

**International Trade in Services Survey (ITSS)**  
Year 2014

**In 2014, Services exports reach 52,656.5 million euros and imports reach 35,415.6**

**45.7% of imports are generated by companies which belong to a Spanish business group, and 44.0% of imports by companies controlled by a foreign business group**

**The United Kingdom was the main destination of exports and France the main origin of imports**

Services exports reached 52,656.5 million euros in 2014. In turn, Services imports reached 35,415.6 million euros.

The **balance** or difference between exports and imports is placed at 17,240.9 million euros.

**International Trade in Services by type of service**

In 2014, the most relevant Services for the exports were *Business* (16,783.6 million euros that is 31.9% of the total) and *Transport* (14,226.6 million euros, 27.0% of the total).

Regarding imports, the most relevant Services were also *Business* (11,882.1 million euros that is 33.6% of the total) and *Transport* (9,200.9 million euros, 26.0% of the total).

In turn, the headings with lesser importance were *Government goods and services* (0.2%) in exports, and *Construction* (0.4%) in imports.

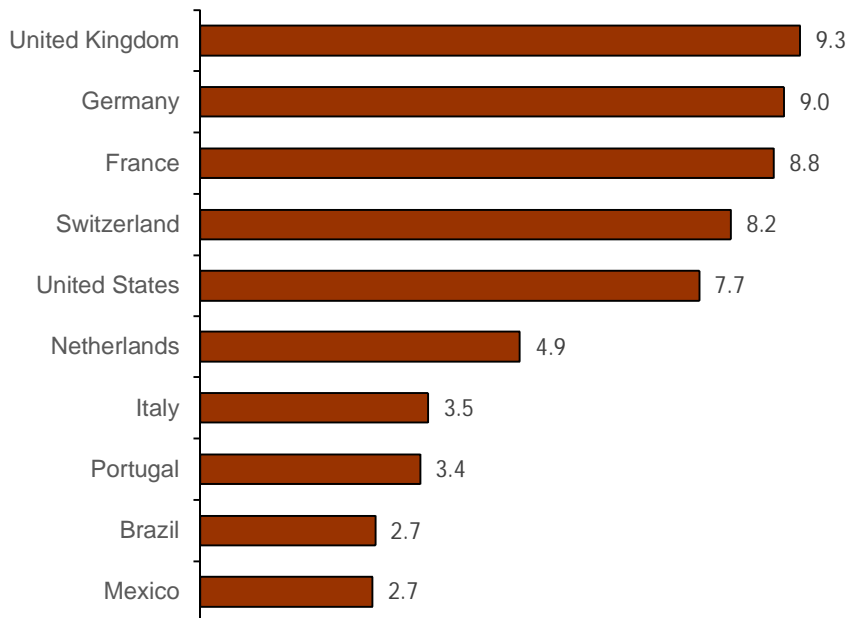
## Exports, imports and balance by type of service

Year 2014

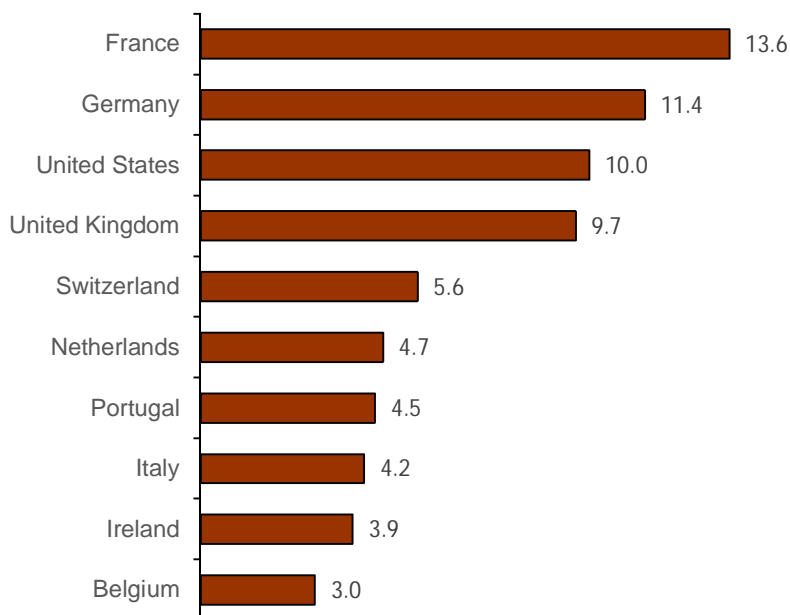
	Exports		Imports		Balance
	Valor (millions of euros)	Weight (%)	Valor (millions of euros)	Weight (%)	Valor (millions of euros)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>52,656.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>35,415.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>17,240.9</b>
<b>1. Transformation of property without transfer of ownership</b>	1,754.4	3.3	364.0	1.0	1,390.4
<b>2. Maintenance and repair</b>	1,055.2	2.0	476.4	1.3	578.9
<b>3. Transport</b>	14,226.6	27.0	9,200.9	26.0	5,025.8
3.1. Passengers	3,024.8	5.7	926.9	2.6	2,097.9
3.2. Goods	7,420.8	14.1	6,586.3	18.6	834.5
3.3. Other transport services	3,781.0	7.2	1,687.7	4.8	2,093.4
<b>4. Construction</b>	1,457.7	2.8	135.9	0.4	1,321.8
<b>5. Insurances and pensions</b>	3,834.8	7.3	3,259.8	9.2	575.0
5.1. Direct Insurances (premiums)	400.1	0.8	245.4	0.7	154.7
5.2. Reinsurance, pension and standardized guarantees (premiums and contributions to PT)	3,209.9	6.1	2,572.2	7.3	637.6
5.3. Auxiliary insurance services	224.8	0.4	442.2	1.2	-217.3
<b>6. Financial</b>	2,077.5	3.9	1,077.6	3.0	999.9
<b>7. Intellectual property</b>	1,055.6	2.0	3,280.8	9.3	-2,225.2
<b>8. Telecommunications, computer and information</b>	9,239.1	17.5	4,878.4	13.8	4,360.7
8.1. Telecommunication	1,901.7	3.6	2,007.5	5.7	-105.8
8.2. Computer	6,978.2	13.3	2,502.9	7.1	4,475.3
8.3. Information	359.1	0.7	367.9	1.0	-8.8
<b>9. Business</b>	16,783.6	31.9	11,882.1	33.6	4,901.5
9.1. R&D	1,290.3	2.5	756.4	2.1	533.8
9.1.1. Work undertaken systematically to increase knowledge	1,003.5	1.9	664.2	1.9	339.3
9.1.2. Others related to R&D	286.8	0.5	92.2	0.3	194.6
9.2. Professional and management consultancy	4,368.6	8.3	3,790.6	10.7	578.0
9.2.1. Legal, accounting, business and management consultancy and Public Relations	2,531.2	4.8	2,187.5	6.2	343.7
9.2.2. Advertising, market research and Public opinion surveys	1,837.4	3.5	1,603.1	4.5	234.3
9.3. Technical, trade-related and other business services	11,124.7	21.1	7,335.0	20.7	3,789.7
9.3.1. Architecture, engineering, other technical, waste treatment and decontamination, agricultural and mining	4,748.3	9.0	1,329.1	3.8	3,419.2
9.3.2. Operating Lease	388.0	0.7	416.0	1.2	-28.1
9.3.3. Trade-related	1,604.8	3.0	1,081.3	3.1	523.4
9.3.4. Other business services	4,383.6	8.3	4,508.6	12.7	-124.9
<b>10. Personal, cultural and recreational</b>	1,052.7	2.0	581.3	1.6	471.4
10.1. Audiovisual and related	720.7	1.4	423.4	1.2	297.3
10.2. Other personal, cultural and recreational services	332.0	0.6	157.9	0.4	174.0
<b>11. Goods and government services</b>	119.3	0.2	278.6	0.8	-159.3

### International trade of Services by destination country and origin

Among the 10 main destination countries of exports, the United Kingdom (9.3%), Germany (9.0%), and France (8.8%) were the ones that presented the highest percentage over the total.



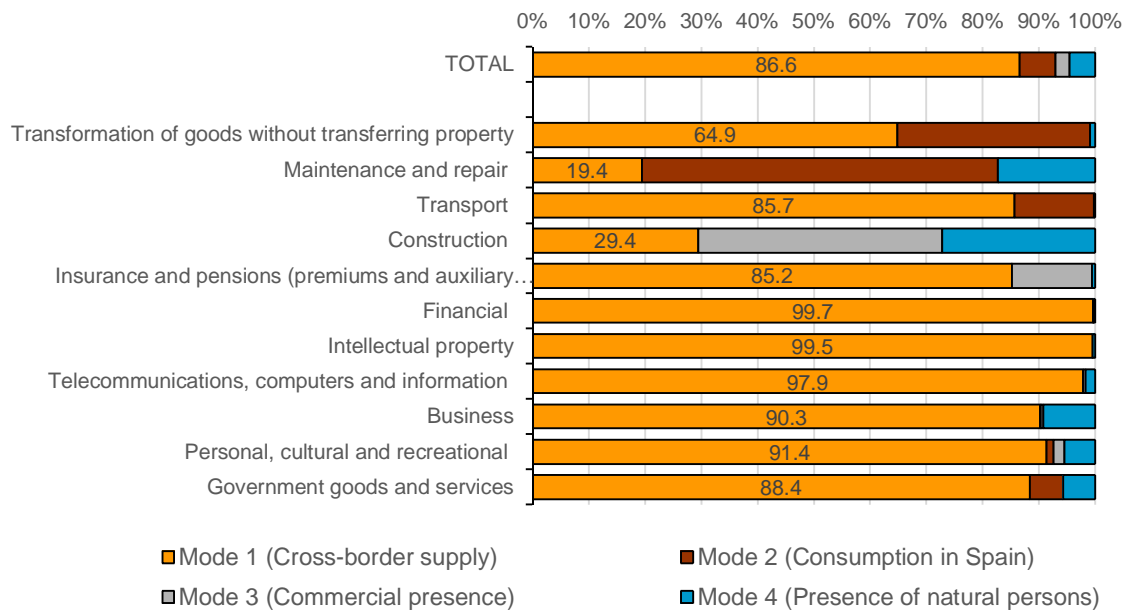
Regarding imports, the main countries of origin were France (13.6%), Germany (11.4%), and the United States (10.0%).



### International trade Services by Service's main mode of supply<sup>1</sup>

*Mode 1* (cross-border supply) added up 86.6% of the total value of exports in 2014. This was the main mode for all headings, except for *Maintenance and repair* and *Construction*, for which it represented 19.4% and 29.4% of the total respectively.

### Services exports' modes of supply by type of main service. Year 2014 (%)



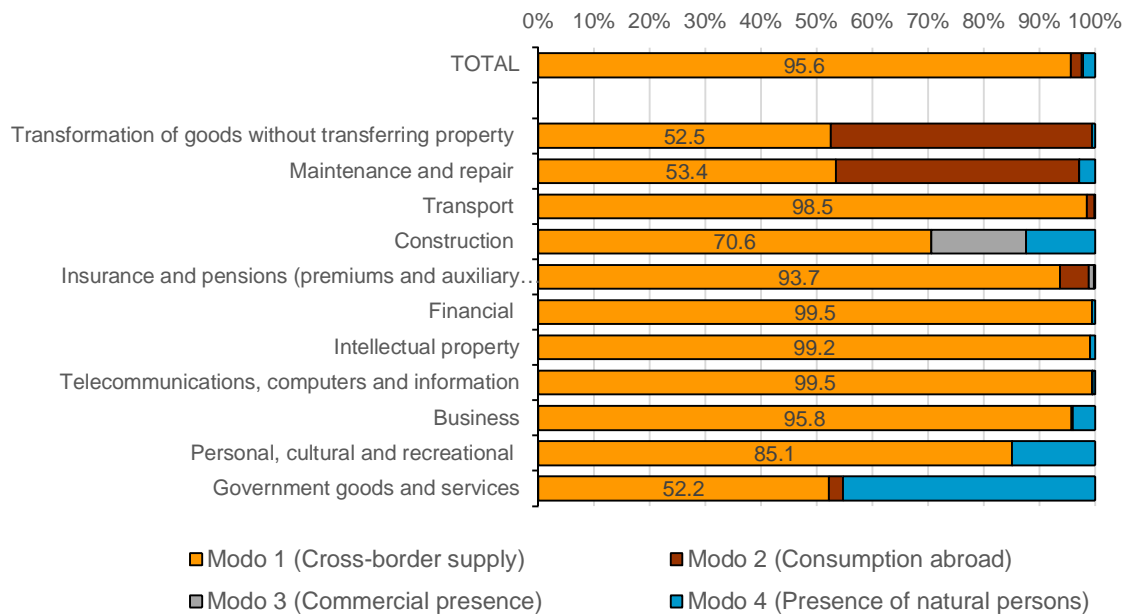
In imports, *Mode 1* (cross-border supply) was also the main system (95.6% of the total).

By main service heading, *Mode 1* was the dominant in all of them. Headings in which a lesser importance was registered were *Government goods and services* (52.2% of the total), *Transformation of goods without transferring property* (52.5%), and *Maintenance and repair* (53.4%).

<sup>1</sup> The ITSS only collects a residual part of *Mode 2: Consumption in Spain (exports) or abroad (imports)* as tourism services are out of its scope, which are the ones mainly supplied throughout this mode.

The ITSS only collects a very residual part of *Mode 3, as it is focused in the measurement of traded services between residents and non-residents: Commercial presence*, as it is out of the scope of the survey in general, the trade carried out by the commercial presence of affiliates and/or branches in the recipient country of the service.

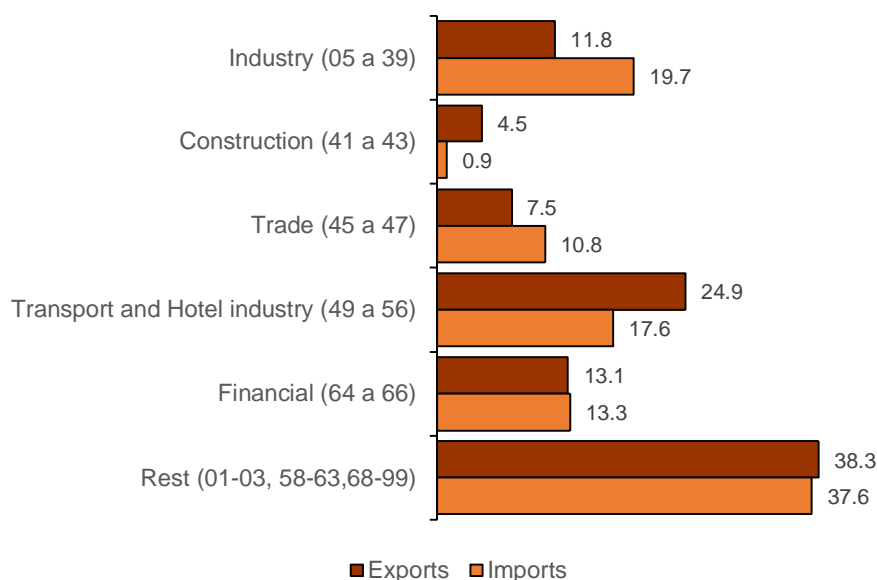
**Services imports' modes of supply by type of main service. Year 2014 (%)**



**International trade Services by sector of economic activity**

By sector of main activity, *Rest* (which includes agriculture, forestry and fishing activities; information and communication activities; real estate activities, professional, scientific and technical activities, administrative and support service activities, public administration and defence; compulsory social security, education, human health and social work activities, arts, entertainment and recreation activities, other service activities, activities of households, activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies) was the majority sector in both exports (38.3%) and imports (37.6%).

**Exports and imports by sector of economic activity of the company. Year 2014**



Regarding main service heading, a correspondence between the type of service exported or imported and the main sector of economic activity in exporters and importers of said services was observed in 2014.

### Main economic activity sector of exporting companies and importers by type of service

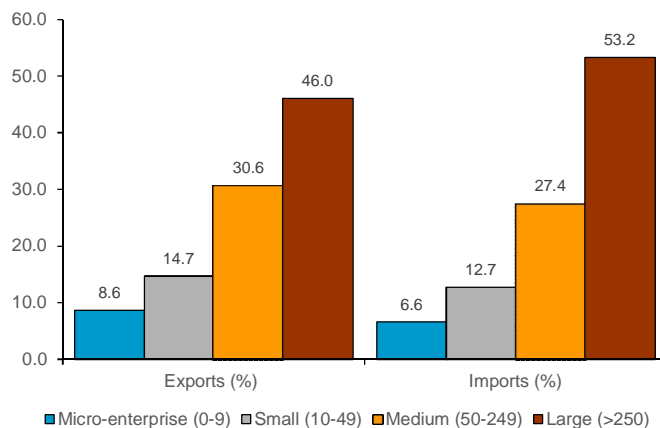
Year 2014

	Exports		Imports	
	Activity sectors with more weight	Weight (%)	Activity sector with more weight	Weight (%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	Rest	38.3	Rest	37.6
1. Transformation of goods without transferring property	Industry	92.8	Industry	92.8
2. Maintenance and repair	Industry	55.1	Transport y Hotel industry	37.7
3. Transport	Transport y Hotel industry	88.8	Transport y Hotel industry	56.6
4. Construction	Construction	80.8	Construction	73.2
5. Insurance and pensions (premiums and auxiliary services, contributions to pension funds)	Financial	99.7	Financial	94.6
6. Financial	Financial	94.3	Financial	67.1
7. Intellectual property	Rest	52.1	Rest	64.7
8. Telecommunications, computers and information	Rest	95.4	Rest	79.9
9. Business	Rest	54.4	Rest	48.4
9.1. R&D	Rest	59.7	Industry	50.5
9.2. Professional and management consultancy	Rest	66.1	Rest	49.4
9.3. Technical, trade-related and other business services	Rest	49.2	Rest	48.1
10. Personal, cultural and recreational	Rest	99.2	Rest	93.2
11. Government goods and services	Rest	95.7	Rest	100.0

### International trade Services by size of the company

Companies with more than 250 wage earners generated the highest values of exports and imports, with 46.0% and 53.2% of the total respectively.

### Exports and imports by size of the company measured by number of wage earners. Year 2014



Large companies were predominant in the majority of exports and imports Services' headings.

However, in the case of exports, medium sized companies (between 50 and 249 wage earners) became a majority in the following services: *Transformation of goods without transferring property*, *Insurance and pensions*, and *Personal, cultural and leisure*. In turn, small enterprises (between 0 and 9 wage earners) predominated in *Maintenance and repair* and *Government goods and services*.

Regarding imports, medium size companies were the most significant in *Transformation of goods without transferring property* and *Insurance and pensions*.

### Predominant size of exporting and importing companies by service type

Year 2014

	Exports		Imports	
	Size	Weight	Size	Weight
	with more weight	(%)	with more weight	(%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	Large	46.0	Large	53.3
1. Transformation of goods without transferring property	Medium	61.6	Medium	55.8
2. Maintenance and repair	Small	45.5	Large	56.0
3. Transport	Large	44.3	Large	44.4
4. Construction	Large	43.9	Large	49.6
5. Insurance and pensions (premium and auxiliary services, contributions to pension funds)	Medium	80.3	Medium	56.1
6. Financial	Medium	48.4	Large	45.8
7. Intellectual property	Large	39.7	Large	73.3
8. Telecommunications, computers and information	Large	80.3	Large	71.6
9. Business	Large	45.4	Large	52.7
9.1. R&D	Large	51.0	Large	61.0
9.2. Professional and management consultancy	Large	43.5	Large	44.2
9.3. Technical, trade-related and other business services	Large	45.5	Large	56.3
10. Personal, cultural and recreational	Medium	58.7	Large	52.3
11. Government goods and services	Small	56.3	Large	52.4

### International trade Services by company property<sup>2</sup>

In 2014, companies that belonged to a business group registered 81.8% of exports Services and 84.0% of imports Services.

Companies controlled by a Spanish group recorded 47.5% of exports and 40.0% of imports. In turn, those controlled by a foreign group recorded 34.3% of exports and 44.0% of imports.

<sup>2</sup> Company property is a variable not included in the ITSS questionnaire and was obtained by crossing the sample ECIS with the INE's CBR (Central Business Register), which provides information about the belonging of the company to a business group or not, and about the control of the group (Spanish or foreign). The ones that didn't cross were included under the heading "Unknown".

The control is under the context of the country of residence of the unit that owns the control ultimately on an exporter/importer company. This unit is, proceeding hierarchically upwards along the chain of control of said company, exercises control over itself, not being controlled, in turn, by any other unit. For the purposes of these statistics, this unit is regarded as parent company.

It is important to remark that 17.9% of exports and 15.8% of imports were carried out by independent companies which didn't belong to a business group.

## Exports and imports by company property

Year 2014

	Exports		Imports	
	Valor (millions of euros)	Weight (%)	Valor (millions of euros)	Weight (%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	52,656.5	100.0	35,415.6	100.0
1. Belonging to a business group:	43,095.9	81.8	29,750.5	84.0
1.1. Of foreign control:	18,060.0	34.3	15,577.2	44.0
1.2. Of Spanish control:	25,035.9	47.5	14,173.3	40.0
1.2.1. Domestic	7,298.4	13.9	3,877.0	10.9
1.2.2. Multinational	17,737.5	33.7	10,296.3	29.1
2. Not belonging to a business group:	9,442.0	17.9	5,579.4	15.8
3. Unknown	118.6	0.2	85.7	0.2

The country of origin of the parent company whose affiliated companies in Spain recorded more exports was the United States, with 8.2% over the total. Regarding imports, the United States was also the country of residence of the parent company whose affiliates recorded more imports (with 7.7% of the total).

## Main countries of residence of the parent of foreign affiliates residents in Spain that export and import services

Year 2014

	Exports		Imports	
	Residence country of the parent company	Weight (%)	Residence country of the parent company	Weight (%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	United States	8.2	United States	7.7
1. Transformation of goods without transferring property	United States	44.7	Japan	23.4
2. Maintenance and repair	Denmark	22.1	Italy	14.2
3. Transport	Germany	10.2	Germany	11.3
4. Construction	Germany	1.2	Portugal	4.4
5. Insurance and pensions (premium and auxiliary services, contributions to pension funds)	Germany	3.7	Switzerland	17.7
6. Financial	United States	15.8	Germany	10.7
7. Intellectual property	United Kingdom	6.6	United States	18.8
8. Telecommunications, computers and information	Ireland	7.6	United Kingdom	16.7
9. Business	United States	15.0	United States	10.2
9.1. R&D	Luxembourg	26.7	Luxembourg	29.4
9.2. Professional and management consultancy	United States	14.7	Francia	10.9
9.3. Technical, trade-related and other business services	United States	14.9	United States	10.9
10. Personal, cultural and recreational	Switzerland	39.0	United States	8.4
11. Government goods and services	Sweden	0.5	United Kingdom	0.0



## Methodological note

The **International Trade Services Survey (ITSS)** presented in gross levels is compiled in the framework of the requirements established in (EU) Regulation No. 555/2012 of the EC of 22 June 2012, by which there is a modification of the European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No. 184/2005 regarding Community statistics on Balance of Payments, International Trade Services and Direct Foreign Investment.

The objective of the statistical operation is the collection of quarterly information of a sampling group of approximately 7,300 units residing in Spain (companies and other entities), referring to the value of their exports and imports of non-tourist services with non-resident units, by type of service as well as by geographical origin in the case of imports and by destination in the case of exports. The data obtained is used as a basic statistical source in the compilation of statistics regarding Balance of Payments and Spanish National Accounts.

The INE will disseminate the information of this survey on a quarterly basis and with an annual periodicity will publish more detailed results not only on the export and import variables but also on the characteristics of the businesses involved in this type of international trade.

The quarterly ITSS presents information by levels of the exports and imports for the main types of Services, except tourism, in agreement with the *Extended Balance of Payments Services Classification (EBOPS-2010)*. Specifically, they refer to the following services: *Transformation of goods without transferring property, Maintenance and repair, Transport, Construction, Insurance and pensions (only premiums and auxiliary services, and contributions to pension funds), Financial, Intellectual Property, Telecommunications, computers and information, Business (broken down into R+D, Professional and management consulting and Technical, related with trade and other business services), Personal, cultural and leisure, and Government goods and services (not included in other consignments).*

Moreover, it provides information on exports and imports of non-tourist Services for the different geographical areas and counterpart countries. The breakdowns under consideration are as follows: Europe, considering the total European Union (EU-28), the Euro Zone (distinguishing Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, France, Italy, Portugal and the rest of the Euro Zone), United Kingdom, Rest of EU-28 and Rest of Europe; America (broken down into North and Central America and South America), Africa, Asia and Oceania.

The annual ITSS breaks down the headings by main service that are published quarterly (11 headings and 3 subheadings) to reach 33 records of different types of service. Regarding the geographical disaggregation, it goes from 19 countries/quarterly geographical areas to 81, with an important disaggregation by country. For these disaggregated tables by service and country, tables with variation coefficients are published for the users to know the Sampling errors of each cell.

Lastly, it is worth noting that the information that is provided today supplements the information published each quarter by the Bank of Spain in its statistics on the Balance of Payments referring to the exchange of this type of services. The difference between these macroeconomic synthesis statistics and ITSS as basic company statistics, come from the incorporation of concepts not covered by ITSS to the Balance of Payments, and therefore in the Rest of the World Account of the Annual Accounts. Within the most significant adjustments carried out by the Bank of Spain on the ITSS data as per the Balance of

Payments of Services are the following: Firstly, the estimation of the weight of operators with all their international operation of services below the 50,000-euro threshold. Secondly, the estimation of freight services based on the data regarding foreign trade of goods taking into account the information on Spanish National Accounts for a correct FOB valuation of the transported goods, the estimation of the value of the insurance service (as ITSS only includes the gross compensations and premiums) and the estimation of illegal.

Thirdly, the incorporation to the financial estimation services by Bank of Spain of the financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM). Finally, the inclusiveness of the collection of government services by way of collection of traditional EU own resources.