

Singapore's Balance of Payments Services Trade by Modes of Supply 2023

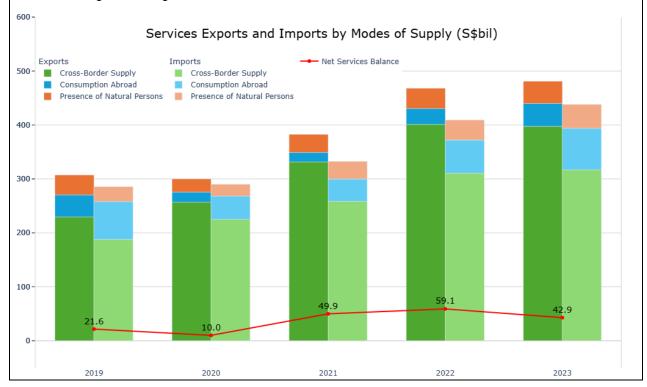
Singapore's Balance of Payments (BOP) Services Trade by Modes of Supply offers an extended dimension on how services are supplied to overseas customers. International trade in services can be supplied via different modes of supply based on the locations of the supplier and consumer when a service is supplied¹. BOP services trade covers Singapore's exports and imports of services with non-residents via the following modes:

- A) Cross-border Supply refers to services delivered across borders with both the supplier and consumer being in their respective territories;
- B) Consumption Abroad requires consumers to travel abroad to consume services outside their home territory, and;
- C) Presence of Natural Persons occurs when an individual is temporarily present in an economy other than his/ her own to provide a service.

OVERALL SERVICES TRADE

Singapore's exports and imports of services registered positive year-on-year growth between 2019 and 2023, except for the decline in services exports in 2020, due to the fall in services supplied via Consumption Abroad and Presence of Natural Persons amidst the COVID-19 pandemic.

In 2023, overall services trade across all three modes increased, driven by Consumption Abroad and Presence of Natural Persons which rose by 31.1% and 14.4% respectively while Cross-border Supply recorded marginal 0.4% growth.



¹ Under the World Trade Organisation's (WTO) General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS), Modes of Supply covers Crossborder Supply, Consumption Abroad, Commercial Presence and Presence of Natural Persons. BOP Services Trade does not include services trade via Commercial Presence, whereby a service supplier establishes an affiliate, branch or representative office in another economy through which services are provided.

EXPORTS OF SERVICES

In 2023, Singapore's exports of services were predominantly delivered via Cross-border Supply, constituting 82.6% of total services exports. On a year-on-year basis, services exports through this mode fell 0.9% to \$397.4 billion, from \$401.1 billion in 2022. This was primarily led by a steep \$40.6 billion decline in Transport services exports (mainly from freight receipts), which outpaced the collective \$36.7 billion increase in exports of Financial Services, Charges for the Use of Intellectual Property, Telecommunications, Computer & Information Services, and Other Business Services such as Advertising & Market Research and Business Management.

Exports of services via Consumption Abroad surged 44.4% from a year ago to \$42.5 billion in 2023, mainly due to the \$12.2 billion increase in Travel receipts. Maintenance & Repair services exports was the next largest contributor, with an increase of \$0.7 billion.

Services exports from Presence of Natural Persons grew by 9.1% from \$37.7 billion in 2022 to \$41.1 billion in 2023. This was primarily driven by the \$4.3 billion increase in exports of Other Business Services such as Business Management and Advertising & Market Research, alongside a \$0.4 billion increase in receipts from Construction services.

Modes of Supply		2022	2023	Year-on- Year Change	Main Services Exported in 2023*	
		S\$ Billion		%		
						Financial
	Cross-border Supply	401.1	397.4	↓ 0.9	A PROPERTY OF	Other Business Services
					411	Transport
					,	Maintenance & Repair
	Consumption Abroad	29.4	42.5	↑ 44.4		Transport
						Travel
	_				M	Financial
	Presence of Natural Persons	37.7	41.1	↑ 9.1		Other Business Services
					((1))	Telecommunications, Computer & Information

^{*} Listed in alphabetical order.

IMPORTS OF SERVICES

In 2023, Cross-border Supply was the predominant mode for Singapore's services imports, constituting 72.4% of total imports of services. This mode grew by 2.1% to \$317.0 billion in 2023, from \$310.6 billion in 2022. The increase was primarily driven by the growth in imports of Telecommunications, Computer & Information services, Other Business Services such as Advertising & Market Research and Business Management, as well as Financial services, which collectively grew by \$15.8 billion.

Services imports through Consumption Abroad increased 24.8% to \$76.9 billion in 2023, mainly attributed to higher Travel payments which spiked \$13.2 billion. This was followed by Transport services payments which rose \$3.7 billion.

Imports of services via Presence of Natural Persons grew by 19.8% from \$36.9 billion in 2022 to \$44.2 billion in 2023. This was mainly driven by increases in Financial services imports and payments for Other Business Services such as Business Management, Advertising & Market Research and Research & Development services, which jointly expanded by \$6.8 billion.

Modes of Supply		2022	2023	Year-on- Year Change	Main Services Imported in 2023*	
		S\$ Billion		%	2020	
®						Other Business Services
	Cross-border Supply	310.6	317.0	↑ 2.1	((1))	Telecommunications, Computer & Information
						Transport
	Consumption Abroad	61.6	76.9	↑ 24.8		Manufacturing
					111	Transport
						Travel
	Presence of Natural Persons	36.9	44.2	↑ 19.8		Financial
					A COMMON TO	Other Business Services
					(((1))	Telecommunications, Computer & Information

^{*} Listed in alphabetical order.

More information on the data sources, methodology and overall modes of supply trend from 2016 to 2021 are available at

https://www.singstat.gov.sg/-/media/files/publications/economy/ssn223-pg11-15.ashx

Or through the QR code below



More data are available on the SingStat Table Builder at

go.gov.sg/modesofsupply

or through the QR code below



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