

International Trade in Services the first phase (2019-2014)

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General background on International Trade in Services

1.1 Introduction

The Service sector plays a major role in the world economy, as it is considered one of the fastest growing economic sector. Its importance comes from its contribution to the basic economic development, such as transport, transportation, communication, and the creation of resources through technologies that increases productivity. All of these sectors are therefore vital and important as they are linked to development and growth plans of the country

2.1 Project Main objectives

The international services trade project aims at:

- 1- Producing figures expressing the volume of international trade in services. By calculating the added value of the international services trade sectors.
- 2- Supporting decision-makers, policy-makers, researchers and those interested in up-to-date statistics and indicators.
- 3- Monitoring changes in movement of International Trade in Services For exports and imports between the Emirate of Dubai and the most important countries.
- 4- Building important economic indicators for components of national accounts and balance of payments.

3.1 Defining Services

A variety of intangible products and activities is difficult to condense into a single definition, and often it is difficult to separate services and goods that are associated with each other in varying degrees. Services are the result of a productive activity that results in a change in the conditions of consuming units, or that facilitates the exchange of products or financial assets. These two types of services can be called transformational services and the second marginal services. Transformational services are products that are produced on demand and consist in most cases of changes in the conditions of consuming units that occur as a result of the activities of the producers based on the demand of consumers. Services that result in a change are not separate units that can be classified under certain property rights, and can therefore

be traded separately from their production. In addition, when it is produced, it must be made available to consumers.

The changes that consumers of services ask their producers to make can take various forms as follows:

- Changes in consumer goods conditions: The producer directly works on consumer-owned goods by transporting, cleaning, repairing or otherwise transferring them.
- Changes in people's financial conditions: the producer transports persons, provides them with accommodation, medical or surgical treatment, improves their appearance, etc.
- Changes in people's mental state: For example, if the product provides educational, information, advice, entertainment or similar services, face to face with the consumer.

4.1 What is Trade in Services?

It is the movement of services and capital between different countries of the world, and the related possible cross-border trades such as transportation, insurance and other additional services.

Trade in services includes the following sectors:

Transportation: it involves the transportation of passengers, the transportation of goods, and other transportation services provided by residents of one economy to residents of another economy.

Travel: it includes the expenses of residents of one economy traveling in another economy. These expenses must be classified under Business Travel and Personal Travel

Other services: it includes construction; Insurance services; financial services; intellectual property rights fees not listed elsewhere; Telecommunications, computer and information services; And other business services; Personal, cultural and recreational services; Unlisted government goods and services provided by residents of one economy to residents of another economy.

Second: Project phases

The phases of the international trade in services project included a set of overlapping and integrated processes that required the cooperation of specialists from the center at different work stages such as work plan preparation and timetable implementation but also the provision of all categories of personnel required for its timely implementation. These included:

- Defining and selecting sectors.
- Identify the statement and its source.
- Collecting, reviewing and auditing data.
- Estimating international trade for services at the sectoral level.
- Review and approval of the international trade estimate for services.

1.2 sectors of trade in services

The international classification of international services trade includes twelve sectors. Accordingly, a plan of action has been drawn up to include the business plan in several phases. In the first phase, four Sectors are covered, followed by the phases in which the remaining sectors are assessed.

In the first phase, the sectors were identified depending on the sectors for which register and field data are available, and which could be provided from the sources. Therefore, the following sectors were first approved:

1. Travel.
2. Transportation.
3. Financial services.
4. Insurance services.

As for Other phases, it includes the following sectors:

1. Repair and maintenance services.
2. Personal, cultural and entertainment services.
3. Other business services.
4. Fee for the use of intellectual property rights.
5. Government services.

6. Communications, information technology and computer services.
7. Services for manufacturing industries owned by others.
8. Construction.

Third: Determine the statement and its source

A list was prepared specifying the statement required by each entity, the data providers, and the periodicity of collecting the statement.

Fourth: Collecting, reviewing and checking data

Data for this project are collected from several sources, such as administrative records of data providers and data available on the websites, so as to cover all the variables available to them. In addition, communication with data sources is made to facilitate the process of obtaining data from them, and agreeing on a common formula that shows the mechanism for fetching data from those agencies, its periodicity, identifying and checking data, making notes, discovering errors and then processing them to obtain the highest possible accuracy of the data and then pouring into a database Single data, to be prepared to include all necessary data to be ready for the data processing stage.

1.4 Mechanism and periodicity of updating the data

The data is updated periodically in agreement with the data providers. The data flow with most of the agencies via e-mail or meetings are held periodically with the data-issuing authorities, and the data is collected from the source and extracted until it is audited through:

- Building a supported model based on variable names.
- Projecting data to variables.

Fifth: Implementation of the International Recommendation

The international recommendations were implemented according to the International Trade in Services Guide (MSITS 2010) for the calculation and estimation of international trade in services for the first phase sectors, which include:

- Transport
- Travel
- Financial services
- Insurance

Sixth: Statistical Quality Assurance

The stages of producing data and indicators of the project were set according to the methodology of governing and managing the statistical operations (GSBPM), where all the statistical quality dimensions were taken into account in accordance with the statistical data quality charters in force in the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority and local statistical centers in the country. As well as in accordance with the Quality Assurance Manual for the registry databases, especially those related to accuracy and comprehensiveness; Objectivity and comparability. The extent to which confidentiality procedures and protocols are strictly followed in the services trade statistics system should also be assessed and measured in light of international standards.

Seventh: Presenting and disseminating the results

The results of international services trade are displayed as preliminary results through the smart statistical system of the emirate of Dubai available at Dubai Statistics Center through the interactive statistics and statistical indicators systems, as well as through a specialized publications that reviews the main results of services, as well as through Reports of international trade in services (imports and exports). These outputs published in several ways, the most important of which are:

1. Website of Dubai Statistics Center
2. Smart Statistics Suite of Dubai Statistics Center
3. Regular press news that reviews the most prominent results of services.

The results of international services trade are published as preliminary results that can be modified in accordance with the revision and audit policy of the Dubai Statistical Centre.

Eighth: Key definitions

1. Residents	Emirati and non-Emirati residents residing in Dubai are habitual residence.
2. Non-residents	Visitors who are not residents of the country and their stay is usually short.
3. Service exports	Services provided by a resident of Dubai to a non-resident outside the UAE.
4. Imports of services	Services provided by a non-resident outside the UAE to a Dubai resident.
5. Payments	All actual cash payments issued by the facility to other parties, whether internal or external
6. Receipts	All cash receipts received by the facility during the financial period

Ninth: Improvement plan

- A field survey of some service sectors to complete the data that were not available in the log data.
- Update the financial form in line with the new requirements.
- Follow up on updating internationally approved methodologies and classifications.