

Services' 1981 report on services data collection and analysis, prepared for the U.S. Government), that the figures on investment income are disguising revenues from traded services because there is no appropriate way to list tradeable services under conventional statistical reporting systems.

With the broadening of the domestic U.S. interest in international trade in services, the work toward the liberalization of trade this area has become instrumental in the U.S. Administration's endeavours to maintain, or re-build, the domestic constituency for an open trading system. Congressional support for liberalization of trade in services, in which the U.S. is seen to have a comparative advantage and which is closely linked to U.S. advances in technology, is essential to support for engaging in a new round of multilateral trade negotiations that may limit protection of the range of action available to the U.S. for the goods-producing industries facing structural adjustment difficulties. It has also led to increased priority being given to bilateral services trade issues including the initiation of Section 301 cases which has, and continues to be, the principle means of recourse for service trading firms under U.S. trade law.