



UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL



UN/SA COLLECTION

Distr.
GENERALE/CN.3/423
6 September 1972

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

STATISTICAL COMMISSION
Seventeenth session
Geneva, 13-24 November 1972

Item 4(a) of the provisional agenda

STATISTICS OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES FOR THE SECOND UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE

REQUIRED STATISTICS AND METHODS AND PRIORITIES OF COLLECTION

Report of the Secretary-General

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INTRODUCTION

1. The statistical requirements of the Second United Nations Development Decade are manifold. One basic need consists in the necessity to provide for statistics on the progress towards achieving the objectives of the Decade. In the present paper the term "development statistics" is applied to the type of data needed for such purposes. This is introduced as short-hand to avoid the use of lengthy expressions such as "statistics required for evaluation and planning" or "statistics necessary for appraisal of progress" throughout this text.
2. As will be shown, development statistics is not regarded as a new branch of statistics in the sense of the traditional branches of statistics such as agricultural, industrial or national accounts statistics. It is rather considered as a statistical programme based on the established branches of statistics with the intent to serve the specific needs of the Second Development Decade.
3. The provision of development statistics calls for a concerted effort in respect of the various aspects of economic and social statistics and the compilation and publication of the relevant series of data within a framework that is designed to meet the statistical requirements of the Second Development Decade. Existing gaps in international standards and guidelines in the different fields of statistics need to be eliminated and countries should be stimulated and assisted to gather, compile and report the required internationally comparable data. These efforts should also be directed towards reporting the information on as current a basis as feasible. And, it is necessary to compile and publish a coherent and interrelated body of development statistics internationally. It is understood that this effort cannot be carried on at the expense of the existing system of collecting and disseminating the established international statistics. Indeed, further improvement in the traditional branches of statistics is a prerequisite for a successful programme of development statistics.
4. The long-standing efforts of the Statistical Commission to establish an integrated long-term programme of international statistics has created favourable circumstances for the establishment of the required programme of development

statistics. Similarly, the existing arrangements for interagency co-ordination in statistical matters provide for the necessary machinery for this purpose. From the point of view of statistical methodology, the efforts to standardize concepts, definitions and classifications have produced a large degree of compatibility of the data available in the United Nations system. A System of National Accounts ^{1/} provides the appropriate means for co-ordinating and interrelating economic statistics, while "A system of demographic and social statistics and its links with the system of national economic accounts" (E/CN.3/432) will serve the same purpose in the case of these data.

5. Before reviewing the tasks ahead, attention should be called to the earlier work of the Commission on co-ordinated bodies of data for use in economic and social development in addition to the systems of statistics mentioned in paragraph 4. At its tenth session, the Commission decided on a list of statistical series for use in programmes of economic and social development. The list which appears in the annex of Statistical Series for the Use of Less Developed Countries in Programmes of Economic and Social Development does not include all the data required for systems of accounts but does cover a wide range of data. ^{2/}

I. THE TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE PROGRAMME

6. The section "Review and appraisal of both objectives and policies" of the "International Development Strategy" in respect of the Second Development Decade that was adopted by the General Assembly on 24 October 1970 calls for "appropriate arrangements ^{1/} that are necessary to keep under systematic scrutiny the progress towards achieving the goals and objectives of the Decade - to identify shortfalls in their achievement and the factors which account for them". ^{3/} It is also stated that "such reviews and appraisals will be carried out at various levels, involving both developing and developed countries". ^{4/} It is obvious that the various review activities indicated will require the provision of economic and social statistics to be used by the organs involved in the reviews.

7. In its resolution 1566 (L), adopted 3 May 1971, the Economic and Social Council recognized the particular importance of reliable and complete statistical data for socio-economic analysis, especially for purposes of monitoring progress achieved during the Second United Nations Development Decade. In paragraph 2 the Council considered "that the ultimate goal of the work of the Statistical Commission and that of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs in this respect should be the achievement of an integrated system in the collection, data processing and dissemination of international statistics by the organs and agencies of the United Nations system with special regard to the requirements of reviewing and appraising economic

^{1/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.69.XVII.3.

^{2/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: 59.XVII.10.

^{3/} International Development Strategy: Action Programme of the General Assembly for the Second United Nations Development Decade (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.71.II.A.2), para. (79).

^{4/} Ibid.

and social progress, particularly in the context of the policy measures and objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade, taking into account the needs of the developing countries".

8. The "International Development Strategy" adopted by the General Assembly, sets forth the following tasks in respect of plan formulation and implementation:

"Developing countries will, as appropriate, establish or strengthen their planning mechanisms, including statistical services, for formulating and implementing their national development plans during the Decade.... Where necessary, they will seek international assistance in carrying out their planning tasks." 5/

9. The Statistical Commission's Working Group on International Statistical Programmes and Co-ordination, at its third session, considered the development statistics programme on the basis of an outline set out in document ST/STAT.51, prepared by the Statistical Office. The Working Group approved the general direction of the proposed activities in the field of development statistics and considered that the Commission should review the proposals at its seventeenth session.

10. This paper is intended to furnish the basis for the review of the development statistics project by the Commission. Section II, together with columns 3 and 4 of the annex to this paper, are designed to delineate the indicators needed to review the progress made during the Second Development Decade towards attaining the goals of the International Development Strategy, the series of statistics required to compile the indicators and the major deficiencies in the available data. Based on the inventory in column 5 of the annex of the relevant existing international standards and guidelines, section III of this paper deals with the gaps in international recommendations which need to be filled in order to furnish international guidance in respect of the required statistics and sets out the work that has already been undertaken to fill these gaps. Sections IV and V of this paper concern the technical assistance that should be, and is being, rendered to the developing countries to aid them strengthen their systems of statistics so that they will have the data required for reviewing progress during the Second Development Decade. Section VI discusses the international compilation and publication of series of indicators in respect of the Decade.

II. THE SERIES OF INDICATORS AND THE CORRELATED STATISTICS

A. The series of indicators

11. The series of indicators set out in column 3 of the annex to this paper are also designed for use in measuring the progress made during the Second Development Decade towards the goals of the International Development Strategy. Columns 1 and 2 of the annex indicate the elements of the Strategy to which each of the

indicators relate. As in the Strategy, the elements are classified into goals for the developing countries, goals for developed and centrally planned economies and objectives involving a multilateral approach. Some elements of the Strategy define goals in terms of quantitative targets; these paragraphs of the Strategy are identified by the entry "T" in column 2. Most of the objectives of the Strategy are not as precisely defined. Some of these objectives, for example, devising supplementary measures and special programmes for the least developed among the developing countries or a standstill on non-tariff barriers to imports of primary commodities from developing countries, do not lend themselves to meaningful quantification. These goals of the Strategy are therefore not dealt with in the annex.

12. The series of indicators set out in the annex are intended for following trends in respect of the goals of the International Development Strategy only. They will furnish very little information for devising consistent plans and policies for purposes of attaining the goals or for purposes of diagnosing the observed trends and taking measures to remedy shortcomings in reaching the objectives. In other words, the series of indicators are not designed to assist in ascertaining the factors and relationships that account for the economic and social conditions that they reveal. Much more comprehensive and detailed data are required for these purposes.

13. The series of indicators may be used for observing trends in economic and social conditions in the case of individual countries and in the case of groups of countries - subregions, regions and the world as a whole. To compile the indicators for a group of countries from the relevant data in respect of the members of the group, it is of course necessary to have figures expressed in a common unit of measurement. For example, data on the gross domestic product, gross saving, imports and exports valued in national currencies need to be converted to a common unit of value.

14. The point of departure for working out the indicators listed in the annex of this paper was the annex to a document presented to the Economic and Social Council. ^{6/} The series of indicators set out in the latter annex were clarified, elaborated and expanded in certain cases. For example, certain of the series listed in the annex to document E/5040 related to groups of countries only or to individual countries only while other series were relevant in the case of both individual countries and groups of them. All indicators in the annex to this paper are designed to relate to individual countries and, when aggregated, to portray the situation in the case of groups of countries. The description of a number of the indicators set out in E/5040 was modified and elaborated in order to define them more precisely and in order to point to the operations and data involved in compiling the series. In the case of some elements of the International Development Strategy, indicators were added to furnish more ample information concerning accomplishments.

^{6/} "Second United Nations Development Decade: A System of over-all review and appraisal of the objectives and policies of the International Development Strategy" (E/5040).

For example, in the case of elements such as the absorption of an increasing proportion of the working force in modern type activities, the improvement in the quality of education, and the containment of public expenditure, new series of indicators were added.

15. The selection of indicators proposed in the annex to this paper was based on two considerations: the amount of information furnished in respect of the element in question in the International Development Strategy and the national possibilities of compiling the series. The annex to this paper is a preliminary draft of the guidance that might be furnished in respect of the indicators that should be compiled nationally and internationally in order to follow developments during the Second Development Decade. Adequate or suitable indicators are not presented in respect of such elements of the International Development Strategy as improvement of port facilities, inventories of natural resources, improvement of the ecological balance or participation of women or youth in the development process. And national and international statistical offices have not yet been consulted concerning the list of proposed indicators.

B. Statistics to compile the indicators

16. The statistics needed to compile the proposed series of indicators are briefly described in column 4 of the annex to this paper. Many of these statistics consist of series of basic data that countries customarily gather directly in field surveys or from administrative records, for example, number of people, births and deaths, enrolment of full-time students, number of economically active and of employed and unemployed, quantity of individual commodities produced, value of exports and imports, amount of arable land. Some of these statistics are more complex aggregates which must be derived from a number of series of data, for example, value added in constant prices, quanta of exports and of imports, total energy consumed in industries and life expectancies. The statistics required for compiling the indicators are listed in the annex in order to furnish the basis for discussing major inadequacies in the supply of these series of data nationally and internationally, and gaps in international standards and guidance in respect of the collection and compilation of the series.

17. It may be noted from the annex that the series of required statistics relate not only to practically all the subjects with which national and international statistical authorities have customarily dealt but also to subjects with which they have not yet usually been concerned. Among the latter are data concerning (i) port facilities, (ii) various forms of insurance, (iii) natural resource reserves, (iv) the ecological balance (physical environment), (v) facilities for research and the transfer of technologies and (vi) expenditure on research and experimental development. Detailed data in respect of the first three topics have often been gathered and compiled by the government agencies responsible for the administration or supervision of the given resources or activities. However, these data have usually not been summarized and presented so that they may be easily used in economic analysis. This is especially so in the case of the developing countries. Interest in data on the physical environment for economic and social studies is a

- very recent development and statistics of research and development expenditures and facilities have been systematically gathered and compiled in some developed countries only.
18. There are marked differences in the extent to which the developing countries gather and compile the series of statistics that are traditionally the concern of statistical authorities.
19. On the whole, the developing countries compile figures of external trade more commonly and on a more current basis than other series of economic data. However, a number of these countries do not use the data to prepare the index numbers of the quanta of exports and imports, which, in addition to figures of current value, are urgently required to portray trends in external trade. While many developing countries conduct infrequent censuses of agriculture and censuses of industrial activity, a smaller number gather adequate annual data on agricultural and industrial production, consumption of materials and fuels and employment for purposes of compiling the proposed series of indicators. A limited number of these countries have the annual data on non-agricultural activities other than mining, manufacturing and the production of gas and electricity that are required to compile reliable figures in respect of the national accounting and related aggregates listed in the annex. A substantial number of countries are now preparing these national accounting series, but the estimates are not always available promptly enough. This is also so in the case of data on the balance of payments. Few developing countries have statistics of tourism other than limited data derived from the balance of payments and administrative records on international migration.
20. Demographic statistics, in particular from censuses of population, are available in the case of a large number of developing countries. These censuses of population also yield data once in 10 years or so on the industrial distribution, employment and unemployment of the economically active and on the literacy, school attendance and educational attainment of the population. A much smaller number of countries have current data on employment and unemployment; almost none of them gathers and compiles figures of underemployment. While it should be feasible to compile frequent systematic data on school attendance, graduates from various levels of education, and instructors from the administrative records of the educational institutions and authorities, a number of developing countries do not take advantage of these sources of statistics. Few of the countries gather and compile data on the flow of students through educational institutions, for example, figures of drop-outs and retentions. Statistics for computing the proposed indicators of health, except personnel engaged in furnishing medical and other health services, are available in a number of developing countries but the reliability of the data is questionable in a number of instances. An increasing number of developing countries are taking censuses or large-scale sample surveys of housing, which yield statistics at infrequent intervals of time in respect of improvements in housing conditions. Food consumption and nutrition statistics are also receiving increasing attention, but the figures are usually available with considerable delay. Very few developing countries have comprehensive systematic data on the distribution of income and consumption.

III. INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

21. It may be noted from column 5 of the annex that international standards and guidelines are available in respect of most of the statistics needed for compiling the proposed series of indicators. Practically all of these standards and guidelines were issued a number of years ago. International standards have, however, not been issued in respect of certain of the series of statistics listed in the annex, and some of the available international guidance is out of date or should be revised for other reasons. These gaps in international guidance and the work that has been, or is being, undertaken to remove them are discussed below. These projects are also mentioned in column 6 of the annex. The discussion is organized in terms of traditional areas of statistics and does not necessarily follow the order in which the relevant series of statistics appear in the annex.

A. National accounts and complementary systems of statistics

22. International guidance in respect of a System of National Accounts (SNA) and in respect of the balance of payments has been available for about 20 years. The SNA was revised four years ago, and the fourth revision of the International Monetary Fund's Balance-of-Payments Manual is nearly completed. As the SNA co-ordinates and integrates statistics on all economic flows and stocks into a coherent framework, the system furnishes guidance in respect of many of the statistics listed in the annex.

23. The SNA includes accounts in respect of the balance-sheets of enterprises and government, which would yield data, in current and constant values, on stocks of natural resources. The definitions and classifications of the balance-sheet accounts are being formulated.

24. The major gaps in international guidance in respect of systems of statistics which complement the national accounts and balances relate to (i) statistics of prices and quantities, which are needed to compile national accounting series in constant prices and (ii) statistics of the distribution of income, consumption and accumulation. The results to date of the work that has been undertaken on formulating guidelines concerning these systems are presented in documents before the Commission. I The Commission may be in a position to adopt international guidelines in respect of the latter system of statistics.

I "A system of price and quantity statistics" (E/CN.3/427); "The collection and compilation of price and quantity statistics" (E/CN.3/428); "A draft system of statistics of the distribution of income, consumption and accumulation" (E/CN.3/425) and "Report of the Expert Group on Statistics of the Distribution of Income, Consumption and Accumulation" (E/CN.3/426 and Add.1).

B. Statistics of agriculture

25. The available international guidelines which detail the accounts and tables of agriculture, in current prices, are out of date as they concern the old SNA. New guidelines are being prepared in the context of the revised SNA. A handbook on this subject will deal with accounts and tables in both current and constant values.

26. International standards and guidelines are available in respect of an integrated system of agricultural statistics - decennial censuses and linked current surveys - and in respect of food balance-sheets and consumption surveys. The international standards concerning the decennial censuses have been issued at ten-year intervals, beginning with the 1950 censuses of agriculture. The other guidelines were furnished much later.

C. Statistics of non-agricultural industry

27. Statistics concerning industrial activity in respect of construction and concerning the distributive trades and related services are adequately dealt with in the available standards. As the standards in respect of the distributive trades and related services were adopted by the Commission in 1956, work has been under way on a revision of these standards for about four years. The Commission has before it proposals in respect of a revised set of international recommendations. ^{8/} These recommendations take account of (i) national experience in respect of inquiries into the distributive trades and services since 1956, and (ii) the need to co-ordinate these statistics with the present SNA.

28. The existing international guidance in respect of statistics of transport is too limited in scope and is quite out of date. Work has, therefore, been started on the revision and extension of these recommendations: this project is included in the "Draft programme of work and priorities, 1973-1974" (E/CN.3/L.74) that is before the Commission. It is intended that the new guidance in respect of transport statistics should, inter alia, deal with data concerning port facilities and operation.

29. Certain aspects of statistics of insurance are dealt with as part of the international guidelines concerning national accounting and the balance of payments. Comprehensive proposals in respect of these statistics are included in a manual being prepared by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). It appears to be desirable to formulate international guidelines in respect of statistics of insurance which take account of the practical difficulties encountered in gathering and compiling these data.

^{8/} "Draft international recommendations on statistics of the distributive trades and services" (E/CN.3/430).

D. External trade and tourism

30. The major project that is under way in the case of international recommendations concerning external trade is the second revision of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) in order to take account of changes in the composition of external trade since the first revision of the classification was prepared and in order to enhance the usefulness of the SITC for purposes of economic analysis. Document E/CN.3/429 is before the Commission.

31. It is convenient to note here that international recommendations are not available in respect of the classification of goods and services for purposes of statistics of production, internal trade prices, etc. Work was started on such a classification in 1970. ⁹ A second draft of the classification is now being prepared.

32. Selected aspects of statistics of tourism are dealt with in the SNA, in the balance of payments and in international migration statistics. UNCTAD has recently published a comprehensive discussion of these statistics. ¹⁰ As it appears to be desirable to formulate international standards in respect of statistics of tourism, based on the UNCTAD manual, this topic has been included in the "Draft programme of work and priorities, 1973-1974" (E/CN.3/L.74) that is before the Commission.

E. Statistics of science and technology

33. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is formulating proposals in respect of a system of statistics of science and technology, with particular reference to research and experimental development. The Commission at its sixteenth session included in the programme of work, a study of concepts, definitions and classifications of research, development and prospecting which fit into the national accounts and balances. This work is being carried on with the assistance of the Conference of European Statisticians.

F. A system of demographic and social statistics

34. In order to furnish a framework for co-ordinating and systematizing statistics on conditions of living, international guidelines are being developed in respect of a system of demographic, manpower and social statistics. It is proposed that special attention be paid during the next two years to suggestions in respect of social indicators in the context of the system. This work should contribute to improving the international guidance to developing countries in respect of series of

⁹ "Draft International Standard Commodity Classification of All Goods and Services" (SI/STAT.47).

¹⁰ Guidelines for Tourism Statistics (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 67.II.9.9).

co-ordinated indicators and statistics concerning the goals of the International Development Strategy in respect of the magnitude of the population and the employment, educational, health, etc. aspects of living.

G. Demographic statistics

35. Recently revised international standards are available in respect of censuses of population and vital statistics but not in respect of international migration. Work has been undertaken on the up-dating and improvement of the recommendations in respect of international migration (E/CN.3/434) and on the formulation of guidelines in respect of internal migration (E/CN.3/435).

H. Manpower statistics

36. The international standards of the International Labour Organisation on statistics of the labour force, employment and unemployment and on the classification of occupations have been available for a long time; tentative guidelines in respect of data on underemployment have been issued in recent years. Standards in respect of benchmark data on the economically active population are included in the international recommendations concerning population censuses. Developing countries have encountered problems in utilizing these standards; their statistics are incomplete and inadequate. The International Labour Office is, therefore, engaged in studying these standards and guidelines with a view to simplifying and adapting them in the light of the requirements and circumstances of the developing countries. 11/

I. Educational statistics

37. UNESCO has issued standards in respect of statistics of literacy, inventories of students and teachers and educational facilities. The International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) is almost completed. Statistics of the flow of students into, through, and out of the educational system are not yet covered in a set of international guidelines. UNESCO is engaged in formulating suggestions concerning these statistics.

J. Health statistics

38. The World Health Organization has issued guidelines in respect of statistics of the health of the population, health services and personnel in the form of reports of an Expert Committee on Health Statistics. Work is under way concerning data on health costs and on environmental factors in respect of health and concerning series of health indicators.

11/ See "Manpower statistics" (E/CN.3/433) which is before the Commission, for details.

K. Housing conditions

39. International recommendations are available in respect of housing censuses and large-scale sample surveys of housing and in respect of indicators of housing conditions. International guidance is lacking concerning more frequent housing statistics.

L. Statistics of the environment

40. International work is just starting on statistics of the state of the physical environment in relation to conditions of living, the sources of pollution, and the costs of reducing pollution and improving environmental conditions.

IV. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

41. The developing countries need technical assistance in addition to international standards and guidelines in order to improve and expand their statistical services and systems. The United Nations renders technical aid in a number of ways: assignment of experts to individual countries; short-term missions to countries by regional and interregional advisers; operation of training centres and furnishing of fellowships; convening of seminars, workshops and working groups; preparation and issue of technical manuals. Some of the technical assistance activities in respect of the bodies of statistics under discussion in this paper are listed in column 6 of the annex, except for the preparation of manuals. More complete information is furnished in "Technical assistance programmes of the United Nations system" (E. C.N. 3, 424 and E/5099) which are before the Commission. The discussion below deals with selected problems in respect of technical assistance in statistics during the Second Development Decade.

42. It is necessary to increase various forms of technical assistance in statistics significantly in order to furnish the assistance that a number of developing countries need to strengthen their statistical services during the Second Development Decade. Yet except for technical assistance in demographic statistics, which is largely supported by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, less funds may be made available for regional and interregional advisory services and for workshops and seminars than was the case during the 1960s. In the case of the United Nations, the financial support for these purposes comes from the United Nations regular budget and from the United Nations Development Programme. For example, there are fewer posts for regional technical assistance advisers in various aspects of economic statistics and in sampling in 1972 than there were in 1969 in the case of Africa, Asia and Latin America. And the number of workshops and seminars on economic statistics decreased significantly in the case of the two former regions. Though the conferences of African and of Asian statisticians each requested that three meetings be convened for the countries of the region, the number of meetings being funded from the sources under discussion are nil in the case of Africa and one in the case of Asia. If a similar situation persists during the remaining years of the Decade, funds will not be available for the three workshops and seminars in various aspects of economic and social statistics that the conferences of African

and Asian statisticians planned for each year during the period 1973-1975. Despite the increases needed in technical assistance in the form of country experts and fellowships, the level of such assistance is about the same in 1972 as in 1969.

43. In addition to the areas of statistics in respect of which the requirements for technical assistance in connexion with the Second Development Decade are emphasized in paragraph 13 of E/5009, there are urgent needs for technical advice and assistance in respect of the design and carrying out of multi-purpose sample surveys of households. Because household enterprises account for a substantial part of production, employment and incomes in the case of the developing countries, household sample surveys furnish a major and suitable means of gathering basic data on these topics. These inquiries are also essential for purposes of gathering co-ordinated data on the demographic characteristics of the population, on the distribution of income and consumption and on other conditions of living. Teams of two to three experts - one in sample designs and field operations of the multi-purpose surveys and the other(s) in the substantive aspects of the inquiries - in each of the developing regions would be an effective and efficient way of furnishing the required technical assistance.

V. SEMINAR ON STATISTICAL ORGANIZATION

44. As part of the effort to improve and expand their statistics for purposes of the Second Development Decade, a number of developing countries face problems of statistical organization, of the effective and efficient use of resources, including electronic computer facilities, and of the orderly development of a system of statistics. In view of the complexity of these problems, the Commission at its sixteenth session considered that a seminar should be organized along the lines of the International Seminar on Statistical Organization held in Ottawa, Canada in 1952. ^{12/} The Commission's Working Group on International Statistical Programmes and Co-ordination, at its third session, expressed the view that seminars on statistical organization in 1972 for Latin America and in 1973 for Africa and for Asia were of primary importance (E/CN.3/419, para. 35 (i)). However, due to the absence of financial support, it has not been possible to convene a seminar in 1972.

45. The Statistical Office of the United Nations and the statistical services of the specialized agencies discussed the possibility of such a seminar at the sixth session of the ACC Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities and agreed that a seminar on statistical organization should have a significant impact on the future development of the statistical services and systems of a number of developing countries.

46. It is now hoped that a seminar on statistical organization will take place in the second half of 1973 for a period of 10 working days. The United Nations Statistical Office and outside statistical experts will prepare papers on topics such as the following:

^{12/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 2, para. 72.

- (a) Effective organization of statistical services
 - (i) Structure of the national statistical services in the light of their functions;
 - (ii) Planning, programming and budgeting of national statistical activities;
 - (iii) International statistical guidelines and the use of technical assistance;
- (b) Evaluation of programme requirements
 - (i) Requirement for, and development of, a coherent programme of economic statistics and their systematic evaluation;
 - (ii) A system of demographic, manpower and social statistics and its adaptation to national requirements;
 - (iii) The demands for, and the users of, statistics;
- (c) Organization of data production and dissemination
 - (i) The approaches to, and the organization of, the collection of data;
 - (ii) Compilation, data processing and storage;
 - (iii) Dissemination of statistical information;
- (d) Special topics
 - (i) The statistical requirements and uses of registers of people and of economic units;
 - (ii) Possibilities and problems of anticipating data;
 - (iii) Maintenance of confidentiality of statistical information in the computer age.

47. A number of experts with considerable experience in statistical organization will serve as discussion leaders for the seminar. This will allow a wide exchange of knowledge and experience and should ensure a high level of discussion.

48. At the conclusion of the seminar, a new version of the Handbook of Statistical Organization ¹¹ will be issued, including the materials presented at the seminar, which should be of assistance to the developing nations in reviewing their statistical services for the 1970s.

¹¹ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1954.XVII.7.

VI. THE INTERNATIONAL COMPILATION AND ISSUE OF THE SERIES OF INDICATORS

49. The international compilation and issue of the series of indicators should, if possible, be based on the statistics regularly gathered internationally. It may be necessary to gather certain additional data from national statistical offices. The Commission's Working Group agreed that the preparation and issue of development statistics should be primarily based on the series of statistics that the organizations of the United Nations system are already gathering. The existing arrangements among the statistical units of the United Nations family furnish an appropriate basis for co-operation in the preparation of the series of indicators.

50. It will be necessary to make an inventory of the available statistics now gathered by the members of the United Nations family in order to determine the adequacy of the data for constructing the series of indicators for international use. This inventory should be designed to identify not only the gaps in available statistics internationally but also their consistency and comparability. The various statistics should be consistent in respect of their scope, classification, and definition, as many of the series must be utilized in conjunction in constructing and analysing the indicators of economic and social trends. In the event of gaps or incomparabilities in the statistics gathered internationally, it will be necessary to engage in the collection of supplementary data. It is hoped that the number of such instances will be minor.

51. The series of indicators compiled and issued should relate to individual countries and groupings of countries - subregions, regions and the world and countries according to stage of development. It is desirable - and will be feasible if adequate resources are available - to undertake this work in connexion with the mid-Decade review. The Statistical Yearbook, 1974 or a supplementary publication may furnish a suitable means of issuing the series of indicators.



ANNEX
Indicators for monitoring performance in respect of the international development strategy

Strategy element	Identifying paragraph 2/	Proposed indicator	Series required to compile the indicator 3/	International standard(s) and/or guideline(s)	Planned work 3/
Developing countries 3/					
1. Average annual rate of growth of gross product	T 13	Average annual rate of change in gross domestic product valued in constant prices	Producers' values of the value added by resident producers plus import duties on exports, values of expenditure on the gross domestic product in current prices plus elementary indicators and index numbers of quantities and/or prices of flows of commodities	A system of national accounts	Technical assistance in respect of the new system of national accounts, including implementation of the revised SNA (UNSD #2), development of national accounts (UNSD #3), implementation of revised SNA (UNSD #4), development of guidelines for a system of price and quantity statistics
2. Average annual increase in population	T 15	Average annual rate of change in population	Size of population, births and deaths and international migration	Principles and recommendations for the 1970 population censuses Principles for a vital statistics system International migration statistics	Preparation of technical manuals Technical assistance as part of the 1970 World Population Census and Vital Statistics programmes; preparation of technical manuals (UNSD #7) Formulation of new recommendations in connection with international migration statistics (E/CN.3/434)
3. Average annual rate of growth of gross product per head	T 14	Average annual rate of change in the ratio of gross domestic product during a year divided by the mid-year population for the same period	See 1 and 2	See 1 and 2	See 1 and 2
4. Average annual expansion in agricultural output	T 16	Average annual change in value added in constant prices in agriculture or in the index of agricultural production	Value added in current producer values during base period or during current period classified according to kind of manufacturing and corresponding indicators of quantity of commodities produced and/or prices of the commodities	SNA accounts and tables in respect of agriculture - Handbook of agricultural sector accounts	See 1 Integrated systems of agricultural statistics (FAO #22) Economic accounts for agriculture (FAO #24)
5. Average annual expansion in manufacturing output	T 16	Average annual rate of change in value added in constant prices in manufacturing or in production	Value added in current producers' values during base period or during current period classified according to kind of manufacturing and corresponding indicators of quantity of commodities produced and/or prices of the commodities	International recommendations in respect of industrial statistics A system of national accounts Index numbers of industrial production	See 1 Technical assistance in connection with the 1973 World Programme of Industrial Statistics
6. Average annual expansion in ratio of gross saving to gross output	T 17	Average annual rate of change in the ratio of gross saving to gross national product, both in current values	Gross domestic product plus net factor income from abroad and the difference between income and outlays on current accounts	A system of national accounts	Technical assistance in adopting and implementing the new SNA, including the preparation of a technical manual in the system
7. Average annual expansion in imports	T 17	Average annual rate of change in commodity imports valued c.i.f.f.	General imports for the customs area of the country	International trade statistics, concepts and definitions	Technical assistance and preparation of guidelines in respect of the collection of international prices and quantity statistics (E/CN.3/425) and a system of price and quantity statistics (E/CN.3/427)
8. Average annual expansion in exports	T 17	Average annual rate of change in commodity exports valued f.o.b.	General exports for the customs area of the country	See 7	See 7
9. Absorption of an increasing proportion of the working force in modern type activities	T 18	Ratio of compensation of employees to operating surplus in the case of industries Average annual rate of change in the ratio of the number of employees to the number of persons engaged Average annual rate of change in the percentage of economically active employed in industrial activity	Quantities and values of individual commodities exported and total value of exports Compensation of employees and net value added at factor values of industries Employees and total number of persons engaged Economically active attached to industrial activity and total economically active	A system of national accounts Employment, unemployment and labour force statistics Employment, unemployment and labour force statistics Principles and recommendations for the 1970 population census programmes Labour statistics (ILO # 27)	Technical assistance in the adoption and implementation of the new SNA Technical assistance in respect of 1970 population censuses and labour force inquiries Technical assistance in respect of labour force statistics and population censuses Formulation of a programme of basic labour statistics (ILO # 27) See 1 and series on employment in 9 above
9. Average annual rate of change in the productivity of labour employed in industries	T 18	Average annual rate of change in the productivity of labour employed in industries	Value added in constant prices and number of persons engaged in industries	See 1 and series on employment in 9 above	See 1 and series on employment in 9 above

Strategy element	Indicator paragraph #	Program indicator	Intervention strategy and government	Program note #
Involving countries (continued)				
10. Reduction in illiteracy and improvement in health facilities	10	Average annual rate of change in number of persons with illiteracy per 100 persons aged 15 years and over	<p>Make an evaluation of current rate and quality of secondary and primary education</p> <p>Number of persons employed and the distribution of persons during the period</p> <p>Persons employed in the service of health and the distribution of persons during the period</p>	<p>See section on employment in 9 above</p> <p>Technical assistance in collection of health statistics and training of health statisticians (see 87)</p>
11. Primary school enrolment	7, 10	Enrolment in primary schools as a percentage of population in the relevant age group (5-14)	<p>Enrolment at the beginning of the school year of children in primary school - relevant age group (5-14)</p>	<p>Recommendations concerning the level of enrolment of education</p> <p>Statistics on enrolment in primary school and preparation</p>
12. Improvement in the quality of education	49, 67	Change in the ratio of the average number of teaching staff to the average number of students during a given period, classified according to level of education	<p>Number of teaching staff and total school enrolment at specified times, classified according to level of education</p> <p>Teachers graduated from each level of education and total number of teachers, at specified times</p> <p>Distribution of students according to major area of study, at specified times</p> <p>Students at completion of second- and third-level requirements and their major area of study</p> <p>Number of students enrolled at the beginning of the level and number completing the same level</p>	<p>Technical assistance in collection of education statistics</p> <p>Technical assistance in collection of education statistics</p> <p>Technical assistance in collection of education statistics</p> <p>International standards classification of education (UNESCO #4)</p> <p>Educational flow statistics (UNESCO #4)</p>
13. Reduction in illiteracy	10b	Number of literates expressed as a proportion of population over 15 years old	<p>Persons who can both read and write and population over 15 years of age</p> <p>Persons with at least one year of education at the second level and population over 15 years of age</p>	<p>Principles and recommendations for the 1970 population census programme</p> <p>Principles and recommendations for the 1970 population census programme</p>
14. Improvement in levels of health	10c	Age and sex specific death rates	<p>Number of deaths by age and sex reported for a calendar year per 1,000 corresponding population</p> <p>Number of deaths under one year of age during the year per 1,000 live births in the same year</p> <p>Age and sex specific death rates and the existing structure of the population</p>	<p>Principles for a vital statistics system</p> <p>Principles for a vital statistics system</p> <p>Age and sex patterns of mortality model life tables for underdeveloped countries</p>
15. Provision of health facilities	68	Ratio of population to health personnel for selected professions	<p>Population and the number of personnel in the selected health profession at specified dates</p>	<p>System of demographic and social statistics</p> <p>Technical assistance activities and other programmes including development of social statistics (UNEP #12)</p>
16. Provision of an adequate supply of potable water	69	No indicator yet determined		<p>Technical assistance in agriculture statistics and programmes in respect of integrated systems of agricultural statistics (FAO #32) and food consumption statistics (FAO #33)</p>
17. Improvement of nutrition	10d, 69	Change in average daily intake of calories per head	<p>Current food consumption surveys of the supply and use of quantities of food according to type, nutritive values of the foods, and size of population</p>	<p>Handbook for the preparation of food balance-sheets</p> <p>See above</p> <p>See above</p>

Strategy element	Identifying paragraph 2/	Proposed indicator	Series required to compile the indicators 5/	International standard(s) and/or guideline(s)	Planned work 6/
Developing countries 6/ (continued)					
18. Improvement in housing		<p>Trends in distribution according to type of living quarters and of number of persons in living quarters</p> <p>Changes in average number of occupants per room and in proportion of dwelling with 3 or more occupants per room.</p> <p>Changes in proportion of dwellings and of persons in dwellings with piped water</p> <p>Changes in proportion of dwellings and of persons in dwellings with electricity</p> <p>Changes in proportion of dwellings and of persons in dwellings with flush toilets</p>	<p>number of living quarters and number of persons in them according to type of living quarters, specified date</p> <p>Total number of persons in dwellings; total number of rooms in dwellings; dwellings with 3 or more occupants per room and total number of dwellings</p> <p>number of dwellings and of persons in dwellings with piped water supply from a community-wide system or from individual installations and total number of dwellings and of persons in dwellings</p> <p>number of dwellings and of persons in dwellings with electricity from a community-wide generating plant or other power and total number of dwellings and of persons in dwellings</p> <p>number of dwellings and of persons in dwellings with flush toilets for the disposal of human wastes from piped water under pressure, such as in a toilet room, public lavatory, canteen and total number of dwellings and of persons in dwellings</p>	<p>Principles and recommendations for the 1970 housing census</p> <p>Technical assistance to countries in respect of the housing census to be undertaken during the 1970s</p>	
19. Well-being of children	17	<p>Appropriate series linked in 11, 12, 14 and 15 but relating to children only</p> <p>Additional indicators to be devised</p>	<p>See 11, 12, 14 and 15 above but relating to children only</p>	<p>See 11, 12, 14 and 15 above</p>	<p>See 11, 12, 14 and 15 above. Proposed of statistics of children and youth in the context of the integrated system of demographic and major statistics</p>
20. Integration of women into the development process	18a	<p>Change in the proportion of women economically active classified by major division of economic activity</p> <p>Additional indicator to be devised</p>	<p>See 9 above</p> <p>Distribution of economically active, by sex and by branch of economic activity</p>	<p>See 9 above</p>	<p>See 9 above</p>
21. Expansion and diversification of exports of manufacturers	31	<p>Average annual rate of change in the ratio of exports of manufactures to their equivalent</p> <p>Average annual rate of change in the ratio of quantum of exports of manufactures to their equivalent</p> <p>Average annual rate of change in the ratio of quantum of exports of manufactures to their equivalent</p>	<p>Quantities and values of individual commodities and total value in respect of general exports of economic class II countries and in respect of total exports</p>	<p>See 8 above</p>	<p>See 8 above</p>
22. Expansion of intra-trade		<p>Average annual rate of change in the ratio of quantum of exports of manufactures to their equivalent</p>	<p>Quantities and values of individual commodities and total value in respect of general exports of economic class II countries and in respect of total exports</p>	<p>See 8 above</p>	<p>See 8 above</p>

Indicators for monitoring performance in respect of the international development strategy (continued)

Strategy element	Identifying programme(s)	Proposed indicator	Series required to compile the indicator(s)	International standard(s) and/or guideline(s)	Planned year(s)
Investing activities §/ (continued)					
<p>23. extent of regional and sub-regional integration</p>	79	<p>average annual rate of change in the value quantity of imports from other developing countries divided by total imports</p> <p>average annual change in export value and quantity of exports to partners in integration as a proportion of current value and quantity, respectively, of total exports</p> <p>average annual change in export value and quantity of imports from partners in integration as a proportion of current value and quantity, respectively, of total imports</p> <p>Proportion of total employment in common projects</p> <p>Proportion of gross domestic product contributed by common projects</p>	<p>Quantities and values of industrial commodities and total values in respect of exports and imports from common developing countries and in respect of total exports and imports</p> <p>Values and quantities of industrial commodities in respect of general exports to partners in integration and in respect of total general exports</p> <p>Values and quantities of industrial commodities and total values in respect of partners in integration and in respect of total general imports</p> <p>Employment in common projects and total employment at specific times</p> <p>Gross domestic product - common projects and total</p>	<p>See 7 above</p> <p>See 8 above</p> <p>See 7 above</p>	<p>See 7 above</p> <p>See 8 above</p> <p>See 7 above</p>
<p>24. streamlining and streamlining tax administration</p>		<p>Change in tax revenue as a proportion of total tax revenue</p> <p>Taxes on imports as a proportion of total tax revenue</p> <p>Taxes on exports as a proportion of total tax revenue</p> <p>Indirect taxes as a proportion of total tax revenue</p> <p>Taxes on personal and corporate incomes as a proportion of total tax revenue</p>	<p>Government receipts in respect of taxes on income and wealth, social security taxes, general sales and turnover taxes, customs duties and other indirect taxes and gross national product</p> <p>Receipts in respect of duties on imports and total tax revenue</p> <p>Receipts in respect of taxes on exports and total tax revenue</p> <p>Government receipts from levies on producers in respect of the use of goods and services which they charge to the expense of production. Included are import and export duties</p> <p>Government receipts from levies on income from employment, property, capital gains or any other source and total tax receipts</p>	<p>See 9 above</p> <p>See 1 above</p> <p>Employment, employment and labour force statistics</p> <p>A system of national accounts</p>	<p>See 9 above</p> <p>See 1 above</p> <p>See 1 above</p> <p>Development of a system of statistics of the distribution of income, consumption and accumulation</p>
<p>25. Containment of current public expenditure</p>	41	<p>Number of income tax payers per 1,000 of the population</p> <p>Average annual expenditure on tax collection as a proportion of tax revenue</p> <p>Proportion of total current expenditures to total tax revenue</p> <p>average annual change in current public expenditure per head</p> <p>Ratio of total current expenditure to total capital expenditure</p> <p>Government final consumption expenditure to total current expenditure</p> <p>Government final consumption expenditure according to purpose, relative to total current expenditure</p>	<p>Expense of tax collection and total tax revenue</p> <p>Expenditure on income and outlay account and total tax revenue</p> <p>Public expenditure on goods and services and size of population</p> <p>Expenditure on income and outlay account to expenditure on capital account</p> <p>Final consumption of goods and services in respect of general public services, defense, education, health, social security and welfare services, etc. and total current expenditure</p>	<p>See 1 above</p> <p>A system of national accounts</p>	<p>See 1 above</p> <p>Programme in respect of statistics of the public sector, including the preparation of a manual on the public sector</p>

Strategy element	Identifying paragraph 5/	Proposed indicator	Series required to compile the indicators 6/	International standard(s) and/or substandard(s)	Planned work 2/
Developing countries 6/ (continued)					
26. Improvement of efficiency of public enterprises	41	Average annual rate of change in labour productivity Trend in index of unit costs Change in operating surplus	Value added in constant prices and total employment in case of public enterprises Cost of intermediate and direct inputs per unit of gross output Gross output in producers' values less intermediate consumption, compensation of employees, consumption of fixed capital and indirect taxes reduced by subsidies Gross weight of all goods loaded on to national or foreign vessels and gross weight of all goods unloaded from national or foreign vessels	A system of national accounts	See 25 above
27. Improvement of port facilities	531	Average annual rate of change in loadings and unloadings	Gross weight of all goods loaded on to national or foreign vessels and gross weight of all goods unloaded from national or foreign vessels	International standard definitions for transport statistics	Project on port and transport statistics
28. Growth of the national insurance market	54	Average annual rate of change in the amount of life insurance in force per head Change in proportion of insurance premiums paid by residents to insurance and re-insurance premiums paid abroad Change in proportion of reserves held by resident policyholders abroad	Face value of life insurance policies and size of population Premiums paid by resident policyholders and premiums on insurance and re-insurance paid abroad	Manual on statistics of insurance by UNCTAD Balance of Payments Manual	
29. Expansion of tourism	55	Average annual number of, and rate of change in, foreign tourists Average length of stay per tourist Amount of, and annual change in, receipts from tourism Receipts from foreign tourism as a proportion of total current receipts from abroad Number of beds of tourist accommodation	Number of foreign tourists Total number of tourist days and total number of tourists Expenditure on the part of foreign visitors and total receipts from abroad	Recommendations on International Migration Statistics Manual on Tourism Balance of Payments Manual Manual on Tourism See above	Revision of recommendations in respect of international migration statistics Development of international standards in respect of statistics of tourism Development of international standards in respect of statistics of tourism
30. Expenditure on research and development	7 60	Ratio of current and capital outlays on research and experimental development to gross domestic product Amount and ratio of government consumption expenditure, current transfers, gross fixed capital formation and capital transfers on research and experimental development to corresponding government total outlays	Current and capital outlays, imputed, of government, private non-profit institutions and enterprises on activities in respect of research or experimental development and the gross domestic product Government current and capital outlays classified according to type in respect of research and experimental development and in respect of all purposes	The system of national accounts in respect of the gross domestic products and in respect of the outlays of government on research and experimental development See above	Development of international standards in respect of statistics of research and experimental development by UNCTAD, UN and the Conference of European Statisticians

Indicators for monitoring performance in respect of the international development strategy (continued)

Strategy element	Identifying parameters	Proposed indicators	Series required to compile the indicators	Information, statements and/or facilities	Periodic date
Expenditure on research and development (continued)	74	<p>Amount and ratio of inter-annual and direct capital transfers, capital transfers of various types, capital transfers of various types on research and development, development in kind corresponding to total outlays</p> <p>Amount and ratio of outlays on non-profit organizations, equipment transfers, gross fixed capital formation and capital transfers on research and development; development to corresponding total outlays - private non-profit bodies</p>	<p>General and special outlays of organizations (including those relating to type in respect of research and development development) and in respect of all purposes</p> <p>Current and capital outlays of private non-profit bodies classified according to type in respect of research and development and in respect of all purposes</p>	<p>Information, statements and/or facilities</p> <p>Information, statements and/or facilities</p>	<p>Information, statements and/or facilities</p>
31. Improvement of ecological balance	72	Indicators need to be devised	See above	See above	See above
32. Inventory of natural resources	76	Indicators need to be devised	Programme for the world censuses of agriculture, 1960 and 1970	Technical assistance in connection with agricultural censuses	See 4 and 10 above
33. Reform of land tenure	75	<p>Proportion of arable land farmed by type of tenure</p> <p>Change in the proportion of arable land under irrigation to total arable land</p>	<p>Holding of all land according to size, which is used wholly or partly for agricultural production</p> <p>Amount of arable land classified according to type of tenure of operators</p> <p>Arable land purposely provided with water at least once a year, including land flooded by river water, for crop production or pasture improvement and total arable land</p> <p>Number of 3 and 4 wheeled and crawler tractors with engines of over 8 developed horsepower and total arable land</p> <p>Consumption of each of the fertilisers and amount of arable land</p>	<p>Technical assistance in respect of the 1970 censuses of agriculture</p>	See 4 and 10 above
34. Improvement of agriculture	75	<p>Change in the number of tractors per unit of arable hectare</p> <p>Change in the consumption per arable hectare of nitrogen, phosphate and potash fertilisers</p> <p>Average annual rate of change in value added in constant prices in agriculture per person engaged</p> <p>The ratio of index numbers in respect of quantity of agricultural commodities marketed and in respect of quantity of total agricultural production</p> <p>Average annual rate of change in the yield per hectare planted in cereals</p>	<p>See 4 and 10 above</p> <p>Detailed data on amount of agricultural commodities marketed and on the amount of total production</p> <p>Detailed crop production and area data for cereals</p> <p>See 5 and 10 above</p>	<p>Programme for the world censuses of agriculture, 1960 and 1970</p> <p>See 4 and 10 above</p> <p>See 4 above</p> <p>See 4 above</p>	<p>See 4 and 10 above</p> <p>See 4 above</p> <p>See 4 above</p> <p>See 5 and 9 above</p>
35. Improvement in industry	76	<p>Average annual rate of change in value added in constant prices per person engaged in the industrial sector</p> <p>Change in the capacity of installed power equipment</p> <p>Average annual rate of change of energy consumed per person employed</p>	<p>Sum of the capacity of installed prime movers not driving electric generators and the capacity of all installed electric motors</p> <p>Quantities consumed of purchased fuels and electricity and number of persons engaged during specified time</p>	<p>International recommendations in respect of industrial statistics</p> <p>See 9 above</p>	<p>See 5 above</p> <p>See 9 above</p>

Indicators for monitoring performance in respect of the international development strategy (continued)

Strategy element	Identifying paragraph 2/	Proposed indicator	Series required to compile the indicator 3/	International standard(s) and/or guideline(s)	Planned work 5/
Developing countries 2/(continued)					
Improvement in industry (continued)	76	Average annual rate of change in industrial employment	Number of persons engaged during specified time periods in non-agricultural activities	See 9 above	See 9 above
36. Expansion in infrastructure	77	Change in the length of railway trackage according to type	Length of railway trackage according to type	International recommendations in respect of industrial statistics	Technical assistance in connection with the 1973 world programme of industrial statistics
		Change in railway rolling stock according to type	Number and capacity according to type		
		Change in the length of metalled roads	Length of metalled roads		
		Change in installed power generating capacity	Sum of the rated capacities of the main and auxiliary generators and in main and subsidiary power plants		
		Change in number of telephones per 100,000 population	Number of telephone sets of all kinds having access to the general telephone network operated by both Government and private agencies and size of installation		
Developed market and centrally planned economies 2/					
37. Reduction in duties and other barriers to primary product imports from developing countries	26	Change in the tariff rate on imports of primary commodities from developing countries	Tariff rates on and quantity and value of primary commodities imported from developing countries	International trade statistics concepts and definitions	
		Ratio of the change in imports of primary products from developing countries to the change in the total imports of primary products	Imports of primary products from economic class II countries and total imports of manufactured goods	See above	
38. Preferential entry of manufactures from developing countries	32	Change in the tariff rate on imports of manufactures from developing countries	Tariff rates on and quantity and value of manufactures imported from developing countries	International trade statistics concepts and definitions	
		Ratio of the change in imports of manufactured goods from developing countries to the change in total imports of manufactures	Imports of manufactured goods from economic class II countries and total imports of manufactured goods	See above	
39. Resource transfers to developing countries	42	Change in the origin of specific manufactured items	General imports from developing countries according to SITC commodity classes	See above	
		Annual flow of grants and loans to developing countries as a proportion of gross national product at market prices	Value of selected manufactured imports according to country of origin and total value of imports of the same items	See above	Technical assistance in respect of balance of payments and JIA
40. Official development assistance to developing countries	43	annual flow of government grants and loans on concessional terms expressed as a percentage of gross national products	Loans and grants as recorded in the balance of payments and gross national product at market prices	A system of national accounts balance of payments manual	See 34 above
		Proportion of official flow in the form of grants	Grants and total official flow	A system of national accounts balance of payments manual	See 34 above
41. Softening of terms and conditions of assistance	44	average weighted value of interest applicable to loans	Rate of interest on and amount of each loan outstanding	Balance of payments manual	See 34 above
		average weighted length of grace period before reverse flow begins	Length of grace period for, and amount of each loan outstanding	A system of national accounts balance of payments manual	See 34 above
		average weighted length of repayment of loans	Length of repayment of and amount of each loan outstanding	International bank for reconstruction and development has guidelines	

Strategy element	Identifying paragraphs	Proposed indicator	Series proposed to measure the indicator	International classification and/or publication	Paragraphs
43. Reduction in extent of tying	43	Change in the ratio of loans subject to tying and total amount of loans	Amount of tying loans and total amount of loans outstanding	Millions of equivalent units; a system of national accounts	Paragraphs 1, 2
44. Multilateralization of aid	44	Ratio of transfers of funds from up international institutions to total transfers of funds	Amount of current and capital transfers by international institutions and total amount of current and capital transfers	International mark for multilateralization and development has guidelines	Paragraphs 1, 2
45. Conclusion and ratification of international commodity agreements	45	List of active trading & multilateral approach	Number of agreements and quantities and values of individual commodities in external trade subject to agreement	International trade statistics concepts and definitions	Paragraphs 1, 2
46. Forestalling debt crises	46	Amount of external debt of individual developing countries; ratio of annual debt service payments to total payments abroad, excluding current and capital transfers; ratio of the total payments to total receipts from abroad, including current and capital transfers	Value of exports in commodities subject to agreement	See above	Paragraphs 1, 2
47. The promotion and effective use of foreign private capital	47	Annual net increase in private foreign claims on equity of enterprises, according to country of origin	Value and quantity of individual commodities in buffer and commercial stocks	A system of national accounts	Paragraphs 1, 2
48. Increase in the share of cargo carried by national shipping lines	48	Annual net increase in private foreign claims on equity of enterprises, according to country of origin	Outlays to abroad in respect of imports, factor payments and interest and principal on loans and investments from abroad in respect of exports and factor payments	See 43 above	Paragraphs 1, 2
49. Adjustment of freight rates in the interest of developing countries	49	Change in the index of ocean freight rates of developing countries	Financial transactions with abroad classified according to type and foreign country	See 43 above	Paragraphs 1, 2
50. Improvement in research facilities in developing countries	50	Indicators to be developed	Income and outlay transactions with abroad classified according to type	See 43 above	Paragraphs 1, 2
51. Transfer of technology	51	Indicators to be developed	Balance-sheet data of enterprises in developing countries in respect of financial claims	See 43 above	Paragraphs 1, 2

Explanation of footnotes

- b/ The number refers to the paragraph in the International Development Strategy, General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV). The symbol T indicates that a quantitative target has been set. N/ Series required refers to country data. Additional information would be required to convert to common units or to combine country data to arrive at regional, or other, totals. Additionally, indicators which are in terms of "rates of change" require that the data be available for more than one time period.
- c/ Planned work includes, where relevant, programmes listed in E/CN.3/421, "International Statistical Programmes, 1973-1977" and indicates the programme number and the organization responsible for implementation.
- d/ According to the grouping conventionally followed in United Nations statistics, the participating developing country members number 90: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Bahamas, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, People's Republic of the Congo, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Zaïre, Zambia.
- e/ According to the grouping conventionally followed in United Nations statistics, the participating countries conventionally regarded as belonging to the developed market economies and the centrally planned economy groups number 55: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malta, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, USSR (including Byelorussian SSR and Ukrainian SSR), United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

Not all international bodies follow the same practice in the grouping of countries and discussions are in progress regarding the possibility of a more uniform practice.