

































1. The trade in services component of the international services statistics is released in July and the services supplied through affiliates component is released in October of each year.
2. The term “affiliates” in this article refers to majority-owned affiliates. The statistics on services supplied through affiliates cover the full value of services provided by majority-owned affiliates, irrespective of the percentage of ownership.
3. More information on the definitions, coverage, and methodology of trade in services and services supplied through affiliates is available on the [BEA website](#).
4. The UBO of a U.S. affiliate is that person or entity that ultimately owns or controls the U.S. affiliate and therefore ultimately derives the benefits and assumes the risks from ownership or control. For more information, see the [definition](#) on BEA's website.
5. The statistics on trade in services and services supplied through affiliates are not directly comparable because of differences in coverage and classification. For example, wholesale and retail trade distributive services are included in services supplied through affiliates but not in trade in services statistics. For more information, see “[Definition of International Services](#)” on BEA's website.
6. In the 2020 annual update of the ITAs, manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others was added to the presentation of services statistics as a 12th major service category, but BEA does not yet provide values for this series. Instead, “n.a.” is shown in the tables. BEA will replace the n.a. in this new major category with values when it is able to produce a reliable and comprehensive estimate of manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others. See the box “[Future Enhancements to the International Services Statistics](#)” in “U.S. International Services: Trade in Services in 2019 and Services Supplied Through Affiliates in 2018,” in the October 2020 *Survey*.
7. “Travel (for all purposes including education),” the name used in the trade in services statistics to encompass a broadly defined travel category, includes business travel and personal travel. Business travel includes expenditures by border, seasonal, and other short-term workers and other business travel. Personal travel includes health-related travel, education-related travel, and other personal travel.
8. BEA statistics on trade in ICT and potentially ICT-enabled services complement BEA's standard presentation of international trade in services statistics by providing insight into the extent to which ICT may be used to facilitate trade in services. For more information, see the box “[Key Terms](#)” in this article.
9. See the box, “[Calculating Ranges for Suppressed Values](#)” in this article.
10. Services supplied through foreign affiliates to the U.S. market are mostly classified as U.S. imports of services. However, data from BEA direct investment surveys on these services supplied are not used to estimate U.S. imports of services; data on these services are collected along with data on other U.S. services imports in BEA's services trade collection program. Of the services supplied through foreign affiliates to U.S. persons, distributive services in wholesale and retail trade are generally not included as U.S. imports of services.
11. Services supplied through U.S. affiliates to foreign markets are mostly classified as U.S. exports of services. However, data from BEA direct investment surveys on these services supplied are not used to estimate U.S. exports of services; data on these services are collected along with data on other U.S. services exports in BEA's services trade collection program. Of the services supplied through U.S. affiliates to foreign persons, distributive services in wholesale and retail trade are generally not included as U.S. exports of services.