



**Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation**

**Advancing** Free Trade  
for Asia-Pacific **Prosperity**

# **Report on APEC Work on Services and Baseline Indicators**

**For the Proposed APEC Services Cooperation  
Framework**

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**APEC Policy Support Unit**  
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## Executive Summary

### Introduction

- This APEC Policy Support Unit (PSU) report has been prepared in response to the request of the 2015 Chair of the Senior Officials' Meeting (SOM) to prepare a study evaluating APEC's work on services and to propose baseline measures and relevant indicators for services trade in the region.
- The document is organized into three parts: The first part assesses services-related projects and programs across relevant APEC committees and working groups and reflects on how to improve the governance of services work in APEC; the second part proposes various services trade indicators and divides them into two groups – those that provide measurement of services trade in APEC and those that pertain to regulatory conditions that facilitate services trade; and finally, the last part provides some recommendations relating to the governance structure of services in APEC and towards improving services trade indicators so as to facilitate the future review of services.

### Evaluation of APEC Work on Services

- Assessment of database of projects in the APEC website showed that for APEC as a whole, 53% of the projects are relevant to the services sector. Of these, 33% were carried out by the Committee on Trade and Investment (CTI) & related groups; 8% by the Economic Committee (EC) & related groups; while the remaining 59% by the SOM Steering Committee on Economic and Technical Cooperation (SCE) & related groups.
- Categorizing projects by individual working group shows that some of the working groups undertake more services-related projects than the Group on Services (GOS) despite it being regarded as the group responsible for services. Some of these groups are Energy Working Group (which takes 23% of total services-related projects); Human Resources Development Working Group (10%); Investment Experts' Group (8%); and Transportation Working Group (8%). In contrast, GOS projects only made up a modest 5%.
- Besides projects, APEC also has numerous non-project achievements related to services. These achievements are in the form of agreements, action plans, work plans, principles and model measures. They include APEC Business Travel Card, APEC Blueprint for Action on Electronic Commerce and APEC Work Plan on Promoting Cross-Border Education Cooperation, APEC Privacy Framework, and others.

### Implication on Services Governance

- The multi-sectoral issues involved in the service sector, together with the currently scattered organization of sectoral groups within APEC, means that no single committee, let alone the GOS, can coordinate the cross-sectoral work that relate to services. APEC Senior Officials, therefore, need to explore options to make APEC's work on services better coordinated and more coherent.
- One option for APEC to address the currently dispersed work on services would be to elevate the role of GOS and give it coordinating power over the different service sector working groups. Another option would be to maintain the status *quo* but improve SOM's coordinating role of services-related work by putting a comprehensive review of services as a standing agenda item in its regular meetings. The paper discusses the advantages and disadvantages of each of these options, notes that a holistic view on services is helpful to eliminate sometimes conflicting priorities, improve information flow, and avoid duplication of efforts and resources, and acknowledges the

complex and heterogeneous nature of services where sector-specific approach is sometimes appropriate.

- Analysis of past and ongoing services work in APEC shows that future services roadmap, if agreed, will not be an entirely new task for member economies. Among the things that the roadmap can do would be to consolidate and link the many activities, plans and initiatives that workgroups and committees are already undertaking. The roadmap can enhance and supplement the implementation of the APEC Connectivity Blueprint, provide platforms for more cross-fora dialogues and regulatory cooperation.

### **Baseline measures and indicators**

- The report identifies 11 baseline indicators that measure trade in services across various modes of supply and 9 indicators for the regulatory condition. It details what each particular indicator can measure, the source, and the current situation based on the indicator's most current data. The 11 baseline indicators are: 1) cross-border trade in services; 2) trade in services by sector; 3) intra-APEC trade in services; 4) services trade in value added; 5) share of services in manufacturing exports; 6) inward/outward foreign affiliates trade in services statistics (FATS); 7) foreign direct investment in tertiary sector (services); 8) investment in services by sector; 9) number of arrivals/departures; 10) intra and extra-APEC departures; and 11) revealed comparative advantage (RCA) for services. The 9 indicators of services regulatory conditions are: 1) Services Trade Restrictiveness Index (STRI); 2) FDI regulatory restrictiveness index (FDI RRI); 3) mutual recognition agreements (MRAs); 4) intra-APEC visa requirements; 5) Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) Index – Distance to Frontier; 6) Networked Readiness Index; 7) Logistics Performance Index; 8) quality of overall infrastructure; and 9) tertiary school enrolment ratio.
- The report details the limitations and data gaps that make the current (and future) assessment of services challenging. These include incomplete years of information or few economies that compile and report specific statistics. For example, only five economies report bilateral trade in services; only eight compile foreign affiliates trade; and only 11 are in the OECD services trade restrictiveness index (STRI) database.
- In order to facilitate the future assessment of APEC work on services, the report proposes the following targets for the consideration of member economies by 2020<sup>1</sup>:
  - To increase the number of economies with STRI and FDI RRI indices;
  - To see a reduced number of visa requirements – especially for business travel – for APEC economies' citizens and an increased number of economies accepting online applications and improvements in information regarding entry visas;
  - To see a complete coverage of APEC economies in all the regulatory indicators;
  - For all APEC economies to show no data gap in trade in services in the balance of payments (BOP) from this year forward, and report trade in services by sector;
  - For all APEC economies to report bilateral trade in services, especially with other APEC economies, to get a better assessment of progress and growth of trade in services in the region;
  - To have multi-year capacity building activities for statistical agencies on how to compile and harmonize FATS data statistics.

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<sup>1</sup> The report proposes 2020 as the target year but the SOM can decide on another target year it deems more appropriate.

# 1. Introduction

This APEC Policy Support Unit (PSU) report has been prepared in response to the request of the 2015 Chair of the Senior Officials' Meeting (SOM) to prepare a study evaluating APEC's work on services and to propose baseline measures and relevant indicators for services trade in the region. The document is organized into three parts. The first part assesses APEC projects and programs across relevant APEC committees and working groups that relate to regulatory issues affecting services. The period covered is from 2006 up to 2014 or the most recent information based on available data from the APEC Secretariat project database. The second part proposes various services trade indicators and divides the indicators into two groups – those that provide measurement of services trade in APEC and those that pertain to regulatory conditions that facilitate services trade. The last part of the report provides some recommendations relating to the governance structure of services in APEC and towards improving services trade indicators that can facilitate the monitoring of services as well as the future review of the services sector foreseen in the current APEC Services Cooperation Framework (ASCF) proposal.

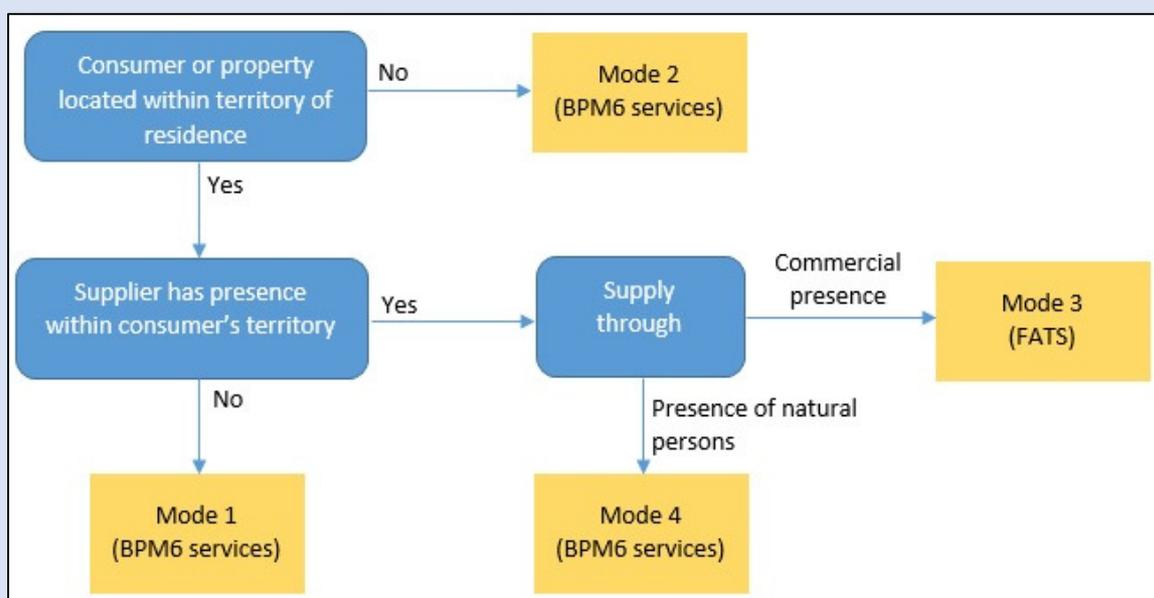
The report identifies 11 baseline indicators that measure trade in services across various modes of supply (see Box 1 for a quick review of modes of supply of services) and 9 indicators for the regulatory condition. It provides brief descriptions and usefulness of the indicator, the source of information, and importantly, the data gaps that make the current (and future) assessment for the entire APEC region challenging. For some services trade indicators, especially for modes 2 and 4, the best available indicator that can serve as acceptable proxies are included. For purists, these are certainly not necessarily good indicators, but it is the best among other 'bad' alternatives. It is also worth noting that, while the report identifies services trade indicators for various modes of supply, many services are actually supplied using combinations of two or more modes.

For indicators of regulatory condition, the report tried not to duplicate efforts that are already being done in different APEC groups. The Economic Committee (through PSU), for example, already monitors and periodically reports APEC progress in several Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) indicators, thus the inclusion of only one summary measure on business environment – which is not regularly reported in the EC - from among the EoDB indicators.

**Box 1. Modes of service supply in brief**

The General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) identifies four modes of supply of services. Mode 1 (cross border supply) is when the consumer and supplier of the service are located in different territories when the service is consumed. Mode 2 (consumption abroad) is when the consumer consumes the service outside of its own territory. Mode 3 (commercial presence) are services supplied by an affiliate, branch, or representative office of a foreign service supplier. Mode 4 (presence or movement of natural persons) is where an individual (either a self-employed service provider or an employee of a foreign company) is present abroad in order to supply a service.

The balance of payments statistics, if implemented according to the Balance of Payments Manual (Sixth version) (BPM6), is supposed to capture this information. However, for mode 3, a separate set of statistics called Foreign Affiliates Trade in Services (FATS) is used.



Source: Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services 2010

## **2. Evaluation of APEC Work on Services**

This section evaluates the services-related work undertaken across all APEC groups. We use the database of projects (containing both APEC and self-funded projects) in the APEC website and assess each individual project for the nature of its link with services, as well as the nature and purpose of the project. This database contains a total of 1,109 projects starting 2006 to the present<sup>2</sup>.

### **2.1 Building the services-related projects database methodology**

The categorization followed the following methodology. Projects are first classified into whether they are related or not related to the services sector. Some projects are evidently solely related to goods - for example capacity building on implementation of APEC's environmental goods commitments; or technical assistance to implement programs on release of goods. Other projects are also very clearly related only to services – for example, projects undertaken under the auspices of the Group on Services (GOS). However, a lot more projects have implications for both goods and services - for example, a workshop on global value chains (GVCs), which may encompass both goods as well as services; a project on implementation of best practices of the APEC privacy principles which has important implications for services, especially on financial services. These 'mixed' types of projects are hardly surprising considering the blurring of boundaries between the goods (manufacturing) and services sectors.

After a project is identified as related to services, it is further categorized depending on various qualitative assessment. 1) What is the nature of its linkage to services sector, i.e. is the issue linked to a specific service sector? To a specific mode of supply of service? Or something related to services in general? 2) What is the objective of the project? Is it capacity building on regulatory best practices? Or attempting to bridge skills gap perhaps? Technical innovation? Or other objective<sup>3</sup>. 3) What is the nature of the activity – workshop/seminar? Research? Database? And so on<sup>4</sup>. These categorizations are not mutually exclusive in that a single project may have more than one linkage to services sector, more than one objective and/or more than one output<sup>5</sup>.

### **2.2 Result: services-related projects in APEC**

For APEC as a whole, we find that 53% of the projects (588 out of 1,109) are relevant to the services sector. Of these, 33% of the services-related projects were carried out by the Committee on Trade and Investment (CTI) & related groups; 8% by the Economic Committee (EC) & related groups; and 59%

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<sup>2</sup> The total number of projects (as of 5 August 2015) exclude those undertaken by policy partnerships, industry dialogues and task force, which we deemed to be included in the committees or have minor relevance to services.

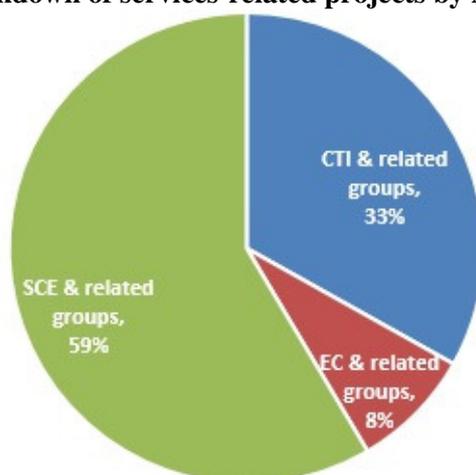
<sup>3</sup> The objective of a project could be: a) general capacity building (such as sharing of experiences and best practices which are usually non-technical in nature, etc); b) technical capacity building (such as negotiating schedules of services commitments in free trade agreements, implementation of cross-border privacy rules system, establishment of index system to guide low carbon model town development, etc); and c) technological improvement and innovation (such as integration of renewable energy into the electric power grids, creation of online licensing portal, utilization of technology to improve efficiency in delivery of services).

<sup>4</sup> The output of a project could be: a) study/report/survey; b) seminar/workshop/training program; c) development and/or publication of database and/or guidelines; and d) others such as establishment of research centres and networks of schools/trainers.

<sup>5</sup> Admittedly, the exercise of categorizing the projects have a very strong subjective element. Nevertheless, being transparent with the methodology and the thinking process involved in this exercise facilitates further refinement of the database and invites other interested researchers to introduce such refinements.

by the SOM Steering Committee on Economic and Technical Cooperation (SCE) & related groups<sup>6</sup> (see Figure 2.1). This is consistent with the fact that SCE has the largest number of sectoral working groups (13), many of which are service sectors like energy, tourism, transport, telecommunications and information, etc. The Human Resources Development Working Group, also under SCE, undertakes large number of projects related to education and education services, which also add significantly to the number of services projects in SCE. 85% of these projects are APEC-funded while the remaining are self-funded by interested economies.

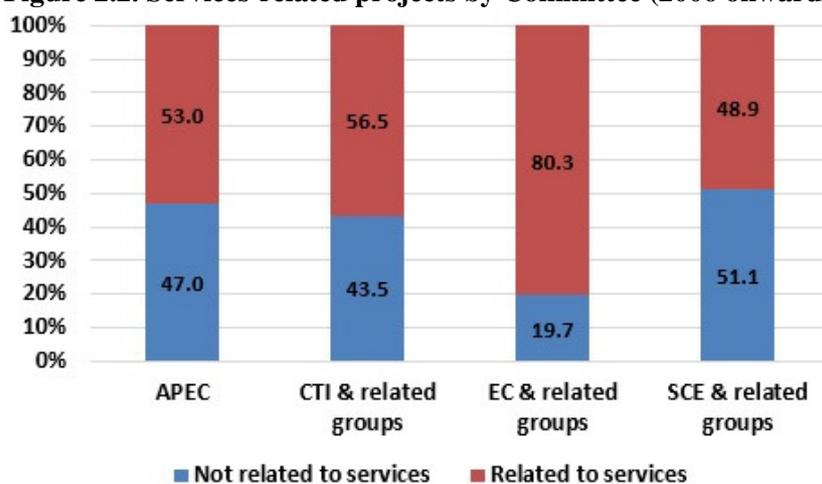
**Figure 2.1. Breakdown of services-related projects by APEC Committee**



Source: APEC PSU computations based on evaluation of project database

Examining each Committee's work on services, the percentage of services-related project is highest in the Economic Committee (at 80%) because much of its work on regulatory issues, competition, ease of doing business are all highly relevant for services. For CTI, services-related projects comprise 57% of its total projects, mostly from the Group on Services, Investment Experts' Group, Business Mobility Group, and Electronic Commerce Steering Group. The mixed group of SCE, though having the most number of services-related projects, actually only has 49% of its total projects that are related to services (see Figure 2.2).

**Figure 2.2. Services-related projects by Committee (2006 onwards)**

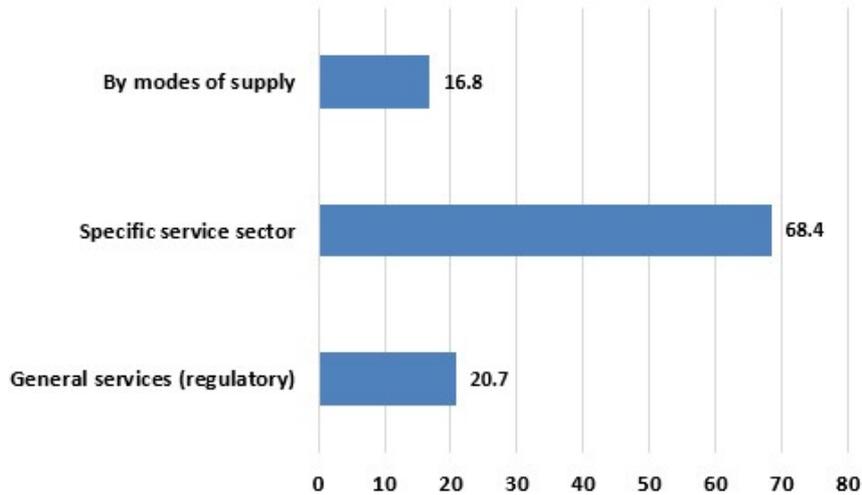


Source: APEC PSU computations based on evaluation of project database

<sup>6</sup> For the different groups under different APEC committees, see <http://www.apec.org/About-Us/How-APEC-Operates/Structure.aspx>.

The nature of the projects' linkage with services is shown in Figure 2.3. Most of the projects are sector-specific as discussed above, i.e. energy, education, transportation, telecommunication, etc. The remaining ones are divided between either being linked to services because it deals with specific modes of supply, for example commercial presence or investment or cross-border supply<sup>7</sup>; or linked to services in a general way, for example on regulatory issues that facilitate services trade and supply<sup>8</sup>.

**Figure 2.3. Linkage of APEC projects to services**



Source: APEC PSU computations based on evaluation of project database

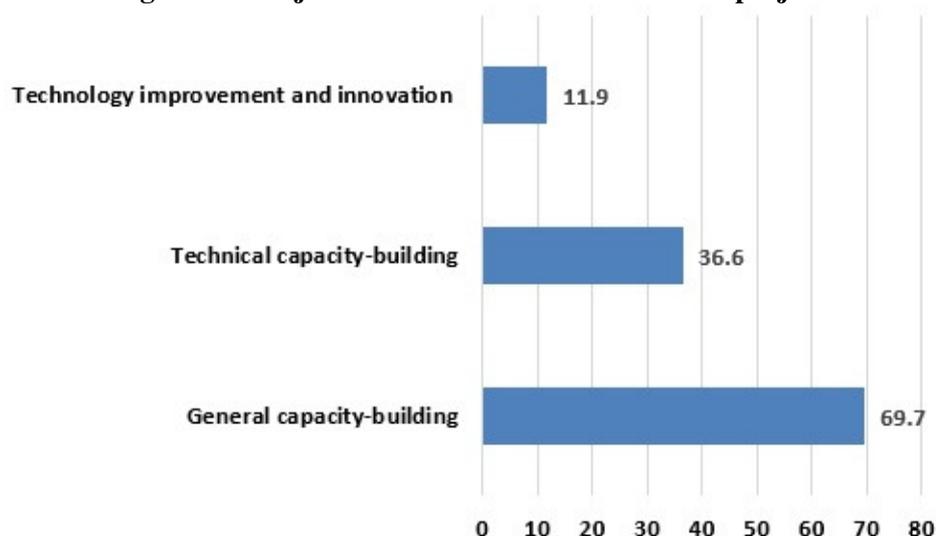
In terms of project objectives, majority of the services-related projects are intended, predictably, to provide capacity building opportunities, both general<sup>9</sup> and/or technical, to participants from member economies (see Figure 2.4). This is consistent with the 'APEC way' whereby voluntary commitments are supported by capacity building activities to help translate APEC's goals into reality. A few projects, about 12% of them, have technology improvement and innovation as part of its objectives.

<sup>7</sup> More APEC projects focus on mode 1 (cross-border trade in services) and mode 3 (investments or commercial presence). Interestingly, these are also the two modes where measurement indicators are more available. Projects related to mode 4 (movement of natural persons) are undertaken mostly by the Business Mobility Group and Human Resources Development Working Group.

<sup>8</sup> Recall that the classifications are not mutually exclusive, hence the total exceeds 100%.

<sup>9</sup> 'General' capacity building in our classification refer mostly to information exchange on 'best practices' or regulatory dialogues.

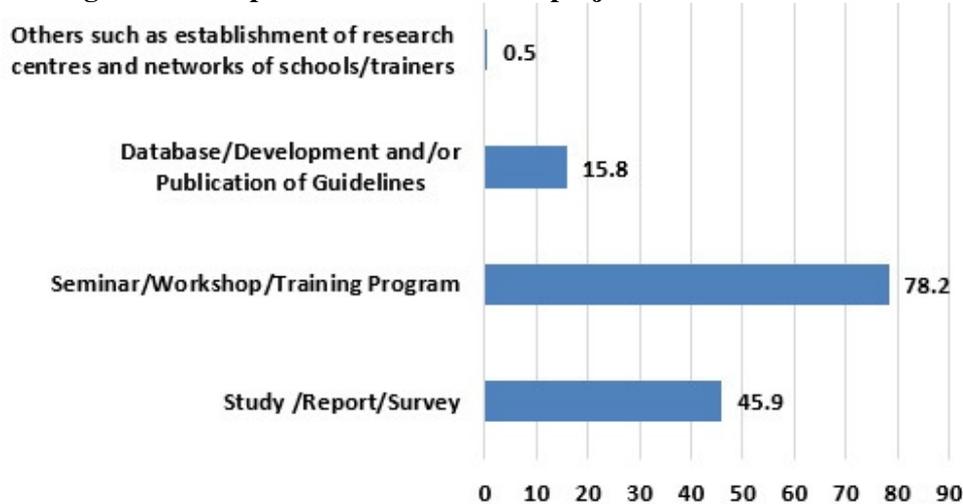
**Figure 2.4. Objectives of services-relevant APEC projects**



Source: APEC PSU computations based on evaluation of project database

In terms of type of output, most of the services-related projects (78%) involve the organization of seminars, workshops and/or training programs (see Figure 2.5). This is followed by either study, report and/or survey (46%) and development and/or publication of database and/or guidelines (16%).

**Figure 2.5. Output of services-relevant projects for APEC as a whole**



Source: APEC PSU computations based on evaluation of project database

Categorizing projects by individual working group shows that some of the working groups including sectoral ones undertake more services-related projects than the Group on Services (GOS) despite it being regarded as the group responsible for services. While GOS projects made up a modest 5 percent of total services-related projects, groups such as Energy Working Group, Human Resources Development Working Group and Investment Experts' Group contributed 23, 10 and 8 percent of such projects, respectively (Table 2.1). Projects from other sectoral groups such as Tourism Working Group, Transportation Working Group, and Telecommunications and Information Working Group made up between 2 to 8 percent of services-related projects. How active each group is in proposing projects, the level of interest among group members and the availability of funding for the group are some of the reasons that may have contributed to this result.

**Table 2.1. Share of services-related projects by selected groups (%)**

Group	Share of services-related projects (%)
Business Mobility Group (BMG)	1.4
Electronic Commerce Steering Group (ECSG)	4.4
Energy Working Group (EWG)	23.0
Group on Services (GOS)	5.3
Human Resources Development Working Group (HRDWG)	10.4
Investment Experts' Group (IEG)	8.0
Telecommunications and Information Working Group (TEL)	5.3
Transportation Working Group (TPTWG)	7.8
Tourism Working Group (TWG)	2.2

Source: APEC PSU computations based on evaluation of project database

## 2.3 Other services-related APEC achievements

APEC does not only undertake projects but also discusses many trade-related issues and voluntarily agrees on best practice principles or action plans. Since this information is not systemically organized, PSU requested Program Directors in the APEC Secretariat to submit other projects which are not listed<sup>10</sup> in the APEC website as well as non-project activities of their respective APEC groups. The former yielded 10 additional projects that took place since 2006. Similar to that observed from analysis of the projects found in the database, majority belong to SCE & related groups (60%), followed by CTI (30%) and EC (10%). Likewise, most of the projects are sector-specific although some projects may also be linked to services in a general way or deal with specific modes of supply. All projects have capacity building as their objectives and the types of output are: organization of seminars, workshops and/or training programs (70%); study, report and/or survey (50%); and finally development and/or publication of database and/or guidelines (10%).

Besides projects, the APEC Secretariat submissions identified agreements, action plans, work plans, principles and model measures which serve as the foundation/basis for the numerous services-related projects in APEC. Table 2.2 lists some of these programs that APEC had become popular for. For example, the APEC Business Travel Card launched in 1997 helps facilitate movement of natural persons and hence relates to the supply of services via mode 4. Likewise, the Blueprint on Electronic Commerce or the Cross-Border Privacy Rules System helps facilitate cross-border trade in services (or mode 1). The Work Plan on Promoting Cross-Border Education Cooperation is related to trade in education services, and so on<sup>11</sup>.

<sup>10</sup> These projects are usually self-funded where report submission is not compulsory and hence usually not reflected in the APEC projects database. The specific knowledge of Program Directors of their respective groups is therefore helpful in collating such information.

<sup>11</sup> It is likely that there are even more self-funded projects as well as programs and achievement that are related to services but the information gleaned from the submission by Program Directors may not have included them. This may be because Program Directors themselves have varying understanding and exposure to services issues as such. This is evident in the varying length and detail of the submitted reports, with some submissions listing many detailed items, while others only had a list on one page. For example, we reckoned that under the APEC New Strategy for Structural Reform (ANSSR), a number of services related agenda could be included but these were not reflected in the report; the same goes for the sectoral working groups that are services in nature such as Transport, Tourism, and others. Be that as it may, the researchers had to take all the submissions at their face value considering that there is no better alternative source of data.

**Table 2.2. Examples of non-project APEC achievements related to services**

No.	Name	Link to services
1	APEC Business Travel Card (1997)	Facilitate movement of natural persons
2	APEC Blueprint for Action on Electronic Commerce (1998)	Facilitate provision of financial services and other cross-border trade
3	APEC Policy Framework for Work on Services (2000)	Facilitate trade and investment in services sector
4	Statement to Implement APEC Policies on Trade and the Digital Economy (2004)	Facilitate cross-border trade in services
5	APEC Privacy Framework (2005)	Facilitate cross-border trade in services
6	APEC Principles for Cross-Border Trade in Services (2009)	Facilitate cross-border trade in services
7	APEC Services Action Plan (2009)	Facilitate trade and investment in services sector
8	APEC Strategy on Movement of Business People (2010)	Facilitate trade and investment in services sector and movement of people
9	Implementation of Good Regulatory Practices (2011)	Facilitate services provision
10	APEC Non-Binding Investment Principles (1994, updated 2011)	Facilitate investment in services sector
11	APEC Action Plan on Statistics on Trade in Services (2012)	Facilitate trade and investment in services sector
12	Work Plan on Promoting Cross-Border Education Cooperation in APEC (2013)	Facilitate provision of education services
13	APEC Privacy Recognition for Processors (2015)	Facilitate cross-border trade in services

Source: APEC PSU compilations

## 2.4 Implications on APEC governance and structure

The analysis above shows that work related to services is dispersed across service sector groups under the SOM Steering Committee on Economic and Technical Cooperation (SCE), the Economic Committee (EC), and the Committee on Trade and Investment (CTI) and its working groups/sub-committees/experts groups. Currently, no single APEC body has oversight on services, notwithstanding the fact that the Group on Services (GOS) is nominally “in-charge” of services<sup>12</sup>. The multi-sectoral issues involved in the service sector, along with the currently scattered organization of sectoral groups within APEC, means that no single committee, let alone the GOS, can coordinate the cross-sectoral work that relate to services. Therefore, APEC Senior Officials need to explore options to make APEC’s work on services better coordinated and more coherent.

The problem of coordinating services-related issues in APEC merely reflects the same challenge at the individual economy level where various government departments typically have a siloed approach to regulations. For instance, transportation policies are controlled by the Transportation Department, while

<sup>12</sup> GOS was established by the CTI to deal with services issues outlined in the Osaka Action Agenda. Because the Osaka Action Agenda aims to achieve free and open trade and investment in the Asia-Pacific, GOS discusses market access and liberalization issues in services. However, many sectoral issues are likewise discussed in the sectoral working groups. For example, TELWG discusses telecommunications; EWG energy; TWG tourism; and so on. These sectoral working groups operate independently from the GOS. They do not seek guidance from the GOS to set their own agenda and action plans. While there are occasional joint projects, for example, GOS with the HRDWG on cross-border education services, these cross-fora meetings and interactions are few and far between.

finance by either Treasury or Finance Department or the Central Bank. How incoherence in any of the different departments' policies are resolved is usually through an inter-agency body that is directly under the office of the president/prime minister which has power to coordinate with various departments; or through one 'super' department that is empowered to resolve policy inconsistencies and which has a "whole-of-economy" consideration instead of sectoral focus.

### Proposed options for consideration

How can APEC address the currently dispersed work on services? One option may be to elevate the role of the GOS and give it coordinating power over the different service sector working groups that are currently under the SCE. If this option is chosen, this also brings with it some 'collateral' issues: Will the GOS continue to report to CTI or directly to the Senior Officials' Meeting (SOM)? If it starts reporting directly to SOM, then the GOS will be of the same rank as a Committee, perhaps mimicking the same structure in the WTO where the Committee on Trade in Goods is distinct from the Committee on Trade in Services? How should the 'new' GOS relate to the Economic Committee which also has a substantial agenda on regulatory reform of services?

Another option is to maintain the *status quo* but improve the SOM's coordinating role. Arguably, given current APEC governance structure, the "SOM is best placed to coordinate the cross-sectoral, cross-committee work that touch upon services, to draw out relevant policy messages, and to give coherence to these efforts" (Pasadilla and Findlay, 2014). SOM can do this by putting services-related matters as a standing agenda at least once a year, say during every SOM3 meetings, evaluating services reports from GOS, CTI and related subgroups, EC, as well as the various sectoral working groups like the Human Resources Development Working Group, Telecommunications and Information Working Group, Tourism Working Group, Energy Working Group, Business Mobility Group, Transportation Working Group, and others. Likewise, if APEC eventually agrees on a services roadmap, SOM can discuss progress towards its accomplishment during this standing agenda item<sup>13</sup>.

The downside is that this option does not put pressure on improving the expertise level among GOS participants. However, the advantage is that no major changes in APEC's structure becomes necessary which can detract from the more significant work of service sector reforms. Furthermore, having services discussions placed in different groups and committees, as is currently the case, allows deliberations and agreements to advance even when there are setbacks in some APEC groups. For example, even if the GOS becomes bogged down with market access and liberalization issues, the Economic Committee or other sectoral groups can continue discussions on significant regulatory reforms or capacity building work on technical matters. Having multiple fora where services issues are discussed allows APEC to continue finding avenues where progress can be made.

In summary, whatever option SOM eventually adopts in APEC should acknowledge the complex and heterogeneous nature of services where specific sector approach is sometimes appropriate. However, a holistic view is always helpful to eliminate sometimes conflicting priorities, improve information flow, and avoid duplication of efforts and resources.

## 2.5 Implications on a future services roadmap

The analysis of past and ongoing services work in APEC also shows that elements of a future services roadmap, if agreed, will not be something altogether new in APEC. Among the things it can do is to consolidate many of the actions and plans that are already in the pipeline in the various groups and committees, or link up existing initiatives.

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<sup>13</sup> As an example, the CTI has a similar standing agenda on 'Supporting the Multilateral Trading System' where WTO-related matters are usually discussed.

## Services roadmap and the connectivity blueprint

Take, for instance, the APEC Connectivity Blueprint that the Leaders endorsed in 2014. The connectivity blueprint has 3 components: physical, institutional, and people-to-people connectivity. In each of them, a huge services component are, in fact, included. The services roadmap can build on the efforts to improve various aspects of connectivity, and in some cases, supplement it. For example, the physical connectivity component highlighted infrastructure development specifically in sectors such as transportation, telecommunications and ICT, and energy to improve connectivity. The services roadmap can boost connectivity by focusing not on the hard infrastructure but on the soft infrastructure in these identified sectors, i.e. on regulatory reforms that eliminate inefficiencies in the supply of transport, telecommunication, and energy services.

Institutional connectivity component of the blueprint likewise coincides with existing services-related work on good regulatory practice and structural reform. Institutional connectivity's objective to enhance supply chain connectivity can be boosted by outlining action plans in the services roadmap related to, for example, logistics services, financial services, and indeed other manufacturing-related services like engineering services, among others.

The people-to-people connectivity component is also about services because services is largely about people and skills. In fact, mobility of service workers is one important mode of service provision, along with establishing commercial presence or cross-border supply of service (see Section 1 and Box 1). The services roadmap, for example, can contain action plans for skills development and cross-border education cooperation, including mutual recognition of qualification, visa facilitation to grease business travel and tourism, as well as student and professional exchanges.

## Regulatory cooperation and cross-fora dialogues

As part of the effort to seek coherence in services work in APEC, regular cross-fora dialogues such as between the Group on Services (GOS) and Economic Committee (EC), or GOS/EC and the sectoral groups should be encouraged to continue. Regulator-to-regulator dialogues are another facet of the services roadmap that should be encouraged and promoted. Again, this is not something new but rather is fully in line with the spirit of economic and technical cooperation (ECOTECH) which aims to promote institutional and human capacity building through sharing of experiences and information especially among line ministries, in particular, among service sector regulators. From these regulators conferences, where track 2 participants<sup>14</sup> as well as business representatives may also participate, regulatory cooperation may emerge, in specific service sectors where such may be possible.

In particular, regulatory cooperation is important for the many 'new' services spawned by the internet and digital revolution. These services still need to mature and reveal market imperfections but regulatory dialogues about positive experiences as well as problems (if they occurred) related to the 'new' services are helpful especially for APEC's emerging economies. For example, how the new services help many SMEs to sell to the global market and participate in global value chains, and how new forms of micro-SMEs sprouted and grew, or conversely stunted by good or bad regulations are certainly worthy topics of regulatory conversations.

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<sup>14</sup> Examples of track 2 participants are people from the academia, think-tanks and research institutions.

## 3. Baseline Measures and Indicators<sup>15</sup>

This section provides various indicators for services and is divided into two sub-sections. The first presents measures of services trade, particularly cross-border trade in services, commercial presence, and movement of natural persons. The second section presents some indicators of regulatory conditions that facilitate trade in services. The discussion details what particular indicators can measure, the source, the current situation based on the indicator's most current data, as well as the limitations and data gaps. Part of the recommendations at the end of this report pertain to how individual economies can contribute to improving the indicators and statistics.

While the report only shows one graph that summarizes the current situation based on each indicator, PSU has prepared a more detailed database linked to each indicator for easy use of each economy. Appendix 1 likewise provides a per-economy baseline indicator based on the most current data available. The database which will be uploaded in the website with this report is meant to be a one-stop-shop for anyone researching on services information in APEC. Indeed, it contains far more details than what this report shows.

### 3.1. Measures of trade in services<sup>16</sup>

Most of the trade indicators have been sourced from the balance of payments statistics of each economy. Unfortunately, it is difficult to provide intra-APEC trade in services because the statistics available from IMF's Balance of Payments (BOP) statistics do not provide bilateral direction of trade. Unlike in goods where bilateral trade is available through the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database (UN Comtrade), no similar comprehensive compilation is available for services. This report however provides the intra-APEC trade for some economies where this data is available.

Limitations on how trade is measured, especially the fact that many exports and imports of goods contain a huge portion of services, is partly remedied through the trade in value added statistics. The report includes this important indicator to indicate the share of services (both foreign and domestic) in export of goods.

For mode 3 or commercial presence, the report includes all the OECD's Foreign Affiliates Trade in Services (FATS) statistics that are available for APEC economies. Expectedly, only few members compile this statistics. To complement the incomplete FATS data, the best indicator found is bilateral foreign direct investment flows, including FDI in the tertiary sector or services.

For mode 4, the number of tourist arrivals is the best indicator chosen. Some studies use remittance of workers from abroad to proxy mode 4 trade but this statistic does not accurately capture the way GATS define mode 4 services trade. The remittance statistics provide income flows from workers abroad but are not measures of mode 4 trade. It may include those even from permanent residents or former nationals of the territory but has since changed citizenship, or include those from non-service providers, for example. No clear statistical framework is currently in place to assess the size of mode 4 trade.

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<sup>15</sup> Figures shown in this section use the following APEC nomenclature: Australia (AUS); Brunei Darussalam (BD); Canada (CDA); Chile (CHL); China (PRC); Hong Kong, China (HKC); Indonesia (INA); Japan (JPN); Korea (ROK); Malaysia (MAS); Mexico (MEX); New Zealand (NZ); Papua New Guinea (PNG); Peru (PE); The Philippines (PHL); Russia (RUS); Singapore (SIN); Chinese Taipei (CT); Thailand (THA); United States (USA); and Viet Nam (VN).

<sup>16</sup> For data comparability reasons, if multiple economy data is available from one source, say from the IMF, World Bank, or OECD, this report made use of them, although, admittedly, national data sources usually have more updated information. Nevertheless, this does not preclude the use of national data sources in any future assessments of the ASCF.

Number of tourist arrivals is neither a good indicator for mode 4 but to the extent that many temporary service providers need only to apply for entry visas instead of long-term stays or work permits, the hope is that the measure may at least provide an indication of maximum mode 4 trade possible. Its additional usefulness may be to capture mode 2 trade (especially tourism services).

The revealed comparative indicator for services provides an additional measure on the competitiveness of APEC economies in services. The result shows that five out of 21 economies are highly competitive in services.

For regulatory conditions, the report chose the OECD's Services Trade Restrictiveness Index (STRI), FDI regulatory restrictiveness index, the number of mutual recognition agreements that economies have signed, number of economies where citizens of each APEC economies need entry visas (intra-APEC visa requirements), an indicator of business condition from the Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) statistics, networked readiness index, logistics performance index, quality of overall infrastructure, and tertiary school enrolment rates.

The STRI is a very good summary of regulatory barriers affecting services trade. The limitation in the use of this indicator is that only few APEC economies have STRI indices which is unfortunate because the index is a very good measure for benchmarking one's own economy's regulations against its peers or against other APEC members. For economies that want to embark on regulatory or structural reforms, the STRI is a very good input for decision making and a strong evidence for why reforms may be necessary.

Signing mutual recognition agreements for service professionals' qualification should, in theory, facilitate movement of natural persons or mode 4 trade across MRA partners. Thus this indicator is included among the baseline indicators. Likewise, intra-APEC visa requirements indicate another possible barrier for mode 4 trade to the extent that some temporary supply of service through natural persons may take place using only simple tourist entry, without necessitating application for work permits.<sup>17</sup>

Other indicators proxy business conditions that facilitate services trade such as networked readiness, ease of doing business, logistics, and quality of infrastructure. To the extent that many services require high skilled labor, a large rate of tertiary enrolment can provide a facilitating indicator for carrying out services trade.

### **3.1.1a. Cross-border trade in services**

**What does it tell us?** Cross-border trade in services is the exports and/or imports of services by one economy to and/or from the world in a given year via mode 1 (the supplier and consumer of services are in different territories) and mode 2 (the consumer travels to the territory of the supplier to consume the service)<sup>18</sup>. The data provided here is from each individual economy's balance of payments statistics which record trade between residents and non-residents.

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<sup>17</sup> Timely applications, availability of multiple entry visas, and ready access to information regarding an economy's visa requirements, may help avert significant travel delays. However, firm interviews, such as those discussed in the PSU study on manufacturing-related services, show that needing to secure entry visas has prevented some firms from being able to quickly send skilled engineers to do emergency repair services of their machines to avert a power station shutdown. On the other hand, ASEAN's experience of removing visa requirements for their citizens has helped increase intra-regional tourism activities as well as facilitated movements of business people and professionals to seal deals, attend conferences or trainings, etc. This paper, therefore, argues that the number of visa requirements to citizens of APEC member economies represents a good indicator of services mode 2 / mode 4 services trade.

<sup>18</sup> Most services are supplied through a combination of different modes of supply. In the BOP, the statistic attributes the service mode of supply predominantly to mode 1. Travel is considered as mode 2.

The data provides insights on the overall importance of (cross-border) services trade to the economy and how trade patterns have changed over time.

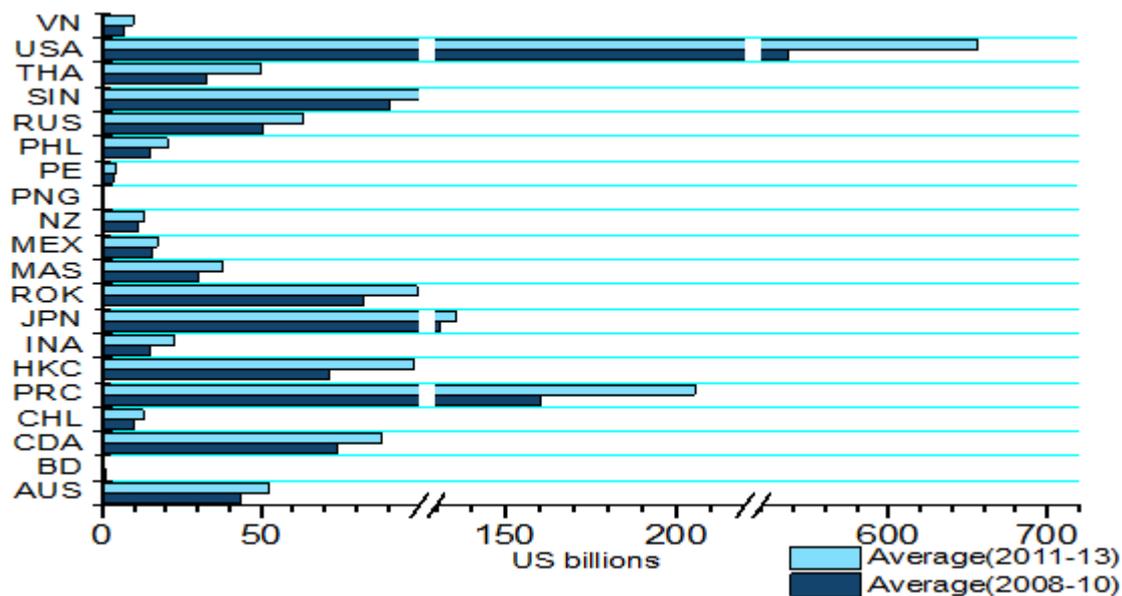
**Data description:** Exports and Imports data are available for 20 economies. Annual data is available from 2005 to 2013. Details of missing data for all indicators in this report is found in Appendix 2.

**Limitations:** Limitations of cross-border trade in services in the Balance of Payments (BOP), especially from a GATS perspective, are discussed in the *United Nations Manual on Statistics for International Trade in Services 2010*. Example: travel component of the BOP includes purchases of both goods and services by non-residents (e.g. souvenir items which, strictly speaking, is not mode 2 trade in services). Conversely, the value of international wholesaling and retailing services are indistinguishably included in the exported (or imported) product. In general, the boundary between goods and services is sometimes blurred; items classified as goods may include some service element, and vice versa.

**Source of data:** IMF Balance of Payments Statistics CD (May 2015). Accessed 12 May 2015. For more recent data, please refer to the link:

<http://elibrary-data.imf.org/QueryBuilder.aspx?key=19784654&s=322>.

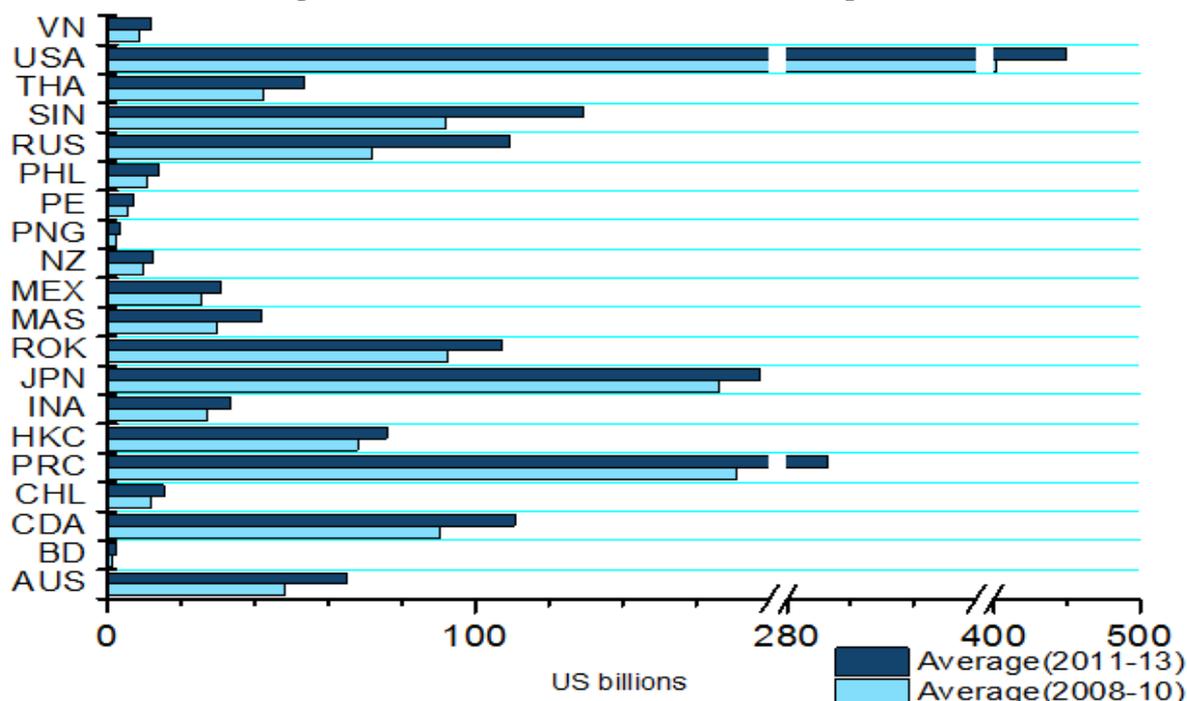
**Figure 3.1. Cross-border trade in services (Exports)**



Source: APEC PSU computations based on data from IMF Balance of Payments Statistics

Average exports of services from 2011 to 2013 increased compared to average from 2008 to 2010. Services trade for APEC as a whole grew at a compounded annual growth rate of 5.03% from 2008 to 2013. The United States is on average the top service exporter with USD 657 billion average exports, followed by China and Japan.

**Figure 3.2. Cross-border trade in services (Imports)**



Source: APEC PSU computations based on data from IMF Balance of Payments Statistics

Comparing average imports of services between 2008 and 2010 with the post-global financial crisis period, 2011 and 2013, shows that average imports of services have increased across all economies. The United States; China; and Japan are likewise the major importers of services. The latter two are net importers of services.

### 3.1.1 b. Trade in services by sector

**What does it tell us?** Sectoral trade in services data provided by IMF Balance of Payments Statistics (BOPS) gives insights on the structure of services trade of each APEC economy. Data on services trade is essentially disaggregated into 12 sub-sectors such as: 1) manufacturing services; 2) maintenance and repair services; 3) transport; 4) travel; 5) construction services; 6) insurance and pension services; 7) financial services; 8) charges for the use of intellectual property; 9) telecommunication, computer, and information services; 10) other business services; 11) personal, cultural, and recreational services; and 12) government goods and services. This allows for the identification of services sub-sectors that are traded by each member economy.

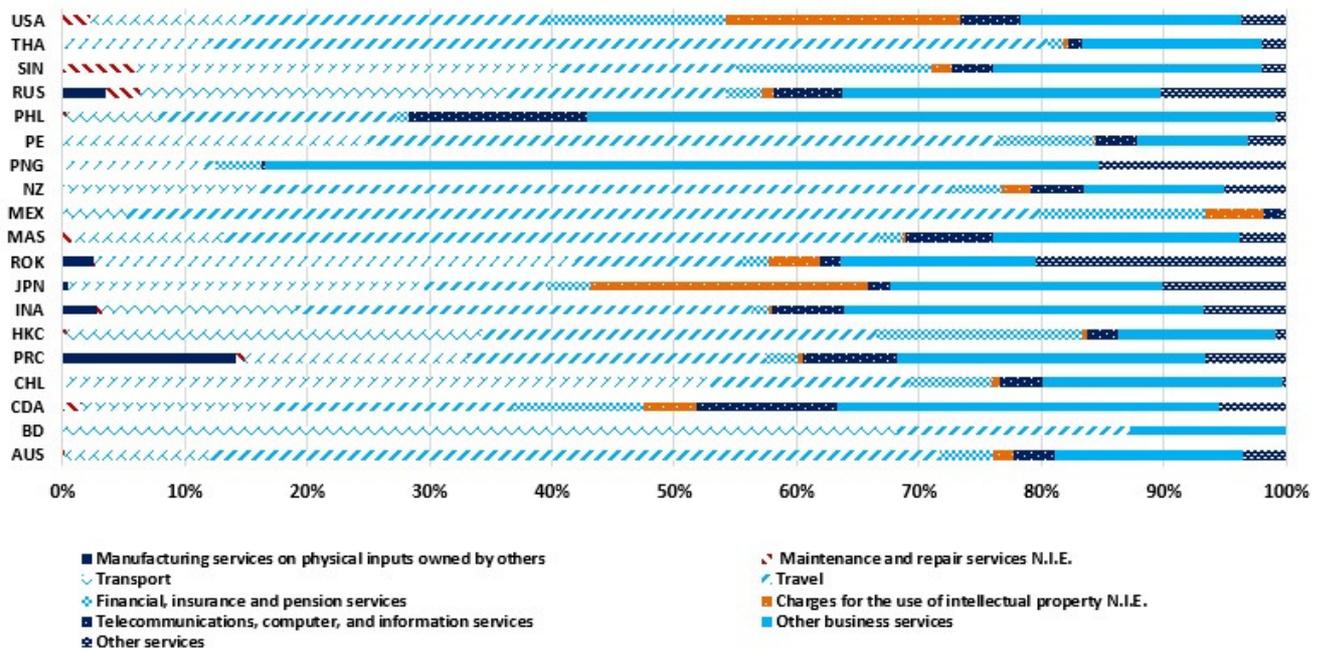
**Data description:** Data for Chinese Taipei and Viet Nam are not available across all sectors. Annual data is available from 2005 to 2013. The availability of similarly complete data across APEC limits comparability across economies.

**Limitations:** Balance of payment data limitations as in Section 3.1.1a.

**Source of data:** IMF Balance of Payments Statistics CD (May 2015). Accessed 12 May 2015. For more recent data, please refer to the link:

<http://elibrary-data.imf.org/QueryBuilder.aspx?key=19784654&s=322>.

Figure 3.3. Sectoral trade in services - Exports (Average, 2011-2013)<sup>19</sup>

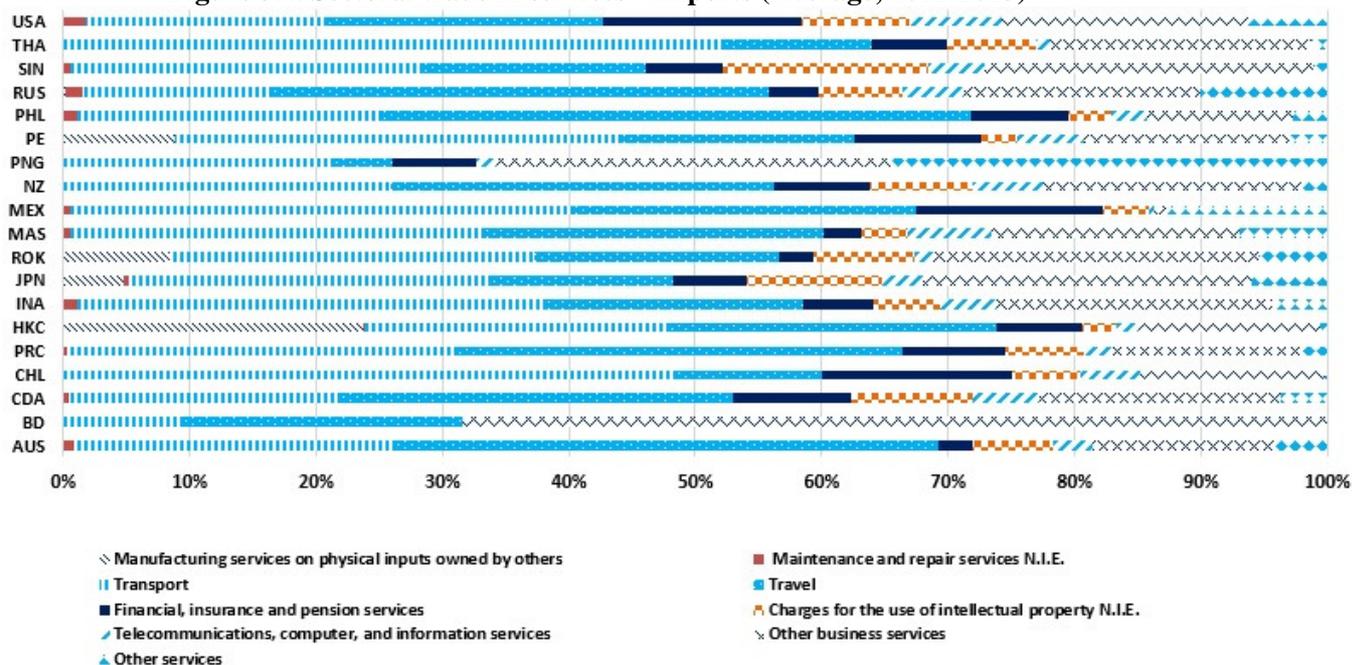


Source: APEC PSU computations based on data from IMF Balance of Payments Statistics

Travel, transport, and other business services are among the top service sectors across APEC economies. Charges for the use of intellectual property (royalties) are high particularly in the United States, where it ranks second to travel services, and in Japan, next to transport. Financial, insurance and pension services are high in Canada; Hong Kong, China; Mexico; Singapore; and the United States. ‘Other services’ is high in Korea and Papua New Guinea while telecommunications, computer, and information services are high in the Philippines.

<sup>19</sup> Financial, insurance and pension services is the sum of financial services; and insurance and pension services. Other services is the sum of three sub-sectors: Personal, cultural, and recreational services; Government goods and services N.I.E.; and Construction.

**Figure 3.4. Sectoral trade in services - Imports (Average, 2011-2013)<sup>20</sup>**



Source: APEC PSU computations based on data from IMF Balance of Payments Statistics

Travel, transport, and other business activities constitute the highest share of service imports across APEC. Financial services also rank high in Chile and Mexico, ranking second and third, respectively. Manufacturing services are high in Hong Kong, China while other services are high in Papua New Guinea.

### 3.1.1 c. Intra-APEC trade in services

**What does it tell us?** Bilateral intra-APEC trade in services is defined as the exports and/or imports of services by one economy to and/or from the partner economy in a given year. It gives insights on the importance of services trade between two economies and how the trade patterns have changed over time.

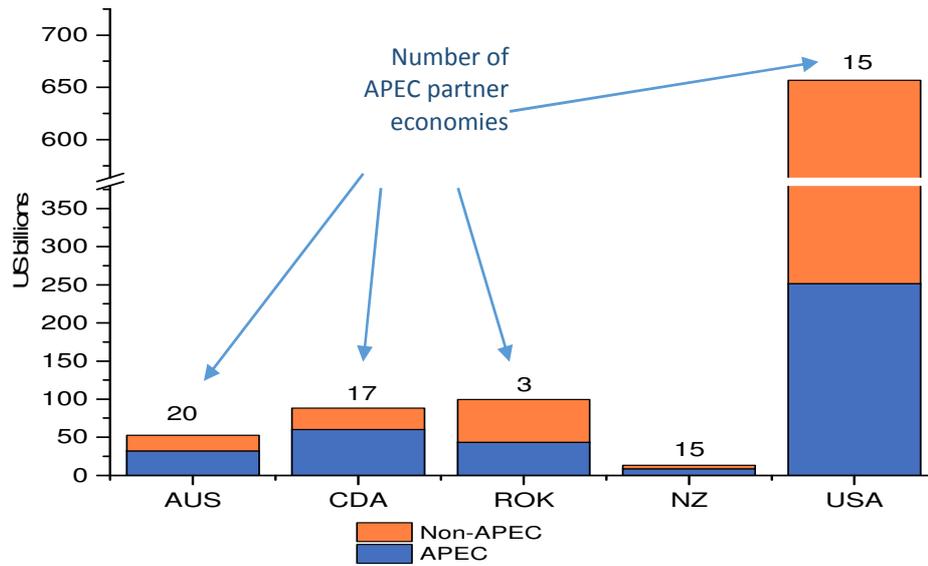
**Data description:** Only 5 economies (Australia; Canada; Korea; New Zealand; and the United States) have intra-APEC services exports and imports.

**Limitations:** Balance of Payments data limitations as in Section 3.1.1a

**Source of data:** OECD Statistics on International Trade in Services ([http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/trade/data/oecd-statistics-on-international-trade-in-services\\_tis-data-en](http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/trade/data/oecd-statistics-on-international-trade-in-services_tis-data-en)). Accessed 8 May 2015.

<sup>20</sup> Financial, insurance and pension services is the sum of financial services; and insurance and pension services. Other services is the sum of three sub-sectors: Personal, cultural, and recreational services; Government goods and services N.I.E.; and Construction.

**Figure 3.5. Bilateral export in services (Average, 2011-2013)<sup>21</sup>**



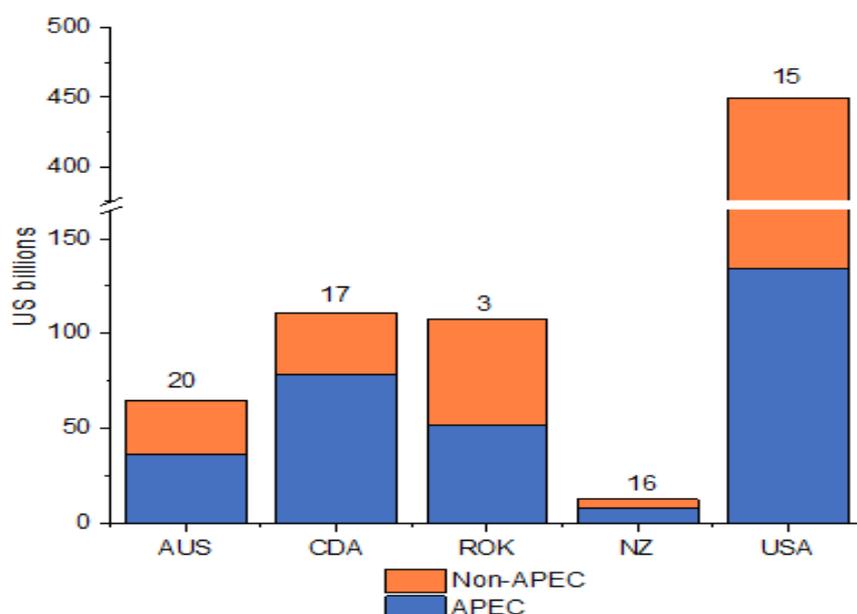
Source: APEC PSU computations based on data from OECD Statistics on International Trade in Services

The United States’ exports to 15 APEC economies is only 38% of its total services exports while the rest goes to the rest of the world, mostly Europe. For the other four economies with bilateral data, majority of their service exports are to other APEC economies, notwithstanding the fact that not all APEC economy destinations are reported.

Because the number of APEC economy-destinations for exports differs among them, caution is warranted in comparing across economies. For example, Korea only reports exports to 3 APEC economies while Australia reported exports data to all the other 20 member economies. Presumably, if export to a certain APEC economy is not reported, it would be included in the export to non-APEC economies.

<sup>21</sup> Number on the top of each bar stands for the number of APEC trade partners.

**Figure 3.6. Bilateral import in services (Average, 2011-2013)<sup>22</sup>**



Source: APEC PSU computations based on data from OECD Statistics on International Trade in Services

Similar observations can be made for services imports from APEC economies because of the non-uniform coverage of data sources of imports from APEC. Based on available information, the United States imports 29.9% of total services imports from APEC. Share of APEC imports in total services imports in other economies are: Australia (55.1%); Canada (70.5%); Korea (48.1%); and New Zealand (62.3%).

### 3.1.1 d. Services trade in value added (%)

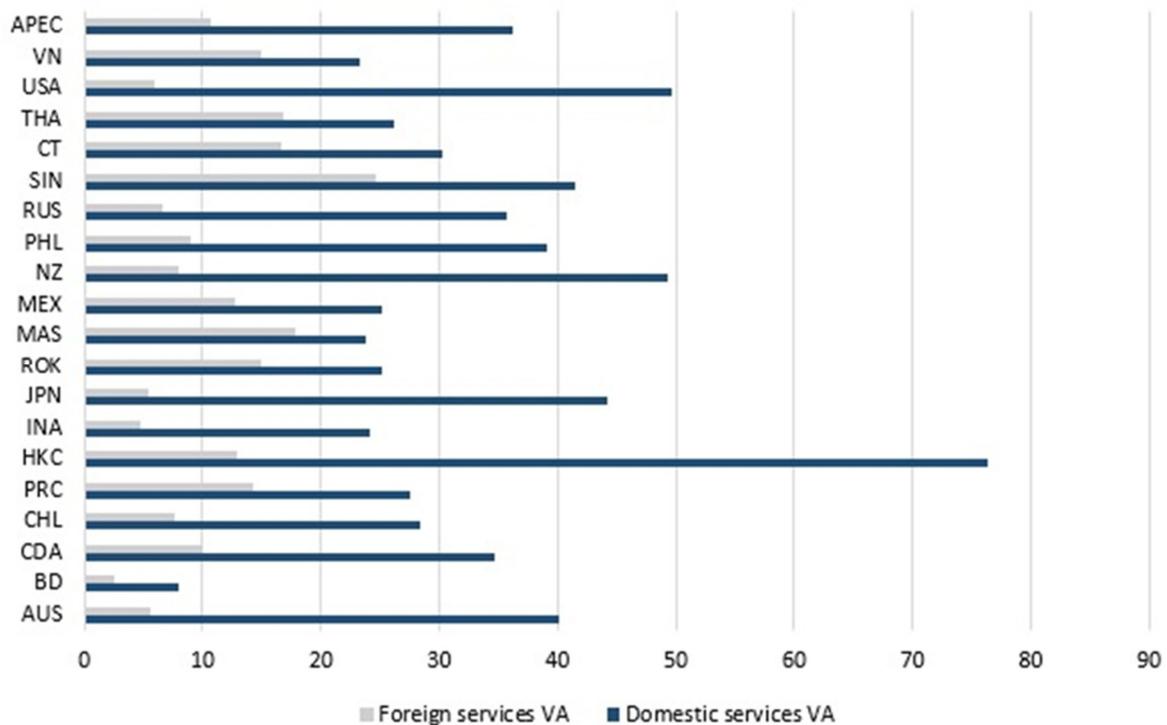
**What does it tell us?** Services are ubiquitous and are embedded/embedded in sectors such as agriculture and manufacturing, hence measuring trade in value added terms may be more appropriate in understanding the actual share of services trade – both direct and indirect – between economies.

**Data description:** The value added share of services in total gross exports is expressed as percentage, thus takes a value between 0 and 100%. Data are available for all APEC economies except Papua New Guinea and Peru. Data are available for 1995, 2000, 2005, 2008 up to 2011.

**Limitations:** The aggregation of services sub-sectors made it challenging to carry out deeper disaggregated analysis on services sub-sectors' contribution in total export of value added services.

**Source of data:** OECD Trade in Value Added database ([http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/trade/data/oecd-wto-statistics-on-trade-in-value-added\\_data-00648-en](http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/trade/data/oecd-wto-statistics-on-trade-in-value-added_data-00648-en)). Accessed 14 July 2015.

<sup>22</sup> Number on the top of each bar stands for the number of APEC trade partners.

**Figure 3.7. Share of domestic and foreign services value added in gross exports (2011, %)**

Source: OECD Trade in Value Added database

Share of foreign services value added is generally lower than that of domestic services across APEC economies. For APEC as a whole, domestic and foreign services value added share stood at 36.1 and 10.7%, respectively, or a total services value added exports share of 46.8%. Domestic services value added share is highest for Hong Kong, China (76.3%) and lowest for Brunei Darussalam (8.0%) while foreign services value added share is highest for Singapore (24.6%) and lowest for Brunei Darussalam (2.5%).

### 3.1.1 e. Share of services in manufacturing exports (%)

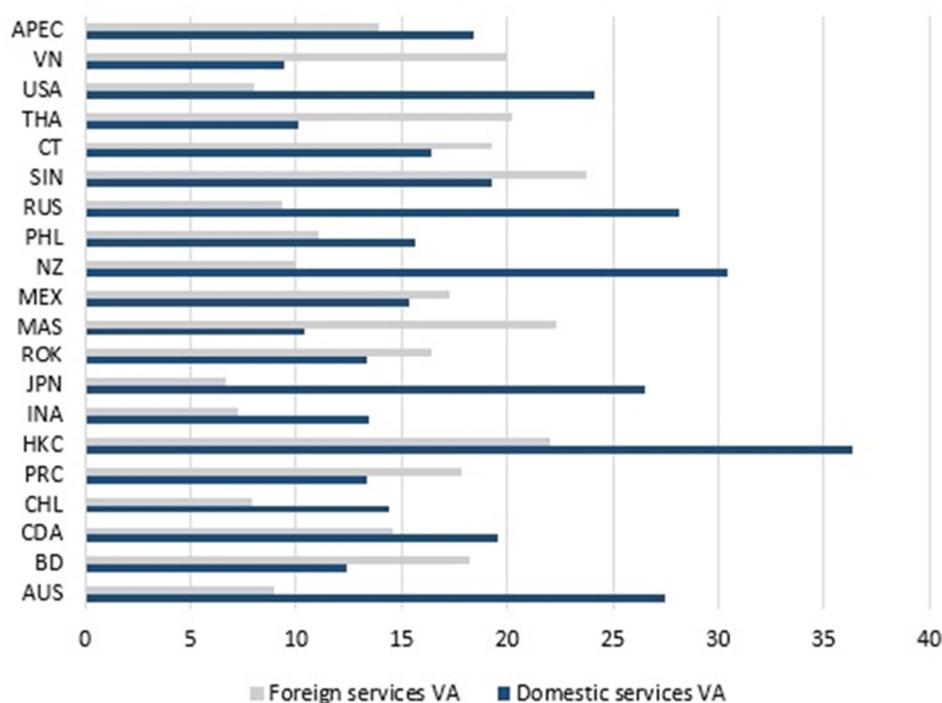
**What does it tell us?** Share of services in manufacturing exports provides insights on the extent to which services interact with manufacturing and how much services are indirectly exported through traded goods.

**Data description:** The share of services in manufacturing is expressed as percentage, thus takes a value between 0 and 100%. Data are available for all APEC economies except Papua New Guinea and Peru. Data are available for 1995, 2000, 2005, 2008 up to 2011.

**Limitations:** Same as in 3.1.1 d.

**Source of data:** OECD Trade in Value Added Database ([http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/trade/data/oecd-wto-statistics-on-trade-in-value-added\\_data-00648-en](http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/trade/data/oecd-wto-statistics-on-trade-in-value-added_data-00648-en)). Accessed 14 July 2015.

**Figure 3.8. Share of domestic and foreign services value added in manufacturing exports (2011, %)**



Source: OECD Trade in Value Added Database

For APEC as a whole, domestic and foreign services value added share of manufacturing stood at 18.4 and 13.9%, respectively. Domestic services value added share is highest for Hong Kong, China (36.3%) and lowest for Viet Nam (9.5%) while foreign services value added share is highest for Singapore (23.7%) and lowest for Japan (6.6%). Comparing 1995 and 2011, services share in manufacturing had increased generally, perhaps partly due to the increased outsourcing of more non-core business activities of manufacturing firms.

### 3.1.2. Commercial presence

Trade in services via commercial presence is properly measured through Foreign Affiliates Trade in Services (FATS) statistics. However, since not all APEC economies collect this data, the report also uses general indicator on foreign direct investment in services from the International Trade Centre (ITC) for additional information.

#### 3.1.2a. Inward/outward foreign affiliates trade in services statistics (FATS)

**What does it tell us?** FATS statistics can be inward and outward. Data on the activities of majority-owned foreign affiliates in the compiling economy are referred to as inward FATS, and those relating to majority-owned foreign affiliates of the compiling economy that are established abroad are referred to as outward FATS<sup>23</sup>. Specifically for this database, FATS information are turnover/income earned by the foreign affiliates. In this context, outward FATS are *services exports* of the compiling economy via mode 3, while inward FATS are *services imports*.

<sup>23</sup> OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms, <https://stats.oecd.org/glossary/search.asp>

**Data description:** Only 8 economies (Australia; Canada; Hong Kong, China; Japan; New Zealand; Singapore; Thailand; and the United States) have FATS data. Except Australia and the United States which report both, each economy has either only inward or only outward data. In addition, the categorization of services FATS and the years where data are available vary among the 8 economies. Please refer to the notes below on the different categorization. More details on coverage are in the Appendix 2.

**Table 3.1. Summary of FATS data from 8 economies**

	Australia	Canada	Hong Kong, China	Japan	New Zealand	Singapore	Thailand	United States
<b>Latest Year</b>	2000-01 (Inward); 2002-03 (Outward)	2012	2012	2012	2012	2013	2012	2012
<b>Inward/Outward</b>	Both	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward	Inward	Inward	Both
<b>Available years</b>	2000-01 (Inward); 2002-03 (Outward) a/	1999-2012	2004-2012	1997-2012	2012	2009-2013	2010-2012	1987-2012 (Inward); 1986-2012 (Outward)
<b>Frequency</b>		Annual	Annual	Annual		Annual	Annual	Annual
<b>Services sub-sectors</b>		✓	✓	b/	✓	✓	✓	
<b>Currency</b>	AUD	CAD	HKD	JPY	NZD	SGD	THB	USD

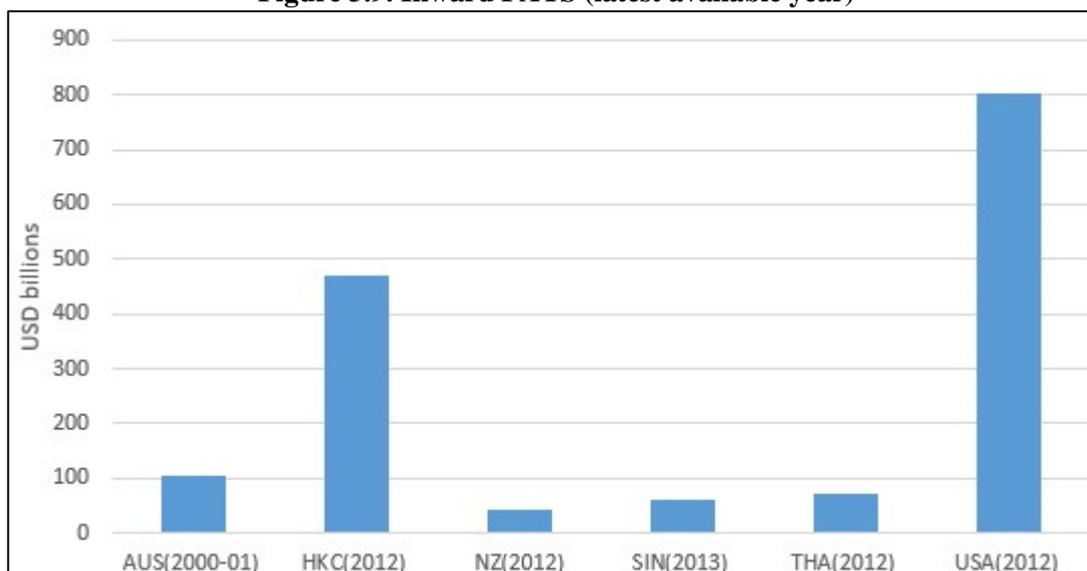
a/Data is based on one-off survey by Australia to quantify FATS. No regular FATS data collection is undertaken. However, direct income flows of services direct investments in Australia is regularly collected and in the absence of FATS data, may be a good indicator of trends in FATS activity.

b/Japan divides foreign affiliates sales into manufacturing and non-manufacturing; the report took only the latter.

Source: APEC PSU compilations based on data from various national sources

**Limitations:** Cross-economy comparisons are challenging because of data limitations as described above.

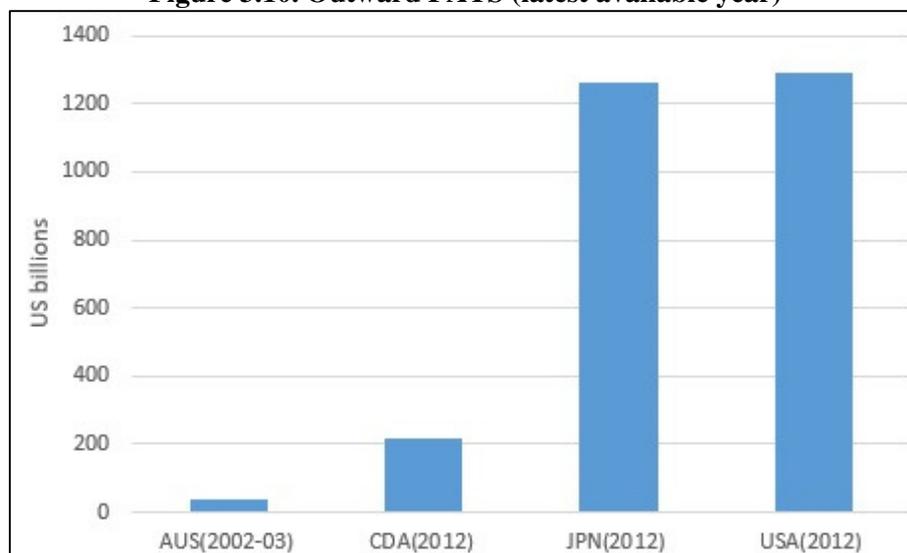
**Figure 3.9. Inward FATS (latest available year)**



Source: APEC PSU computations based on data from various national sources

The United States and Hong Kong, China have the largest imports of services based on inward FATS data. The two economies, not surprisingly, also have the largest inward foreign direct investment flows and stock among APEC economies. In 2012, the United States has more than USD 800 billion of inward FATS, followed by Hong Kong, China with more than USD 470 billion. In the same year, New Zealand and Thailand have about USD 41 billion and USD 73 billion respectively. Australia’s inward FATS in 2000-01 was approximately USD 103 billion while Singapore’s inward FATS in 2013 was USD 59 billion.

**Figure 3.10. Outward FATS (latest available year)**



Source: APEC PSU computations based on data from various national sources

Data on outward FATS are only available for 4 economies. The United States exported services worth USD 1,293 billion in 2012 via commercial presence. In the same year, Canada and Japan have outward FATS (exports) worth approximately USD 216 billion and USD 1,261 billion, respectively. Australia’s outward FATS in 2002-03 was approximately USD 35 billion.

### 3.1.2 b. Foreign Direct Investment in tertiary sector (services)

**What does it tell us?** Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in tertiary sector or services does not, by itself, indicate trade in services, but will likely be correlated with it. High outward FDI in services is associated with high outward FATS or exports of services; conversely, high inward FDI in services is associated with high inward FATS or import of services. The measure can indicate the size of potential services trade via commercial presence.

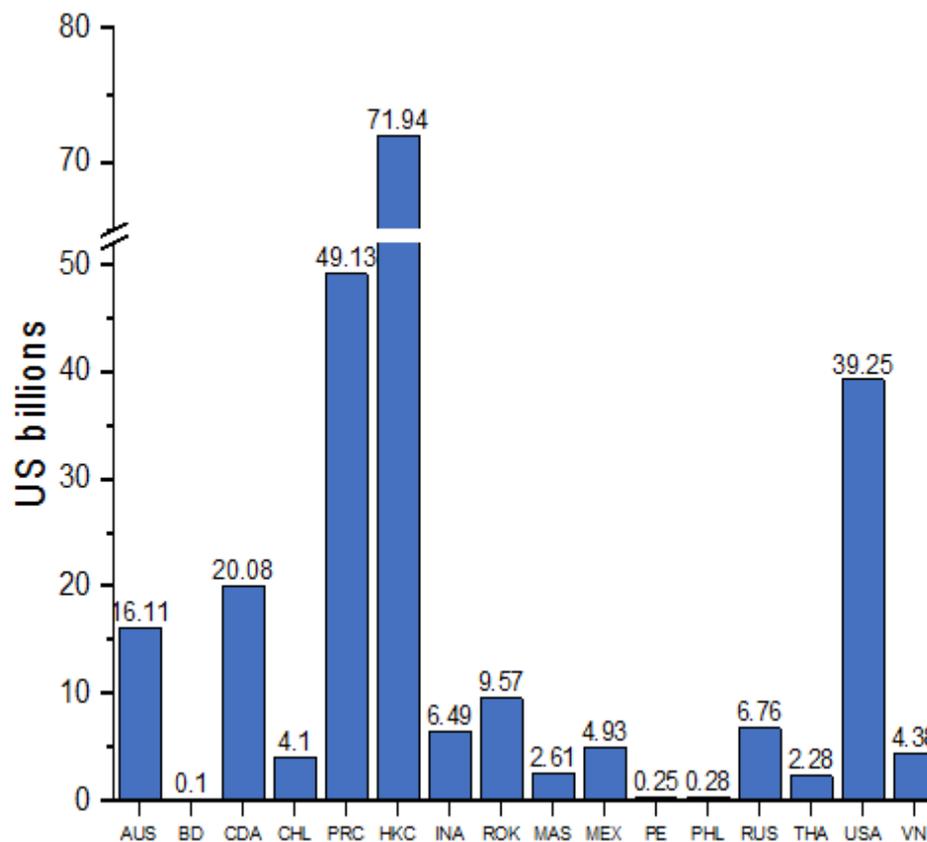
**Data description:** Inward investment in tertiary sector is available for 17 economies. Data of New Zealand; Papua New Guinea; Singapore; and Chinese Taipei are not available. Outward flows in tertiary sector is available only for 10 economies. Data of Brunei Darussalam; Indonesia; Malaysia; Mexico; New Zealand; Papua New Guinea; Peru; Russia; Singapore; Chinese Taipei; and Viet Nam are not available. The data is available annually from 2010 to 2012 and is in USD.

**Limitations:** FDI is not a direct measure of trade in services via mode 3.

**Source of data:** International Trade Centre Investment Map

(<http://www.investmentmap.org/SelectionMenu.aspx>). Accessed 15 May 2015.

**Figure 3.11. Inward FDI in tertiary sector (latest year)<sup>24</sup>**

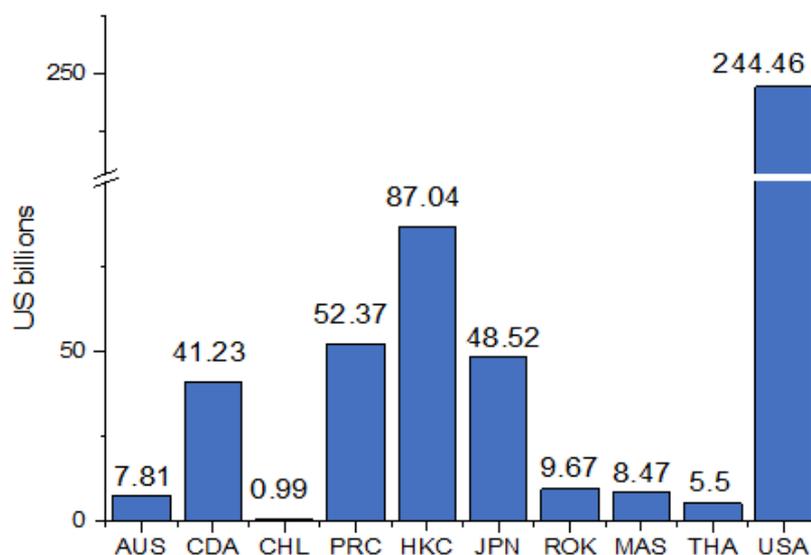


Source: APEC PSU computations based on data from International Trade Centre Investment Map Database

<sup>24</sup> Data of China; Hong Kong, China; and Russia are from 2010. Data of Brunei Darussalam; Indonesia; Peru; and Thailand are from 2011. Data of Australia; Canada; Chile; Korea; Malaysia; Mexico; the Philippines; the United States; and Viet Nam are from 2012.

Hong Kong, China; China; and the United States are the top three recipients of FDI in services. In 2010, Hong Kong, China and China received approximately USD 72 billion and USD 49 billion, respectively. In 2012, the United States received USD 39 billion FDI in the tertiary sector. Economies like Peru (2011) and the Philippines (2012) only received USD 250 million and USD 277 million, respectively. Negative FDI in services in the case of Japan (not shown in the graph) is likely due to some FDI statistic components like loans by affiliates to related companies<sup>25</sup>.

**Figure 3.12. Outward FDI in tertiary sector (latest year)<sup>26</sup>**



Source: APEC PSU computations based on data from International Trade Centre Investment Map Database

United States; Hong Kong, China; and China are tellingly the three largest outward foreign direct investor in services, albeit at different year. They contributed USD 244 billion, USD 87 billion and USD 52 billion of outward FDI in services sector, respectively.

### 3.1.2 c. Investment in services by sector

**What does it tell us?** FDI in services, divided by sector, shows which service sector attracts the most investment. The services sub-sectors covered are: 1) electricity, gas and water; 2) construction; 3) wholesale and retail trade; 4) hotels and restaurants; 5) transport, storage and telecom; 6) finance; 7) business activities<sup>27</sup>; 8) public administration and defence; 9) education; 10) health & social services; 11) community, social and personal services activities; 12) other services activities; and 13) unspecified tertiary<sup>28</sup>.

**Data description:** FDI in services sector and its component sub-sectors are in USD. Annual data is available from 2010 to 2012. Data gaps are detailed in the Appendix 2.

<sup>25</sup> UNCTAD defines FDI as constituting the following: The components of FDI are equity capital, reinvested earnings and other capital (mainly intra-company loans). (<http://unctad.org/en/Pages/DIAE/Definitions-of-FDI.aspx>)

<sup>26</sup> Data of Hong Kong, China and Korea are from 2010. Data of China and Thailand are from 2011. Data of Australia; Canada; Chile; Japan; Malaysia; and United States are from 2012.

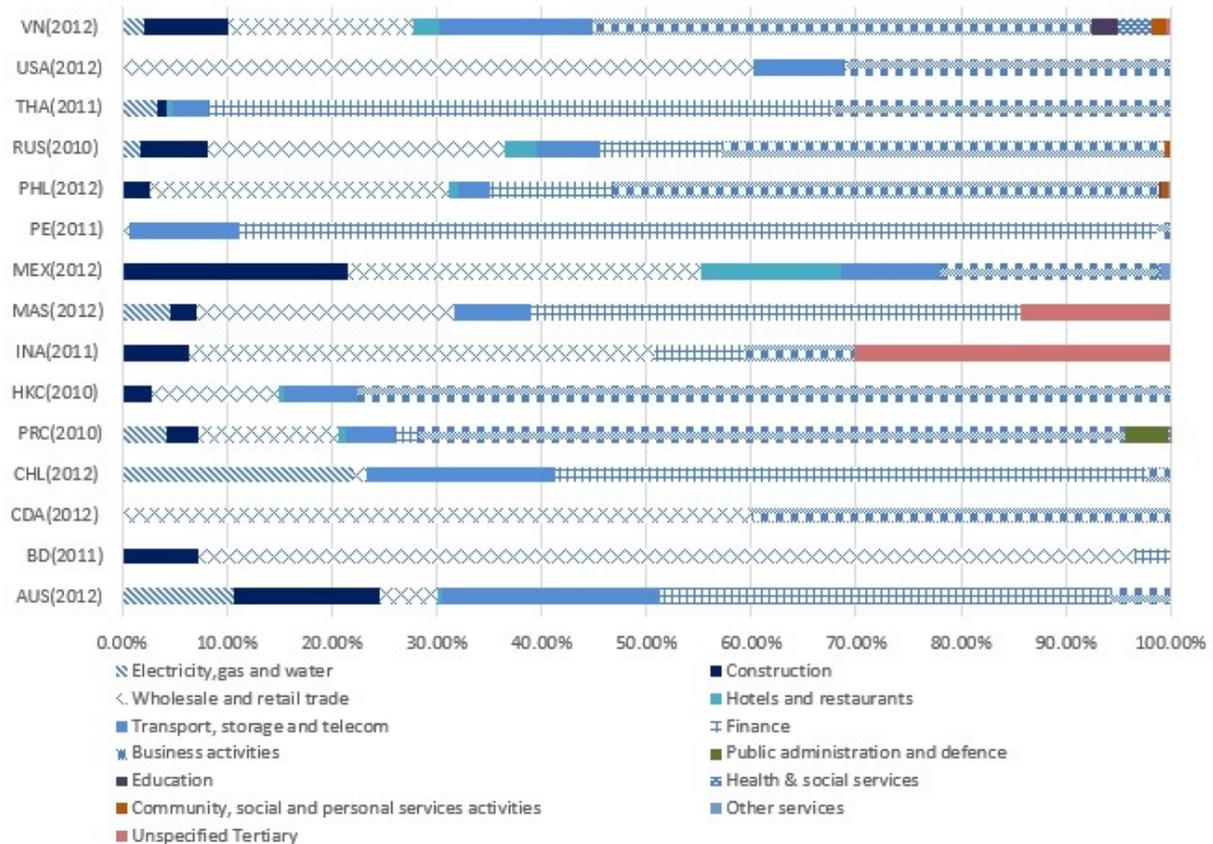
<sup>27</sup> Business activities include: Renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods; Computer and related activities; Research and development and other business activities.

<sup>28</sup> Unspecified tertiary means that the economy does not indicate which tertiary sub-sector the inward/outward FDI are in.

**Limitations:** Data by services sub-sectors are generally patchy and only more widely available for sub-sectors such as construction; wholesale and retail trade; transport, storage and telecom; finance; and business activities. With the exception of a few economies, data for sub-sectors such as public administration and defence; education; and health & social services are usually not available for most economies.

**Source of data:** International Trade Centre Investment Map (<http://www.investmentmap.org/SelectionMenu.aspx>). Accessed 15 May 2015.

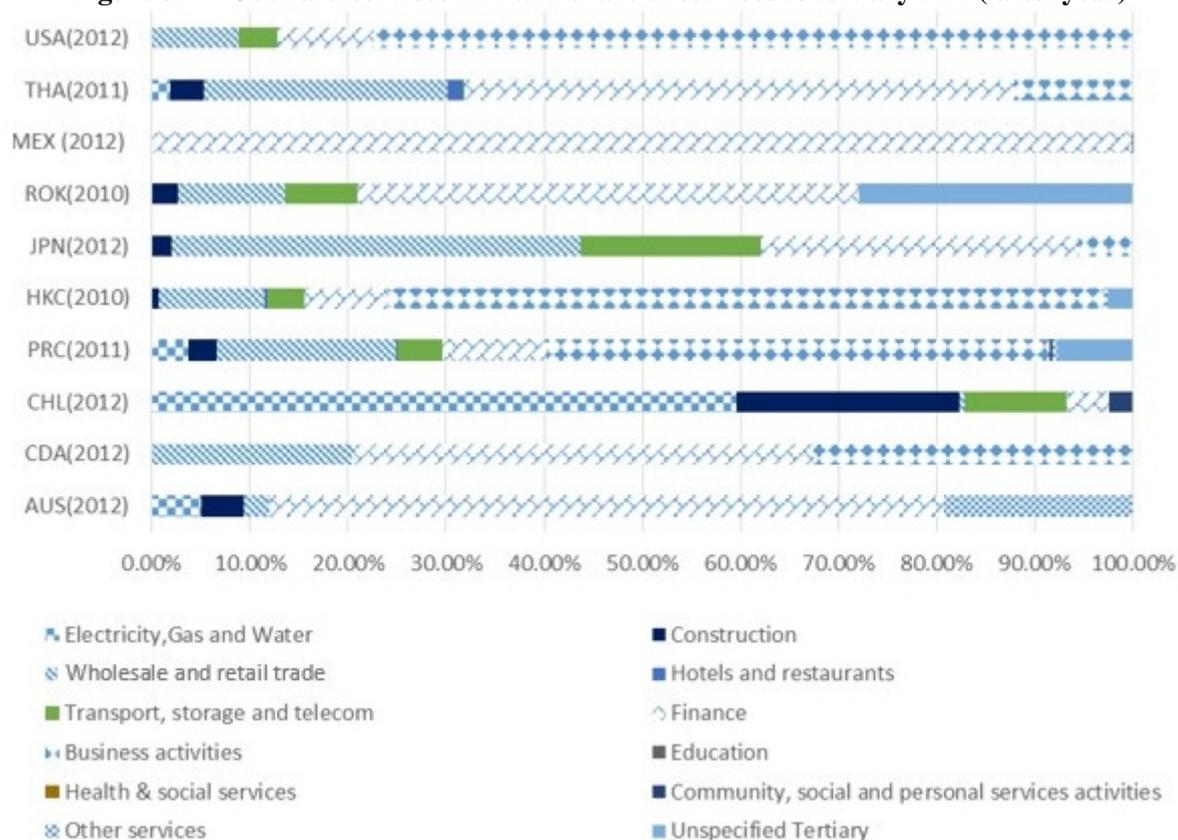
**Figure 3.13. Share in inward services FDI (latest year)**



Source: APEC PSU computations based on data from International Trade Centre Investment Map Database

Some sub-sectors tend to receive the bulk of foreign investments in services sector. These sectors are wholesale and retail trade; transport, storage and telecom; finance; and business activities. Inward investments in construction are also high in Australia; Brunei Darussalam; and Mexico while inward investments in electricity, gas and water is high in Chile, second only to finance.

**Figure 3.14. Outward services FDI and share of services to tertiary FDI (latest year)**



Source: APEC PSU computations based on data from International Trade Centre Investment Map Database

The top services sub-sectors where outward FDI from APEC go are: wholesale and retail trade; finance; and business activities. Australia’s outward investments are high in the electricity, gas and water as well as other services activities. Chile’s outward investments are high in electricity, gas and water; construction; and transport, storage and telecom. Both Japan’s and Korea’s outward investments are high in transport, storage and telecom.

### 3.1.3. Movement of Natural Persons and Consumption Abroad

Statistics for mode 4 trade in services (or movement of natural persons) is practically non-existent. However, the chosen indicators below, though imperfect, are associated with movement of persons and hence with mode 4 services trade. The indicators may also provide indication of consumption of services abroad (mode 2) and thus considered as proxy measures.

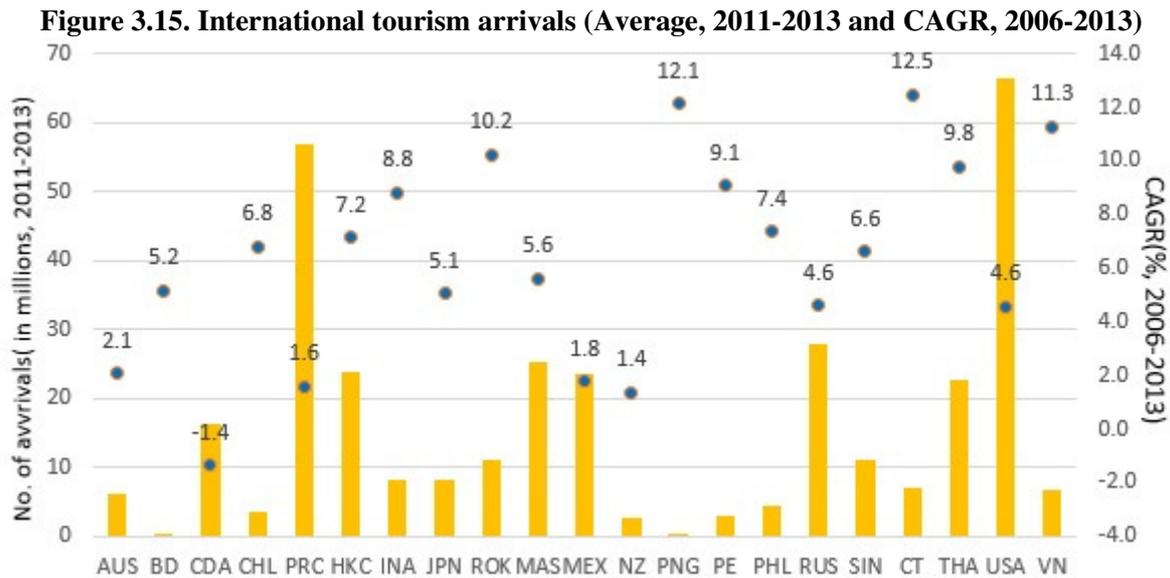
#### 3.1.3 a. Number of arrivals/departures

**What does it tell us?** International tourism arrivals/ departures provides the annual number of international tourism arrivals /departures in/from each economy. To the extent that many services can be provided using only short-term stays or quick business trips - for example consulting or system analysis or installation services - the overall tourism arrival and departures can provide rough indication of maximum possible mode 4 trade. More directly, tourist arrivals/departures can proxy travel services as well as other mode 2 trade (consumption abroad).

**Data description:** Sources and collection methods for arrivals and/or departures differ across economies. These may lead to data consistency and comparability issues across economies.

**Limitations:** International tourism arrivals may mean export of travel services, but it can also mean import of some mode 4 trade in services if some of the tourist arrivals are actually in the economy to conduct business transactions.

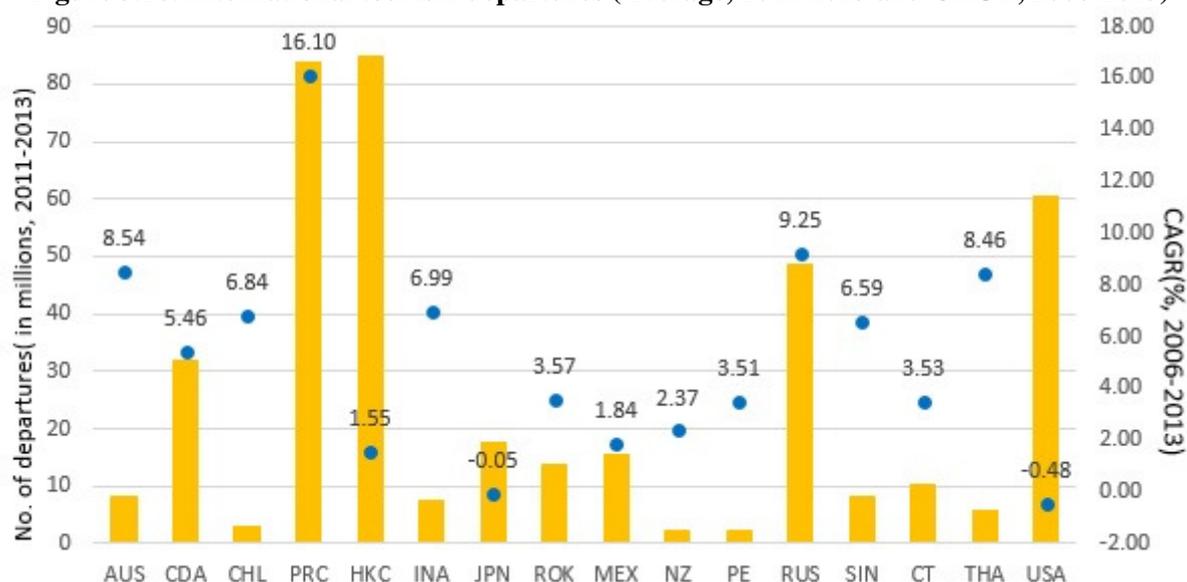
**Source of data:** World Bank database (<http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/ST.INT.ARVL>, <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/ST.INT.DPRT>). Chinese Taipei data is from Chinese Taipei's Ministry of Transportation and Communications. Accessed 14 April 2015.



Source: APEC PSU computations based on data from World Bank World Development Indicators and Chinese Taipei Ministry of Transportation and Communications

Annual tourist arrivals to APEC as a whole average 335 million between 2011 and 2013. The United States and China are the top tourist destination with more than 66 million and 56 million annual tourist arrivals, respectively while some economies attract less than one million per year. Overall, total tourist arrivals in APEC economies had been increasing since 2006, with a compounded annual growth rate of 4.63%. Several factors could explain these differences including the availability of tourism infrastructure, attractiveness of destinations, visa requirements, travel cost as well as safety environment at the economy of destination.

**Figure 3.16. International tourism departures (Average, 2011-2013 and CAGR, 2006-2013)**



Source: APEC PSU computations based on data from World Bank World Development Indicators and Chinese Taipei Ministry of Transportation and Communications

As China's population grows richer, more Chinese are travelling abroad. Between 2011 and 2013, more than 80 million people left China and Hong Kong, China annually for tourism. On the other hand, the number of international tourism departures in Chile; New Zealand; and Peru averaged only about 2 million annually over the same period. The number of departures for APEC as a whole grew by an annual average of 5.02% since 2006. However, economies like Japan (-0.05%) and the United States (-0.48%) appear to show negative growth rates.

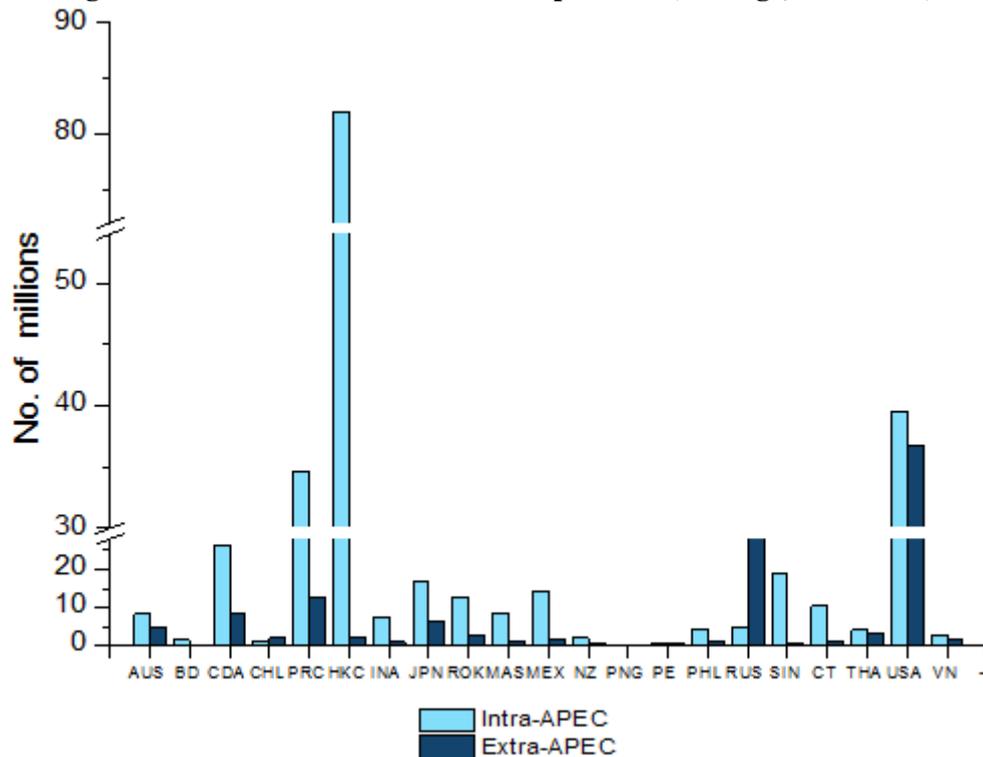
### 3.1.3 b. Intra and extra-APEC departures

**What does it tell us?** Intra and extra-APEC departures provide the annual number of international people movement from one APEC economy to other APEC as well as non-APEC economies.

**Data Description:** Annual data is available from 1995 to 2013. No data gaps for this indicator.

**Limitations:** Departures data do not differentiate according to purpose of travel, i.e., whether for tourism, business trip, or immigration.

**Source of data:** United Nations World Tourism Organization (<http://www2.unwto.org/content/data-0>). Accessed 10 June 2015.

**Figure 3.17. Intra- and Extra-APEC departures (Average, 2011-2013)**

Source: APEC PSU computations based on data from United Nations World Tourism Organization

More than 80 million people departed Hong Kong, China for other APEC economies on average between 2011 and 2013. In contrast, only about 2 million people departed Hong Kong, China for extra-APEC destinations over the same period. With the exception of Chile; Peru; and Russia, data for all economies show more intra-APEC relative to extra-APEC departures.

### 3.1.4. Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) for services

**What does it tell us?** The revealed comparative advantage (RCA) for services is an index showing the relative advantage or disadvantage of a certain economy in services. It is expressed as the ratio of the export share of services in total exports of the specific economy relative to the world's export share of services to total exports<sup>29</sup>. An RCA index that is more than 1 indicates that the economy is highly competitive in services and hence has relative comparative advantage.

**Data description:** The RCA index takes a positive value. An economy is said to have comparative advantage relative to the world if RCA index is more than 1 while it is said to have comparative disadvantage relative to the world if RCA is less than 1. Annual data is available from 1989 to 2013.

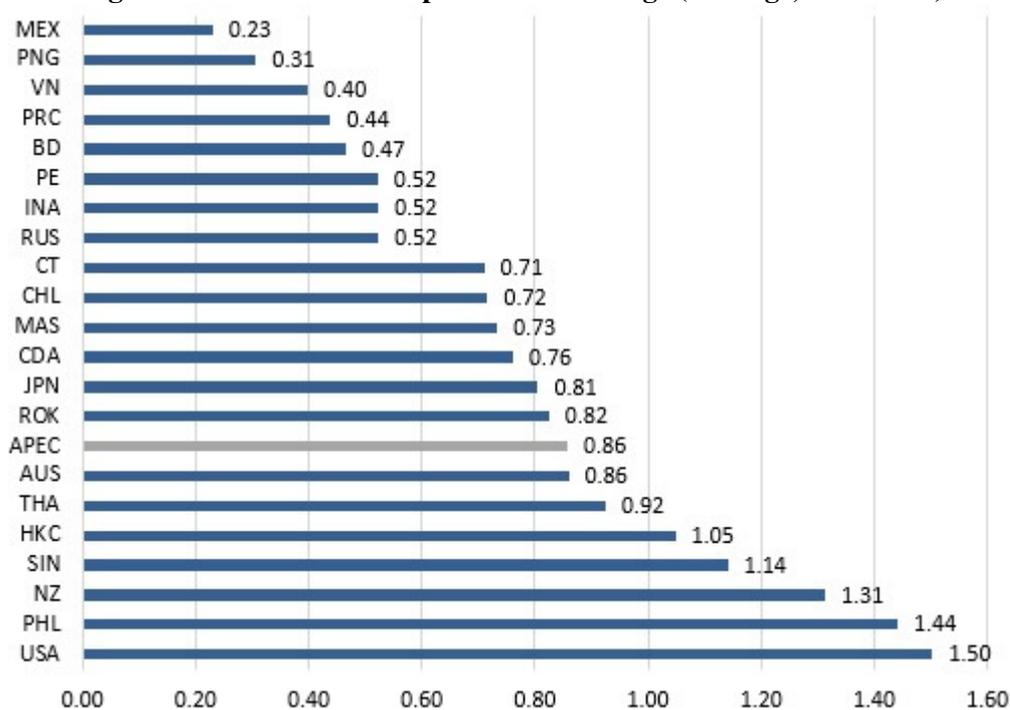
**Limitations:** The index is affected by anything that distorts the trade pattern, e.g., trade barriers. It is also subject to the same limitation for measures of trade in services as discussed in section 3.1.1a.

**Source of data:** PSU computations based on data from World Trade Organization, Time Series on International Trade.

<sup>29</sup> Services RCA of economy  $i = (\text{Export of services from } i \text{ to world} / \text{total export from } i \text{ to world}) / (\text{World's export of services} / \text{World's total export})$

(<http://stat.wto.org/StatisticalProgram/WSDDBStatProgramHome.aspx?Language=E>). Accessed 12 May 2015.

**Figure 3.18. Revealed Comparative Advantage (Average, 2011-2013)**



Source: APEC PSU computations based on data from World Trade Organization

Average services RCA<sup>30</sup> of individual APEC economies shows that economies have different comparative advantage in services. For APEC as a whole, the index (0.9) is slightly less than 1, revealing that APEC is relatively weaker in the export of services compared to the world between 2011 and 2013. However, this is not reflective of the situation in each member economy. The figure shows that the United States; the Philippines; New Zealand; Singapore; and Hong Kong, China are highly competitive with RCA indexes greater than 1. On the other hand, the services RCA index of other economies such as Mexico (0.2) and Papua New Guinea (0.3) are way smaller than 1 which indicate lack of comparative advantage in services.

## 3.2 Indicators of Regulatory Conditions

The next set of indicators measure various regulatory conditions that affect trade in services. The first four relate more closely to trade in services in the different modes of supply. The last four are general economic and regulatory conditions, for example relating to infrastructure quality, which impact the efficient provision of services.

### 3.2.1 Services Trade Restrictiveness Index

**What does it tell us?** Services Trade Restrictiveness Index (STRI) helps identify which policy measures restrict services trade across 18 sectors and also provides a set of comparable and verified

<sup>30</sup> Average of annual RCA, 2011-2013.

information on trade policy and regulations restrictiveness. It is useful for benchmarking the regulatory condition for services in the economy relative to others. The 5 restrictions measured by STRI are on: 1) foreign ownership; 2) movement of people; 3) other discriminatory measures; 4) barriers to competition; and 5) regulatory transparency.

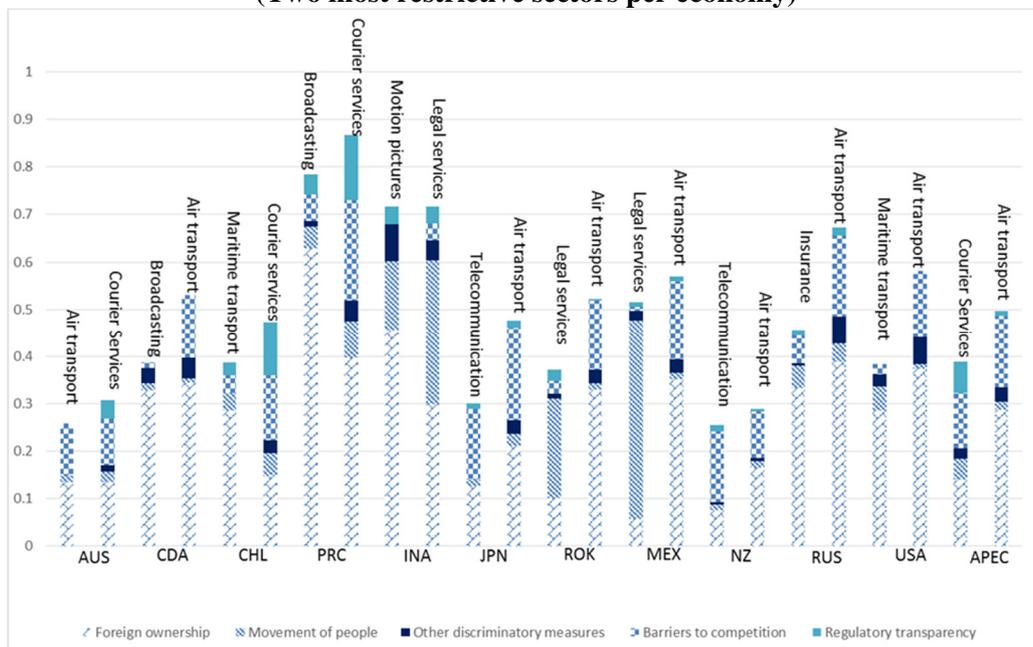
**Data description:** The STRI takes a value between 0 and 1, where 0 represents an open market condition for services and 1 completely closed.

**Limitations:** Only 11 APEC economies (Australia; Canada; Chile; China; Indonesia; Japan; Korea; Mexico; New Zealand; Russia and the United States) are covered by the STRI database. In addition, only single year is available currently for each of the services sector per economy.

**Source of data:** OECD STRI database

(<http://www.oecd.org/tad/services-trade/services-trade-restrictiveness-index.htm>). Accessed 15 June 2015.

**Figure 3.19. Services Trade Restrictiveness Index  
(Two most restrictive sectors per economy)**



Source: APEC PSU computations based on data from OECD Services Trade Restrictiveness Index (STRI) database

For APEC as a whole, the two most closed services sectors are air transport (0.497) and courier services (0.389). The main restrictions in these two sectors relate to restrictions on foreign ownership and barriers to competition. At the level of individual member economy, air transport is among the two most closed services sectors for 8 (out of 11) APEC economies although huge differences exist in the STRI index between these economies. Australia has the lowest STRI index for air transport (0.258) while Russia has the highest STRI (0.672). In contrast, courier services only appear in the two most closed sectors for 3 member economies. Other most restrictive services sectors in APEC economies include broadcasting, legal services, maritime transport, telecommunications, insurance and motion pictures.

### 3.2.2. FDI regulatory restrictiveness index

**What does it tell us?** FDI regulatory restrictiveness index (FDI RRI) measures statutory restrictions affecting foreign investors, including market access restrictions and departures from national treatment.

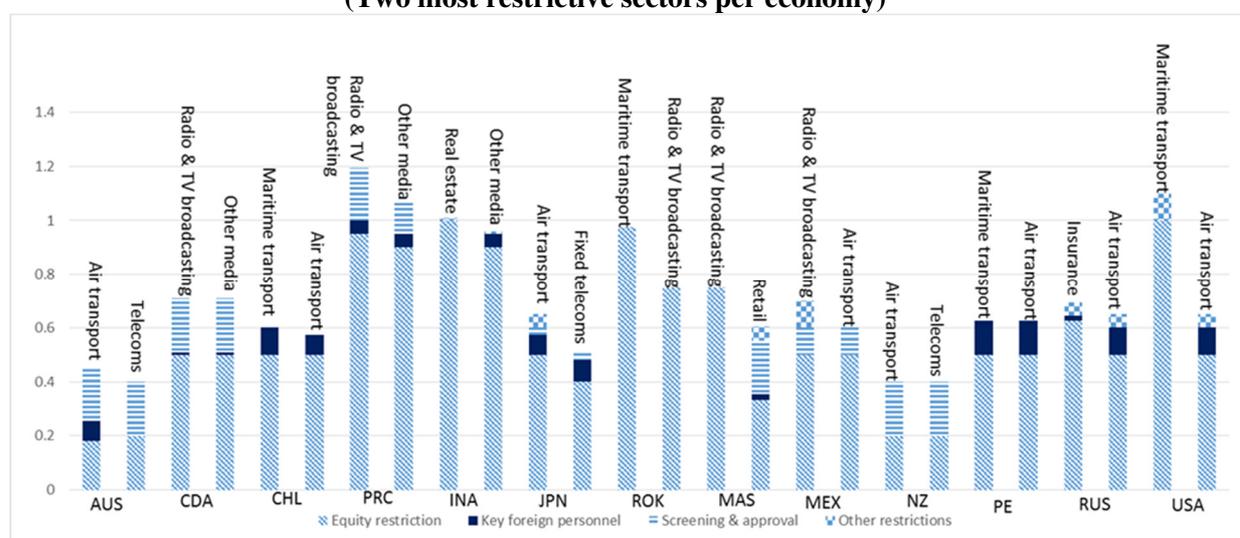
The index consists of four major types of restrictions: 1) sectoral equity limits; 2) screening; 3) restrictions on key personnel (managers and directors); and 4) other restrictions, such as land ownership, reciprocity condition, capital repatriation and branch establishment.

**Data description:** The FDI RRI covers 22 services sub-sectors. Only 13 APEC economies (Australia; Canada; Chile; China; Indonesia; Japan; Korea; Malaysia; Mexico; New Zealand; Peru; Russia; and the United States) are covered by the database. The highest score for any measure in any sector is 1 (the measure fully restricts foreign investment in the sector) and the lowest is 0 (there are no regulatory impediments to FDI in the sector).

**Source of data:** OECD FDI Regulatory Restrictiveness Index

(<http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?datasetcode=FDIINDEX#>). Accessed 18 June 2015.

**Figure 3.20. FDI regulatory restrictiveness index (2014)**  
(Two most restrictive sectors per economy)



Source: OECD FDI Regulatory Restrictiveness Index Database

Air transport is the services sub-sector with most restrictions in terms of FDI regulations in majority of the APEC economies; 8 out of 13 economies have this sub-sector as among the top two most restrictive sectors. For most economies, the main restrictions in air transport come from equity restriction. Other sub-sectors with substantial restrictions include maritime transport, retail, real estate, insurance, media and telecommunications.

### 3.2.3. Mutual Recognition Agreements (MRAs)

**What does it tell us?** Mutual Recognition Agreements (MRAs) have the objective of promoting trade particularly in professional services among the contracting economies. MRAs, in general, are applied to goods and services, such as agreements recognizing each contracting economy's quality control certification procedures or standards conformity assessment, as well as professional qualifications especially in professional and business services. The former facilitates trade in goods, the latter facilitates trade in services through movement of natural persons or mode 4. The information below refers only to services MRAs.

**Data description:** Available information is in the Table below.

**Table 3.2. List of Services MRAs by economy**

APEC member economy	Name of MRA	Service profession	Partners
<b>Australia</b>	IQAB MRA	Accountancy	United States
	CPA Australia MRA	Accountancy	Canada; Europe; Hong Kong, China; India; Singapore; Sri Lanka
	Seoul Accord 2008	Computing and IT-related	Canada; Hong Kong, China; Japan; Korea; Chinese Taipei; United Kingdom; United States
<b>Brunei Darussalam</b>	ASEAN Mutual Recognition Arrangement Framework on Accountancy Services	Accountancy	Cambodia; Indonesia; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; the Philippines; Singapore; Thailand; Viet Nam
	ASEAN Mutual Recognition Arrangement on Dental Practitioners	Dental Practitioners	Cambodia; Indonesia; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; the Philippines; Singapore; Thailand; Viet Nam
	ASEAN Mutual Recognition Arrangement on Engineering Services	Engineering Services	Cambodia; Indonesia; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; the Philippines; Singapore; Thailand; Viet Nam
	ASEAN Mutual Recognition Arrangement on Medical Practitioners	Medical Practitioners	Cambodia; Indonesia; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; the Philippines; Singapore; Thailand; Viet Nam
	ASEAN Mutual Recognition Arrangement on Nursing Services	Nursing Services	Cambodia; Indonesia; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; the Philippines; Singapore; Thailand; Viet Nam
	ASEAN Mutual Recognition Arrangement on Tourism Professionals	Tourism Professionals	Cambodia; Indonesia; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; the Philippines; Singapore; Thailand; Viet Nam
	<b>Canada</b>	CPA Australia MRA	Accountancy
Seoul Accord 2008		Computing and IT-related	Australia; Hong Kong, China; Japan; Korea; Chinese Taipei; United Kingdom; United States
IQAB MRA		Accountancy	United States
<b>China</b>	China-Malaysia MRA	Education	Malaysia
<b>Hong Kong, China</b>	Seoul Accord 2008	Computing and IT-related	Australia; Canada; Japan; Korea; Chinese Taipei; United Kingdom; United States
	IQAB MRA	Accountancy	United States
	CPA Australia MRA	Accountancy	Australia; Canada; Europe; India; Singapore; Sri Lanka

<b>Indonesia</b>	ASEAN Mutual Recognition Arrangement Framework on Accountancy Services	Accountancy	Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; the Philippines; Singapore; Thailand; Viet Nam
	ASEAN Mutual Recognition Arrangement on Dental Practitioners	Dental Practitioners	Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; the Philippines; Singapore; Thailand; Viet Nam
	ASEAN Mutual Recognition Arrangement on Engineering Services	Engineering Services	Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; the Philippines; Singapore; Thailand; Viet Nam
	ASEAN Mutual Recognition Arrangement on Medical Practitioners	Medical Practitioners	Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; the Philippines; Singapore; Thailand; Viet Nam
	ASEAN Mutual Recognition Arrangement on Nursing Services	Nursing Services	Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; the Philippines; Singapore; Thailand; Viet Nam
	ASEAN Mutual Recognition Arrangement on Tourism Professionals	Tourism Professionals	Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; the Philippines; Singapore; Thailand; Viet Nam
<b>Japan</b>	Seoul Accord 2008	Computing and IT-related	Australia; Canada; Hong Kong, China; Korea; Chinese Taipei; United Kingdom; United States
<b>Korea</b>	Seoul Accord 2008	Computing and IT-related	Australia; Canada; Hong Kong, China; Japan; Chinese Taipei; United Kingdom; United States
<b>Malaysia</b>	ASEAN Mutual Recognition Arrangement Framework on Accountancy Services	Accountancy	Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; Indonesia; Lao PDR; Myanmar; the Philippines; Singapore; Thailand; Viet Nam
	ASEAN Mutual Recognition Arrangement on Dental Practitioners	Dental Practitioners	Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; Indonesia; Lao PDR; Myanmar; the Philippines; Singapore; Thailand; Viet Nam
	ASEAN Mutual Recognition Arrangement on Engineering Services	Engineering Services	Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; Indonesia; Lao PDR; Myanmar; the Philippines; Singapore; Thailand; Viet Nam
	ASEAN Mutual Recognition Arrangement on Medical Practitioners	Medical Practitioners	Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; Indonesia; Lao PDR; Myanmar; the Philippines; Singapore; Thailand; Viet Nam
	ASEAN Mutual Recognition	Nursing Services	Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; Indonesia; Lao PDR; Myanmar; the

	Arrangement on Nursing Services		Philippines; Singapore; Thailand; Viet Nam
	ASEAN Mutual Recognition Arrangement on Tourism Professionals	Tourism Professionals	Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; Indonesia; Lao PDR; Myanmar; the Philippines; Singapore; Thailand; Viet Nam
	China-Malaysia MRA	Education	China
<b>Mexico</b>	IQAB MRA	Accountancy	United States
<b>New Zealand</b>	IQAB MRA	Accountancy	United States
<b>The Philippines</b>	ASEAN Mutual Recognition Arrangement Framework on Accountancy Services	Accountancy	Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; Indonesia; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; Singapore; Thailand; Viet Nam
	ASEAN Mutual Recognition Arrangement on Dental Practitioners	Dental Practitioners	Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; Indonesia; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; Singapore; Thailand; Viet Nam
	ASEAN Mutual Recognition Arrangement on Engineering Services	Engineering Services	Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; Indonesia; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; Singapore; Thailand; Viet Nam
	ASEAN Mutual Recognition Arrangement on Medical Practitioners	Medical Practitioners	Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; Indonesia; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; Singapore; Thailand; Viet Nam
	ASEAN Mutual Recognition Arrangement on Nursing Services	Nursing Services	Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; Indonesia; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; Singapore; Thailand; Viet Nam
	ASEAN Mutual Recognition Arrangement on Tourism Professionals	Tourism Professionals	Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; Indonesia; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; Singapore; Thailand; Viet Nam
<b>Russia</b>	EUR-ACE Accord, 2014	Education	Finland; France; Germany; Ireland; Italy; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Spain; Switzerland; Turkey; United Kingdom
<b>Singapore</b>	ASEAN Mutual Recognition Arrangement Framework on Accountancy Services	Accountancy	Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; Indonesia; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; the Philippines; Thailand; Viet Nam
	ASEAN Mutual Recognition Arrangement on Dental Practitioners	Dental Practitioners	Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; Indonesia; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; the Philippines; Thailand; Viet Nam
	ASEAN Mutual Recognition Arrangement on Engineering Services	Engineering Services	Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; Indonesia; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; the Philippines; Thailand; Viet Nam

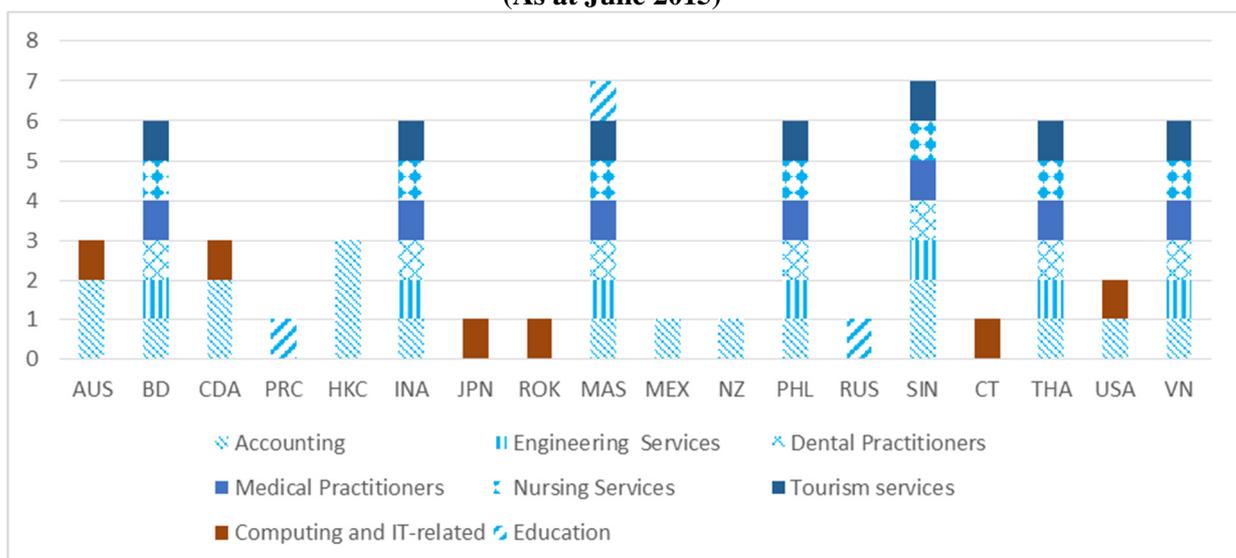
	ASEAN Mutual Recognition Arrangement on Medical Practitioners	Medical Practitioners	Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; Indonesia; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; the Philippines; Thailand; Viet Nam
	ASEAN Mutual Recognition Arrangement on Nursing Services	Nursing Services	Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; Indonesia; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; the Philippines; Thailand; Viet Nam
	ASEAN Mutual Recognition Arrangement on Tourism Professionals	Tourism Professionals	Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; Indonesia; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; the Philippines; Thailand; Viet Nam
	CPA Australia MRA	Accountancy	Australia; Canada; Europe; Hong Kong, China; India; Sri Lanka
<b>Chinese Taipei</b>	Seoul Accord 2008	Computing and IT-related	Australia; Canada; Hong Kong, China; Japan; Korea; United Kingdom; United States
<b>Thailand</b>	ASEAN Mutual Recognition Arrangement Framework on Accountancy Services	Accountancy	Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; Indonesia; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; the Philippines; Singapore; Viet Nam
	ASEAN Mutual Recognition Arrangement on Dental Practitioners	Dental Practitioners	Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; Indonesia; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; the Philippines; Singapore; Viet Nam
	ASEAN Mutual Recognition Arrangement on Engineering Services	Engineering Services	Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; Indonesia; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; the Philippines; Singapore; Viet Nam
	ASEAN Mutual Recognition Arrangement on Medical Practitioners	Medical Practitioners	Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; Indonesia; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; the Philippines; Singapore; Viet Nam
	ASEAN Mutual Recognition Arrangement on Nursing Services	Nursing Services	Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; Indonesia; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; the Philippines; Singapore; Viet Nam
	ASEAN Mutual Recognition Arrangement on Tourism Professionals	Tourism Professionals	Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; Indonesia; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; the Philippines; Singapore; Viet Nam
<b>United States</b>	IQAB MRA	Accountancy	Australia; Canada; Hong Kong, China; Ireland; Mexico; New Zealand
	Seoul Accord 2008	Computing and IT-related	Australia; Canada; Hong Kong, China; Japan; Korea; Chinese Taipei; United Kingdom
<b>Viet Nam</b>	ASEAN Mutual Recognition Arrangement	Accountancy	Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; Indonesia; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; the Philippines; Singapore; Thailand

	Framework on Accountancy Services		
	ASEAN Mutual Recognition Arrangement on Dental Practitioners	Dental Practitioners	Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; Indonesia; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; the Philippines; Singapore; Thailand
	ASEAN Mutual Recognition Arrangement on Engineering Services	Engineering Services	Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; Indonesia; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; the Philippines; Singapore; Thailand
	ASEAN Mutual Recognition Arrangement on Medical Practitioners	Medical Practitioners	Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; Indonesia; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; the Philippines; Singapore; Thailand
	ASEAN Mutual Recognition Arrangement on Nursing Services	Nursing Services	Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; Indonesia; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; the Philippines; Singapore; Thailand
	ASEAN Mutual Recognition Arrangement on Tourism Professionals	Tourism Professionals	Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; Indonesia; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; the Philippines; Singapore; Thailand

**Limitations:** Number of signed MRAs indicates potential for mode 4 trade. However, MRAs themselves are varied, applied differently in each economy, and its wordings need to be scrutinized for its actual usefulness for movement of professionals.

**Source of data:** Various national sources as at June 2015.

**Figure 3.21. No. of mutual recognition agreements signed between APEC economies (As at June 2015)**



Source: APEC PSU computations based on various national sources

ASEAN economies have signed more mutual recognition agreements to facilitate movement of skilled labor (in services). ASEAN has signed several agreements on medical and dental practitioners, nursing

services, engineering services, accounting services and tourism professionals. Malaysia and Singapore have the most number of mutual recognition agreements. On the other hand, China; Japan; Korea; Mexico; New Zealand; Russia; and Chinese Taipei each has only one MRA in services. Chile; Papua New Guinea; and Peru have no MRA in services.

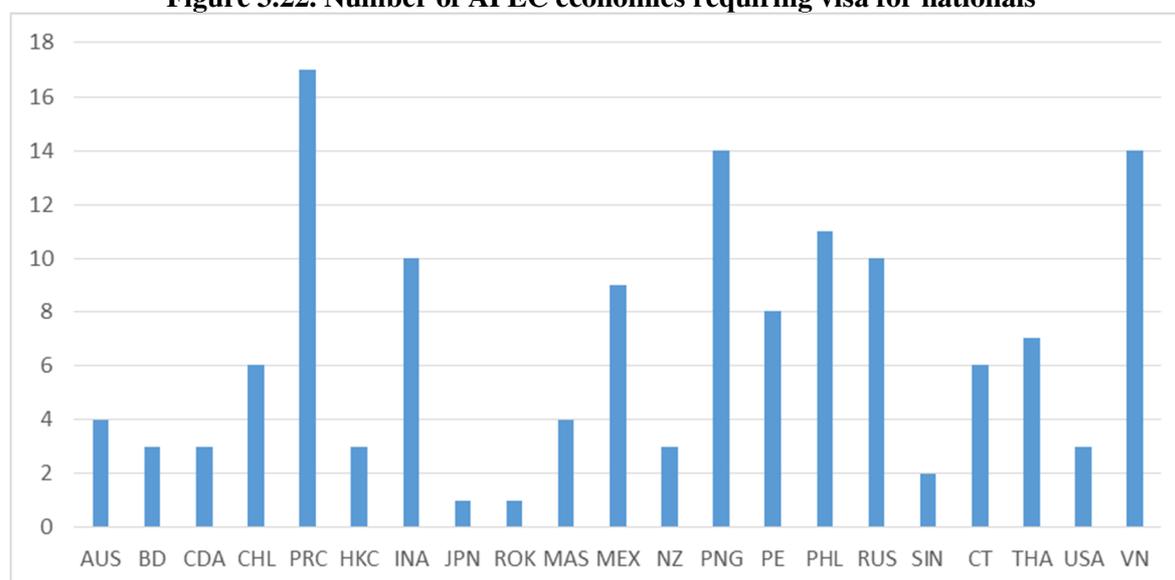
### 3.2.4. Intra-APEC visa requirements

**What does it tell us?** Intra-APEC visa requirements show the number of other APEC economies requiring visas for the nationals of that member economy. Visa requirements affect mode 4 trade in services particularly for those services that need to be supplied on a quick-notice and/or short-term basis, for example, engineering repairs or installation services. It also affects mode 2 services trade.

**Limitations:** Data does not show the uncertainty and waiting periods associated with visa applications which are a big part of the cost. Information also needs to be complemented with maximum number of days allowed per entry.

**Source of data:** Various national sources as at September 2014.

**Figure 3.22. Number of APEC economies requiring visa for nationals**



*Source: APEC PSU computations based on data from various national sources*

Visa requirements among APEC economies vary. Chinese nationals need to obtain visas from 17 other APEC economies. Papua New Guineans and Vietnamese follow closely by needing to obtain visas from the other 14 APEC economies. On the other hand, economies like Japan; Korea; and Singapore only require visas to travel to 1-2 other APEC economies. While several economies have facilitated the visa application process such as by offering online application and providing ready access to information regarding visa categories and qualification and documentation requirements, and other pertinent information, the broad economic consequences of visa applications remain and could be further improved, notably for the tourism sector but also for companies that need to deploy employees on short-notice and short-stay assignments. Delayed travel due to visa requirements may imply missed economic opportunities for intra-regional services trade.

The next set of indicators provide a measure of general business conditions that affect the supply of services.

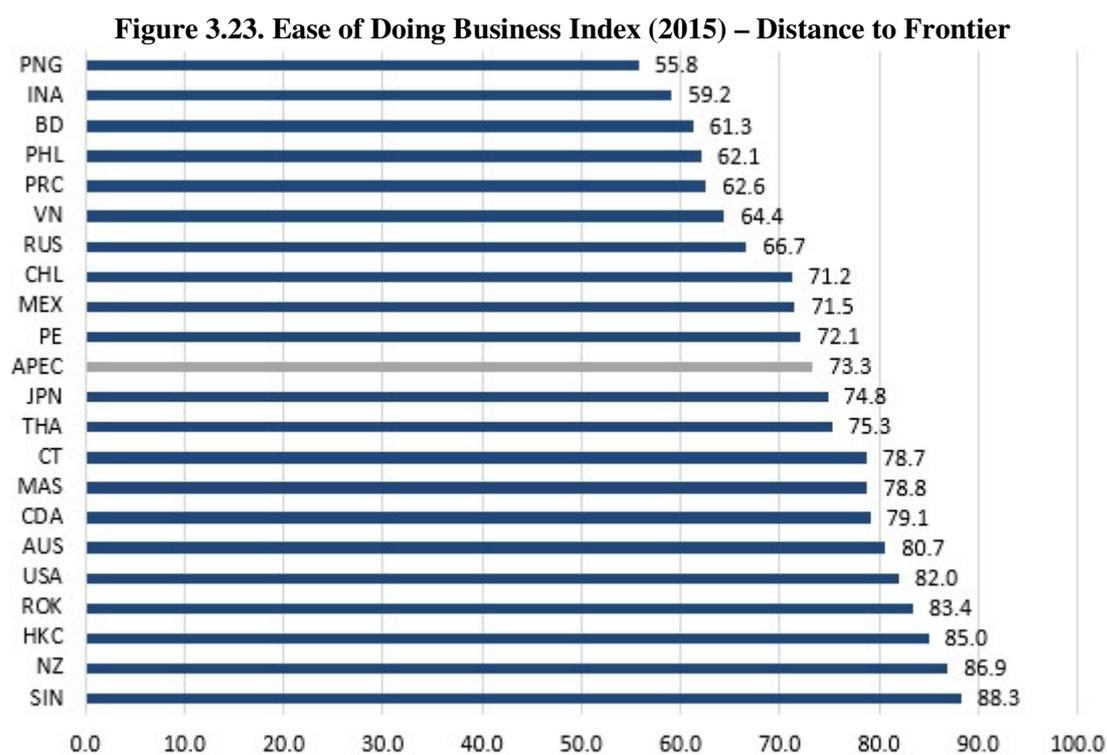
### 3.2.5. Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) Index – Distance to Frontier

**What does it tell us?** The EoDB Distance to Frontier (DTF) indicates how far an economy is from the best performance. The DTF score captures the gap between an economy's performance and a measure of best practice across 31 indicators for 10 Doing Business topics<sup>31</sup>. The difference between an economy's distance to frontier score from year to year illustrates the progress (or lack thereof) which the economy has taken to close the gap from the regulatory frontier.

**Data description:** EoDB DTF score takes a value between 0 and 100, where 0 represents the worst performance and 100 the frontier (best performance). Data of EoDB DTF is available from 2010 to 2015 and are collected annually.

**Limitations:** While 11 economies have second city added for Doing Business (DB) 2015, EoDB score generally refers to the regulatory environment in the largest business city and may not be representative of the environment in other parts of the economy. Changes in the scoring methodology complicates the interpretation of 'progress' year by year. Some EoDB data are based on perception survey.

**Source of data:** World Bank Doing Business database (<http://www.doingbusiness.org/>). Accessed 28 May 2015.



APEC economies vary from each other in business friendliness. With a DTF score of 88.3, Singapore ranks first among APEC economies as the easiest location to do business overall. New Zealand (86.9) and Hong Kong, China (85.0) follow closely.

<sup>31</sup> The EoDB topics are: 1) starting a business; 2) dealing with construction permits; 3) getting electricity; 4) registering property; 5) getting credit; 6) protecting minority investors; 7) paying taxes; 8) trading across borders; 9) enforcing contracts; and 10) resolving insolvency.

### 3.2.6. Networked Readiness Index

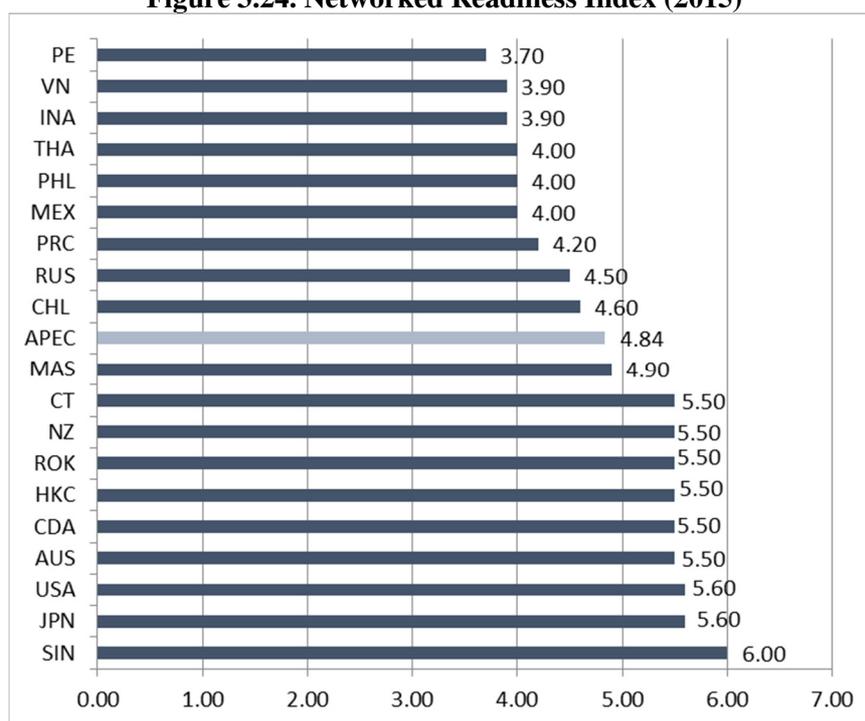
**What does it tell us?** Networked Readiness Index (NRI) measures the propensity of economies in exploiting the opportunities offered by information and communications technology (ICT)<sup>32</sup>. It is comprised of four main categories/sub-indexes: 1) the environment for ICT offered by a given economy or community (market, political, regulatory, and infrastructure environment); 2) the readiness of the economy's key stakeholders (individuals, businesses, and governments) to use ICT; 3) the usage of ICT among these stakeholders; and finally, 4) the economic and social impacts it might have. The index helps to better identify the impact of ICT on the competitiveness of the economy.

**Data description:** The networked readiness index is a simple average score of the sub-indexes and has values ranging from 1 to 7<sup>33</sup>. Higher score reflects better capacity of economies in leveraging ICT for increased competitiveness and well-being.

**Limitations:** Some of its sub-indexes data are based on perception survey<sup>34</sup>.

**Source of data:** World Economic Forum, Global Information Technology Report, (<http://reports.weforum.org/global-information-technology-report-2015/network-readiness-index/>). Accessed 20 May 2015.

**Figure 3.24. Networked Readiness Index (2015)**



Source: World Economic Forum, Global Information Technology Report 2015

The NRI is highest for developed economies. Singapore ranks highest (6.0) followed by Japan (5.6); and the United States (5.6). Australia; Canada; Hong Kong, China; Korea; New Zealand; and Chinese Taipei also perform well with a score of 5.5 in 2015. On the other hand, economies such as Indonesia

<sup>32</sup> For complete methodology and composition of the NRI, please refer to: [http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF\\_GITR2015.pdf](http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GITR2015.pdf).

<sup>33</sup> The scoring for 2004 and 2005 are different from the other years.

<sup>34</sup> See [http://www3.weforum.org/docs/GITR/2014/GITR\\_TechnicalNotesSources\\_2014.pdf](http://www3.weforum.org/docs/GITR/2014/GITR_TechnicalNotesSources_2014.pdf)

(3.9), Viet Nam (3.9) and Peru (3.7) have relatively weaker capacity to leverage on ICT. The contribution of ICT for boosting productivity is critical for competitiveness.

### 3.2.7. Logistics Performance Index

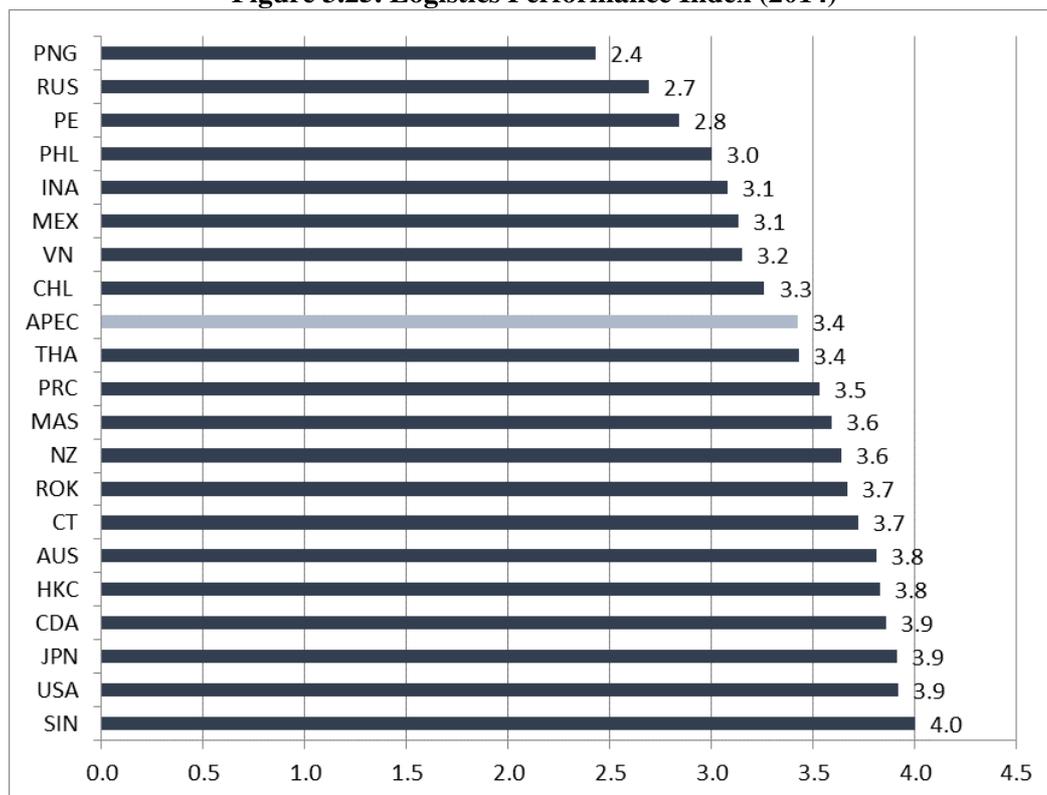
**What does it tell us?** Logistics Performance Index (LPI) is the weighted average of the economy scores on six key dimensions: 1) efficiency of the clearance process by border control agencies; 2) quality of trade and transport related infrastructure; 3) ease of arranging competitively priced shipments; 4) competence and quality of logistics services; 5) ability to track and trace consignments; and 6) timeliness of shipments in reaching destination within the scheduled or expected delivery time. The index indicates the relative ease and efficiency with which products can be moved into and inside an economy and identifies the efficiency of global supply chain.

**Data description:** The index ranges from 1 to 5, with a higher score representing better performance. The data is updated every two years and data for 2007, 2010, 2012 and 2014 are available.

**Limitations:** Some data are based on perception survey<sup>35</sup>.

**Source of data:** World Bank Logistics Performance Index Dataset (<http://lpi.worldbank.org/>). Accessed 20 May 2015.

**Figure 3.25. Logistics Performance Index (2014)**



Source: World Bank Logistics Performance Index Dataset

The LPI for APEC economies shows the efficiency in which products are moved into and within the economy. Singapore has the highest logistics performance (4.0) followed by the United States (3.9);

<sup>35</sup> See [http://lpi.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/LPI\\_2014\\_Questionnaire.pdf](http://lpi.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/LPI_2014_Questionnaire.pdf)

Japan (3.9); and Canada (3.9). Developing APEC economies as a group have lower LPI. Inefficient logistics raises the costs of trading and reduces the potential trade from economic integration.

### 3.2.8. Quality of overall infrastructure

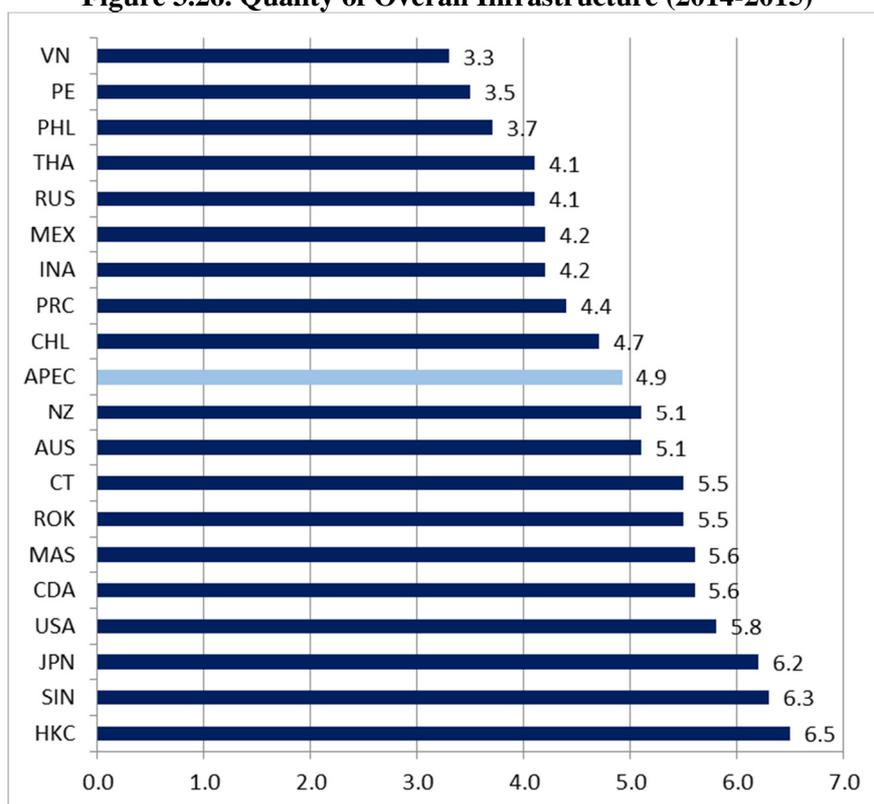
**What does it tell us?** Quality of overall infrastructure index gives comprehensive insights on the quality of infrastructure including, but are not limited to, modes of transport, electricity supply and communications infrastructure network.

**Data description:** The index takes value from 1 to 7, with a higher score representing better quality of infrastructure.

**Limitations:** Some data are based on perception survey<sup>36</sup>.

**Source of data:** World Economic Forum, Global Competitiveness Report (<http://reports.weforum.org/global-competitiveness-report-2014-2015/downloads/>). Accessed 20 May 2015.

**Figure 3.26. Quality of Overall Infrastructure (2014-2015)**



Source: World Economic Forum, Global Competitiveness Report

The index, like the other baseline indicators, shows again the disparity in the quality of infrastructure among developed and developing APEC economies. With a score of 6.5, Hong Kong, China ranks first among APEC economies as the economy with the most extensive and efficient infrastructure. Singapore (6.3) and Japan (6.2) follow closely. Infrastructure quality especially affects services sectors like transportation, ICT, and energy. It also affects travel and tourism.

<sup>36</sup> See <http://reports.weforum.org/global-competitiveness-report-2014-2015/view/methodology/#view/fn-8>

### 3.2.9. Tertiary school enrolment ratio

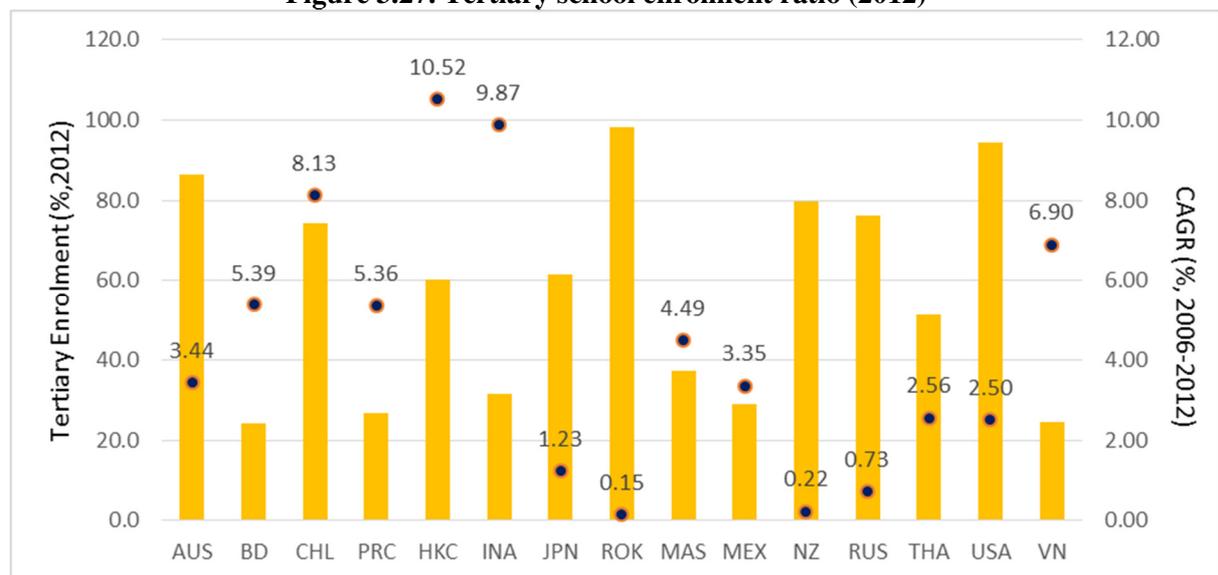
**What does it tell us?** Tertiary school enrolment ratio provides information on the number of enrolled students in tertiary education as a percentage of the total university-age population<sup>37</sup>. It represents the availability of skilled human resources in the economy on which much of services sector depends. It is one of the key drivers for competitiveness and sustained development.

**Data description:** It takes value from 0 to 100 percent and is reported annually<sup>38</sup>. 19 economies are covered by the database. Annual data is available from 1989 to 2013.

**Source of data:** World Bank World Development Indicators

(<http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.TER.ENRR/countries>). Accessed 27 May 2015.

**Figure 3.27. Tertiary school enrolment ratio (2012)<sup>39</sup>**



Source: APEC PSU computations based on data from World Bank World Development Indicators

With an enrolment of close to 100% in 2012, Korea is the economy with the highest share of population obtaining tertiary education. The United States (94.3%) and Australia (86.3%) follow closely. On the other hand, Brunei Darussalam and Viet Nam only have 24.3% and 24.6%, respectively over the same period. Economies with low enrolment ratio – Indonesia and Viet Nam, for example - show high growth in the enrolment ratio. Likewise, Hong Kong, China also shows high growth despite already relatively high enrolment ratio. Higher tertiary enrolment ratio is important for attracting FDI in services, and indicates the capacity in the economy to adapt to innovative technologies.

<sup>37</sup> Five-year age group following on from secondary school leaving.

<sup>38</sup> It is possible for the enrolment ratio to be larger than 100 percent due to the calculation method; the denominator is not the actual number who leave secondary school but a group categorized by age. Thus, if more people who are not in that age group receive higher education, the enrolment ratio would be larger than 100 percent.

<sup>39</sup> CAGR is calculated from 2006 to 2012.

## 4. Summary and Recommendations

This report presents the extent of work being done related to services in APEC. It shows that 53% of more than 1,100 APEC projects compiled starting from 2006 are services-related projects. Of these, 59% were undertaken by specific services sector working groups under the SOM Steering Committee on Economic and Technical Cooperation (SCE) and related groups; 33% by the Committee on Trade and Investment (CTI); and 8% by the Economic Committee (EC). Of the three committees, the EC has the most project engagement in services with 80% of its projects having to do with services, namely regulatory issues, ease of doing business, and competition policy. The majority of the APEC projects are seminars or workshops for capacity building purposes, either on general regulatory best practices or technical issues.

To address the current dispersed attention on services within APEC, the report proposes either: 1) to elevate the status of the Group on Services (GOS) to play a more major coordinating role, including those of sectoral groups' activities; or 2) for the Senior Officials' Meeting (SOM) to undertake a more proactive coordination of services-related work by putting it as a standing agenda item, at least once a year, in its regular meetings. The report lays down the advantages and disadvantages of each option for SOM consideration (see Section 2.4). The first part of the report also discusses how the proposed services roadmap can link together and possibly supplement already existing APEC initiatives such as the APEC Connectivity Blueprint.

The report also proposes 11 baseline indicators to capture trade in services via different modes of supply and 9 indicators that capture regulatory conditions that affect the supply of services. These indicators will be useful for the five year review of APEC work on services which is envisioned under the current proposal of APEC Services Cooperation Framework (ASCF). It notes various data gaps and limitations in many of the indicators. This report, therefore, proposes the following recommendations to improve the future evaluation in ASCF based on the selected indicators<sup>40</sup>.

- The services trade restrictiveness index (STRI) and the FDI regulatory restrictiveness index (FDI RRI), both developed by the OECD are useful comprehensive tools for assessing regulatory conditions for trade in services. It is useful for the economy's self-assessment of its regulations and for benchmarking itself with its peers. However, currently only 11 APEC economies are in the OECD STRI database and 13 in the FDI RRI. This report proposes that all APEC economies be included in the STRI and FDI RRI collection and suggests that OECD be requested to work together with APEC in the construction of the additional indices. *A useful target under the ASCF would be to increase the number of economies with STRI and FDI RRI indices by 2020.*
- The report shows that citizens of APEC economies have to obtain entry visa to enter some other APEC economies. Some economies are required to do it with more destination economies than others. Considering that delays in intended travel while awaiting processing of visa applications may generate business costs in terms of time, money, and uncertainty for businesses, and recognizing that some trade in services can be carried out through simple short-term and quick visits, *a useful target under the ASCF is to see a reduced number of visa requirements – especially for business travel - for APEC economies' citizens, as well as an increase in the number of economies that accept online applications and improvements in information regarding visa requirements by 2020.*

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<sup>40</sup> While the below recommendations have proposed 2020 as the target year for them to be achieved, SOM can decide on another target year it deems more appropriate.

- Economies that are not in the existing database of indicators should be encouraged to negotiate with the institutions that compile these indicators (e.g., the World Bank or World Economic Forum and others) for their inclusion, be it for logistics performance index or networked readiness index, and other indices. *A useful target under the ASCF is to see a complete coverage of APEC economies in all the regulatory indicators by 2020.*
- Trade in services data have always been difficult to compile because of the various modes for supplying services. However, multilateral institutions have made great strides through inter-agency technical cooperation to improve the methodological approach for data compilation and reporting of trade in services. In particular, the trade in value added (TiVA) database has been very useful in measuring the immense contribution of services in manufacturing exports. *A useful target under the ASCF is to endeavour that:*
  - *All APEC economies show no trade in services data gap in their balance of payments from 2015 until 2020;*
  - *All economies report trade in services by sector, i.e. comply with the IMF's extended BOP for services (EBOPS); and*
  - *Report bilateral trade in services, especially with other APEC economies.*
- Methodologies for compiling and reporting foreign affiliates trade statistics (FATS) have been tested and deployed in several economies. Yet, to date, only eight economies have FATS data and the methodologies appear to differ between them. *A target under the ASCF can be multi-year capacity building for statistical agencies on how to compile harmonized/comparable FATS data so that by 2020, all APEC economies could report comparable FATS statistics.*

# Appendix 1. Baseline indicators and measures by economy<sup>41</sup>

## Australia

No.	Baseline indicators and measures	Source	Latest available year	Value
<b>Measure of trade in services</b>				
1.	Trade in services			
	Cross-border trade in services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	53,344.2
	Cross-border trade in services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	67,398.9
2.	Trade in services by sector			
	Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	13.0
	Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2011	2.1
	Maintenance and repair services N.I.E. (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	83.8
	Maintenance and repair services N.I.E. (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	699.1
	Transport (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	6,048.8
	Transport (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	16,525.0
	Travel (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	31,103.5
	Travel (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	28,376.3
	Construction (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	79.3
	Construction (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA
	Insurance and pension services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	488.4
	Insurance and pension services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	797.3
	Financial services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	2,532.4
	Financial services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	1,201.1
	Charges for the use of intellectual property N.I.E. (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	798.9
	Charges for the use of intellectual property N.I.E. (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	3,927.8
	Telecommunications, computer, and information services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	1,835.1
	Telecommunications, computer, and information services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	2,270.1
	Other business services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	8,690.4
	Other business services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	10,993.9
	Personal, cultural, and recreational services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	782.3
	Personal, cultural, and recreational services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	1,638.7
	Government goods and services N.I.E. (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	888.3
	Government goods and services N.I.E. (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	969.6

<sup>41</sup> Source: IMF – International Monetary Fund; ITC – International Trade Centre; OECD – Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; WB: World Bank; WEF – World Economic Forum; WTO – World Trade Organization; UNWTO – UN World Tourism Organization; National - National sources.

3.	Intra-APEC trade in services			
	Services export (in millions USD)	OECD	2013	32,116.9
	Services import (in millions USD)	OECD	2013	36,912.1
4.	Services trade in value added			
	Domestic services value added share of gross exports (%)	OECD	2011	40.2
	Foreign services value added share of gross exports (%)	OECD	2011	5.7
5.	Share of services value added in manufacturing exports			
	Domestic services value added share of gross exports in manufacturing (%)	OECD	2011	27.5
	Foreign services value added share of gross exports in manufacturing (%)	OECD	2011	9.0
6.	Inward/outward foreign affiliate trade in services statistics (FATS)			
	Inward FATS (in millions USD)	National	2000-01	103,436.9
	Outward FATS (in millions USD)	National	2002-03	35,122.2
7.	Foreign Direct Investment in tertiary sector (services)			
	Inward flows (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	16,114.7
	Outward flows (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	7,810.0
8.	Investment in services by sector			
	Electricity, gas and water (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	2,000.6
	Electricity, gas and water (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	524.7
	Construction (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	2,576.1
	Construction (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	438.8
	Wholesale and retail trade (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	1,030.8
	Wholesale and retail trade (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	271.2
	Hotels and restaurants (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	61.1
	Hotels and restaurants (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Transport, storage and telecom (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	1,709.8
	Transport, storage and telecom (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	-2,183.8
	Finance (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	7,999.4
	Finance (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	7,116.5
	Business activities (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	1,080.5
	Business activities (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2011	2,170.1
	Public administration and defence (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Public administration and defence (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Education (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Education (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Health & social services (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Health & social services (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Community social and personal services activities (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Community social and personal services activities (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Other services (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	-343.6
	Other services (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	1,642.5
	Unspecified tertiary (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
Unspecified tertiary (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA	
9.	Number of arrivals/departures			
	International tourism arrivals (in millions)	WB	2013	6.382
	International tourism departures (in millions)	WB	2013	8.768
10.	Intra and extra-APEC departures			
	Intra-APEC departures (in millions)	UNWTO	2013	8.629
	Extra-APEC departures (in millions)	UNWTO	2013	4.859
11.	Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) for services	WTO	2013	0.9
<b>Indicators of regulatory conditions</b>				

<b>1.</b>	Services Trade Restrictiveness Index (0-1)			
	Accounting and auditing services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.135
	Architecture services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.158
	Broadcasting	OECD	As at June 2015	0.182
	Computer services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.114
	Engineering services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.082
	Legal services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.114
	Air transport	OECD	As at June 2015	0.258
	Courier services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.308
	Maritime transport	OECD	As at June 2015	0.233
	Rail freight transport	OECD	As at June 2015	0.200
	Road freight transport	OECD	As at June 2015	0.106
	Telecommunication	OECD	As at June 2015	0.190
	Commercial banking	OECD	As at June 2015	0.139
	Insurance	OECD	As at June 2015	0.135
	Distribution services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.079
	Construction	OECD	As at June 2015	0.157
	Motion pictures	OECD	As at June 2015	0.099
	Sound recording	OECD	As at June 2015	0.086
<b>2.</b>	FDI Regulatory Restrictiveness Index (0-1)			
	Tertiary sector (0-1)	OECD	2014	0.178
	All sectors (0-1)	OECD	2014	0.127
<b>3.</b>	Mutual Recognition Agreements (MRAs)	National	As at June 2015	3
<b>4.</b>	Intra-APEC visa requirements			
	Number of economies requiring visa from nationals of the economy	National	As at September 2014	4
	Number of economies affected by visa requirements of the economy	National	As at September 2014	11
<b>5.</b>	Ease of Doing Business			
	Distance to Frontier (0-100)	WB	2015	80.7
	Rank (1-189)	WB	2015	10
<b>6.</b>	Networked Readiness Index (1-7)	WEF	2015	5.5
<b>7.</b>	Logistics Performance Index (1-5)	WB	2014	3.8
<b>8.</b>	Quality of overall infrastructure (1-7)	WEF	2014-15	5.1

9.	Tertiary school enrolment (% gross)	WB	2012	86.3
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## Brunei Darussalam

No.	Baseline indicators and measures	Source	Latest available year	Value
<b>Measure of trade in services</b>				
<b>1.</b>	Trade in services			
	Cross-border trade in services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2012	482.9
	Cross-border trade in services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2012	2,639.4
<b>2.</b>	Trade in services by sector			
	Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA
	Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA
	Maintenance and repair services N.I.E. (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA
	Maintenance and repair services N.I.E. (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA
	Transport (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2012	329.4
	Transport (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2012	243.6
	Travel (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2012	91.8
	Travel (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2012	591.4
	Construction (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA
	Construction (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA
	Insurance and pension services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2009	13.1
	Insurance and pension services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2009	14.5
	Financial services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA
	Financial services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2009	7.1
	Charges for the use of intellectual property N.I.E. (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA
	Charges for the use of intellectual property N.I.E. (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2009	7.6
	Telecommunications, computer, and information services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2009	21.7
	Telecommunications, computer, and information services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2009	15.7
	Other business services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2012	61.7
	Other business services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2012	1,804.3
	Personal, cultural, and recreational services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA
	Personal, cultural, and recreational services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA
	Government goods and services N.I.E. (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA
	Government goods and services N.I.E. (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2009	218.7
<b>3.</b>	Intra-APEC trade in services			
	Services export (in millions USD)	OECD	NA	NA
	Services import (in millions USD)	OECD	NA	NA
<b>4.</b>	Services trade in value added			
	Domestic services value added share of gross exports (%)	OECD	2011	8.0
	Foreign services value added share of gross exports (%)	OECD	2011	2.5
<b>5.</b>	Share of services value added in manufacturing exports			
	Domestic services value added share of gross exports in manufacturing (%)	OECD	2011	12.4
	Foreign services value added share of gross exports in manufacturing (%)	OECD	2011	18.2

6.	Inward/outward foreign affiliate trade in services statistics (FATS)			
	Inward FATS (in millions USD)	National	NA	NA
	Outward FATS (in millions USD)	National	NA	NA
7.	Foreign Direct Investment in tertiary sector (services)			
	Inward flows (in millions USD)	ITC	2011	103.5
	Outward flows (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
8.	Investment in services by sector			
	Electricity, gas and water (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Electricity, gas and water (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Construction (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2011	7.1
	Construction (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Wholesale and retail trade (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2011	87.5
	Wholesale and retail trade (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Hotels and restaurants (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Hotels and restaurants (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Transport, storage and telecom (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Transport, storage and telecom (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Finance (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2011	3.3
	Finance (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Business activities (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2010	0.6
	Business activities (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Public administration and defence (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Public administration and defence (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Education (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Education (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Health & social services (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Health & social services (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Community social and personal services activities (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Community social and personal services activities (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Other services (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Other services (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Unspecified tertiary (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2011	5.6
	Unspecified tertiary (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
9.	Number of arrivals/departures			
	International tourism arrivals (in millions)	WB	2013	0.225
	International tourism departures (in millions)	WB	NA	NA
10.	Intra and extra-APEC departures			
	Intra-APEC departures (in millions)	UNWTO	2013	1.389
	Extra-APEC departures (in millions)	UNWTO	2013	0.004
11.	Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) for services	WTO	2011	0.5
<b>Indicators of regulatory conditions</b>				
1.	Services Trade Restrictiveness Index (0-1)			
	Accounting and auditing services	OECD	NA	NA
	Architecture services	OECD	NA	NA
	Broadcasting	OECD	NA	NA
	Computer services	OECD	NA	NA
	Engineering services	OECD	NA	NA
	Legal services	OECD	NA	NA
	Air transport	OECD	NA	NA
	Courier services	OECD	NA	NA
	Maritime transport	OECD	NA	NA
	Rail freight transport	OECD	NA	NA

	Road freight transport	OECD	NA	NA
	Telecommunication	OECD	NA	NA
	Commercial banking	OECD	NA	NA
	Insurance	OECD	NA	NA
	Distribution services	OECD	NA	NA
	Construction	OECD	NA	NA
	Motion pictures	OECD	NA	NA
	Sound recording	OECD	NA	NA
<b>2.</b>	FDI Regulatory Restrictiveness Index (0-1)			
	Tertiary sector (0-1)	OECD	NA	NA
	All sectors (0-1)	OECD	NA	NA
<b>3.</b>	Mutual Recognition Agreements (MRAs)	National	As at June 2015	6
<b>4.</b>	Intra-APEC visa requirements			
	Number of economies requiring visa from nationals of the economy	National	As at September 2014	3
	Number of economies affected by visa requirements of the economy	National	As at September 2014	4
<b>5.</b>	Ease of Doing Business			
	Distance to Frontier (0-100)	WB	2015	61.3
	Rank (1-189)	WB	2015	101
<b>6.</b>	Networked Readiness Index (1-7)	WEF	2014	4.3
<b>7.</b>	Logistics Performance Index (1-5)	WB	NA	NA
<b>8.</b>	Quality of overall infrastructure (1-7)	WEF	2013-14	5.1
<b>9.</b>	Tertiary school enrolment (% gross)	WB	2012	24.3

# Canada

No.	Baseline indicators and measures	Source	Latest available year	Value
<b>Measure of trade in services</b>				
<b>1.</b>	Trade in services			
	Cross-border trade in services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	89,843.4
	Cross-border trade in services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	112,252.0
<b>2.</b>	Trade in services by sector			
	Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA
	Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA
	Maintenance and repair services N.I.E. (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	1,403.2
	Maintenance and repair services N.I.E. (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	707.6
	Transport (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	13,779.4
	Transport (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	23,339.7
	Travel (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	17,655.9
	Travel (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	35,169.8
	Construction (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	580.2
	Construction (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	303.6
	Insurance and pension services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	1,882.0
	Insurance and pension services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	5,358.6
	Financial services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	7,656.4
	Financial services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	4,844.2
	Charges for the use of intellectual property N.I.E. (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	4,065.6
	Charges for the use of intellectual property N.I.E. (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	10,870.7
	Telecommunications, computer, and information services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	10,053.6
	Telecommunications, computer, and information services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	5,829.5
	Other business services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	28,429.1
	Other business services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	22,048.2
	Personal, cultural, and recreational services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	2,928.4
	Personal, cultural, and recreational services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	2,645.2
	Government goods and services N.I.E. (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	1,409.6
	Government goods and services N.I.E. (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	1,135.2
<b>3.</b>	Intra-APEC trade in services			
	Services export (in millions USD)	OECD	2013	61,814.9
	Services import (in millions USD)	OECD	2013	79,253.3
<b>4.</b>	Services trade in value added			
	Domestic services value added share of gross exports (%)	OECD	2011	34.6
	Foreign services value added share of gross exports (%)	OECD	2011	10.1
<b>5.</b>	Share of services value added in manufacturing exports			
	Domestic services value added share of gross exports in manufacturing (%)	OECD	2011	19.6

	Foreign services value added share of gross exports in manufacturing (%)	OECD	2011	14.6
<b>6.</b>	Inward/outward foreign affiliate trade in services statistics (FATS)			
	Inward FATS (in millions USD)	National	NA	NA
	Outward FATS (in millions USD)	National	2012	215,954.3
<b>7.</b>	Foreign Direct Investment in tertiary sector (services)			
	Inward flows (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	20,081.0
	Outward flows (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	41,228.2
<b>8.</b>	Investment in services by sector			
	Electricity, gas and water (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Electricity, gas and water (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Construction (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Construction (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Wholesale and retail trade (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	12,940.6
	Wholesale and retail trade (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	8,704.7
	Hotels and restaurants (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Hotels and restaurants (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Transport, storage and telecom (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Transport, storage and telecom (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Finance (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	-1,452.30
	Finance (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	18,611.7
	Business activities (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	8,592.7
	Business activities (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	13,911.8
	Public administration and defence (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Public administration and defence (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Education (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Education (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Health & social services (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Health & social services (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Community social and personal services activities (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Community social and personal services activities (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Other services (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Other services (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Unspecified tertiary (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Unspecified tertiary (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
<b>9.</b>	Number of arrivals/departures			
	International tourism arrivals (in millions)	WB	2013	16.590
	International tourism departures (in millions)	WB	2013	32.977
<b>10.</b>	Intra and extra-APEC departures			
	Intra-APEC departures (in millions)	UNWTO	2013	27.300
	Extra-APEC departures (in millions)	UNWTO	2013	8.531
<b>11.</b>	Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) for services	WTO	2013	0.7
<b>Indicators of regulatory conditions</b>				
<b>1.</b>	Services Trade Restrictiveness Index (0-1)			
	Accounting and auditing services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.177
	Architecture services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.186
	Broadcasting	OECD	As at June 2015	0.386
	Computer services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.127

	Engineering services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.117
	Legal services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.125
	Air transport	OECD	As at June 2015	0.531
	Courier services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.333
	Maritime transport	OECD	As at June 2015	0.187
	Rail freight transport	OECD	As at June 2015	0.161
	Road freight transport	OECD	As at June 2015	0.138
	Telecommunication	OECD	As at June 2015	0.284
	Commercial banking	OECD	As at June 2015	0.136
	Insurance	OECD	As at June 2015	0.183
	Distribution services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.242
	Construction	OECD	As at June 2015	0.136
	Motion pictures	OECD	As at June 2015	0.241
	Sound recording	OECD	As at June 2015	0.141
<b>2.</b>	<b>FDI Regulatory Restrictiveness Index (0-1)</b>			
	Tertiary sector (0-1)	OECD	2014	0.204
	All sectors (0-1)	OECD	2014	0.173
<b>3.</b>	<b>Mutual Recognition Agreements (MRAs)</b>	National	As at June 2015	3
<b>4.</b>	<b>Intra-APEC visa requirements</b>			
	Number of economies requiring visa from nationals of the economy	National	As at September 2014	3
	Number of economies affected by visa requirements of the economy	National	As at September 2014	10
<b>5.</b>	<b>Ease of Doing Business</b>			
	Distance to Frontier (0-100)	WB	2015	79.1
	Rank (1-189)	WB	2015	16
<b>6.</b>	<b>Networked Readiness Index (1-7)</b>	WEF	2015	5.5
<b>7.</b>	<b>Logistics Performance Index (1-5)</b>	WB	2014	3.9
<b>8.</b>	<b>Quality of overall infrastructure (1-7)</b>	WEF	2014-15	5.6
<b>9.</b>	<b>Tertiary school enrolment (% gross)</b>	WB	2000	58.9

# Chile

No.	Baseline indicators and measures	Source	Latest available year	Value	
<b>Measure of trade in services</b>					
1.	Trade in services				
	Cross-border trade in services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	12,786.7	
	Cross-border trade in services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	15,694.5	
2.	Trade in services by sector				
	Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA	
	Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA	
	Maintenance and repair services N.I.E. (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2008	0.4	
	Maintenance and repair services N.I.E. (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2008	67.2	
	Transport (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	6,357.2	
	Transport (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	7,338.2	
	Travel (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	2,218.9	
	Travel (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	1,908.5	
	Construction (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA	
	Construction (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA	
	Insurance and pension services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	329.5	
	Insurance and pension services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	1,026.7	
	Financial services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	526.6	
	Financial services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	1,155.0	
	Charges for the use of intellectual property N.I.E. (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	77.1	
	Charges for the use of intellectual property N.I.E. (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	932.1	
	Telecommunications, computer, and information services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	553.6	
	Telecommunications, computer, and information services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	784.6	
	Other business services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	2,662.5	
	Other business services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	2,514.4	
	Personal, cultural, and recreational services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	61.3	
	Personal, cultural, and recreational services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	35.0	
	Government goods and services N.I.E. (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2008	107.7	
	Government goods and services N.I.E. (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2008	269.5	
	3.	Intra-APEC trade in services			
		Services export (in millions USD)	OECD	NA	NA
Services import (in millions USD)		OECD	NA	NA	
4.	Services trade in value added				
	Domestic services value added share of gross exports (%)	OECD	2011	28.4	
	Foreign services value added share of gross exports (%)	OECD	2011	7.6	
5.	Share of services value added in manufacturing exports				
	Domestic services value added share of gross exports in manufacturing (%)	OECD	2011	14.4	

	Foreign services value added share of gross exports in manufacturing (%)	OECD	2011	8.0
<b>6.</b>	Inward/outward foreign affiliate trade in services statistics (FATS)			
	Inward FATS (in millions USD)	National	NA	NA
	Outward FATS (in millions USD)	National	NA	NA
<b>7.</b>	Foreign Direct Investment in tertiary sector (services)			
	Inward flows (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	4,102.1
	Outward flows (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	990.0
<b>8.</b>	Investment in services by sector			
	Electricity, gas and water (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	903.9
	Electricity, gas and water (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	589.9
	Construction (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	5.2
	Construction (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	225.2
	Wholesale and retail trade (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	49.4
	Wholesale and retail trade (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	5.0
	Hotels and restaurants (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Hotels and restaurants (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Transport, storage and telecom (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	737.7
	Transport, storage and telecom (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	102.8
	Finance (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	2,308.9
	Finance (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	43.1
	Business activities (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	97.1
	Business activities (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	0.4
	Public administration and defence (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Public administration and defence (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Education (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Education (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Health & social services (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Health & social services (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Community social and personal services activities (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Community social and personal services activities (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	23.6
	Other services (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2011	3.8
	Other services (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Unspecified tertiary (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Unspecified tertiary (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
<b>9.</b>	Number of arrivals/departures			
	International tourism arrivals (in millions)	WB	2013	3.576
	International tourism departures (in millions)	WB	2013	2.999
<b>10.</b>	Intra and extra-APEC departures			
	Intra-APEC departures (in millions)	UNWTO	2013	1.277
	Extra-APEC departures (in millions)	UNWTO	2013	2.053
<b>11.</b>	Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) for services	WTO	2013	0.7
<b>Indicators of regulatory conditions</b>				
<b>1.</b>	Services Trade Restrictiveness Index (0-1)			
	Accounting and auditing services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.135
	Architecture services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.126
	Broadcasting	OECD	As at June 2015	0.307
	Computer services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.132

	Engineering services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.144
	Legal services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.186
	Air transport	OECD	As at June 2015	0.325
	Courier services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.473
	Maritime transport	OECD	As at June 2015	0.386
	Rail freight transport	OECD	As at June 2015	0.245
	Road freight transport	OECD	As at June 2015	0.092
	Telecommunication	OECD	As at June 2015	0.281
	Commercial banking	OECD	As at June 2015	0.196
	Insurance	OECD	As at June 2015	0.138
	Distribution services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.109
	Construction	OECD	As at June 2015	0.136
	Motion pictures	OECD	As at June 2015	0.152
	Sound recording	OECD	As at June 2015	0.165
<b>2.</b>	<b>FDI Regulatory Restrictiveness Index (0-1)</b>			
	Tertiary sector (0-1)	OECD	2014	0.060
	All sectors (0-1)	OECD	2014	0.057
<b>3.</b>	<b>Mutual Recognition Agreements (MRAs)</b>	National	As at June 2015	0
<b>4.</b>	<b>Intra-APEC visa requirements</b>			
	Number of economies requiring visa from nationals of the economy	National	As at September 2014	6
	Number of economies affected by visa requirements of the economy	National	As at September 2014	6
<b>5.</b>	<b>Ease of Doing Business</b>			
	Distance to Frontier (0-100)	WB	2015	71.2
	Rank (1-189)	WB	2015	41
<b>6.</b>	<b>Networked Readiness Index (1-7)</b>	WEF	2015	4.6
<b>7.</b>	<b>Logistics Performance Index (1-5)</b>	WB	2014	3.3
<b>8.</b>	<b>Quality of overall infrastructure (1-7)</b>	WEF	2014-15	4.7
<b>9.</b>	<b>Tertiary school enrolment (% gross)</b>	WB	2012	74.4

# China

No.	Baseline indicators and measures	Source	Latest available year	Value
<b>Measure of trade in services</b>				
<b>1.</b>	Trade in services			
	Cross-border trade in services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	215,107.0
	Cross-border trade in services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	331,494.0
<b>2.</b>	Trade in services by sector			
	Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	30,319.3
	Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA
	Maintenance and repair services N.I.E. (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	1,039.5
	Maintenance and repair services N.I.E. (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	965.4
	Transport (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	37,645.7
	Transport (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	94,323.8
	Travel (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	51,664.0
	Travel (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	128,576.0
	Construction (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	10,663.0
	Construction (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	3,890.3
	Insurance and pension services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	3,996.2
	Insurance and pension services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	22,092.7
	Financial services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	3,185.1
	Financial services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	3,691.2
	Charges for the use of intellectual property N.I.E. (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	886.7
	Charges for the use of intellectual property N.I.E. (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	21,033.1
	Telecommunications, computer, and information services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	17,098.4
	Telecommunications, computer, and information services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	7,624.0
	Other business services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	57,234.5
	Other business services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	47,325.3
	Personal, cultural, and recreational services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	147.2
	Personal, cultural, and recreational services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	782.7
	Government goods and services N.I.E. (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	1,227.6
	Government goods and services N.I.E. (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	1,188.8
<b>3.</b>	Intra-APEC trade in services			
	Services export (in millions USD)	OECD	NA	NA
	Services import (in millions USD)	OECD	NA	NA
<b>4.</b>	Services trade in value added			
	Domestic services value added share of gross exports (%)	OECD	2011	27.6
	Foreign services value added share of gross exports (%)	OECD	2011	14.2
<b>5.</b>	Share of services value added in manufacturing exports			
	Domestic services value added share of gross exports in manufacturing (%)	OECD	2011	13.3

	Foreign services value added share of gross exports in manufacturing (%)	OECD	2011	17.8
<b>6.</b>	Inward/outward foreign affiliate trade in services statistics (FATS)			
	Inward FATS (in millions USD)	National	NA	NA
	Outward FATS (in millions USD)	National	NA	NA
<b>7.</b>	Foreign Direct Investment in tertiary sector (services)			
	Inward flows (in millions USD)	ITC	2010	49,132.7
	Outward flows (in millions USD)	ITC	2011	52,369.2
<b>8.</b>	Investment in services by sector			
	Electricity, gas and water (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2010	2,124.8
	Electricity, gas and water (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2011	2,130.7
	Construction (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2010	1,460.6
	Construction (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2011	1,648.2
	Wholesale and retail trade (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2010	6,595.7
	Wholesale and retail trade (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2011	10,324.1
	Hotels and restaurants (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2010	350.7
	Hotels and restaurants (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2011	116.9
	Transport, storage and telecom (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2010	2,243.7
	Transport, storage and telecom (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2011	2,563.9
	Finance (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2010	1,123.5
	Finance (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2011	6,070.5
	Business activities (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2010	33,082.7
	Business activities (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2011	29,054.7
	Public administration and defence (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2010	2,052.7
	Public administration and defence (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Education (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2010	8.2
	Education (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2011	20.1
	Health & social services (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2010	90.2
	Health & social services (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2011	6.4
	Community social and personal services activities (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Community social and personal services activities (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2011	105.0
	Other services (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Other services (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2011	328.6
	Unspecified tertiary (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Unspecified tertiary (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
<b>9.</b>	Number of arrivals/departures			
	International tourism arrivals (in millions)	WB	2013	55.686
	International tourism departures (in millions)	WB	2013	98.185
<b>10.</b>	Intra and extra-APEC departures			
	Intra-APEC departures (in millions)	UNWTO	2013	41.500
	Extra-APEC departures (in millions)	UNWTO	2013	14.600
<b>11.</b>	Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) for services	WTO	2013	0.4
<b>Indicators of regulatory conditions</b>				
<b>1.</b>	Services Trade Restrictiveness Index (0-1)			
	Accounting and auditing services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.416
	Architecture services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.260
	Broadcasting	OECD	As at June 2015	0.784
	Computer services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.293

	Engineering services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.287
	Legal services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.525
	Air transport	OECD	As at June 2015	0.591
	Courier services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.867
	Maritime transport	OECD	As at June 2015	0.387
	Rail freight transport	OECD	As at June 2015	0.415
	Road freight transport	OECD	As at June 2015	0.377
	Telecommunication	OECD	As at June 2015	0.530
	Commercial banking	OECD	As at June 2015	0.492
	Insurance	OECD	As at June 2015	0.495
	Distribution services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.358
	Construction	OECD	As at June 2015	0.295
	Motion pictures	OECD	As at June 2015	0.448
	Sound recording	OECD	As at June 2015	0.308
<b>2.</b>	<b>FDI Regulatory Restrictiveness Index (0-1)</b>			
	Tertiary sector (0-1)	OECD	2014	0.484
	All sectors (0-1)	OECD	2014	0.418
<b>3.</b>	<b>Mutual Recognition Agreements (MRAs)</b>	National	As at June 2015	1
<b>4.</b>	<b>Intra-APEC visa requirements</b>			
	Number of economies requiring visa from nationals of the economy	National	As at September 2014	17
	Number of economies affected by visa requirements of the economy	National	As at September 2014	16
<b>5.</b>	<b>Ease of Doing Business</b>			
	Distance to Frontier (0-100)	WB	2015	62.6
	Rank (1-189)	WB	2015	90
<b>6.</b>	<b>Networked Readiness Index (1-7)</b>	WEF	2015	4.2
<b>7.</b>	<b>Logistics Performance Index (1-5)</b>	WB	2014	3.5
<b>8.</b>	<b>Quality of overall infrastructure (1-7)</b>	WEF	2014-15	4.4
<b>9.</b>	<b>Tertiary school enrolment (% gross)</b>	WB	2012	26.7

## Hong Kong, China

No.	Baseline indicators and measures	Source	Latest available year	Value	
<b>Measure of trade in services</b>					
<b>1.</b>	Trade in services				
	Cross-border trade in services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	105,461.0	
	Cross-border trade in services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	76,920.5	
<b>2.</b>	Trade in services by sector				
	Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA	
	Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2012	17,906.5	
	Maintenance and repair services N.I.E. (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2012	323.0	
	Maintenance and repair services N.I.E. (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2012	82.4	
	Transport (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2012	32,036.6	
	Transport (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2012	18,382.1	
	Travel (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2012	33,075.6	
	Travel (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2012	20,075.9	
	Construction (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2012	330.6	
	Construction (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2012	322.3	
	Insurance and pension services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2012	931.4	
	Insurance and pension services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2012	1,219.9	
	Financial services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2012	15,558.8	
	Financial services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2012	3,936.0	
	Charges for the use of intellectual property N.I.E. (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2012	520.1	
	Charges for the use of intellectual property N.I.E. (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2012	2,018.6	
	Telecommunications, computer, and information services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2012	2,402.1	
	Telecommunications, computer, and information services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2012	1,461.8	
	Other business services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2012	12,774.6	
	Other business services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2012	10,952.4	
	Personal, cultural, and recreational services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2012	473.9	
	Personal, cultural, and recreational services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2012	111.4	
	Government goods and services N.I.E. (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2012	77.5	
	Government goods and services N.I.E. (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2012	148.6	
	<b>3.</b>	Intra-APEC trade in services			
		Services export (in millions USD)	OECD	NA	NA
		Services import (in millions USD)	OECD	NA	NA
<b>4.</b>	Services trade in value added				
	Domestic services value added share of gross exports (%)	OECD	2011	76.3	
	Foreign services value added share of gross exports (%)	OECD	2011	12.8	
<b>5.</b>	Share of services value added in manufacturing exports				
	Domestic services value added share of gross exports in manufacturing (%)	OECD	2011	36.3	

	Foreign services value added share of gross exports in manufacturing (%)	OECD	2011	22.0
<b>6.</b>	Inward/outward foreign affiliate trade in services statistics (FATS)			
	Inward FATS (in millions USD)	National	2012	470,500.8
	Outward FATS (in millions USD)	National	NA	NA
<b>7.</b>	Foreign Direct Investment in tertiary sector (services)			
	Inward flows (in millions USD)	ITC	2010	71,940.7
	Outward flows (in millions USD)	ITC	2010	87,039.3
<b>8.</b>	Investment in services by sector			
	Electricity, gas and water (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Electricity, gas and water (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Construction (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2010	2,111.0
	Construction (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2010	656.5
	Wholesale and retail trade (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2010	8,804.3
	Wholesale and retail trade (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2010	9,769.7
	Hotels and restaurants (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2010	347.5
	Hotels and restaurants (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2010	205.9
	Transport, storage and telecom (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2010	5,161.6
	Transport, storage and telecom (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2010	3,501.1
	Finance (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2010	-1,055.5
	Finance (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2010	6,667.6
	Business activities (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2010	56,571.7
	Business activities (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2010	66,238.5
	Public administration and defence (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Public administration and defence (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Education (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Education (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Health & social services (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Health & social services (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Community social and personal services activities (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Community social and personal services activities (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Other services (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Other services (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2010	321.1
	Unspecified tertiary (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Unspecified tertiary (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
<b>9.</b>	Number of arrivals/departures			
	International tourism arrivals (in millions)	WB	2013	25.661
	International tourism departures (in millions)	WB	2013	84.414
<b>10.</b>	Intra and extra-APEC departures			
	Intra-APEC departures (in millions)	UNWTO	2013	81.100
	Extra-APEC departures (in millions)	UNWTO	2013	2.089
<b>11.</b>	Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) for services	WTO	2013	1.0
<b>Indicators of regulatory conditions</b>				
<b>1.</b>	Services Trade Restrictiveness Index (0-1)			
	Accounting and auditing services	OECD	NA	NA
	Architecture services	OECD	NA	NA
	Broadcasting	OECD	NA	NA
	Computer services	OECD	NA	NA
	Engineering services	OECD	NA	NA
	Legal services	OECD	NA	NA
	Air transport	OECD	NA	NA
	Courier services	OECD	NA	NA

	Maritime transport	OECD	NA	NA
	Rail freight transport	OECD	NA	NA
	Road freight transport	OECD	NA	NA
	Telecommunication	OECD	NA	NA
	Commercial banking	OECD	NA	NA
	Insurance	OECD	NA	NA
	Distribution services	OECD	NA	NA
	Construction	OECD	NA	NA
	Motion pictures	OECD	NA	NA
	Sound recording	OECD	NA	NA
<b>2.</b>	FDI Regulatory Restrictiveness Index (0-1)			
	Tertiary sector (0-1)	OECD	NA	NA
	All sectors (0-1)	OECD	NA	NA
<b>3.</b>	Mutual Recognition Agreements (MRAs)	National	As at June 2015	3
<b>4.</b>	Intra-APEC visa requirements			
	Number of economies requiring visa from nationals of the economy	National	As at September 2014	3
	Number of economies affected by visa requirements of the economy	National	As at September 2014	2
<b>5.</b>	Ease of Doing Business			
	Distance to Frontier (0-100)	WB	2015	85.0
	Rank (1-189)	WB	2015	3
<b>6.</b>	Networked Readiness Index (1-7)	WEF	2015	5.5
<b>7.</b>	Logistics Performance Index (1-5)	WB	2014	3.8
<b>8.</b>	Quality of overall infrastructure (1-7)	WEF	2014-15	6.5
<b>9.</b>	Tertiary school enrolment (% gross)	WB	2013	66.8

# Indonesia

No.	Baseline indicators and measures	Source	Latest available year	Value
<b>Measure of trade in services</b>				
<b>1.</b>	Trade in services			
	Cross-border trade in services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	22,944.1
	Cross-border trade in services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	35,015.4
<b>2.</b>	Trade in services by sector			
	Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	430.1
	Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2009	1,189.4
	Maintenance and repair services N.I.E. (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	126.6
	Maintenance and repair services N.I.E. (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	374.2
	Transport (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	3,610.6
	Transport (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	12,539.0
	Travel (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	9,119.2
	Travel (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	7,674.9
	Construction (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	848.5
	Construction (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	853.2
	Insurance and pension services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	24.8
	Insurance and pension services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	1,053.7
	Financial services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	254.1
	Financial services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	708.3
	Charges for the use of intellectual property N.I.E. (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	52.0
	Charges for the use of intellectual property N.I.E. (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	1,736.4
	Telecommunications, computer, and information services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	1,040.7
	Telecommunications, computer, and information services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	1,548.1
	Other business services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	6,640.5
	Other business services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	7,671.6
	Personal, cultural, and recreational services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	187.0
	Personal, cultural, and recreational services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	266.5
	Government goods and services N.I.E. (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	610.1
	Government goods and services N.I.E. (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	589.6
<b>3.</b>	Intra-APEC trade in services			
	Services export (in millions USD)	OECD	NA	NA
	Services import (in millions USD)	OECD	NA	NA
<b>4.</b>	Services trade in value added			
	Domestic services value added share of gross exports (%)	OECD	2011	24.1
	Foreign services value added share of gross exports (%)	OECD	2011	4.7
<b>5.</b>	Share of services value added in manufacturing exports			
	Domestic services value added share of gross exports in manufacturing (%)	OECD	2011	13.5

	Foreign services value added share of gross exports in manufacturing (%)	OECD	2011	7.2
<b>6.</b>	Inward/outward foreign affiliate trade in services statistics (FATS)			
	Inward FATS (in millions USD)	National	NA	NA
	Outward FATS (in millions USD)	National	NA	NA
<b>7.</b>	Foreign Direct Investment in tertiary sector (services)			
	Inward flows (in millions USD)	ITC	2011	6,492.7
	Outward flows (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
<b>8.</b>	Investment in services by sector			
	Electricity, gas and water (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Electricity, gas and water (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Construction (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2011	411.4
	Construction (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Wholesale and retail trade (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2011	2,881.8
	Wholesale and retail trade (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Hotels and restaurants (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Hotels and restaurants (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Transport, storage and telecom (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Transport, storage and telecom (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Finance (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2011	558.5
	Finance (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Business activities (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2011	687.3
	Business activities (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Public administration and defence (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Public administration and defence (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Education (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Education (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Health & social services (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Health & social services (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Community social and personal services activities (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Community social and personal services activities (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Other services (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Other services (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Unspecified tertiary (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2011	1,953.7
	Unspecified tertiary (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
<b>9.</b>	Number of arrivals/departures			
	International tourism arrivals (in millions)	WB	2013	8.802
	International tourism departures (in millions)	WB	2013	7.973
<b>10.</b>	Intra and extra-APEC departures			
	Intra-APEC departures (in millions)	UNWTO	2013	8.047
	Extra-APEC departures (in millions)	UNWTO	2013	0.792
<b>11.</b>	Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) for services	WTO	2013	0.5
<b>Indicators of regulatory conditions</b>				
<b>1.</b>	Services Trade Restrictiveness Index (0-1)			
	Accounting and auditing services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.432
	Architecture services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.309
	Broadcasting	OECD	As at June 2015	0.472
	Computer services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.320

	Engineering services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.326
	Legal services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.716
	Air transport	OECD	As at June 2015	0.648
	Courier services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.444
	Maritime transport	OECD	As at June 2015	0.443
	Rail freight transport	OECD	As at June 2015	0.403
	Road freight transport	OECD	As at June 2015	0.366
	Telecommunication	OECD	As at June 2015	0.607
	Commercial banking	OECD	As at June 2015	0.552
	Insurance	OECD	As at June 2015	0.524
	Distribution services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.401
	Construction	OECD	As at June 2015	0.313
	Motion pictures	OECD	As at June 2015	0.716
	Sound recording	OECD	As at June 2015	0.366
<b>2.</b>	<b>FDI Regulatory Restrictiveness Index (0-1)</b>			
	Tertiary sector (0-1)	OECD	2014	0.466
	All sectors (0-1)	OECD	2014	0.340
<b>3.</b>	<b>Mutual Recognition Agreements (MRAs)</b>	National	As at June 2015	6
<b>4.</b>	<b>Intra-APEC visa requirements</b>			
	Number of economies requiring visa from nationals of the economy	National	As at September 2014	10
	Number of economies affected by visa requirements of the economy	National	As at September 2014	1
<b>5.</b>	<b>Ease of Doing Business</b>			
	Distance to Frontier (0-100)	WB	2015	59.2
	Rank (1-189)	WB	2015	114
<b>6.</b>	<b>Networked Readiness Index (1-7)</b>	WEF	2015	3.9
<b>7.</b>	<b>Logistics Performance Index (1-5)</b>	WB	2014	3.1
<b>8.</b>	<b>Quality of overall infrastructure (1-7)</b>	WEF	2014-15	4.2
<b>9.</b>	<b>Tertiary school enrolment (% gross)</b>	WB	2012	31.5

# Japan

No.	Baseline indicators and measures	Source	Latest available year	Value
<b>Measure of trade in services</b>				
<b>1.</b>	Trade in services			
	Cross-border trade in services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	135,398.0
	Cross-border trade in services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	170,878.0
<b>2.</b>	Trade in services by sector			
	Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	746.7
	Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	8,019.9
	Maintenance and repair services N.I.E. (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	110.4
	Maintenance and repair services N.I.E. (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	539.4
	Transport (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	39,550.1
	Transport (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	46,999.1
	Travel (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	15,093.4
	Travel (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	21,861.3
	Construction (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	9,655.7
	Construction (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	7,498.4
	Insurance and pension services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	152.0
	Insurance and pension services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	1,053.7
	Financial services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	4,556.5
	Financial services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	3,614.7
	Charges for the use of intellectual property N.I.E. (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	31,587.0
	Charges for the use of intellectual property N.I.E. (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	17,831.1
	Telecommunications, computer, and information services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	2,705.9
	Telecommunications, computer, and information services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	6,343.1
	Other business services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	28,501.7
	Other business services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	48,500.6
	Personal, cultural, and recreational services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	160.3
	Personal, cultural, and recreational services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	1,133.7
	Government goods and services N.I.E. (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	2,578.8
	Government goods and services N.I.E. (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	1,828.1
<b>3.</b>	Intra-APEC trade in services			
	Services export (in millions USD)	OECD	NA	NA
	Services import (in millions USD)	OECD	NA	NA
<b>4.</b>	Services trade in value added			
	Domestic services value added share of gross exports (%)	OECD	2011	44.1
	Foreign services value added share of gross exports (%)	OECD	2011	5.5
<b>5.</b>	Share of services value added in manufacturing exports			
	Domestic services value added share of gross exports in manufacturing (%)	OECD	2011	26.5

	Foreign services value added share of gross exports in manufacturing (%)	OECD	2011	6.6
<b>6.</b>	Inward/outward foreign affiliate trade in services statistics (FATS)			
	Inward FATS (in millions USD)	National	NA	NA
	Outward FATS (in millions USD)	National	2012	1,260,802.4
<b>7.</b>	Foreign Direct Investment in tertiary sector (services)			
	Inward flows (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	-3,869.7
	Outward flows (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	48,517.5
<b>8.</b>	Investment in services by sector			
	Electricity, gas and water (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Electricity, gas and water (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Construction (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	-33.8
	Construction (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	872.2
	Wholesale and retail trade (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	-2,408.5
	Wholesale and retail trade (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	18,431.1
	Hotels and restaurants (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Hotels and restaurants (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Transport, storage and telecom (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	-89.0
	Transport, storage and telecom (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	8,120.3
	Finance (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	-1,391.0
	Finance (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	14,266.9
	Business activities (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	293.2
	Business activities (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	2,476.2
	Public administration and defence (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Public administration and defence (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Education (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Education (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Health & social services (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Health & social services (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Community social and personal services activities (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Community social and personal services activities (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Other services (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Other services (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Unspecified tertiary (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	-240.6
	Unspecified tertiary (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	4,350.9
<b>9.</b>	Number of arrivals/departures			
	International tourism arrivals (in millions)	WB	2013	10.364
	International tourism departures (in millions)	WB	2013	17.473
<b>10.</b>	Intra and extra-APEC departures			
	Intra-APEC departures (in millions)	UNWTO	2013	16.700
	Extra-APEC departures (in millions)	UNWTO	2013	6.460
<b>11.</b>	Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) for services	WTO	2013	0.9
<b>Indicators of regulatory conditions</b>				
<b>1.</b>	Services Trade Restrictiveness Index (0-1)			
	Accounting and auditing services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.170
	Architecture services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.201
	Broadcasting	OECD	As at June 2015	0.160

	Computer services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.180
	Engineering services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.189
	Legal services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.213
	Air transport	OECD	As at June 2015	0.477
	Courier services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.212
	Maritime transport	OECD	As at June 2015	0.238
	Rail freight transport	OECD	As at June 2015	0.229
	Road freight transport	OECD	As at June 2015	0.173
	Telecommunication	OECD	As at June 2015	0.301
	Commercial banking	OECD	As at June 2015	0.194
	Insurance	OECD	As at June 2015	0.189
	Distribution services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.132
	Construction	OECD	As at June 2015	0.119
	Motion pictures	OECD	As at June 2015	0.148
	Sound recording	OECD	As at June 2015	0.145
<b>2.</b>	<b>FDI Regulatory Restrictiveness Index (0-1)</b>			
	Tertiary sector (0-1)	OECD	2014	0.077
	All sectors (0-1)	OECD	2014	0.052
<b>3.</b>	<b>Mutual Recognition Agreements (MRAs)</b>	National	As at June 2015	1
<b>4.</b>	<b>Intra-APEC visa requirements</b>			
	Number of economies requiring visa from nationals of the economy	National	As at September 2014	1
	Number of economies affected by visa requirements of the economy	National	As at September 2014	7
<b>5.</b>	<b>Ease of Doing Business</b>			
	Distance to Frontier (0-100)	WB	2015	74.8
	Rank (1-189)	WB	2015	29
<b>6.</b>	<b>Networked Readiness Index (1-7)</b>	WEF	2015	5.6
<b>7.</b>	<b>Logistics Performance Index (1-5)</b>	WB	2014	3.9
<b>8.</b>	<b>Quality of overall infrastructure (1-7)</b>	WEF	2014-15	6.2
<b>9.</b>	<b>Tertiary school enrolment (% gross)</b>	WB	2012	61.5

# Korea

No.	Baseline indicators and measures	Source	Latest available year	Value	
<b>Measure of trade in services</b>					
1.	Trade in services				
	Cross-border trade in services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	103,739.0	
	Cross-border trade in services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	110,238.0	
2.	Trade in services by sector				
	Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	2,940.8	
	Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	8,648.7	
	Maintenance and repair services N.I.E. (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	1.9	
	Maintenance and repair services N.I.E. (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	19.2	
	Transport (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	37,772.6	
	Transport (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	30,419.9	
	Travel (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	14,628.8	
	Travel (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	21,647.6	
	Construction (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	20,374.8	
	Construction (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	4,852.3	
	Insurance and pension services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	640.9	
	Insurance and pension services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	915.5	
	Financial services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	1,294.3	
	Financial services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	2,049.5	
	Charges for the use of intellectual property N.I.E. (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	4,328.1	
	Charges for the use of intellectual property N.I.E. (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	9,836.8	
	Telecommunications, computer, and information services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	2,157.4	
	Telecommunications, computer, and information services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	1,832.1	
	Other business services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	17,660.3	
	Other business services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	28,124.2	
	Personal, cultural, and recreational services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	730.9	
	Personal, cultural, and recreational services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	814.7	
	Government goods and services N.I.E. (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	1,208.4	
	Government goods and services N.I.E. (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	1,077.9	
	3.	Intra-APEC trade in services			
		Services export (in millions USD)	OECD	2013	46,461.0
Services import (in millions USD)		OECD	2013	51,399.1	
4.	Services trade in value added				
	Domestic services value added share of gross exports (%)	OECD	2011	25.1	
	Foreign services value added share of gross exports (%)	OECD	2011	14.9	
5.	Share of services value added in manufacturing exports				
	Domestic services value added share of gross exports in manufacturing (%)	OECD	2011	13.3	

	Foreign services value added share of gross exports in manufacturing (%)	OECD	2011	16.4
<b>6.</b>	Inward/outward foreign affiliate trade in services statistics (FATS)			
	Inward FATS (in millions USD)	National	NA	NA
	Outward FATS (in millions USD)	National	NA	NA
<b>7.</b>	Foreign Direct Investment in tertiary sector (services)			
	Inward flows (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	9,573.2
	Outward flows (in millions USD)	ITC	2010	9,670.0
<b>8.</b>	Investment in services by sector			
	Electricity, gas and water (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Electricity, gas and water (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Construction (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Construction (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Wholesale and retail trade (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Wholesale and retail trade (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2010	1,480.0
	Hotels and restaurants (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Hotels and restaurants (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Transport, storage and telecom (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Transport, storage and telecom (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Finance (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Finance (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2010	5,950.0
	Business activities (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Business activities (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2010	2,240.0
	Public administration and defence (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Public administration and defence (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Education (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Education (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Health & social services (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Health & social services (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Community social and personal services activities (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Community social and personal services activities (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Other services (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Other services (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Unspecified tertiary (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	9,573.2
	Unspecified tertiary (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
<b>9.</b>	Number of arrivals/departures			
	International tourism arrivals (in millions)	WB	2013	12.176
	International tourism departures (in millions)	WB	2013	14.846
<b>10.</b>	Intra and extra-APEC departures			
	Intra-APEC departures (in millions)	UNWTO	2013	13.800
	Extra-APEC departures (in millions)	UNWTO	2013	3.214
<b>11.</b>	Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) for services	WTO	2013	0.8
<b>Indicators of regulatory conditions</b>				
<b>1.</b>	Services Trade Restrictiveness Index (0-1)			
	Accounting and auditing services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.252
	Architecture services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.259
	Broadcasting	OECD	As at June 2015	0.342
	Computer services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.126

	Engineering services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.086
	Legal services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.371
	Air transport	OECD	As at June 2015	0.523
	Courier services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.339
	Maritime transport	OECD	As at June 2015	0.287
	Rail freight transport	OECD	As at June 2015	0.149
	Road freight transport	OECD	As at June 2015	0.107
	Telecommunication	OECD	As at June 2015	0.197
	Commercial banking	OECD	As at June 2015	0.137
	Insurance	OECD	As at June 2015	0.075
	Distribution services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.059
	Construction	OECD	As at June 2015	0.137
	Motion pictures	OECD	As at June 2015	0.138
	Sound recording	OECD	As at June 2015	0.153
<b>2.</b>	<b>FDI Regulatory Restrictiveness Index (0-1)</b>			
	Tertiary sector (0-1)	OECD	2014	0.141
	All sectors (0-1)	OECD	2014	0.135
<b>3.</b>	<b>Mutual Recognition Agreements (MRAs)</b>	National	As at June 2015	1
<b>4.</b>	<b>Intra-APEC visa requirements</b>			
	Number of economies requiring visa from nationals of the economy	National	As at September 2014	1
	Number of economies affected by visa requirements of the economy	National	As at September 2014	5
<b>5.</b>	<b>Ease of Doing Business</b>			
	Distance to Frontier (0-100)	WB	2015	83.4
	Rank (1-189)	WB	2015	5
<b>6.</b>	<b>Networked Readiness Index (1-7)</b>	WEF	2015	5.5
<b>7.</b>	<b>Logistics Performance Index (1-5)</b>	WB	2014	3.7
<b>8.</b>	<b>Quality of overall infrastructure (1-7)</b>	WEF	2014-15	5.5
<b>9.</b>	<b>Tertiary school enrolment (% gross)</b>	WB	2012	98.4

# Malaysia

No.	Baseline indicators and measures	Source	Latest available year	Value	
<b>Measure of trade in services</b>					
1.	Trade in services				
	Cross-border trade in services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	39,811.6	
	Cross-border trade in services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	44,581.5	
2.	Trade in services by sector				
	Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2009	0.7	
	Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA	
	Maintenance and repair services N.I.E. (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	309.8	
	Maintenance and repair services N.I.E. (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	245.6	
	Transport (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	4,557.8	
	Transport (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	14,185.6	
	Travel (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	21,025.5	
	Travel (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	11,950.3	
	Construction (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	1,115.9	
	Construction (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	2,524.5	
	Insurance and pension services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	616.5	
	Insurance and pension services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	991.2	
	Financial services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	213.4	
	Financial services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	404.9	
	Charges for the use of intellectual property N.I.E. (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	101.4	
	Charges for the use of intellectual property N.I.E. (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	1,418.8	
	Telecommunications, computer, and information services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	2,803.2	
	Telecommunications, computer, and information services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	3,212.7	
	Other business services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	8,784.7	
	Other business services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	8,656.3	
	Personal, cultural, and recreational services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	202.9	
	Personal, cultural, and recreational services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	835.8	
	Government goods and services N.I.E. (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	80.6	
	Government goods and services N.I.E. (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	155.8	
	3.	Intra-APEC trade in services			
		Services export (in millions USD)	OECD	NA	NA
Services import (in millions USD)		OECD	NA	NA	
4.	Services trade in value added				
	Domestic services value added share of gross exports (%)	OECD	2011	23.8	
	Foreign services value added share of gross exports (%)	OECD	2011	17.8	
5.	Share of services value added in manufacturing exports				
	Domestic services value added share of gross exports in manufacturing (%)	OECD	2011	10.4	

	Foreign services value added share of gross exports in manufacturing (%)	OECD	2011	22.4
<b>6.</b>	Inward/outward foreign affiliate trade in services statistics (FATS)			
	Inward FATS (in millions USD)	National	NA	NA
	Outward FATS (in millions USD)	National	NA	NA
<b>7.</b>	Foreign Direct Investment in tertiary sector (services)			
	Inward flows (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	2,611.5
	Outward flows (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	8,473.9
<b>8.</b>	Investment in services by sector			
	Electricity, gas and water (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Electricity, gas and water (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Construction (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	67.5
	Construction (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	222.6
	Wholesale and retail trade (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	675.2
	Wholesale and retail trade (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	928.1
	Hotels and restaurants (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Hotels and restaurants (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Transport, storage and telecom (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	198.7
	Transport, storage and telecom (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	619.4
	Finance (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	1,278.8
	Finance (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	4,338.1
	Business activities (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Business activities (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Public administration and defence (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Public administration and defence (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Education (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Education (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Health & social services (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Health & social services (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Community social and personal services activities (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Community social and personal services activities (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Other services (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Other services (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Unspecified tertiary (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	391.3
	Unspecified tertiary (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	2,365.8
<b>9.</b>	Number of arrivals/departures			
	International tourism arrivals (in millions)	WB	2013	25.715
	International tourism departures (in millions)	WB	2000	30.532
<b>10.</b>	Intra and extra-APEC departures			
	Intra-APEC departures (in millions)	UNWTO	2013	9.095
	Extra-APEC departures (in millions)	UNWTO	2013	1.059
<b>11.</b>	Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) for services	WTO	2013	0.8
<b>Indicators of regulatory conditions</b>				
<b>1.</b>	Services Trade Restrictiveness Index (0-1)			
	Accounting and auditing services	OECD	NA	NA
	Architecture services	OECD	NA	NA
	Broadcasting	OECD	NA	NA
	Computer services	OECD	NA	NA
	Engineering services	OECD	NA	NA
	Legal services	OECD	NA	NA
	Air transport	OECD	NA	NA
	Courier services	OECD	NA	NA

	Maritime transport	OECD	NA	NA
	Rail freight transport	OECD	NA	NA
	Road freight transport	OECD	NA	NA
	Telecommunication	OECD	NA	NA
	Commercial banking	OECD	NA	NA
	Insurance	OECD	NA	NA
	Distribution services	OECD	NA	NA
	Construction	OECD	NA	NA
	Motion pictures	OECD	NA	NA
	Sound recording	OECD	NA	NA
<b>2.</b>	FDI Regulatory Restrictiveness Index (0-1)			
	Tertiary sector (0-1)	OECD	2014	0.265
	All sectors (0-1)	OECD	2014	0.211
<b>3.</b>	Mutual Recognition Agreements (MRAs)	National	As at June 2015	7
<b>4.</b>	Intra-APEC visa requirements			
	Number of economies requiring visa from nationals of the economy	National	As at September 2014	4
	Number of economies affected by visa requirements of the economy	National	As at September 2014	1
<b>5.</b>	Ease of Doing Business			
	Distance to Frontier (0-100)	WB	2015	78.8
	Rank (1-189)	WB	2015	18
<b>6.</b>	Networked Readiness Index (1-7)	WEF	2015	4.9
<b>7.</b>	Logistics Performance Index (1-5)	WB	2014	3.6
<b>8.</b>	Quality of overall infrastructure (1-7)	WEF	2014-15	5.6
<b>9.</b>	Tertiary school enrolment (% gross)	WB	2012	37.2

# Mexico

No.	Baseline indicators and measures	Source	Latest available year	Value
<b>Measure of trade in services</b>				
<b>1.</b>	Trade in services			
	Cross-border trade in services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	20,115.5
	Cross-border trade in services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	32,127.8
<b>2.</b>	Trade in services by sector			
	Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA
	Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA
	Maintenance and repair services N.I.E. (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA
	Maintenance and repair services N.I.E. (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	193.9
	Transport (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	801.1
	Transport (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	12,703.6
	Travel (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	13,949.0
	Travel (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	9,122.4
	Construction (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA
	Construction (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA
	Insurance and pension services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	2,793.3
	Insurance and pension services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	4,834.9
	Financial services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA
	Financial services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	228.3
	Charges for the use of intellectual property N.I.E. (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	2,295.0
	Charges for the use of intellectual property N.I.E. (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	1,474.7
	Telecommunications, computer, and information services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	197.2
	Telecommunications, computer, and information services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	160.4
	Other business services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA
	Other business services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	324.7
	Personal, cultural, and recreational services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	80.0
	Personal, cultural, and recreational services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	272.0
	Government goods and services N.I.E. (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2011	0.8
	Government goods and services N.I.E. (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	2,813.0
<b>3.</b>	Intra-APEC trade in services			
	Services export (in millions USD)	OECD	NA	NA
	Services import (in millions USD)	OECD	NA	NA
<b>4.</b>	Services trade in value added			
	Domestic services value added share of gross exports (%)	OECD	2011	25.1
	Foreign services value added share of gross exports (%)	OECD	2011	12.7
<b>5.</b>	Share of services value added in manufacturing exports			
	Domestic services value added share of gross exports in manufacturing (%)	OECD	2011	15.4

	Foreign services value added share of gross exports in manufacturing (%)	OECD	2011	17.3
<b>6.</b>	Inward/outward foreign affiliate trade in services statistics (FATS)			
	Inward FATS (in millions USD)	National	NA	NA
	Outward FATS (in millions USD)	National	NA	NA
<b>7.</b>	Foreign Direct Investment in tertiary sector (services)			
	Inward flows (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	4,925.3
	Outward flows (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
<b>8.</b>	Investment in services by sector			
	Electricity, gas and water (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	128.1
	Electricity, gas and water (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Construction (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	1,626.9
	Construction (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Wholesale and retail trade (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	2,526.9
	Wholesale and retail trade (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Hotels and restaurants (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	999.1
	Hotels and restaurants (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Transport, storage and telecom (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	709.4
	Transport, storage and telecom (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Finance (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	-2,723.2
	Finance (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Business activities (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	1,554.9
	Business activities (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Public administration and defence (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Public administration and defence (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Education (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	-0.1
	Education (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Health & social services (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	33.4
	Health & social services (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Community social and personal services activities (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	2.7
	Community social and personal services activities (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Other services (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	67.6
	Other services (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Unspecified tertiary (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Unspecified tertiary (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
<b>9.</b>	Number of arrivals/departures			
	International tourism arrivals (in millions)	WB	2013	24.151
	International tourism departures (in millions)	WB	2013	15.911
<b>10.</b>	Intra and extra-APEC departures			
	Intra-APEC departures (in millions)	UNWTO	2013	14.800
	Extra-APEC departures (in millions)	UNWTO	2013	1.824
<b>11.</b>	Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) for services	WTO	2013	0.2
<b>Indicators of regulatory conditions</b>				
<b>1.</b>	Services Trade Restrictiveness Index (0-1)			
	Accounting and auditing services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.155
	Architecture services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.185
	Broadcasting	OECD	As at June 2015	0.348
	Computer services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.156

	Engineering services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.150
	Legal services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.516
	Air transport	OECD	As at June 2015	0.570
	Courier services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.401
	Maritime transport	OECD	As at June 2015	0.250
	Rail freight transport	OECD	As at June 2015	0.253
	Road freight transport	OECD	As at June 2015	0.138
	Telecommunication	OECD	As at June 2015	0.340
	Commercial banking	OECD	As at June 2015	0.366
	Insurance	OECD	As at June 2015	0.226
	Distribution services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.098
	Construction	OECD	As at June 2015	0.200
	Motion pictures	OECD	As at June 2015	0.220
	Sound recording	OECD	As at June 2015	0.130
<b>2.</b>	<b>FDI Regulatory Restrictiveness Index (0-1)</b>			
	Tertiary sector (0-1)	OECD	2014	0.206
	All sectors (0-1)	OECD	2014	0.193
<b>3.</b>	<b>Mutual Recognition Agreements (MRAs)</b>	National	As at June 2015	1
<b>4.</b>	<b>Intra-APEC visa requirements</b>			
	Number of economies requiring visa from nationals of the economy	National	As at September 2014	9
	Number of economies affected by visa requirements of the economy	National	As at September 2014	9
<b>5.</b>	<b>Ease of Doing Business</b>			
	Distance to Frontier (0-100)	WB	2015	71.5
	Rank (1-189)	WB	2015	39
<b>6.</b>	<b>Networked Readiness Index (1-7)</b>	WEF	2015	4.0
<b>7.</b>	<b>Logistics Performance Index (1-5)</b>	WB	2014	3.1
<b>8.</b>	<b>Quality of overall infrastructure (1-7)</b>	WEF	2014-15	4.2
<b>9.</b>	<b>Tertiary school enrolment (% gross)</b>	WB	2012	29.0

## New Zealand

No.	Baseline indicators and measures	Source	Latest available year	Value	
<b>Measure of trade in services</b>					
1.	Trade in services				
	Cross-border trade in services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	13,504.4	
	Cross-border trade in services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	12,584.7	
2.	Trade in services by sector				
	Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA	
	Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA	
	Maintenance and repair services N.I.E. (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA	
	Maintenance and repair services N.I.E. (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2010	192.8	
	Transport (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	2,086.8	
	Transport (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	3,173.2	
	Travel (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	7,495.8	
	Travel (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	3,851.3	
	Construction (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA	
	Construction (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2010	71.9	
	Insurance and pension services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	42.7	
	Insurance and pension services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	698.1	
	Financial services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	554.5	
	Financial services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	365.9	
	Charges for the use of intellectual property N.I.E. (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	319.9	
	Charges for the use of intellectual property N.I.E. (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	976.3	
	Telecommunications, computer, and information services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	563.2	
	Telecommunications, computer, and information services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	630.9	
	Other business services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	1,428.8	
	Other business services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	2,472.5	
	Personal, cultural, and recreational services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	445.8	
	Personal, cultural, and recreational services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	117.3	
	Government goods and services N.I.E. (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	169.9	
	Government goods and services N.I.E. (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	136.8	
	3.	Intra-APEC trade in services			
		Services export (in millions USD)	OECD	2013	8,967.5
Services import (in millions USD)		OECD	2013	7,818.5	
4.	Services trade in value added				
	Domestic services value added share of gross exports (%)	OECD	2011	49.3	
	Foreign services value added share of gross exports (%)	OECD	2011	7.9	
5.	Share of services value added in manufacturing exports				
	Domestic services value added share of gross exports in manufacturing (%)	OECD	2011	30.5	

	Foreign services value added share of gross exports in manufacturing (%)	OECD	2011	10.1
<b>6.</b>	Inward/outward foreign affiliate trade in services statistics (FATS)			
	Inward FATS (in millions USD)	National	2012	41,061.9
	Outward FATS (in millions USD)	National	NA	NA
<b>7.</b>	Foreign Direct Investment in tertiary sector (services)			
	Inward flows (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Outward flows (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
<b>8.</b>	Investment in services by sector			
	Electricity, gas and water (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Electricity, gas and water (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Construction (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Construction (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Wholesale and retail trade (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Wholesale and retail trade (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Hotels and restaurants (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Hotels and restaurants (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Transport, storage and telecom (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Transport, storage and telecom (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Finance (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Finance (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Business activities (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Business activities (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Public administration and defence (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Public administration and defence (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Education (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Education (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Health & social services (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Health & social services (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Community social and personal services activities (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Community social and personal services activities (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Other services (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Other services (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Unspecified tertiary (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Unspecified tertiary (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
<b>9.</b>	Number of arrivals/departures			
	International tourism arrivals (in millions)	WB	2013	2.629
	International tourism departures (in millions)	WB	2013	2.193
<b>10.</b>	Intra and extra-APEC departures			
	Intra-APEC departures (in millions)	UNWTO	2013	2.161
	Extra-APEC departures (in millions)	UNWTO	2013	0.851
<b>11.</b>	Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) for services	WTO	2013	1.3
<b>Indicators of regulatory conditions</b>				
<b>1.</b>	Services Trade Restrictiveness Index (0-1)			
	Accounting and auditing services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.132
	Architecture services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.161
	Broadcasting	OECD	As at June 2015	0.150
	Computer services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.136

	Engineering services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.095
	Legal services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.235
	Air transport	OECD	As at June 2015	0.288
	Courier services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.179
	Maritime transport	OECD	As at June 2015	0.251
	Rail freight transport	OECD	As at June 2015	0.147
	Road freight transport	OECD	As at June 2015	0.085
	Telecommunication	OECD	As at June 2015	0.254
	Commercial banking	OECD	As at June 2015	0.196
	Insurance	OECD	As at June 2015	0.161
	Distribution services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.069
	Construction	OECD	As at June 2015	0.152
	Motion pictures	OECD	As at June 2015	0.105
	Sound recording	OECD	As at June 2015	0.113
<b>2.</b>	<b>FDI Regulatory Restrictiveness Index (0-1)</b>			
	Tertiary sector (0-1)	OECD	2014	0.235
	All sectors (0-1)	OECD	2014	0.240
<b>3.</b>	<b>Mutual Recognition Agreements (MRAs)</b>	National	As at June 2015	1
<b>4.</b>	<b>Intra-APEC visa requirements</b>			
	Number of economies requiring visa from nationals of the economy	National	As at September 2014	3
	Number of economies affected by visa requirements of the economy	National	As at September 2014	8
<b>5.</b>	<b>Ease of Doing Business</b>			
	Distance to Frontier (0-100)	WB	2015	86.9
	Rank (1-189)	WB	2015	2
<b>6.</b>	<b>Networked Readiness Index (1-7)</b>	WEF	2015	5.5
<b>7.</b>	<b>Logistics Performance Index (1-5)</b>	WB	2014	3.6
<b>8.</b>	<b>Quality of overall infrastructure (1-7)</b>	WEF	2014-15	5.1
<b>9.</b>	<b>Tertiary school enrolment (% gross)</b>	WB	2012	79.8

# Papua New Guinea

No.	Baseline indicators and measures	Source	Latest available year	Value
<b>Measure of trade in services</b>				
<b>1.</b>	Trade in services			
	Cross-border trade in services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2012	476.9
	Cross-border trade in services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2012	3,732.8
<b>2.</b>	Trade in services by sector			
	Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA
	Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA
	Maintenance and repair services N.I.E. (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA
	Maintenance and repair services N.I.E. (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA
	Transport (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2012	70.4
	Transport (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2012	777.4
	Travel (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2012	2.2
	Travel (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2012	155.4
	Construction (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2012	39.0
	Construction (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2012	1,243.2
	Insurance and pension services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2012	4.4
	Insurance and pension services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2012	119.6
	Financial services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2012	8.1
	Financial services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2012	108.4
	Charges for the use of intellectual property N.I.E. (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA
	Charges for the use of intellectual property N.I.E. (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA
	Telecommunications, computer, and information services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2012	1.6
	Telecommunications, computer, and information services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2012	56.9
	Other business services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2012	304.4
	Other business services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2012	1,253.2
	Personal, cultural, and recreational services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2012	0.7
	Personal, cultural, and recreational services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2012	0.6
	Government goods and services N.I.E. (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2012	46.2
	Government goods and services N.I.E. (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2012	18.1
<b>3.</b>	Intra-APEC trade in services			
	Services export (in millions USD)	OECD	NA	NA
	Services import (in millions USD)	OECD	NA	NA
<b>4.</b>	Services trade in value added			
	Domestic services value added share of gross exports (%)	OECD	NA	NA
	Foreign services value added share of gross exports (%)	OECD	NA	NA
<b>5.</b>	Share of services value added in manufacturing exports			
	Domestic services value added share of gross exports in manufacturing (%)	OECD	NA	NA

	Foreign services value added share of gross exports in manufacturing (%)	OECD	NA	NA
<b>6.</b>	Inward/outward foreign affiliate trade in services statistics (FATS)			
	Inward FATS (in millions USD)	National	NA	NA
	Outward FATS (in millions USD)	National	NA	NA
<b>7.</b>	Foreign Direct Investment in tertiary sector (services)			
	Inward flows (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Outward flows (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
<b>8.</b>	Investment in services by sector			
	Electricity, gas and water (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Electricity, gas and water (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Construction (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Construction (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Wholesale and retail trade (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Wholesale and retail trade (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Hotels and restaurants (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Hotels and restaurants (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Transport, storage and telecom (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Transport, storage and telecom (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Finance (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Finance (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Business activities (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Business activities (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Public administration and defence (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Public administration and defence (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Education (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Education (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Health & social services (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Health & social services (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Community social and personal services activities (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Community social and personal services activities (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Other services (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Other services (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Unspecified tertiary (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Unspecified tertiary (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
<b>9.</b>	Number of arrivals/departures			
	International tourism arrivals (in millions)	WB	2013	0.174
	International tourism departures (in millions)	WB	2000	0.052
<b>10.</b>	Intra and extra-APEC departures			
	Intra-APEC departures (in millions)	UNWTO	2013	0.076
	Extra-APEC departures (in millions)	UNWTO	2013	0.003
<b>11.</b>	Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) for services	WTO	2013	0.3
<b>Indicators of regulatory conditions</b>				
<b>1.</b>	Services Trade Restrictiveness Index (0-1)			
	Accounting and auditing services	OECD	NA	NA
	Architecture services	OECD	NA	NA
	Broadcasting	OECD	NA	NA
	Computer services	OECD	NA	NA
	Engineering services	OECD	NA	NA
	Legal services	OECD	NA	NA
	Air transport	OECD	NA	NA
	Courier services	OECD	NA	NA

	Maritime transport	OECD	NA	NA
	Rail freight transport	OECD	NA	NA
	Road freight transport	OECD	NA	NA
	Telecommunication	OECD	NA	NA
	Commercial banking	OECD	NA	NA
	Insurance	OECD	NA	NA
	Distribution services	OECD	NA	NA
	Construction	OECD	NA	NA
	Motion pictures	OECD	NA	NA
	Sound recording	OECD	NA	NA
<b>2.</b>	Average Services FDI Regulatory Restrictiveness Index (0-1)			
	Tertiary sector (0-1)	OECD	NA	NA
	All sectors (0-1)	OECD	NA	NA
<b>3.</b>	Mutual Recognition Agreements (MRAs)	National	As at June 2015	0
<b>4.</b>	Intra-APEC visa requirements			
	Number of economies requiring visa from nationals of the economy	National	As at September 2014	14
	Number of economies affected by visa requirements of the economy	National	As at September 2014	4
<b>5.</b>	Ease of Doing Business			
	Distance to Frontier (0-100)	WB	2015	55.8
	Rank (1-189)	WB	2015	133
<b>6.</b>	Networked Readiness Index (1-7)	WEF	NA	NA
<b>7.</b>	Logistics Performance Index (1-5)	WB	2014	2.4
<b>8.</b>	Quality of overall infrastructure (1-7)	WEF	NA	NA
<b>9.</b>	Tertiary school enrolment (% gross)	WB	1999	1.9

# Peru

No.	Baseline indicators and measures	Source	Latest available year	Value
<b>Measure of trade in services</b>				
<b>1.</b>	Trade in services			
	Cross-border trade in services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	5,165.4
	Cross-border trade in services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	7,619.1
<b>2.</b>	Trade in services by sector			
	Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	-648.8
	Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA
	Maintenance and repair services N.I.E. (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2008	0.1
	Maintenance and repair services N.I.E. (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	4.4
	Transport (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	1,524.2
	Transport (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	2,890.8
	Travel (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	3,009.0
	Travel (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	1,600.7
	Construction (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA
	Construction (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	9.2
	Insurance and pension services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	399.8
	Insurance and pension services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	803.4
	Financial services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	68.1
	Financial services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	101.4
	Charges for the use of intellectual property N.I.E. (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	8.5
	Charges for the use of intellectual property N.I.E. (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	209.9
	Telecommunications, computer, and information services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	164.4
	Telecommunications, computer, and information services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	478.2
	Other business services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	482.5
	Other business services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	1,338.5
	Personal, cultural, and recreational services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	8.6
	Personal, cultural, and recreational services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	21.2
	Government goods and services N.I.E. (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	148.8
	Government goods and services N.I.E. (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	161.4
<b>3.</b>	Intra-APEC trade in services			
	Services export (in millions USD)	OECD	NA	NA
	Services import (in millions USD)	OECD	NA	NA
<b>4.</b>	Services trade in value added			
	Domestic services value added share of gross exports (%)	OECD	NA	NA
	Foreign services value added share of gross exports (%)	OECD	NA	NA
<b>5.</b>	Share of services value added in manufacturing exports			
	Domestic services value added share of gross exports in manufacturing (%)	OECD	NA	NA

	Foreign services value added share of gross exports in manufacturing (%)	OECD	NA	NA
<b>6.</b>	Inward/outward foreign affiliate trade in services statistics (FATS)			
	Inward FATS (in millions USD)	National	NA	NA
	Outward FATS (in millions USD)	National	NA	NA
<b>7.</b>	Foreign Direct Investment in tertiary sector (services)			
	Inward flows (in millions USD)	ITC	2011	250.2
	Outward flows (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
<b>8.</b>	Investment in services by sector			
	Electricity, gas and water (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2011	39.3
	Electricity, gas and water (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Construction (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2010	104.2
	Construction (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Wholesale and retail trade (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2011	1.4
	Wholesale and retail trade (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Hotels and restaurants (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2010	4.3
	Hotels and restaurants (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Transport, storage and telecom (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2011	22.4
	Transport, storage and telecom (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Finance (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2011	184.2
	Finance (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Business activities (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2011	2.9
	Business activities (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Public administration and defence (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Public administration and defence (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Education (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Education (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Health & social services (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Health & social services (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Community social and personal services activities (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Community social and personal services activities (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Other services (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Other services (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Unspecified tertiary (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2010	196.4
	Unspecified tertiary (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
<b>9.</b>	Number of arrivals/departures			
	International tourism arrivals (in millions)	WB	2013	3.164
	International tourism departures (in millions)	WB	2013	2.364
<b>10.</b>	Intra and extra-APEC departures			
	Intra-APEC departures (in millions)	UNWTO	2013	0.593
	Extra-APEC departures (in millions)	UNWTO	2013	0.695
<b>11.</b>	Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) for services	WTO	2013	0.6
<b>Indicators of regulatory conditions</b>				
<b>1.</b>	Services Trade Restrictiveness Index (0-1)			
	Accounting and auditing services	OECD	NA	NA
	Architecture services	OECD	NA	NA
	Broadcasting	OECD	NA	NA
	Computer services	OECD	NA	NA
	Engineering services	OECD	NA	NA
	Legal services	OECD	NA	NA
	Air transport	OECD	NA	NA
	Courier services	OECD	NA	NA

	Maritime transport	OECD	NA	NA
	Rail freight transport	OECD	NA	NA
	Road freight transport	OECD	NA	NA
	Telecommunication	OECD	NA	NA
	Commercial banking	OECD	NA	NA
	Insurance	OECD	NA	NA
	Distribution services	OECD	NA	NA
	Construction	OECD	NA	NA
	Motion pictures	OECD	NA	NA
	Sound recording	OECD	NA	NA
<b>2.</b>	Average Services FDI Regulatory Restrictiveness Index (0-1)			
	Tertiary sector (0-1)	OECD	2014	0.103
	All sectors (0-1)	OECD	2014	0.077
<b>3.</b>	Mutual Recognition Agreements (MRAs)	National	As at June 2015	0
<b>4.</b>	Intra-APEC visa requirements			
	Number of economies requiring visa from nationals of the economy	National	As at September 2014	8
	Number of economies affected by visa requirements of the economy	National	As at September 2014	2
<b>5.</b>	Ease of Doing Business			
	Distance to Frontier (0-100)	WB	2015	72.1
	Rank (1-189)	WB	2015	35
<b>6.</b>	Networked Readiness Index (1-7)	WEF	2015	3.7
<b>7.</b>	Logistics Performance Index (1-5)	WB	2014	2.8
<b>8.</b>	Quality of overall infrastructure (1-7)	WEF	2014-15	3.5
<b>9.</b>	Tertiary school enrolment (% gross)	WB	2010	40.6

# The Philippines

No.	Baseline indicators and measures	Source	Latest available year	Value
<b>Measure of trade in services</b>				
<b>1.</b>	Trade in services			
	Cross-border trade in services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	22,641.3
	Cross-border trade in services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	16,213.3
<b>2.</b>	Trade in services by sector			
	Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA
	Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA
	Maintenance and repair services N.I.E. (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	67.6
	Maintenance and repair services N.I.E. (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	256.3
	Transport (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	1,636.7
	Transport (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	3,418.6
	Travel (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	4,691.0
	Travel (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	7,832.8
	Construction (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	88.5
	Construction (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	77.2
	Insurance and pension services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	234.0
	Insurance and pension services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	805.2
	Financial services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	84.6
	Financial services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	194.7
	Charges for the use of intellectual property N.I.E. (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	3.0
	Charges for the use of intellectual property N.I.E. (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	529.4
	Telecommunications, computer, and information services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	3,288.4
	Telecommunications, computer, and information services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	526.6
	Other business services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	12,426.8
	Other business services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	2,267.0
	Personal, cultural, and recreational services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	106.9
	Personal, cultural, and recreational services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	43.6
	Government goods and services N.I.E. (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	13.9
	Government goods and services N.I.E. (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	262.1
<b>3.</b>	Intra-APEC trade in services			
	Services export (in millions USD)	OECD	NA	NA
	Services import (in millions USD)	OECD	NA	NA
<b>4.</b>	Services trade in value added			
	Domestic services value added share of gross exports (%)	OECD	2011	39.1
	Foreign services value added share of gross exports (%)	OECD	2011	9.0
<b>5.</b>	Share of services value added in manufacturing exports			
	Domestic services value added share of gross exports in manufacturing (%)	OECD	2011	15.7

	Foreign services value added share of gross exports in manufacturing (%)	OECD	2011	11.0
<b>6.</b>	Inward/outward foreign affiliate trade in services statistics (FATS)			
	Inward FATS (in millions USD)	National	NA	NA
	Outward FATS (in millions USD)	National	NA	NA
<b>7.</b>	Foreign Direct Investment in tertiary sector (services)			
	Inward flows (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	277.1
	Outward flows (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
<b>8.</b>	Investment in services by sector			
	Electricity, gas and water (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	-23.2
	Electricity, gas and water (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Construction (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	8.7
	Construction (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Wholesale and retail trade (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	92.3
	Wholesale and retail trade (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Hotels and restaurants (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	2.6
	Hotels and restaurants (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Transport, storage and telecom (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	10.0
	Transport, storage and telecom (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Finance (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	38.2
	Finance (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Business activities (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	168.5
	Business activities (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Public administration and defence (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Public administration and defence (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Education (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	0.3
	Education (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Health & social services (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	-15.0
	Health & social services (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Community social and personal services activities (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	2.4
	Community social and personal services activities (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Other services (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2011	0.9
	Other services (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Unspecified tertiary (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	-7.8
	Unspecified tertiary (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
<b>9.</b>	Number of arrivals/departures			
	International tourism arrivals (in millions)	WB	2013	4.681
	International tourism departures (in millions)	WB	2009	3.188
<b>10.</b>	Intra and extra-APEC departures			
	Intra-APEC departures (in millions)	UNWTO	2013	4.580
	Extra-APEC departures (in millions)	UNWTO	2013	1.010
<b>11.</b>	Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) for services	WTO	2013	1.4
<b>Indicators of regulatory conditions</b>				
<b>1.</b>	Services Trade Restrictiveness Index (0-1)			
	Accounting and auditing services	OECD	NA	NA
	Architecture services	OECD	NA	NA
	Broadcasting	OECD	NA	NA
	Computer services	OECD	NA	NA
	Engineering services	OECD	NA	NA
	Legal services	OECD	NA	NA
	Air transport	OECD	NA	NA
	Courier services	OECD	NA	NA

	Maritime transport	OECD	NA	NA
	Rail freight transport	OECD	NA	NA
	Road freight transport	OECD	NA	NA
	Telecommunication	OECD	NA	NA
	Commercial banking	OECD	NA	NA
	Insurance	OECD	NA	NA
	Distribution services	OECD	NA	NA
	Construction	OECD	NA	NA
	Motion pictures	OECD	NA	NA
	Sound recording	OECD	NA	NA
<b>2.</b>	Average Services FDI Regulatory Restrictiveness Index (0-1)			
	Tertiary sector (0-1)	OECD	NA	NA
	All sectors (0-1)	OECD	NA	NA
<b>3.</b>	Mutual Recognition Agreements (MRAs)	National	As at June 2015	6
<b>4.</b>	Intra-APEC visa requirements			
	Number of economies requiring visa from nationals of the economy	National	As at September 2014	11
	Number of economies affected by visa requirements of the economy	National	As at September 2014	2
<b>5.</b>	Ease of Doing Business			
	Distance to Frontier (0-100)	WB	2015	62.1
	Rank (1-189)	WB	2015	95
<b>6.</b>	Networked Readiness Index (1-7)	WEF	2015	4.0
<b>7.</b>	Logistics Performance Index (1-5)	WB	2014	3.0
<b>8.</b>	Quality of overall infrastructure (1-7)	WEF	2014-15	3.7
<b>9.</b>	Tertiary school enrolment (% gross)	WB	2009	28.2

# Russia

No.	Baseline indicators and measures	Source	Latest available year	Value	
<b>Measure of trade in services</b>					
1.	Trade in services				
	Cross-border trade in services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	70,122.5	
	Cross-border trade in services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	128,400.0	
2.	Trade in services by sector				
	Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	2,325.5	
	Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	323.8	
	Maintenance and repair services N.I.E. (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	1,800.7	
	Maintenance and repair services N.I.E. (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	1,724.5	
	Transport (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	20,746.7	
	Transport (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	17,504.7	
	Travel (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	11,988.4	
	Travel (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	53,452.6	
	Construction (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	5,905.9	
	Construction (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	9,361.7	
	Insurance and pension services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	522.0	
	Insurance and pension services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	1,393.3	
	Financial services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	1,702.0	
	Financial services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	3,390.5	
	Charges for the use of intellectual property N.I.E. (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	737.9	
	Charges for the use of intellectual property N.I.E. (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	8,388.9	
	Telecommunications, computer, and information services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	4,163.1	
	Telecommunications, computer, and information services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	6,079.9	
	Other business services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	18,448.5	
	Other business services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	22,876.4	
	Personal, cultural, and recreational services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	770.3	
	Personal, cultural, and recreational services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	1,263.7	
	Government goods and services N.I.E. (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	1,011.6	
	Government goods and services N.I.E. (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	2,639.8	
	3.	Intra-APEC trade in services			
		Services export (in millions USD)	OECD	NA	NA
Services import (in millions USD)		OECD	NA	NA	
4.	Services trade in value added				
	Domestic services value added share of gross exports (%)	OECD	2011	35.6	
	Foreign services value added share of gross exports (%)	OECD	2011	6.6	
5.	Share of services value added in manufacturing exports				
	Domestic services value added share of gross exports in manufacturing (%)	OECD	2011	28.1	

	Foreign services value added share of gross exports in manufacturing (%)	OECD	2011	9.3
<b>6.</b>	Inward/outward foreign affiliate trade in services statistics (FATS)			
	Inward FATS (in millions USD)	National	NA	NA
	Outward FATS (in millions USD)	National	NA	NA
<b>7.</b>	Foreign Direct Investment in tertiary sector (services)			
	Inward flows (in millions USD)	ITC	2010	6,763.0
	Outward flows (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
<b>8.</b>	Investment in services by sector			
	Electricity, gas and water (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2010	125.0
	Electricity, gas and water (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Construction (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2010	426.0
	Construction (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Wholesale and retail trade (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2010	1,912.0
	Wholesale and retail trade (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Hotels and restaurants (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2010	205.0
	Hotels and restaurants (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Transport, storage and telecom (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2010	416.0
	Transport, storage and telecom (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Finance (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2010	777.0
	Finance (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Business activities (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2010	2,853
	Business activities (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Public administration and defence (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Public administration and defence (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Education (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2010	1.0
	Education (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Health & social services (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2010	5.0
	Health & social services (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Community social and personal services activities (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2010	43.0
	Community social and personal services activities (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Other services (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Other services (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Unspecified tertiary (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Unspecified tertiary (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
<b>9.</b>	Number of arrivals/departures			
	International tourism arrivals (in millions)	WB	2013	30.792
	International tourism departures (in millions)	WB	2013	54.069
<b>10.</b>	Intra and extra-APEC departures			
	Intra-APEC departures (in millions)	UNWTO	2013	5.205
	Extra-APEC departures (in millions)	UNWTO	2013	33.000
<b>11.</b>	Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) for services	WTO	2013	0.6
<b>Indicators of regulatory conditions</b>				
<b>1.</b>	Services Trade Restrictiveness Index (0-1)			
	Accounting and auditing services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.335
	Architecture services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.309
	Broadcasting	OECD	As at June 2015	0.275
	Computer services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.339

	Engineering services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.249
	Legal services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.306
	Air transport	OECD	As at June 2015	0.672
	Courier services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.348
	Maritime transport	OECD	As at June 2015	0.403
	Rail freight transport	OECD	As at June 2015	0.351
	Road freight transport	OECD	As at June 2015	0.237
	Telecommunication	OECD	As at June 2015	0.429
	Commercial banking	OECD	As at June 2015	0.376
	Insurance	OECD	As at June 2015	0.456
	Distribution services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.219
	Construction	OECD	As at June 2015	0.311
	Motion pictures	OECD	As at June 2015	0.323
	Sound recording	OECD	As at June 2015	0.292
<b>2.</b>	<b>Average Services FDI Regulatory Restrictiveness Index (0-1)</b>			
	Tertiary sector (0-1)	OECD	2014	0.255
	All sectors (0-1)	OECD	2014	0.181
<b>3.</b>	<b>Mutual Recognition Agreements (MRAs)</b>	National	As at June 2015	1
<b>4.</b>	<b>Intra-APEC visa requirements</b>			
	Number of economies requiring visa from nationals of the economy	National	As at September 2014	10
	Number of economies affected by visa requirements of the economy	National	As at September 2014	15
<b>5.</b>	<b>Ease of Doing Business</b>			
	Distance to Frontier (0-100)	WB	2015	66.7
	Rank (1-189)	WB	2015	62
<b>6.</b>	<b>Networked Readiness Index (1-7)</b>	WEF	2015	4.5
<b>7.</b>	<b>Logistics Performance Index (1-5)</b>	WB	2014	2.7
<b>8.</b>	<b>Quality of overall infrastructure (1-7)</b>	WEF	2014-15	4.1
<b>9.</b>	<b>Tertiary school enrolment (% gross)</b>	WB	2012	76.1

# Singapore

No.	Baseline indicators and measures	Source	Latest available year	Value
<b>Measure of trade in services</b>				
<b>1.</b>	Trade in services			
	Cross-border trade in services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2014	140,433.0
	Cross-border trade in services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2014	141,559.0
<b>2.</b>	Trade in services by sector			
	Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA
	Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA
	Maintenance and repair services N.I.E. (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2014	8,035.0
	Maintenance and repair services N.I.E. (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2014	663.9
	Transport (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2014	44,842.2
	Transport (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2014	39,326.6
	Travel (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2014	19,203.2
	Travel (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2014	23,930.8
	Construction (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2014	1,786.0
	Construction (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2014	756.3
	Insurance and pension services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2014	3,939.1
	Insurance and pension services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2014	4,765.4
	Financial services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2014	20,541.2
	Financial services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2014	4,347.2
	Charges for the use of intellectual property N.I.E. (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2014	3,150.8
	Charges for the use of intellectual property N.I.E. (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2014	22,230.2
	Telecommunications, computer, and information services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2014	5,289.9
	Telecommunications, computer, and information services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2014	7,371.5
	Other business services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2014	32,803.4
	Other business services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2014	37,471.3
	Personal, cultural, and recreational services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2014	549.5
	Personal, cultural, and recreational services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2014	459.7
	Government goods and services N.I.E. (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2014	292.9
	Government goods and services N.I.E. (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2014	236.3
<b>3.</b>	Intra-APEC trade in services			
	Services export (in millions USD)	OECD	NA	NA
	Services import (in millions USD)	OECD	NA	NA
<b>4.</b>	Services trade in value added			
	Domestic services value added share of gross exports (%)	OECD	2011	41.5
	Foreign services value added share of gross exports (%)	OECD	2011	24.6
<b>5.</b>	Share of services value added in manufacturing exports			
	Domestic services value added share of gross exports in manufacturing (%)	OECD	2011	19.3

	Foreign services value added share of gross exports in manufacturing (%)	OECD	2011	23.7
<b>6.</b>	Inward/outward foreign affiliate trade in services statistics (FATS)			
	Inward FATS (in millions USD)	National	2013	59,088.3
	Outward FATS (in millions USD)	National	NA	NA
<b>7.</b>	Foreign Direct Investment in tertiary sector (services)			
	Inward flows (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Outward flows (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
<b>8.</b>	Investment in services by sector			
	Electricity, gas and water (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Electricity, gas and water (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Construction (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Construction (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Wholesale and retail trade (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Wholesale and retail trade (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Hotels and restaurants (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Hotels and restaurants (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Transport, storage and telecom (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Transport, storage and telecom (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Finance (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Finance (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Business activities (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Business activities (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Public administration and defence (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Public administration and defence (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Education (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Education (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Health & social services (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Health & social services (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Community social and personal services activities (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Community social and personal services activities (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Other services (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Other services (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Unspecified tertiary (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Unspecified tertiary (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
<b>9.</b>	Number of arrivals/departures			
	International tourism arrivals (in millions)	WB	2013	11.899
	International tourism departures (in millions)	WB	2013	8.647
<b>10.</b>	Intra and extra-APEC departures			
	Intra-APEC departures (in millions)	UNWTO	2013	19.100
	Extra-APEC departures (in millions)	UNWTO	2013	0.763
<b>11.</b>	Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) for services	WTO	2013	1.2
<b>Indicators of regulatory conditions</b>				
<b>1.</b>	Services Trade Restrictiveness Index (0-1)			
	Accounting and auditing services	OECD	NA	NA
	Architecture services	OECD	NA	NA
	Broadcasting	OECD	NA	NA
	Computer services	OECD	NA	NA
	Engineering services	OECD	NA	NA
	Legal services	OECD	NA	NA
	Air transport	OECD	NA	NA
	Courier services	OECD	NA	NA

	Maritime transport	OECD	NA	NA
	Rail freight transport	OECD	NA	NA
	Road freight transport	OECD	NA	NA
	Telecommunication	OECD	NA	NA
	Commercial banking	OECD	NA	NA
	Insurance	OECD	NA	NA
	Distribution services	OECD	NA	NA
	Construction	OECD	NA	NA
	Motion pictures	OECD	NA	NA
	Sound recording	OECD	NA	NA
<b>2.</b>	Average Services FDI Regulatory Restrictiveness Index (0-1)			
	Tertiary sector (0-1)	OECD	NA	NA
	All sectors (0-1)	OECD	NA	NA
<b>3.</b>	Mutual Recognition Agreements (MRAs)	National	As at June 2015	7
<b>4.</b>	Intra-APEC visa requirements			
	Number of economies requiring visa from nationals of the economy	National	As at September 2014	2
	Number of economies affected by visa requirements of the economy	National	As at September 2014	2
<b>5.</b>	Ease of Doing Business			
	Distance to Frontier (0-100)	WB	2015	88.3
	Rank (1-189)	WB	2015	1
<b>6.</b>	Networked Readiness Index (1-7)	WEF	2015	6.0
<b>7.</b>	Logistics Performance Index (1-5)	WB	2014	4.0
<b>8.</b>	Quality of overall infrastructure (1-7)	WEF	2014-15	6.3
<b>9.</b>	Tertiary school enrolment (% gross)	WB	NA	NA

## Chinese Taipei

No.	Baseline indicators and measures	Source	Latest available year	Value
<b>Measure of trade in services</b>				
<b>1.</b>	Trade in services			
	Cross-border trade in services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA
	Cross-border trade in services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA
<b>2.</b>	Trade in services by sector			
	Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA
	Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA
	Maintenance and repair services N.I.E. (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA
	Maintenance and repair services N.I.E. (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA
	Transport (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA
	Transport (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA
	Travel (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA
	Travel (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA
	Construction (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA
	Construction (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA
	Insurance and pension services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA
	Insurance and pension services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA
	Financial services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA
	Financial services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA
	Charges for the use of intellectual property N.I.E. (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA
	Charges for the use of intellectual property N.I.E. (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA
	Telecommunications, computer, and information services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA
	Telecommunications, computer, and information services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA
	Other business services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA
	Other business services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA
	Personal, cultural, and recreational services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA
	Personal, cultural, and recreational services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA
	Government goods and services N.I.E. (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA
	Government goods and services N.I.E. (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA
<b>3.</b>	Intra-APEC trade in services			
	Services export (in millions USD)	OECD	NA	NA
	Services import (in millions USD)	OECD	NA	NA
<b>4.</b>	Services trade in value added			
	Domestic services value added share of gross exports (%)	OECD	2011	30.2
	Foreign services value added share of gross exports (%)	OECD	2011	16.6
<b>5.</b>	Share of services value added in manufacturing exports			
	Domestic services value added share of gross exports in manufacturing (%)	OECD	2011	16.4

	Foreign services value added share of gross exports in manufacturing (%)	OECD	2011	19.3
<b>6.</b>	Inward/outward foreign affiliate trade in services statistics (FATS)			
	Inward FATS (in millions USD)	National	NA	NA
	Outward FATS (in millions USD)	National	NA	NA
<b>7.</b>	Foreign Direct Investment in tertiary sector (services)			
	Inward flows (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Outward flows (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
<b>8.</b>	Investment in services by sector			
	Electricity, gas and water (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Electricity, gas and water (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Construction (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Construction (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Wholesale and retail trade (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Wholesale and retail trade (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Hotels and restaurants (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Hotels and restaurants (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Transport, storage and telecom (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Transport, storage and telecom (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Finance (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Finance (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Business activities (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Business activities (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Public administration and defence (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Public administration and defence (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Education (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Education (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Health & social services (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Health & social services (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Community social and personal services activities (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Community social and personal services activities (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Other services (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Other services (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Unspecified tertiary (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Unspecified tertiary (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
<b>9.</b>	Number of arrivals/departures			
	International tourism arrivals (in millions)	National	2013	8.016
	International tourism departures (in millions)	National	2013	11.053
<b>10.</b>	Intra and extra-APEC departures			
	Intra-APEC departures (in millions)	UNWTO	2013	11.200
	Extra-APEC departures (in millions)	UNWTO	2013	1.017
<b>11.</b>	Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) for services	WTO	2013	0.7
<b>Indicators of regulatory conditions</b>				
<b>1.</b>	Services Trade Restrictiveness Index (0-1)			
	Accounting and auditing services	OECD	NA	NA
	Architecture services	OECD	NA	NA
	Broadcasting	OECD	NA	NA
	Computer services	OECD	NA	NA
	Engineering services	OECD	NA	NA
	Legal services	OECD	NA	NA
	Air transport	OECD	NA	NA
	Courier services	OECD	NA	NA

	Maritime transport	OECD	NA	NA
	Rail freight transport	OECD	NA	NA
	Road freight transport	OECD	NA	NA
	Telecommunication	OECD	NA	NA
	Commercial banking	OECD	NA	NA
	Insurance	OECD	NA	NA
	Distribution services	OECD	NA	NA
	Construction	OECD	NA	NA
	Motion pictures	OECD	NA	NA
	Sound recording	OECD	NA	NA
<b>2.</b>	Average Services FDI Regulatory Restrictiveness Index (0-1)			
	Tertiary sector (0-1)	OECD	NA	NA
	All sectors (0-1)	OECD	NA	NA
<b>3.</b>	Mutual Recognition Agreements (MRAs)	National	As at June 2015	1
<b>4.</b>	Intra-APEC visa requirements			
	Number of economies requiring visa from nationals of the economy	National	As at September 2014	6
	Number of economies affected by visa requirements of the economy	National	As at September 2014	10
<b>5.</b>	Ease of Doing Business			
	Distance to Frontier (0-100)	WB	2015	78.7
	Rank (1-189)	WB	2015	19
<b>6.</b>	Networked Readiness Index (1-7)	WEF	2015	5.5
<b>7.</b>	Logistics Performance Index (1-5)	WB	2014	3.7
<b>8.</b>	Quality of overall infrastructure (1-7)	WEF	2014-15	5.5
<b>9.</b>	Tertiary school enrolment (% gross)	WB	NA	NA

# Thailand

No.	Baseline indicators and measures	Source	Latest available year	Value
<b>Measure of trade in services</b>				
<b>1.</b>	Trade in services			
	Cross-border trade in services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	58,995.6
	Cross-border trade in services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	55,273.4
<b>2.</b>	Trade in services by sector			
	Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA
	Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA
	Maintenance and repair services N.I.E. (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA
	Maintenance and repair services N.I.E. (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA
	Transport (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	6,148.8
	Transport (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	28,453.4
	Travel (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	42,081.9
	Travel (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	6,649.7
	Construction (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	816.0
	Construction (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	709.1
	Insurance and pension services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	230.6
	Insurance and pension services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	2,994.9
	Financial services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	445.2
	Financial services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	311.3
	Charges for the use of intellectual property N.I.E. (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	222.1
	Charges for the use of intellectual property N.I.E. (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	4,586.5
	Telecommunications, computer, and information services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	538.6
	Telecommunications, computer, and information services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	599.8
	Other business services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	8,044.6
	Other business services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	10,656.0
	Personal, cultural, and recreational services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	76.9
	Personal, cultural, and recreational services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	20.6
	Government goods and services N.I.E. (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	391.1
	Government goods and services N.I.E. (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	292.0
<b>3.</b>	Intra-APEC trade in services			
	Services export (in millions USD)	OECD	NA	NA
	Services import (in millions USD)	OECD	NA	NA
<b>4.</b>	Services trade in value added			
	Domestic services value added share of gross exports (%)	OECD	2011	26.1
	Foreign services value added share of gross exports (%)	OECD	2011	16.8
<b>5.</b>	Share of services value added in manufacturing exports			
	Domestic services value added share of gross exports in manufacturing (%)	OECD	2011	10.1

	Foreign services value added share of gross exports in manufacturing (%)	OECD	2011	20.2
<b>6.</b>	Inward/outward foreign affiliate trade in services statistics (FATS)			
	Inward FATS (in millions USD)	National	2012	72,868.4
	Outward FATS (in millions USD)	National	NA	NA
<b>7.</b>	Foreign Direct Investment in tertiary sector (services)			
	Inward flows (in millions USD)	ITC	2011	2,283.4
	Outward flows (in millions USD)	ITC	2011	5,496.30
<b>8.</b>	Investment in services by sector			
	Electricity, gas and water (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2011	93.6
	Electricity, gas and water (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2011	112.6
	Construction (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2011	28.1
	Construction (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2011	203.4
	Wholesale and retail trade (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2011	-512.9
	Wholesale and retail trade (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2011	983.4
	Hotels and restaurants (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2011	12.8
	Hotels and restaurants (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2011	93.6
	Transport, storage and telecom (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2011	94.6
	Transport, storage and telecom (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2011	10.4
	Finance (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2011	1,662.1
	Finance (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2011	3,368.9
	Business activities (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2011	905.1
	Business activities (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2011	724.0
	Public administration and defence (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Public administration and defence (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Education (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Education (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Health & social services (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Health & social services (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Community social and personal services activities (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Community social and personal services activities (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Other services (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Other services (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Unspecified tertiary (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Unspecified tertiary (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
<b>9.</b>	Number of arrivals/departures			
	International tourism arrivals (in millions)	WB	2013	26.547
	International tourism departures (in millions)	WB	2013	5.970
<b>10.</b>	Intra and extra-APEC departures			
	Intra-APEC departures (in millions)	UNWTO	2013	4.315
	Extra-APEC departures (in millions)	UNWTO	2013	4.018
<b>11.</b>	Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) for services	WTO	2013	1.0
<b>Indicators of regulatory conditions</b>				
<b>1.</b>	Services Trade Restrictiveness Index (0-1)			
	Accounting and auditing services	OECD	NA	NA
	Architecture services	OECD	NA	NA
	Broadcasting	OECD	NA	NA
	Computer services	OECD	NA	NA
	Engineering services	OECD	NA	NA
	Legal services	OECD	NA	NA
	Air transport	OECD	NA	NA
	Courier services	OECD	NA	NA

	Maritime transport	OECD	NA	NA
	Rail freight transport	OECD	NA	NA
	Road freight transport	OECD	NA	NA
	Telecommunication	OECD	NA	NA
	Commercial banking	OECD	NA	NA
	Insurance	OECD	NA	NA
	Distribution services	OECD	NA	NA
	Construction	OECD	NA	NA
	Motion pictures	OECD	NA	NA
	Sound recording	OECD	NA	NA
<b>2.</b>	Average Services FDI Regulatory Restrictiveness Index (0-1)			
	Tertiary sector (0-1)	OECD	NA	NA
	All sectors (0-1)	OECD	NA	NA
<b>3.</b>	Mutual Recognition Agreements (MRAs)	National	As at June 2015	6
<b>4.</b>	Intra-APEC visa requirements			
	Number of economies requiring visa from nationals of the economy	National	As at September 2014	7
	Number of economies affected by visa requirements of the economy	National	As at September 2014	2
<b>5.</b>	Ease of Doing Business			
	Distance to Frontier (0-100)	WB	2015	75.3
	Rank (1-189)	WB	2015	26
<b>6.</b>	Networked Readiness Index (1-7)	WEF	2015	4.0
<b>7.</b>	Logistics Performance Index (1-5)	WB	2014	3.4
<b>8.</b>	Quality of overall infrastructure (1-7)	WEF	2014-15	4.1
<b>9.</b>	Tertiary school enrolment (% gross)	WB	2012	51.4

## United States

No.	Baseline indicators and measures	Source	Latest available year	Value
<b>Measure of trade in services</b>				
<b>1.</b>	Trade in services			
	Cross-border trade in services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	687,411.0
	Cross-border trade in services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	462,135.0
<b>2.</b>	Trade in services by sector			
	Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA
	Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA
	Maintenance and repair services N.I.E. (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	16,295.0
	Maintenance and repair services N.I.E. (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	7,620.0
	Transport (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	87,267.0
	Transport (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	90,754.0
	Travel (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	173,130.0
	Travel (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	104,678.0
	Construction (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA
	Construction (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA
	Insurance and pension services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	16,097.0
	Insurance and pension services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	50,455.0
	Financial services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	84,067.0
	Financial services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	18,682.0
	Charges for the use of intellectual property N.I.E. (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	129,178.0
	Charges for the use of intellectual property N.I.E. (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	39,016.0
	Telecommunications, computer, and information services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	33,408.0
	Telecommunications, computer, and information services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	32,877.0
	Other business services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	123,446.0
	Other business services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	92,709.0
	Personal, cultural, and recreational services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA
	Personal, cultural, and recreational services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA
	Government goods and services N.I.E. (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	24,523.0
	Government goods and services N.I.E. (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	25,344.0
<b>3.</b>	Intra-APEC trade in services			
	Services export (in millions USD)	OECD	2013	265,338.0
	Services import (in millions USD)	OECD	2013	141,623.0
<b>4.</b>	Services trade in value added			
	Domestic services value added share of gross exports (%)	OECD	2011	49.6
	Foreign services value added share of gross exports (%)	OECD	2011	5.9
<b>5.</b>	Share of services value added in manufacturing exports			
	Domestic services value added share of gross exports in manufacturing (%)	OECD	2011	24.1

	Foreign services value added share of gross exports in manufacturing (%)	OECD	2011	20.2
<b>6.</b>	Inward/outward foreign affiliate trade in services statistics (FATS)			
	Inward FATS (in millions USD)	National	2012	801,921.0
	Outward FATS (in millions USD)	National	2012	1,292,992.0
<b>7.</b>	Foreign Direct Investment in tertiary sector (services)			
	Inward flows (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	39,246.0
	Outward flows (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	244,455.0
<b>8.</b>	Investment in services by sector			
	Electricity, gas and water (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Electricity, gas and water (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Construction (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Construction (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Wholesale and retail trade (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	23,602.0
	Wholesale and retail trade (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	21,547.0
	Hotels and restaurants (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Hotels and restaurants (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Transport, storage and telecom (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	3,398.0
	Transport, storage and telecom (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	9,817.0
	Finance (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	147.0
	Finance (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	24,115.0
	Business activities (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	12,099.0
	Business activities (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	188,976.0
	Public administration and defence (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Public administration and defence (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Education (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Education (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Health & social services (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Health & social services (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Community social and personal services activities (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Community social and personal services activities (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Other services (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Other services (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Unspecified tertiary (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Unspecified tertiary (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
<b>9.</b>	Number of arrivals/departures			
	International tourism arrivals (in millions)	WB	2013	69.768
	International tourism departures (in millions)	WB	2013	61.569
<b>10.</b>	Intra and extra-APEC departures			
	Intra-APEC departures (in millions)	UNWTO	2013	40.300
	Extra-APEC departures (in millions)	UNWTO	2013	37.300
<b>11.</b>	Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) for services	WTO	2013	1.5
<b>Indicators of regulatory conditions</b>				
<b>1.</b>	Services Trade Restrictiveness Index (0-1)			
	Accounting and auditing services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.147
	Architecture services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.163
	Broadcasting	OECD	As at June 2015	0.297

	Computer services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.151
	Engineering services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.198
	Legal services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.140
	Air transport	OECD	As at June 2015	0.582
	Courier services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.370
	Maritime transport	OECD	As at June 2015	0.383
	Rail freight transport	OECD	As at June 2015	0.121
	Road freight transport	OECD	As at June 2015	0.141
	Telecommunication	OECD	As at June 2015	0.125
	Commercial banking	OECD	As at June 2015	0.131
	Insurance	OECD	As at June 2015	0.223
	Distribution services	OECD	As at June 2015	0.074
	Construction	OECD	As at June 2015	0.158
	Motion pictures	OECD	As at June 2015	0.060
	Sound recording	OECD	As at June 2015	0.049
<b>2.</b>	<b>Average Services FDI Regulatory Restrictiveness Index (0-1)</b>			
	Tertiary sector (0-1)	OECD	2014	0.094
	All sectors (0-1)	OECD	2014	0.089
<b>3.</b>	<b>Mutual Recognition Agreements (MRAs)</b>	National	As at June 2015	2
<b>4.</b>	<b>Intra-APEC visa requirements</b>			
	Number of economies requiring visa from nationals of the economy	National	As at September 2014	3
	Number of economies affected by visa requirements of the economy	National	As at September 2014	11
<b>5.</b>	<b>Ease of Doing Business</b>			
	Distance to Frontier (0-100)	WB	2015	82.0
	Rank (1-189)	WB	2015	7
<b>6.</b>	<b>Networked Readiness Index (1-7)</b>	WEF	2015	5.6
<b>7.</b>	<b>Logistics Performance Index (1-5)</b>	WB	2014	3.9
<b>8.</b>	<b>Quality of overall infrastructure (1-7)</b>	WEF	2014-15	5.8
<b>9.</b>	<b>Tertiary school enrolment (% gross)</b>	WB	2012	94.3

# Viet Nam

No.	Baseline indicators and measures	Source	Latest available year	Value	
<b>Measure of trade in services</b>					
1.	Trade in services				
	Cross-border trade in services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	10,500.0	
	Cross-border trade in services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	2013	11,900.0	
2.	Trade in services by sector				
	Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA	
	Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA	
	Maintenance and repair services N.I.E. (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA	
	Maintenance and repair services N.I.E. (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA	
	Transport (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA	
	Transport (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA	
	Travel (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA	
	Travel (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA	
	Construction (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA	
	Construction (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA	
	Insurance and pension services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA	
	Insurance and pension services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA	
	Financial services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA	
	Financial services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA	
	Charges for the use of intellectual property N.I.E. (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA	
	Charges for the use of intellectual property N.I.E. (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA	
	Telecommunications, computer, and information services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA	
	Telecommunications, computer, and information services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA	
	Other business services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA	
	Other business services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA	
	Personal, cultural, and recreational services (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA	
	Personal, cultural, and recreational services (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA	
	Government goods and services N.I.E. (Exports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA	
	Government goods and services N.I.E. (Imports) (in millions USD)	IMF	NA	NA	
	3.	Intra-APEC trade in services			
		Services export (in millions USD)	OECD	NA	NA
Services import (in millions USD)		OECD	NA	NA	
4.	Services trade in value added				
	Domestic services value added share of gross exports (%)	OECD	2011	23.2	
	Foreign services value added share of gross exports (%)	OECD	2011	14.9	
5.	Share of services value added in manufacturing exports				
	Domestic services value added share of gross exports in manufacturing (%)	OECD	2011	9.5	

	Foreign services value added share of gross exports in manufacturing (%)	OECD	2011	19.9
<b>6.</b>	Inward/outward foreign affiliate trade in services statistics (FATS)			
	Inward FATS (in millions USD)	National	NA	NA
	Outward FATS (in millions USD)	National	NA	NA
<b>7.</b>	Foreign Direct Investment in tertiary sector (services)			
	Inward flows (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	4,379.2
	Outward flows (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
<b>8.</b>	Investment in services by sector			
	Electricity, gas and water (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	97.2
	Electricity, gas and water (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Construction (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	346.0
	Construction (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Wholesale and retail trade (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	772.8
	Wholesale and retail trade (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Hotels and restaurants (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	108.2
	Hotels and restaurants (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Transport, storage and telecom (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	644.0
	Transport, storage and telecom (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Finance (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	0.1
	Finance (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Business activities (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	2,084.0
	Business activities (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Public administration and defence (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Public administration and defence (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Education (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	105.1
	Education (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Health & social services (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	140.2
	Health & social services (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Community social and personal services activities (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	61.1
	Community social and personal services activities (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Other services (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Other services (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
	Unspecified tertiary (Inward) (in millions USD)	ITC	2012	20.5
	Unspecified tertiary (Outward) (in millions USD)	ITC	NA	NA
<b>9.</b>	Number of arrivals/departures			
	International tourism arrivals (in millions)	WB	2013	7.572
	International tourism departures (in millions)	WB	NA	NA
<b>10.</b>	Intra and extra-APEC departures			
	Intra-APEC departures (in millions)	UNWTO	2013	3.263
	Extra-APEC departures (in millions)	UNWTO	2013	1.832
<b>11.</b>	Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) for services	WTO	2013	0.4
<b>Indicators of regulatory conditions</b>				
<b>1.</b>	Services Trade Restrictiveness Index (0-1)			
	Accounting and auditing services	OECD	NA	NA
	Architecture services	OECD	NA	NA
	Broadcasting	OECD	NA	NA
	Computer services	OECD	NA	NA
	Engineering services	OECD	NA	NA
	Legal services	OECD	NA	NA
	Air transport	OECD	NA	NA
	Courier services	OECD	NA	NA

	Maritime transport	OECD	NA	NA
	Rail freight transport	OECD	NA	NA
	Road freight transport	OECD	NA	NA
	Telecommunication	OECD	NA	NA
	Commercial banking	OECD	NA	NA
	Insurance	OECD	NA	NA
	Distribution services	OECD	NA	NA
	Construction	OECD	NA	NA
	Motion pictures	OECD	NA	NA
	Sound recording	OECD	NA	NA
<b>2.</b>	Average Services FDI Regulatory Restrictiveness Index (0-1)			
	Tertiary sector (0-1)	OECD	NA	NA
	All sectors (0-1)	OECD	NA	NA
<b>3.</b>	Mutual Recognition Agreements (MRAs)	National	As at June 2015	6
<b>4.</b>	Intra-APEC visa requirements			
	Number of economies requiring visa from nationals of the economy	National	As at September 2014	14
	Number of economies affected by visa requirements of the economy	National	As at September 2014	11
<b>5.</b>	Ease of Doing Business			
	Distance to Frontier (0-100)	WB	2015	64.4
	Rank (1-189)	WB	2015	78
<b>6.</b>	Networked Readiness Index (1-7)	WEF	2015	3.9
<b>7.</b>	Logistics Performance Index (1-5)	WB	2014	3.2
<b>8.</b>	Quality of overall infrastructure (1-7)	WEF	2014-15	3.3
<b>9.</b>	Tertiary school enrolment (% gross)	WB	2013	24.6

## Appendix 2. Details of data gaps for each indicator

### Section 3.1.1 a. Cross-border trade in services

Indicator	Data gaps <sup>42</sup>
<b>Cross-border trade in services (Exports)</b>	BD: 2010-2011, 2013 PNG: 2013
<b>Cross-border trade in services (Imports)</b>	BD: 2010-2011, 2013 PNG: 2013

### Section 3.1.1 b. Trade in services by sector

Indicator	Data gaps
<b>Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others</b>	<p><i>Exports:</i> INA: 2006-2008; MAS: 2010-2013 Not available: BD; CDA; CHL; HKC; MEX; NZ; PNG; PHL; SIN; CT; THA; USA; VN</p> <p><i>Imports:</i> AUS: 2006-2010, 2012-2013; HKC: 2013; INA: 2010-2013 Not available: BD; CDA; CHL; PRC; MAS; MEX; NZ; PNG; PE; PHL; SIN; CT; THA; USA; VN</p>
<b>Maintenance and repair services N.I.E.</b>	<p><i>Exports:</i> CHL: 2009-2013; HKC: 2013; PE: 2009-2013 Not available: BD; MEX; NZ; PNG; CT; THA; VN</p> <p><i>Imports:</i> CHL: 2009-2013; HKC: 2013; MAS: 2005-2009; NZ: 2011-2013 Not available: BD; PNG; CT; THA; VN</p>
<b>Transport</b>	<p><i>Exports and imports:</i> BD: 2010-2011, 2013; HKC: 2013; PNG: 2013 Not available: CT; VN</p>
<b>Travel</b>	<p><i>Exports and imports:</i> BD: 2010-2011, 2013; HKC: 2013; PNG: 2013 Not available: CT; VN</p>
<b>Construction</b>	<p><i>Exports:</i> HKC: 2013; PNG: 2013 Not available: BD; CHL; MEX; NZ; PE; CT; USA; VN</p> <p><i>Imports:</i> HKC: 2013; NZ: 2011-2013; PNG: 2013; PE: 2005-2006 Not available: AUS; BD; CHL; MEX; CT; USA; VN</p>
<b>Insurance and pension services</b>	<p><i>Exports and imports:</i> BD: 2010-2013; HKC: 2013; PNG: 2013 Not available: CT; VN</p>
<b>Financial services</b>	<p><i>Exports:</i> HKC: 2013; PNG: 2013</p>

<sup>42</sup> Data gaps refer to data which is not reported, either because it is zero or not available.

	<p>Not available: BD; MEX; CT; VN</p> <p><i>Imports:</i> BD: 2010-2013; HKC: 2013; PNG: 2013 Not available: CT; VN</p>
<b>Charges for the use of intellectual property N.I.E.</b>	<p><i>Exports:</i> HKC: 2013 Not available: BD; PNG; CT; VN</p> <p><i>Imports:</i> BD: 2010-2013; HKC: 2013 Not available: PNG; CT; VN</p>
<b>Telecommunications, computer, and information services</b>	<p><i>Exports:</i> BD: 2010-2013; HKC: 2013; PNG: 2013 Not available: CT; VN</p> <p><i>Imports:</i> BD: 2010-2013; HKC: 2013; PNG: 2013 Not available: CT; VN</p>
<b>Other business services</b>	<p><i>Exports:</i> BD: 2010-2011, 2013; HKC: 2013; PNG: 2013 Not available: MEX; CT; VN</p> <p><i>Imports:</i> BD: 2010-2011, 2013; HKC: 2013; PNG: 2013 Not available: CT; VN</p>
<b>Personal, cultural, and recreational services</b>	<p><i>Exports:</i> HKC: 2013; PNG: 2010, 2013; PE: 2005-2006 Not available: BD; CT; USA; VN</p> <p><i>imports:</i> HKC: 2013; PNG: 2013; PE: 2005-2006 Not available: BD; CT; USA; VN</p>
<b>Government goods and services N.I.E.</b>	<p><i>Exports:</i> CHL: 2009-2013; HKC: 2013; MEX: 2012-2013; PNG: 2013; PHL: 2005-2009 Not available: BD; CT; VN</p> <p><i>Imports:</i> BD: 2010-2013; CHL: 2009-2013; HKC: 2013; PNG: 2013 Not available: CT; VN</p>

### 3.1.1 c. Intra-APEC trade in services

Economy	Data availability	Frequency	Remarks
AUS	2000-2013 but exports/imports to/from world is available	Annual	Nil

	from 1999 onwards		
<b>CDA</b>	1999-2013	Annual	Exports and imports data with BD; PNG; and PE are not available.
<b>ROK</b>	1999-2013	Annual	Only exports and imports data to PRC; JPN; and USA are available.
<b>NZ</b>	2006-2013	Annual	Exports data to BD; CHL; MEX; PE; and RUS are not available. Exports data to VN only starts from 2010. Exports data to PNG only starts from 2012.  Imports data from CHL; MEX; PNG; and PE are not available. Imports data from BD; INA; PHL; RUS; CT; and VN are incomplete. (Imports data gaps are as follows - BD: 2006-2007, 2012-2013; INA: 2008-2009; PHL: 2006-2007; RUS: 2012-2013; CT: 2006-2007, 2010-2011; VN: 2006-2011)
<b>USA</b>	1999-2013	Annual	Exports/Imports data with BD, PNG, PE, RUS and VN are not available.

### Notes for section 3.1.2 a. Inward and outward FATS

**Australia:** Outward data is available for 2002-03 while inward data is available for 2000-01 (<http://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Documents/australia-foreign-affiliates-trade-in-services.pdf>) (Accessed 9 November 2015)

**Canada:** Sales value of Canadian operations abroad is taken as outward data and is from 1999 to 2012. Services sector is defined as: utilities and construction; wholesale trade and retail trade; transportation and warehousing; information and cultural industries; finance (non-bank) and insurance; professional, scientific and technical services; management of companies and enterprises; and other services. (<http://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=1539>) (Accessed 17 June 2015)

**Hong Kong, China:** Inward data is available from 2004 to 2012. Services comprise of 4 sub sectors: building and construction sectors; import/export, wholesale and retail trades; accommodation and food services sectors; transportation, storage and courier services, and information and communications services sectors; financing and insurance, real estate, professional and business services sectors. (<http://www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp240.jsp?productCode=FA100034>) (Accessed 17 June 2015)

**Japan:** Outward data from 1997 to 2012 is available. Data of non-manufacturing sectors are taken as services outward FATS data. (<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/statistics/tyo/kaigaizi/>) (Accessed 24 June 2015)

**New Zealand:** Inward data of 2012 is available. Services here include 16 sub sectors: electricity, gas, water and waste services; construction; wholesale trade and retail trade; accommodation and food services; transport, postal and warehousing; information media and telecommunications; financial and insurance services; rental, hiring and real estate services; professional, scientific and technical services; administrative and support services; public administration and safety education and training; health care and social assistance; arts and recreation services; and other services.

([http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse\\_for\\_stats/economic\\_indicators/balance\\_of\\_payments/nz-inward-fats.aspx](http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/economic_indicators/balance_of_payments/nz-inward-fats.aspx)) (Accessed 24 June 2015)

**Singapore:** Earnings of foreign direct investment in Singapore is the indicator of inward data of Singapore and is available from 2009 to 2013. Services here include: construction; wholesale trade and retail trade; accommodation and food services; transport and storage; information and communications; financial and insurance services; real estate activities; professional, scientific and technical, administrative and support services and others. ([http://www.singstat.gov.sg/docs/default-source/default-document-library/publications/publications\\_and\\_papers/investment/fei2013.pdf](http://www.singstat.gov.sg/docs/default-source/default-document-library/publications/publications_and_papers/investment/fei2013.pdf)) (Accessed 25 June 2015)

**Thailand:** Inward data from 2010 to 2102 is available. Services contain: electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities; construction; wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food Service activities; information and communication; financial and insurance activities; real estate activities; professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities; education, human health and social work activities; arts, entertainment and recreation; and other service activities. Value of sales/turnover or output is taken as the inward data. (<https://www.bot.or.th/English/Statistics/EconomicAndFinancial/ExternalSector/Pages/FATS.aspx>) (Accessed 25 June 2015)

**United States:** Data is available from 1987 to 2012 for inwards and from 1986 to 2012 for outwards. ([http://www.bea.gov/histdata/Releases/International\\_Services/2013/AnnualUpdate\\_October-24-2014/IntlServ\\_T1.1.xls](http://www.bea.gov/histdata/Releases/International_Services/2013/AnnualUpdate_October-24-2014/IntlServ_T1.1.xls)) (Accessed 15 July 2015)

If values are reported in local currency, it has been converted to USD using official exchange rate from World Bank World Development Indicators (<http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/PA.NUS.FCRF>).

### Section 3.1.2 b. FDI in services

Indicator	Data gaps
<b>Inward tertiary FDI</b>	BD: 2012; PRC: 2011-2012; HKC: 2011-2012; INA: 2012; PE: 2012; RUS: 2011-2012; THA: 2012 Not available: NZ; PNG; SIN; CT
<b>Outward tertiary FDI</b>	PRC: 2012; HKC: 2011-2012; ROK: 2011-2012; THA: 2012 Not available: BD; INA; MEX; NZ; PNG; PE; PHL; RUS; SIN; CT; VN

### Section 3.2.1 c. FDI in services by sector

Indicator	Data gaps
<b>Electricity, gas and water</b>	<i>Inward:</i> PRC: 2011-2012; PE: 2012; RUS: 2011-2012; THA: 2012 Not available: BD; CDA; HKC; INA; JPN; ROK; MAS; NZ; PNG; SIN; CT; USA  <i>Outward:</i> PRC: 2012; THA: 2012 Not available: BD; CDA; HKC; INA; JPN; ROK; MAS; MEX; NZ; PNG; PE; PHL; RUS; SIN; CT; USA; VN
<b>Construction</b>	<i>Inward:</i> BD: 2012; CHL: 2011; PRC: 2011-2012; HKC: 2011-2012; INA: 2012; PE: 2011-2012; RUS: 2011-2012; THA: 2012 Not available: CDA; ROK; NZ; PNG; SIN; CT; USA

	<p><i>Outward:</i>                      PRC: 2012; HKC: 2011-2012; THA: 2012                      Not available: BD; CDA; INA; ROK; MEX; NZ; PNG; PE; PHL; RUS; SIN; CT; USA; VN</p>
<b>Wholesale and retail trade</b>	<p><i>Inward:</i>                      BD: 2012; PRC: 2011-2012; HKC: 2011-2012; INA: 2012; PE: 2012; RUS: 2011-2012; THA: 2012                      Not available: ROK; NZ; PNG; SIN; CT</p> <p><i>Outward:</i>                      PRC: 2012; HKC: 2011-2012; ROK: 2011-2012; THA: 2012                      Not available: BD; INA; MEX; NZ; PNG; PE; PHL; RUS; SIN; CT; VN</p>
<b>Hotels and restaurants</b>	<p><i>Inward:</i>                      PRC: 2011-2012; HKC: 2011-2012; PE: 2011-2012; RUS: 2011-2012; THA: 2012                      Not available: BD; CDA; CHL; INA; JPN; ROK; MAS; NZ; PNG; SIN; CT; USA</p> <p><i>Outward:</i>                      PRC: 2012; HKC: 2011-2012; THA: 2012                      Not available: AUS; BD; CDA; CHL; INA; JPN; ROK; MAS; MEX; NZ; PNG; PE; PHL; RUS; SIN; CT; USA; VN</p>
<b>Transport, storage and telecom</b>	<p><i>Inward:</i>                      PRC: 2011-2012; HKC: 2011-2012; PE: 2012; RUS: 2011-2012; THA: 2012                      Not available: BD; CDA; INA; ROK; NZ; PNG; SIN; CT</p> <p><i>Outward:</i>                      PRC: 2012; HKC: 2011-2012; THA: 2012                      Not available: BD; CDA; INA; ROK; MEX; NZ; PNG; PE; PHL; RUS; SIN; CT; VN</p>
<b>Finance</b>	<p><i>Inward:</i>                      BD: 2012; PRC: 2011-2012; HKC: 2011-2012; INA: 2012; PE: 2012; RUS: 2011-2012; THA: 2012; VN: 2011                      Not available: ROK; NZ; PNG; SIN; CT</p> <p><i>Outward:</i>                      PRC: 2012; HKC: 2011-2012; ROK: 2011-2012; THA: 2012                      Not available: BD; INA; MEX; NZ; PNG; PE; PHL; RUS; SIN; CT; VN</p>
<b>Business activities</b>	<p><i>Inward:</i>                      BD: 2011-2012; PRC: 2011-2012; HKC: 2011-2012; INA: 2012; PE: 2012; RUS: 2011-2012; THA: 2012                      Not available: ROK; MAS; NZ; PNG; SIN; CT</p> <p><i>Outward:</i>                      AUS: 2012; PRC: 2012; HKC: 2011-2012; ROK: 2011-2012; THA: 2012                      Not available: BD; INA; MAS; MEX; NZ; PNG; PE; PHL; RUS; SIN; CT; VN</p>
<b>Public administration and defence</b>	<p><i>Inward:</i>                      PRC: 2011-2012                      Not available: AUS; BD; CDA; CHL; HKC; INA; JPN; ROK; MAS; MEX; NZ; PNG; PE; PHL; RUS; SIN; CT; THA; USA; VN</p> <p><i>Outward:</i></p>

	Not available: AUS; BD; CDA; CHL; PRC; HKC; INA; JPN; ROK; MAS; MEX; NZ; PNG; PE; PHL; RUS; SIN; CT; THA; USA; VN
<b>Education</b>	<p><i>Inward:</i>            PRC: 2011-2012; RUS: 2011-2012            Not available: AUS; BD; CDA; CHL; HKC; INA; JPN; ROK; MAS; NZ; PNG; PE; SIN; CT; THA; USA</p> <p><i>Outward:</i>            PRC: 2012            Not available: AUS; BD; CDA; CHL; HKC; INA; JPN; ROK; MAS; MEX; NZ; PNG; PE; PHL; RUS; SIN; CT; THA; USA; VN</p>
<b>Health &amp; social services</b>	<p><i>Inward:</i>            PRC: 2011-2012; PHL: 2010; RUS: 2011-2012            Not available: AUS; BD; CDA; CHL; HKC; INA; JPN; ROK; MAS; NZ; PNG; PE; SIN; CT; THA; USA</p> <p><i>Outward:</i>            PRC: 2012            Not available: AUS; BD; CDA; CHL; HKC; INA; JPN; ROK; MAS; MEX; NZ; PNG; PE; PHL; RUS; SIN; CT; THA; USA; VN</p>
<b>Community, social and personal services activities</b>	<p><i>Inward:</i>            RUS: 2011-2012            Not available: AUS; BD; CDA; CHL; PRC; HKC; INA; JPN; ROK; MAS; NZ; PNG; PE; SIN; CT; THA; USA</p> <p><i>Outward:</i>            PRC: 2012            Not available: AUS; BD; CDA; HKC; INA; JPN; ROK; MAS; MEX; NZ; PNG; PE; PHL; RUS; SIN; CT; THA; USA; VN</p>
<b>Other services activities</b>	<p><i>Inward:</i>            CHL: 2012; PHL: 2012            Not available: BD; CDA; PRC; HKC; INA; JPN; ROK; MAS; NZ; PNG; PE; RUS; SIN; CT; THA; USA; VN</p> <p><i>Outward:</i>            AUS: 2010-2011; PRC: 2012; HKC: 2011-2012            Not available: BD; CDA; CHL; INA; JPN; ROK; MAS; MEX; NZ; PNG; PE; PHL; RUS; SIN; CT; THA; USA; VN</p>
<b>Unspecified tertiary</b>	<p><i>Inward:</i>            BD: 2012; INA: 2012; PE: 2011-2012; VN: 2010-2011            Not available: AUS; CDA; CHL; PRC; HKC; MEX; NZ; PNG; RUS; SIN; CT; THA; USA</p> <p><i>Outward:</i>            Not available: AUS; BD; CDA; CHL; PRC; HKC; INA; ROK; MEX; NZ; PNG; PE; PHL; RUS; SIN; CT; THA; USA; VN</p>

### Section 3.1.3a. Number of arrivals and departures

Indicator	Data Availability	Frequency	Data gaps for all excl. CT
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<b>International tourism arrivals</b>	1995-2013 (All excl. CT) 2003-2013 (CT)	Annual	BD: 1995-2003; HKC: 1995-1997; NZ: 1995-1997
<b>International tourism departures</b>	2000, 2005-2013 (All excl. CT) 2003-2013 (CT)	Annual starting from 2005	HKC: 2000; MAS: 2005-2013; PNG: 2005-2013; PHL: 2010-2013 Not available: BD; VN

### Section 3.1.4. Revealed comparative advantage

Indicator	Data gaps
<b>Revealed Comparative Advantage(RCA) for services</b>	BD: 1989-1995, 2012-2013; PHL: 1994-1998; RUS: 1989-1993

### Section 3.2.2. FDI regulatory restrictiveness index

Indicator	Data Availability	Frequency	Data gaps
<b>FDI Regulatory Restrictiveness Index</b>	1997, 2003, 2006, 2010-2014	Annual starting from 2010	PE: 1997, 2003, 2006 Not available: BD; HKC; PNG; PH; SIN; CT; THA; VN

### Section 3.2.6. Networked Readiness Index

Indicator	Data Availability	Frequency	Data gaps
<b>Networked Readiness Index</b>	2002-2015. Data for 2001-2002 needs to be purchased.	Annual (generally)	BD: 2002-2003, 2003-2004, 2004, 2005, 2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2015 Not available: PNG

### Section 3.2.7. Logistics Performance Index

Indicator	Data availability	Frequency	Data gaps
<b>Logistics Performance Index</b>	2007, 2010, 2012, 2014	Every two years	Data is not available for BD.

### Section 3.2.8. Quality of overall infrastructure

Indicator	Data availability	Frequency	Data gaps
<b>Quality of Overall Infrastructure</b>	2006-2015	Annual	BD: 2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2014-2015. CHL; PRC; HKC; INA; ROK; MAS; MEX; PE; PHL; RUS; SIN; CT; THA; VN: 2007-2008 Not available: PNG

### Section 3.2.9. Tertiary school enrolment ratio

Indicator	Data gaps
<b>Tertiary school enrolment</b>	<p>AUS: 2013; BD: 1989-1991; 1995-1997; 2013; CDA: 1997, 2001-2013; CHL: 1989-1990, 2001, 2013; PRC: 2013; HKC: 1989-1991, 1995-2002; INA: 2013; JPN: 1993, 1996-1997, 2013; ROK: 2013; MAS: 1996-1997, 2013; MEX: 1992, 2013; NZ: 2013; PNG: 1989-1994, 1997, 2000-2013; PE: 1998, 2007-2009, 2011-2013; PHL: 1993-1994, 1997, 2000, 2007, 2010-2013; RUS: 2010, 2013; THA: 1989, 1991-1992, 1994, 2013; USA: 1997, 2013; VN: 2004.</p> <p>Not available: SIN; CT</p>