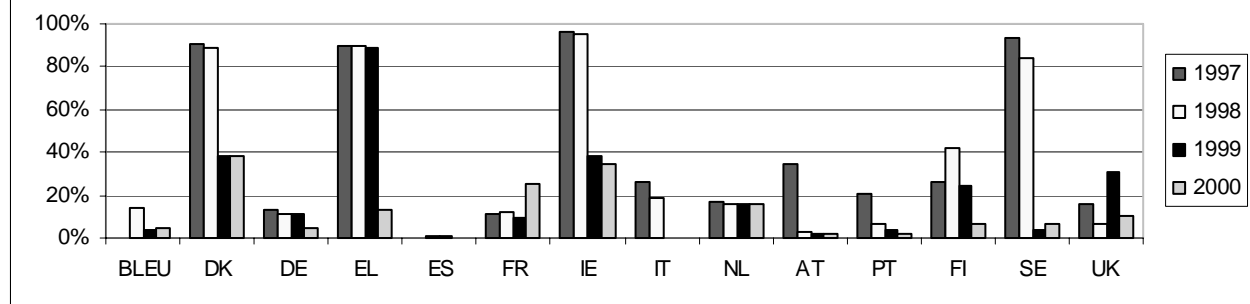
Note: The reports present country by country the estimations carried out for the purpose of the ITS and GBR publications. Please note that estimations marked by a ■ have been used to calculate the European Union / euro-zone aggregates only and are not printed in the country tables.

Moreover, no results with partners extra and intra-EUR-11 were published in the country tables, and the results concerning the euro-zone show the breakdown of services only.

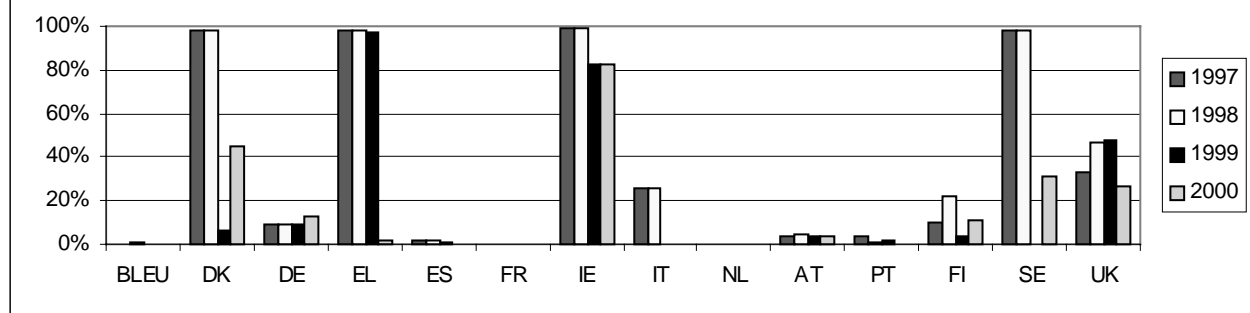
Evolution of the percentage of intervention along the years

	Compilation guide December 2001 2000 production		Compilation guide December 2000 1999 production		Compilation guide December 1999 1998 production*		Compilation guide July 1999 1997 production	
	% ITS	% GBR	% ITS	% GBR	% ITS	% GBR	% ITS	% GBR
BLEU	5%	0%	4%	0%	14%	1%	0%	0%
DENMARK	38%	45%	38%	6%	89%	98%	91%	98%
GERMANY	5%	13%	11%	9%	11%	9%	13%	9%
GREECE	13%	2%	89%	97%	90%	98%	90%	98%
SPAIN	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	2%	0%	2%
FRANCE	25%	0%	9%	0%	12%	0%	11%	0%
IRELAND	35%	83%	38%	83%	95%	99%	96%	99%
ITALY	0%	0%	0%	0%	19%	26%	26%	26%
NETHERLANDS	16%	0%	16%	0%	16%	0%	17%	0%
AUSTRIA	2%	4%	2%	4%	3%	5%	35%	4%
PORTUGAL	2%	0%	4%	2%	7%	1%	21%	4%
FINLAND	7%	11%	24%	4%	42%	22%	26%	10%
SWEDEN	7%	31%	4%	0%	84%	98%	93%	98%
UNITED KINGDOM	10%	27%	31%	48%	7%	47%	16%	33%

Evolution of the percentages of intervention along years - ITS



Evolution of the percentages of intervention along years - GBR



* In the 1998 issue of the compilation guide, Eurostat had reckoned the distributions of geographically not allocated flows to calculate the percentages of intervention on the countries' data. Thus, the percentages of intervention tended to increase in comparison to the 1997 production.

Calculation of the EU/euro-zone aggregates

The estimates for the EU-15 and EU-12 balance of payments correspond to the sum of the fifteen (respectively of the twelve) Member States. The balance of payments of the European Union Institutions is added to the European Union aggregate.

$$X_{n/partner}^{\beta} = \sum_{\alpha \in MS} X_{n/partner}^{\alpha}$$

where $X \in \{\text{all items}\}$

$\beta \in \{\text{D2, A2}\}$

$MS = \{\text{A3, DK, DE, GR, ES, FR, IE, IT, NL, AT, PT, FI, SE, UK, 4A, 4F}\}$ for $\beta = \{\text{D2}\}$

$MS = \{\text{A3, DK, DE, GR, ES, FR, IE, IT, NL, PT, UK, 4A}\}$ for $\beta = \{\text{A2}\}$

$n \in \{\text{all years}\}$ for $\beta = \{\text{D2}\}$

$n \in \{\text{all years until 1995}\}$ for $\beta = \{\text{A2}\}$

As regards the euro-zone, Eurostat published only the breakdown of trade in services. The balance of payments of the euro-zone is compiled as the sum of harmonised balance of payments accounts of the eleven Member States. The European Union Institutions are regarded as supranational and international organisations in relation to the euro-zone, i.e. they are treated as non-residents of the euro-zone.

$$X_{n/partner}^{U2} = \sum_{\alpha \in MS} X_{n/partner}^{\alpha}$$

where $X \in \{\text{all services items}\}$

$MS = \{\text{A3, DE, ES, FR, IE, IT, NL, AT, PT, FI, 4F}\}$

$n \in \{\text{1992 to 1999}\}$

- Implementation of principle of consignment

In order to conform with the internationally agreed methodology, the EU Member States were requested to change the geographical allocation of intra-EU/euro-zone imports of goods from country of origin to country of consignment.

Regarding the calculation of the EU/euro-zone aggregates, the principle of consignment has been implemented from 1997 onwards.

At country level, the period for implementing the principle of consignment differs from one Member State to another (see the description of the estimations for each Member State).



Belgium and Luxembourg

National data provider:

Banque Nationale de Belgique (BNB), Institut Monétaire Luxembourgeois (IML)

Methodology applied at national level:

BPM5

Data collection system:

The system: Basically, a settlements closed system

Main sources: Banks (BRS)

Firms and individuals: General direct reporting (DDG)

Holders of accounts abroad & international netting (DDP)

National publication:

Bulletin de la Banque Nationale de Belgique, Banque Nationale de Belgique, monthly

Member State contact:

Mr De Boeck, Mr D'Havé

New data provided to Eurostat:	2000		
Revised data provided to Eurostat:	1998 - 1999		
ITS: percentage of intervention by Eurostat to calculate EU aggregates	1998-00:		5%
GBR: percentage of intervention by Eurostat to calculate EU aggregates	1998-00:		0%

At the request of BLEU, data from 1985-1990 originally sent by BLEU has not been published by Eurostat. However this historical data has been converted by Eurostat from *BPM4* to *BPM5* in order to calculate the EU aggregate.

The data concerning the years 1991 to 1997 correspond to the figures published in the Eurostat publications "International Trade in Services: EU, 1990-99" and "Geographical Breakdown of the Current Account: EU, 1996-99". The estimation procedures carried out for these years can be found in the "International Trade in Services, Compilation Guide", December 2000 edition.

1998 - 2000 Data

■ 250 - Construction abroad;

■ 251 - Construction in the compiling economy:

These missing items are the sub-items of *construction services* (249). Eurostat estimated them by applying the average structure of *construction services* as given by 6 other Member States for partner World (A1).

$$X_{n/partner}^{A3} = 249_{n/partner}^{A3} \times \underset{n}{average} \left[\underset{\alpha \in MS}{average} \left(\frac{X_{n/A1}^{\alpha}}{249_{n/A1}^{\alpha}} \right) \right]$$

where $X \in \{250, 251\}$

$n \in \{1998, 1999, 2000\}$

$partner \in \{A1, D2, D4, U2, U4, CA, US, JP\}$

$MS = \{DE, ES, IT, NL, AT, PT\}$

■ 339 - Portfolio investment income:

This sub-item of *Investment income* (320) was provided with partner World only. Eurostat estimated it for the other ITS partners (except Canada and USA) by applying the size of *Portfolio investment income* in the aggregate *Investment income* as given for partner World (A1).

$$339_{n/partner}^{A3} = 320_{n/partner}^{A3} \times \left(\frac{339_{n/A1}^{A3}}{320_{n/A1}^{A3}} \right)$$

where $n \in \{1998, 1999, 2000\}$

$partner \in \{D2, D4, U2, U4\}$

Percentage of intervention for BLEU

Period 1998-00

	ITS	GBR		
Total number of items	55	23	% of intervention ITS:	5%
Total number of partners	8	51	% of intervention GBR:	0%
Total number of years	3	3		
	1320	3519		

Item	Years	Items	Partners	Total ITS	Years	Items	Partners	Total GBR
250, 251	3	2	8	48				
339	3	1	4	12				
TOTAL				60				0

Percentage of intervention for the year 1997 (1997 production published in 1999)

% of intervention ITS: 0%

% of intervention GBR: 0%

Percentage of intervention for the year 1998 (1998 production published in 2000)

% of intervention ITS: 14%

% of intervention GBR: 1%

Percentage of intervention for the year 1999 (1999 production published in 2001)

% of intervention ITS: 4%

% of intervention GBR: 0%

Percentage of intervention for the year 2000 (2000 production published in 2002)

% of intervention ITS: 5%

% of intervention GBR: 0%



Denmark

National data provider:

Danmark Statistik

Methodology applied at national level:

BPM5

Data collection system:

The system: Basically, a settlements closed system

Main sources: Accounts abroad, customs

National publication:

Monetary review, Denmark's Nationalbank, monthly

Member State contact:

Mr. Poul Uffe Dam (Danmark Statistik)

New data provided to Eurostat: 2000

Revised data provided to Eurostat: 1999

ITS: percentage of intervention by Eurostat to calculate EU-15	1999:	37%
	2000:	38%
GBR: percentage of intervention by Eurostat to calculate EU-15	1999:	39%
	2000:	45%

The data concerning the years 1990 to 1998 correspond to the figures published in the EUROSTAT publications "International Trade in Services: EU, 1990-99", and "Geographical Breakdown of the Current Account: EU, 1996-99". The estimation procedures carried out for these years can be found in the "International Trade in Services, Compilation Guide", December 2000 edition.

1999 and 2000 Data

■ 249 - Construction services:

Item *construction services* (249) was missing. It was estimated by applying the average ratio of *construction services* to the sum of *communications services* (245), *insurance services* (253), *financial services* (260), *computer and information services* (262), royalties and license fees (266), *personal, cultural and recreational services* (287) and *government services n.i.e.* (291) (sum referred as "981" in the equation below) as reported by ten other Member States for partner World.

$$249_{n/partner}^{DK} = 981_{n/partner}^{DK} \times \underset{\alpha \in MS_1}{average} \left[\frac{249_{n/A1}^{\alpha}}{981_{n/A1}^{\alpha}} \right]$$

where $n \in \{1999, 2000\}$

$MS_1 = \{DE, GR, ES, FR, IT, NL, AT, PT, SE, GB\}$

partner $\in \{\text{all partners}\}$

■ 250 - Construction abroad;

■ 251 - Construction in the compiling economy:

The breakdown of item *construction services* (249) was estimated by Eurostat by applying the average structure of *construction services* as given by nine other Member States for partner World.

$$X_{n/partner}^{DK} = 249_{n/partner}^{DK} \times \underset{\alpha \in MS_1}{average} \left[\frac{X_{n/A1}^{\alpha}}{249_{n/A1}^{\alpha}} \right]$$

where $X \in \{250, 251\}$

$n \in \{1999, 2000\}$

$MS_1 = \{DE, GR, ES, IT, NL, AT, PT, FI, SE\}$

partner $\in \{A1, D2, D4, CA, US, JP\}$

■ 263 - Computer services;

■ 264 - Information services:

The breakdown of item *computer and information services* (262) was estimated by Eurostat using the average share of each missing item in the aggregate item *computer and information services* as provided by seven other reporters for partner World.

$$X_{n/partner}^{DK} = 262_{n/partner}^{DK} \times \underset{\alpha \in MS_1}{average} \left[\frac{X_{n/A1}^{\alpha}}{262_{n/A1}^{\alpha}} \right]$$

where $X \in \{263, 264\}$

$n \in \{1999, 2000\}$

$MS_1 = \{GR, ES, IT, AT, PT, SE, GB\}$

partner $\in \{A1, D2, D4, CA, US, JP\}$

■ 268 – Other business services;

This item was considered as a residual in Danish data. Therefore, it was estimated by Eurostat applying the average ratio of other business services to the sum of *communications services* (245), *insurance services* (253), *financial services* (260), *computer and information services* (262), royalties and license fees (266), *personal, cultural and recreational services* (287) and *government services n.i.e.* (291) (sum referred as “981” in the equation below) as reported by ten other Member States for partner World.

$$268_{n/partner}^{DK} = 981_{n/partner}^{DK} \times \underset{\alpha \in MS_1}{average} \left[\frac{268_{n/A1}^{\alpha}}{981_{n/A1}^{\alpha}} \right]$$

where $n \in \{1999, 2000\}$

$MS_1 = \{DE, GR, ES, FR, IT, NL, AT, PT, SE, GB\}$

partner $\in \{\text{all partners}\}$

Then, item *other services* (981) was recalculated as the sum of all its components, in order to take into account this variation. Consequently, items *services* (200) and *current account* (993) were also recalculated as the sum of all their respective components.

■ 269 - Merchating and other trade-related services;

■ 273 - Miscellaneous business, professional and technical services:

These two items were missing in the breakdown of *other business services* (268). These items were estimated using their share in the difference between the aggregate *other business services* and the available sub-item *operational leasing* (272) as provided by eleven other reporters for partner World.

$$X_{n/partner}^{DK} = (268_{n/partner}^{DK} - 272_{n/partner}^{DK}) \times \underset{\alpha \in MS_1}{average} \left[\frac{X_{n/A1}^{\alpha}}{268_{n/A1}^{\alpha} - 272_{n/A1}^{\alpha}} \right]$$

where $X \in \{269, 273\}$

$MS_1 = \{DE, GR, ES, FR, IT, NL, AT, PT, FI, SE, GB\}$

$n \in \{1999, 2000\}$

partner $\in \{A1, D2, D4, CA, US, JP\}$

■ 270 - Merchating;

■ 271 - Other trade-related services:

The breakdown of item *merchating and other trade-related services* (269) was estimated on the basis of the average distribution of the two sub-items (270 and 271) in the aggregate, for partner World, as provided by six other reporters.

$$X_{n/partner}^{DK} = 269_{n/partner}^{DK} \times \underset{\alpha \in MS_1}{average} \left[\frac{X_{n/A1}^{\alpha}}{269_{n/A1}^{\alpha}} \right]$$

where $X \in \{270, 271\}$

$MS_1 = \{ES, FR, IT, NL, AT, SE\}$

$n \in \{1999, 2000\}$

partner $\in \{A1, D2, D4, CA, US, JP\}$

- 274 - Legal, accounting, management, consulting and public relations services;
- 278 - Advertising, market research and public opinion polling services;
- 279 - Research and development services;
- 280 - Architectural, engineering and other technical services;
- 281 - Agricultural, mining and on-site processing services;
- 284 - Other – Miscellaneous business, professional and technical services;
- 285 - Services between affiliated enterprises, n.i.e.:

The breakdown of item *miscellaneous business, professional and technical services* (273) was not available in Danish data. Eurostat estimated these missing items by using their average share in the aggregate *miscellaneous business, professional and technical services* as provided by six other reporters for partner World.

$$X_{n/partner}^{DK} = 273_{n/partner}^{DK} \times \underset{\alpha \in MS_1}{average} \left[\frac{X_{n/A1}^{\alpha}}{273_{n/A1}^{\alpha}} \right]$$

where $X \in \{274, 278, 279, 280, 281, 284, 285\}$

$MS_1 = \{DE, ES, IT, AT, PT, GB\}$

$n \in \{1999, 2000\}$

$partner \in \{A1, D2, D4, CA, US, JP\}$

Geographical breakdown:

■ Partner E7 'America'

In the data provided this zone was not equal to the sum of its components; therefore, Eurostat corrected this partner zone as the sum of the countries and areas that make it up.

$$X_{n/E7}^{DK} = \sum X_{n/partner}^{DK}$$

where $X \in \{\text{all GBR items}\}$

$n \in \{1999, 2000\}$

$partner \in \{CA, US, E9, F1\}$

■ Partner 7Z 'international organizations'

Denmark did not provide this partner. Eurostat estimated Danish transactions with the international organizations by applying the average share of international organizations in the extra-EU-15 (D4) as given by seven other Member States.

$$X_{n/7Z}^{DK} = X_{n/D4}^{DK} \times \underset{\alpha \in MS_1}{average} \left[\frac{993_{n/7Z}^{\alpha}}{993_{n/D4}^{\alpha}} \right]$$

where $X \in \{\text{all GBR items}\}$

$MS_1 = \{DE, ES, FR, IT, NL, AT, PT\}$

$n \in \{1999, 2000\}$

■Extra-EU-15 not allocated

The not allocated flows provided for extra-EU-15 (Z8) were reallocated to the extra-EU-15 partners according to their share in the total of partner areas that integrate extra-EU-15 (D4).

$$X_{n/partner}^{DK} = X_{n/partner}^{DK} + X_{n/Z8}^{DK} \times \left[\frac{993_{n/partner}^{DK}}{993_{n/D4}^{DK}} \right]$$

where $X \in \{206 \text{ (only credit), } 214, 236, 300, 310, 320, 379\}$ with $n \in \{1999\}$

$X \in \{100 \text{ (only debit), } 206 \text{ (only credit), } 214, 236, 260, 300, 310, 320, 379\}$ with $n \in \{2000\}$

partner $\in \{\text{all extra-EU partners}\}$

Percentage of intervention for Denmark

Period: 1999

	ITS	GBR		
Total number of items	55	23	% of intervention ITS:	37%
Total number of partners	6	47	% of intervention GBR:	39%
Total number of years	1	1		
	330	1081		

Item	Years	Items	Partners	Total			Partners	Total GBR
				ITS	Years	Items		
249	1	1	6	6	1	1	47	47
Breakdown 249	1	2	6	12				
Breakdown 262	1	2	6	12				
268	1	1	6	6	1	1	47	47
Breakdown 268 (except 272)	1	2	6	12				
Breakdown 269	1	2	6	12				
Breakdown 273	1	7	6	42				
Partner E7					1	23	1	23
Partner 7Z					1	23	1	23
Distribution Z8	1	6.5	3	19.5	1	6.5	44	286
TOTAL				121.5				426

Period: 2000

	ITS	GBR		
Total number of items	55	23	% of intervention ITS:	38%
Total number of partners	6	49	% of intervention GBR:	45%
Total number of years	1	1		
	330	1127		

Item	Years	Items	Partners	Total			Partners	Total GBR
				ITS	Years	Items		
249	1	1	6	6	1	1	49	49
Breakdown 249	1	2	6	12				
Breakdown 262	1	2	6	12				
268	1	1	6	6	1	1	49	49
Breakdown 268 (except 272)	1	2	6	12				
Breakdown 269	1	2	6	12				
Breakdown 273	1	7	6	42				
Partner E7					1	23	1	23
Partner 7Z					1	23	1	23
Distribution Z8	1	8	3	24	1	8	46	368
TOTAL				126				512

Percentage of intervention for the year 1997 (1997 production published in 1999)

% of intervention ITS:	91%
% of intervention GBR:	98%

Percentage of intervention for the year 1998 (1998 production published in 2000)

% of intervention ITS:	89%
% of intervention GBR:	98%

Percentage of intervention for the year 1999 (1999 production published in 2001)

% of intervention ITS:	38%
% of intervention GBR:	6%

Percentage of intervention for the year 2000 (2000 production published in 2002)

% of intervention ITS:	38%
% of intervention GBR:	45%



Germany

National data provider:

Deutsche Bundesbank

Methodology applied at national level:

BPM5

Data collection system:

The system: The general reporting system is an open international transactions reporting system (ITRS)

Main sources: In the case of outgoing payments via resident banks, the customer has to fill in a payment order and provide the statistical information required in this form. A copy is sent to the Deutsche Bundesbank. All other payments as well as all receipts have to be reported directly to the Deutsche Bundesbank.

National publication:

Deutsche Bundesbank, Zahlungsbilanzstatistik

Deutsche Bundesbank, Balance of Payments by Region

Deutsche Bundesbank, Zahlungsbilanzstatistik, Statistisches Beiheft zum Monatsbericht 3

Member State contact:

Ms Almut Steger, Ms Sabine Guschwa, Ms Armagan Gül

New data provided to Eurostat: 2000

Revised data provided to Eurostat: 1997 to 1999

ITS: percentage of intervention by Eurostat to calculate EU aggregates	1997:	7%
	1998-00:	5%
GBR: percentage of intervention by Eurostat to calculate EU aggregates	1997:	13%
	1998-00:	13%

The data concerning the years 1991 to 1996 correspond to the figures published in the Eurostat publications "International Trade in Services: EU, 1990-99", and "Geographical Breakdown of the Current Account: EU, 1996-99". The estimation procedures carried out for these years can be found in the "International Trade in Services, Compilation guide", December 2000 edition.

Intra-EU/euro-zone imports of goods are allocated geographically according to country of consignment from 1995 onwards. However, for the calculation of aggregates, Eurostat converted 1992 – 1994 import of goods data from origin to consignment principle.

1997 - 2000 Data

270 - Merchanting:

Merchanting was recorded on a gross basis. This item has been recalculated in net terms, because it is considered that the value of this service is the profit or loss on the transaction, i.e., the difference between the purchase price and the resale price. The final purchaser is taken to be the only party paying for the service. This amount has been allocated to the credit side. On the other side, all debits have been set to zero.

$$270_{n/partner}^{net\ DE/Credit} = 270_{n/partner}^{gross\ DE/Credit} - 270_{n/partner}^{gross\ DE/Debit}$$

$$270_{n/partner}^{net\ DE/Debit} = 0$$

$$270_{n/partner}^{net\ DE/Net} = 270_{n/partner}^{net\ DE/Credit}$$

where partner \in {A1, D2, D4, U2, U4, CA, US, JP}

n \in {1997 to 2000}

271 - Other trade-related services:

This item was recalculated as the difference between *merchanting and other trade-related services* (269) and *merchanting* (270) in order to take into account the variation in item *merchanting*.

■ 236 - Travel;

288 - Audio-visual and related services;

■ 289 - Other personal, cultural and recreational services:

Items *audio-visual and related services* (288) and *other personal, cultural and recreational services* (289) were not provided by Germany. Item 288 is believed to be equal to aggregate *personal, cultural and recreational services* (287). *Other personal, cultural and recreational services* (believed to be included in item *travel*) will not be published in the country tables, as requested by Germany.

For the European Union aggregate, item 289 was estimated according to its average share in the total "*travel* (236) + *other personal, cultural and recreational services* (289)" for other reporters and on the period 1997 – 2000. This average share has been applied to item 236 on the period 1997 – 2000.

Although requested only for ITS partners, item 289 was estimated for all GBR partners in order to correct the values of items *travel* (236) and *personal, cultural and recreational services* (287).

$$288_{n/partner}^{DE} = 287_{n/partner}^{DE}$$

$$289_{n/partner}^{DE} = 236_{n/partner}^{DE} \times \underset{n}{average} \left[\underset{\alpha \in MS}{average} \left(\frac{289_{n/A1}^{\alpha}}{(236_{n/A1}^{\alpha} + 289_{n/A1}^{\alpha})} \right) \right]$$

where MS = {A3, ES, FR, IT, NL, AT, PT}

partner \in {all GBR partners}

n \in {1997 to 2000}

This estimate was then subtracted from *travel* (236) and added to the aggregate *personal, cultural and recreational services* (287).

Geographical breakdown

OECD countries (A8);

Partner Slovakia (SK) has been considered as part of the OECD, while it became an OECD member only in 2001.

Eurostat subtracted this partner from the definition of the OECD partner zone, for the period 1997 to 2000.

$$X_{n/A8}^{DE, \text{Corrected}} = X_{n/A8}^{DE, \text{Original}} - X_{n/SK}^{DE}$$

where $X \in \{\text{all GBR posts}\}$
 $n \in \{1997 \text{ to } 2000\}$

Asian NICs of the second wave of industrialisation (C1);

The partner zone NICs2A (C1) was calculated as the sum of the countries making up this zone.

$$X_{n/C1}^{DE} = \sum_{p \in \text{partner}} X_{n/p}^{DE}$$

where $X \in \{\text{all GBR posts}\}$
 $n \in \{1997 \text{ to } 2000\}$
 partner $\in \{\text{MY, PH, TH}\}$

Percentage of intervention for Germany

Period: 1997

	ITS	GBR		
Total number of items	45	23	% of intervention ITS:	7%
Total number of partners	7	49	% of intervention GBR:	13%
Total number of years	1	1		
	315	1127		

Item				Total			Total		
	Years	Items	Partners	ITS	Years	Items	Partners	GBR	
270	1	1	7	7					
288, 289	1	2	7	14	1	2	49	98	
OECD					1	23	1	23	
NICs2A					1	23	1	23	
TOTAL				21				144	

Period: 1998-99

	ITS	GBR		
Total number of items	55	23	% of intervention ITS:	5%
Total number of partners	8	49	% of intervention GBR:	13%
Total number of years	2	2		
	880	2254		

Item				Total			Total		
	Years	Items	Partners	ITS	Years	Items	Partners	GBR	
270	2	1	8	16					
288, 289	2	2	8	32	2	2	49	196	
OECD					2	23	1	46	
NICs2A					2	23	1	46	
TOTAL				48				288	

Period: 2000

	ITS	GBR		
Total number of items	55	23	% of intervention ITS:	5%
Total number of partners	8	51	% of intervention GBR:	13%
Total number of years	1	1		
	440	1173		

Item				Total			Total		
	Years	Items	Partners	ITS	Years	Items	Partners	GBR	
270	1	1	8	8					
288, 289	1	2	8	16	1	2	51	102	
OECD					1	23	1	23	
NICs2A					1	23	1	23	
TOTAL				24				148	

Percentage of intervention for the year 1997 (1997 production published in 1999)

% of intervention ITS: 13%

% of intervention GBR: 9%

Percentage of intervention for the year 1998 (1998 production published in 2000)

% of intervention ITS: 11%

% of intervention GBR: 9%

Percentage of intervention for the year 1999 (1999 production published in 2001)

% of intervention ITS: 11%

% of intervention GBR: 9%

Percentage of intervention for the year 2000 (2000 production published in 2002)*

% of intervention ITS: 5%

% of intervention GBR: 13%

* In this issue of the compilation guide, related items of *merchandising; audio-visual and related services; other personal, cultural and recreational services* (namely: *other trade-related services; travel; personal, cultural and recreational services*) haven't been taken into account for the calculation of the percentages of intervention on the German data. Thus, the percentage of intervention tended to decrease in comparison to the 1999 production.



Greece

National data provider:

Bank of Greece

Methodology applied at national level:

BPM5

Data collection system:

The system: Basically, a settlements closed system

Main sources: Bank reporting and direct declaring.

National publication:

Bank of Greece Monthly Statistical Bulletin

Monthly Bulletin of Conjunctural Indicators

Member State contact:

Mr Andreas Karapapas, Mr Evangelos Pantelidis

New data provided to Eurostat: 2000

Revised data provided to Eurostat: 1999

ITS: percentage of intervention by Eurostat to calculate EU-15	1999:	13%
	2000:	13%
GBR: percentage of intervention by Eurostat to calculate EU-15	1999:	2%
	2000:	2%

The data concerning the years 1990 to 1998 correspond to the figures published in the Eurostat publications "International Trade in Services: EU, 1990-99", and "Geographical Breakdown of the Current Account: EU, 1996-99". The estimation procedures carried out for these years can be found in the "International Trade in Services, Compilation guide", December 2000 edition.

1999 - 2000 Data

270 - Merchenting:

Merchenting was recorded on a gross basis. This item has been recalculated in net terms, because it is considered that the value of this service is the profit or loss on the transaction, i.e., the difference between the purchase price and the resale price. The final purchaser is taken to be the only party paying for the service. This amount has been allocated to the credit side. On the other side, all debits have been set to zero.

$$270_{n/partner}^{net\ GR/Credit} = 270_{n/partner}^{gross\ GR/Credit} - 270_{n/partner}^{gross\ GR/Debit}$$

$$270_{n/partner}^{net\ GR/Debit} = 0$$

$$270_{n/partner}^{net\ GR/Net} = 270_{n/partner}^{net\ GR/Credit}$$

where partner \in {A1, D2, D4, CA, US, JP}

n \in {1999, 2000}

271 - Other trade-related services:

This item was recalculated as the difference between *merchenting and other trade-related services* (269) and *merchenting* (270) in order to take into account the variation in item *merchenting*.

211 - Passenger transport by air;

212 - Freight transport by air;

213 - Supporting, auxiliary and other services:

Eurostat estimated the breakdown of *air transport* (210) by using the average share of each missing item in the aggregate item *air transport* as provided by twelve other reporters for partner World.

$$X_{n/partner}^{GR} = 210_{n/partner}^{GR} \times \underset{\alpha \in MS_1}{average} \left[\frac{X_{n/A1}^{\alpha}}{210_{n/A1}^{\alpha}} \right]$$

where X \in {211, 212, 213}

n \in {1999, 2000}

MS₁ = {DK, DE, ES, FR, IE, IT, NL, AT, PT, FI, SE, GB}

partner \in {ITS partners}

280 - Architectural, engineering and other technical consultancy;
281 - Agricultural, mining and on-site processing services:

These items were estimated by using their average share in the sum of *other miscellaneous business, professional and technical services* (284), *architectural, engineering and other technical consultancy* (280) and *agricultural, mining and on-site processing services* (281) for partner world as reported by six other Member States.

$$X_{n/partner}^{GR} = 284_{n/partner}^{GR} \times \underset{\alpha \in MS}{average} \left[\frac{X_{n/A1}^{\alpha}}{284_{n/A1}^{\alpha} + 280_{n/A1}^{\alpha} + 281_{n/A1}^{\alpha}} \right]$$

where $n \in \{1999, 2000\}$

MS = {DE, ES, IT, AT, PT, GB}

X ∈ {280, 281}

partner ∈ {ITS partners}

Then, item 284, *other miscellaneous businesses, professional and technical services*, was recalculated subtracting 280 and 281 from the initial value of 284.

Geographical breakdown:
■ Partner B5 'ACP'

In the data provided this zone was not equal to the sum of its components; therefore, Eurostat corrected this partner zone as the sum of the countries and areas that make it up.

$$X_{n/B5}^{GR} = \sum X_{n/partner}^{GR}$$

where X ∈ {all GBR items}

n ∈ {1999, 2000}

partner ∈ {B6, B7, B8}

Percentage of intervention for Greece

Period: 1999

	ITS	GBR		
Total number of items	55	23	% of intervention ITS:	13%
Total number of partners	6	47	% of intervention GBR:	2%
Total number of years	1	1		
	330	1081		

Item	Years	Items	Partners	Total ITS	Years	Items	Partners	Total GBR
270, 271	1	2	6	12				
Breakdown 210	1	3	6	18				
280, 281	1	2	6	12				
All GBR items, partner B5					1	23	1	23
TOTAL				42				23

Period: 2000

	ITS	GBR		
Total number of items	55	23	% of intervention ITS:	13%
Total number of partners	6	49	% of intervention GBR:	2%
Total number of years	1	1		
	330	1127		

Item	Years	Items	Partners	Total ITS	Years	Items	Partners	Total GBR
270, 271	1	2	6	12				
Breakdown 210	1	3	6	18				
280, 281	1	2	6	12				
All GBR items, partner B5					1	23	1	23
TOTAL				42				23

Percentage of intervention for the year 1997 (1997 production published in 1999)

% of intervention ITS: 90%

% of intervention GBR: 98%

Percentage of intervention for the year 1998 (1998 production published in 2000)

% of intervention ITS: 90%

% of intervention GBR: 98%

Percentage of intervention for the year 1999 (1999 production published in 2001)

% of intervention ITS: 89%

% of intervention GBR: 97%

Percentage of intervention for the year 2000 (2000 production published in 2002)

% of intervention ITS: 13%

% of intervention GBR: 2%



Spain

National data provider:

Banco de España

Methodology applied at national level:

BPM5

Data collection system:

The system: Banco de España International Transactions Reporting System

Main sources: Credits institutions (Banks)

Firms and individuals: Holders of accounts abroad: DD and clearing: CP

Customs and other administrative sources

National publication:

Balanza de Pagos de España, Banco de España, annual

Member State contact:

Ms Ana Sánchez

New data provided to Eurostat: 2000

Revised data provided to Eurostat: 1999

ITS: percentage of intervention by Eurostat to calculate EU aggregates 1999-00: 0%

GBR: percentage of intervention by Eurostat to calculate EU aggregates 1999-00: 0%

The data concerning the years 1990 to 1998 correspond to the figures published in the Eurostat publication "International Trade in Services: EU, 1990-99" and "Geographical Breakdown of the Current Account EU, 1996-1999". The estimation procedures carried out for these years can be found in the "International Trade in Services EU, 1990-99 Compilation guide", December 2000.

1999 - 2000 Data

■ **Years 1999 - 2000. World not allocated flows (Z1) for items *investment income* (320), *income* (300) and *current account* (993).**

The not allocated flows for item *investment income* (320) and related items were added to intra-EU-15 and extra-EU-15 according to the share on the total of partners extra-EU-15 (D4) and EU Member States not belonging to intra-EU-11 (U3). Partner OECD (A8) was corrected accordingly as it includes intra-EU-15 (D2).

$$X_{n/U3}^{ES} = X_{n/D2}^{ES} - X_{n/U2}^{ES}$$

where $X \in \{\text{all ITS items}\}$

$n = \{1999, 2000\}$

$$X_{n/D2}^{ES} = X_{n/D2}^{ES} + 320_{n/Z1}^{ES} * 320_{n/U3}^{ES} / [320_{n/U3}^{ES} + 320_{n/D4}^{ES}]$$

$$X_{n/D4}^{ES} = X_{n/D4}^{ES} + 320_{n/Z1}^{ES} * 320_{n/D4}^{ES} / [320_{n/U3}^{ES} + 320_{n/D4}^{ES}]$$

where $X \in \{320, 300, 993\}$

$n = \{1999, 2000\}$

Percentage of intervention for Spain

Period: 1999

	ITS	GBR		
Total number of	55	23	% of intervention ITS:	0%
Total number of partners	8	49	% of intervention GBR:	0%
Total number of years	1	1		
	440	1127		

Item	Years	Items	Partners	Total ITS	Years	Items	Partners	Total GBR
320	1	1	2	2	1	1	3	3
TOTAL				2				3

Period: 2000

	ITS	GBR		
Total number of	55	23	% of intervention ITS:	0%
Total number of partners	8	51	% of intervention GBR:	0%
Total number of years	1	1		
	440	1173		

Item	Years	Items	Partners	Total ITS	Years	Items	Partners	Total GBR
320	1	1	2	2	1	1	3	3
TOTAL				2				3

Percentage of intervention for the year 1997 (1997 production published in 1999)

% of intervention ITS: 0%

% of intervention GBR: 2%

Percentage of intervention for the year 1998 (1998 production published in 2000)

% of intervention ITS: 1%

% of intervention GBR: 2%

Percentage of intervention for the year 1999 (1999 production published in 2001)

% of intervention ITS: 1%

% of intervention GBR: 1%

Percentage of intervention for the year 2000 (2000 production published in 2002)*

% of intervention ITS: 0%

% of intervention GBR: 0%

* In this issue of the compilation guide, related items of *investment income* (namely: *income* and *current account*) haven't been taken into account for the calculation of the percentages of intervention on the Spanish data. Thus, the percentage of intervention tended to decrease in comparison to the 1999 production.



France

National data provider:

Banque de France

Methodology applied at national level:

BPM5

Data collection system:

The system: Basically, a settlements semi-open system

Main sources: Banks (BRS)
 General Direct reporting Companies (DDG)
 Holders of accounts abroad and international netting (DDP)
 Monthly survey on short-run trade credits
 Customs

National publication:

La balance des paiements de la France, Rapport annuel et annexes, annual

Member State contact:

Mr. Pierre Causse

New data provided to Eurostat: 2000

Revised data provided to Eurostat: 1997 (consignment principle)

ITS: percentage of intervention by Eurostat to calculate the EU aggregates 2000: 25%

GBR: percentage of intervention by Eurostat to calculate the EU aggregates 2000: 0%

The data concerning the years 1990 to 1999 correspond to the figures published in the EUROSTAT publications "International Trade in Services: EU, 1990-99" and "Geographical Breakdown of the Current Account: EU, 1996-99" except for goods in 1997 due to the introduction of the consignment principle for this period. The estimation procedures carried out for these years can be found in the "International Trade in Services, Compilation Guide", December 2000 edition.

1997 Data

For the year 1997, Eurostat introduced the correction suggested by France in order to have intra-EU/euro-zone imports of goods recorded according to the consignment principle and the consistent geographical breakdown.

The method followed was to add to the debits of each partner, the correction recommended by France. The net was then recalculated.

2000 Data

223 – Road transport;

227 – Inland waterway transport;

231 – Pipeline transport;

France provided two of the sub-items composing the aggregate 214, *other transport* (other than sea and air):

- *Space transport* (218), and
- *Rail transport* (219).

This information was taken into account in order to estimate the other three items of this breakdown listed above. The missing items were estimated using their share in the difference between the aggregate 214 and the available sub-items 218 and 219 as reported by France in 1999 for partner World.

$$X_{00/partner}^{FR} = \left(214_{00/partner}^{FR} - 218_{00/partner}^{FR} - 219_{00/partner}^{FR} \right) \times \frac{X_{99/A1}^{FR}}{214_{99/A1}^{FR} - 218_{99/A1}^{FR} - 219_{99/A1}^{FR}}$$

where $X \in \{223, 227, 231\}$

partner $\in \{\text{all ITS partners}\}$

246 – Postal and courier services;

247 – Telecommunication services;

The breakdown of item *communications services* (245) was estimated by Eurostat by applying the share of the missing items in the aggregate 245 as reported by France in 1999 for partner World.

$$X_{00/partner}^{FR} = 245_{00/partner}^{FR} \times \frac{X_{99/A1}^{FR}}{245_{99/A1}^{FR}}$$

where $X \in \{246, 247\}$

partner $\in \{\text{all ITS partners}\}$

250 – Construction abroad;

251 – Construction in the compiling economy;

The breakdown of item *construction services* (249) was estimated by Eurostat by applying the share of the missing items in the aggregate 249, as reported by France in 1999 for partner World.

$$X_{00/partner}^{FR} = 249_{00/partner}^{FR} \times \frac{X_{99/A1}^{FR}}{249_{99/A1}^{FR}}$$

where $X \in \{250, 251\}$

partner $\in \{\text{all ITS partners}\}$

263 – Computer services;

264 – Information services;

The breakdown of item *computer and information services* (262) was estimated by Eurostat by applying the share of the missing items in the aggregate 262 as reported by France in 1999 for partner World.

$$X_{00/partner}^{FR} = 262_{00/partner}^{FR} \times \frac{X_{99/A1}^{FR}}{262_{99/A1}^{FR}}$$

where $X \in \{263, 264\}$

partner $\in \{\text{all ITS partners}\}$

274 - Legal, accounting, management, consulting and public relations services;

279 - Research and development services;

280 - Architectural, engineering and other technical services;

281 - Agricultural, mining and on-site processing services;

284 - Other - Miscellaneous business, professional and technical services:

France provided two of the sub-items composing the aggregate *miscellaneous business, professional and technical services* (273):

- *Advertising, market research and public opinion polling* (278), and
- *Services between affiliated enterprises, n.i.e.* (285).

This information was taken into account in order to estimate the rest of the items of this breakdown. The missing items were estimated using their average share in the difference between the aggregate 273 and the available sub-items 278 and 285 as provided by seven other reporters for partner World.

$$X_{00/partner}^{FR} = \left(273_{00/partner}^{FR} - 278_{00/partner}^{FR} - 285_{00/partner}^{FR} \right) \times \underset{\alpha \in MS_1}{\text{average}} \left[\frac{X_{00/A1}^{\alpha}}{273_{00/A1}^{\alpha} - 278_{00/A1}^{\alpha} - 285_{00/A1}^{\alpha}} \right]$$

where $MS_1 = \{DE, ES, IT, AT, PT, FI, GB\}$

$X \in \{274, 279, 280, 281, 284\}$

partner $\in \{\text{all ITS partners}\}$

Percentage of intervention for France

Period 2000

	ITS	GBR		
Total number of items	55	23	% of intervention ITS:	25%
Total number of partners	8	51	% of intervention GBR:	0%
Total number of years	1	1		
	440	1173		

Item	Years	Items	Partners	Total ITS	Years	Items	Partners	Total GBR
223, 227, 231	1	3	8	24				
Breakdown 245	1	2	8	16				
Breakdown 249	1	2	8	16				
Breakdown 262	1	2	8	16				
274, 279, 280, 281, 284	1	5	8	40				
TOTAL				112				0

Percentage of intervention for the year 1997 (1997 production published in 1999)

% of intervention ITS: 11%

% of intervention GBR: 0%

Percentage of intervention for the year 1998 (1998 production published in 2000)

% of intervention ITS: 12%

% of intervention GBR: 0%

Percentage of intervention for the year 1999 (1999 production published in 2001)

% of intervention ITS: 9%

% of intervention GBR: 0%

Percentage of intervention for the year 2000 (2000 production published in 2002)

% of intervention ITS: 25%

% of intervention GBR: 0%



Ireland

National data provider:

Central Statistical Office (CSO)

Methodology applied at national level:

BPM5

Data collection system:

The system: A survey-based system

Main sources: Surveys conducted by the CSO
 Surveys and administrative records (from the Bank of Ireland)
 Foreign trade statistics and INTRASTAT
 Administrative records and Government accounts
 Other

National publication:

CSO, Balance of International Payments, Statistical Release

Member State contact:

Mr John O'Hagan, Mr John Fitzpatrick

New data provided to Eurostat: 2000

Revised data provided to Eurostat: None

ITS: percentage of intervention by Eurostat to calculate EU aggregates 2000: 35%

GBR: percentage of intervention by Eurostat to calculate EU aggregates 2000: 83%

The data concerning the years 1990 to 1999 correspond to the figures published in the Eurostat publications "International Trade in Services: EU, 1990-99", and "Geographical Breakdown of the Current Account: EU, 1996-99". The estimation procedures carried out for these years, including those adopted by Eurostat for missing data, can be found in the "International Trade in Services EU, 1990-99 Compilation guide", December 2000.

2000 Data

Ireland sent new 2000 quarterly data, with a geographical breakdown at level 1. The following estimations concern the level 1 partners (namely: World, intra-EU-15, extra-EU-15, intra-EUR-11, extra-EUR-11, Canada, USA, Japan). The full geographical breakdown is estimated afterwards, for the sake of the different EU aggregates.

219 - Rail transport;

223 - Road transport;

227 - Inland waterways transport;

231 - Pipeline transport:

Ireland provided item *other transportation* (214) with partners of level 1. Transactions in *Inland waterways transport* (227) and *Pipeline transport* (231) were set to zero by Eurostat.

The remaining publishable breakdown of item *other transportation* (214) was estimated by Eurostat using the average share of each missing item in the aggregate item *other transportation* as provided by other Member States for partner World.

$$X_{00/partner}^{IE} = 214_{00/partner}^{IE} \times \underset{\alpha \in MS}{average} \left[\frac{X_{00/A1}^{\alpha}}{214_{00/A1}^{\alpha}} \right]$$

where MS = {DK, DE, GR, ES, IT, NL, AT, PT, FI, SE}

X ∈ {219, 223}

partner ∈ {A1, D2, D4, U2, U4, CA, US, JP}

249 - Construction services;

The figures provided by Ireland for *construction services* (249) were partially estimated. In order to re-estimate this item, Eurostat added first the 249 amount to items 273 and related 268 because it was believed that item 249 was partially included in item *miscellaneous business, professional and technical services* (273).

$$273_{00/partner}^{IE} = 273_{00/partner}^{IE} + 249_{00/partner}^{IE}$$

$$268_{00/partner}^{IE} = 268_{00/partner}^{IE} + 249_{00/partner}^{IE}$$

where partner ∈ {A1, D2, D4, U2, U4, CA, US, JP, A5}

Then Eurostat estimated item 249 on the basis of its respective share in the sum of (273 + 249) as observed for other Member States.

$$249_{00/partner}^{IE} = 273_{00/partner}^{IE} \times \underset{\alpha \in MS}{average} \left[\frac{249_{00/A1}^{\alpha}}{249_{00/A1}^{\alpha} + 273_{00/A1}^{\alpha}} \right]$$

where MS = {DE, GR, ES, FR, IT, NL, AT, PT, FI, SE}

partner ∈ {A1, D2, D4, U2, U4, CA, US, JP, A5}

Finally, Eurostat subtracted this estimated amount from items 273 and 268.

$$273_{00/partner}^{IE} = 273_{00/partner}^{IE} - 249_{00/partner}^{IE}$$

$$268_{00/partner}^{IE} = 268_{00/partner}^{IE} - 249_{00/partner}^{IE}$$

where partner \in {A1, D2, D4, U2, U4, CA, US, JP, A5}

250 - Construction abroad;

251 - Construction in the reporting economy:

These missing items are the sub-items of *construction services* (249). Eurostat estimated them by applying the average structure of *construction services* as given by other Member States for partner World.

$$X_{00/partner}^{IE} = 249_{00/partner}^{IE} \times \underset{\alpha \in MS}{average} \left[\frac{X_{00/A1}^{\alpha}}{249_{00/A1}^{\alpha}} \right]$$

where MS = {DE, GR, ES, IT, NL, AT, PT, FI, SE}

X \in {250, 251}

partner \in {A1, D2, D4, U2, U4, CA, US, JP}

263 - Computer services;

264 - Information services:

These missing items are the sub-items of *computer and information services* (262). Transactions in *information services* (264) were set to zero whereas item *computer services* (263) was set equal to the corresponding aggregate *computer and information services* (262).

$$263_{00/partner}^{IE} = 262_{00/partner}^{IE}$$

where partner \in {A1, D2, D4, U2, U4, CA, US, JP}

270 - Merchanting;

271 - Other trade-related services:

Items *merchanting* (270) and *other trade-related services* (271) were estimated by using their average size in the aggregate *merchanting and other trade-related services* (269) as given by other Member States for partner World.

$$X_{00/partner}^{IE} = 269_{00/partner}^{IE} \times \underset{\alpha \in MS}{average} \left[\frac{X_{00/A1}^{\alpha}}{269_{00/A1}^{\alpha}} \right]$$

where MS = {ES, FR, IT, NL, AT, SE}

X \in {270, 271}

partner \in {A1, D2, D4, U2, U4, CA, US, JP}

274 - Legal, accounting, management, consulting and technical services;

278 - Advertising, market research and public opinion polling;

279 - Research and development services;

280 - Architectural, engineering and other technical services;

281 - Agricultural, mining and on-site processing services;

284 - Other business services other;

285 - Services between affiliated enterprises:

The breakdown of *Miscellaneous business, professional and technical services* (273) was estimated by applying the average structure of *miscellaneous business, professional and technical services* (273) as given by other Member States for partner World.

$$X_{00/partner}^{IE} = 273_{00/partner}^{IE} \times \underset{\alpha \in MS}{average} \left[\frac{X_{00/A1}^{\alpha}}{273_{00/A1}^{\alpha}} \right]$$

where MS = {DE, ES, IT, AT, PT, FI}

X ∈ {274, 278, 279, 280, 281, 284, 285}

partner ∈ {A1, D2, D4, U2, U4, CA, US, JP}

289 - Other personal, cultural and recreational services:

This missing item was set equal to zero by Eurostat because the aggregate *personal, cultural and recreational services* (287) was equal to the item *audio-visual and related services* (288).

■ All GBR items, all GBR partners

All GBR partners (except the partners that include or are included in intra-EU-15, Canada, USA, Japan and the EFTA countries) were obtained by using their average size in the difference between extra-EU-15 (D4) and Canada, USA, Japan and EFTA as reported by other Member States for the current account (993).

$$X_{00/Partner}^{IE} = \left(X_{00/D4}^{IE} - X_{00/CA}^{IE} - X_{00/US}^{IE} - X_{00/JP}^{IE} - X_{00/A5}^{IE} \right) \times \underset{\alpha \in MS}{average} \left[\frac{993_{00/Partner}^{\alpha}}{993_{00/D4}^{\alpha} - 993_{00/CA}^{\alpha} - 993_{00/US}^{\alpha} - 993_{00/JP}^{\alpha} - 993_{00/A5}^{\alpha}} \right]$$

where MS = {GR, ES, FR, IT, NL, AT, PT}

X ∈ {all GBR items}

partner ∈ {all GBR partners but A8, E7, F6, F2, B1, A5, CH, NO, LI}

■ All GBR items: Switzerland (CH), Norway (NO) and Liechtenstein (LI)

Partners Switzerland (CH), Norway (NO) and Liechtenstein (LI) were obtained by using the average size of their amounts in the aggregate EFTA (A5) as given by other Member States for the current account (993).

$$X_{00/Partner}^{IE} = \left(X_{00/A5}^{IE} \right) \times \underset{\alpha \in MS}{average} \left[\frac{993_{00/Partner}^{\alpha}}{993_{00/A5}^{\alpha}} \right]$$

where MS = {GR, ES, FR, IT, NL, AT, PT}

X ∈ {all GBR items}

partner ∈ {CH, NO, LI}

■ All GBR items: OECD countries (A8)

The partner zone OECD countries (A8) was calculated by combining the countries making up this zone.

$$X_{00/A8}^{IE} = \sum X_{00/partner}^{IE} - X_{00/LI}^{IE}$$

where $X \in \{\text{all GBR items}\}$

partner $\in \{D2, CZ, HU, PL, TR, CA, US, MX, JP, AU, NZ, A5, KR\}$

■ All GBR items: America (E7)

The partner zone America (E7) was calculated as the sum of the countries making up this zone.

$$X_{00/E7}^{IE} = \sum X_{00/partner}^{IE}$$

where $X \in \{\text{all GBR items}\}$

partner $\in \{CA, US, E9, F1\}$

■ All GBR items: Other Asian countries (F6)

Eurostat estimated first the zone Other Asian countries excluding Japan by using the average size of Other Asian countries excluding Japan in the difference between the extra-EU and Canada, USA, Japan, and the EFTA countries as given by other Member states.

$$X_{00/F6-JP}^{IE} = \left(X_{00/D4}^{IE} - X_{00/CA}^{IE} - X_{00/US}^{IE} - X_{00/JP}^{IE} - X_{00/A5}^{IE} \right) \times$$

$$\text{average}_{\alpha \in MS} \left[\frac{993_{00/F6}^{\alpha} - 993_{00/JP}^{\alpha}}{993_{00/D4}^{\alpha} - 993_{00/CA}^{\alpha} - 993_{00/US}^{\alpha} - 993_{00/JP}^{\alpha} - 993_{00/A5}^{\alpha}} \right]$$

where $X \in \{\text{all GBR items}\}$

MS $\in \{GR, ES, FR, IT, NL, AT, PT\}$

Partner "other Asian countries" was then calculated by adding partner Japan to the estimated zone "Other Asian countries excluding Japan".

$$X_{00/F6}^{IE} = X_{00/F6-JP}^{IE} + X_{00/JP}^{IE}$$

where $X \in \{\text{all GBR items}\}$

■ All GBR items: Asia (F2)

The partner zone Asia (F2) was calculated as the sum of the countries making up this zone.

$$X_{00/F2}^{IE} = \sum X_{00/partner}^{IE}$$

where $X \in \{\text{all GBR items}\}$

partner $\in \{F3, F6\}$

■ All GBR items: NAFTA (B1)

The economical zone NAFTA (B1) was calculated as the sum of the countries making up this zone.

$$X_{00/B1}^{IE} = \sum X_{00/partner}^{IE}$$

where $X \in \{\text{all GBR items}\}$

partner $\in \{\text{CA, MX, US}\}$

Percentage of intervention for Ireland

Period: 2000

	ITS	GBR		
Total number of	55	23	% of intervention ITS:	35%
Total number of partners	8	51	% of intervention GBR:	83%
Total number of years	1	1		
	440	1173		

Item	Years	Items	Partners	Total ITS	Years	Items	Partners	Total GBR
Breakdown 214	1	4	8	32				
249	1	1	8	8	1	1	9	9
Breakdown 249	1	2	8	16				
Breakdown 262	1	2	8	16				
Breakdown 269	1	2	8	16				
Breakdown 273	1	7	8	56				
289	1	1	8	8				
All partners (except ITS and A5)					1	23	42	966
TOTAL				152				975

Percentage of intervention for the year 1997 (1997 production published in 1999)

% of intervention ITS: 96%

% of intervention GBR: 99%

Percentage of intervention for the year 1998 (1998 production published in 2000)

% of intervention ITS: 95%

% of intervention GBR: 99%

Percentage of intervention for the year 1999 (1999 production published in 2001)

% of intervention ITS: 38%

% of intervention GBR: 83%

Percentage of intervention for the year 2000 (2000 production published in 2002)

% of intervention ITS: 35%

% of intervention GBR: 83%



Italy

National data provider:

Ufficio Italiano dei Cambi and Banca d'Italia

Methodology applied at national level:

BPM5

Data collection system:

The system: Basically, a settlements open system

Main sources: Payments reported by banks and
 Holders of accounts abroad and international netting (non-banks)
 ISTAT

National publication:

Bollettino Statistico, Statistiche analitiche valutarie (Ufficio Italiano dei Cambi), Manuale della bilancia dei pagamenti in Italia (Banca d'Italia).

Member State contact:

Antonello Biagioli, UIC

New data provided to Eurostat: 2000

Revised data provided to Eurostat: 1999

ITS: percentage of intervention by Eurostat to calculate EU aggregates	1999-00:	0%
GBR: percentage of intervention by Eurostat to calculate EU aggregates	1999-00:	0%

The data concerning the years 1990 to 1998 correspond to the figures published in the EUROSTAT publications "International Trade in Services: EU, 1990-99", and "Geographical Breakdown of the Current Account: EU, 1996-99". The estimation procedures carried out for these years can be found in the "International Trade in Services EU, 1990-99 Compilation guide", December 2000.

1999 to 2000 Data

No estimations were implemented in the ITS and GBR publications for the year 2000 and revised 1999.

Percentage of intervention for Italy

Period: 1999-2000

	ITS	GBR		
Total number of	55	23	% of intervention ITS:	0%
Total number of partners	8	51	% of intervention GBR:	0%
Total number of years	1	1		
	440	1173		

Item	Years	Items	Partners	Total ITS	Years	Items	Partners	Total GBR
no items corrected				0				0
TOTAL				0				0

Percentage of intervention for the year 1997 (1997 production published in 1999)

% of intervention ITS: 26%

% of intervention GBR: 26%

Percentage of intervention for the year 1998 (1998 production published in 2000)

% of intervention ITS: 19%

% of intervention GBR: 26%

Percentage of intervention for the year 1999 (1999 production published in 2001)

% of intervention ITS: 0%

% of intervention GBR: 0%

Percentage of intervention for the year 2000 (2000 production published in 2002)

% of intervention ITS: 0%

% of intervention GBR: 0%



Netherlands

National data provider:

De Nederlandsche Bank

Methodology applied at national level:

BPM5

Data collection system:

The system: Basically, a settlements close system

Main sources: Payments reported by Banks and Holders of accounts abroad and international netting (DDP)
Direct reporting company (DDG)
CBS (Customs)

National publication:

De Nederlandsche Bank - Jaarverslag, annual

Member State contact:

Mr Frank Ouddeken

New data provided to Eurostat: 2000

Revised data provided to Eurostat: 1997 and 1999

ITS: percentage of intervention by Eurostat to calculate EU-15:	1997:	20%
	1999:	16%
	2000:	16%

GBR: percentage of intervention by Eurostat to calculate EU-15	1997:	0%
	1999:	0%
	2000:	0%

The data concerning the years 1990 to 1996 and 1998 correspond to the figures published in the EUROSTAT publications "International Trade in Services: EU, 1990-99", and "Geographical Breakdown of the Current Account: EU, 1996-99". The estimation procedures carried out for these years can be found in the "International Trade in Services, Compilation Guide", December 2000 edition.

1997, 1999 and 2000 Data

263 - Computer services;

264 - Information services:

The breakdown of item *computer and information services* (262) was estimated by Eurostat using the average share of each missing item in the aggregate item 262 as provided by five other reporters for partner World.

$$X_{n/partner}^{NL} = 262_{n/partner}^{NL} \times \underset{\alpha \in MS}{average} \left[\frac{X_{n/A1}^{\alpha}}{262_{n/A1}^{\alpha}} \right]$$

where $n \in \{1997, 1999, 2000\}$

$MS = \{ES, IT, AT, PT, GB\}$

$X \in \{263, 264\}$

$partner \in \{A1, D2, D4, CA, US, JP\}$

274 - Legal, accounting, management, consulting and public relations services;

278 - Advertising, market research and public opinion polling;

279 - Research and development services;

280 - Architectural, engineering and other technical services;

281 - Agricultural, mining and on-site processing services;

284 - Other Miscellaneous business, professional and technical services;

285 - Services between affiliated enterprises, n.i.e:

The breakdown of item *miscellaneous, business, professional and technical services* (273) was estimated by Eurostat using the average share of each missing item in the aggregate item *miscellaneous, business, professional and technical services* as provided by six other reporters for partner World.

$$X_{n/partner}^{NL} = 273_{n/partner}^{NL} \times \underset{\alpha \in MS_1}{average} \left[\frac{X_{n/A1}^{\alpha}}{273_{n/A1}^{\alpha}} \right]$$

where $n \in \{1997, 1999, 2000\}$

$MS_1 = \{DE, ES, IT, AT, PT, GB\}$

$X \in \{274, 278, 279, 280, 281, 284, 285\}$

$partner \in \{A1, D2, D4, U2, U4, CA, US, JP\}$

Percentage of intervention for Netherlands

Period: 1997

	ITS	GBR		
Total number of items	45	23	% of intervention ITS:	20%
Total number of partners	7	49	% of intervention GBR:	0%
Total number of years	1	1		
	315	1127		

Item	Years	Items	Partners	Total ITS	Years	Items	Partners	Total GBR
Breakdown 262	1	2	7	14				
Breakdown 273	1	7	7	49				
TOTAL				63				0

Period: 1999

	ITS	GBR		
Total number of items	55	23	% of intervention ITS:	16%
Total number of partners	8	49	% of intervention GBR:	0%
Total number of years	1	1		
	440	1127		

Item	Years	Items	Partners	Total ITS	Years	Items	Partners	Total GBR
Breakdown 262	1	2	8	16				
Breakdown 273	1	7	8	56				
TOTAL				72				0

Period: 2000

	ITS	GBR		
Total number of items	55	23	% of intervention ITS:	16%
Total number of partners	8	51	% of intervention GBR:	0%
Total number of years	1	1		
	440	1173		

Item	Years	Items	Partners	Total ITS	Years	Items	Partners	Total GBR
Breakdown 262	1	2	8	16				
Breakdown 273	1	7	8	56				
TOTAL				72				0

Percentage of intervention for the year 1997 (1997 production published in 1999)

% of intervention ITS: 17%

% of intervention GBR: 0%

Percentage of intervention for the year 1998 (1998 production published in 2000)

% of intervention ITS: 16%

% of intervention GBR: 0%

Percentage of intervention for the year 1999 (1999 production published in 2001)

% of intervention ITS: 16%

% of intervention GBR: 0%

Percentage of intervention for the year 2000 (2000 production published in 2002)

% of intervention ITS: 16%

% of intervention GBR: 0%



Austria

National data provider:

Oesterreichische Nationalbank

Methodology applied at national level:

BPM5

Data collection system:

The system: A settlements closed system

Main sources: Banks and non-banks reports
Foreign trade statistics based on data reported by the CSO
Government accounts

National publication:

Annual Report, Oesterreichische Nationalbank

Member State contact:

Ms Nesvadba, Ms Stecyna, Mr Hille, Mr Dellmour

New data provided to Eurostat: 2000

Revised data provided to Eurostat: 1999

ITS: percentage of intervention by Eurostat to calculate EU aggregates 1999-00: 2%

GBR: percentage of intervention by Eurostat to calculate EU aggregates 1999-00: 4%

The data concerning the years 1992 to 1998 correspond to the figures published in the Eurostat publications "International Trade in Services: EU, 1990-99", and "Geographical Breakdown of the Current Account: EU, 1996-99". The estimation procedures carried out for these years can be found in the "International Trade in Services, Compilation Guide", December 2000 edition.

Data on Austria's balance of payments prior to 1992 are not available at Eurostat. In order to avoid the possibility of releasing results different from the ones published at the national level, Austria asked Eurostat not to publish any of Eurostat's corrections under the country heading. Nevertheless, Eurostat has used its estimates for data harmonisation in order to calculate the EU-15 aggregate (marked ■).

1999 - 2000 Data

■ Distribution of services not allocated (982)

Austria provided a large *services not allocated* (982). In order to calculate the EU aggregates, Eurostat distributed these *services not allocated* among all the other services items that were neither *travel* (236), nor *personal, cultural and recreational services* (287), nor *government services* (291). Item 982 was allocated to these items according to their share in the total *services* (200) minus *travel, personal, cultural and recreational services, government services and services not allocated*; as provided for partner World (A1).

$$X_{n/partner}^{corrected AT} = X_{n/partner}^{original AT} + 982_{n/partner}^{AT} \times \left(\frac{X_{n/A1}^{AT}}{200_{n/A1}^{AT} - 236_{n/A1}^{AT} - 287_{n/A1}^{AT} - 291_{n/A1}^{AT} - 982_{n/A1}^{AT}} \right)$$

where $X \in \{205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 219, 223, 227, 231, 245, 246, 247, 249, 250, 251, 253, 260, 262, 263, 264, 266, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 278, 279, 280, 281, 284, 285\}$ for partners A1, D2, D4, U2, U4, US, CA and JP

$\{205, 206, 210, 214, 245, 249, 253, 260, 262, 266, 268\}$ for all other partners

$n \in \{1999, 2000\}$

partner $\in \{\text{all partners}\}$

Then item *other services* (981) was recalculated as the sum of its sub-items and *services not allocated* (982) was set to zero.

Percentage of intervention for Austria

Period: 1999

	ITS	GBR		
Total number of items	55	23	% of intervention ITS:	2%
Total number of partners	8	49	% of intervention GBR:	4%
Total number of years	1	1		
	440	1127		

Item	Years	Items	Partners	Total ITS	Years	Items	Partners	Total GBR
982	1	1	8	8	1	1	49	49
TOTAL				8				49

Period: 2000

	ITS	GBR		
Total number of items	55	23	% of intervention ITS:	2%
Total number of partners	8	51	% of intervention GBR:	4%
Total number of years	1	1		
	440	1173		

Item	Years	Items	Partners	Total ITS	Years	Items	Partners	Total GBR
982	1	1	8	8	1	1	51	51
TOTAL				8				51

Percentage of intervention for the year 1997 (1997 production published in 1999)

% of intervention ITS: 35%

% of intervention GBR: 4%

Percentage of intervention for the year 1998 (1998 production published in 2000)

% of intervention ITS: 3%

% of intervention GBR: 5%

Percentage of intervention for the year 1999 (1999 production published in 2001)

% of intervention ITS: 2%

% of intervention GBR: 4%

Percentage of intervention for the year 2000 (2000 production published in 2002)

% of intervention ITS: 2%

% of intervention GBR: 4%



Portugal

National data provider:

Banco de Portugal

Methodology applied at national level:

BPM5

Data collection system:

The system: Basically, a settlements semi-open system

Main sources: Banks (BRS)
 General Direct Reporting Companies (DDG)
 Holders of accounts abroad and international netting (DDP)
 INE; Treasury

National publication:

Annual report, annual

Member State contact:

Mr. Antonio Agostinho

New data provided to Eurostat:	2000		
Revised data provided to Eurostat:	1996 - 1999		
ITS: percentage of intervention by Eurostat to calculate EU aggregates	1996-97:		3%
	1998-99:		2%
	2000:		2%
GBR: percentage of intervention by Eurostat to calculate EU aggregates	1996-97:		0%
	1998-99:		0%
	2000:		0%

The data concerning the years 1990 to 1995 correspond to the figures published in the Eurostat publications "International Trade in Services: EU, 1990-99", and "Geographical Breakdown of the Current Account: EU, 1996-99". The estimation procedures carried out for these years can be found in the "International Trade in Services EU, 1990-99 Compilation guide", December 2000.

1996 to 2000 Data

270 - Merchanting;

271 - Other trade-related services:

Merchanting was reported on a gross basis. This item has been recalculated in net terms. The value of this service is the profit or loss on the transaction, i.e., the difference between the purchase price and the resale price. The final purchaser is taken to be the only party paying for the service. It has been considered that only the net value with the World is accurate. This amount has been allocated to the credit side and it has been broken-down geographically following the structure of the gross credits. On the other side, all debits have been set to zero.

$$270_{n/partner}^{Net/PT/Credit} = 270_{n/partner}^{Gross/PT/Credit} - 270_{n/partner}^{Gross/PT/Debit}$$

$$270_{n/partner}^{Net/PT/Debit} = 0$$

$$270_{n/partner}^{Net/PT/Net} = 270_{n/partner}^{Net/PT/Credit}$$

where partner \in {A1, D2, D4, U2, U4, US, CA, JP}

$$n = \{1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000\}$$

Then, Eurostat recalculated item *other trade-related services* (271) as the difference between *merchanting and other trade-related services* (269) and *merchanting* (270) to take into account the variation of *merchanting*.

Percentage of intervention for Portugal

Period: 1996-97

	ITS	GBR		
Total number of items	45	23	% of intervention ITS:	3%
Total number of partners	7	49	% of intervention GBR:	0%
Total number of years	2	2		
	630	2254		

Item	Years	Items	Partners	Total ITS	Years	Items	Partners	Total GBR
270	2	1	8	16				
TOTAL				16				0

Period: 1998-99

	ITS	GBR		
Total number of items	55	23	% of intervention ITS:	2%
Total number of partners	8	49	% of intervention GBR:	0%
Total number of years	2	2		
	880	2254		

Item	Years	Items	Partners	Total ITS	Years	Items	Partners	Total GBR
270	2	1	8	16				
TOTAL				16				0

Period: 2000

	ITS	GBR		
Total number of items	55	23	% of intervention ITS:	2%
Total number of partners	8	51	% of intervention GBR:	0%
Total number of years	1	1		
	440	1173		

Item	Years	Items	Partners	Total ITS	Years	Items	Partners	Total GBR
270	1	1	8	8				
TOTAL				8				0

Percentage of intervention for the year 1997 (1997 production published in 1999)

% of intervention ITS: 21%

% of intervention GBR: 4%

Percentage of intervention for the year 1998 (1998 production published in 2000)

% of intervention ITS: 7%

% of intervention GBR: 1%

Percentage of intervention for the year 1999 (1999 production published in 2001)

% of intervention ITS: 4%

% of intervention GBR: 2%

Percentage of intervention for the year 2000 (2000 production published in 2002)*

% of intervention ITS: 2%

% of intervention GBR: 0%

* In this issue of the compilation guide, related item of *merchandising* (namely: *other trade-related services*) hasn't been taken into account for the calculation of the percentages of intervention on the Portuguese data. Thus, the percentage of intervention tended to decrease in comparison to the 1999 production.



Finland

National data provider:

Bank of Finland

Methodology applied at national level:

BPM5

Data collection system:

The system: The general reporting system, dual system based on settlements and surveys until 1998. As from 1999 the system is based solely on surveys.

Main sources: Foreign trade statistics (customs)
 Statistics Finland's surveys on services (for sea and road transport, insurance...)
 Information collected by institutions operating in these areas. Finnish railways, Finnair air transport
 Payments reported by banks until 1998.

National publication:

Finland's Balance of Payments, annual statistics

Member State contact:

Mr Hilpinen, Mrs Miikkulainen and Mrs Somervuori

New data provided to Eurostat: 2000

Revised data provided to Eurostat: 1999

ITS: percentage of intervention by Eurostat to calculate EU aggregates	1999:	26%
	2000:	7%
GBR: percentage of intervention by Eurostat to calculate EU aggregates	1999:	9%
	2000:	11%

The data concerning the years 1990 to 1998 correspond to the figures published in the Eurostat publications "International Trade in Services: EU, 1990-99", and "Geographical Breakdown of the Current Account: EU, 1996-99". The estimation procedures carried out for these years can be found in the "International Trade in Services, Compilation guide", December 2000 edition.

1997 Data:

100 - Goods:

Last year, the Bank of Finland provided Eurostat with intra and extra-EU/EUR-11 goods imports data following the registration of intra-EU imports according to the consignment principle, also for 1997. The Bank of Finland had indicated that the extra-EU geographical breakdown according to the “consignment” registration of intra-EU flows could not be obtained at the moment, which resulted in large negative “extra-EU not-allocated” flows.

Eurostat corrected the extra-EU geographical breakdown of goods imports by redistributing these extra-EU not allocated (Z8) flows according to the share of each partner in the sum of EFTA (A5) + Other European countries (E2) + Africa (E4) + America (E7) + Asia (F2) + Oceania and Polar regions (F7).

$$100_{97/partner}^{corrected FI/debit} = 100_{97/partner}^{original FI/debit} + 100_{97/Z8}^{original FI/debit} \times \left(\frac{100_{97/partner}^{original FI/debit}}{\sum_{P \in M} 100_{97/P}^{original FI/debit}} \right)$$

where partner \in {all partners but A1, D2, D4, U2, U4, A8}

M = {A5, E2, E4, E7, F2, F7}

Then, partner OECD countries (A8) was recalculated as the sum of its component, in order to take into account the variation of goods imports for the extra-EU members of the OECD.

Finally the debit of the *current account* (993) was recalculated for all extra-EU partners as the sum of goods (100) + services (200) + income (300) + current transfers (379), and the net was recalculated.

1999 data:

246 - Postal and courier services;

247 - Telecommunication services:

The breakdown of *communications services* (245) among *postal and courier services* (246) and *telecommunication services* (247) was missing for the year 1999. Eurostat estimated this breakdown by using the share of *postal and courier services* and *telecommunication services* in *communications services* as reported last year for 1999 (“old” in the equation below) with partner World (A1).

$$X_{99/partner}^{FI} = 245_{99/partner}^{FI} \times \left(\frac{X_{99/A1}^{old FI}}{245_{99/A1}^{old FI}} \right)$$

where X \in {246, 247}

partner \in {A1, D2, D4, U2, U4, CA, US, JP}

263 - Computer services;**264 - Information services:**

The sub-items of *computer and information services* (262) were missing for the year 1999. Eurostat estimated them by applying the structure of *computer and information services* as given with partner World for 2000.

$$X_{99/partner}^{FI} = 262_{99/partner}^{FI} \times \frac{X_{00/A1}^{FI}}{262_{00/A1}^{FI}}$$

where $X \in \{263, 264\}$

partner $\in \{A1, D2, D4, U2, U4, CA, US, JP\}$

274 - Legal, accounting, management consulting and public relations services;**278 - Advertising, market research and public opinion polling;****279 - Research and development services;****280 - Architectural, engineering and other technical consultancy;****281 - Agricultural, mining and on-site processing;****284 - Other miscellaneous business, professional and technical services;****285 - Services between affiliated enterprises, n.i.e.:**

These sub-items of *miscellaneous business, professional and technical services* (273) were not provided for the year 1999. Eurostat estimated them by applying the share of each item in the total *miscellaneous business, professional and technical services* as provided for 2000 with partner World.

$$X_{99/partner}^{FI} = 273_{99/partner}^{FI} \times \left(\frac{X_{00/A1}^{FI}}{273_{00/A1}^{FI}} \right)$$

where $X \in \{274, 278, 279, 280, 281, 284, 285\}$

partner $\in \{A1, D2, D4, U2, U4, CA, US, JP\}$

1999 - 2000 data:**270 - Merchanting;****271 - Other trade-related services:**

These missing items are the sub-items of *merchanting and other trade-related services* (269). They have been estimated according to their average share in this aggregate as given by 9 other Member States for partner World.

$$X_{n/partner}^{FI} = 269_{n/partner}^{FI} \times \underset{\alpha \in MS}{average} \left[\frac{X_{n/A1}^{\alpha}}{269_{n/A1}^{\alpha}} \right]$$

where $n \in \{1999, 2000\}$

$X \in \{270, 271\}$

partner $\in \{A1, D2, D4, U2, U4, CA, US, JP\}$

MS = $\{A3, DE, ES, FR, IT, NL, AT, PT, SE\}$

260 - Financial services:

The item *financial services* was not collected by Finland for 1999 and 2000. Eurostat estimated this item on the basis of bilateral data reported by the other Member States.

1/ Estimation of partners intra-EU and intra-euro-zone

Partners intra-EU / euro-zone were respectively calculated as the sum of the bilateral flows as reported by those Member States which supplied data concerning *financial services*, with partner Finland.

$$260_{n/partner}^{FI/credit} = \sum_{\alpha \in MS} 260_{n/FI}^{\alpha/debit}$$

$$260_{n/partner}^{FI/debit} = \sum_{\alpha \in MS} 260_{n/FI}^{\alpha/credit}$$

where $n \in \{1999, 2000\}$

partner $\in \{D2, U2\}$

MS = {A3, DK, DE, GR, ES, FR, IT, NL, AT, PT, SE, GB} for partner = D2

{A3, DE, ES, FR, IT, NL, AT, PT} for partner = U2

2/ Estimation of partner world, extra-EU and extra-euro-zone

Partner World was then estimated on the basis of the average ratio of World to intra-EU as supplied by Finland for the period 1993 to 1998.

$$260_{n/A1}^{FI} = 260_{n/D2}^{FI} \times \overset{estimated}{average}_{t \in T} \left(\frac{260_{t/A1}^{FI}}{260_{t/D2}^{FI}} \right)$$

where $n \in \{1999, 2000\}$

T = {1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998}

Then partners extra-EU and extra-euro-zone were recalculated as the difference between partner World and partner intra-EU and intra-euro-zone respectively.

3/ Estimation of the geographical breakdown

The extra-EU geographical breakdown of *financial services* was estimated by applying the average share of each partner in the total extra-EU, as supplied for the years 1994 to 1998.

$$260_{n/partner}^{FI} = 260_{n/D4}^{FI} \times \overset{estimated}{average}_{t \in T} \left(\frac{260_{t/partner}^{FI}}{260_{t/D4}^{FI}} \right)$$

where $n \in \{1999, 2000\}$

partner $\in \{\text{all GBR partners but A1, D2, D4, U2, U4, A8, 7Z}\}$

T = {1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998}

4/ Recalculation of aggregates

Finally, partner OECD countries (A8) was recompiled as the sum of its members, and the aggregates *services* and *current account* were corrected with all partners to take into account the new estimates for *financial services*.

253 - Insurance services:

The geographical breakdown of *insurance services* was not available for year 2000. As a proxy, Finland supplied the same geographical breakdown as that of 1999, together with the total World figure of 2000.

The discrepancy between **debit** flows with partner World for 1999 and those for 2000 was relatively small. The geographical breakdown was therefore left unchanged.

However, the variation of the total (partner World) **credit** for *insurance services* was significant, i.e. the “losses” of insurance companies (negative credit) increased considerably. **For year 2000**, Eurostat therefore distributed the “additional losses” concerning *insurance services* to each partner according to its share in the World, as supplied for the aggregate *services*.

$$253_{00/partner}^{FI/credit} = 253_{99/partner}^{FI/credit} + \left(253_{00/A1}^{FI/credit} - 253_{99/A1}^{FI/credit} \right) \times \left(\frac{200_{00/partner}^{FI/credit}}{200_{00/A1}^{FI/credit}} \right)$$

where partner \in {all GBR partners but A1}

Then, the aggregates *services* and *current account* were corrected accordingly.

■ Debits

On the debit side, the geographical breakdown of *freight insurance* (255) was not supplied, which created a large discrepancy between partner World and the rest of the geographical breakdown for the total *insurance services* (**both for year 1999 and 2000**). In order to correct the total *insurance services*, Eurostat estimated the geographical breakdown of *freight insurance* by applying that of item *transportation*.

$$253_{n/partner}^{corrected FI/debit} = 253_{n/partner}^{original FI/debit} + 255_{n/A1}^{FI/debit} \times \left(\frac{205_{n/partner}^{FI/debit}}{205_{n/A1}^{FI/debit}} \right)$$

where n \in {1999, 2000}

partner \in {all GBR partners but A1}

Then, the aggregates *services* and *current account* were corrected accordingly.

■ All GBR items: partner International Organisations excluding European Union Institutions (7Z):

All items have been estimated for partner *International Organisations excluding European Union Institutions* (7Z).

First, Eurostat estimated the *current account* (993) with partner 7Z by applying to partner extra-EU (D4) the average weight of partner 7Z in D4 as given by 10 other Member States for this item. The breakdown of the *current account* with partner 7Z was then estimated by applying the breakdown of the *current account* as it had been estimated last year for partner 7Z.

$$993_{n/7Z}^{FI} = 993_{n/D4}^{FI} \times \underset{\alpha \in MS}{average} \left[\frac{993_{n/7Z}^{\alpha}}{993_{n/D4}^{\alpha}} \right]$$

$$X_{n/7Z}^{FI} = 993_{n/7Z}^{FI} \times \left(\frac{X_{98/7Z}^{FI}}{993_{98/7Z}^{FI}} \right)$$

where n \in {1999, 2000}

X \in {all GBR items but 993}

MS = {A3, DE, ES, FR, IT, NL, AT, PT, SE, GB}

Percentage of intervention for Finland

Period: 1999

	ITS	GBR		
Total number of items	55	23	% of intervention ITS:	26%
Total number of partners	8	49	% of intervention GBR:	9%
Total number of years	1	1		
	440	1127		

Item	Years	Items	Partners	Total ITS	Years	Items	Partners	Total GBR
246, 247	1	2	8	16				
253	1	0.5	7	3.5	1	0.5	48	24
260	1	1	8	8	1	1	49	49
263, 264	1	2	8	16				
270, 271	1	2	8	16				
Breakdown 273	1	7	8	56				
Partner 7Z					1	23	1	23
TOTAL				115.5				96

Period: 2000

	ITS	GBR		
Total number of items	55	23	% of intervention ITS:	7%
Total number of partners	8	51	% of intervention GBR:	11%
Total number of years	1	1		
	440	1173		

Item	Years	Items	Partners	Total ITS	Years	Items	Partners	Total GBR
253	1	1	7	7	1	1	50	50
260	1	1	8	8	1	1	51	51
270, 271	1	2	8	16				
Partner 7Z					1	23	1	23
TOTAL				31				124

Percentage of intervention for the year 1997 (1997 production published in 1999)

% of intervention ITS: 26%

% of intervention GBR: 10%

Percentage of intervention for the year 1998 (1998 production published in 2000)

% of intervention ITS: 42%

% of intervention GBR: 22%

Percentage of intervention for the year 1999 (1999 production published in 2001)

% of intervention ITS: 24%

% of intervention GBR: 4%

Percentage of intervention for the year 2000 (2000 production published in 2002)

% of intervention ITS: 7%

% of intervention GBR: 11%



Sweden

National data provider:

Sveriges Riksbank

Methodology applied at national level:

BPM5

Data collection system:

The system: A direct reporting system supported by settlements data

Main sources: Direct reporting companies (including Monetary Financial institutions): payments through the banking system.
Settlements reported by financial institutions and by accounts holders in non-resident financial institutions, international netting/clearing.

National publication:

Annual report, Sveriges Riksbank

Member State contact:

Mr Lars Forss, Mr Gunnar Blomberg

New data provided to Eurostat: 2000

Revised data provided to Eurostat: 1999

ITS: percentage of intervention by Eurostat to calculate EU-15 1999-00: 7%

GBR: percentage of intervention by Eurostat to calculate EU-15 1999-00: 31%

The data concerning the years 1991 to 1998 correspond to the figures published in the Eurostat publications "International Trade in Services: EU, 1990-99", and "Geographical Breakdown of the Current Account: EU, 1996-99". The estimation procedures carried out for these years can be found in the "International Trade in Services, Compilation guide", December 2000 edition.

Intra-EU imports of goods are allocated geographically according to country of consignment from 1995 onwards.

1999 - 2000 Data

285 - Services between affiliated enterprises, n.i.e.:

Eurostat has estimated item 285 by using the average share of *services between affiliated enterprises, n.i.e.* (285) in the sum of *other miscellaneous business, professional and technical services* (284) and *services between affiliated enterprises, n.i.e.* for other Member States with partner world, and by applying it to item 284.

$$285_{n/partner}^{SE} = 284_{n/partner}^{SE} \times \underset{\alpha \in MS}{average} \left[\frac{285_{n/A1}^{\alpha}}{284_{n/A1}^{\alpha} + 285_{n/A1}^{\alpha}} \right]$$

where MS = {A3, DE, ES, IT, AT, PT}

partner ∈ {A1, D2, D4, CA, US, JP}

n ∈ {1999, 2000}

Then, Eurostat subtracted the estimated values from *other miscellaneous business, professional and technical services* (284).

Geographical breakdown

B1 - North American Free Trade Association (NAFTA):

Eurostat recalculated NAFTA as the sum of the countries making up this zone.

$$X_{n/B1}^{SE} = \sum X_{n/partner}^{SE}$$

where X ∈ {all GBR posts}

partner ∈ {CA, MX, US}

n ∈ {1999, 2000}

A8 - OECD countries (A8)

The partner zone OECD countries (A8) was calculated as the sum of the countries making up this zone.

$$X_{n/A8}^{SE} = \sum X_{n/partner}^{SE} - X_{n/LI}^{SE}$$

where X ∈ {all GBR posts}

partner ∈ {A5, D2, AU, CA, CZ, HU, JP, KR, MX, NZ, PL, TR, US}

n ∈ {1999, 2000}

F3 - Near and Middle East countries

The partner zone Near and middle east countries (F3) was calculated as the sum of the countries making up this zone.

$$X_{n/F3}^{SE} = \sum X_{n/partner}^{SE}$$

where $X \in \{\text{all GBR posts}\}$

$partner \in \{\text{IL, IR, F4, F5}\}$

$n \in \{1999, 2000\}$

Extra-EU-15 not allocated (Z8)

The not allocated flows provided for extra-EU-15 (Z8) were reallocated to the extra-EU-15 partners according to their share in the total of partner areas that integrate extra-EU-15 (D4).

$$X_{n/partner}^{SE} = X_{n/partner}^{SE} + X_{n/Z8}^{SE} \times \left[\frac{993_{n/partner}^{SE}}{993_{n/D4}^{SE}} \right]$$

where $X \in \{205, 206, 236, 268, 320, 379\}$

$n \in \{1999, 2000\}$

$partner \in \{\text{all GBR partners}\}$

Treatment of the confidential values

Eurostat had to hide some data so as the users can not be able to recalculate the confidential data provided by Sweden.

Percentage of intervention for Sweden

Period: 1999

	ITS	GBR		
Total number of items	55	23	% of intervention ITS:	7%
Total number of partners	6	47	% of intervention GBR:	31%
Total number of years	1	1		
	330	1081		

Item	Years	Items	Partners	Total ITS	Years	Items	Partners	Total GBR
285	1	1	6	6				
NAFTA				0	1	23	1	23
OECD				0	1	23	1	23
Near and Middle East countries				0	1	23	1	23
Reallocation Z8	1	6	3	18	1	6	44	264
TOTAL				24				333

Period: 2000

	ITS	GBR		
Total number of items	55	23	% of intervention ITS:	7%
Total number of partners	6	49	% of intervention GBR:	31%
Total number of years	1	1		
	330	1127		

Item	Years	Items	Partners	Total ITS	Years	Items	Partners	Total GBR
285	1	1	6	6				
NAFTA				0	1	23	1	23
OECD				0	1	23	1	23
Near and Middle East countries				0	1	23	1	23
Reallocation Z8	1	6	3	18	1	6	46	276
TOTAL				24				345

Percentage of intervention for the year 1997 (1997 production published in 1999)

% of intervention ITS: 93%

% of intervention GBR: 98%

Percentage of intervention for the year 1998 (1998 production published in 2000)

% of intervention ITS: 84%

% of intervention GBR: 98%

Percentage of intervention for the year 1999 (1999 production published in 2001)

% of intervention ITS: 4%

% of intervention GBR: 0%

Percentage of intervention for the year 2000 (2000 production published in 2002)

% of intervention ITS: 7%

% of intervention GBR: 31%



United Kingdom

National data provider:

Office for National Statistics (ONS)

Methodology applied at national level:

BPM5

Data collection system:

The system: A survey-based system

Main sources: Surveys conducted by the ONS, other government department and private entities
 Surveys & administrative records (from the Bank of England)
 Foreign trade statistics (from Customs & Excise) & INTRASTAT
 Administrative records & Government accounts
 Other

National publication:

Office for National Statistics "The Pink Book"

Member State contact:

Mr Simon Humphries

New data provided to Eurostat: 2000

Revised data provided to Eurostat: 1996-1999

ITS: percentage of intervention by Eurostat to calculate EU-15	1996-1997:	7%
	1998-1999:	10%
	2000:	10%

GBR: percentage of intervention by Eurostat to calculate EU-15	1996-1997:	28%
	1998-1999:	28%
	2000:	27%

The data concerning the years 1990 to 1995 correspond to the figures published in the Eurostat publications "International Trade in Services: EU, 1990-99", and "Geographical Breakdown of the Current Account: EU, 1996-99". The estimation procedures carried out for these years can be found in the "International Trade in Services, Compilation Guide", December 2000 edition.

1996 - 2000 data

The calculations (of partner zones) below have been done for all the items supplied by UK (almost the complete level of detail as published in Eurostat's publication "Geographical breakdown of the current account"). In those cases where some items were missing for at least one component of the area, they were left blank in the country's tables and estimated for the calculation of the EU aggregate only. This was the case for items *investment income* (320), *income* (300) and *current account* (993), for 6 geographic partner zones (see table under caption "All GBR items: missing partners").

Other European countries (E2):

Eurostat computed this partner by subtracting partners EFTA (A5) and intra-EU (D2) from Europe (E1).

North African countries (E5):

Eurostat computed this area by aggregating the data available for Egypt (EG), Morocco (MA) and the residual supplied for North Africa (R9 or E5 depending on the gesmes message).

Other African countries (E6):

Eurostat computed this area by subtracting partner North African countries (E5) from partner Africa (E4).

Central American countries (E9):

Eurostat computed this area by aggregating the data available for Mexico (MX) and the residual supplied for Central America (R3 or E9 depending on the gesmes message).

South American countries (F1):

Eurostat computed this area by subtracting partners USA (US), Canada (CA) and Central American countries (E9) from partner America (E7).

Near and Middle East countries (F3):

Eurostat computed this area by aggregating the data available for Israel (IL), Iran (IR), Other Near and Middle east countries (F5), Saudi Arabia (SA) and the residual of "Gulf Arabian countries minus Saudi Arabia" (coded R5 or F4 depending on the gesmes message).

Other Asian countries (F6):

Eurostat computed this area by subtracting partner Near and Middle East countries (F3) from partner Asia (F2).

OECD countries (A8):

Eurostat computed this area by aggregating the OECD Member countries (as defined in the BOP Vademecum).

North American Free Trade Association (B1):

Eurostat computed this area by adding the data available for the three partner countries forming this area (United States, Canada and Mexico).

Core Newly Industrializing Countries (B9):

Eurostat computed this area by adding the data available for the four partner countries forming this area (Hong Kong, South Korea, Singapore and Taiwan).

Asian NICs of the second wave of industrialisation (C1):

Eurostat computed this area by adding the data available for the three partner countries forming this area (Malaysia, Philippines and Thailand).

Latin American NICs of the second wave of industrialisation (C2):

Eurostat computed this area by adding the data available for the four partner countries forming this area (Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Mexico).

- 206 - Sea transport;
- 210 - Air transport;
- 214 - Other transportation;

The breakdown of *transportation* (205) was missing for the available partners that are neither world, intra-EU, extra-EU, USA, Canada nor Japan. Eurostat estimated these missing items by applying the structure of *transportation* of the artificial aggregate [extra-EU – Canada – USA – Japan].

$$X_{n/partner}^{GB} = 205_{n/partner}^{GB} \times \left(\frac{X_{n/(D4-CA-US-JP)}^{GB}}{205_{n/(D4-CA-US-JP)}^{GB}} \right)$$

where $X \in \{206, 210, 214\}$

partner $\in \{A5, CH, NO, E2, CZ, HU, PL, RU, TR, E4, E5, MA, E6, (E7-CA-US), E9, MX, F1, AR, BR, (F2-JP), F3, F5, (F6-JP), CN, IN, F7, AU, NZ, 7Z, B9, C1, C2\}$

$n \in \{1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000\}$

Then partner America (E7) was “re-composed” for the missing items by adding figures with Canada and USA to the estimated (E7-CA-US), so as Asia (F2) and Other Asian countries (F6), by adding Japan data to the estimated (F2-JP) and (F6-JP). Partners OECD countries (A8), and NAFTA (B1) were finally calculated as the sum of their members for these missing items.

- 207 - Passenger transport on sea;
- 208 - Freight transport on sea;
- 209 - Supporting, auxiliary and other sea transport services:

The sub-items of *sea transport* (206) were missing, on the credit side, with partners Canada, USA and Japan. They have been estimated according to their share in *sea transport* as observed with partner extra-EU (D4).

$$X_{n/partner}^{GB/credit} = 206_{n/partner}^{GB/credit} \times \left(\frac{X_{n/D4}^{GB/credit}}{206_{n/D4}^{GB/credit}} \right)$$

where $X \in \{207, 208, 209\}$

partner $\in \{CA, US, JP\}$

$n \in \{1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000\}$

- 211 - Passenger transport by air;
- 212 - Freight transport by air;
- 213 - Supporting, auxiliary and other air transport services:

The sub-items of *air transport* (210) were missing, on the credit side, with partners Canada, USA and Japan. They have been estimated according to their share in *air transport* as observed with partner extra-EU (D4).

$$X_{n/partner}^{GB/credit} = 210_{n/partner}^{GB/credit} \times \left(\frac{X_{n/D4}^{GB/credit}}{210_{n/D4}^{GB/credit}} \right)$$

where $X \in \{211, 212, 213\}$
 partner $\in \{CA, US, JP\}$
 $n \in \{1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000\}$

■ **250 - Construction abroad;**

■ **251 - Construction in the compiling economy:**

These items are the sub-items of *construction services* (249). Eurostat estimated them by applying the average structure of *construction services* as given by 7 other Member States for partner World.

$$X_{n/partner}^{GB} = 249_{n/partner}^{GB} \times \underset{\alpha \in MS}{average} \left[\frac{X_{n/A1}^{\alpha}}{249_{n/A1}^{\alpha}} \right]$$

where $MS = \{DE, ES, IT, NL, AT, PT, SE\}$
 partner $\in \{A1, D2, D4, CA, US, JP\}$
 $X \in \{250, 251\}$
 $n \in \{1998, 1999, 2000\}$

270 - Merchanting:

Merchanting was recorded on a gross basis. This item has been recalculated in net terms, because it is considered that the value of this service is the profit or loss on the transaction, i.e., the difference between the purchase price and the resale price. The final purchaser is taken to be the only party paying for the service. This amount has been allocated to the credit side. On the other side, all debits have been set to zero.

$$270_{n/partner}^{net \text{ GB/credit}} = 270_{n/partner}^{gross \text{ GB/credit}} - 270_{n/partner}^{gross \text{ GB/debit}}$$

$$270_{n/partner}^{net \text{ GB/debit}} = 0$$

where partner $\in \{A1, D2, D4, CA, US, JP\}$
 $n \in \{1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000\}$

271 - Other trade-related services:

This item was recalculated as the difference between *merchanting and other trade-related services* (269) and *merchanting* (270) in order to take into account the variation in item *merchanting*.

■ **All GBR items: missing partners**

Below is a "correspondence table" between partners as defined in the BOP Vademecum and the data provided by the United Kingdom. Eurostat estimated all GBR items for the missing partners on the basis of the equation below (see table for the definition of A and B).

For some partners, only the item *investment income* (320) was missing to re-compile a geographic area. This item was then estimated by using the same procedure (applying the average breakdown of the *current account*), and *income* (300) and *current account* (993) were compiled accordingly.

Note: in the last two gesmes files transmitted, some partners were supplied with a different code. In the table below, S1 refers to the code used in the sending of Mrs King (08/10) and S2 to that of Mr Huq (10/10).

$$X_{n/A}^{UK} = X_{n/B}^{UK} \times \underset{\alpha \in MS}{average} \left[\frac{993_{00/A}^{\alpha}}{993_{00/B}^{\alpha}} \right]$$

where MS = {A3, DE, ES, FR, IT, NL, AT, PT}

A = partner area to estimate, in principle missing components in the partner to estimate

B = partner area used as reference, in principle total missing components of the area which is one level of aggregation above

X ∈ {all GBR items}

n ∈ {1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000}

PARTNER ZONES PUBLISHED BY EUROSTAT		CORRESPONDENCE WITH UK's REPORTED PARTNERS
A1	WORLD	A1
D4	Extra-EU-15	A1-D2
D2	Intra-EU-15	D2
A5	EFTA (4 countries)	A5
CH	Switzerland	CH
NO	Norway	NO
E2	Other European countries	Recalculated as E1 (Europe) - D2 - A5
CZ	Czech Republic	CZ
HU	Hungary	HU
PL	Poland	PL
RU	Russia	RU
TR	Turkey	TR
E4	Africa	E4
E5	North Africa	EG + MA + (R9 (S1) or E5 (S2)) 320: EG + MA + estimate [A=E5-EG-MA — B=E4-EG-MA-ZA]
MA	Morocco	MA
E6	Other African countries	E4- E5
E7	America	E7
CA	Canada	CA
US	USA	US
E9	Central American countries	MX + (R3 (S1) or E9 (S2)) 320: MX + estimate [A — B] A = E9 - MX B = E7 - CA - US - MX - AR - BR - CL - CO - UY - VE
MX	Mexico	MX
F1	South American countries	E7 - CA - US - E9
AR	Argentina	AR
BR	Brazil	BR
F2	Asia	F2

PARTNER ZONES PUBLISHED BY EUROSTAT		CORRESPONDENCE WITH UK's REPORTED PARTNERS
F3	Near and Middle East countries	F3= IL + IR + F5 + SA + (R5 (S1) or F4 (S2)) 320: IL + IR + F5 + SA + estimate [A — B] A = F3 - IL - IR - F5 - SA B=F2-IL-IR-F5-SA-CN-HK-ID-IN-JP-KR-MY-PH-PK-SG-TH-TW
F5	Other Near and Middle East countries	F5
F6	Other Asian countries	F2 - F3
CN	China	CN
IN	India	IN
JP	Japan	JP
F7	Oceania and Polar regions	F7
AU	Australia	AU
NZ	New Zealand	NZ
7Z	International organisations excluding the European Union institutions	7Z
A8	OECD countries	sum of individual reported partners
A9	Countries from Central and Eastern Europe	AL+BG+CZ+EE+HR+HU+LT+LV+PL+RO+SI+SK+YU MK (Macedonia) and BA (Bosnia & Herzegovina) assumed to be negligible
B1	NAFTA	CA+MX+US
B5	ACP countries ¹	ZA + estimate [A — B] A=B5-ZA B=(E7-AR-BR-CA-CL-CO-MX-US-UY-VE) + (E6-ZA) + (F7-AU-NZ)
B4	OPEC	Estimate [A=B4 — B=ID+IR+SA+VE]
C7	Countries from Maghreb	MA + estimate [A=C7- MA — B=(E5-MA)] ¹
C8	Countries from Mashrek	EG + estimate [A=C8-EG — B=estimated (E5-C7-EG+F5)] ¹
C3	Mediterranean Basin	Estimate [A=C3 — B=AL+HR+IL+SI+TR+YU+est C7 + est C8]
B9	NICS1	HK+KR+SG+TW
C1	NICS2A	MY+PH+TH
C2	NICS2LA	AR+BR+CL+MX
B3	ASEAN	MY+PH+TH+SG+ID Estimate [A — B] A=B3-MY-PH-TH-SG-ID B=estimated F6-MY-PH-TH-SG-ID
C6	CIS countries	Estimate [A=C6 — B=BY+RU+UA]
C9	MERCOSUR	BR + AR + UY + Estimate [A — B] A=C9-AR-BR-UY B=F1-AR-BR-UY

¹ As defined in the BOP Vademecum, partner B5 (ACP countries) is entirely included in E7 (America) + E6 (Other African countries) + F7 (Oceania and Polar regions)

C7 (Maghreb) is entirely in E5 (North Africa)

C8 is entirely in E5-C7 (North Africa excl. Maghreb) + F5 (Oth. Near and Middle East)

Percentage of intervention for the United Kingdom

Period: 1996-1997

	ITS	GBR		
Total number of items	45	23	% of intervention ITS:	7%
Total number of partners	5	47	% of intervention GBR:	28%
Total number of years	2	2		
	450	2162		

Item	Years	Items	Partners	Total ITS	Years	Items	Partners	Total GBR
206, 210, 214					2	3	30	180
207, 208, 209	2	1.5	2	6				
211, 212, 213	2	1.5	2	6				
270, 271	2	2	5	20				
320: E5, E9, F3					2	1	3	6
All GBR items: A9, B5, B4, C7, C8, C3, B3, C6, C9					2	23	9	414
TOTAL				32				600

Period: 1998-1999

	ITS	GBR		
Total number of items	55	23	% of intervention ITS:	10%
Total number of partners	6	47	% of intervention GBR:	28%
Total number of years	2	2		
	660	2162		

Item	Years	Items	Partners	Total ITS	Years	Items	Partners	Total GBR
206, 210, 214					2	3	30	180
207, 208, 209	2	1.5	3	9				
211, 212, 213	2	1.5	3	9				
250, 251	2	2	6	24				
270, 271	2	2	6	24				
320: E5, E9, F3					2	1	3	6
All GBR items: A9, B5, B4, C7, C8, C3, B3, C6, C9					2	23	9	414
TOTAL				66				600

Period: 2000

	ITS	GBR		
Total number of items	55	23	% of intervention ITS:	10%
Total number of partners	6	49	% of intervention GBR:	27%
Total number of years	1	1		
	330	1127		

Item	Years	Items	Partners	Total ITS	Years	Items	Partners	Total GBR
206, 210, 214					1	3	32	96
207, 208, 209	1	1.5	3	4.5				
211, 212, 213	1	1.5	3	4.5				
250, 251	1	2	6	12				
270, 271	1	2	6	12				
320: E5, E9, F3					1	1	3	3
All GBR items: A9, B5, B4, C7, C8, C3, B3, C6, C9					1	23	9	207
TOTAL				33				306

Percentage of intervention for the year 1997 (1997 production published in 1999)

% of intervention ITS: 16%

% of intervention GBR: 33%

Percentage of intervention for the year 1998 (1998 production published in 2000)

% of intervention ITS: 7%

% of intervention GBR: 47%

Percentage of intervention for the year 1999 (1999 production published in 2001)

% of intervention ITS: 31%

% of intervention GBR: 48%

Percentage of intervention for the year 2000 (2000 production published in 2002)

% of intervention ITS: 10%

% of intervention GBR: 27%



Norway

National data provider:

Statistics Norway, Division of National Accounts

Methodology applied at national level:

BPM5 and the 1993 System of National Accounts

Data collection system:

The system: Primarily a transaction-based system, complemented by the payments based International Transactions Reporting System of the Norges Bank

Main sources: External-trade statistics
Oil and gas statistics
Ocean transport statistics

National publication:

Weekly and Monthly Statistical Bulletins

Member State contact:

Mr Tore Halvorsen

New data provided to Eurostat: 2000

Revised data provided to Eurostat: 1999

1999 - 2000 Data

Corrections on the geographical breakdown:

From the quarterly data transmission of April to that of June 2001, Norway's data with partner world were revised whereas data for the geographical breakdown remained the same. In some cases, world data (A1) underwent downward revisions. In annual data, for some items, this caused the aggregated geographical breakdown (EU (D2) + EFTA (A5) + Other Europe (E2) + Africa (E4) + America (E7) + Asia (F2) + Oceania and Polar regions (F7)) to become much bigger than the reported total world figure (negative world not allocated geographically (code Z5)). The items concerned were *income* (300), *sea transport* (206), *pipeline transport* (231), *other business services* (268) and *personal, cultural and recreational services* (287).

In these cases, Eurostat corrected the geographical breakdown by distributing the negative "world not allocated geographically" (Z5) among each partner, according to its weight in the aggregate geographical breakdown.

$$X_{n/partner}^{corrected\ NO} = X_{n/partner}^{original\ NO} + X_{n/Z5}^{original\ NO} \times \frac{X_{n/partner}^{original\ NO}}{\sum_{partner \in M} X_{n/partner}^{original\ NO}}$$

where partner \in {all partners but the world}

M = {D2, A5, E2, E4, E7, F2, F7}

X \in {credit 300, debit 300, credit 206, debit 268, credit 231, debit 231} for n \in {1999}

X \in {credit 300, debit 300, credit 206, debit 268, credit 287} for n \in {2000}.



United States of America

Publications used: US Department of Commerce - Economics and Statistics Administration, Bureau of Economic Analysis "Survey of Current Business", October 2001
International Monetary Fund "Balance of Payments Yearbook"

New data used by Eurostat:	2000
Revised data used by Eurostat:	1998 - 1999

The data concerning the years 1990 to 1997 correspond to the figures published in the Eurostat publications "International Trade in Services: EU, 1990-99", and "Geographical Breakdown of the Current Account: EU, 1996-99". The estimation procedures carried out for these years can be found in the "International Trade in Services, Compilation Guide", December 2000 edition.

Note: For some partners, marked with a "*" in the list below, only the breakdown of "private services" (broadly "services - government services") was available, meaning that *goods*, *income*, *current transfers* and the *current account* are not presented.

The partners of the USA shown in Eurostat's publications are:

- ✓ World (A1),
- ✓ Intra-EU (D2),
- ✓ Extra-EU (D4),
- ✓ Switzerland* (CH),
- ✓ Norway* (NO),
- ✓ Africa* (E4),
- ✓ America (E7, calculated as Canada + "Latin America and other Western Hemisphere"),
- ✓ Canada (CA),
- ✓ Mexico (MX),
- ✓ Argentina* (AR),
- ✓ Brazil* (BR),
- ✓ China* (CN),
- ✓ India* (IN),
- ✓ Japan (JP),
- ✓ Australia (AU),
- ✓ New Zealand* (NZ),
- ✓ International organisations (7Z "International organisations and unallocated"),
- ✓ NAFTA (B1 calculated as Canada+Mexico),
- ✓ NICs1* (B9 calculated as Hong-Kong + Republic of Korea + Singapore + Taiwan),
- ✓ NICs2A* (C1 calculated as Malaysia + Philippines + Thailand),
- ✓ and NICs2LA* (C2 calculated as Argentina + Brazil + Chile + Mexico).

DATA USED BY EUROSTAT FOR THE COMPILATION OF US DATA

Source: survey of current business

1.- Goods, adjusted, excluding military

2.- Services

2.1.- Transfers under US agency military sales contracts (credit)

Direct defense expenditures (debit)

2.2.- Private services

2.2.1.- Travel

2.2.2.- Passenger fares

2.2.3.- Other transportation

2.2.3.1.- Freight

2.2.3.1.1.- Ocean

2.2.3.1.2.- Air

2.2.3.1.3.- Other

2.2.3.2.- Port services

2.2.3.1.1.- Ocean

2.2.3.1.2.- Air

2.2.3.1.3.- Other

2.2.4.- Royalties and license fees

2.2.4.1.- Affiliated

2.2.4.2.- Unaffiliated

2.2.4.2.1.- Industrial processes

2.2.4.2.2.- Books, records and tapes

2.2.4.2.3.- Broadcasting and recording of live events

2.2.4.2.4.- Franchise fees

2.2.4.2.5.- Trademarks

2.2.4.2.6.- Other

2.2.5.- Other private services

2.2.5.1.- Affiliated

2.2.5.2.- Unaffiliated

2.2.5.2.1.- Education

2.2.5.2.2.- Financial services

2.2.5.2.3.- Insurance, net

2.2.5.2.4.- Telecommunications

2.2.5.2.5.- Business, professional, and technical services

2.2.5.2.5.1.- Advertising

2.2.5.2.5.2.- Computer and data processing services

2.2.5.2.5.3.- Data base and other information services

2.2.5.2.5.4.- Research, development and testing services

2.2.5.2.5.5.- Management, consulting, and public relations services

2.2.5.2.5.6.- Legal services

2.2.5.2.5.7.- Construction, engineering, architectural, and mining services

2.2.5.2.5.8.- Industrial engineering

2.2.5.2.5.9.- Installation, maintenance and repair of equipment

2.2.5.2.5.10.- Other

2.2.5.2.5.10.1- Accounting, auditing and bookkeeping services (partner World only)

2.2.5.2.5.10.2.- Agricultural services (partner World only)

2.2.5.2.5.10.3.- Mailing, reproduction and commercial art (partner World only)

2.2.5.2.5.10.4.- Management of health care facilities (partner World only)

2.2.5.2.5.10.5.- Medical services (partner World only)

2.2.5.2.5.10.6.- Miscellaneous disbursements (partner World only)

2.2.5.2.5.10.7.- Operational leasing (partner World only)

2.2.5.2.5.10.8.- Personnel supply services (partner World only)

2.2.5.2.5.10.9.- Sports and performing arts (partner World only)

2.2.5.2.5.10.10.- Training services (partner World only)

2.2.5.2.5.10.11- Other business, professional and technical services (partner World only)

2.2.5.2.6.- Other unaffiliated services

Addendum: Film and tape rentals (included in affiliated and other unaffiliated services)

2.3.- US government miscellaneous services

3.- Income receipts on US assets abroad (credit)

payments on foreign assets in the United States (debit)

compensation of employees

4.- Unilateral current transfers, net

5.- Balance of current account

6.- Capital account transactions

7.- Financial account

8.- Statistical discrepancy

Correspondence table from the U.S.A. format to Eurostat format

<u>Eurostat classification</u>		<u>Survey of current business</u>	<u>Eurostat practise</u>
Code	Label	Corresponding items	
100	GOODS	Goods, adjusted, excluding military + part of OT_Port services_total (corresponding to 170 "Goods procured in ports by carriers") + part of OPS_BPT_installation, maintenance and repair of equipments (160 "Repairs on goods")	Goods, adjusted, excluding military + 160 "Repairs on goods" taken from the IMF YB
200	SERVICES	Services - part of OT_Port services_total (170 "Goods procured in ports by carriers") - part of OPS_BPT_installation, maintenance and repair of equipments (160 "Repairs on goods")	Services - 160 "Repairs on goods" (from IMF YB)
205	Transportation	Passenger fares + Other transportation - part of OT_port services_total (170 "Goods procured in ports by carriers")	Passenger fares + Other transportation
206	Sea transport	207 + 208 + 209	207 + 208 + 209
207	Passenger transport on sea	Part of passenger fares	Figure taken from IMF YB
208	Freight transport on sea	OT_freight_ocean	OT_freight_ocean
209	Supporting, auxiliary and other	OT_port services_ocean - part of OT_port services_ocean (170 "Goods procured in ports by carriers")	OT_port services_ocean
210	Air transport	211 + 212 + 213	211 + 212 + 213
211	Passenger transport on air	Part of passenger fares	Figure taken from IMF YB
212	Freight transport on air	OT_freight_air	OT_freight_air
213	Supporting, auxiliary and other	OT_port services_air - part of OT_port services_air(170 "Goods procured in ports by carriers")	OT_port services_air
214	Other transportation	OT_Freight_other + OT_Port services_other - part of OT_port services_other(170 "Goods procured in ports by carriers")	OT_Freight_other + OT_Port services_other
219	Rail transport	Not available	blank
223	Road transport	Not available	blank
227	Inland waterways trans.	Not available	blank
231	Pipeline transport	Not available	blank
236	Travel	Travel + OPS_Unaff_education + OPS_Unaff_BPT_medical services + OPS_Unaff_BPT_training services + part of OPS_unaff_other services (237 "business travel")	Travel + education + medical services + business travel taken from the IMF YB (to deduct from OPS_unaff_other) + OPS_unaff_BPT_training services

Abbreviations used

OT	Other transportation
RALF	Royalties and license fees
OPS	Other private services
BPT	Business, professional and technical services
aff/unaff	Affiliated/ unaffiliated
IMF YB	IMF Balance of Payments statistic Yearbook

Eurostat classification		Survey of current business	Eurostat practise
Code	Label	Corresponding items	
981	Other services	200 – 205 - 236 - 982	200 – 205 - 236 - 982
245	Communications serv.	246 + 247	246 + 247
246	Postal and courier serv.	part of US gvt miscellaneous services	taken from IMF YB
247	Telecommunication serv.	OPS_Unaff_telecommunications	OPS_Unaff_telecommunications
249	Construction services	part of OPS_unaff_BPT_ Construction, engineering, architectural and mining services + part of OPS_unaff_BPT_Installation, maintenance and repair of equipments	OPS_unaff_BPT_Construction, engineering, architectural and mining services
250	Construction abroad	credit 249	credit 249 (IMF YB)
251	Construction in the compiling economy	debit 249	debit 249 (IMF YB)
253	Insurance services	OPS_unaff_insurance_net	OPS_unaff_insurance_net
260	Financial services	OPS_unaff_financial services	OPS_unaff_financial services
262	Comp. & info. services	263 + 264	263 + 264
263	Computer services	OPS_unaff_BPT_Computer and data processing services	OPS_unaff_BPT_Computer and data processing services
264	Information services	OPS_unaff_BPT_data base and other information services	OPS_unaff_BPT_data base and other information services
266	Royalties and licence fees	Royalties and licence fees total - RALF_broadcasting and recording of live events (part of 288 "audio-visual and related services")	Royalties and licence fees total - RALF_broadcasting and recording of live events (part of 288 "audio-visual and related services")
268	Other business services	269 + 272 + 273	269 + 272 + 273
269	Merch. and other trade-related serv.	Included in OPS_unaff_BPT_other	Blank
270	Merchanting	see 269	Blank
271	Other trade-related services	see 269	Blank
272	Operational leasing	OPS_unaff_BPT_operational leasing	OPS_unaff_BPT_operational leasing
273	Misc. business, pro. and tech. serv.	268 - 269 - 272	268 - 269 - 272
274	Legal, accounting, management consulting and public relations services	OPS_unaff_BPT_accounting, auditing and bookkeeping + OPS_unaff_BPT_legal services +OPS_unaff_BPT_management consulting, and public relations services + Management of health-care facilities	OPS_unaff_BPT_accounting, auditing and bookkeeping + OPS_unaff_BPT_legal services +OPS_unaff_BPT_management consulting, and public relations serv. +Management of health-care facilities
278	Advertising, market research & polling	OPS_unaff_BPT_advertising+ part of OPS_unaff_BPT_other (polling)	OPS_unaff_BPT_advertising
279	Research and development serv.	OPS_unaff_BPT_research, development and testing services	OPS_unaff_BPT_research, development and testing services
280	Architectural, engineering and other technical services	part of OPS_unaff_BPT_ Construction, engineering, architectural and mining services + OPS_unaff_BPT_industrial engineering	OPS_unaff_BPT_industrial engineering
281	Agricultural, mining and on-site processing services	Agricultural services + part of OPS_unaff_Construction, engineering, architectural and mining services ("mining services") + part of OPS_unaff_BPT_Installation, maintenance and repair of equipments ("on-site processing") + part of OPS_unaff_BPT_other BPT	Agricultural services + Installation, maintenance and repair of equipments (corrected by 160 "repairs on goods")
284	Other	273 – 274 - 278 - 279 - 280 - 281 - 285	273- 274 - 278 - 279 - 280 - 281 - 285

<u>Eurostat classification</u>		<u>Survey of current business</u>	<u>Eurostat practise</u>
Code	Label	Corresponding items	
285	Services between affiliated enterprises, n.i.e.	OPS_affiliated services - part of film and tape rentals	OPS_affiliated services - part of film and tape rentals
287	Personal, cultural and recreational services	288 + 289	288+289
288	Audio-visual and related services	Part of OPS_unaff_BPT_miscellaneous disbursements + RALF_broadcasting and recording of live events + OPS_addendum_film and tape rentals	OPS_unaff_BPT_miscellaneous disbursements + RALF_broadcasting and recording of live events + OPS_addendum_film and tape rentals
289	Other pers. cultural and Recreational	Part of OPS_unaff_BPT_miscellaneous disbursements + OPS_unaff_BPT_sports and performing art	OPS_unaff_BPT_sports and Performing art
291	Government services, n.i.e.	US gvt miscellaneous services - part corresponding to "postal and courier services" Debit: + Direct defense expenditures Credit: +transfers under US military agency sale contracts + part of OPS_unaff_other unaff services (corresponding to the expenditures of foreign governments and international organisations in the US)	US gvt miscellaneous services - part corresponding to "postal and courier services" Debit: + Direct defense expenditures Credit: +transfers under US military agency sale contracts + part of OPS_unaff_other unaff services (corresponding to the expenditures of foreign governments and international organisations in the US), calculated thanks to the IMF YB
982	Services not allocated	Blank	Blank
300	INCOME	310 + 320	310 + 320
310	Compensation of Employees	Compensation of employees	Compensation of employees
320	Investment income	Credit: Income receipts on US assets abroad Debit: Income payments on foreign assets in the US	Credit: Income receipts on US assets abroad Debit: Income payments on foreign assets in the US
379	CURRENT TRANSFERS	Unilateral current transfers, net	Gross flows taken from the IMF YB
993	CURRENT ACCOUNT	Balance of the current account	100 + 200 + 300 + 379
994	CAPITAL ACCOUNT	Capital account transactions	Gross flows taken from the IMF YB
995	FINANCIAL ACCOUNT	Financial account	
998	NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	Statistical discrepancy	- 993 - 994 - 995

1998 to 2000 data

Sub-items of "Other business, professional and technical services"

These items were provided for partner World only. Eurostat estimated their geographical breakdown in order to produce or correct other items, namely:

Travel (236) includes "Medical services" and "Training services"

Operational leasing (272) (only partners World, intra-EU, Canada and Japan)

Legal accounting, management consulting and public relations services (274) includes "Accounting, auditing and bookkeeping" and "Management of health care facilities" (only partners World, intra-EU, Canada and Japan)

Audio-visual and related services (288) includes "Miscellaneous disbursements"

Other personal, cultural and recreational services (289) is "Sports and performing arts".

The geographical breakdown of these sub-items (in the US classification) was estimated by using the average share of each partner in the World as given for "Other business, professional and technical services" (referred to as 284 in the formula below)

$$X_{n/partner}^{US} = X_{n/A1}^{US} \times \left(\frac{284_{n/partner}^{US}}{284_{n/A1}^{US}} \right)$$

where $X \in \{\text{US sub items of "Other business, professional and technical services"}\}$

partner $\in \{D2, CH, NO, CA, JP, E7, MX, AU, 7Z, E4, AR, BR, CN, IN, NZ, B1, B9, C1, C2\}$

n $\in \{1998, 1999, 2000\}$

100 - Goods:

"Repairs on goods" (item 160) was included in the US item "Installation, maintenance and repairs of equipment". This figure was taken from the IMF Yearbook for partner World, and Eurostat estimated its geographical breakdown in order to correct "Goods, adjusted, excluding military" and "Services". The geographical breakdown of "repairs on goods" was estimated by using the average share of each partner in the World as given for "Installation, maintenance and repairs of equipment" (referred to as 281 in the following equation). This estimation has been done for all partners (even when "Goods" was not available), at least to correct item 281.

$$160_{n/partner}^{US} = 160_{n/A1}^{US} \times \left(\frac{281_{n/partner}^{US}}{281_{n/A1}^{US}} \right)$$

where partner $\in \{D2, CH, NO, CA, JP, E7, MX, AU, 7Z, E4, AR, BR, CN, IN, NZ, B1, B9, C1, C2\}$

n $\in \{1998, 1999, 2000\}$

207 - Passenger transport on sea;**211 - Passenger transport by air:**

The breakdown of US item "Passenger fares" (referred to as 970 in the equation below) between *passenger transport on sea* (207) and *passenger transport by air* (211) was available only with partner World. Eurostat estimated these two items for other partners by using their share in "Passenger fares" as provided for partner World.

$$X_{n / partner}^{US} = 970_{n / partner}^{US} \times \left(\frac{X_{n / A1}^{US}}{970_{n / A1}^{US}} \right)$$

where $X \in \{207, 211\}$

partner $\in \{D2, CH, NO, CA, JP, E7, MX, AU, 7Z, E4, AR, BR, CN, IN, NZ, B1, B9, C1, C2\}$

n $\in \{1998, 1999, 2000\}$

236 - Travel:

"Business travel" (item 237) was included in the US item "Other unaffiliated services of other private services". The figure for "business travel" was taken from the IMF Yearbook for partner World, and Eurostat estimated its geographical breakdown in order to correct "Travel". The geographical breakdown of "Business travel" was estimated by using the average share of each partner in the World as given for "Other unaffiliated services of other private services" (referred to as 982 in the following equation).

$$237_{n / partner}^{US} = 237_{n / A1}^{US} \times \left(\frac{982_{n / partner}^{US}}{982_{n / A1}^{US}} \right)$$

where partner $\in \{D2, CH, NO, CA, JP, E7, MX, AU, 7Z, E4, AR, BR, CN, IN, NZ, B1, B9, C1, C2\}$

n $\in \{1998, 1999, 2000\}$

246 - Postal and courier services:

This item was included in the US item "US government miscellaneous services". The figure for *postal and courier services* was taken from the IMF Yearbook for partner World, and Eurostat estimated its geographical breakdown by using the average share of each partner in the World as given for "US government miscellaneous services" (referred to as 292 in the following equation).

$$246_{n / partner}^{US} = 246_{n / A1}^{US} \times \left(\frac{292_{n / partner}^{US}}{292_{n / A1}^{US}} \right)$$

where partner $\in \{D2, CH, NO, CA, JP, E7, MX, AU, 7Z, E4, AR, BR, CN, IN, NZ, B1, B9, C1, C2\}$

n $\in \{1998, 1999, 2000\}$

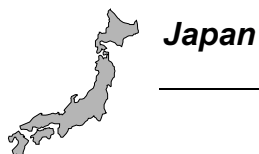
285 - Services between affiliated enterprises, n.i.e.:

The US addendum "film and tape rentals" was originally included partly in "Affiliated other private services" (corresponding to item *services between affiliated enterprises, n.i.e.*) and partly in "Other of unaffiliated other private services". Eurostat estimated the part of "film and tape rentals" (referred to as 956 in the following equation) that was included in "Affiliated other private services" according to its weight in the sum of "Affiliated other private services" (referred to as 285) and "Other of unaffiliated other private services" (referred to as 982). Then, item 285 was corrected in order to take into account the classification of "Film and tape rentals" in item *audiovisual and related services* (288).

$$285_{n/partner}^{US, corrected} = 285_{n/partner}^{US} - 956_{n/partner}^{US} \times \left(\frac{285_{n/A1}^{US}}{285_{n/A1}^{US} + 982_{n/A1}^{US}} \right)$$

where partner ∈ {A1, D2, CA, JP}

n ∈ {1998, 1999, 2000}

**Source:**

Bank of Japan "Balance of Payments Monthly" (April 2001)

Methodology applied at the national level:

BPM5

New data used by Eurostat: 2000

Revised data used by Eurostat: None

The data concerning the years 1985 to 1991 correspond to historical data converted by Eurostat from *BPM4* to *BPM5*. The data concerning the years 1992 to 1999 correspond to the figures published in the Eurostat publications "International Trade in Services: EU, 1990-99", and "Geographical Breakdown of the Current Account: EU, 1996-99". The estimation procedures carried out for these years can be found in the "International Trade in Services, Compilation Guide", December 2000 edition.

2000 Data**995 - Financial account:**

Japan calculates the financial account as excluding reserve assets (802). Eurostat has reclassified reserve assets under the financial account.

010 - Capital and current account:

This item refers to Japan's reported *current account* (993) and *capital account* (994) items.

Geographical breakdown issues:

The extra-EU-15 partner zone (D4) was calculated as the difference between the World figure (A1) and the intra-EU-15 figure (D2).

Partner zones America (E7), NAFTA (B1), Asia (F2), NICS1 (B9) and NICS2A (C1) were calculated as the sum of the countries making up these zones.

Annexes

ANNEX 1**PUBLISHED BOP ITEMS**

All items are published in the publication '*International trade in services, EU 1991-2000*' and items marked * are published in '*Geographical breakdown of the current account, EU 1997-2000*'.

CODE	LABEL ITEM
100	GOODS *
200	SERVICES *
205	Transportation *
206	Sea transport *
207	Passenger transport on sea
208	Freight transport on sea
209	Supporting, auxiliary and other services
210	Air transport *
211	Passenger transport by air
212	Freight transport by air
213	Supporting, auxiliary and other services
214	Other transportation *
219	Rail transport
223	Road transport
227	Inland waterways transport
231	Pipeline transport
236	Travel *
981	Other services *
245	Communications services *
246	Postal and courier services
247	Telecommunication services
249	Construction services *
250	Construction abroad
251	Construction in the compiling economy
253	Insurance services *
260	Financial services *
262	Computer and information services *
263	Computer services
264	Information services
266	Royalties and licence fees*
268	Other business services *
269	Merchanting and other trade-related services
270	Merchanting
271	Other trade-related services
272	Operational leasing
273	Miscellaneous business, professional and technical services
274	Legal, accounting, management, consultancy and public relations services
278	Advertising, market research and public opinion polling services
279	Research and development services
280	Architectural, engineering and other technical services
281	Agricultural, mining and on-site processing
284	Other
285	Services between affiliated enterprises, n.i.e.
287	Personal, cultural and recreational services *
288	Audio-visual and related services
289	Other personal, cultural and recreational
291	Government services, n.i.e. *
982	Services not allocated *
300	Income *
310	Compensation of employees*
320	Investment Income*
379	CURRENT TRANSFERS *
993	CURRENT ACCOUNT *
994	CAPITAL ACCOUNT
010	CURRENT + CAPITAL ACCOUNT *
995	FINANCIAL ACCOUNT
998	NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS

ANNEX 2

PUBLISHED BOP GEONOMENCLATURE

All countries and zones are published in the publication 'Geographical breakdown of the current account, EU 1997-2000' and items marked * are published in 'International trade in services, EU 1991-2000'

CODE	GEOGRAPHICAL BREAKDOWN
A1	WORLD*
D4	Extra-EU-15*
D2	Intra-EU-15*
U4	Extra-EUR-11*
U2	Intra-EUR-11*
A2	Intra-EU-12*
A4	Extra-EU-12*
A5	EFTA (4 countries)
CH	Switzerland
NO	Norway
E2	Other European countries
CZ	Czech Republic
HU	Hungary
PL	Poland
RU	Russia
TR	Turkey
E4	Africa
E5	North Africa
MA	Morocco
E6	Other African countries
E7	America
CA	Canada*
US	USA*
E9	Central American countries
MX	Mexico
F1	South American countries
AR	Argentina
BR	Brazil
F2	Asia
F3	Near and Middle East countries
F5	Other Near and Middle East countries
F6	Other Asian countries
CN	China
IN	India
JP	Japan*
F7	Oceania and Polar regions
AU	Australia
NZ	New Zealand
Z1	International organisations excluding the European Union institutions
Z1/Z3	World not allocated (for EU-15 and EUR-11 respectively)
A8	OECD countries
A9	Countries from Central and Eastern Europe
B1	NAFTA
B5	ACP countries
B4	OPEC
C3	Mediterranean Basin
C7	Countries from Maghreb
C8	Countries from Mashrek
B9	NICS1
C1	NICS2A
C2	NICS2LA
B3	ASEAN
C6	CIS countries
C9	MERCOSUR