



UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC
AND
SOCIAL COUNCIL



Distr.
GENERAL

E/CN.3/471
24 March 1976

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

STATISTICAL COMMISSION
Nineteenth session
New Delhi, 8-19 November 1976
Item 3 (b) of the provisional agenda

CO-ORDINATION AND INTEGRATION OF INTERNATIONAL
STATISTICAL PROGRAMMES

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL PROGRAMMES, 1977-1981

Report of the Secretary-General*

SUMMARY

In accordance with the wishes expressed by the Commission at its eighteenth session, this document contains an integrated programme of international statistical activities planned by organizations, both in the United Nations system and outside of it, for the period 1977-1981. The programmes, which are arranged according to major statistical policy objectives and by organization, represent the 'ones having the highest priority, for the period, in each agency's statistical programme.

The Commission may wish to review and comment on the major statistical policy objectives (paras. 9-36) with a view to their reassessment, and comment on the priority programmes of the United Nations (paras. 38-71), of the specialized agencies (paras. 72-125), of other intergovernmental organizations (paras. 126-140) and of non-governmental organizations (paras. 141-146) and to draw the particular attention of developing countries to the importance of including statistical plans within their over-all development plans.

* This document was prepared by the Statistical Office of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations in co-operation with the statistical services of the specialized agencies and of agencies outside the United Nations system.

CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
INTRODUCTION	1 - 7	3
I. ACTION BY THE COMMISSION	8	4
II. BROAD POLICY OBJECTIVES IN TERMS OF SELECTED INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL PROGRAMMES	9 - 36	5
A. Development and improvement of statistics and analytical presentations of social concern and interrelationships of social and economic changes, with special reference to the needs of developing countries	11 - 13	5
B. Collection of new basic data and further exploitation of administrative records for statistical purposes	14 - 17	7
C. Activities designed to meet the statistical requirements of the Second United Nations Development Decade	18 - 23	9
D. Creation, maintenance and co-ordination of data bases of economic and social statistics	24 - 27	11
E. Technical assistance activities in statistics	28 - 30	14
F. Recurrent statistical activities	31 - 36	16
III. MAJOR PROGRAMMES OF EACH ORGANIZATION	37 - 146	18
A. United Nations	38 - 71	18
B. Specialized agencies	72 - 125	29
C. Other intergovernmental organizations	126 - 140	47
D. Non-governmental organizations	141 - 146	50

Annexes

- I. International statistical programmes, 1977-1981: Estimated distributions of resources for statistical purposes
- II. Classification of statistical projects by activity and field

INTRODUCTION

1. This report contains the fourth integrated five-year programme of the statistical activities of the organizations of the United Nations system. ^{1/} In response to the request of the Statistical Commission at its seventeenth session, ^{2/} the report also contains data on the long-term statistical programmes of several organizations outside the United Nations system. However, it must be noted that an important segment of international statistical activities carried out by non-United Nations organizations is not covered. It should also be remembered that the descriptions in the present report are confined to those statistical programmes which can be identified as separate projects in statistics. In some cases, programmes in statistics cannot be readily identified as they are integral parts of the regular operational and analytical work. However, the statistical activities of most of the organizations contributing to this report are centred on a focal point and the bulk of them are therefore separately identifiable. In any case, the present report sampled projects from the latter group only (see chap. III).

2. The report lists the major statistical projects planned by the organizations for 1977-1981 according to the following six main statistical policy objectives:

(A) Development and improvement of statistics and analytical presentations of social concern and interrelationships of social and economic changes, with special reference to the needs of developing countries;

(B) Collection of new basic data and further exploitation of administrative records for statistical purposes;

(C) Activities designed to meet the statistical requirements of the Second United Nations Development Decade;

(D) Creation, maintenance and co-ordination of data bases of economic and social statistics;

(E) Technical assistance activities in statistics;

(F) Recurrent statistical activities.

3. Since this five-year programme is partly an updating of the 1975-1979 programme to the years 1977-1981, with appropriate exclusions and inclusions of projects (particularly for the non-overlapping period), there is no major change from the previous period as regards the main policy objectives.

^{1/} The previous report, covering 1975-1979 programmes, was issued as document E/CN.3/444.

^{2/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/5236), para. 22 (e).

4. The Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC), at its ninth session (Paris, 24-28 February 1975), considered that the policy objectives described in this report reflected the objectives set for the organizations of the United Nations system in general, and in the statistical areas in particular, for the period under review. These policy objectives are before the Commission as a basis for discussion.

5. The presentation of the five-year programme in terms of major statistical policy objectives is in accordance with the practice adopted by the Commission at its sixteenth session, in which it expressed approval of the identification of "a number of major statistical policy alternatives for use in the planning of international statistical activities and the grouping of programmes within these broad statistical policies. 3/ In order to facilitate analysis of programmes in even greater depth, annex I of this report contains information on the distribution of estimated annual average resources for statistical purposes for 1977-1981. Annex II contains the "classifications of statistical projects by activity and field" approved by the Commission. It is used to code each of the high-priority programmes in chapter III and as a basis for determining the distribution of resources for statistical purposes by subject-matter and by type of activity (see annex I).

6. The Sub-Committee strongly emphasized that the provision of more exact data on resources and their use in statistics would require changes in the basic cost-recording systems of the organizations concerned. Until such a stage is reached, the statistical services can only provide estimates of limited uniformity. It should also be emphasized that, as in past reports, the estimates are extremely tentative, although their preparation involved considerable effort on the part of all contributors. The unavoidable existence of some arbitrary decisions and judgements should be noted.

7. The ACC Sub-Committee agreed that, while it was important to call the attention of the Commission to the weak underlying bases for the estimates and the allocation among activities reproduced in the report, it was equally important to suggest to it that, in future, instead of furnishing an ever-growing amount of detail, effort might be more fruitfully concentrated on improving the quality of the various estimates.

I. ACTION BY THE COMMISSION

8. "International statistical programmes, 1977-1981" is presented to the Commission as a joint report of the United Nations Statistical Office and the statistical services of the regional commissions, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in order to assist in the deliberations concerning co-ordination and integration of international statistical programmes. The Commission, in accordance with the recommendation of its Working

3/ Ibid., Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/4938), para. 53 (a).

Group on International Statistical Programmes and Co-ordination, may wish to "discuss the major statistical policy objectives with a view to a reassessment of their scope and relative priorities, in the light of up-to-date developments" (E/CN.3/470, para. 82); approve a set of objectives under which the programmes can be organized and review and comment, as appropriate, on the broad trends and individual projects envisaged for the period under review. The Commission may also wish to draw the particular attention of national statistical offices to this report; to stress the importance for the developing countries of including in their development plans long-term (e.g. four- to five-year) as well as, ideally annual plans for the improvement of national statistical services and data and of including in the plans statements of likely future needs for technical assistance in statistics; and to suggest that developing countries might wish to utilize some of the provisions and certain aspects of "International statistical programmes" as an aid in the preparation of their national development plans for statistics.

II. BROAD POLICY OBJECTIVES IN TERMS OF SELECTED INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL PROGRAMMES

9. This chapter covers in detail the six main statistical policy objectives set out in paragraph 2 above. For each objective, background information is provided which relates it to the general tasks of the United Nations system of organizations, and to resolutions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, etc. A number of important statistical projects are presented for each of the major policy objectives as illustrations of the individual programmes.

10. The statistical projects described are only a sampling of those contained in the programme of each organization. An exhaustive listing of projects would defeat the main purpose of the report, which is to initiate a discussion of the main policy objectives for the period 1977-1981. Thus, the projects listed are presented only in order to indicate the types of activities undertaken to implement each of the six broad policy objectives.

A. Development and improvement of statistics and analytical presentations of social concern and interrelationships of social and economic changes, with special reference to the needs of developing countries

11. At its eighteenth session, the Statistical Commission "unanimously endorsed the importance of the System of Social and Demographic Statistics (SSDS) framework for developing social and demographic statistics and for providing policy makers with valuable information in this field. It stressed that the SSDS should not be isolated from other statistics and that it had in particular to be linked and co-ordinated with economic statistics." ^{4/} Within the context of SSDS, the

^{4/} Ibid., Fifty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/5603), para. 71.

Commission felt that "there was need for further study and clarification of the purposes, concepts and construction of social indicators and for a thorough scrutiny of the concrete list of indicators". 5/

12. The Commission also "unanimously endorsed the value of an SSDS for developing countries and, above all, agreed on the importance of improving social statistics in developing countries in an integrated manner. It was agreed that systematic international efforts were required to improve and harmonize social statistics". 6/

13. Selected programme elements for work on statistics and analytical presentations of social concern and interrelationships of social and economic changes are listed below (the executing agency is given in parentheses at the end of each subparagraph):

(a) Work will continue during the period 1977-1981 on developing demographic, social and economic statistics complementary to or correlated with the national accounts, particularly for the use of developing countries. This will include, for example, the convening of seminars and workshops on establishing continuing household surveys in developing countries and other forms of technical assistance designed to assist developing countries in implementing systems of integrated statistics best suited to their needs and circumstances (United Nations, in co-operation with the statistical services of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the World Health Organization (WHO));

(b) In Europe, an important part of the resources of the Conference of European Statisticians will continue to be devoted to the preparation of a framework for the integration of social and demographic statistics, within the framework of a corresponding world-wide project under the auspices of the Statistical Commission. Another important objective is to develop, within the context of the framework, a set of social indicators (Economic Commission for Europe (ECE));

(c) In Asia, plans have been made to conduct household surveys and to convene working groups on health statistics, integrated systems of demographic and social statistics, and statistics of social welfare in order to foster the development of social and related statistics (Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP));

(d) In Latin America, work will continue on efforts to extend and improve basic data within the framework for the integration of social and demographic statistics in order to study social change in the region. Household surveys being conducted in 12 countries will also provide valuable information (Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA));

5/ Ibid., para. 78.

6/ Ibid., para. 83.

(e) In Africa, a large number of countries are participating in the 1970 round of population censuses with technical and financial assistance from the United Nations. Data collection is expected to be completed in 1977, but assistance in data processing and analysis of results will continue beyond that year and advisory services will be required by countries taking part in the 1980 census round or wishing to establish vital registration systems (Economic Commission for Africa (ECA));

(f) Work will begin on the development of new or revised concepts, definitions and methods of measurement of the labour force, employment, unemployment and underemployment. The work is necessary in order to adapt existing international recommendations to the measurement and analysis of the characteristics of the relationship of individuals to work in developing countries and to certain aspects of this relationship in socialist countries. Additionally, the recommendations need to be supplemented in certain cases, in particular as concerns the measurement of unemployment, for fuller analysis in industrialized countries (ILO);

(g) Work on the compilation of food consumption statistics from countries will continue and be intensified. Food consumption surveys will be used to provide the bench-mark data for identification of socially disadvantaged groups and for the estimation of the incidence of poverty and malnutrition, which will link up with the work on nutrition surveillance in the selection of indicators for monitoring changes in the health and nutritional status of the vulnerable sections of the population (FAO);

(h) Work will continue, in co-operation with the United Nations and the specialized agencies, on the SSDS - in particular with regard to the subsystems on learning activities and on culture and other leisure-time activities. With regard to the former, studies will be undertaken on educational disparity as measured between countries, over time, between generations, by sex and urban-rural. As a follow-up to the first UNESCO-ECE Joint Meeting on Cultural Statistics (Geneva, September 1974) high priority will be given to the development of a system of statistics on culture for incorporation in the SSDS (UNESCO).

B. Collection of new basic data and further exploitation of administrative records for statistical purposes

14. The Statistical Commission, at its seventeenth session, considered that "in improving and expanding statistics, statisticians in developing countries (and indeed in all countries) should devote attention to utilizing data which might be derived from administrative records. Such records could often provide effective sources of information. It was also important that the attention of policy makers and administrators in developing countries should be drawn to the important statistical by-products that administrative records could yield and indeed that in developing such records, account should be taken of their potential statistical uses". 1/

1/ Ibid., Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/5236), para. 48.

15. The Commission reiterated its position in this connexion during the discussion, at its eighteenth session, of a development programme for statistics but felt that in respect of the use of such data "the growing concern of the public over issues of privacy calls for careful planning of the projects and provisions for the necessary safeguards to secure the confidentiality of individual data". ^{8/} It furthermore felt that exchange of information on national experience in the use of administrative data should be encouraged.

16. In addition to the further exploitation of administrative records for statistical purposes, new emphasis has been placed on the development of new basic data to meet the requirements of countries for data for planning, monitoring and assessing economic and social change.

17. Selected programme elements for the collection of new basic data and the further exploitation of administrative records for statistical purposes are listed below:

(a) Work will continue on the development of guidelines on the concepts, contents and methodologies of environment statistics and on their compilation (United Nations, in co-operation with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and specialized agencies);

(b) Extensive work will be undertaken during the period to develop guidelines and a handbook on the collection and compilation of basic statistics, with emphasis on the developing countries. The programme will include guidelines, publications and meetings for developing countries on basic statistics; use of the system of national accounts and balances in formulating basic statistics; enterprise statistics and public sector statistics (United Nations);

(c) In Europe, contributions to and improvements in work on statistics relating to the promotion of external trade, especially east-west trade, science and technology, and environmental problems will continue (ECE);

(d) In Asia, national statistical services will be assisted in the development and improvement of vital statistics. Not only will the techniques of conventional civil registration be used, but sample surveys and other less direct techniques will also be applied (ESCAP);

(e) In Latin America, use will be made of administrative data, including income tax and social security information, in order to measure income distribution (ECLA);

(f) In Africa, programmes will be implemented in an attempt to meet the increased needs for more complete and up-to-date information pertaining to each country. Continuing efforts will be made to collect data, through direct visits to countries in the region, on topics which are not adequately covered in regular publications (ECA);

^{8/} Ibid., Fifty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/5603), para. 7 (1).

(g) A special collection of available data on employment and conditions of work of foreign as compared to national workers will be undertaken. The data will be analysed in detail in order to draw conclusions on the comparative conditions of work and might also lead to recommendations for improvements in the methods of producing such data (ILO);

(h) Special emphasis is being placed on the development of producer price series as a basis for the compilation of index numbers of agricultural production, the preparation of economic accounts for agriculture, the work related to agricultural development planning, including the country perspective studies, and other related activities (FAO);

(i) Data on principal language of instruction will be collected for regular education at the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) level categories 0, 1, 2 and 3, and data on special education will also be distinguished by type of handicap. Census data on literacy and educational attainment will be utilized to a greater extent than hitherto. To meet rapidly increasing needs for policy planning in the fields of culture and communication, special efforts will be devoted to collect new types of data. In science statistics, the collection of data on the allocation of expenditures for research and experimental development (R and D) by purpose or objective will be initiated to answer the pressing needs of science policy and to furnish a basis for the management of R and D by objective (UNESCO);

(j) Plans have been made for the collection and publication of on-flight origin and destination statistics for passengers, freight and mail. Also under consideration is the collection of financial statistics for principal international airports and statistics on traffic and finances of the international route facilities of the world (International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)).

C. Activities designed to meet the statistical requirements of the Second United Nations Development Decade

18. In its resolution 2626 (XXV), the General Assembly proclaimed the 1970s the Second United Nations Development Decade. Simultaneously, it adopted an International Development Strategy for the Decade, which set out the intentions of Governments to tackle the problems of economic and social development with renewed vigour. This comprehensive programme marked the beginning of a new stage in international co-operation and provided a valuable frame of reference for further co-ordination of the work of the United Nations system in most areas, including statistics.

19. The Economic and Social Council, in paragraph 2 of resolution 1566 (L), 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 /co-ordination/ 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 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".

20. The Statistical Commission at its seventeenth session, noted the importance that the Economic and Social Council attached to strengthening the statistical services of developing countries, and to identifying gaps in the required statistics. At its eighteenth session the Commission considered a "Development programme for statistics" (E/CN.3/448), which was intended to serve as guidance to developing countries "on the basic and derived statistics which developing countries should improve and extend to meet the requirements for data in planning, monitoring and assessing economic and social development". 9/ It was pointed out that the developing country itself, however, would need "to adapt the suggested list of statistics and the sources, methods and priorities of collection to its own requirements and statistical circumstances". 10/

21. An Interregional Seminar on a Revised System of National Accounts was held in Caracas, Venezuela from 8-19 December 1975, organized by the United Nations in co-operation with the Government of Venezuela. It was designed to identify conceptual and practical problems met by developing countries in implementing the revised SNA and to consider solutions to those problems. In addition, improvements in the methods of estimation and the basic statistics used were discussed.

22. An interregional seminar on the reconciliation of trade data and comparability of statistics in this field is currently in the planning stage. It is hoped that, with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) financial support, the seminar can be held in 1977. An unusually large number of developing countries have already expressed their interest in such a seminar, which also has the active support and collaboration of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

23. Selected activities designed to meet the statistical requirements of the Second United Nations Development Decade (in addition to those outlined under policy objectives (A) and (B) above) are listed below:

(a) The further development and implementation of the System of National Accounts (SNA) and Material Product Balances (MPS) and related systems and classifications will continue in order to provide more comprehensive and reliable statistics with special emphasis on the needs of developing countries. Such data are widely used in the comprehensive monitoring, analysis and assessment of over-all economic and social development and conditions (United Nations);

(b) Activities to assist countries in the ESCAP region to adopt the revised SNA will continue and may be extended to include subregional workshops organized in co-operation with the Asian Statistical Institute (ESCAP);

9/ Ibid., para. 65.

10/ Ibid., para. 65. -

(c) In Latin America, a general evaluation and appraisal of country development is being undertaken, paying special attention to the analysis of socio-demographic indicators; it is linked to the programme on the measurement of income distribution as well as to others in the economic and social sectors (ECLA);

(d) In Africa, a series of meetings has been planned to provide technical guidance and training for economic statisticians of the region. Regional advisory services will be maintained in national accounts and are also needed in other fields. Special attention will be given to improving the timeliness and quality of basic economic series, particularly external trade and industrial statistics (ECA);

(e) Priority is being given to providing data required for review, appraisal and planning activities at the national and international levels. Work is under way to facilitate the preparation of detailed supply/utilization accounts for agricultural and food commodities in the countries which already provide basic agricultural statistics in order to improve the reliability and completeness of such data and to assist the countries in co-ordinating and harmonizing their statistical systems (FAO);

(f) Special emphasis will be placed on the development of statistical information on the access of the population to and participation in various cultural and communication activities, with special attention to urban and rural as well as other demographic and socio-economic characteristics. In the field of education, projections of enrolment, literacy and educational attainment will be undertaken in order to provide a basis for measuring progress towards the goals set for the Second United Nations Development Decade. During this period, work will be completed on methodology for the quantification of R and D activities in order to measure progress towards certain goals set for science and technology in the Second Development Decade and in the World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development (UNESCO).

D. Creation, maintenance and co-ordination of data bases
of economic and social statistics

24. In addition to the functions of the Statistical Commission set out in Economic and Social Council resolution 8 (I) of 16 February 1946 and 8 (II) of 21 June 1946, which indicated that the Commission should assist the Council in developing the central statistical services of the Secretariat and in advising the organs of the United Nations on general questions relating to the collection, analysis and dissemination of statistical information, the Council in paragraph 5 of resolution 1566 (L) recognized "the interest of the Statistical Commission and the Statistical Office in matters related to the use of computers in the United Nations system and draws attention to this field where further co-ordination is likely to be most required".

25. The Commission, at its eighteenth session, in reviewing the situation in regard to electronic data processing, considered various aspects of the current work within the United Nations system concerning data banks of economic and social statistics. It stressed that integrated systems which would facilitate

/...

the quick and easy retrieval of data in various formats would be a useful and important improvement in international statistics. The Commission also attributed considerable importance to the question of access to the data stored and to the need for efficient and economical services to countries. 11/

26. In this regard, the attention of the Commission is drawn to the work being undertaken by the United Nations Statistical Office in the area of generalized statistical data systems (see para. 27 (b) below) and to the large-scale time series oriented data bank (Data Fund) maintained by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Data Fund inputs are national time series in national form. From these, a variety of IMF outputs can be calculated. IMF's International Financial Statistics (IFS) is assembled from the Data Fund and made ready for press the next day (using photo-composition equipment) automatically. All IFS time series are at the same time made available on tape to international agencies, member Governments and subscribers. Monthly Data Fund tapes are also distributed for IMF's Balance of Payments Yearbook and Direction of Trade (DOT) time series.

27. Selected programme elements concerning the creation, maintenance and co-ordination of data bases of economic and social statistics are listed below:

(a) Under the auspices of the ACC Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities, work will continue in order to improve and expand the current level of interchange and joint use of economic and social statistics and to avoid deficiencies, parallelism and duplication. A major effort in this regard was the preparation of the Directory of International Statistics, 12/ which is being maintained in machine-readable form in order to allow for easy maintenance and up-dating, as well as extraction of parts for specific purposes. (For example, Part Two contains a classification and list of international statistical series which can be issued separately as the need arises. Part Four, on computerized international statistics includes an "Inventory of data bases of economic and social statistics", which is being made available for the annual sessions of the Conference of European Statisticians.) (United Nations, in co-operation with the specialized agencies);

(b) Work will continue on the development and implementation of a general and flexible data processing system for the Statistical Office which will both help to integrate the diverse data capital of the Office and improve the variety, timeliness and quality of the statistical output. The data in the new system will be structured in such a way as to facilitate not only the production of specific publications but also efficient production of unanticipated outputs. The integrated system is based on the establishment and use of a computerized set of integrated coding systems for statistical data processing (United Nations);

(c) The work programme of the Conference of European Statisticians provides for several meetings concerning the use of electronic computers for statistical purposes during the next five years. In this connexion, new forms of co-operation

11/ Ibid., paras. 29-30.

12/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.XVII.11.

between the Conference and the Computing Research Centre (CRC), Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, are being studied, including the possibility of organizing a co-ordinated research programme among national statistical offices of ECE countries, with a division of labour and exchange of results (ECE);

(d) In Africa, basic data files are in the course of development and some, mainly, national accounts, external trade and industry, are already computerized. The ECA computer equipment will be replaced early in 1976, and by the end of 1977 it is expected that all files will be transferred to magnetic tape, and that the data storage and retrieval system will be working satisfactorily (ECA);

(e) Work is beginning at the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) on an integrated data bank based on statistical series supplied by the United Nations Statistical Office. It is intended that the data bank will support the research and study work of the organization. In developing the data bank, efforts will be made to ensure compatibility and co-ordination with machine-readable data in other organizations (UNIDO);

(f) Data will continue to be collected from household income and expenditure surveys in the various countries, and rearranged in standard tables presenting the results of household income and expenditure surveys according to source of household income and distribution of household expenditure, by social or occupational groups, by economic level of households, by household size, by geographical areas, etc. These data will be published in subsequent editions of Household Income and Expenditure Statistics, first published in 1974 (ILO);

(g) An Interlinked Computer System (ICS) for food and agricultural commodities has been developed by FAO in the form of supply/utilization accounts, from which the Production Yearbook, Trade Yearbook and Yearbook of Forest Products, and derived statistics such as food balance sheets, index numbers of agricultural production and trade, are being prepared. One of the important objectives of the system is to facilitate mechanical communication between different agencies and, in the long run, with countries where such computer facilities are available (FAO);

(h) The UNESCO Statistical Data Bank, a computerized system for the storage, updating and retrieval of statistical data on education, science and technology, culture and communication will be further developed to meet the increasing demands for special statistical reports and studies, as well as to facilitate the preparation of major statistical compilations such as the UNESCO Statistical Yearbook. Special efforts will be made in co-operation with the United Nations and the specialized agencies to ensure maximum co-ordination with data banks in related fields. In co-operation with the International Bureau of Education (IBE), Geneva, work will be carried out for the establishment of a Central Education Data Bank to be built up from existing national and international data bases. Future objectives also include the storage and retrieval of explanatory notes required for the interpretation of selected data items, and the development of an interface for education data between the present data coding scheme and the new International Statistical Classification of Education (UNESCO);

(i) Work is under way to design and develop an integrated data bank from the civil aviation statistical series produced by ICAO. The data bank will be designed to facilitate analysis of aviation statistics series, and also to permit analysis of such statistics together with socio-economic data produced by other international organizations (ICAO);

(j) The tariff and trade data base, which is designed to supply basic data required by Contracting Parties in tariff negotiations, will be maintained and enlarged during the period. Currently, it contains data on customs duties and imports for 19 countries, but there are plans to expand the number of countries included and to add data on exports and production (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)).

E. Technical assistance activities in statistics

28. Technical assistance in statistics has always been an important objective of the Statistical Office and the statistical divisions of the regional commissions and the specialized agencies. This was also recognized by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1566 (L), paragraph 6, which requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations system of organizations, "to undertake ... concerted action to assist the developing countries in strengthening their statistical systems as the basis for their development plans and the evaluation of their economic and social progress".

29. In paragraph 7 of the same resolution the Council also requested that a report be submitted to it on the existing technical assistance of the United Nations system. That report was the basis of the biennial reports which are now regularly prepared for the Statistical Commission. The Commission, in considering the first report (E/CN.3/424) felt that the preparation of regular reports on trends in technical assistance in statistics over a five-year period was indispensable if it were to discharge effectively its function of advising the Council on matters of statistical development. An integrated scheme of technical assistance would assist in co-ordinating the planning and carrying out of the technical assistance activities in statistics without impairing the responsibilities of the respective organizations within their areas of jurisdiction. 13/

30. A comprehensive system-wide report on technical assistance in statistics covering the period 1977-1981 is before the Commission (E/CN.3/474). Therefore, this report, while including technical assistance as a major activity for the period, lists several important programmes without a detailed analysis of this activity as a whole.

(a) Activities will continue for initiating action and ensuring prompt and effective implementation and backstopping of technical co-operation activities. The implementation of approved projects is monitored, and backstopping activities and operational, administrative and financial activities are co-ordinated (United Nations);

13/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/5236), paras. 63 and 64.

(b) In Europe, the International Computer Education Centre, Budapest, Hungary, a UNDP-financed project, will train personnel in the uses of electronic data processing. The project is backstopped by the ECE Statistical Division in co-operation with the Statistical Office of the United Nations (ECE);

(c) Regional advisory services in national accounts, demographic statistics and other economic and social statistics will continue to be provided. Technical and financial assistance is being given in data processing and analysis of census results in a large number of African countries committed to taking population censuses in the 1970s (ECA);

(d) Following the recommendations of the Twelfth International Conference of Labour Statisticians, the ILO will, mainly through the drafting of a manual on wage statistics, assist countries in conjunction with its work on an integrated system of wage statistics, particularly as concerns the collection of meaningful data on wage differentials, wage structure and progress towards "equal pay for equal work" (ILO);

(e) In connexion with the 1980 World Census of Agriculture, extensive technical assistance will need to be provided to countries because of a variety of new problems due to recent developments in agriculture which have to be taken into account not only in the preparation of census programmes but also in their design and conduct (FAO);

(f) Assistance will be provided to Member States for the development of their statistical services related to education, science and technology, culture and communication, and for the planning and operation of teaching programmes in statistics, especially at the university level. In addition, it is hoped that it will be possible to establish a network of regional adviser posts, financed partly by the regular budget, partly by UNDP, in the above-mentioned fields. A first post of Regional Adviser in Educational Statistics in Africa was set up beginning 1 July 1975, financed by UNDP (UNESCO);

(g) Training of officials of national civil aviation departments and airlines and the organization of operational programmes to produce essential statistics will continue. Statistical workshops and training meetings will also be conducted at the regional level (ICAO);

(h) Assistance to countries will continue so that their central bank bulletins, which assemble at the national level the statistics necessary for policy formulation by monetary authorities and for the analysis of internal and external monetary problems, can be established and improved (IMF);

(i) Assistance to developing countries will continue in order to assist them in arranging an administrative structure and to develop the skills necessary to analyse postal traffic, observe its development and apply the necessary modernizing measures (Universal Postal Union (UPU));

(j) A special programme designed to provide assistance to developing countries in respect of the tariff and trade data of their main export markets will be

implemented during the current multilateral tariff negotiations. Assistance will be provided in the analysis of the implications of alternative negotiating techniques and modalities of tariff reductions under consideration during the negotiations (GATT).

F. Recurrent statistical activities

31. As in the previous five-year programmes of international statistical activities, recurrent statistical activities will continue to consume the greater part of the available resources during the years under discussion.

32. The four main recurrent statistical activities are: (a) the provision of data; (b) methodological studies; (c) substantive backstopping of technical assistance; and (d) conference services.

33. As regards the first function, namely the systematic collection, compilation, evaluation and analysis and dissemination of statistical data, on average, each agency allocates to it more than one half of its resources available for statistical purposes (see annex I). The system issues a wide range of publications devoted to special topics (United Nations Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics, ILO Year Book of Labour Statistics, ICAO Digest of Statistics, WHO World Health Statistics Annual etc.), regions (ECE Annual Bulletin of Gas Statistics for Europe, ESCAP Foreign Trade Statistics of Asia and the Pacific, ECA Foreign Trade Statistics for Africa etc.) and general compendia of economic and social statistics (United Nations Statistical Yearbook and Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, ECE Statistical Indicators of Short-Term Economic Changes in ECE Countries, ECLA Statistical Yearbook for Latin America etc.).

34. The United Nations system devotes roughly 25 per cent of its resources to methodological studies, standards and definitions and meetings. Several major methodological projects are included in the present programme (System of Social and Demographic Statistics (SSDS), statistics of industrial injuries, the 1980 World Census of Agriculture, international standardization of education statistics, the Ninth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), etc.).

35. The balance of the available resources is devoted to the backstopping of technical assistance in statistics (see E/CN.3/474) and to the provision of statistical services inside the organization concerned, as well as to projects related to co-ordination activities within and outside the United Nations system. Some of the recurrent activities involve the preparation of documents and the servicing of various meetings and conferences such as the Statistical Commission, the Commission's Working Group on International Statistical Programmes and Co-ordination, the ACC Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities, conferences of regional statisticians, the International Conference of Labour Statisticians, the Expert Committee on Health Statistics, the Statistics Advisory Committee and various meetings of experts.

36. Selected recurrent statistical activities are listed below:

(a) The co-ordination of statistical activities within the United Nations system, the furnishing of statistical data, through publications and other means, such as trade and transport statistics, work on methodological issues initiated earlier, e.g., the International Comparison Project, and the provision of technical assistance to developing countries, are important segments of the recurrent activities (United Nations);

(b) In Europe, statistics relating to the promotion of external trade, especially east-west trade, science and technology, environmental problems and long-term planning and projections are the subjects of programmes of high priority. In each of these fields, plans call for the development and improvement of the necessary statistics during the next five years (ECE);

(c) In Latin America, continuing efforts are being made to compile, maintain and standardize basic statistical data and time series on national accounts, external trade and balance-of-payments statistics, manufacturing, distributive-trade and services statistics, and population and social statistics (ECLA);

(d) In Africa, the development and extension of basic statistical data and the requisite methodology are a continuing programme. Annual meetings are planned on several aspects of economic and social statistics (ECA);

(e) Statistics on labour force, employment, unemployment, underemployment, wages, hours of work, etc., are being collected, compiled, analysed and issued on a regular basis (ILO);

(f) Basic food and agriculture statistics are being provided on a continuous basis. Data on the production, trade and utilization of food and agricultural commodities and production means and - at appropriate levels of aggregation - data on forestry and fishing are being standardized and integrated into a processing system (FAO);

(g) The collection, compilation, analysis and publication of statistics related to education, science, culture and communication will be expanded and the UNESCO Statistical Yearbook will present series on additional items not at present covered. In addition to the Yearbook, reports and studies will be published to ensure maximum exploitation of existing data in the fields of UNESCO competence. Continuing co-operation with other organizations within and outside the United Nations system will be maintained to improve methodology and to ensure the comparability of data being collected on a regional and world-wide basis (UNESCO);

(h) International Financial Statistics, Direction of Trade and their Supplements will continue to present a growing body of financial and general economic statistics. Participation in technical assistance, standardization of data collection and the use of computer-assisted input, calculation and reproduction will contribute to the improvement of the publications (IMF).

III. MAJOR PROGRAMMES OF EACH ORGANIZATION

37. In chapter II, six major statistical policy trends were illustrated by selected programme elements from the statistical plans of the organizations in the United Nations system. In this chapter, the components having the highest priority in each agency's statistical programme are shown on an agency basis. Included with each project is an indication of its purpose, timing and the resources required. In this respect, it should be pointed out that the resources indicated refer to direct costs (primarily salaries) and that overheads are not taken into account. Furthermore, except in the case of the United Nations, UNESCO and WHO, where extrabudgetary resources are significant and therefore included, the resources are regular budget only. It should be emphasized that in a number of cases the programmes listed are subject to change and should be considered as tentative plans. The consecutive numbering of the high-priority programmes listed in this section does not imply a priority ranking.

A. United Nations

1. Statistical Office, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNSO) 14/

Programme 1. Development of statistics complementary to the national accounts, including a framework for the integration of social statistics (Code: B (a) 1) 15/

38. The aim of this activity is to develop international guidelines in a number of areas related to but going beyond the System of National Accounts. This includes the continuation or initiation of work on (a) a framework for the integration of social and demographic statistics, with particular reference to the needs of developing countries, to the preparation of guidelines on social indicators, and to the development of welfare-oriented supplements to the national accounts and other measures of levels of living; (b) public sector statistics (in co-operation with IMF), covering concepts, classifications, methods of collection, and uses; (c) price and quantity statistics, and their integration with the national accounts; and (d) statistics of children and youth (in co-operation with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), within the framework of social and demographic

14/ The \$US expenditure estimates developed for the Statistical Office are based on "Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1976-1977" and "Medium-term plan for the period 1976-1979" (A/10006 and Add.1). They are the approved expenditure levels of 1977. The estimates cover salaries but do not include other expenditure items, i.e., printing, general expenses, etc. Both regular and extrabudgetary resources are included.

The term "programme" is used in this report in the same sense as "specific activity" in United Nations budget documents.

15/ For an explanation of the code numbers, see annex II, "Classification of statistical projects by activity and field".

/...

statistics. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$US 131,000. Corresponding man-months are 36.5 professional and 6 non-professional.

Programme 2. Measurement of the quality and problems of the physical environment (Code: B (a) 1.2)

39. This activity consists of formulating guidelines for the objectives, concepts, definitions and classifications, and methodology of statistics on the man-made and natural environment in relation to conditions of living and economic activity. It includes work on the specification of statistics on the reserves, supply and uses of energy, in relation to the effects on environmental conditions and economic activity. The international collection and compilation of these data are also an integral part of the programme. This is a continuing programme contingent on securing extrabudgetary financial assistance. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$US 198,800. Corresponding man-months are 48 professional and 46 non-professional.

Programme 3. Development of manuals for the collection of basic data to serve the most urgent needs of developing countries (Code: B (a), 1, 2)

40. This activity involves preparing guidelines and a handbook for the formulation, expansion, and improvement of basic economic and social statistics, paying particular attention to the needs and circumstances of developing countries. It will cover concepts and classifications, sources and methods of collection and compilation, and uses. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$US 98,900. Corresponding man-months are 31 professional and 4 non-professional.

Programme 4. Development and dissemination of data on industry, construction, distributive trades and other non-agricultural statistics and promotion of comparability (Code: A 2.3, 2.4.1)

41. This activity involves the collection, compilation and issue of annual information on major items of industrial activity for more than 100 countries and international tables of index numbers of industrial production and employment. Data are also compiled and issued on annual production of more than 500 industrial commodities, on construction activity for more than 100 countries and on distributive-trade and related services statistics. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$US 339,600. Corresponding man-months are 73 professional and 102 non-professional.

Programme 5. Review of the System of National Accounts
(Code: B (a) 2.1.1, 2.1.2)

42. This activity involves a review of the problems encountered by countries in implementing the new SNA, studies of the modifications and extensions needed in the light of this experience, especially for developing countries, and the preparation of manuals on various aspects of national accounts. It also includes

/...

efforts to develop a closer relationship between the concepts of the SNA and those of the MPS. This is a continuing project. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$US 120,600. Corresponding man-months are 36 professional and 10 non-professional.

Programme 6. Co-ordination and provision of substantive support for technical co-operation and training for developing countries
(Code: B (b) 1.2-1.4, 2.1-2.4)

43. This activity involves initiating action and ensuring prompt and effective implementation and backstopping. Programmes of technical co-operation to countries are formulated by means of regional and interregional experts, fellowships, training institutes, etc.; implementation of approved projects is monitored; and co-ordination between backstopping activities and operational, administrative and financial units and divisions is assisted. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$US 546,700. Corresponding man-months are 148 professional and 85 non-professional.

Programme 7. Promotion of a co-ordinated statistical programme for the United Nations system and provision of services for the Statistical Commission, its Working Group, the ACC Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities, etc. (Code: C 1, 2)

44. The purpose of this activity is to promote the effective and co-ordinated use of resources at the international level for statistics. To this end, the activity includes: (a) Secretariat functions for the sessions of the Statistical Commission and its Working Group and the ACC Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities; (b) the preparation of reports on international statistics, and on other topics, as required; (c) the establishment of continuing machinery for communication with statistical divisions in the regional commissions and non-governmental organizations with a view to a more effective co-ordination of statistical programmes of mutual interest; and (d) the promotion of integrated international catalogues and data bases of economic and social statistics, including the Directory of International Statistics 16/ and the inventory of data bases of such statistics. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$US 185,700. Corresponding man-months are 67 professional and 38 non-professional.

Programme 8. Development of an integrated and co-ordinated international programme on price and related statistics (Code: A, B (a) 2.7)

45. In response to resolutions of the sixth and seventh special sessions of the General Assembly, a programme is being developed for the general strengthening of the over-all international effort in the field of price and related statistics. Steps are being taken to develop and implement international guidelines for national work on price statistics, review and appraise the existing international effort in this field and the preparation of the required interagency programme to

16/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.XVII.11.

meet contemporary requirements. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff cost will be \$US 59,400. Corresponding man-months are 15 professional and 12 non-professional.

Programme 9. Development of procedures for assessing the quality and consistency of various statistics and improving the statistics for analytical and other uses (Code: B 1.2-1.4, 2.1-2.4)

46. This activity involves assessing the character of the data gathered and compiled by the Statistical Office. Systematic cross-checks will be made of the consistency of related figures submitted to the Office. Information describing the sources and methods used in constructing comprehensive aggregates such as gross national product (GNP), particularly in developing countries, will be secured and analysed with a view to evolving proposals for improvement. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$US 43,500. Corresponding man-months are 14 professional and 1 non-professional.

Programme 10. Compilation and dissemination of specialized external trade indexes (Code: A, B (a) 2.4.2)

47. The compilation of specialized indexes in the field of external trade statistics (quantum, price, unit-value and terms of trade) will be undertaken, for UNCTAD and others, in order to measure the changes in the volume of flows and the prices of merchandise comprising those flows. Particular attention will be paid to the situation of developing countries and the comparison between their exports of raw materials and primary commodities and their imports of manufactured goods. The programme will eventually provide the necessary information for an indexation scheme as recommended by the General Assembly at its seventh special session. The programme will be a continuing one. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$US 48,000. Corresponding man-months are 2 professional and 36 non-professional.

Programme 11. Participation in further development of the international real income comparison project (Code: A and B 2.1.1, 2.7)

48. The United Nations International Comparison Project (ICP), which is designed to compare the gross domestic product and its components in a common unit value and the purchasing power of currencies, will be continued and extended to include more Member States. The continuation of the programme calls for the application of the methodology developed in the first stages of the project, to the international comparison of aggregates of the domestic product and expenditure on a wider scale. The programme is carried out with the World Bank and the active assistance of the participating countries. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$US 109,600. Corresponding man-months are 27 professional and 24 non-professional.

Programme 12. Development of social and demographic statistics with a view to rendering them more useful for social planning and research
(Code: A 1.3, 1.4)

49. This activity consists of the collection, tabulation and computer storage of basic data on social and demographic characteristics, including data on population structure and basic demographic variables (fertility, mortality and migration), together with data on housing and various other social conditions. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$US 369,600. Corresponding man-months are 66 professional and 142 non-professional.

2. Statistical divisions of the regional commissions

(a) Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)

Programme 1. Preparation of a system of social and demographic statistics (Code: B (aa) 1)

50. The purpose of this project is to design an over-all system which provides a coherent framework for the development and co-ordination of social and demographic statistics, and is linked with the systems of national accounts and balances. An important objective is also to develop, in the context of the system, a set of social indicators. The project is carried out by the Conference of European Statisticians within the framework of a corresponding world-wide project under the auspices of the Statistical Commission. Provision has been made for several meetings on the general aspects of the system during the next five years and for a series of meetings devoted to particular aspects such as statistics of education, health, culture and housing. It is expected that work on the system and on statistics relating to the system will continue to call for an important part of the Conference's resources over the next five years. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$US 79,100. Corresponding man-months are 21 professional and 10 non-professional.

Programme 2. Other statistics for priority areas in the work programme
(Code: B (aa), 1.6.2, 2.1.1, 2.1.2 and 2.4.2)

51. Statistics relating to the promotion of external trade, especially east-west trade, science and technology, environmental problems and long-term planning and projections are priority items. In each of these fields, it is planned to contribute to the development and improvement of the necessary statistics. In particular, meetings will be convened on statistics of science and technology and on statistics for environmental studies and policies, and work will continue on the establishment of a conversion key between the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) and the Standard Foreign Trade Classification of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) and on price measurement in external trade. Due attention will also be given to the statistical requirements for economic model building and planning, notably in the work on the preparation of standardized input-output tables and in further work on the systems of national accounts and balances. Work on these projects will continue during the

/...

next five years. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$US 108,000. Corresponding man-months are 30 professional and 11 non-professional.

Programme 3. Use of electronic computers for statistical purposes
(Code: B 1, 2 and 3)

52. The purpose of this project is to promote the exchange of experience and information on new developments through the study of major problems in this area and the periodic review of national reports on selected aspects of the use of computers for statistics. The programme of work of the Conference of European Statisticians provides for several meetings on subjects in this field during the next five years. In this connexion, new forms of co-operation between the Computing Research Centre, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, are being studied, including the possibility of organizing a co-ordinated research programme among national statistical offices of ECE countries, with a division of labour and exchange of results. Mention is also made of the International Computer Education Centre, Budapest, Hungary, a UNDP project for which the ECE Statistical Division provides technical support. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$US 27,400. Corresponding man-months are eight professional and two non-professional.

(b) Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

Programme 1. Population and vital statistics (Code: A, B (a) 1.3.1, 1.3.2)

53. A regional adviser on population censuses and surveys will work in the region to provide assistance and guidance to countries on population censuses and related matters so that there can be the fullest possible participation of countries of the region in the 1980 World Population Census Programme. The scope and methodology of population censuses will be expanded to permit data collection to meet the growing need for information from planners and administrators. A regional adviser on vital statistics will work on accelerating the development of civil registration and of vital rates surveys, urgently needed to provide reliable vital statistics. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$US 105,000. Corresponding man-months are 30 professional and 6 non-professional.

Programme 2. Development of social statistics and social indicators
(Code: A, B (a), 1)

54. The programme will be designed to evolve a system of data collection and presentation in a manner highly useful for formulating population, manpower and social policies by Governments of the region. It will study the various sources of demographic, social and manpower data in the countries of the region, assess their coverage and reliability and suggest an integrated system for their presentation in order to render them useful for the planning of human resources development. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$US 53,500. Corresponding man-months are 15 professional and 3 non-professional.

/...

Programme 3. Development of energy statistics (Code: A, B (aa), B (b))

55. Because of the recent global energy crisis, it has become imperative to understand the complex functions and interrelationship of an energy economy. A prerequisite to such an understanding is the systematic compilation of data on all energy commodities and on the gamut of energy activities, from production through trade and conversion to end use. Through seminars and workshops at regional and subregional levels, countries will be urged to compile requisite data on energy by adopting uniform definitions developed by the United Nations Statistical Office. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$US 30,000. Corresponding man-months are 6 professional and 12 non-professional.

Programme 4. Development of transport statistics
(Code: A, B (aa), B (ab), B (b) 2.5.1)

56. All modes of transport with the exception of air transport, i.e., road, railways, international shipping, coastal and inland water transport, etc., will be studied and uniform methods of compiling internationally comparable data will be recommended to the countries through seminars and workshops for national personnel. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$US 30,000. Corresponding man-months are 6 professional and 12 non-professional.

Programme 5. Development of national accounts estimates, including the study of distribution of income and valuation of subsistence production
(Code: A, B (ab), B (b) 2.1.1)

57. A regional adviser will advise and assist national statistical offices of countries of the region in developing basic statistical series which will contribute towards the estimation of national accounts and allow study of distribution of income. He will also assist in the implementation of SNA by countries. Special attention will be devoted to studying the extent and valuation methods of subsistence activities where such activities are significant in the national economy. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$US 42,000. Corresponding man-months are 12 professional and 2 non-professional.

Programme 6. Development of statistics of prices (Code: A, B (aa), B (b) 2.7)

58. Statistics on prices are basic to economic and social development planning. They have also become increasingly important in recent years due to world-wide inflationary trends. Therefore, there is a need for systematic collection of price data on wholesale and retail trade and also on international trade. Production costs also require studies. Countries of the region will be encouraged to compile regular prices series. Appropriate methods of collecting such data and rendering them into meaningful indicators will be developed through seminars and workshops. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$US 30,000. Corresponding man-months are 6 professional and 12 non-professional.

(c) Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA)

Programme 1. Statistical studies and services (Code: A, B (ab, b), C 1.1)

59. The programme comprises different activities aimed at maintaining, improving and enlarging the data collections on national accounts, income distribution and consumption statistics, on external trade and balance of payments, on production and price statistics, and on demographic and social statistics. These activities include the statistical services demanded within the Secretariat itself; methodological and quantitative studies in support of other components of the work programme; the dissemination of statistical data and the promotion of international recommendations; regional advisory services in national accounts and basic economic statistics. Major output consists of the statistical series needed for the annual Economic Survey of Latin America and for the evaluation of the Second United Nations Development Decade, ECLA's Statistical Yearbook and Statistical Papers and special studies. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$US 349,200. Corresponding man-months are 84 professional and 44 non-professional.

Programme 2. Measurement and analysis of the distribution of income
(Code: A, C 1, 2)

60. The purpose of this programme is to collect, evaluate and analyse available data sets for the study of the distribution of income. The first stage of the programme has been carried out jointly with the World Bank and is devoted to the acquisition, standardization, processing and evaluation of income distribution data from household surveys and censuses and their use for determining income distribution profiles and for the study of poverty. Work will continue on the characteristics of poverty groups and the determinants of income distribution. This programme is linked to the programme on social statistics and indicators. The last stage of this programme is expected to be completed in 1979. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$US 81,600. Corresponding man-months are 18 professional and 32 non-professional.

Programme 3. International comparisons of real income for Latin American countries (Code: A, B 2.1.1, 2.7)

61. The purpose of this programme is to establish a permanent mechanism, through arrangements with national agencies, for the recurrent estimation of comparable gross domestic product and real income in a common unit value and the purchasing power of Latin American currencies. The progressive extension of the programme to include most of the countries in the region is envisaged, as well as its close co-ordination with the United Nations International Comparison Project. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$US 57,700. Corresponding man-months are 13 professional and 19 non-professional.

Programme 4. Social statistics and indicators (Code: A, B (a), C 1)

62. The programme comprises the collection, processing, evaluation and analysis of available social and demographic data, the promotion of the improvement and

/...

development of social statistics into an integrated framework and the preparation of social indicators. This programme is linked to the programme on the measurement of income distribution. Regional advisory services in demographic statistics will continue, and advisory services in social statistics are also envisaged. The last stage of this programme is to be completed in 1979. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$US 47,200. Corresponding man-months are 10 professional and 24 non-professional.

Programme 5. Establishment, maintenance and co-ordination of data bases of economic and social statistics (Code: C 1, 2, 2)

63. This programme includes the co-ordination of data requirements of other areas of ECLA's work programme, the creation of a common data base in computerized form and the incorporation and maintenance of the relevant data collections. Arrangements with both national and international agencies for using existing computer files and for mutual co-operation are considered essential to this programme. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$US 104,500. Corresponding man-months are 22 professional and 55 non-professional.

Programme 6. Regional conference of statisticians and planners (Code: C 1, 2)

64. This programme comprises the various activities related to preparing and convening a regional conference of statisticians and planners. The main purpose of this conference is to improve the co-ordination between planning and statistical systems in the Latin American countries and to discuss the design of the latter to meet the requirements of development planning in all its phases, including the evaluation of development processes. Its objectives include the discussion and establishment of information needs, their conceptual requirements and their priorities, the formulation of proposals for improving co-ordination of both systems, the strengthening of the instruments for identifying technical assistance needs in different statistical fields, and the consideration of the need of organizing a permanent body to pursue its objectives. Preparatory work has proceeded since 1973. The conference will be convened in 1977. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$US 56,900. Corresponding man-months are 14 professional and 3 non-professional.

(d) Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

Programme 1. Development of national accounts and general economic statistics (Code: A, B (a) 2)

65. The revised SNA needs to be applied in order: (a) to provide a framework for the development of coherent national statistical systems; and (b) to provide data needed for economic planning and analysis and for evaluating the progress achieved in the Second United Nations Development Decade and furthering the aims of the New International Economic Order and the Lomé Convention. During the period 1977-1981, a series of meetings has been planned to provide technical guidance and training for economic statisticians of the region. Regional advisory services will

be maintained in national accounts and are also needed in other fields. Special attention will be given to improving the timeliness and quality of basic economic series, particularly external trade and industrial statistics. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$US 287,000. Corresponding man-months are 66 professional and 72 non-professional.

Programme 2. Development of a co-ordinated framework for the integration of social and demographic statistics and a population census programme
(Code: A, B (a) 1)

66. A large number of African countries are participating in the 1970 round of population censuses with technical and financial assistance from the United Nations. Data collection is expected to be completed early in 1977 but assistance in data processing and analysis of results will continue beyond that year, and advisory services will be required by countries taking part in the 1980 census round or wishing to establish vital registration systems. A post-census programme is proposed for the continuing collection of integrated demographic, social and related economic statistics through household surveys. This will involve the establishment of permanent field survey organizations in the countries participating. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$US 389,000. Corresponding man-months are 96 professional and 72 non-professional.

Programme 3. Provision of regional statistical services
(Code: A, B (a), C 1, 2)

67. This programme involves the consolidation of national statistical outputs at the regional level, supplemented by estimates where necessary, for planning and other purposes. Data bank operations are planned in national accounts, financial statistics, prices, general economic statistics and demographic and social statistics, plus a number of statistical studies covering areas of special importance or weakness. Published output from the data system will be based on modified versions of existing regional documents. More detailed information will be available for limited circulation in the form of computer print-outs, etc. The principal concerns during the period 1977-1981 will be the increasing need for more up-to-date information, estimates and forecasts, and improvement in the consistency of statistics between data files. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$US 551,000 (including ECA administrative data processing). Corresponding man-months are 138 professional and 288 non-professional.

3. Other United Nations bodies

(a) United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

Programme 1. Statistical studies and services (Code: A, B 2.4.2, 2.6 and 2.7)

68. This activity includes the preparation of statistical data collections on trade and development, such as the Handbook of International Trade and Development Statistics and its Supplement, as well as the statistical support provided for

/...

economic analysis and other areas of the UNCTAD work programme (including graphic services). It also covers methodological and other technical studies, for example, development of improved statistical measures of import and export prices, taxonomic methods for the classification of developing countries and areas, etc. A very rough indicator of the cost of statistical and data processing activities, including those to be described below, can be arrived at by taking the cost of the manning table as approved under the regular budget for personnel having the title of statistician electronic data processing (EDP) programmers or statistical clerks, EDP operators and draughtsmen. This amounts to \$US 950,000 in 1976 and \$US 1 million in 1977. This estimate does not include the cost of computer hardware, use of equipment, supplies, materials or other indirect costs connected with it. It is understood that statisticians also do analytical work which cannot be classified as statistical, while staff having the title of Economic Affairs Officers are also engaged in statistical work.

Programme 2. Co-ordination of statistics and maintenance of data collections (Code: C 2)

69. This work includes the co-ordination of data requirements of different areas of the UNCTAD work programme. Access to the existing machine-readable data files, such as the United Nations external trade statistics data base, the population statistics data base, national accounts data base, the GATT tariff data base, etc., is arranged and the corresponding software services are provided. New working files are created in this process, as required by the handling and management of data for efficient usage. This work is carried out in close co-operation with the International Computing Centre, the Economic Commission for Europe, and other competent organizations in the United Nations system. This activity also includes the responsibility for co-ordinating statistical activities and data processing with the United Nations Statistical Office and other international bodies, both inside and outside the United Nations system, such as the Customs Co-operation Council. It covers representation of UNCTAD in the ACC Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities, the Statistical Commission, and in other bodies, as required. Some of the funds for these activities are included in the amount shown under "Statistical studies and services", above.

Programme 3. Data-processing services (Code: B, C 2)

70. This activity includes the operation, jointly with the Economic Commission for Europe, of a data-processing unit, and provides systems analysis and programming services for all parts of the work programme of UNCTAD in support of statistical and econometric studies and for the administrative services (including personnel, programme management and documents control). Some of the funds for this programme component are included in the amount shown under "Statistical studies and services", above.

(b) United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

Programme 1. Provision of statistical services inside the organization
(Code: C 2.3 and 2.4.2)

71. Work is beginning on an integrated data bank based on data supplied by the United Nations Statistical Office. The bank is intended to support the organization's research and study activities of both a long-run and a short-run nature. In the course of developing this data bank, efforts will be made to ensure compatibility and co-ordination with computerized data based in other organizations. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$US 75,000. Corresponding man-months are 8 professional and 18 non-professional.

B. Specialized agencies

1. International Labour Organisation (ILO)

Programme 1. Labour force statistics and projections (Code: A 1.5)

72. The ILO will assemble detailed data, so far as possible internationally comparable, on the labour force, employment, unemployment and underemployment by sex, by age, by industry and by occupation; revised projections of the labour force by sex and age groups as well as new projections according to urban and rural location up to the year 2010 will be prepared and published in new editions of the Bulletin of Labour Force Projections; statistical analyses (similar to those published for the World Population Year and the International Women's Year) on various characteristics and distributions of the labour force and its projections will be published. This is a continuing programme since the preparation of labour force projections began in 1964 and since such projections will be revised and, if possible, amplified on the occasion of each round of population censuses. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$US 88,000. Corresponding man-months are 90 professional and 90 non-professional.

Programme 2. Household income and expenditure statistics (Code: A 1.5)

73. The ILO will continue to collect data obtained from household income and expenditure surveys in the various countries, and to rearrange those data in standard tables presenting the results of household income and expenditure surveys according to source of household income and distribution of household expenditure, by social or occupational groups, by economic level of households, by household size, by geographical areas, etc. These data will be published in subsequent editions of Household Income and Expenditure Statistics, first published in 1974. The purpose of the publication is to provide an international reference source of data on various aspects of income and expenditure for persons concerned with comparisons of levels of living, consumption analysis, market research, family income distribution, etc. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$US 58,800. Corresponding man-months are 60 professional and 60 non-professional.

/...

Programme 3. Wage statistics (Code: B (a) and A 1.5)

74. Following the recommendations of the Twelfth International Conference of Labour Statisticians, the ILO will develop its work on an integrated system of wage statistics and will produce by 1978 a manual on methods of wage statistics dealing more particularly with methods of obtaining useful and meaningful data on wage differentials, wage structure, and progress towards "equal pay for equal work". The ILO will also collect, compile and publish detailed data on wages by sex, by occupation, by geographical areas, etc. This is a continuing programme (it will start in 1976 and will continue through 1981). Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$US 37,000. Corresponding man-months are 36 professional and 42 non-professional.

Programme 4. Measurement of the labour force, employment, unemployment and underemployment (Code: B (a) 1.5)

75. The ILO will work on the development of new or revised concepts, definitions and methods of measurement of the labour force, employment, unemployment and underemployment. This work is needed because existing international recommendations in the field are not fully adapted to the measurement and analysis of the characteristics of the relationship of individuals to work in developing countries; they also do not cover adequately certain aspects of this relationship in socialist countries; and finally, they need to be supplemented in certain cases, in particular as concerns the measurement of unemployment, to be of full assistance in the analysis of the situation now prevailing in industrialized countries. The work concerning developing countries will involve the analysis of experimental work on definitions, questionnaires and tabulations which is being or will be carried out in such countries by various organizations and bodies. A set of model basic tables of data needed for policy purposes will be developed. The work will lead to a meeting of experts in 1979 or 1980 to finalize concepts and methods of measurement and to supplement, where necessary, existing international recommendations in this field. This programme will begin in 1976 and be completed by 1980. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$US 56,000. Corresponding man-months are 72 professional and 24 non-professional.

Programme 5. Methodology of statistics of industrial injuries
(Code: B (a) 1.5)

76. Following the recommendations of the Tenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians, the ILO will carry out research on the standardization of forms for reporting of employment injuries for statistical purposes, and on the methods to be followed in the measurement of the incidence and severity of employment injuries, particularly as concerns the scale of time charges to be used to quantify permanent disablement. This research will lead to a meeting of experts in 1978 which will adopt recommendations on the methods of collection and compilation of statistics on the incidence and severity of employment injuries supplementing existing recommendations in the field, adopted by the Tenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians. This programme will begin in 1976 and be completed by 1978. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$US 28,000. Corresponding man-months are 36 professional and 12 non-professional.

/...

Programme 6. Statistics of foreign workers (Code: A 1.5)

77. Increasing attention has been drawn by many circles to the differences in conditions of work and employment of foreign as compared to national workers in many countries. The ILO will undertake a special collection of available data on employment and conditions of work of foreign as compared to national workers, more particularly as to numbers employed and average earnings by industry and occupation, unemployment, etc. The data will be analysed in detail in order to draw conclusions on the comparative conditions of work and employment of foreign workers and of nationals; this might also lead to recommendations for improvements in the methods followed to produce such data. This programme will begin in 1976 and end in 1978. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$US 25,600. Corresponding man-months are 30 professional and 24 non-professional.

2. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Programme 1. Basic food and agriculture statistics

(Code: A, B (ab), C, 2.2, 2.4)

78. Priority is being given to providing data required for review, appraisal and planning activities at the national and international levels, especially in relation to the Second United Nations Development Decade and the FAO work on international agricultural adjustments, perspective study on world agricultural development, through the compilation, standardization and dissemination of basic agriculture statistics interlinked with a computerized data-processing system. This system will contain data on the production, trade in and utilization of food and agricultural commodities and production means, and - at appropriate levels of aggregation - data on fishery and forestry products. Emphasis is also being given to collection and timely dissemination of early estimates of current agricultural production, food grains, and the development of short-term forecasting of production by using meteorological information. A Fertilizer Data Centre is being established to deal with major aspects of fertilizers. The programme includes also the compilation and publication in the FAO Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics of early indicators for current agricultural production. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual direct costs (at constant price of 1976/77) will be \$US 1 million.

Programme 2. 1980 World Census of Agriculture (Code: B (a), 2.2)

79. FAO will again play the leading role in preparation for and the promotion and implementation of the decennial World Census of Agriculture Programme and in assistance to participating member Governments. The FAO Statistics Advisory Committee of Experts, at its sixth and seventh sessions, held in October 1973 and March 1975 respectively, attached high priority to FAO activities connected with the 1980 World Census of Agriculture. The preparation of the 1980 World Census Programme is already complete. The other activities include the completion of the reports on the results, methods and experiences of the 1970 World Census of Agriculture and the preparation of a number of related methodological and other studies and publications. More extensive technical assistance to countries

/...

will be required in the 1980 round of agricultural censuses because a variety of new problems arising out of recent developments in agriculture need to be taken into account in the design and conduct of the censuses. Emphasis will be given to the place of the census of agriculture in building an integrated system of food and agricultural statistics within the context of national and international requirements, and to the role of the census in providing data essential for development planning. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual direct costs (at constant price of 1976/77) will be \$US 238,000.

Programme 3. Long-term integrated national programme of food and agricultural statistics (Code: B (a), 2.2)

80. The preparation and/or development of long-term integrated national programmes of food and agricultural statistics, taking into account special national conditions and requirements, is becoming of great concern to FAO. Assistance to and encouragement of countries in developing such programmes will be a major component of FAO's statistical development work programme. It is believed that, through this approach, the process of statistical development can be accelerated and technical assistance to countries can achieve its aim of bringing national food and agricultural statistical services nearer to a stage of self-sufficiency. Such national programmes imply a large measure of co-ordination and co-operation at the national and international levels. Guidance to countries in developing their national programmes will be provided through studies, consultations, technical assistance and promotional activities at the country, regional and international levels. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual direct costs (at constant price of 1976/77) will be \$US 160,000.

Programme 4. The Fourth World Food Survey and food consumption statistics (Code: A, B (a), C, 2.2, 1.8, 2.8)

81. The Fourth World Food Survey, which will be published in 1976, is one of the major projects undertaken by FAO. As in the case of previous surveys, its purpose is to assess food availability in relation to the needs of mankind. The preparation of the survey has proceeded in stages and will take into account the consultations and discussions of the Survey in various forums, in particular, the discussions at the sixth and seventh sessions of the FAO Statistics Advisory Committee of Experts, held in 1973 and 1975 respectively, the World Population Conference in 1974 and the World Food Conference in 1974.

82. Work on the compilation of food consumption statistics is continuing and being intensified. Food consumption surveys will provide the baseline data for identification of socially disadvantaged groups and the estimation of the incidence of poverty and malnutrition, which will link up with the work on Nutrition Surveillance in the selection of indicators for monitoring changes in the health and nutritional status of the vulnerable sections of the population. Other promotional activities envisaged will comprise the review of the "World Programme of Food Consumption Surveys" as recommended at the sixth session of the Statistics Advisory Committee of Experts, and the periodic publication of the Review of Food Consumption Surveys. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual direct costs (at constant price of 1976/77) will be \$US 170,000.

/...

Programme 5. Estimates and projections of agricultural population and labour force (Code: B (a), C, 1.3.1, 1.5)

83. This programme is fully co-ordinated with similar work undertaken by the United Nations and the ILO respectively on estimates and projections of the total population and its urban/rural distribution by sex and age and of the labour force. Research to improve the methodology for projections of the agricultural population and labour force has been undertaken. Regular consultations with experts on demographic projections are being arranged to review and advise on the work at successive stages. Work on the evaluation of basic data on agricultural population and labour force from the results of the 1970 round of population and agricultural censuses and the assessment of the relevant trends will start early in 1976. On the basis of these and the new methodology, revised projections of the agricultural population and labour force for all countries will be prepared for the period 1970-2000. These projections will be consistent with the recently revised United Nations projections of the total population and the forthcoming revised ILO labour force projections. This is a continuing programme, so that the estimates and projections and the methodology used are revised on a country-by-country basis as more up-to-date data become available. Estimated average annual direct costs (at constant price of 1976/77) will be \$US 29,000.

Programme 6. Economic accounts for agriculture (Code: A, B (ab), C, 2.1)

84. A Handbook of Economic Accounts for Agriculture has been published jointly with the Statistical Office of the United Nations. Efforts will continue on the promotion of the standard concepts, definitions and methodology recommended therein, and on the compilation of related country data on a comparable, systematic and regular basis. The Economic Accounts for Agriculture (Production Accounts), which have now been compiled at current prices for 62 countries on an internationally comparable basis, will be extended to increase the coverage of countries, as well as to include capital formation, income and outlay, and capital finance accounts. Efforts will also be made to construct production and capital formation accounts at constant prices for as many countries as possible. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual direct costs (at constant price of 1976/77) will be \$US 47,000.

Programme 7. Producer price statistics (Code: A, B (ab), C, 2.7)

85. Agricultural producer prices are among the main determinants of the type and volume of agricultural production activities and play a fundamental role in the formulation of development plans and related decisions of an economic nature. The compilation of meaningful and adequate price statistics is, therefore, of great urgency. On the other hand, the basic national statistical series that are being compiled in most of the developing countries are perhaps weakest in the field of prices. Accordingly, FAO is placing special emphasis on the development of producer price series as a basis for the compilation of index numbers of agricultural production, the preparation of economic accounts for agriculture, the work related to agricultural development planning, including the country perspective studies, and other related activities. An ad hoc publication, Agricultural

Producer Prices 1961-1970, which was issued in 1975 with data on 81 countries, will be expanded to cover as many member countries of FAO as possible with the most up-to-date series. This work on producer prices will be carried on along with the preparation of a technical manual on agricultural price statistics, with particular reference to producer prices (prices received and prices paid by agricultural producers). This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual direct costs (at constant price of 1976/77) will be \$US 122,000.

Programme 8. Economic and social indicators pertaining to food and agriculture (Code: A, B (ab), C, 1.8, 2.8)

86. The increasing policy and planning orientation of FAO's statistical work requires the agency to develop and maintain regular series of indicators of economic and social changes. These indicators are particularly needed in connexion with the review and appraisal of the Second United Nations Development Decade, the formulation of the international strategy for agricultural development, the Global Nutritional Surveillance System and various analytical studies and research under way or to be taken up by FAO. To begin with, indicators will be constructed out of the data which are already available or which can easily be collected, by exploiting more fully the recently initiated Interlinked Computer System (ICS) of processing the basic data or by other means. The development and improvement of basic data will continue to receive higher priority than the construction of indicators. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual direct costs (at constant price of 1976/77) will be \$US 24,000.

Programme 9. Global Nutritional Surveillance System
(Code: A, B (ab), C, 1.7, 1.8, 2.2, 2.8)

87. A programme is being developed on a Global Nutritional Surveillance System, proposed to be established by FAO, WHO and UNICEF. The system will monitor the food and nutrition conditions of the disadvantaged groups of the population at risk, and provide a method of rapid and permanent assessment of all factors which influence food consumption patterns and nutritional status. The system will rely greatly on the fuller exploitation of the newly-installed Interlinked Computer System for the preparation of food balance-sheets and the working out of advance indicators of any deterioration that may occur in the food and nutritional situation. This part of the work will also make use of data collected through the Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture. Since these indicators will generally be available at the national level, techniques are being developed to provide micro and subnational indicators on the basis of data available from household surveys. Work for the promotion of a Nutritional Surveillance System in the countries themselves will also be pursued. Estimated average annual direct costs (at constant price of 1976/77) will be \$US 38,000.

Programme 10. Statistics of forestry production, trade and industrial capacity (Code: A, B (ab), C, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4)

88. First priority will be given to the compilation of the basic statistics of production, trade and industrial capacity, providing an essential basis for national and regional planning in the forestry and forest industries sector.

/...

The data are published annually in the Yearbook of Forest Products. The Yearbook statistics are augmented by periodic surveys of species composition providing data of great importance for developing countries' planning. Surveys of the capacity of pulp and paper industry capacity are carried out annually, and of the panel products industry periodically. These series provide the basis for studies of trends in consumption of forest products in relation to the productive capacity of forests and for monitoring the development of capacity, particularly of the paper industry to paper consumption requirements. Estimated average annual direct costs (at constant price of 1976/77) will be \$US 120,000.

Programme 11. Collation of forest resource data for developing countries (Code: A, B, 2.2)

89. FAO is involved in a long-range programme for the collection and collation of forest resource and forest development data from developing countries. This consists of gathering, at the national level, information on the geographical distribution of forests by general type, areas inventoried, and the stage of exploitation and development. After being compiled on a uniform basis by country, the information will be presented in a condensed subregional form with maps and indexes of forest inventory reports and of other data sources. During 1976/77, reports will be completed on Latin America and Africa, and the compilation of a world review will be completed on the basis of this and earlier work. Estimated average annual direct costs (at constant price of 1976/77) will be \$US 30,000.

Programme 12. Survey of forest products prices (Code: A, B (a), C, 2.7)

90. In order to provide a more complete basis for international assessment of supply and demand for forest products and assessment of the trade in forest products, particularly in developing countries, a new programme for the collection, publication and analysis of prices of forest products is being introduced to the programme of work in forestry statistics and analytical studies. Estimated average annual direct costs (at constant price of 1976/77) will be \$US 50,000.

Programme 13. Basic fishery statistics: fishery resources
(Code: A, B (aa), B (ab), C, 2.2)

91. Continued priority and emphasis will be given to the national and international collection and provision, according to detailed sea areas, of data on (a) fishing effort (inputs by classes of vessels based on gear and vessel size combinations) and (b) corresponding nominal catches (live weight equivalent of landings) by species. These data are essential for use by both national offices and intergovernmental fishery commissions responsible for the development and management of the fisheries with which they are concerned. The statistical series will be used to monitor the state of resources under exploitation and, if necessary, the control of national and international fishing effort on resources. The system will be closely linked to data on fishing fleets and requires the maintaining of procedures for constantly improving statistical standards (concepts, classification, definitions and methods) pertaining to fish catches, fishing effort, fishing areas, gear and vessels. Particular attention will be given to the more expeditious release of data to ensure prompt appropriate action

/...

by the national and international bodies established to ensure the best use of fish resources. The data will continue to be released in the Yearbook of Fishery Statistics and regional Bulletins of Fishery Statistics. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual direct costs (at constant price of 1976/77) will be \$US 225,000.

Programme 14. Basic fishery statistics: fishery economics
(Code: A, B (ab), 1.5, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.7, 2.8)

92. Priority will be given to the provision of fishery data required for review, appraisal and planning activities, at both the national and the international levels, not only in relation to various development programmes initiated unilaterally and multilaterally within and outside the United Nations programmes, but also with specific reference to the fishery elements of such national and international planning activities. This would be achieved through the improvement of standards (concepts, definitions, classifications, methods) and the collection, compilation and publication of the Yearbook of Fishery Statistics using computer facilities. This system would be closely associated, particularly as far as aggregates are concerned, with the Interlinked Computer System. It would also contain detailed data on the landings of fish, their utilization through disposition channels, the production of preserved and otherwise processed fishery commodities, the import and export and the wholesale and retail trade in fishery products, consumption and prices. The basic system would be supplemented by the maintenance of ad hoc data files, covering the economic accounts for fisheries, costs and earnings in various kinds of fishery activity, fishing manpower, etc. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual direct costs (at constant price of 1976/77) will be \$US 125,000.

3. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Programme 1. Publications on education statistics (Code: A, C 1.6.1)

93. The collection, compilation and issue of internationally comparable statistics on education, both in the Statistical Yearbook and in publications on specific aspects of education, will continue. Some publications will be used as working or background papers for conferences. Two other types of publications will be issued in the Current Surveys and Research in Statistics series: the first of these will present the most recent statistics on education for all countries; the second type will present time series of data for a continent or major region, country by country. This is a continuing programme. Average annual staff costs will be \$US 205,000. Corresponding man-months are 50 professional and 50 non-professional.

Programme 2. Statistical country education projections (Code: B (ab) 1.6.1)

94. As a follow-up to the regional enrolment projections prepared for the 1974 World Population Conference, projections until 1985 of school enrolment by age-group, level of education and sex will be prepared, country by country, for all developing countries. Similar projections will be prepared on a regional basis for the developed countries. In order to permit comparison with the rest of the

/...

demographic projections prepared within the framework of the Inter-Agency Working Group on Demographic Projections, the enrolment projections will be extended, on a regional basis, to year 2000 and will be converted into the age-groups commonly used for demographic work. The projections will be revised regularly to take into account new population and education data. In addition, studies will be undertaken to analyse the implications of the enrolment projections in terms of not-enrolled population, educational attainment and literacy. This is a continuing programme. Average annual staff costs will be \$US 145,000. Corresponding man-months are 40 professional and 48 non-professional.

Programme 3. International standardization on education statistics
(Code: B (ab) 1.6.1)

95. The revision of the 1958 Recommendation concerning the International Standardization of Educational Statistics will bring it into line with the International Standard Classification of Education. Pilot studies will be undertaken in the application of ISCED to the collection of statistics on adult education. National handbooks on ISCED will be published showing the correlation between ISCED and the educational structure of various countries. This programme will begin in 1976 and be completed by 1980. Average annual staff costs will be \$US 57,000. Corresponding man-months are 22 professional and 12 non-professional.

Programme 4. Development of national and international programmes for statistics on science and technology (Code: A, C 1.6.2)

96. Periodic data collection will begin on the human and financial resources devoted to scientific research not only in the physical and natural sciences but in the social sciences and humanities. Furthermore, data on scientific information services, geological surveys and other scientific and technological activities related to research and experimental development will be collected, analysed and published. The collection of statistics on resources devoted to research and training related to the environment will also be initiated. Member States will be encouraged and assisted in establishing continuing programmes of data collection and analysis to ensure that an appropriate quantitative base is available for science policy determination. Particular attention will be paid to the needs of developing countries for data needed in decision making related to the application of science and technology to economic and social development. To this end, pilot projects will be carried out in selected countries, and seminars, training courses and fellowships will be undertaken. This is a continuing programme. Average annual staff costs will be \$US 100,000. Corresponding man-months are 40 professional and 24 non-professional.

Programme 5. International standardization of statistics on science and technology (Code: B (a) 1.6.2)

97. Based on methodological work and experience at the national and international levels and taking account of the activities of regional organizations in this field, international norms are being developed which reflect the resources and needs of countries with differing socio-economic systems and which find themselves at widely varying levels of socio-economic development. These norms will be

formalized in a Recommendation for the International Standardization of Statistics on Science and Technology. Following adoption of this recommendation, which is foreseen for 1978, manuals will be prepared, and seminars will be held to promote the application at the national level of these norms. This programme will begin in 1976 and be completed by 1980. Average annual staff costs will be \$US 56,000. Corresponding man-months are 22 professional and 10 non-professional.

Programme 6. Development of statistics on culture and communication
(Code: A 1.6.3 and 1.6.4)

98. Improvement of the quality and increase in the quantity of data in this area will be the main objectives with a view to establishing progressively an adequate quantitative basis for policy, planning and research. High priority will be given to work on a comprehensive and coherent system of cultural statistics which can be linked to other social and demographic statistics and be integrated into the SSDS subsystem on culture and other leisure time activities. In order to achieve more detailed information on various aspects of cultural activities, research for the use of sample surveys will be started. Special attention will be given to developing statistical methodology to include cultural activities based on oral traditions. Work will continue on the elaboration of methods for the collection of statistics on public expenditure for culture and communication activities. At the same time, the data collection programme should be extended to achieve quantitative information on manpower engaged in cultural and communication activities, languages spoken and musical activities (concerts, festivals, orchestras, records). This is a continuing programme. Average annual staff costs will be \$US 116,000. Corresponding man-months are 32 professional and 15 non-professional.

Programme 7. International standardization of statistics on culture and communication (Code: B (a) 1.6.3 and 1.6.4)

99. The current work on the improvement of international comparability of statistics relating to culture and communication will be continued by developing guides and other means which would be of assistance to member States for the implementation of established standards in the areas of book production and periodicals and libraries as well as those concerning statistics on radio and television that are expected to be adopted in 1976. At the same time, work will proceed towards the achievement of recommendations for the international standardization of statistics in new areas such as theatres and public financing of cultural activities. This is a continuing programme. Average annual staff costs will be \$US 50,000. Corresponding man-months are 19 professional and 10 non-professional.

Programme 8. Technical assistance and training in statistics on education, science and technology and culture (Code: B (b) 1.6)

100. This activity involves advisory services through staff members, regional advisers and country experts, the organization of regional or national training seminars, workshops, short courses and fellowships. The programme is designed to provide advice and information for the development and improvement of national services concerned with statistics on education, science and technology and

/...

culture, and for the planning and operation of teaching programmes in statistics, specially at university level. Training activities covering methods of collection and processing of data also place particular emphasis on the analytical aspects so as to promote more effective utilization of the collected data. This is a continuing programme. Part of the cost of this programme is already included in the cost of the other UNESCO programmes described above. An annual estimate of total cost is not feasible.

4. International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

Programme 1. Scheduled airline statistics (Code: A 2.5.1)

101. The collection and publication of statistics of scheduled airlines is a principal part of the ICAO statistics programme. Airline statistics on the following subjects are published annually in Statistical Digests and in condensed form in the ICAO Statistical Yearbook: (a) annual and monthly traffic, including aircraft activity, and passenger, freight and mail traffic by type of service; (b) fleet data including the number, capacity and utilization of aircraft by type; (c) personnel data, including the number and annual expenditures for each principal category of airline personnel; (d) financial data for international scheduled airlines, including airline assets and liabilities, and annual profit and loss statement giving revenues, expenditures and retained earnings. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual resources will be \$US 155,500. Corresponding man-months are 30 professional and 71 non-professional.

Programme 2. International traffic flow statistics (Code: A 2.5.1)

102. Collection of traffic flow statistics on a flight-stage basis, has been a continuing programme for a number of years. The statistics consist of the movements of passengers, freight and mail carried on the principal flight-stages of international scheduled service. Statistics are compiled and published for the months of March, June, September and December of each year. Plans have been made for the collection and publication of on-flight origin and destination statistics for passengers, freight and mail. However, the programme will not be initiated unless it is approved by the ICAO Council. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual resources will be \$US 85,700. Corresponding man-months are 10 professional and 61 non-professional.

Programme 3. Non-scheduled air transport statistics (Code: A 2.5.1)

103. This is a continuing part of the programme involving the collection and publication of statistics on traffic, finances and fleets of non-scheduled air transport operators. It includes the development and publication of comparative statistics on the non-scheduled services offered by scheduled airlines of the world. This is a recent addition to the ICAO statistical programme. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual resources will be \$US 39,400. Corresponding man-months are 7 professional and 20 non-professional.

/...

Programme 4. Development of airport and route facility statistics
(Code: A, B (a) 2.5.1)

104. The collection and publication of airport traffic statistics by month for the principal airports of the world, has long been a part of the ICAO statistical programme. Under consideration for implementation in this period is the collection of financial statistics on the traffic and finances of the international route facilities of the world. These programmes will be implemented if decided by the ICAO Council. Estimated average annual resources will be \$US 51,500. Corresponding man-months are 11 professional and 20 non-professional.

Programme 5. Development of aircraft and general aviation statistics
(Code: A, B (a) 2.5.1)

105. There has been an increasing need for information on the amount and kinds of general aviation flying. The rapid growth of general aviation activities, such as aerial work, business flying and civil use of aircraft by Governments, is significant both for the economy of a State and for planning future airport and air navigation facilities and services. Interest has also grown concerning the amount of flying done for the principal types of multiengine aircraft that are extensively used in commercial air transport service and general aviation. Such statistics are needed for the analysis of aviation safety, which is receiving increased attention both in ICAO and in its member States. Initial annual survey programmes are being considered for implementation during this period to meet such requirements. This project is expected to begin in 1976. Estimated average annual resources will be \$US 27,300. Corresponding man-months are 6 professional and 10 non-professional.

Programme 6. Technical assistance in civil aviation statistics
(Code: B (b) 2.5.1)

106. Activities in this area are designed to meet the needs for training of government officials in aviation statistics and for assisting States to develop and improve their own aviation statistics programmes, and to develop regional programmes. Statistical workshops and training courses have been a continuing activity, the latter being organized by the ICAO regional offices for personnel of member States. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual resources will be \$US 47,300. Corresponding man-months are 12 professional and 12 non-professional.

Programme 7. Development of integrated civil aviation data bank
(Code: C 2.5.1)

107. This programme is designed to develop an integrated data bank from the civil aviation statistical series produced by ICAO. The data bank will consist of standard format computer tapes and the system will be designed to facilitate analysis using one or more aviation statistics series, and also to permit analysis of the aviation series together with socio-economic data series produced by other international organizations. It is expected that nearly all areas of the ICAO statistics programme will be converted to computerized data processing by the

/...

beginning of the period 1977-1981. Furthermore, it is planned that standard format computer tapes in every area of the ICAO programme will be designed and available at a reasonable cost early in this period. The programme will be further developed as needed to meet the requirements of ICAO and other users of its statistical data tapes. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual resources will be \$US 47,300. Corresponding man-months are 12 professional and 12 non-professional.

5. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

Programme 1. External debt and capital flow statistics
(Code: A, B, C, 2.6.3-2.6.5)

108. The programme consists of three closely related data collection systems supported by the IBRD general country economic reporting system: (1) the Debtor Reporting System (DRS), operated in co-operation with the regional development banks for Africa, Asia and Latin America, (2) the Expanded Reporting System (ERS), operated in co-operation with the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), and (3) the Capital Markets System (CMS), operated in co-operation with the Ad Hoc Group of Financial Statisticians of OECD. Emphasis is placed on reconciliation of data on debt-creating international capital flows obtained from creditor and debtor sources, integration of these data into the standard balance-of-payments framework of IMF, and provision of the resulting statistics to IBRD staff and other agencies for economic analysis and planning. All systems are completely or partially computerized and supported by field work and some technical assistance. Occasional international seminars are conducted for creditor and debtor reporting countries, for both training purposes and the development of standards, definitions and concepts. Principal published results are contained in World Debt Tables (series EC-167) annually, and Borrowing in World Capital Markets (series EC-181), quarterly and annually. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$US 670,000. Corresponding man-months are 168 professional and 288 non-professional.

Programme 2. Socio-economic data bank
(Code: A, B (b), C, 1 and 2)

109. The data bank contains annual time series of the primary social and macroeconomic statistics for the period 1950 to the most recent year for which data are available for some 200 countries. It includes disaggregated data on national accounts in current and constant prices, some detail on trade and payments, central government accounts, labour force and employment, aggregate data on population and vital statistics, about 50 social indicators covering demography, health, nutrition, education, housing, income distribution and consumption, and several series on prices, exchange rates and international reserves. Statistics collected and published or otherwise made available by the United Nations Statistical Office and a number of the specialized agencies are supplemented to a considerable degree by primary data collected in the field by IBRD economic and special missions. Data bank staff frequently take part in these

/...

missions for data collection and the provision of technical assistance. Emphasis is placed on comparability and consistency of data, within the standard accounting framework of the United Nations system, over time and across countries. The data bank is computerized. Although used primarily for internal purposes, particularly country and global economic analysis, some statistics are published annually in the World Bank Atlas and less frequently in the World Tables. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$US 370,000. Corresponding man-months are 102 professional and 144 non-professional.

Programme 3. Commodity statistics including commodity price statistics
(Code: A, C, 2.2, 2.4, 2.7 and 2.8)

110. IBRD has established computerized files containing about 600 price series in both national currencies and United States dollars for a wide range of agricultural commodities, metals and minerals in a number of national and international markets. Where available, data are stored on monthly, quarterly and annual average basis. Annual time series are maintained for a number of primary commodities covering imports, exports, production, consumption and stocks, and for certain agricultural commodities related information on areas planted and harvested, and balances. Currently, emphasis is being placed on collection and processing of data on food grains, petroleum and other sources of energy, and a small group of commodities regarded as critical for the sustained growth of foreign exchange earnings and the basic nutrition requirements of the developing countries. The commodity data base supports a continuing programme of analysis which includes the provision to IBRD operational units of global production, trade and price projections. Principal results are published annually in Commodity Trade and Price Trends (series EC-166) and in a monthly summary, "Commodity Price Data". The work is carried out in close co-operation with the United Nations Statistical Office, IMF and FAO. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$US 225,000. Corresponding man-months are 66 professional and 78 non-professional.

Programme 4. Integrated data base development
(Code: C, 1 and 2)

111. In order to meet internal requirements for country, regional and global analysis of economic, social and financial developments and trends, IBRD is making a concerted effort to acquire statistics in machine-readable form from other agencies in a number of key areas. Arrangements have been made for access to tape or disk files of data on trade (United Nations Statistical Office, FAO, OECD, IMF), production (Statistical Office, FAO), population (Statistical Office), energy (Statistical Office), and international finance and prices (IMF, OECD); co-operation with other agencies in other fields will be sought. Statistics obtained under this programme are converted by IBRD into a standardized, time series format, from which they can be merged with other series, including those maintained internally, to create special operating data bases for purposes of manipulation, analysis and report generation. IBRD attaches considerable importance to this effort as a means of utilizing more effectively the statistical resources of the international community. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$US 190,000. Corresponding man-months are 48 professional and 78 non-professional.

/...

6. International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Programme 1. Assembly and publication of data
(Code: A, 2 (except 2.2 and 2.5))

112. The IMF publications International Financial Statistics and Direction of Trade will continue to present a growing body of financial and economic statistics. Within the framework of the publications, existing statistics will be further improved in concept, coverage, accuracy and currentness, and new data sets will be incorporated when available following the standards of intercountry comparability. Technical assistance, standardization of data collection and the use of computer-assisted input and calculation routines will contribute to the improvement of the publications. Photocomposition of IFS from magnetic tapes is expected to introduce flexibility in data presentation. Also, data input via tape exchange is expected to grow. Publications are available in tape subscription form covering current and historical information. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual resources will be 264 professional and 312 non-professional man-months.

Programme 2. Government finance statistics
(Code: B (aa) (ab) 2.6.5)

113. The programme, initiated in 1972, is intended to expand the range of summary data on central government statistics to the disaggregated details of revenue, expenditure and financing, and to other levels of government. Assembly of the data on a comparative basis will assist in the analysis of fiscal operation in the broader economic context as well as comparative studies of fiscal structure and performance among countries. A draft "Manual on Government Finance Statistics" has been published and regional seminars to discuss its concepts held preparatory to revision. In addition, a questionnaire has been circulated to all IMF member countries. Publication of the collected information is envisaged. Field visits and training are contemplated. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual resources will be 60 professional and 48 non-professional man-months.

Programme 3. Technical assistance
(Code: B (b) 2.4, 2.6, 2.7)

114. The Bureau of Statistics will continue assisting member countries under its field programme for development and improvement of national statistics contained in bulletins of monetary authorities. The programme's objective is to assist the monetary authorities to assemble data relevant to the analysis of monetary and payments problems and to organize data according to standards that promote intercountry comparability. The field work will also be extended to encompass visits to statistically developed member countries for the purpose of exchanging views on national systems of data collection, processing and publication. In these latter countries, the possibility of data-bank-to-bank exchanges via tape will be explored. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual resources will be 108 professional and 48 non-professional man-months.

Programme 4. Computerization
(Code: A, C 2 (except 2.2 and 2.5))

115. The IMF computer system, the Data Fund, will be refined with improved design concepts to enhance storage, retrieval, up-dating, manipulation and calculation of economic time series. Data supplied to the system will be keyed daily into the file via video display terminals. Reporting in machine-readable form is expected to increase. Internal storage will be reorganized to utilize random access devices. Variable data and text storage will be separated from data manipulation routines. Further development of general arithmetic and table-producing routines are anticipated with improved efficiencies, and with interconnexion to other calculation packages. A new command language is planned which will allow users to communicate interactively with the system. A further objective is to achieve flexibility of computerized publication routines for the publications International Financial Statistics, Direction of Trade, and Balance of Payments Yearbook. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual resources will be 144 professional and 48 non-professional man-months.

Programme 5. Collection and publication of data
(Code: A 2.6.4)

116. The Balance of Payments Yearbook will continue to present a growing body of balance-of-payments statistics. Whenever possible, existing data will be improved in concept, coverage, valuation and currentness; data for additional countries compiled on the basis of the Balance of Payments Manual will be incorporated when available. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual resources will be 156 professional and 96 non-professional man-months.

Programme 6. Training and assistance
(Code: B 2.6.4)

117. IMF will provide training and assistance in balance-of-payments compilation through several channels, including correspondence with and visits to member countries, courses in balance-of-payments methodology under the auspices of the IMF Institute (once per year a course given in English and once every other year a course given in French and Spanish) and seminars for national compilers. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual resources will be 12 professional man-months.

Programme 7. Statistical services
(Code: C 2.6.4)

118. IMF will formulate, in full co-operation with the United Nations Statistical Office and some specialized agencies, an international standard, embodied in the IMF Balance of Payments Manual, for the reporting of balance-of-payments statistics. It will assist other IMF departments and some specialized agencies in utilizing and interpreting balance-of-payments statements for operational purposes. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual resources will be 24 professional and 12 non-professional man-months.

7. Universal Postal Union (UPU)

Programme 1. Postal service statistics
(Code: A 2.5.3)

119. The UPU Congress (Lausanne, 1974) decided to expand the range of statistics of the postal service and to have these published in loose-leaf form. To carry out this decision, the programme involves the following three aspects: (a) publication of data by country as speedily as possible; (b) verification of the data; (c) preparation of an annual report on the status of postal services. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$US 80,000. Corresponding man-months are 24 professional and 12 non-professional.

Programme 2. Improvement of statistical data
(Code: B (a) 2.5.3)

120. The project has as its aim the continuous development of international norms for postal statistics and the promotion of their utilization. It is envisaged to create a consultative group of postal statisticians and to develop and maintain an entire range of documentation including, notably, a technical guide, an aide-mémoire and a manual of instruction. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$US 40,000. Corresponding man-months are 12 professional and 6 non-professional.

Programme 3. Technical assistance
(Code: B (b) 2.5.3)

121. In order to help the developing countries to arrange an administrative structure and to develop the skills necessary to analyse postal traffic, observe its development and apply the necessary modernizing measures, UPU: (a) recommends the setting up of a service responsible for statistical matters, postal forecasting and planning in each of the developing countries; (b) provide technical assistance in the training and retraining of statistical personnel. During the period 1977-1981, it is proposed to organize seven courses for specialists in the different regions in order to permit the training and retraining of statistical personnel. This is a continuing programme. The total cost of the programme will be approximately \$US 250.000.

8. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

Programme 1. Tariff and trade data base
(Code: A 2.4.2)

122. GATT will maintain and enlarge the tariff and trade data base. The base is designed to supply basic data required by the contracting parties in tariff negotiations and problems encountered in the commercial policy field. It covers at present 19 countries and includes data on customs duties and imports. It is intended to include other contracting parties in the future and to up-date the base (annually for the duration of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTN) and less frequently thereafter). A data base management system providing direct access

/...

to the base is available for the duration of the negotiations and its maintenance after the conclusion of MTN will be considered in due time. An enlargement of the base to include statistics of exports and production has been under consideration for several years and will be carried out when detailed production and trade statistics become compatible in most countries covered in this project. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual resources will be 36 professional and 60 non-professional man-months.

Programme 2. Assistance to developing countries in Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTN)
(Code: A 2.4.2)

123. Although the bulk of the GATT statistical work serves both developed and developing countries, a special programme is designed to provide assistance to developing countries for the duration of the current Multilateral Trade Negotiations. Developing countries participating in MTN are, upon request, provided with tariff and trade data concerning their main export markets for products of export interest to them, and analyses of the implications of alternative negotiating techniques and modalities of tariff reductions. This is a continuing programme. The man-months are included in "Tariff and trade data base" above.

Programme 3. Textile statistics
(Code: A 2.4.2)

124. The collection from and circulation to the member Governments of statistics on production, foreign trade and consumption of textiles is a continuing programme under the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles. It is an expansion of the statistical reporting scheme concerning cotton textiles described in previous reports. Quarterly and annual data are being collected since 1975. Circulation to member Governments is scheduled to begin in 1976 on a continuous basis. A revision of this programme, with the aim of improving the comparability of the data submitted and closer adjustment to the requirements of the Arrangement, is envisaged for 1977. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual resources will be 12 professional and 12 non-professional man-months.

Programme 4. Elaboration of economic statistics from series collected by the United Nations Statistical Office and specialized agencies
(Code: A 2)

125. The transformation of statistical series compiled by other international organizations to the specific requirements of the contracting parties has been a major activity and is expected to continue. It involves processing, aggregation and, where necessary, completion of existing computerized and printed data, as well as creation of time series. Direct collection of data not otherwise available is made from national authorities when the need arises. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual resources will be 48 professional and 24 non-professional man-months.

/...

C. Other intergovernmental organizations

1. Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA)

126. The long-term plan for 1974-1980 of the Standing Commission on Statistics of CMEA includes, as main topics for the period, projects which are aimed at fostering the development of statistics at the national and international levels and particularly at developing the necessary methodology, standards and definitions.

127. The projects may be grouped into the following main fields of statistics: (a) social; (b) environment; (c) demographic; (d) labour; (e) national accounts and balances; (f) industrial; and (g) communications.

Programme 1. Material Product System (MPS)
(Code: B (a) 2.1.2)

128. Work on methodological problems associated with the calculation of basic indicators of the system of material product balances (MPS).

Programme 2. Industrial statistics
(Code: A and B (a) 2.3)

129. Development of a uniform classification of services: methodology and statistics of the provision of services; development of a system of basic statistics on output and consumption in the food and alimentary industry; development of statistical indicators and methods for compiling housing construction statistics; work on statistics characterizing the intensive and extensive use of machinery in construction; and the practical application of statistical indicators in housing and utilities.

Programme 3. Environment statistics
(Code: B (a) 1.2)

130. Development of statistical indicators characterizing the state of the environment and measures for its protection.

Programme 4. Labour statistics
(Code: B (a) 1.5)

131. Development of basic methodology and indicators on the numerical structure of industrial workers according to activity; and work on the international comparison of labour productivity and analysis of the factors influencing productivity in industry as a whole and in its various branches including construction.

Programme 5. Communications statistics
(Code: B (a) 2.5.3)

132. Development of the basic indicators and methodology of communications statistics.

/...

Programme 6. Demographic statistics
(Code: A and B 1.3)

133. Work on various problems of demographic statistics.

Programme 7. Social statistics
(Code: A and B 1.1)

134. Work on basic social statistics and their relationship to economic statistics.

2. Statistical Office of the European Communities (SOEC) 17/

Programme 1. Acceleration of the production and dissemination of statistics
(Code: A, C 1, 2)

135. The aim is to improve the supply, presentation and ease of access to timely information needed for the formulation and monitoring of Community policies. This objective applies across the board to SOEC activities but is identifiable also as a separate project with two areas of activity. The first is a comprehensive re-examination of all SOEC (EUROSTAT) publications with a view to making Community statistics more readily accessible to all users. The second is the rapid expansion of a system of data banks giving quick access to the principal statistics in each of a number of key socio-economic sectors, including balance of payments, national accounts, energy, overseas trade, agriculture and expenditure on research and development. The system uses CRONOS, a software developed by SOEC.

Programme 2. Implementation of the European System of Integrated Economic Accounts (ESA)
(Code: B (a) 2.1)

136. In 1975, the European System of Integrated Economic Accounts (ESA), developed on the basis of the United Nations System of National Accounts, was implemented for the first time by the nine member countries of the enlarged Community. The present project has as its objective the consolidation of the use of this harmonized system in the macro-economic analysis of Community problems. In particular, work will be carried out on the improvement of the measurement of economic aggregates in real terms, on purchasing power parities and on the incorporation into the system of the accounts of the Community institutions.

17/ The work programme of the Statistical Office of the European Communities covering the years 1976-1978, currently being up-dated and extended to cover 1979, has been structured so as to satisfy, within the limits of the resources available, the statistical needs of the Commission of the European Communities, of the other Community institutions and, at the Community level, those of the member countries. The programme lists some 30 principal themes or projects on which the work of SOEC will be concentrated in the coming years. From these, a selection of the following major priority projects has been made for this report.

/...

Programme 3. Employment statistics (Code: A, B 1.5)

137. A plan for Community employment statistics in the years ahead has been prepared. It is proposed to use the general population census information as a benchmark of the level and structure of employment. For this purpose, there will be a harmonized core of questions used in the national censuses to be carried out in 1981. Information on the changes in structure and trends in the employment situation will be provided by the harmonized labour force survey carried out at two- or three-year intervals. These sources of information will be supplemented by harmonized surveys on wage and salary earners conducted on an annual basis in all economic sectors and at six-month intervals in certain specific sectors. Short-term trends in the labour market will be monitored by rapid standardized national series available at short intervals, while ad hoc surveys and statistics will be necessary to study problems relating to particular social groups.

Programme 4. Surveys of the structure of agriculture (Code: A 2.2)

138. Following the large-scale survey of farm structures carried out in 1975, SOEC has prepared a programme providing information for the year 1977 which will enable changes to be identified in a limited number of holdings. The data will be drawn principally from the annual surveys which most member countries carry out. The Community will also take part in the World Census of Agriculture recommended by FAO, to be carried out between 1 May 1979 and 15 June 1980. A common list of characteristics to be covered, and of definitions, will be drawn up, based largely on 1975.

Programme 5. Industrial statistics (Code: A, B (a) 2.3)

139. The implementation of two Community directives on industrial statistics will in the years ahead result, on the one hand, in harmonized statistics from annual surveys of the principal factors in industrial activity and, on the other hand, a wide range of conjunctural statistics, branch by branch, including turnover, new orders, production indices, hours worked, numbers employed and the wages and salaries bill. Distinctions will be made between groups of industries producing consumer, intermediate and capital goods.

Programme 6. Overseas trade statistics (Code: A 2.4.2)

140. In trade negotiations, the Commission of the European Communities very often represents all nine countries. Harmonized and timely statistics for the Community as a whole are thus of paramount importance. The programme of SOEC in this sector aims at the early implementation of a Community Regulation requiring member countries to supply monthly data on their overseas trade within six weeks. Provision is also being made for countries to supply their data to SOEC according to NIMEXE (Nomenclature of Goods for the External Trade Statistics of the Community and Statistics of Trade between Member States). Together with planned improvements

in data transmission, processing and diffusion, these developments will provide the Commission and member countries with up-to-date and detailed figures of Community trade.

D. Non-governmental organizations

1. Inter-American Statistical Institute (IASI)

Programme 1. Strengthening of national agencies responsible for the production of basic statistics
(Code: A, B 1 and 2)

141. Work related to the strengthening of national agencies responsible for the production of basic statistics consists mainly of technical co-operation (technical assistance and personnel training), and includes diagnostic studies of the statistical situation of the country concerned as well as measures to improve organization, planning of investigations, operations and production.

Programme 2. Expansion and improvement of the production of statistics
(Code: A, B 1 and 2)

142. In addition to technical co-operation activities, the expansion and improvement of the production of statistics embraces broad activities for developing standards and procedures for which the Inter-American Program of Basic Statistics (PIEB) serves as a point of departure. It also involves implementation of the Program of the Census of America each decade. Development of PIEB entails a long process in which the following participate: various specialists of the IASI secretariat responsible for examining the experience of the countries in each field and preparing basic materials; groups of national experts organized as sub-committees of the Committee on Improvement of National Statistics (COINS), who meet at regular intervals and formulate proposed standards; and principal national statistical officers who act as members of COINS and meet every two years to adopt regional technical standards. The activities of the Program of the Census of America are carried out in close co-ordination with those of PIEB and, like the latter, include training and technical assistance, in addition to promotion, establishment of standards, experiments in methodology and procedures, and dissemination and evaluation of results. Analysis of experience acquired in the census cycle of the 1970s will be advanced. Preliminary work pertaining to the next decade was initiated in 1975.

Programme 3. Inter-American Program on Labor Statistics
(Code: B, C 1.5)

143. The Inter-American Program on Labor Statistics was initiated in fiscal year 1974-1975, in compliance with resolutions of the Inter-American Conferences of Ministers of Labor and the Inter-American Economic and Social Council. The main objective of this Program is to strengthen the institutions which, in each country, are responsible for the production and analysis of statistics of interest to the

/...

labour sector, through joint systematic and long-range efforts on the part of the planning agencies, statistical services and ministries of labour, and with the support, at the national level, of institutions responsible for the budget and, at the international level, of organizations interested in the objective.

Programme 4. Education and training of statistical personnel
(Code: B (a) 1 and 2)

144. Most of the activities concerned with the education and training of statistical personnel are conducted at the Inter-American Statistical Training Center (CIENES). They include general training, short specialized statistical courses in fields covered by PIEB, high-level courses to meet special needs, as well as training activities undertaken upon the initiative of the countries themselves. Training in specialized fields, designed for those responsible for producing basic statistics in the countries, supplements that provided on a continuing basis through the general statistical training courses. To achieve its objective, while supplementing work related to standards and direct technical assistance, training will be offered in the following fields: statistical techniques on education, statistics on road transport, basic applied sampling and applied research. In addition, depending on the availability of resources to finance travel expenses, some professors at CIENES will participate in activities sponsored by four countries, in accordance with requests submitted by their respective Governments through the National Plans for Technical Co-operation: Brazil - Course on Economic and Social Statistics (Recife, Superintendência do Desenvolvimento do Nordeste) and Course on Statistics for Planning (Brasilia, Centro de Treinamento para o Desenvolvimento Econômico); Chile - Course on Statistical Techniques (Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas); Mexico - Course and National Seminar on Educational Statistics for Officials of Statistical Offices in Universities and Basic Course for Training Professors of Statistics at the University Level (Asociación Nacional de Universidades e Institutos de Enseñanza Superior); Panama - Course on Statistical Techniques of Subregional Scope (Dirección de Estadística y Censo, for officials of Panama and other countries of Central America).

Programme 5. Conferences and meetings
(Code: C 1, 2)

145. Conferences and meetings include the next (VIIth) Inter-American Statistical Conference (IASC) in 1977-1978, either in the Dominican Republic or in Argentina (both countries having offered to serve as host). It is hoped that, in accordance with established policy, the representatives of the Governments of the American States will examine the over-all status of regional statistics and review the implementation of the recommendations of the previous Conference, and that, on the basis of their findings, the goals and priorities for the next quinquennium will be determined. Technical meetings include the following: meeting of the COINS sub-committees (groups of experts in specific fields of statistics) which examine the studies prepared by the IASI secretariat and formulate proposed standards and methodology to be considered by COINS; COINS meetings (in which the principal statistical officers of the countries participate) for the adoption of standards and methodology particularly applicable to the region as a whole; and the Ad Hoc

/...

Committee on Statistical Education which, prior to the VIIth IASC, will consider the regional situation in relation to personnel training needs. To support the work of the VIIth IASC, the sessions of COINS and its sub-committees and other technical meetings, research, study and preparation of documents will be undertaken, including, as necessary, surveys on technical aspects in the specialized fields.

Programme 6. Dissemination of statistics and information on statistical activities

(Code: A, B 1 and 2)

146. Dissemination of statistical data and information on statistical activities is accomplished through publication of América en Cifras and the Boletín Estadístico in the first instance, and Estadística in the second. The latter contains a substantial volume of material pertaining to theoretical and applied statistics.

ANNEX I
INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL PROGRAMMES, 1977-1981;
ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES

	UNITED NATIONS						SPECIALIZED AGENCIES					
	UNSO ^{a/}	ECE	ESCAP	ECLA	ECA	UNIDO	ILO	FAO	UNESCO	ICAO	UFI	GATT
<u>Estimated annual average percentage share of resources for planned statistical purposes which will be devoted to:</u> ^{b/}												
1. National programmes	9					N.A.		10	10	9	10	N.A.
2. Regional programmes	2	100	100	100	100	N.A.	5	10	5	4	30	N.A.
3. Interregional programmes	89					N.A.	95	80	85	87	60	N.A.
<u>Estimated annual average percentage share of resources by the subject matter (field) to which the statistical programmes relate:</u>												
<u>Code No. ^{c/}</u>												
1. Demographic and social statistics	37	13	25	29	32		94	8	100 ^{d/}			
1.1 Social accounts	2			10								
1.2 Environment statistics	7							1				
1.3 Demographic statistics	20		17	12								
1.3.1 Population statistics	1		3	2				1				
1.4 Housing statistics	1			4			94	1				
1.5 Labour statistics				1								
1.6 Education; science and technology; culture; mass communications; recreation and entertainment statistics												
1.6.1 Education statistics									65			
1.6.2 Science and technology statistics									22			
1.6.3 Culture statistics									14			
1.7 Health statistics								1				
1.8 Other demographic and social statistics	7		5					4				
2. Economic statistics	65	82	75	71	50	100	6	92		100	100	100
2.1 National accounts and balances	21		30	29	16			2				2
2.2 Agriculture; forestry and fishing statistics	2			1				76				5
2.3 Industrial and construction statistics	16		16	14	5	75		5				5
2.4 Trade statistics	24		15					6				
2.4.1 Internal trade	3			2								
2.4.2 External trade	22			14	11	25						86
2.5 Transport, storage and communication statistics	2			1								
2.5.1 Transport			4							100		
2.5.3 Communication											100	
2.6 Finance statistics				3	3							2
2.7 Prices	1 ^{e/}		10	7	3			2				
2.7.1 Consumer prices and price indexes							6					
2.8 Other economic statistics								1				
3. Other statistics		5			18							
<u>Estimated annual average percentage share of resources according to the following types of activities:</u> ^{f/}												
A. Projects to collect, compile and issue internationally comparable statistics;	53	40	58	62	36		68	53	56	59	40	65
B. Projects to foster the development of statistics at the national and the international level, to the extent possible subdivided as follows:												
(a) Methodological studies, preparation of standards and definitions and seminars and meetings;	26	26	24	19	14		13	31	29	20	20	5
(h) Substantive support for technical assistance.	11	1	8	7	41		3	4	8	9	40	
C. Projects to furnish statistical services inside the organizations concerned as well as projects related to co-ordination activities within and outside the United Nations system.	9	33	10	12	9	100	16	12	7	12		30
<u>Estimated annual average percentage share of resources for statistical purposes which are devoted to:</u>												
1. New programmes	8 ^{f/}		7	31			15	4	10	18		
2. Continuing programmes	92 ^{f/}	100	90	58	100	100	70	92	80	72	100	100
3. Programmes being phased out			3	11			15	4	10	10		
<u>Estimated annual average share of resources to be utilized for the selected high-priority projects contained in this report as a percentage of the total annual average resources to be used for statistical purposes:</u>												
	45	25	64	65	100	100	30	58	80	67	72	100

^{a/} Estimates are based on Proposed Programme Budget for the Biennium 1976-1977 (A/10006), supporting unpublished tables and other information. Each of the specific activities of the Statistical Office was scrutinized to determine: if the resources were to be expended on programmes at the national, regional or interregional level; the subject-matter, i.e. type of statistics on which the resources were to be expended; the type of activity, i.e. the collection of statistics, methodology, etc. on which the resources were to be expended; and if the resources were to be expended on specific activities which were new, continuing or being phased out. The subject-matter distribution includes parts of the publications programme and certain administrative and co-ordinating activities of the Office which are assumed to be distributed proportionately among the subject-matters areas.

^{b/} Figures shown here cannot be compared to those shown for the period 1975-1979 as the classification of programmes by area has changed.

^{c/} Type and field code numbers contained in the "Classification of statistical projects by activity and field" (see annex II).

^{d/} The sum of sub-groups do not add to 100% due to rounding.

^{e/} Not included here are resources for the computation of cost-of-living indexes, which have been transferred to the International Civil Service Commission.

^{f/} Most Statistical Office programmes are continuing. Specific projects within these programme areas, however, are completed and new ones are added each year.

Annex II

CLASSIFICATION OF STATISTICAL PROJECTS BY ACTIVITY AND FIELD

I. TYPE CODES

- A. Projects to collect, compile and issue internationally comparable statistics
- B. Projects to foster the development of statistics at the national and the international level, to the extent possible subdivided as follows:
 - (a) Methodological studies, preparation of standards and definitions and seminars and meetings:
 - (aa) Initial development of international statistical standards;
 - (ab) Application of statistical standards (e.g., SITC)
 - (b) Substantive support for technical assistance, etc.
- C. Projects to furnish statistical service inside the organizations concerned as well as projects related to co-ordination activities within and outside the United Nations system

II. FIELD CODES

- 1. Demographic and social statistics
 - 1.1 Social accounts
 - 1.2 Environment statistics
 - 1.3 Demographic statistics
 - 1.3.1 Population statistics
 - 1.3.2 Vital statistics
 - 1.3.3 Migration statistics
 - 1.3.4 Demographic statistics n.e.c.
 - 1.4 Housing statistics
 - 1.5 Labour statistics
 - 1.6 Education; science and technology; culture; mass communication; recreation and entertainment statistics
 - 1.6.1 Education statistics
 - 1.6.2 Science and technology statistics

/...

- 1.6.3 Culture statistics
 - 1.6.4 Mass communication statistics
 - 1.6.5 Leisure time: recreation, entertainment, etc. statistics
 - 1.6.6 Education, science and technology, culture, mass communication, recreation and entertainment statistics, n.e.c.
 - 1.7 Health statistics
 - 1.8 Other demographic and social statistics
 - 2. Economic statistics
 - 2.1 National accounts and balances
 - 2.1.1 System of national accounts (SNA)
 - 2.1.2 Material product system (MPS)
 - 2.2 Agriculture; forestry and fishing statistics
 - 2.3 Industrial and construction statistics
 - 2.4 Trade statistics
 - 2.4.1 Internal trade
 - 2.4.2 External trade
 - 2.5 Transport, storage and communication statistics
 - 2.5.1 Transport
 - 2.5.2 Storage and warehousing
 - 2.5.3 Communication
 - 2.5.4 Tourism
 - 2.5.5 Transport, storage and communication statistics, n.e.c.
 - 2.6 Finance statistics
 - 2.6.1 Money and banking (monetary) statistics
 - 2.6.2 Exchange rates
 - 2.6.3 Interest rates
 - 2.6.4 Balance of payments
 - 2.6.5 Public finance
 - 2.6.6 Financial statistics, n.e.c.
 - 2.7 Prices
 - 2.7.1 Consumer prices and price indexes
 - 2.7.2 Wholesale prices and price indexes
 - 2.7.3 Prices, n.e.c.
 - 2.8 Other economic statistics
 - 3 Other statistics
-