


Andean Community (CAN)				
Bolivia				
Colombia				
Ecuador				
Peru				
ASEAN (Association of South East Asian Nations) / AFTA (ASEAN Free Trade Area)				
Brunei Darussalam	Indonesia	Malaysia	Philippines	Thailand
Cambodia	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	Myanmar	Singapore	Viet Nam
CACM (Central American Common market)				
Costa Rica	El Salvador	Guatemala	Honduras	Nicaragua
CARICOM (Caribbean Community and Common Market)				
Antigua and Barbuda	Belize	Guyana	Montserrat	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Bahamas	Dominica	Haiti	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Suriname
Barbados	Grenada	Jamaica	Saint Lucia	Trinidad and Tobago
CEMAC (Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa)				
Cameroon	Chad	Congo	Equatorial Guinea	Gabon
Central African Republic				
COMESA (Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa)				
Burundi	Egypt	Libya	Rwanda	Swaziland
Comoros	Eritrea	Madagascar	Seychelles	Uganda
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	Ethiopia	Malawi	South Sudan	Zambia
Djibouti	Kenya	Ma-21rRepublic.1(Zambia)]TJ41 1 Tf 0 81.312 TD 8.476 TEc -.I S-18(S17(-1S25(M)-5(-1E23.5(-28(s)5(-1t		

ACP (African, Caribbean and Pacific countries)

Angola	Côte d'Ivoire	Haiti	Niger	South Africa
Antigua and Barbuda	Cuba	Jamaica	Nigeria	South Sudan
Bahamas	Djibouti	Kenya	Niue	Sudan
Barbados	Dominica	Kiribati	Palau	Suriname
Belize	Dominican Republic	Lesotho	Papua New Guinea	Swaziland
Benin	Equatorial Guinea	Liberia, Republic of	Rwanda	Tanzania
Botswana	Eritrea	Madagascar	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Timor Leste
Burkina Faso	Ethiopia	Malawi	Saint Lucia	Togo
Burundi	Fiji	Mali	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Tonga
Cameroon	Gabon	Marshall Islands	Samoa	Trinidad and Tobago
Central African Republic	Gambia	Mauritania	Sao Tome and Principe	Tuvalu
Chad	Ghana	Mauritius	Senegal	Uganda
Comoros	Guinea-Bissau	Microe5625 Tm [(Botswana)]	TJ ET BT67 161. 3nC.ychellBT 7 0 0 7 250.2496 694.262f30wq6a7a9631.0 0 7 rd	

2.1 Merchandise trade

2.1.1 Exports and imports

Two systems of recording merchandise exports and imports are in common use. They are referred to as general trade and special trade and differ mainly in the way warehoused and re-exported goods are treated. General trade figures are larger than the corresponding special trade figures because the latter exclude certain trade flows, such as goods shipped through bonded warehouses.

To the extent possible, total merchandise trade is defined in this report according to the general trade definition. It covers all types of inward and outward movement of goods through a country or territory including movements through customs warehouses and free zones. Goods include all merchandise that either add to or subtract from the stock of material resources of a country or territory by entering (imports) or leaving (exports) the country's economic territory. For further explanations, see United Nations International Trade

Statistics, Concepts and Definitions, Series M, N° 52, Revision 2.

Unless otherwise indicated, exports are valued at transaction value, including the cost of transportation and insurance to bring the merchandise to the frontier of the exporting country or territory (•free on boardŽ valuation). Imports are valued at transaction value plus the cost of transportation and insurance to the frontier of the importing country or territory (•cost,

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2.1.2 Products

All product groups are defined according to Revision 3 of the Standard

The physical movement of goods across border measured in IMTS do not necessarily coincide in timing

First, total trade in commercial services from each of the seven regions is aggregated from the individual economy figures published. The breakdown of these data is then applied to missing countries before aggregating regional and world totals. Tables on major traders are based on reported data only.

Statistics on international trade in services are produced jointly and published simultaneously with UNCTAD.

Regional and world estimates for 2012 for sub-item of other commercial services should be considered as preliminary.

From BPM5 to BPM6

A number of economies have started to compile their balance of payments statistics according to the sixth edition (2009) of the IMF Balance of Payments Manual (BPM6). In August 2012, the IMF has started to publish annual and quarterly figures according to the new methodology, with the new series beginning in 2005.

Starting with 2009 data, UNCTAD and WTO have been converting trade in commercial services figures from BPM6 to BPM5 for the economies which only report BPM6-based data. The objective of this conversion is three-fold: (i) ensuring to the fullest extent cross-country comparability; (ii) providing users with the longest possible time series (which are currently only available on a BPM5 basis); (iii) comparability with the more detailed EBOPS and partner statistics.

The conversion mapping used by UNCTAD-WTO can be summarized as follows:

- x **Manufacturing services on inputs owned by others and maintenance and repair services** the two new services items in the BPM6 presentation, are subtracted from the total;
- x **Net exports under merchanting** which have been moved in the goods account, are added back to **other business services** and thus to **total commercial services**;
- x **Postal and courier services** are subtracted from **transport services**
- x **Communication services** built adding **postal and courier services** to **telecommunications**

x **Computer and information services** is obtained by adding **computer services** and **information services**

x **Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM)**, if separately reported, are subtracted from **financial services** and from the total.

This conversion was applied to the following reporters (according to the level of detail reported): Angola, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bermuda, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Canada, Chile, Payicginin (ginr.8(e))Tc)-7.7nd IO Tcna2-7.8(17ginni(e3(n ()10TJ.878-1.8(ve)-12t a2(m)-8n0 Tcd

sale and purchase of goods and services between producers and consumers from various economies and industries. They enable to disentangle domestic and foreign value added in each economy and industry.

these sectors is estimated by combining production indices published by the FAO, OECD, UNIDO and UNSD. The world index is derived through aggregation of the three sectors by using value added shares in 2005 as weights.

2.5.5 World gross domestic product

World GDP growth is estimated as a weighted average of individual economies' real GDP growth. The weights used are shares of the economies' previous year GDP at 2005 constant prices converted to dollars at market exchange rates.

3.3 Trade in services of the United States

Over recent years the United States Bureau of Economic Analysis has continuously improved its trade in commercial services estimates.

In 2011, the United States implemented a number of changes in the classification of certain services transactions beginning with statistics for the year 1999. Apart from regular updates in source data, these improvements were part of a broader effort to align with the recommendations of the new IMF Balance of Payments Manual (BPM6).

In particular, revisions incorporated the results of BEAs 2009 financial services benchmark survey (which did not contain a reporting threshold) as well as the reclassification of postal services

report "Survey on Computer Software & Information Technology Services Exports".

3.6 Trade in commercial services of United Arab Emirates

Commercial services trade statistics of United Arab Emirates only cover transportation and travel.

3.7 Trade in commercial services of Nigeria

New data from 2005 compiled on the basis of BPM5 recommendations were released by the Bank of Nigeria in 2007. This results in a break in series for Nigerian data in 2005.

3.8 Trade in commercial services of South Africa

In 2006 the Reserve Bank of South Africa improved its commercial services estimates, and revised its data back to 2001 (resulting in a break in series for that year).

3.9 Trade in other commercial services of Bahrain

New data compiled from 2004 for other commercial services items, resulting in a break in series for that year.

3.10 Trade in other commercial services of Oman

In 2008 new data compiled (new national data from new survey of corporate firms in 2007) for other commercial services items, resulting in a break in series for 2005 for exports and 2003 for imports.

3.11 Trade in commercial services of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Starting with 2004, Iran compiles data according to the recommendations of the BPM5.

3.12 Trade in commercial services of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

New data are compiled from 2005 according to BPM5 principles. Prior to 2008 a number of items (e.g. financial services, other business services) were still not all classified according to the BPM5 definitions and some items were received net.

3.13 Trade in commercial services of Singapore

Starting with 2009, trade in commercial services figures of Singapore

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