

Issue Note: Treatment of Intellectual Property Products in Balance of Payments Statistics

Issue Note: Treatment of Intellectual Property Products in Balance of Payments Statistics¹

The Issue Note (IN) presents the treatment of intellectual property product (IPP) related transactions in balance of payments statistics. An earlier version of the IN was discussed at the October 2023 meeting of the IMF Committee on Balance of Payments Statistics (the Committee)² and at the December 2023 hybrid meeting of the Task Team on International Trade Statistics (TT-ITS). However, taking into account the decision of the 55th Session of the United Nations Statistical Commission (Feb 27–March 1, 2024) endorsing all the recommendations for the update of the 2008 SNA, except for the recommendation on marketing assets (i.e., treating them as produced nonfinancial assets), this IN recommends the following on Issues 2 and 3 as the discussion on Issue 1 is no longer relevant: maintain status quo with regards to service items for license to use/reproduce computer software, audio visual products, marketing assets, and outcomes of research & development; and, regarding the treatment of licenses to use and licenses to reproduce, align balance of payments service items with the SNA through Extended Balance of Payments Services Classification (EBOPS) categories which offers a framework for collecting information about the asset/non-asset nature of transactions in IPPs. Although Issue 1 is no longer relevant, the considerations have been retained in this IN for future research reasons.

SECTION I: THE ISSUE

CURRENT GUIDANCE FROM BPM6/2008 SNA AND GLOBALIZATION TASK TEAM GUIDANCE NOTES

1. The treatment of cross-border transactions in intellectual property products (IPPs) is provided in paragraphs 10.137–140 and Table 10.4 of the *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual, sixth edition (BPM6)*. As indicated in the Annotated Outline of BPM7 Chapter 11 (Services Account), the updated guidance will include the following definition of IPPs³ and the treatment of cross-border transactions in IPP assets will be made consistent with the *2008/2025 System of National Accounts (2008/2025 SNA)*:

IPPs are the result of research, development, investigation, or innovation, leading to knowledge, reputation, or the creation of artificial intelligence systems that the developers can market or use to their own benefit in production because the use of this knowledge or system is restricted by means of legal or other protection. They are considered produced non-financial assets, when used in production.

2. With this background, this Issue Note focuses on the following three issues:
- i) (This issue is no longer relevant.) **Services category for recording the sale/purchase of marketing assets:** As marketing assets will be treated as produced nonfinancial assets,

¹ Prepared by Venkat Josyula and Patrick Quill (Balance of Payments Division, Statistics Department, IMF).

² Summary of Discussions of the October 2023 Committee meeting can be accessed [here](#).

³ This definition was presented at the July 13, 2023, joint AEG/BOPCOM meeting and included in the Common Glossary of Macroeconomic Statistics (see the related [BOPCOM VM2 23/01 and SNA/M2.23/11](#) paper for specific details).

sale/purchase of these assets should be recorded in the services account instead of the capital account (*BPM6* treats marketing assets and goodwill as nonproduced nonfinancial assets—see paragraphs 13.17–13.18). Therefore, this note makes a proposal for the new services category for recording the sale/purchase of these assets.

- ii) **Scope of computer services, and audio visual and related services in *BPM6*,⁴ and consistency of their treatment vis-à-vis the service categories of other IPPs:** As per *BPM6*, the license to use in the case of computer software and audio visual and related service products (e.g., sound recordings, cinematographic works) are recorded under computer services and audio visual and related services, respectively (see Table 10.4 and paragraphs 10.143 and 10.164). For the other IPPs (R&D services and marketing asset services), license to use the outcomes of these assets (also known as charges for the use of proprietary rights) are recorded under standard first-level service category of charges for the use of intellectual property products n.i.e.⁵
- iii) **Treatment of licenses to use and licenses to reproduce:** In addition, guidance is also required to ensure consistent recording of the cross-border transactions in IPPs with the SNA recording, in the following cases, based on the paragraphs 10.100 and A3.63–3.66, *2008 SNA*:
- Copies sold under license to use may be treated as fixed assets⁶ if they will be used in production for more than one year and the licensee assumes all the risks and rewards of ownership; and
 - A license that allows the licensee to reproduce the original and subsequently assume responsibility for the distribution, support, and maintenance of these copies, should be regarded as the sale of part or whole of the original to the unit holding the license to reproduce. License to reproduce is referred to as sub-licensing in the case of marketing assets—see Guidance Note “G.9 Treatment of Marketing Assets”—and treated as fixed assets if they satisfy asset requirements. Otherwise, the costs for acquiring the licenses are recorded as intermediate consumption.

3. While *BPM6* provides guidance on the treatment of sale/purchase of licenses to use and licenses to reproduce IPPs, no distinction is made in their treatment based on whether they will be used in production for more than one year or less, and whether the licensee assumes risks and rewards of ownership. The concept of the sale of part of the original also does not exist in *BPM6*. Further, license to reproduce is also applicable to marketing assets (this was not mentioned in *BPM6*) and, therefore, the appropriate services classification for recording the cross-border transaction in such licenses should be clarified. As these aspects are likely to have an impact on the services classification of IPPs in *BPM6*, this note provides guidance on this issue.

⁴ Computer services are included under standard first-level service category of Telecommunications, computer, and information services, and audio visual and related services are included under standard first-level service category of personal, cultural, and recreational services in *BPM6*. Following GN C.6 (and Annotated Outline of *BPM7* Chapter 11), computer services are included under standard first-level service category of computer and information services, and audio visual and related services continue to be included under standard first-level service category of personal, cultural, and recreational services in *BPM7*.

⁵ This is a standard first-level service category in *BPM6* and will be maintained without any change in *BPM7*.

⁶ Fixed assets are produced assets that are used repeatedly or continuously in production for more than one year.

SECTION II: RECOMMENDATIONS PROPOSED TO BOPCOM IN OCTOBER 2023

SERVICES CATEGORY FOR RECORDING THE SALE/PURCHASE TRANSACTIONS OF MARKETING ASSETS

4. **(This issue is no longer relevant.)** The October 2023 note proposed two options for recording the cross-border transactions in sale/purchase of marketing assets in services account.
- Option 1: On the lines of a separate standard first-level service category for research and development (R&D) services,⁷ a new standard first-level category of “marketing asset services” to record such transactions is proposed. Assigning a first-level service category makes sense as the services in these assets are likely to increase in the coming years and therefore, this option should be seen as a forward looking one considering the future expectations related to transactions in these assets.
 - Option 2 (preferred option): As these services are not significant at this stage for most of the countries, they may be recorded under *technical and other business services* as a standard second-level category of “marketing asset services”.

TREATMENT OF LICENSE TO USE COMPUTER SOFTWARE AND AUDIO VISUAL AND RELATED SERVICE PRODUCTS VS LICENSE TO USE MARKETING ASSETS AND OUTCOMES OF R&D

5. The current treatment of licenses to use IPP in the case of computer software/audio visual and related services products is based on the nature of the product. As *BPM6* paragraph 10.138 explains, “the production of books, recordings, films, software, disks, and so forth is a two-stage process of which the first stage is the production of the original and the second stage the production and use of copies of the original.” In the case of right to use (also known as license to use) or outright sale, the buyer purchases the *original* or *a copy of the original*, such as software or music and film, whereas in the case of rights to reproduce/distribute, the buyer purchases *a license* giving them the right to reproduce/distribute the product. Thus, the products are classified in the respective services category, while the licenses to reproduce are classified in charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.

6. Prior to the decision of the UNSC (Feb 27–March 1, 2024), the need to update the treatment of IPPs in BPM to account for the change in treatment of marketing assets presented an opportunity to review the current treatment of computer software and audiovisual and related services products. The note proposes two options for recording the cross-border transactions in license to use the IPPs in services account:

- Option 1: This option proposes maintaining the status quo—that is, licenses to use IPP in the case of computer services/audio visual are classified in the relevant service item, and licenses to use other IPPs (such as outcomes of R&D or marketing assets⁸) are classified in charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e. As the services classification will undergo important changes

⁷ In this note, we refer to standard services categories of *BPM7* (and not *BPM6*) as per the annotated outline of *BPM7* [Chapter 11 “Services Account”](#).

⁸ As marketing assets are treated as nonproduced nonfinancial assets, there is also an element of property income (rent) included in franchise fees and other payments for the use of marketing assets.

with the introduction of additional first-level standard service categories, implementing additional changes could be avoided to minimize the transition costs for users and compilers.

- Option 2: Record the payments for licenses to use the IPPs under charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e. (irrespective of the underlying IPP). This alternative—to align the treatment of rights to use computer software/audiovisual with the treatment of the right to use the outcomes of R&D/marketing assets—can be considered to simplify the recording of IPP.⁹ While the rationale for this option could be easily explained to users and compilers, implementation of this option would result in transition costs in terms of revisions to the back series of computer services/audio visual and related services. This should not be considered a major concern as the updated classification of services with additional first-level standard service categories (following GN C.6 and the AO of Chapter 11) will also have important impact on transition costs.

TREATMENT OF LICENSE TO USE, LICENSE TO PRODUCE, AND OTHER TRANSACTIONS IN IPP

7. There are four standard service categories in *BPM7* for recording IPP related transactions. Table 1 provides the mapping between standard first-level service category and possible IPP related transactions which may be either transactions in fixed assets or consumption items in the SNA.

⁹ (This footnote is no longer relevant.) As marketing assets are treated as produced nonfinancial assets (GN G.9), there is no longer an element of property income to franchise fee payments. The entire franchise fee payment would be recorded as output in the form of the sale of a service in national accounts. On the same lines, it is proposed to record the entire franchise fees, trademark revenue, payments for use of brand names, etc., as charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e. in the balance of payments services account (*BPM6* paragraph 10.140 will be updated accordingly).

Table 1. Services categories for IPPs vs Possible Assets/Consumption Categories

Standard Service category (<i>BPM7</i>)	Fixed assets/Consumption Categories (<i>SNA</i>)
Computer and information services	(i) Customized software; and (ii) licenses to reproduce and distribute software that may meet the asset requirements. ¹⁰ In addition: licenses to use non-customized software or databases (Issue 2-Option 1)
(No longer relevant) Marketing asset services	(i) Marketing assets; and (ii) license to reproduce marketing assets (sub-licensing); and payments for the use of marketing assets that may meet the asset requirements.
Personal, cultural, and recreational services	(i) Entertainment, literary and artistic originals; and (ii) licenses to reproduce and distribute artistic originals that may meet the asset requirements. In addition: licenses to use artistic originals (Issue 2-Option 1)
Research and development (R&D) services	(i) Expenditure on R&D services; (ii) patents; and (iii) and payments for the use of the outcomes of R&D that may meet the asset requirements.
Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.	Payments for use of proprietary rights (patents, trademarks, franchise, copyrights, etc.) and charges for license to reproduces and/or distribute (e.g., copyrights, trademarks, franchise, computer software, etc.) not meeting asset requirements. In addition: licenses to use non-customized software or databases; and licenses to use artistic originals (Issue 2-Option 2)

8. The note proposed that the BPM services classification consistent with SNA can be derived by distinguishing the items in the right column into fixed assets and consumption categories. In general, while items that are classified as fixed assets in national accounts (i.e., meeting the asset requirements) would be classified in one of the four standard service components in the left column, intermediate consumption items in the right column (with the exception—depending on the outcome of Issue 2—of the licenses to use computer software and artistic originals as explained in paragraph 14) would be classified under the last standard service component (i.e., charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.). **This is further explained in detail below.**

¹⁰ (a) Licensee expects to use the product in production for more than one year and assume all the risks and rewards; and (b) in the case of licenses to reproduce and distribute, licensee assumes responsibility for the distribution, support, and maintenance (see paragraph 2 (ii)).

Transactions in IPPs (Concerning the IPP Assets)

9. If the buyer of an IPP-related service (franchise, trademarks, outcomes of R&D, copyrights, software, etc.) intends to use the knowledge, rights, or other features embedded in that service in production for more than one year, and also assumes the risks and rewards, then such payment is treated as a fixed asset in national accounts, and the cross-border transaction of such license should be classified in one of the first four standard service components in Table 1.

10. If a license allows the licensee to reproduce the original IPP asset (copyrights, software, marketing assets, etc.) and the licensee assumes responsibility for the distribution, support, and maintenance, such license is treated as a fixed asset in national accounts, and the cross-border transaction of such license should be classified in one of the first four standard service components in Table 1.

11. The outright sale of an IPP asset where the seller relinquishes all rights would be considered as an acquisition of a fixed asset in national accounts and the cross-border transaction of such asset should be classified in one of the first four standard service components in Table 1.

12. Companies may pay for R&D activities undertaken on a systematic basis by third parties or subsidiaries increasing the paying company's stock of knowledge. (Multinationals may employ a cost-share approach where several companies pay for R&D activities in an affiliated research center, and then share ownership rights to the outcomes of R&D). Such payments are usually considered as an acquisition of a fixed asset in national accounts and cross-border payments are classified under R&D services.

Other Transactions in IPPs (Concerning Intermediate Consumption of IPPs)

13. In the case of a license that gives the licensee rights to reproduce or distribute the IPP where the licensee does not assume the risks and rewards or responsibility associated with the reproduction and distribution, such as support and maintenance, payment for such license would be considered as intermediate consumption in the national accounts. In the balance of payments services account, this license is classified under payments for the use of intellectual property n.i.e. (regardless of the underlying asset).

14. In case of a license to use IPP in production for less than one year, or where the licensee does not assume the risks and rewards of using the IPP (i.e., no economic change of ownership), it would be considered as intermediate consumption in the national accounts. In the balance of payments services account, such license should be classified under the last standard service component in Table 1 (i.e., Charges for use of intellectual property n.i.e.) in the case of marketing assets and R&D. If the underlying asset is software or literary and artistic originals, then either the payment is classified under the relevant service item (i.e., computer and information services or personal, cultural, and recreational services), provided Option 1 is recommended under Issue 2, or the payment is classified as the charges for use of intellectual property n.i.e., provided Option 2 is recommended under Issue 2.

OUTCOMES OF THE OCTOBER 2023 COMMITTEE MEETING

15. The committee supported consulting the Task Team on International Trade Statistics (TT-ITS), which includes the Drafting Team of the update of the *Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services (MSITS)*, on the three issues presented in the Issue Note. Subject to the outcome of the consultation, Committee members tentatively agreed on the following:

- (This issue is no longer relevant.) Regarding Issue 1, Committee Members overwhelmingly supported Option 2 proposed by the drafting team (i.e., recording marketing asset services as a standard second level category in the balance of payments services account).
- Regarding Issue 2 (different treatment of similar IPP related transactions), the opinions of the members were split between Options 1 and 2 (i.e., harmonizing or keeping the current, distinct treatment).
- Regarding Issue 3, while members were overall supportive of further harmonization with SNA, they considered that practical and conceptual considerations, usefulness, and the capacity to distinguish between licenses to use/reproduce for more or less than a year should also be taken into account. A possible solution, while accepting the status quo, could be establishing a fallback (e.g., that they will be used for more than a year) in case a distinction cannot be made. The use of “of which” categories (that would be filled in whenever the information is available) could also be considered.

SECTION III: CONSULTATION WITH THE TT-ITS¹¹

(THIS ISSUE IS NO LONGER RELEVANT.) SERVICES CATEGORY FOR RECORDING THE SALE/PURCHASE TRANSACTIONS OF MARKETING ASSETS (AND NAMING OF SERVICES ASSOCIATED WITH MARKETING ASSETS)

16. The TT-ITS favored recording the sale/purchase transactions of marketing assets as a new standard first-level category (i.e., Option 1). They considered that the second-best option is to classify sale/purchase transactions of marketing assets under *technical and other business services* as a standard second-level category.

17. Some members considered that sale/purchase transactions of marketing assets may not fit appropriately in either *technical and other business services* or *professional and management consulting services*, as a standard second-level category. In addition, members underscored that data on technical services and particularly waste treatment would be difficult to observe if marketing assets was in the same group.

18. TT-ITS also raised concerns about the naming of services associated with marketing assets. Members preferred calling the service item “*franchises, trademarks, and brand names*” or “*franchises, trademarks, and brands*”. The TT-ITS was not in favor of using the term “*marketing asset services*” for the

¹¹ The drafting team presented two separate Discussion Notes to the TT-ITS at the hybrid meeting in December 2023 (following the presentations at the monthly and special meetings). Discussion Note 1 covered Issues 1 and 2, and the Discussion Note 2 covered Issue 3. Annex I provides an extract of the minutes of the meeting on these Discussion Notes.

service item. In their opinion, the above proposal may not create any problem with the SNA terminology as the service items in the balance of payments refer to services that are traded and, therefore, do not align perfectly with specific IPP names in the SNA (for example, computer software and databases in SNA are included under computer and information services in BPM).

TREATMENT OF LICENSE TO USE COMPUTER SOFTWARE AND AUDIO VISUAL AND RELATED SERVICE PRODUCTS VS LICENSE TO USE MARKETING ASSETS AND OUTCOMES OF R&D

19. The TT-ITS recommended maintaining the status quo—that is, licenses to use IPP in the case of computer services/audio visual are classified in the relevant service item, and licenses to use other IPPs (outcomes of R&D or marketing assets) are classified in *charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.*

TREATMENT OF LICENSE TO USE, LICENSE TO PRODUCE, AND OTHER TRANSACTIONS IN IPP (Consistent recording of the cross-border transactions in IPPs with the SNA recording)

20. Considering the Committee's comments from the October 2023 meeting on this issue, the drafting team proposed the following two options to the TT-ITS for providing details within the compilation of services trade in IPPs and related transactions that recognize asset-like features of some licenses to use IPPs consistent with the SNA (paragraph 2(iii)).

- Option 1: Balance of payments service category allocation of IPP-related transactions includes consideration of the asset/non-asset nature of the product being traded (as presented to Committee in October 2023)
- Option 2: More details are provided in the Extended Balance of Payments Services Classification (EBOPS) so that it can be derived whether an IPP-related transaction is an asset or consumption in the SNA—see Annex II for details.

21. The TT-ITS recommended Option 2, noting that the alignment of balance of payments service items with the SNA could be achieved appropriately by extending EBOPS categories which offers a framework for collecting information about the asset/non-asset nature of transactions in IPPs. It is also suggested collecting these details as supplementary items.

SECTION IV: OUTCOMES OF THE WRITTEN CONSULTATION WITH THE COMMITTEE

22. Based on the written consultation with the Committee, the following recommendations are made:

Issue 1 (including naming of services associated with marketing assets)

- Following the decision of 55th Session of the United Nations Statistical Commission endorsing all the recommendations for the update of the *2008 SNA*, except for the recommendation on marketing assets (i.e., treating them produced nonfinancial assets), the discussion and proposed recommendation on this issue is no longer relevant. Therefore, no further action is required on this issue in the *BPM6* update.

Issue 2

- Members unanimously supported Option 1 recommended by the TT-ITS. Given that there is no change in the treatment of marketing assets from *BPM6*, changes proposed to Table 10.4 (Annex III) may not be relevant and no further action is required on this issue in the *BPM6* update.

Issue 3

Almost all the members endorsed Option 2 recommended by the TT-ITS.

- Include in the updated *MSITS* additional details following Annex II. Further, Chapter 11 (Services Account), *BPM7* should highlight the issue (paragraph 2(iii)) briefly and add relevant references from the *MSITS*.

Annex I. Report on the Hybrid Meeting of the Task Team on International Trade Statistics

(San José, Costa Rica, and Virtually December 11–14, 2023)

Notable points

A. BPM and SNA updates which relate to the trade manuals.

1. The meeting discussed changes to the goods and services current accounts in BPM. It also discussed the treatment of Intellectual Property Products (IPPs) and Marketing Assets (IMF Discussion Notes 1 and 2). The discussion notes sought the views of the TT-ITS members on the following questions:

Question 1: Do Task Team members agree with recording the “marketing asset services” as a standard second-level category in the balance of payments services account?

Response 1: The task team’s view was that Marketing assets should be recorded as a first level category. A second-best option is to classify marketing assets as a second-level category under Technical and other business services.

(Background: Some members were of the opinion that marketing assets sits heterogeneously in either Technical and other business services or Professional and management consulting services. Also, that data on technical services and particularly waste treatment would be difficult to observe if marketing assets was in the same group. Some felt that marketing assets could be recorded alongside R&D in a new first level category R&D and Marketing asset services, but the TT-ITS was split on this. The view that confidentiality concerns would be better served in a second level category were refuted stating that that the confidentiality would occur anyway when the item is large and would dominate the parent category which would need to be suppressed.)

Question 2: Which option do Task Team members recommend for recording the cross-border transactions in IPPs?

Response 2: The TT-ITS’s view is to go with Option 1, which is the status quo—Licenses to use computer services /audio visual are classified in the relevant service item; and licenses to use other IPPs (outcomes of R&D or marketing assets) are classified in Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.

Question 3: Do Task Team members have any views on the naming of the services associated with marketing assets?

Response 3: The task team view was to call the service item, “Franchises, trademarks, and brand names” or “Franchises, trademarks, and brands”. The TT-ITS did not think that there are any difficulties with the SNA terminology as the service items do not align with specific products in the SNA. The TT-ITS was not in favor of the service item being called Marketing assets.

Question 4, 5, 6: Which option is preferred for better alignment of service items in the BOP and fixed assets in the SNA?

Response: The TT-ITS view was that this is best and more completely done via extension of EBOPS categories which offers compilers a framework to collect information about the asset/non-asset nature of transactions in IPPs

(This was viewed as a good option building on EBOPS purpose to assist the national accounts colleagues; it remains however only supplementary information that compilers may collect.)

Other Issues:

- (a) The TT-ITS suggested that there may be evidence of the license to reproduce and distribute the outcome of R&D. And that this should be included in Table 10.4
- (b) The TT-ITS questioned data as an asset and where it will fit in Table 10.4 and as a subcomponent of Computer and information services (the TT-ITS's preference was to record data and databases within the sub-subcomponent Information services).

Annex II. EBOPS for Aligning Trade in Services Items with Assets in the National Accounts

BPM6 1st level standard component	EBOPS (S), proposed EBOPS (X)	SERVICES
Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e	SH1 XH11 XH12 SH2 XH21 XH22 SH3 XH31 XH32 SH4 XH41 XH42 XH4 XH51 XH52	Franchises and trademarks licensing fees licences to use marketing assets – long-term (GFCF) licences to use marketing assets – short-term (IC) Licenses for the use of outcomes of research and development licences to use the outcomes of R&D – long-term (GFCF) licences to use the outcomes of R&D – short-term (IC) Licenses to reproduce and/or distribute computer software Licenses to reproduce and/or distribute computer software (resembling an operating lease) (IC) Licenses to reproduce and/or distribute comp' software (not resembling an operating lease) (GFCF) Licenses to reproduce and/or distribute audiovisual and related products Licenses to reproduce and/or distribute audiovisual and related products (resembling an operating lease) (IC) Licenses to reproduce and/or distribute audiovisual and related products (not resembling an operating lease) (GFCF) Licenses to reproduce and/or distribute franchises and trademarks Licenses to reproduce and/or distribute franchises and tr'marks (resembling an operating lease) (IC) Licenses to reproduce and/or distribute franchises and tr'marks (not resembling an operating lease) (GFCF)
Telecommunications, computer, and information services	S12 X121 X122 X1221 X1222 X124 X125*	Computer services Customized software and non-customized originals (GFCF) licences to use non-customized software licences to use non-customized software – outright sales of copies and long-term (GFCF) licences to use non-customized software – short-term (IC) Hardware and software consultancy, implementation and installation services; analysis, design and programming of systems ready to use (GFCF) Repairs and maintenance of computers and peripherals; ... ; and computer facilities management (IC).
Other business services	SJ1 SJ11 SJ111 SJ112 SJ1121 SJ1122 SJ1123 SJ1124 SJ12	Research and development services (GFCF) Work undertaken on a systematic basis to increase the stock of knowledge (GFCF) Provision of customised and non customised R&D services (GFCF) Sale of proprietary rights arising from R&D (GFCF) Patents (GFCF) Copyrights arising from R&D (GFCF) Industrial processes and designs (GFCF) Sale of proprietary rights arising from R&D, other (GFCF) Other research and development services (IC)
Personal, cultural, and recreational services	SK11 SK11Z S1Z X1Z1 X1Z2	Audio-visual services (IC) Audio-visual originals (GFCF) Licences to use audio-visual products Licences to use audio-visual products – outright sales of copies and long-term (GFCF) Licences to use audio-visual products – short-term (IC)
Marketing assets	X1	Sale of proprietary rights arising from marketing assets, other (GFCF)

* **Item X125 includes** Repairs and maintenance of computers and peripherals; data recovery services, provision of advice on matters related to management of computer resources; systems maintenance and other support services, such as training; data processing; web page hosting services; provision of applications, hosting clients' applications, and computer facilities management. (Too long for this table).