

# QUALITY DECLARATION

## Foreign trade in services (FTS)

**Subject area**

Trade in goods and services

**Statistical area**

Foreign trade

**Product code**

HA0202

**Reference period**

2023 quarter, year

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## Quality of the statistics

### 1 Relevance

#### 1.1 Purpose and information needs

##### 1.1.1 Purpose of the statistics

The reported statistics provide the estimated values of Swedish exports and imports of services<sup>1</sup>, by quarter. The classification of services follows international standards. The statistics also form a basis for the *balance of payments*, and for the *national accounts*.

##### 1.1.2 User information needs

Users of the statistics on Swedish foreign trade in services are found both in Sweden and abroad, implying a substantial information need for the statistics. One of the important users is the Riksbank (Swedish central bank). Statistics Sweden compiles and produces the survey Foreign Trade in Services on behalf of the Riksbank. Other important users and areas of use are:

- The Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Enterprise and Innovation for assessments, forecasts and decisions in economic policy and business policy;
- The National Board of Trade for negotiations and inquiries within the trade policy sphere;
- The National Institute of Economic Research, the Confederation of Swedish Enterprise, the research departments of banks and financial institutions, and industry organisations for assessing and forecasting economic progression in society;
- Business Sweden, Swedish and foreign businesses and the trade representation of foreign embassies for market analysis and assessment of market research;
- mass media for news monitoring and as a basis for articles on developments in Swedish foreign trade;
- academia (universities, institutes of higher education, etc.) for various research projects;
- Eurostat, ECB (European Central Bank), OECD (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development), UN (United Nations) and other international bodies for analysis and the further dissemination of international statistics.

#### 1.2 Content of the statistics

The statistical target characteristics are imports and exports of services by quarter. Services are described by service types.

<sup>1</sup> Foreign trade in services does not normally cover goods. There are, however, exceptions in which flows of goods give rise to services. Construction services also contain the goods bought by the project abroad. Travel also includes goods that are consumed abroad.

### 1.2.1 Unit and population

The population of interest includes all (individual) transactions in one quarter between entities in Sweden and entities abroad with respect to services for exports and imports, respectively.

The target population includes the transactions defined in the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual, Sixth Edition (BPM6). All individual transactions are grouped according to the Extended Balance of Payments Services Classification (EBOPS), first into services, which are then summarised into service types. Appendix 1 provides a list of all service types, while the included services are listed in Appendix 2. Note that in Statistics Sweden's Statistical Database (SSD), the service type is designated as *Item*.

The relationship between service type and services can be one-to-one, but not always. In many cases, a service type is a summary of services, either in their entirety or as constituent parts.

The *target units* are groups of transactions grouped into service types according to Appendix 1. The *observation units* are groups of transactions grouped into services according to Appendix 2.

Data sources are primarily enterprises and authorities. Administrative data is also used.

### 1.2.2 Variables

The observation variables are different characteristics of observations units, namely *Service* defined in Appendix 2, *Direction* (Export/Import), *Country* according to Appendix 3, and *Service Value*, which represents the total value of all individual transactions in the observation unit under consideration. The list of countries in Appendix 3 follows Eurostat's nomenclature of countries and territories. The variable *Service Value* is also defined for all countries (*Country*=*'whole world'*).

The observation variables are defined by quarter.

The target variables, which are also defined by quarter, are:

1. *Trade in services* – the total service value by *Service Type*, *Direction* (Export/Import), and *Country*. The target variable *Trade in Services* is thus derived from the observation variable *Service Value* by summing observed service values by *Service Type*, *Direction*, and *Country*;
2. *Net Trade in Services* – the difference between *Trade in Services* for Exports and *Trade in Services* for Imports by *Service Type* and by *Country* (for the details see section 1.2.4). Positive values for *Trade in Services* indicate that Sweden's income from the sale of services is greater than purchasing expense, while negative values indicate the opposite.

In SSD, the estimated value of *Net Trade in Services* is presented for *Direction=Net*.

The variables of interest are the same as the target variables.

The value of trade is presented in SEK million.

### 1.2.3 Statistical measures

The statistical measure that is used is the sum.

### 1.2.4 Study domains

The statistics on trade in services are presented either at service type level or at country level. Statistics for combinations of service type and country are not presented.

At the service type level, the estimates of trade in services are presented for 27 service types per direction (Export, Import and Net) for the whole world.

Concerning trade in services by country, the focus is on the 24 countries (instead of all countries given in Appendix 3) for which estimated trade in services is greatest. Trade in services by country is also estimated and presented for the whole world, all EU countries together and all non-EU countries together. In each case, the estimates are presented per direction (Export, Import and Net).

### 1.2.5 Reference times

The presentation refers to one quarter (three months) and one year.

## 2 Accuracy

### 2.1 Overall accuracy

On the whole, the level of accuracy of estimates at service type level (also called *estimates by service type*) is judged to be high. In addition, it is judged higher than for estimates at country level (also called *estimates by country*).

Overcoverage in the sample during quarter 3 2023 turned out to be negligible (0.3%), which is at the same level as the same quarter last year. For the current quarter, the overcovering was mostly due to mergers of companies with other objects outside the sample. Since the overcoverage is defined on an annual basis (for details, see section 2.2.2), the overcoverage rate is expected to increase at the end of the reference year 2023. The degree of increase depends mainly on the number of companies that for some reason do not conduct UHT during the entire reference year. Currently, there are approx. 9% companies in the sample that have no UHT in the first, second, or third quarters of 2023.

The non-response rate in the sample during quarter 3 2023 is approx. 34%, which is somewhat larger than the corresponding proportion for the same quarter last year when the dropout in the sample was 31%. The non-response occurs most among companies in size classes 1–4, where size class 1 dominates. This makes it reasonable to assume that late responses from companies in these size classes may be a major reason for remarkable revisions to the 2023 Q3 estimates, which will be carried out when the 2023 Q4 estimates are published (for the revision schedule, see section 3.2).

Checks for possible undercoverage have not indicated any evidence of non-negligible undercoverage, so there was no need to compensate for undercoverage.

The same target variables, methods and assumptions, used before 2023, were also used during the first three quarters of 2023.

## 2.2 Sources of uncertainty

For estimates by service type, various model assumptions – and to a lesser extent measurement errors – are considered to be the sources of uncertainty that contribute most to overall uncertainty. As for estimates by country, measurement of the sample rather than the entire population is considered to be the greatest source of uncertainty, followed by various model assumptions and measurement errors. Besides the sample uncertainty, it is not possible to quantify the uncertainty linked to the other sources of uncertainty.

### 2.2.1 Sampling

If there were a register of all transactions with other countries, the data on the target variables would be sampled from that. However, because such a register does not exist, direct data collection is used in practice from a sample of Swedish companies and authorities. Administrative data is also used (for details on service types that involve administrative data, see section 5.1.2).

In order to draw the sample, a frame is constructed. Initially, the frame consists of all active legal entities in Statistics Sweden's business register. Further, the frame is supplemented with data from other sources, which in different ways indicate that the company conducts foreign trade in services in the year concerned, and the extent thereof. Based on this information, the basic framework is limited to the objects that are assumed to conduct foreign trade of any service in any direction during the current sample year. A detailed description of the framework and selection procedures can be found in Statistics' presentation (StaF), which is available at [Foreign trade in services \(scb.se\)](https://www.scb.se/forentradein-services).

The effect of surveying a sample instead of the whole population has been measured with the relative standard deviation (*RSD*) of the estimates, defined as *standard deviation/point estimate*. From this definition it follows that the higher the *RSD*-values, the lower the precision of estimates is. An advantage of using this measure is that it enables comparisons between estimates of different magnitude, for example the estimates for the service type *Transport* and its subcomponents associated with different types of transport.

Note that the sampling uncertainty is not calculated for estimates by country, which makes it possible to reduce calculation time (and calculation costs) considerably.

Appendix 6 contains the *RSD*-values of the service level type estimates obtained for the third quarter of 2023 and reported in SSD. The same appendix also contains the *RSD*-values for the estimates of *Net trade in service*, or simply *Net* estimates. (see the definition of *Net trade in services* in section 1.2.2). As one can see, the precision in most of the *Net* estimates is substantially worse than the precision in the corresponding estimates per direction. The explanation for this result is that the sample is not designed to obtain a high precision of *Net* estimates, each of which is a difference of two (probably highly correlated) estimates per direction.

Regarding the precision of the estimates per direction, we note in Appendix 6 that the estimates for Import tend to have a better precision compared to the estimates for export, albeit in most cases the difference is small.

Note that the reported statistics are not final and will be revised (for details, see section 3.2).

In summary, sampling uncertainty is judged to be relatively low for estimates by service type, both for Export and Import, while estimation uncertainty for estimates by country is considered to be greater.

### **2.2.2 Frame coverage**

Because the target units are transactions, both over- and undercoverage are defined in terms of transactions. The frame of transactions is obtained through companies in the sample.

Overcoverage of transactions arises when, for some reason, a company has not had foreign trade in services throughout the entire year. From an estimation perspective, the overcoverage does not have any effect.

On the other hand, estimates may be underestimated due to undercoverage of transactions, which arises when new companies are formed after the sample has been drawn. Importantly, if sizeable foreign transactions are discovered after the sample has been drawn, the companies in question are added to the sample retroactively, in separate strata. However, no adjustment for undetected undercoverage is performed (see section 2.2.6). This may lead to an underestimation of trade, which is, however, considered negligible. This is because the absence of companies in the delimited frame does not necessarily mean undercoverage of the transactions in the target population.

To sum up, it is considered that the companies in the final delimited frame provide good coverage value-wise of the Swedish companies' foreign trade in services for the entire year.

### **2.2.3 Measurement**

Collection is done electronically using an online form or file reading. Automated validation controls render a certain type of erroneous reporting impossible. The companies that report substantial changes in exports or imports of services are studied in more detail by means of comparisons with VAT returns and other statistical sources, and direct contacts with the companies.

Reporting is done by service. It can sometimes be difficult for the respondents to choose the right service, particularly when the boundary between good and service is ambiguous. An example of this is the definition of software, which can contain both a good and a service component. Another problem is that many companies do not have accounting systems that support submitting data on the requested services.

All of this may lead to substantial measurement uncertainty in submitted data. However, measurement uncertainty is considered to be much lower at service type level due to summing. As for reported service values by country, the measurement uncertainty can be greater. This is because the respondents themselves sometimes need to make approximations to derive service values per country for a given service from the corresponding service value for *Country='whole world'*.

To reduce the effect of measurement uncertainty on estimates, various controls are performed that aim to detect deviant values. The controls primarily consist



of comparisons with previously submitted values, comparisons with VAT information for the same period and various screening of data associated with a specified industry. Suspected erroneous values are investigated, which can sometimes be a protracted process. For this reason, measurement uncertainty can have a greater effect on preliminary statistics than the final version (see section 2.3).

Knowledge about measurement uncertainty is largely empirical and unquantifiable. Neither is it possible to determine whether measurement uncertainty is largely systematic or random (systematic measurement errors are generally more difficult to detect and adjusting them tends to be more problematic).

To sum up, it is considered that both systematic and random measurement errors may contribute to the overall estimation uncertainty in both estimates by service type and in estimates by country. However, it is judged to be relatively low, especially for estimates by service type.

#### **2.2.4 Non-response**

Compensation for unit non-response depends on the size of companies. A detailed description of the imputation methods can be found in section 2.7.2 Estimation procedure for statistical target characteristics within Production of Statistics, which is available at [Foreign trade in services \(scb.se\)](https://www.scb.se/en/foreign-trade-in-services).

Another type of non-response, item non-response, arises when there is no counterpart country for services. To derive service values by country for a certain service from the corresponding service value for *Country='whole world'*, either predetermined quota or various distribution keys based on submitted data are applied (for details on assumptions, see section 2.2.6). In general, the higher the proportion of the collected service values by country the better the estimation of the statistics by country will be.

The overall effect of non-response on the statistics is considered to be relatively small because (1) the response rate among the most significant companies is high (more than 90 percent), and (2) non-response is compensated by imputations.

#### **2.2.5 Data processing**

The data is collected using two different sub-surveys. The first covers general foreign trade in services and has two different forms that differentiate between insurance and non-insurance companies<sup>2</sup>. The second sub-survey is in order to collect information on travel and is directed at banks, foreign exchange bureaux and payment card companies.

All companies submit information on their foreign trade in services broken down by services and counterpart country. Some review is performed already upon initial measurement (see section 2.2.3). In the next step, microdata is

<sup>2</sup> In connection with the sample 2021, the number of forms was reduced from eight to two in order to simplify the administration of the forms in the survey (for the effects of the reduction see section 5).

reviewed using the tool SELEKT. Through the tool, a prioritisation list is created based on the probability of a value being erroneous in combination with the impact the erroneous value would have on the estimated result. The values are then carefully inspected according to the prioritisation list.

Automatically imputed values are also checked manually at the company level, regardless of whether their adjustment has been carried out or not.

After the review at company level has taken place, review is also performed at macro level in the VERITAS program. In this review, aggregate values are studied for the various service types in which substantial changes in percentage and values are further checked by means of reverting to the micro level and seeing which companies have contributed to the changes and whether they appear reasonable. Great importance is attached to the review of companies that represent substantial proportions in various service types.

The overall view is that processing uncertainty constitutes a negligible part of total uncertainty in both non-allocated estimations and estimations by country.

### **2.2.6 Model assumptions**

As emphasised earlier, model assumptions probably account for the largest part of the overall uncertainty in estimates by service type, and may contribute substantially to the overall uncertainty in estimates by country.

An important model assumption is that companies below the so-called cut-off limit contribute with the value zero. The cut-off limit varies depending on the industry that companies belong to and their participant status. Although some companies under the cut-off limit may have foreign trade in services, the assumption is that their overall contribution to total trade ought to be small.

Another model assumption is applied when it comes to deriving service values by country from the data submitted in an undistributed form, that is, only for *Country='whole world'*. The assumption is that all companies, irrespective of the stratum to which they belong, have the same net of partner countries. The assumption is supported by empirical studies on trade in both goods and services, which did not reveal clear patterns between the companies' properties, e.g., the size, and their trade relationships to other countries.

Additional model assumptions are made when calculating model estimates that apply to those types of services for which it is not possible to collect reliable data. These types of services include transport services (CIF/FOB correction), insurance services, diplomatic services, municipalities and county councils and households. The resulting model estimates are regularly reviewed and replaced by collected data where possible.

### **2.3 Preliminary statistics compared with final statistics**

On each publishing occasion (quarter) published values from the prior quarter are revised. Similarly, the seven prior quarters are revised each time the fourth quarter is published, resulting in the final statistics for the prior year. Sometimes, revisions occur outside of the ordinary revision schedule, often prompted by it having transpired that a considerable amount of data has been inaccurate, or new information having emerged. This type of revision often covers a longer period.

The revisions that are made outside of the ordinary revision schedule are often much greater and are more commonly in either direction, up or down. These revisions can ensue from new information from respondents having become available, or a manual change having been made. Revisions can also be due to altered interpretations of data or definitions. The ambition is to make these extraordinary revisions in coordination with other economic statistics. This can for example occur in connection with general revisions of the national accounts. The quality of the statistics is however considered to improve as this type of revision gives better accuracy.

### 2.3.1 Revisions

According to the above-described revision plan, the revision of the statistics for the second quarter of 2023 has been carried out on the publication of the statistics for the third quarter of 2023. In the analysis of revisions, the focus was on two of the three main service classes, *Transport* and *Other Services*. The latter type of service is an aggregate of all service types presented in Appendix 1 except *Transport* and *Travel*. *Travel* has been excluded from the analysis because approx. 95% of its estimate is based on administrative data.

The analysis is based on data for the second quarter of 2023 available on 01/09/2023 (the publication) and 01/12/2023 (the first revision). The result of the analysis per direction has shown (unit: MSEK):

#### Export:

*Transport* has been revised by 1 453 MSEK with the corresponding 95% confidence interval (976, 1 929), which is interpreted as the revision being statistically significant at the 5% significance level. The main reason for the revision is corrections of previously submitted values made by certain companies within size class 5-6. Its positive contribution has also been strengthened somewhat by the positive contribution of late responses from some companies in the same size class.

*Other services* have been revised by 3 123 MSEK with the corresponding 95% confidence interval (1 492, 4 755), indicating that the revision is not statistically significant. The largest positive contribution to the revision is associated with corrections to previously submitted values made by some companies within size class 5-6. The positive revision also saw contributions from values submitted late from companies within size class 1-4.

#### Import:

*Transports* have been revised by -195 MSEK with the corresponding 95% confidence interval (-786, 395), which is interpreted as the revision not being statistically significant.

*Other services* have been revised by 2 035 MSEK with the corresponding 95% confidence interval (20, 4 050), which is interpreted as the revision being statistically significant. The main contributions come from values submitted late in all size classes, and corrections in size class 5-6. Corrections in size class 1-4 had a negative impact on the revisions, but was outweighed by the previously mentioned corrections.

Regarding the effect of the revision on the precision of the estimates, Appendix 7 indicates that the revision had a mixed effect on the precision of the estimates. As for the Net estimates, the precisions has mainly been affected negatively, e.g. for Service type 9.1 *Telecommunication services* the RSA value has increased from 1,23

to 10,16. The RSA value has decreased for a selected few Service types, e.g. 9.3 *Information services* where it decreased from 0,30 to 0,17.

The Export estimates have seen an improvement in precision for the majority of the estimates, where the precision was better than that of the Net estimates already at the first publication. The same applies to the Import estimates.

### **3 Timeliness and punctuality**

#### **3.1 Production time**

The preliminary statistics on foreign trade in services for a given quarter are published approximately two months after the end of the quarter. The quarter's final statistics according to the revision plan above are published approx. two months after the end of the fourth quarter of the following year. Expressed in months, the production time for the final statistics for a given year is approx. 26 months for quarter 1, approx. 23 months for quarter 2, approx. 20 months for quarter 3 and approx. 17 months for quarter 4.

#### **3.2 Frequency**

Foreign trade in services is collected and published quarterly.

#### **3.3 Punctuality**

Publication punctually follows the publishing schedule for the Official Statistics of Sweden. Historically, delays have very seldom occurred.

### **4 Accessibility and clarity**

#### **4.1 Access to the statistics**

Statistics Sweden's website is primarily used as the channel for mediating the statistics. There, the statistics are found via the Statistical Database and in statistical news items and reports. Statistics on foreign trade in services are accessed via <https://www.scb.se/ha0202-en>.

When retrieving statistics, the user should note that the values are presented in millions of Swedish kronor and that the figures may be revised. Note also that the statistics for four quarters in one and the same year are aggregated into annual statistics.

The statistics are also available via Eurostat's statistical database together with the published statistics of other countries.

#### **4.2 Possibility of additional statistics**

Besides the statistics that are freely available on scb.se and through Eurostat, it is also possible to commission further orders of the statistics in return for a fee. Detailed statistics however pose a risk of disclosing respondents and also of accuracy that is considered to be low. There are therefore limitations on what can be issued.

#### **4.3 Presentation**

As already mentioned in section 4.1, the statistical information is presented both quarterly and annually on scb.se. In connection with publishing, the tables in

the statistical database are updated. Four different tables for trade in services are found there. These include trade by account item and country, annually and quarterly. Trade by account item is available as of 1982 while the tables by country contain data as of 2004.

#### **4.4 Documentation**

Documentation prepared by Statistics Sweden is available on the web page for the survey on Statistics Sweden's website, <https://www.scb.se/ha0202-en>.

Other documentation that may be of interest is *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6)*.

Detailed documentation in the form of Production of the Statistics (StaF) can be found at SCB's website using the link above. *The detailed content of the statistics (MetaPlus)* is currently absent but planned for next year.

### **5 Comparability and coherence**

As explained in section 2.1, the same targets, methods, and assumptions used before 2023 have also been used for producing the statistics for the first three quarters of 2023. This also applies to the reduction in the number of forms, which was introduced first in the first quarter of 2021. Although this reduction entails a different collection procedure for services, listed in Appendix 5 (these services are collected as part of other services), it is still possible to use the same estimation procedure that considers industry affiliation (including non-insurance companies). Therefore, comparability over time and between groups as well as compatibility are not affected.

#### **5.1 Comparability over time**

Statistics Sweden started to produce statistics on foreign trade in services in 2003. Before then, they were published by the Riksbank. The transfer to Statistics Sweden also affected the production methods, which caused a break in the time series. In 2012, the sample was enlarged from 5,200 to 6,100 and somewhat later reporting by country was extended from only the 1,500 largest companies to all companies. That same year, use of the new manual, BPM6, was also implemented, which increased the number of service types from 11 to 27 (presented in Appendix 1). All changes over this period caused a break in the time series, but this has been addressed by performing retroactive revisions to the extent considered feasible. Reviews of services in Appendix 2 take place in line with altered trading patterns and can make it harder to have long time series.

#### **5.2 Comparability among groups**

All reported estimates are obtained according to one and the same estimation method for estimating totals known as the Horvitz-Thompson estimator. Together with the fact that the definitions of all service types follow one and the same manual – BPM6 – this means that all estimates are comparable with each other.

It is worth emphasising that the estimates for the service type FISIM, Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured, are not calculated in the survey Foreign trade in services. It is the National Accounts that obtain the estimates

for the undistributed over countries of trade in services. Distributed service values by country are obtained by the Balance of Payments. The calculations are performed according to a special model, based on data collected by the Balance of Payments and the National Accounts within a total population survey (more information on FISIM is available on Statistics Sweden's website [https://www.scb.se/contentassets/c89bb85e14184e92a4d5e4eec5ce4b98/swe-den-gni-inventory-2016\\_public\\_rev\\_oct2016.pdf](https://www.scb.se/contentassets/c89bb85e14184e92a4d5e4eec5ce4b98/swe-den-gni-inventory-2016_public_rev_oct2016.pdf)). Because the definition of FISIM follows the guidelines in the BPM6 and SNA manuals, where SNA stands for System of National Accounts, the estimates of FISIM are comparable with the estimates for the other service types.

When comparing the reported estimates with corresponding estimates from other surveys, it is important that the same definitions of service types are applied, and that the estimation is based on the same data sources and under the same model assumptions. Some of the service types in Appendix 1 differ from the others in this respect. These are:

- *Transport* with all subcomponents, particularly sea transport and road transport services for which CIF/FOB adjustment of submitted values is performed;
- *Travel*, which is calculated both on the basis of collected data and administrative data, and also specially computed quotas are used to distribute data;
- *Insurance*, which is based on collected data allocated using specially computed quotas;
- *Financial services*
  - Financial services excl. FISIM, which is calculated based on collected data and various model assumptions;
  - FISIM (see discussion above);
- *Other services*, which are based on both administrative data and collected data.

Regarding the estimates by country, it could be said that they are comparable with those obtained in other countries that adhere to Eurostat's nomenclature of countries and territories that are followed by the Foreign trade in services survey. However, comparability is complicated by the fact that all countries draw their own samples based on their national business registers and stratify them in other ways than that described here in section 2.2.1. At transaction level, each import of services should be matched by another country's export of services (and vice versa). However, data by country reported by companies in different countries can differ even if these companies are linked to the same transactions (for possible reasons, see section 2). Naturally, this may cause asymmetries of varying degrees with other countries' statistics on foreign trade in services.

Yet another comparison group of interest is microdata, i.e. collected data. Interlinking and comparing microdata from other surveys may be complicated or in some cases impossible because

- the properties of the companies in the sample drawn for the Foreign trade in services survey do not necessarily coincide with the properties of the companies of interest within other surveys, and that

- other surveys draw their own samples, or they may be total population surveys.

### **5.3 Other coherence**

Foreign trade in services is included as a basis in the National Accounts' calculation of GDP, and in the current account of the Balance of Payments. Because of adjustments made in the National Accounts, and which are also used by the Balance of Payments, the data in Foreign trade in services differs from the data in the National Accounts and in the Balance of Payments.

Non-border-crossing goods are collected through trade in services, but are subsequently counted as trade in goods in the trade balance.

### **5.4 Numerical consistency**

Substantial elements within financial services are corrected with data produced by the Balance of Payments. This concerns data on FISIM, commissions in equity trading, and the service margin (spread) in trade in debt securities. Also, the National Accounts Department performs reclassifications of codes according to SPIN and certain adjustments based on their own judgements. These adjustments are also used in the Balance of Payments.

## **General information**

### **A The classification Official Statistics of Sweden**

The statistics are not official.

### **B Confidentiality and the handling of personal data**

In the special task of agencies for producing statistics, confidentiality applies according to Chapter 24, Section 8 of the [Public Access to Information and Secrecy Act \(2009:400\)](#).

To protect the data on natural persons or enterprises that is subject to confidentiality, it is ensured that such data cannot be disclosed directly or indirectly in the published statistics.



Processing personal data is subject to the Official Statistics Act (2001:99), the Official Statistics Ordinance (2001:100) and the EU General Data Protection Regulation (2016/679).

### **C Storage and elimination**

A copy of all statistical reporting in the form of reports, books and Statistical Reports that have been published as printed matter or reported as a pdf document is archived at the Royal Library of Sweden and delivered to the National Archives.

The need to archive material is being investigated.

### **D Obligation to provide information**

There is an obligation to supply information in accordance with the Riksbank Act ([1988:1385](#))  and regulations ([RBFS 2002:4](#)) . This means that there is a legal obligation to provide data to Statistics Sweden. The Riksbank has the right to impose a fine on companies/organisations/authorities that fail to report.

## **E EU regulation and international reporting**

The obligation to supply information is also regulated at EU level through the following regulations:

REGULATION (EC) OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL No 184/2005 on Community statistics concerning balance of payments, international trade in services and foreign direct investment.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 555/2012 amending Regulation (EC) No 184/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council on Community statistics concerning balance of payments, international trade in services and foreign direct investment, as regards the update of data requirements and definitions

The statistics are included in the international reporting to Eurostat, ECB, IMF, OECD and UN.

## **F History**

Foreign trade in services has existed at Statistics Sweden since 2003, but statistics have been kept since long before then. Before responsibility for the statistics was transferred to Statistics Sweden, the Riksbank was responsible for producing the statistics.

The present manual from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), BPM6, was provided in 2013 and changes according thereto were made at the end of 2013.

In 2015, work commenced on a new IT system, which was launched at the beginning of 2017.

## **G Contact details**

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## Appendices

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  - 9.2 Computer services
  - 9.3 Information services
10. Other business services
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11. Personal, cultural/recreational services, etc.
12. Government goods and services

**Appendix 2. Services**

Purchase of goods for construction projects abroad
Processing of goods owned by other parties
Repair and maintenance of goods (ex. computers and buildings)
CIF-adjusted exported resp. imported goods, air
CIF-adjusted exported resp. imported goods, sea
Adjustment for CIF transport
CIF-adjusted exported resp. imported goods, rail
CIF-adjusted exported resp. imported goods, road
Goods freight by sea
Goods freight by air
Goods freight by rail
Goods freight by road
Road freight with own vehicles/own personnel
Road freight with hired vehicles/hired personnel
Goods freight by vessel
Goods freight by air
Goods freight by rail
Goods freight by road
Gross income/ expense from pools, goods traffic
Purchase of fuels
Purchase of spare parts, accessories, etc.
Purchase of goods for restaurants and sale of goods on board
Port and waterway services
Auxiliary transport services
Other transport services (incl. storage, forwarding and transit services)
Space transport
Pipeline transport
Electricity transmission
Passenger transport (inland waterways)
Freight transport (inland waterways)
Supporting and auxiliary transport services
Passenger transport, sea
Passenger transport, air
Passenger transport, rail
Passenger transport, road
Passenger transport, vessel
Passenger transport, air
Passenger transport, rail
Passenger transport, road
Other travel-related services (accommodation, conferences, etc.)
Education services conducted in Sweden
Education services conducted abroad
Healthcare services conducted in Sweden
Healthcare services conducted abroad
Swedish banknotes
Life and pension insurance
Other non-life insurance

Other direct insurance
Freight insurance
Reinsurance
Reinsurance
Auxiliary insurance services
Financial services
Pension services
Pension and standardised guarantee services
CIF-adjusted imported goods, freight insurance
CIF-adjusted exported goods, freight insurance
Computer services
Information services
Construction services performed abroad
Construction services performed in Sweden
Franchising and similar rights
Charges for the use of intellectual property ex. right of use of software and audio-visual products)
Provision of customised and non-customised research and development services
Sale and purchase of proprietary rights arising from research and development (ex. rights for software and audio-visual products)
Other research and development
Legal services
Collection contribution EU (customs and agricultural charge)
Accounting, book-keeping and auditing services
Business and management consulting and public relations services
Advertising and marketing services
Architectural services
Engineering services
Scientific and other technical services
Agricultural and forestry services
Services incidental to mining and oil extraction
Waste treatment and de-pollution
Audio-visual and artistic related services
Cultural and recreational services
Other business services
Other personal services
Military expenses
Diplomatic representation in Sweden
Diplomatic representation abroad

**Appendix 3. Countries**

Andorra	China	Hong Kong
The United Arab Emirates	Colombia	Heard Island and McDonald Islands
Afghanistan	Costa Rica	Honduras
Antigua and Barbuda	Cuba	Croatia
Anguilla	Cape Verde	Haiti
Albania	Curaçao	Hungary
Armenia	Christmas Island	Indonesia
Angola	Cyprus	Ireland
Antarctica	Czech Republic	Israel
Argentina	Germany	Isle of Man
American Samoa	Djibouti	India
Austria	Denmark	British Territory of India
Australia	Dominica	Iraq
Aruba	Dominican Republic	Iran
Aland	Algeria	Island
Azerbaijan	Ecuador	Italy
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Estonia	Jersey
Barbados	Egypt	Jamaica
Bangladesh	Western Sahara	Jordanian
Belgian	Eritrea	Japan
Burkina Faso	Spain	Kenya
Bulgarian	Ethiopia	Kyrgyzstan
Bahrain	Finland	Cambodia
Burundi	Fiji	Kiribati
Benin	Falkland Islands	Comorerna
Saint Barthelemy	Federated States of Micronesia	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Bermuda	Faroe Islands	North Korea
Brunei Darussalam	France	South Korea
Bolivia	Gabon	Kuwait
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius och Saba	United Kingdom	Cayman Islands
Brazil	Grenada	Kazakhstan
Bahamas	Georgia	Laos
Bhutan	French Guiana	Lebanon
Bouvet Island	Guernsey	Saint Lucia
Botswana	Ghana	Liechtenstein
Belarus	Gibraltar	Sri Lanka
Belize	Greenland	Liberia
Canada	Gambia	Lesotho
Coconut Island	Guinea	Lithuania
Congo, Democratic Republic	Guadeloupe	Luxembourg
Central African Republic	Equatorial Guinea	Latvia
Congo	Greece	Libyan
Switzerland	South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands	Morocco

Côte d'Ivoire	Guatemala	Principality of Monaco
Cook Islands	Guam	Moldova
Chile	Guinea-Bissau	Montenegro
Cameroon	Guyana	Saint Martin
Madagascar	Russia	Viet Nam
Marshall Islands	Rwanda	Samoa
North Macedonia	Saudi Arabia	Vanuatu
Mali	Solomon Islands	Ceuta
Myanmar	Seychellean	Kosovo (as defined by UNSCR 1244/1999)
Mongolia	Sudan	Yemen
Macao	Singapore	Mayotte
Northern Mariana Islands	Saint Helena, Ascension	South Africa
Martinique	Slovenian	Zambia
Mauritania	Svalbard and Jan Mayen	Zimbabwe
Montserrat	Slovakian	United States
Malta	Sierra Leone	Uruguay
Mauritius	San Marino	Uzbekistan
Maldives	Senegal	Vatican City
Malawi	Somalia	Saint Vincent and the
Mexico	Suriname	Venezuela
Malaysia	Sao Tome and Principe	Wallis and Futuna
Mozambique	El Salvador	British Virgin Islands
Namibia	Sint Maarten	Palestinian Authority
New Caledonia	Syria	Portugal
Niger	Swaziland	Palau
Norfolk Island	Turks and Caicos Islands	Paraguay
Nigeria	Chad	Qatar
Nicaragua	French Southern Territories	Réunion
Netherlands	Togo	Romania
Norway	Thailand	Serbia
Nepal	Tajikistan	
Nauru	Tokelau	
Niue	East Timor	
New Zealand	Turkmenistan	
Oman	Tunisia	
Peru	Tonga	
French Polynesia	Turkey	
Papua Nya Guinea	Trinidad and Tobago	
Republic of the Philippines	Tuvalu	
Pakistan	Taiwan	
Poland	Tanzania	
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	Ukraine	
Pitcairn	Uganda	
Puerto Rico	United States minor islands in Oceania and the Caribbean	

**Appendix 4. Reported countries and groups of countries**

Austria (EU 27)	Switzerland (Rest of Europe)
Belgium (EU 27)	Norway (Rest of Europe)
Germany (EU 27)	Russia (Rest of Europe)
Denmark (EU 27)	Canada (North and Central America)
Spain (EU 27)	USA (North and Central America)
Finland (EU 27)	China (Asia)
France (EU 27)	Hong Kong (Asia)
Ireland (EU 27)	India (Asia)
Italy (EU 27)	Japan (Asia)
Luxembourg (EU 27)	South Korea (Asia)
The Netherlands (EU 27)	Thailand (Asia)
Poland (EU 27)	EU27
United Kingdom (Rest of Europe)	Extra (EU 27)

**Appendix 5. Services that are collected as a part of other services from Q1 2021.**

Airport charges
Road, bridge, and ferry tolls
Repair of transport equipment
Gross income/expense from pools, passenger transport
Received/paid time charters for vessels, offshore platforms
Operating leasing (ex. chartering of vessels, offshore platforms)
Operating leasing (ex. chartering of aircraft)
Operating leasing (ex. chartering of trains)
Operating leasing (ex. chartering of vehicles)
Chartering of vehicles (without driver)
Chartering of aircraft (without crew)
Chartering of trains (without driver)
Cargo handling

**Appendix 6.** *Description of sample uncertainty in the estimates by service type in terms of the relative standard deviation, defined as Standard deviation/Point estimate. Reference period: Q3 2023. Publication data: 01/12/2023.*

Service type	RSD, Export	RSA, Import	RSA, Net
1. Manufacturing services	0,03	0,10	0,53
2. Maintenance and repair services	0,30	0,06	0,13
3. Transport	0,03	0,02	1,56
3.1 Sea transport services	0,04	0,08	1,35
3.2 Air transport services	0,05	0,02	8,77
3.3 Rail transport services	0,15	0,05	0,20
3.4 Road transport services	0,07	0,04	0,34
3.5 Postal and courier services	0,00	0,03	0,02
3.6 Other modes of transport services	0,00	0,00	0,01
4. Travel	0,00	0,00	0,01
5. Construction services	0,42	0,11	27,79
6. Insurance and pension services	0,05	0,07	1,78
7.1 Financial services excl. FISIM	0,07	0,06	0,13
8. Charges for the use of intellectual property	0,03	0,01	0,06
9. Telecommunications, computer, and information services	0,02	0,03	0,11
9.1 Telecommunication services	0,06	0,04	0,94
9.2 Computer services	0,03	0,04	0,10
9.3 Information services	0,14	0,08	0,37
10. Other business services	0,02	0,02	0,10
10.1 Research and development services	0,04	0,01	0,17
10.2 Professional and management consulting services	0,04	0,04	0,43
10.2.1 Legal services	0,11	0,05	0,28
10.2.2 Accounting, book-keeping and auditing services	0,09	0,09	0,34
10.2.3 Management and PR	0,05	0,05	0,70
10.3 Marketing services	0,10	0,06	0,16
10.4 Technical, trade-related and other business services	0,04	0,03	0,22
10.4. 1 Architectural, engineering and scientific services	0,09	0,06	0,24
10.4.2 Agricultural, mining and waste treatment/de-pollution services	0,32	0,20	0,56
10.4.3 Other services	0,05	0,03	0,14

11. Personal cultural and recreational services	0,01	0,03	0,01
12. Government goods and services	0,00	0,00	0,00

**Appendix 7.** *Description of sample uncertainty in the estimates by service type in terms of the relative standard deviation (RSD), defined as Standard deviation/Point estimate. Reference period: Q2 2023.*

Service type	Publication 1 01/09/2023			Revision 1 01/12/2023		
	RSD Export	RSD, Import	RSD, Net	RSD, Export	RSD, Import	RSD, Net
1. Manufacturing services	0,04	0,07	0,10	0,04	0,07	0,13
2. Maintenance and repair services	0,27	0,05	0,06	0,24	0,05	0,09
3. Transport	0,02	0,02	0,13	0,02	0,02	0,21
3.1 Sea transport services	0,03	0,07	0,51	0,02	0,06	0,86
3.2 Air transport services	0,05	0,03	0,35	0,05	0,03	0,54
3.3 Rail transport services	0,13	0,05	0,28	0,12	0,04	0,26
3.4 Road transport services	0,05	0,03	0,08	0,06	0,04	0,17
3.5 Postal and courier services	0,00	0,03	0,02	0,00	0,34	1,45
3.6 Other modes of transport services	0,01	0,06	0,07	0,01	0,06	0,05
4. Travel	0,01	0,01		0,00	0,00	0,01
5. Construction services	0,25	0,09	0,35	0,21	0,08	0,38
6. Insurance and pension services	0,06	0,05	0,20	0,05	0,05	0,60
7.1 Financial services excl. FISIM	0,09	0,07	0,15	0,08	0,06	0,13
8. Charges for the use of intellectual property	0,03	0,02	0,08	0,03	0,01	0,10
9. Telecommunications, computer, and information services	0,03	0,03	0,11	0,02	0,03	0,13
9.1 Telecommunication services	0,11	0,07	1,23	0,09	0,04	10,16
9.2 Computer services	0,03	0,04	0,08	0,02	0,04	0,10
9.3 Information services	0,16	0,10	0,30	0,14	0,05	0,17
10. Other business services	0,03	0,02	0,06	0,02	0,01	0,07
10.1 Research and development services	0,04	0,01	0,09	0,04	0,01	0,09
10.2 Professional and management consulting services	0,06	0,03	0,29	0,05	0,03	0,57



10.2.1 Legal services	0,11	0,10	0,26	0,10	0,09	0,34
10.2.2 Accounting, book-keeping and auditing services	0,09	0,09	0,19	0,08	0,09	0,27
10.2.3 Management and PR	0,07	0,04	0,59	0,06	0,03	1,59
10.3 Marketing services	0,10	0,08	0,14	0,09	0,06	0,16
10.4 Technical, trade-related and other business services	0,04	0,03	0,10	0,04	0,02	0,11
10.4. 1 Architectural, engineering and scientific services	0,09	0,09	0,26	0,09	0,07	0,39
10.4.2 Agricultural, mining and waste treatment/de-pollution services	0,31	0,14	0,45	0,31	0,14	0,52
10.4.3 Other services	0,05	0,03	0,08	0,04	0,03	0,08
11. Personal cultural and recreational services	0,01	0,03	0,01	0,01	0,03	0,03
12. Government goods and services	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00