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A REVIEW OF ACHIEVEMENTS IN CO-ORDINATION IN SELECTED AREAS
AND
INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL PROGRAMMES, 1979-1983

Report of the Secretary-General

SUMMARY

The present document, prepared at the request of the Statistical Commission at its nineteenth session, contains a review of achievements in co-ordination in selected areas of statistics and an integrated five-year programme of the statistical activities of the organizations of the international statistical system for the period 1979-1983.

The introduction outlines the special features of the present report as compared to previous ones, new draft major statistical policy objectives developed by the Working Group on International Statistical Programmes and Co-ordination, a consideration of the level of detail at which the projects are described and limitations of the resource estimates (paras. 1-10). Chapter II describes the framework for co-ordination in the international statistical system and selected evaluations of co-ordination (paras. 13-21), chapter III analyses achievements in co-ordination in selected substantive areas of statistics (paras. 22-100) and chapter IV contains a brief summary and conclusion (paras. 101-104).

Annex I presents information on selected projects classified under draft major statistical policy objectives, annex II contains information on the high-priority programmes for each of the international organizations, annex III provides distributions of estimated annual average resources for statistical purposes for 1979-1983 for the reporting organizations and annex IV contains a classification of statistical projects by type of activity and field of statistics approved by the Commission and used in the previous and present reports.

The Commission may wish to (a) indicate if the new elements in the report make it more useful; (b) suggest additional substantive areas in which achievements in co-ordination might be reviewed at its twenty-first session; (c) approve a new set of major policy objectives and (d) review and comment, as appropriate, on the projects envisaged for the period under review by the United Nations Statistical Office, the regional commissions, specialized agencies and the other intergovernmental organizations.

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INTRODUCTION

1. The Statistical Commission at its nineteenth session considered "International statistical programmes, 1977-1981" (E/CN.3/471 and Add.1) and requested that a report on international statistical programmes be prepared covering the period 1979-1983 and that its Working Group on International Statistical Programmes and Co-ordination should consider ways and means of making the report more useful as well as the major statistical policy objectives under which the statistical programmes are classified. 1/

2. The present report provides the fifth integrated five-year statistics programme of the organizations of the international statistical system. It includes for the first time an outline of the framework that exists for co-ordination in the international statistical system, selected evaluations that have been made of co-ordination in the system and an analysis showing what has been achieved in co-ordination in the following substantive areas of statistics: (a) reducing the statistical reporting burden on countries, (b) national accounts, (c) international trade and (d) price statistics. The Working Group at its seventh session (Geneva, 23-24 June 1977) felt that the analysis showing what has been achieved in co-ordination in selected areas was what the Commission had in mind during its discussion at the nineteenth session when it requested the Working Group to consider ways and means of making the report more useful.

3. Included for the first time are the statistical programmes of the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the World Tourism Organization (WTO). These programmes are included with the co-operation of those organizations in response to the wish expressed by the Commission at its nineteenth session "that future reports ... would also include the programmes of other international organizations, as well as OECD". 2/

4. Annex I to the present report contains information on selected projects classified under draft major statistical policy objectives. Annex II contains information on the high-priority programmes for each of the international organizations. Annex III contains distributions of estimated annual average resources for statistical purposes for 1979-1983 for some reporting organizations. Annex IV contains the "Classification system for statistical projects by type of activity and field of statistics" approved by the Commission and used in the previous and present reports. The classification is used to code the high-priority programmes in annex II and as a basis for determining the distribution of resources for statistical purposes by type of activity and subject-matter field in annex III.

5. The draft major statistical policy objectives developed by the Working Group at its seventh session (see E/CN.3/502, para. 75) and under which projects representative of the five-year programme of the organizations are classified in annex I are:

1/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/5910), paras. 181-191.

2/ Ibid., para. 189.

A. Fostering better international statistics

1. Statistical standards

To develop, establish and improve international recommendations concerning statistics, including classifications, guidelines and methodology.

2. Technical support and advisory services to developing countries

To assist developing countries to further develop their statistical capability and the statistics needed for evaluating and directing their economic and social development.

3. Co-ordination

To co-ordinate statistical programmes of the various international agencies.

B. Undertaking statistical activities

1. Building data bases

To create, maintain and co-ordinate statistical data bases in order to improve the accessibility, quality, variety and timeliness of statistical data.

2. Collection and dissemination

To collect and disseminate comprehensive, reliable and internationally comparable statistics.

3. Analysis

To provide statistical information, analysis and support services to the proper United Nations organization.

6. The Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) at its twelfth session (United Nations Headquarters, 6-10 February 1978) considered the draft policy objectives and proposed that major heading A should be changed to "Fostering better national and international statistics" and that the three objectives under major heading B be modified to read as follows: 3/

B. Undertaking statistical activities

1. Collection

To collect comprehensive, reliable and internationally comparable statistics.

3/ Text under each of the three headings has been proposed by the United Nations Statistical Office.

2. Building data bases and dissemination

To create, maintain and co-ordinate statistical data bases in order to improve the accessibility, quality, variety and timeliness of statistical data and to disseminate the statistics.

3. Analysis and support services

To provide statistical information, analysis and support services to the United Nations system.

7. The draft objectives and the views of the ACC Sub-Committee are before the Commission for discussion.

8. Considerable thought has been given to the level of detail at which projects should be reported in annexes I and II. The Working Group at its seventh session felt that the present report with its listing in some detail of the high-priority projects of each organization and a summary statement of the other projects, combined with the progress reports on the work of the United Nations Statistical Office (E/CN.3/531), the specialized agencies (E/CN.3/530), the regional commissions and the Inter-American Statistical Institute (IASI) (E/CN.3/529) and the report on the programme objectives, medium-term plan 1980-1983 and the work programme of the Statistical Office (E/CN.3/532), was adequate to provide the Commission with an overview of the work of the organizations (see E/CN.3/502, para. 73).

9. The resource estimates provided for the high-priority projects in annex II are as exact and as uniform as current cost-recording systems in use in the various organizations permit. They are, however, in many cases tentative, as in past reports, although their preparation involved considerable effort on the part of all contributors. The unavoidable existence of some arbitrary decisions and judgements should be noted. The descriptions in the present report are confined to those statistical programmes that 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, a majority of the statistical activities of most of the organizations contributing to the present report are separately identifiable and therefore included in the report.

10. The sources generally used by the organizations in providing data are the biennial programme budgets, the medium-term plans and unpublished detailed supporting documents. Any improvements in the budgeting and planning procedures of the organizations will be reflected in future reports to the Commission.

I. ACTION BY THE COMMISSION

11. This report is before 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 organizations in order to assist the Commission in its deliberations concerning the co-ordination and integration of international statistical programmes.

12. The Commission may wish to (a) note the changes in the report from that presented at the nineteenth session (E/CN.3/471 and Add.1), and indicate whether the new elements make the report more useful; (b) suggest additional substantive areas in which achievements in co-ordination might be reviewed at the twenty-first session of the Commission; (c) approve a new set of statistical policy objectives based on the draft objectives developed by the Working Group and the amendments proposed by the ACC Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities (see paras. 5-6 above), and (d) review and comment, as appropriate, on the projects envisaged for the period under review by the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the other intergovernmental organizations.

II. FRAMEWORK AND EVALUATION OF CO-ORDINATION OF STATISTICAL ACTIVITIES

A. Framework of co-ordination

13. There exists an explicit and carefully planned division of labour between the specialized agencies and the United Nations, which is being closely adhered to. The specialized agencies collect, compile and disseminate statistics, issue methodological documents and standards and provide technical co-operation backstopping in their own fields. The United Nations (a) works in the fields that are not covered by any specialized agency, (b) issues compendia that include statistical data provided by specialized agencies and (c) ensures the over-all co-ordination of the system and the integration of the statistical programmes.

14. The international statistical activities and programmes are co-ordinated, within the framework of this division of labour, by the Statistical Commission (a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council), the regional conferences of national statisticians and the Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC). The co-ordination is strengthened by arrangements for prior consultations on the statistical work programmes of each organization, by the close working relationships among the United Nations Statistical Office, the regional commissions, the specialized agencies and the other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and by the over-all co-ordinating activities of the United Nations Statistical Office under the guidance of the Statistical Commission.

15. At the annual meetings of the ACC Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities, papers on numerous topics of mutual concern are discussed and, where appropriate, joint action and/or submission to the Statistical Commission is agreed upon. For example, among the topics included on the agenda for the 1978 meeting were the following: updating the integrated five-year plans for statistics and technical co-operation in statistics to 1979-1983, co-ordination of statistical questionnaires, co-ordination of environment statistics, co-ordination of price statistics, co-ordination of tourism statistics, the National Household Survey Capability Programme and data banks of economic and social statistics.

16. The work carried out through the Sub-Committee is complemented by bilateral and multilateral arrangements between and among the Statistical Office and the statistical services of individual specialized agencies or other bodies.

17. The Statistical Office and the statistics divisions of the regional commissions work closely together in full recognition of the complementary nature of their work. To the extent possible and appropriate, the regional statisticians contribute to studies and questionnaires prepared in the Statistical Office while the Statistical Office provides substantive support and participates in the regional conferences of statisticians and working groups.

18. The international recommendations on standard statistical concepts, definitions and classifications issued by the United Nations and, in their respective spheres, by the specialized agencies represent essential instruments for the co-ordination of statistical programmes as well as the evolution of better national and

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internationally comparable statistics. The development of these standards and their revision entails the closest collaboration between the Statistical Office and the statistical divisions of the regional commissions, the specialized agencies, other international bodies and national statistical offices.

B. Evaluation of co-ordination

19. The over-all evaluation of co-ordination in statistics and of co-ordination in particular substantive areas has been made over the years by such bodies as ACC and the Statistical Commission.

20. ACC has on a number of occasions commented favourably on achievements in the co-ordination of statistics. In 1973, it noted with approval the work of its Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities concerning the co-ordination of international statistical programmes and technical co-operation in statistics and expressed satisfaction with the level of interagency co-operation that had been achieved in statistics. 4/ In 1975 ACC drew the attention of the Economic and Social Council to the progress being made in co-ordinating and achieving complementarity of activities in the field of statistics under the leadership of the Statistical Commission and indicated that co-ordination practices that have worked well in the field of statistics were being extended, where possible, to other areas of interagency concern. 5/ In 1976 ACC was glad to note that its Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities was "increasingly functioning as the management committee for a comprehensive interagency programme, under the guidance of the Statistical Commission". 6/

21. The Statistical Commission expressed "its satisfaction at the considerable progress achieved in the co-ordination and integration of international statistical activities" 7/ and recognized that the burdens of international statistical activities "falling on national statistical offices had been reduced by the improved machinery for co-ordination and other measures taken by the members of the United Nations family and other international agencies". 8/

4/ "Annual report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination for 1972/1973" (E/5289, part I), paras. 105-113 and 118.

5/ "Annual report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination for 1974/1975" (E/5675, part I), para. 88.

6/ "Annual report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination for 1975/1976" (E/5803, part I), para. 74.

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

8/ Ibid., para. 189.

III. ANALYSIS OF ACHIEVEMENTS IN CO-ORDINATION IN SELECTED AREAS

A. Controlling the statistical reporting burden on countries

22. The international statistical community has always been concerned with reducing the reporting burden on countries. This concern has led the community to take a number of internationally co-ordinated actions. A comprehensive system has been developed for the co-ordination of statistical questionnaires sent to countries with a view to avoiding duplicate requests to Governments. A significant part of this system is the use of particular questionnaires by several international organizations through the exchange of actual copies of the completed questionnaires or through the sharing of processed data in the form of computer printouts, tapes etc. These steps to avoid duplication were developed by the organizations working together in selected subject-matter areas and also by all the international organizations working together through the ACC Sub-Committee and under the guidance of the Statistical Commission and its Working Group. The co-ordination has been facilitated by the development of three tools: (a) an integrated list of statistical questionnaires; (b) an inventory of data banks of economic and social statistics and (c) a Directory of International Statistics. 9/

1. Integrated list of statistical questionnaires

23. The Statistical Commission in 1972 agreed that the United Nations Statistical Office, in co-operation with the statistical services of the specialized agencies, should draw up a list of the questionnaires sent to national statistical authorities during a particular year.

24. A document containing such an integrated list, which was drawn up after discussion by the ACC Sub-Committee, (a) summarized the major changes in questionnaires that had occurred during the preceding two years, (b) described the exchange of completed questionnaires among the international organizations, (c) described the data interchange among the international organizations other than by completed questionnaires, (d) presented current information for each of the questionnaires included in the integrated list, (e) contained for each organization a list of questionnaires issued, showing the topic covered, the general description of the questionnaires and the publication(s) in which the collected data appear and (f) contained for each month of the year a list of the questionnaires dispatched by all the organizations and the deadlines for the return of the completed questionnaires.

25. The integrated list of questionnaires now serves as a major tool in consultations among the organizations for further refining, where possible, the co-ordination of questionnaires and the processing of data. Updated every two years, the list also provides a basis for reviewing progress in this area.

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

26. In response to the concern by the Statistical Commission with respect to the burden on national statistical offices of duplicate reporting to international agencies, co-ordination has been expanded to include not only the United Nations organizations but also a number of non-United Nations agencies, e.g., OECD. Some examples of the sharing of data among the organizations are given below:
27. The United Nations Statistical Office regularly transmits copies of parts of the completed Demographic Yearbook questionnaire to the World Health Organization (WHO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Labour Office (ILO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) the regional commissions and the Inter-American Statistical Institute (IASI). Copies of the Statistical Yearbook questionnaire are sent to the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and copies of the national accounts questionnaire are sent to FAO, the regional commissions and the Development Centre of OECD.
28. The United Nations Statistical Office and OECD issue and use a joint national accounts questionnaire.
29. ECE provides copies of the questionnaires on coal, gas and electric energy to the United Nations Statistical Office and OECD. It also provides questionnaires on gas to the International Gas Union for use in its gas statistics publication and is investigating with OECD the possibility of a joint questionnaire on chemical statistics.
30. ECA sends regularly to the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA) copies of questionnaires from the Arabic-speaking countries of Africa.
31. FAO sends to OECD copies of the following questionnaires from the OECD countries: (a) annual questionnaire for the Production Yearbook, (b) monthly questionnaire on agricultural statistics and (c) special questionnaire on agricultural production statistics for the calculation of index numbers of agricultural production. FAO also sends to OECD copies of the annual questionnaire on fertilizers; OECD had previously sent out its own questionnaire on this subject.
32. OECD sends to FAO copies of food balance-sheets from OECD countries.
33. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) receives tax and expenditure questionnaires from OECD countries.
34. FAO sends out annually questionnaires on behalf of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES), the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries (ICNAF), the International Commission for the Southeast Atlantic Fisheries (ICSEAF) etc. Countries then report the details required, through copies, to the various regional bodies as well as to FAO.
35. Considerable data interchange other than by copies of questionnaires has been developed among the international organizations to ensure maximum use of the

collected data and to avoid duplicate requests to national offices and duplicate processing of statistics. One component of the interchange is the exchange of publications on a regular basis. In some cases, advance copies of manuscript tables are made available. The other forms of data interchange include computer tapes and/or computer printouts, tearsheets of statistical tables with updated and revised data and periodic memoranda, sometimes supplemented by cables, to provide the latest information. This kind of interchange is mainly in relation to data needed for recurrent publications. However, it is also carried out to meet needs for ad hoc publications, such as the Global Review of Human Settlements: Statistical Annex (A/CONF.70/A/1/Add.1). The interchange also serves to meet the internal needs of the organizations.

36. Some examples of the interchange of data, which are indicative of the co-ordinated data collection and distribution activities developed to date within the international statistical community, are shown below.

37. The United Nations Statistical Office supplies computer printouts and/or computer tapes containing industrial statistics to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) and the regional commissions; computer tapes with trade data to ECA, ESCAP, the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), UNIDO, FAO, the World Bank, IMF, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and OECD (it is also intended that trade statistics will be made available on a regular basis on microfiche to UNCTAD, FAO and GATT); computer tapes and/or printouts containing energy statistics to ECE, ESCAP, ECLA, UNCTAD and OECD. Manuscript tables of national accounts statistics are supplied to the regional commissions, UNCTAD, UNIDO and the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD).

38. ESCAP supplies a computer listing of 2,500 updated series, prior to publication in Statistical Indicators in ESCAP Countries, to the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank. ESCAP is investigating the feasibility of providing an updated computer tape in place of the computer listing. ESCAP also supplies computer tapes of national trade statistics to the United Nations Statistical Office.

39. ECE provides tables to the United Nations Statistical Office for use in the Statistical Yearbook.

40. ECA has entered into a number of data exchange arrangements with international organizations, including FAO and the World Bank. ECA provides national trade statistics on cards or printouts to the United Nations Statistical Office for the African countries that have not as yet installed electronic data processing equipment.

41. ILO makes available, through a monthly memorandum to the United Nations Statistical Office, ECE, FAO, IMF and UNIDO, current labour statistics. For the United Nations Statistical Office, this information is supplemented by a monthly telegram giving the latest data available at deadline dates. In addition, ILO

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provides certain current labour statistics regularly to several institutions, including OECD, and certain member States for use in their own publications. ILO also provides tables to the United Nations Statistical Office for inclusion in the Compendium of Social Statistics and the Statistical Yearbook.

42. FAO provides computer printouts and more recently computer tapes to the United Nations Statistical Office for inclusion in the Statistical Yearbook. Also a printout of data on fuel wood is provided for inclusion in World Energy Supplies and tables are provided for the Compendium of Social Statistics. FAO provides computer printouts to the regional commissions on area, production and use of agricultural input items and major derived statistics such as agricultural production index numbers. FAO provides some statistics to ECE for the Annual Bulletin of Transport Statistics.

43. UNESCO provides to the United Nations Statistical Office tables for inclusion in the Statistical Yearbook and the Compendium of Social Statistics.

44. WHO provides to the United Nations Statistical Office tables for inclusion in the Statistical Yearbook and the Compendium of Social Statistics.

45. IMF provides exchange-rate data to the United Nations Statistical Office and other organizations on computer tapes, as well as tables for the Statistical Yearbook.

46. The Statistical Office of the European Communities (SOEC) supplies computer tapes to the United Nations Statistical Office with international trade statistics data for a small number of associate members of the European Economic Community.

47. OECD supplies computer tapes to the United Nations Statistical Office with international trade data for selected countries. The Nuclear Energy Agency of OECD and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) supply tearsheets to the United Nations Statistical Office for inclusion in World Energy Supplies and the Statistical Yearbook.

48. Other agencies, e.g., the World Tourism Organization (WTO), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the Universal Postal Union (UPU), provide tables to the United Nations Statistical Office for inclusion in the Statistical Yearbook.

49. The above examples deal largely with interchanges among the statistical divisions of the various organizations. In addition, there is substantial interchange between the statistical and non-statistical divisions of the organizations. For example, there is exchange of data between the United Nations Statistical Office and the Population Division, between the United Nations Statistical Office and the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies (CDPPP) and between IMF and CDPPP.

50. In order to maintain the control over questionnaires that currently exist, the ACC Sub-Committee, as part of its regular activities, monitors the issuance of new statistical questionnaires; copies of proposed questionnaires are distributed

to all members of the Sub-Committee for review and comment especially as concerns overlapping.

51. At its seventh session the Working Group on International Statistical Programmes and Co-ordination felt that considerable success had been achieved in avoiding duplicate requests to Governments. It suggested that the United Nations Statistical Office should invite several countries to identify elements of duplication in the statistical questionnaires sent to them by international statistical agencies (see E/CN.3/502, para. 58). Reviews of the questionnaires were conducted by India, Japan, Mexico and Sweden and comments were sent. The organizations involved have agreed to study the country comments with a view to preparing proposals for action.

52. The Working Group "requested the Statistical Office to explore means of ensuring that central statistical offices are made aware of the various questionnaires sent to countries" (E/CN.3/502, para. 58). In response to this request copies of the integrated list of statistical questionnaires were sent to all central statistical offices for information. In addition, the ACC Sub-Committee decided as an experimental approach to provide the central statistical offices of about 30 countries, including those represented on the Statistical Commission, with blank copies of all questionnaires sent to the various ministries of their countries by the United Nations Statistical Office, ILO, FAO, WHO and IMF, with a request that they indicate ways in which the receipt of these questionnaires could assist the central statistical offices, e.g., in assessing the possibility of duplication, reviewing the harmonization of classifications in use and improving the co-ordination of questionnaire-filling within the countries.

53. In October 1977 the Preparatory Committee of ACC discussed questionnaires and stated that the co-ordination of statistical questionnaires appeared to be proceeding satisfactorily under the aegis of the ACC Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities.

2. Inventory of data banks of economic and social statistics

54. As indicated above, considerable co-ordinated exchange of machine-readable data is undertaken among the various international organizations to ensure the maximum use of data obtained from countries and to ensure minimal duplicate data processing in the various organizations. Development of this exchange has paralleled in recent years the co-ordination and joint use of questionnaires.

55. An inventory of the machine-readable data bases of economic and social statistics maintained by the international organizations has been developed. The inventory contains information regarding data available from the international agencies, namely, (a) a summary of the over-all results of the inventory, (b) a list of data bases by subject, (c) a list of data bases by organization, (d) a technical description of the files and (e) the availability of data by organization. It also contains a listing of computer installations used by the international organizations, with a separate section providing detailed information on the International Computing Centre (ICC) at Geneva. There is also a brief outline of

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the interorganizational framework for development and exchange of data bases. This inventory is a basic tool for use by the international organizations to improve the interagency joint use of machine-readable economic and social data and to eliminate deficiencies and duplication of effort in these areas. It also serves to inform national statistical offices and other potential users of the data banks concerning the available information.

56. The current inventory refers to data bases in existence on 1 January 1978 and includes information on United Nations organizations and non-United Nations organizations. The inventory has been supplied to the Conference of European Statisticians annually since 1973 and by the Statistical Office with the co-operation of the organizations involved.

57. At its eleventh session, in 1977, the ACC Sub-Committee discussed ways of further promoting the sharing of data and agreed that interagency exchange of machine-readable data in standard format and in accordance with prearranged time schedules should be free of charge if the recording medium (tape, disk etc.) is returned. Other machine-readable data to meet specific formats and requirements were to be provided, within the limits of existing resources, on a cost basis. It was felt that this policy would promote the exchange of data among organizations in a more economical manner, replacing where possible the practice of exchanging manuscripts, tear-sheets and computer printouts and contributing to improvements in timeliness, reliability and comparability of international statistics.

3. Directory of International Statistics

58. Co-ordination to control the burden imposed on countries by data collection on the part of international organizations is also reflected in the Directory of International Statistics, of which the inventory of data bases described above (paras. 54-56) is part. Another major component of the Directory is a catalogue of the statistical series compiled and published by the United Nations system. For each statistical series an individual entry is given in the catalogue to show the name of the series, the name of the international organization furnishing (collecting) it, the name of publications containing the series including publications of organizations other than the furnishing (collecting) organization, the frequency of the series and the data base number (of the inventory of data bases) if the series is in machine-readable form. The series are listed by subject-matter within a classification system developed for the Directory.

59. By providing a comprehensive picture of the statistical outputs produced by the various members of the United Nations system, the Directory contributes to strengthening co-ordination. In particular, the catalogue provides a system for reviewing, for given sets of data (series), which organizations are involved in collection and which organizations publish the data. The catalogue is used to ensure that unnecessary duplication of collection is avoided. It is also used by international organizations and others to identify sources of data within the international statistical system so that data can be shared by the international organizations.

60. The catalogue is constantly updated and is being expanded to include selected series furnished and published by additional international organizations in order to give a more complete picture of international data collection activity and its co-ordination.

B. Co-ordination of national accounts statistics

61. Since 1970 a joint United Nations/OECD questionnaire has been used for the collection of national accounts statistics.

62. In 1975, work started on establishing full compatibility between OECD and Statistical Office national accounts data files. Computer programmes were developed by the Statistical Office to convert the OECD file to the Statistical Office format and coding system. The two national accounts files were compared and the types of discrepancies assessed. Listings of all differences as well as detailed explanations of the findings were discussed with OECD and resolved. Many of the differences were due to different procedures in editing the national accounts questionnaire and to the different dates of distributing and returning the questionnaires. A common editing procedure was adopted in 1976 by OECD and the Statistical Office.

63. It has been agreed that OECD will send to the Statistical Office its national accounts data tapes as soon as they have been updated and the Statistical Office will send back to OECD a list of differences between the two files so that the data files may be kept identical.

64. The Statistical Office developed a programme to generate by computer a joint United Nations/OECD prefilled national accounts questionnaire. The prefilled questionnaire reflects the existing files of national accounts data. It is expected that this will result in a reduction of the response burden on countries, more consistent and complete figures and a saving of resources.

65. In 1977 the prefilled national accounts questionnaire was used for the data collection. The questionnaires were generated from the Statistical Office national accounts data file and were sent out from United Nations Headquarters with a joint United Nations/OECD covering letter. The countries were asked to send one updated copy of the prefilled questionnaire to OECD and one copy to the Statistical Office.

66. To improve even further the collaboration between OECD and the Statistical Office and to avoid duplication in processing, it has been proposed that OECD alone will do the processing of the data for OECD member countries. As soon as the data for an OECD country are processed, a tape including the new and revised data will be sent to the Statistical Office. The OECD time estimate for processing a country is four weeks from the date of receipt of the questionnaire. The Statistical Office will do the processing for all other countries and will send OECD the tapes containing the updated data for those countries. Under this distribution of work it will be possible to avoid duplicate editing, punching, checking and updating the figures. This arrangement will ensure that identical figures will appear in publications of both organizations.

67. The transfer of national accounts data to other organizations has also been arranged. A special table with national accounts data is prepared annually for the ILO Year Book of Labour Statistics. Manuscript tables of national accounts are supplied on a regular basis to the regional commissions, UNCTAD, UNIDO and UNRISD.

68. In relation to the development of methodology for national accounts, considerable effort has been made by the interested organizations, especially the Statistical Office, OECD, SOEC, ECE and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) to avoid the issuance of competing or inconsistent guidelines, classifications, definitions and methods. A review of the System of National Accounts (SNA) is currently being conducted in close collaboration with OECD, SOEC and ECE.

69. Since the adoption of SNA, the preparation of a manual on public sector statistics has been a part of the work programme of the Statistical Office. The "Draft manual on public sector statistics" was circulated to national statistical offices and interested international agencies in November 1975. IMF also circulated a draft "Manual on government finance statistics" to Governments in June 1974. The latter had been considered by five regional seminars and both manuals had been discussed at a meeting held under the auspices of the Conference of European Statisticians (CES) in July 1976. While the two manuals were designed to meet somewhat different needs and therefore necessarily differ in some respects, there is a clear benefit in ensuring that they are as closely reconciled as possible. Collaboration is currently proceeding to reconcile the data called for in the two manuals, as an immediate objective. Work is also planned towards the preparation of a single manual in the long run. For further details, see E/CN.3/509, also before the Commission.

70. A draft detailing of the classification of the purposes of government (E/CN.3/479) had also been considered at the meeting held under the auspices of CES in July 1976. OECD has adopted a similar draft, which is in full accordance with the revised SNA. At the CES meeting a number of substantive revisions were proposed. The classification has been reviewed taking into account the changes proposed by CES and other comments received, and a revised version is before the Commission (E/CN.3/510).

71. FAO and the United Nations Statistical Office are jointly preparing a handbook on economic accounts for agriculture.

72. Continued close collaboration among the organizations on methodological development, collection and dissemination is planned.

C. Co-ordination of international trade statistics

73. Eight organizations are concerned with the collection, compilation and publication of international trade statistics, namely, the United Nations Statistical Office, UNCTAD, FAO, GATT, the World Bank, IMF, OECD and SOEC.

However, their degree of involvement differs. FAO, for example, deals only with the trade in agricultural products and with trade in goods used in agriculture (fertilizers, tractors etc.). FAO publishes a Trade Yearbook. UNCTAD, the World Bank and GATT do not collect or publish basic statistics but they make use of Statistical Office data for their research or ad hoc publications. The regional commissions are active in the collection and processing of international trade statistics for their respective regions and receive from, and supply to, the Statistical Office selected data.

74. Only the United Nations Statistical Office, OECD and SOEC collect basic international trade information at the most detailed level of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), for the Statistical Office and OECD, and of the Nomenclature of Goods for the External Trade Statistics of the Community and Statistics of Trade between Member States (NIMEXE) and of SITC, for SOEC, and with full geographical breakdown. However collection and publication are restricted to member countries for OECD and to member and associated countries for SOEC. Only the United Nations Statistical Office collects, processes and publishes international trade statistics in full SITC detail and in full geographical breakdown for all the reporting customs areas of the world.

75. A great deal of co-operation has been developed among the organizations; basic information is provided on tapes and in standard units (United States dollars and metric system) by the Statistical Office to all interested agencies, particularly UNCTAD, UNIDO, GATT, IMF, the World Bank and the regional commissions and special tabulations are made for FAO. Co-operation also exists between the Statistical Office and both OECD and SOEC; there is a continuous exchange between OECD and the Statistical Office of trade data for selected countries. Recently a new impetus was given to that co-operation and the Statistical Office and OECD are now using the same exchange-rate conversion factors and a similar geographical code. SOEC supplies computer tapes to the Statistical Office with international trade data for some associate member countries of EEC and the Statistical Office provides SOEC with data for other countries.

76. OECD and SOEC have special agreements with their member countries in order to receive trade statistics directly from them. In the case of OECD, tapes are sometimes received through the United Nations Statistical Office. Among the other organizations only FAO, IMF and the Statistical Office collect information from member countries. The Statistical Office, OECD and SOEC receive information from customs offices and/or national statistical offices. IMF asks its correspondents, the central banks, to supply customs-based data. FAO obtains preliminary trade estimates through special questionnaires to selected countries. The sources used coupled with different definitions, systems of trade reported, time references and valuations may lead to differences in published data.

77. In order to obtain aggregated data and easily comparable series, the values of external trade statistics are expressed in a common unit. This matter was discussed by the ACC Sub-Committee at its ninth session (Paris, 24-28 February 1975) where it was agreed that, while there is no ideal choice, under present circumstances the practice of using the current United States dollar was preferable.

This practice is followed by the Statistical Office and many other international organizations, e.g., UNCTAD, GATT, FAO, IMF, the World Bank, OECD etc. Others use units of account. Since IMF is responsible for monetary statistics, its exchange-rate data are used for the conversion from national currencies into United States dollars.

78. OECD and the Statistical Office now use the same weighted average monthly rates for conversions; the Statistical Office prepares the weighted average data from information provided by IMF and provides the calculated averages to OECD. Previously, the Statistical Office and OECD had both used exchange rates provided by IMF but OECD had taken straight arithmetic averages while Statistical Office average monthly rates were weighted by total monthly trade values separately for imports and exports before establishing cumulative rates for the period processed. These different procedures did not lead to large discrepancies since OECD member countries are industrialized and trade is not subject to seasonal variations of the size experienced by those developing countries where the major part of exports depends on a small number of agricultural commodities. It was felt however, that standardizing on a common exchange rate (weighted average monthly rates) was useful.

79. Turning to another aspect of trade statistics, major effort has been made by the various organizations involved, in co-operation with countries, to reduce the scope for differences in data by developing standard international definitions and classifications. The most recent outcomes of this co-operation were the completion and publication of the Standard International Trade Classification, Revision 2 (SITC, Rev.2) 10/ and the meeting of an Expert Group on International Trade Statistics attended by representatives of the interested international organizations; for details on the latter, see E/CN.3/506, also before the Commission.

80. SITC, Rev. 2, was prepared in a co-ordinated effort involving the United Nations Statistical Office, a group of experts, an SITC/BTW (Brussels Tariff Nomenclature) working party consisting of customs experts, statisticians, representatives of interested international organizations and the technical team engaged in the preparation of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (Harmonized System), established by the Nomenclature Committee of the Customs Co-operation Council (CCC). The final text of SITC, Rev. 2, was approved by the Statistical Commission at its eighteenth session. 11/

81. Work on correlation between SITC, Rev. 2, and national and other international classifications is proceeding to ensure the maximum harmonization among classifications relating to international trade. An analytical index to SITC, Rev. 2, is in preparation by the Statistical Office, taking account of the Harmonized System. The Statistical Office is a member of the Harmonized System Committee of CCC and is actively participating in the work of constructing the Harmonized System.

10/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.XVII.6.

11/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/5603), para. 113.

82. A new area of co-ordination involves the provision of estimates for international trade statistics. At the twelfth session of the ACC Sub-Committee, in 1978, several members expressed a need for responsible estimates of trade data when official data were not available. At the request of the Sub-Committee, the Statistical Office agreed to prepare regularly, to the extent possible, estimates of external trade statistics at the disaggregated level for countries that did not report their data sufficiently early or did not publish them. These estimates will be circulated to interested agencies for internal study and will be subject to amendment in the light of analysis and further experience with the data. It was recognized by the Sub-Committee that organizations would still have the option to produce their own estimates to meet specific needs and it was agreed that any estimates so produced should be communicated to the Statistical Office. Progress on this topic will be reviewed in 1979.

83. Efforts at maintaining and further developing co-ordination in international trade statistics are continuing.

D. Co-ordination of price statistics

84. Progress has been made in the development of an integrated and co-ordinated interagency programme of price statistics in recent years but it remains an area that is less developed than others in terms of the existence of a coherent, co-ordinated international programme. The main steps taken to establish a co-ordinated programme have been (a) the development of international guidelines for national work on price statistics, (b) the review and appraisal of international efforts in the field and (c) the tentative design of a new international programme.

1. Development of guidelines

85. Progress in the methodological area has developed well with a co-ordinated effort being made to establish guidelines for an integrated system of price and quantity statistics, covering both index numbers and the series of data on prices and quantities required for compiling them.

86. Proposals were discussed at various regional meetings, including one in Europe. They were further considered by an Expert Group on Price and Quantity Statistics and also distributed for country comments. Information on national practices was also compiled and issued. 12/ Special problems of price measurement in external trade were considered at a regional meeting in Europe. 13/

87. These activities resulted in the submission to the Statistical Commission at

12/ "Country practices in national accounting at constant prices" (E/CN.3/464) and "National practices in compiling price and quantity index numbers" (ST/ESA/STAT.74/Rev.1).

13/ CES/AC.45/3.

its nineteenth session of "Draft guidelines on principles of a system of price and quantity statistics" (E/CN.3/475), which took into account the comments received from countries as well as other research in the field of price and quantity index numbers. The Commission recommended that the draft guidelines, modified in the light of its discussions, be issued for the use of States Members of the United Nations in developing and improving their price and quantity statistics. 14/

88. The Commission requested that further methodological work on prices be undertaken, including the preparation of technical manuals on specific aspects of the sources and methods of gathering and compiling statistics of prices and quantities, in particular on the design of appropriate samples and on the composition of appropriate indices for specific areas, such as producer prices, external trade prices and consumer prices. Work is proceeding in these areas in co-operation with the regional commissions, ILO, GATT, UNCTAD and other interested agencies.

2. Review and appraisal of international efforts

89. A significant international effort has been made in diverse subject-matter fields to develop useful arrays of price data for national and international purposes. Much of this effort has been made within the context of the special interests of the organizations concerned and has consequently given rise to some unevenness in the over-all results achieved.

90. Exchange of data and other co-operative activities are undertaken among some of the organizations. For example, ILO compiles statistics of consumer price indices for all countries for inclusion in its publications and transmits these data to other interested organizations both within and outside the United Nations system, including the Statistical Office, ECE, IMF, UNIDO, FAO, OECD and SOEC. There is also a formal system of price data exchange among the Statistical Office, ILO and OECD that enables checks on consistency and comparability to be made for the data collected and disseminated by each organization. IMF and the World Bank have completed a joint project aimed at co-ordinating the collection and processing of the various wholesale price quotations collected by these bodies in an integrated commodity price data bank. As a result the processing and storage of all data collected by these organizations are now centralized in the IMF Data Fund while each of the two organizations retains control of dissemination.

91. In some areas the compilation of price statistics is a joint responsibility of two or more organizations; for example, ECE and FAO have a number of joint publications. In other areas, one organization is largely recognized as the primary source, for example, IMF for exchange rates and ILO for consumer price indexes. However, generally, within the field of price statistics there is in practice a good deal of independence and overlapping of activities.

14/ Guidelines on Principles of a System of Price and Quantity Statistics
(United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.XVII.9).

92. The Statistical Office, FAO, the World Bank, IMF and UNCTAD all have publications that contain price data for what are variously called "important commodities traded internationally", "commodities of international significance" or "major world trade commodities". There is some overlapping of effort in collecting and compiling the data and, for the same commodities, the price quotations may refer to a different quality or a different market or be expressed in different currency and quantity units. Efforts are being made by the interested organizations to improve this situation by establishing an agreed minimum list of major "international commodities" including detail by grade and standard where appropriate and possible, the prices (export, import or domestic) to use and currency and quantity units.

93. The Statistical Office and the agencies have been compiling external trade price indexes for several years. For example, the Statistical Office, UNCTAD and the World Bank are all compiling price indexes of basic commodities exported from developing countries and, in the case of the Statistical Office, also exports from developed countries as some of these countries are important exporters of raw material. The Statistical Office and IMF are both compiling regional unit-value indexes for trade as a whole, and FAO is compiling regional unit-value indexes for trade in agricultural commodities. There has been some duplication of efforts in these areas and some differences in results exist.

94. Perhaps more important than a reconciliation of existing price and unit-value indexes is the direction in which these indexes should be developed. There is currently much concern for price indexation and both the World Bank and the Statistical Office in collaboration with UNCTAD are active in attempting to construct price (as distinct from unit-value) indexes for manufactured goods imported into developing countries. The Statistical Office is planning to prepare a manual on prices in external trade. SOEC is working on the harmonization of price indexes among member countries both for international trade and industrial products.

95. The review and appraisal of the international effort in price statistics need further attention. The current programmes of the organizations involved have to be studied more closely in all their aspects to identify the objectives served and to see whether the same objectives could not be served more effectively, more efficiently and more harmoniously from the standpoint of the international programme as a whole. This is a challenging requirement, which implies both greater interaction between the international organizations and the national statistical services and increased exchanges between the international organizations themselves.

3. Tentative design of a new international programme

96. Ways of improving the compilation work in the field of prices in terms of the elimination of overlapping effort, the harmonization of collection and compilation practices and the development of co-ordination arrangements have been discussed at several interagency meetings including recent sessions of the ACC Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities.

97. On the basis of a review of the international efforts, the Sub-Committee at its twelfth session agreed that marginal improvements will not by themselves meet the objectives sought internationally. Sizable modifications of presentation, content, structure and balance are needed to provide for the more general analytical requirements that have developed in recent years, particularly for the detection and analysis of inflationary and deflationary pressures, for short-term forecasting and for assessing the redistributive implications of price changes.

98. A tentative set of proposals has been prepared by the Statistical Office for the development of an integrated and co-ordinated programme to meet the new requirements. The principal component of the programme is the creation within the Statistical Office of a central facility for the systematic collection, compilation and dissemination of price data within the general conceptual SNA framework. ^{15/} The impact of the proposals on the existing interagency distribution of responsibilities for price statistics would be limited and the collection of the data required would be undertaken in collaboration with or through the agencies designated by the Sub-Committee as focal points for individual areas of the work. Existing price statistics collection activities that catered to the special needs of the agencies would not be compromised in any way.

99. The consensus of the Sub-Committee was that the further development of an international price statistics programme merited the highest priority and that the proposals of the Statistical Office constituted an acceptable starting point for its development. The proposals are being further developed for the purpose of discussion among the organizations and particular attention is being given to the interagency division of responsibility for the various aspects of the work.

100. As part of the over-all price programme the medium-term plan of the Statistical Office includes an increased emphasis on improvement of international price statistics. The objectives of the increased effort will be (a) to define more precisely the nature of the improvements that can be made in existing work at the international level and in its co-ordination, (b) to assess the gaps that exist in terms of contemporary international requirements, (c) to determine the nature and scope of the effort required to fill these gaps and (d) to establish, in collaboration with the organizations concerned, a satisfactory over-all programme. It is hoped that significant progress can be made towards achieving these objectives.

^{15/} See Guidelines on Principles of a System of Price and Quantity Statistics, which stems from the discussion of price and quantity comparisons in A System of National Accounts (SNA) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.69.XVII.3).

IV. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

101. Within the framework (outlined briefly in chapter II above) that has been developed for the co-ordination of statistical activities among the international organizations, considerable success has been achieved, as expressed by the ACC and the Statistical Commission.

102. The level of co-ordination that exists varies from programme to programme, reflecting priorities that have been established in the past and the basic need for co-ordination in particular programmes. Three of the substantive areas selected for analysis are well developed in their co-ordination aspects, namely, controlling the statistical reporting burden on countries, national accounts and international trade statistics. In the fourth area selected, price statistics, co-ordination is less well developed but reviews have been undertaken to assess the need for and problems involved in co-ordination; firm proposals and plans have been discussed and significant progress is expected.

103. The statistical policy objectives of the international system, as developed by the Working Group and set forth in the introduction (see paras. 4-6 above), are being achieved through a wide variety of projects in each organization; a selection of these projects is contained in annex I to the present report, classified under each of the policy objectives. The directions in which the various organizations are planning to move over the five-year planning period are shown in the selected high-priority projects listed for each organization in annex II.

104. The Commission's review of programmes should be further assisted by the analytical information on programmes for the major organizations listed in annex III. This analytical information relates to the planned distribution of resources of the organizations among the various fields of statistics and types of activities and information on the extent to which planned activities have a country, regional or interregional orientation, whether they are new, continuing or being phased out and the share of total resources to be allocated to the high-priority areas. The classification system used for fields of statistics and types of activities is included as annex IV.

Annex ISELECTED INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL PROGRAMMES CLASSIFIED
UNDER DRAFT MAJOR POLICY OBJECTIVES

A number of important statistical projects are presented below for each of the six draft major statistical policy objectives set out in paragraph 5 of the present document. The projects described are, in general, selected high-priority projects from the programmes of each organization. They are listed in order to indicate the range of activities undertaken to achieve each of the six policy objectives. Many other parts of the ongoing programmes of each organization also support the achievement of the objectives but are not included below.

A.1 Fostering better international statistics: Statistical standards

To develop, establish and improve international recommendations concerning statistics, including classifications, guidelines and methodology.

(a) Work will be undertaken to review and revise the existing international standard definitions for international trade and transport statistics. The Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) will be revised following the publication of the Harmonized System by the Customs Co-operation Council. An international classification of energy will be prepared. The development of environment statistics in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) will continue, including the preparation of preliminary draft guidelines containing integrated concepts, definitions and classifications. There will be further development of international recommendations and guidelines on methodology concerning price statistics. Work on activity and related goods classifications is being done and such work has as one of its major objectives the harmonization of, or possibly, a combined trade-production classification. Work will continue on the system of national accounts and balances and the development of the framework for the integration of social, demographic and related economic statistics (United Nations);

(b) In Europe, work will continue on the development and harmonization of statistical classifications relating goods and services and economic activities; development and lining of SNA and the System of Balances of the National Economy (MPS) will continue. Participation will proceed on elaborating a framework for the integration of social and demographic statistics. Another important activity will be the development and harmonization of environment and related statistics (ECE);

(c) In Asia, it is planned to convene a working group in 1979 on planning, conducting and processing of industrial censuses and thereafter to develop recommendations appropriate to Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP);

(d) Work will be done on updating the methods used in computing consumer price indices and in improving the international recommendations on the subject.

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It is proposed to review during 1982-1983 all recent work on occupational classification to be able to present an improved and up-to-date International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO), which should be ready before the 1990 round of population censuses (ILO);

(e) Technical guidelines are planned on practical and methodological aspects of food consumption surveys for use in promotional work and training courses on household surveys. Work on the study of concepts and definitions for the measurement of employment and under-utilization of labour in agriculture will be intensified in collaboration with ILO. Particular attention will be devoted to preparing guidelines for collecting statistics of women's participation in agricultural production (FAO);

(f) A number of recommendations related to the international standardization of statistics in the field of competence of UNESCO will be applied after adoption by the General Conference of UNESCO. During the period 1979-1983 it is expected that recommendations will be adopted and/or applied for radio and television statistics, statistics on science and technology and statistics on public expenditure on cultural activities (UNESCO);

(g) Emphasis will be given to preparing comprehensive documentation on the concepts and classification standards for the collection of money and banking data (IMF);

(h) Improvement and extension are planned in methodology for the comparison of national economic balances and intersectoral links, accounting for the production of sectors in terms of costs as well as development and improvement of the system of indicators of social statistics (CMEA);

(i) Improvements are planned in relation to international standards and methods for the collection of tourism statistics (WTO).

A.2 Fostering better international statistics: Technical support and advisory services to developing countries

To assist developing countries to further develop their statistical capability and the statistics needed for evaluating and directing their economic and social development.

(a) In the review of the System of National Accounts, particular attention is being devoted to the needs of developing countries, both in terms of their special data requirements and in terms of their need for clear and understandable reference materials. In response to requests for assistance, technical guidance will be provided by the regional commissions with substantive assistance as required from the Statistical Office and the specialized agencies in initiating or improving national continuing household survey capabilities. Technical co-operation relating to the 1980 round of population and housing censuses will be provided. Assistance will continue to be provided to developing countries to improve their statistical data processing capabilities (United Nations);

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(b) In Asia, plans have been made to assist countries in all aspects of the 1980 round of population and housing censuses so as to ensure the fullest possible participation of countries in the region. Assistance to countries in improving their cadres of trained statistical personnel will continue. Another important area of technical co-operation is the development or strengthening of permanent field survey organizations in member countries in order to produce integrated data on employment, other productive activity, income, levels of living and related social and demographic statistics on a continuing basis. Work is continuing to assist countries in all aspects of the industrial censuses to be undertaken in connexion with the 1983 World Programme of Industrial Statistics (ESCAP);

(c) In Latin America, regional advisory services in sampling, demographic statistics and household surveys will continue and advisory services in social statistics are envisaged (ECLA);

(d) In Africa, technical co-operation in the training of statisticians will be provided and assistance will be given in the application of statistical standards. National infrastructures to secure integrated statistics needed for social and economic development planning will be developed through a technical assistance programme which includes the African Household Survey Capability Programme (ECA);

(e) In Western Asia, assistance will be given to countries to introduce and use SNA and a co-ordinated system of price and quantity statistics (ECWA);

(f) Assistance will continue to encourage Governments to conduct new regular household surveys or to improve existing ones in order to collect basic information relating to basic needs, income, poverty, employment, unemployment and underemployment and to provide advice and assistance to national authorities on the subject. It is proposed to have three regional household survey experts to give countries short-term assistance in this field. A manual will be prepared on concepts of consumer price indexes and on the methods to be used for their computation (ILO);

(g) Extensive assistance will continue to be given to participating Governments in connexion with the promotion and implementation of the decennial World Census of Agriculture Programme. Another important activity will be assistance to developing countries in improving the organization, quality, coverage and timeliness of their agricultural statistics, including development and promotion of standard concepts, definitions, classifications and methods for data collection and compilation and application of advanced techniques such as the use of meteorological information, aerial photography and satellite imagery (FAO);

(h) Developing countries will be assisted in areas such as statistics on adult education, literacy, educational finance and enrolment projections and in planning and operating teaching programmes in statistics, especially at the university level. Assistance will be given to member States in applying the

International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) to their education statistics. Following the adoption of the recommendation concerning the international standardization of statistics on science and technology, manuals will be prepared and meetings organized in order to promote its widest utilization with a view to increasing the level of international comparability of these statistics (UNESCO);

(i) ICAO activities are designed to meet the needs for training government officials in aviation statistics and in assisting States to develop and improve their own aviation statistics programme and in developing regional programmes. The programme is expected to receive greater emphasis in the 1979-1983 period through the scheduling of frequent workshops and training courses for developing countries (ICAO);

(j) Emphasis will be given to revising the manual on government finance statistics. Staff experts will be provided to assist member countries to develop and improve national statistics contained in bulletins of monetary authorities and relevant to the analysis of monetary and payments problems (IMF);

(k) Assistance to developing countries will continue to be directed, through consultant missions, training and fellowships, towards arranging an administrative structure and developing the skills necessary to analyse postal traffic, observe its development and apply the necessary modernizing measures (UPU);

(l) A special programme is designed to provide assistance to developing countries during the current Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTN). Developing countries participating in MTN are, upon request, provided with tariff and trade data concerning the main markets for products of export interest to them and analyses of the implications of alternative negotiating techniques and modalities of tariff reductions (GATT);

(m) The preparation is planned of a manual on the collection of domestic and international tourism statistics (WTO).

A.3 Fostering better international statistics: co-ordination

To co-ordinate statistical programmes of the various international agencies.

(a) The Statistical Office will continue to (i) provide technical and substantive servicing for the Statistical Commission and the ACC Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities; (ii) prepare and improve reports on international statistical activities, as required; (iii) maintain close liaison with statistical divisions of the regional commissions, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations with a view to a more effective co-ordination of statistical programmes of mutual interest, efficient use of questionnaires and joint use of data collected; and (iv) promote integrated international catalogues of statistical organizations, series, publications and statistical data bases, including the Directory of International Statistics, integrated lists of statistical questionnaires and inventories of data bases of economic and social statistics (United Nations);

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(b) Activities will be directed to follow up recommendation 30 of the ILO World Employment Conference, in co-ordination with the action by the United Nations system, embodied in the National Household Survey Capability Programme (ILO);

(c) Work will continue at the international and regional levels in co-operation with the United Nations and other specialized agencies in the fields of learning activities within the framework for the integration of social and demographic statistics. Work will continue on the development of country education projections as part of the interagency programme of demographic projections. Subsequent to the First UNESCO-ECE Joint Meeting on Cultural Statistics (Geneva, September 1974) high priority has been given to the development of the collection of cultural statistics, for integration within the wider framework for the collection of social and demographic statistics being elaborated by the United Nations (UNESCO).

B.1 Undertaking statistical activities: building data bases

To create, maintain and co-ordinate statistical data bases in order to improve the accessibility, quality, variety and timeliness of statistical data.

(a) A major activity is the establishment of a data storage and retrieval system in the Statistical Office to facilitate response to ad hoc and specialized requests by users and interchange and joint use of machine-readable data with international and national agencies. It includes developing an integrated system of managing statistical data in a computerized data base, using standardized coding systems for international statistics. The existing machine-readable data base will be extended through the inclusion of an increasing amount of the Office's substantive data (United Nations);

(b) In Europe, the work programme of the Conference of European Statisticians aims to promote the exchange of experience and information on new developments in the use of computers for statistical purposes and the design and development of statistical information systems through the study of major problems in this area and the periodic review of national reports on selected aspects of the use of computers (ECE);

(c) In Asia, the development of a demographic data bank is directed at improving the organization of data on the demographic structure of countries in that region (ESCAP);

(d) In Latin America, an important activity will be the storage, updating, retrieval and manipulation of the data bases on national accounts, trade, industrial statistics, population and social statistics and data from household surveys for a more effective utilization to satisfy the data and quantitative analysis requirements of the ECLA secretariat and other institutional users (ECLA);

(e) In Africa, national statistical outputs will be consolidated at the regional level, supplemented by estimates where necessary. A new computer has

been installed and it is planned to transfer all manual files to magnetic tape and, by 1983, to have a fully computerized system in operation (ECA);

(f) In Western Asia, a computer-based file is being developed on national accounts, finance and price statistics in a form suitable for retrieval by the substantive divisions of the ECWA secretariat, the regional institutions and researchers (ECWA);

(g) Work will continue on (i) co-ordination, maintenance and expansion of a comprehensive data bank of internationally comparable time series for use inter alia in an analytical system of macro-economic models for making short-term forecasts and medium-long-term projections of activity levels and trade flows of various countries and regions of the world; (ii) creation and maintenance of a data bank of derived series required by the secretariat, such as freight rate indexes, unit value and price indexes of imports and exports, measures of concentration and diversification of production and trade, measures of inequality of income distribution etc. (UNCTAD);

(h) Work is continuing 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 are being made to ensure compatibility and co-ordination with machine-readable data in other organizations (UNIDO);

(i) Activities will be undertaken to improve the accessibility, quality and variety of labour statistics available in ILO. An adequate computerization system has yet to be defined. The results of the project in its initial stages, will provide the Bureau of Statistics and Special Studies with a small data bank which will be expanded gradually (ILO);

(j) Basic food and agricultural statistical information is maintained in a computerized data processing system, from which the Production Yearbook, Trade Yearbook, Fertilizer Review, Yearbook of Forest Products, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics and analytical statistics such as country food balance-sheets, production and trade index numbers, early assessment of agricultural production and trade of the current year, are being prepared. Priority will be given to the provision of fishery data using computer facilities (FAO);

(k) 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 developed further 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. Priority will be given to developing data bases of statistics on adult education and literacy programmes, literacy estimates and projections and statistics on education finance (UNESCO);

(l) An integrated data bank of civil aviation statistical series produced by ICAO has been established and is being developed. The data bank consists of

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standard format computer tapes and is being developed to facilitate analysis using one or more aviation statistical series along with socio-economic series produced by other international organizations (ICAO);

(m) The World Bank will continue its computerized data bank containing annual time series of the primary social and macro-economic statistics for the period 1950 to the most recent year for which data are available for some 200 countries. In addition, it 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. Arrangements have been made for access to tape or disc files of data from several agencies and efforts are continuing to acquire statistics in machine-readable form from other agencies in a number of key areas (World Bank);

(n) The IMF computer system, the Data Fund, will be refined with improved design concepts to enhance storage, retrieval, update, manipulation and calculation of economic time series. A further objective is to achieve flexibility of computerized publication routines for the publications International Financial Statistics, Direction of Trade, Balance of Payments Yearbook and Government Finance Statistics Yearbook (IMF);

(o) The tariff and trade data base at GATT, which is designed to supply basic data required by the Contracting Parties in trade 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 and to add data on exports and production (GATT);

(p) The OECD data base is to be improved by reviewing the existing computerized and manual files to determine the possible content of a complete system of statistical information permitting easy search and retrieval, use in a consistent and efficient way and on-line access to internal users (OECD);

(q) Exchange of experience and data is planned on the establishment and use of an automated statistical data bank (CMEA).

B.2 Undertaking statistical activities: collection and dissemination

To collect and disseminate comprehensive, reliable and internationally comparable statistics.

(a) The further development of the collection, processing and publication of transport statistics, with special emphasis on the systematic collection of economic statistics of shipping, will be undertaken. A new publication on national energy balances will be introduced. Work will be initiated on the development of particular types of new energy statistics for specific purposes. An important extension of industrial statistics will be the collection of the quantity and value of gross output of selected commodities, selected materials and fuels consumed in their production and stocks of selected materials, fuels

/...

and finished goods. Compilation and dissemination of index numbers of industrial production, employment and productivity will be undertaken. The development of environment statistics will include the compilation and publication of new and improved statistics of the environment (United Nations);

(b) In Europe, statistical bulletins will continue to be issued providing statistics of coal, electric energy, gas, general energy, housing and building, steel, transport, statistical indicators of short-term economic change, engineering, chemicals and timber (ECE);

(c) In Asia, work will continue on maintaining and publishing relevant and comprehensive data from production through trade and conversion to end use on all components of energy, with particular reference to energy from non-commercial sources (ESCAP);

(d) In Latin America, efforts will continue to assemble data on national accounts, income distribution and consumption statistics, external trade and balance of payments, production and price statistics, demographic and social statistics etc. Work will continue on the ECLA Statistical Yearbook (ECLA);

(e) In Africa, the regional publications or modified versions of them will continue to be issued and more detailed information will be made available for limited circulation in the form of computer printouts and magnetic tapes (ECA);

(f) In Western Asia, effort is being applied to the collection, compilation, evaluation, processing and publication of statistical information and the development of adequate and reliable statistical series and indicators in the region (ECWA);

(g) Work will be undertaken by UNCTAD, in co-operation with the United Nations Statistical Office, to develop a new, improved and urgently needed measure of import prices (rather than import unit values) for developing countries, which takes into account the variety of import patterns that exist among those countries. Activities will continue on the preparation and publication of statistical data on trade and development, such as the Handbook of International Trade and Development Statistics, the Monthly Commodity Price Bulletin and a quarterly Bulletin of Tungsten Statistics (UNCTAD);

(h) Work will be done to collect and disseminate detailed basic labour statistics that do not currently appear in ILO official publications (ILO);

(i) Basic food and agricultural statistics are being provided on a continuous basis. Data on area, production, trade, utilization and prices of agricultural products (crops and livestock) are collected, compiled and disseminated in an internationally comparable form. Emphasis is being placed on preparing country food balance-sheets, production and trade index numbers, early assessment of agricultural production and trade of the current year and the publication of forestry and fishing statistics (FAO);

(j) International data on enrolment and finance in regular, adult and special education will be collected and disseminated on a continuing basis. 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 continue to be published to ensure the maximum use of existing data in the fields of UNESCO competence (UNESCO);

(k) The collection and publication of statistics of scheduled airlines is a principal part of the ICAO statistics programme. Detailed data are to be published in annual digests of statistics with computer tapes available on order, covering traffic, fleet data, personnel data and financial data of operators. The collection of traffic statistics on a monthly and annual basis for principal international airports of States will continue. The collection of traffic statistics and financial data for en route air navigation facilities and services began in 1976 and is expected to continue with the results being published in special annual reports (ICAO);

(l) External debt and capital-flow statistics are published principally in World Debt Tables annually and in Borrowing in World Capital Markets quarterly and annually. Some social and economic statistics are published annually in the World Bank Atlas and less frequently in World Tables (World Bank);

(m) Work will continue on assembling and publishing country statistics relevant to the analysis of the monetary and payments problem (IMF);

(n) Activities are being undertaken on collecting, compiling and disseminating statistical and planning (projections) information in conformity with the decisions of the members of ITU. Apart from the statistical information contained in the Yearbook of Common Carrier Telecommunication Statistics and Radiocommunication Statistics, ITU will continue to issue other publications containing significant statistical information (ITU);

(o) The collection and dissemination of statistics on production, international trade and consumption of textiles is a continuous project under the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles (GATT);

(p) OECD will emphasize improving the timeliness of short-term economic and financial indicators and quarterly national accounts; continued publication in other fields of statistics, e.g., labour force, money and finance with attention to more detailed data and the issue of new publications, e.g., in the fields of energy, balance of payments, public finance in co-operation with the relevant United Nations organizations (OECD);

(q) WTO will continue to collect and disseminate on a systematic and continuous basis statistics of tourism and their direct and indirect effects on other sections of economy (WTO).

B.3 Undertaking statistical activities: analysis a/

To provide statistical information, analysis and support services to the proper United Nations organization.

(a) Statistical services will continue to be provided to the General Assembly organs and other bodies, on request, including the provision of data on national income, exchange rates, population etc. to the Committee on Contributions and the provision of substantive services and statistical expertise to various units of the Secretariat or other United Nations bodies (United Nations);

(b) Compilation is undertaken of the statistical tables etc. needed for the research studies of the ECE secretariat and the work of the principal subsidiary bodies of the Commission (ECE);

(c) ILO plans to improve the scope of labour statistics collection to be in a better position to support other ILO programmes, to satisfy many of the information requirements of member States and of other organizations and to do more analytical work on some of the problems of current concern to ILO (ILO);

(d) Servicing activities include contributions on food and agricultural statistics to FAO and other international bodies for research purposes and to conferences, meetings and working groups. Statistical tables are provided to the United Nations and other agencies (FAO);

(e) Analytical reports and studies on education, science and technology and culture and communication will be prepared for conferences and meetings and data will be published in the UNESCO Statistical Yearbook and the series of Current Surveys and Research (UNESCO);

(f) A large number of sets of statistics are maintained by OECD as support for internal analytical work, in addition to the sets of data that are published (OECD).

a/ All of the statistical divisions provide similar kinds of services to their own organizations on a continuing basis and sometimes to other organizations; to avoid repetition, only a small number of the organizations are included in the present section.

Annex II

HIGH-PRIORITY PROGRAMMES OF EACH ORGANIZATION

1. In annex I above, six draft major statistical policy objectives were illustrated by selected programme elements from the statistical plans of a number of international organizations. In the present annex, the programmes having the highest priority in each organization's statistical programme are shown on an agency basis. Included under each programme is a brief description, an indication of the timing and, as far as possible, the resources required. Each programme title includes a code referring to the type of activity and field of statistics covered. a/ The resources indicated generally refer to direct costs (primarily salaries) and overheads are not taken into account. Except in the case of the United Nations, UNESCO and ILO, where extrabudgetary resources are included, the resources are from the regular budget only. In a number of cases the programmes listed are subject to change and should be considered as tentative. The consecutive numbering of the high-priority programmes listed below does not imply a priority ranking.

A. United Nations

1. Statistical Office b/

Programme 1. Development of transport statistics (Code: A, B(a): 2.5.1)

2. This activity involves developing further the collection, processing and publication of transport statistics, with special emphasis on shipping statistics. Effort will be directed at the systematic collection of economic statistics of shipping. The international standard definitions for transport statistics will be revised. This is largely a new programme and will be financed mainly from extrabudgetary funds during most of the period. Estimated average annual staff costs over the period 1978-1981 will be \$155,600. Corresponding work-months are 31 professional and 36 non-professional. For 1978 and 1979 the annual resources are estimated to be \$146,300, 33 professional work-months and 36 non-professional work-months.

a/ For an explanation of the code, see annex IV, "Classification system for statistical projects by type of activity and field of statistics".

b/ The expenditure estimates developed for the Statistical Office are based on Proposed Programme Budget for the Biennium 1978-1979 (A/32/6), a draft medium-term plan for 1980-1983 and selected supplementary programme estimates for 1978-1983. They are the approved expenditure levels of 1978 and 1979. The estimates cover salaries but do not include other expenditure items, i.e. printing, general expenses etc. Both regular and extrabudgetary resources are included.

Programme 2. Promotion of a co-ordinated statistical programme for the United Nations system and provision of services for the Statistical Commission and the ACC Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities (Code: C; 1, 2, 3)

3. 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) technical and substantive servicing of the Statistical Commission and the ACC Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities; (b) preparing and improving reports on the integrated five-year plans of the regular and technical co-operation activities of the international statistical system and other topics, as required; (c) maintaining close liaison with the statistical divisions of the regional commissions, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations with a view to more effectively co-ordinating statistical programmes of mutual interest, the efficient use of questionnaires and joint use of data collected; and (d) promoting integrated international catalogues of statistical organizations, series, publications and data bases of economic and social statistics, including the Directory of International Statistics, c/ integrated lists of statistical questionnaires and inventories of data bases of economic and social statistics. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$202,800. Corresponding work-months are 51 professional and 24 non-professional.

Programme 3. Collection, compilation and dissemination of external trade and energy statistics (Code: A, B(a); 2.3, 2.4.2)

4. Detailed international trade statistics, unit value and quantum indexes, trade matrixes and aggregates at world, regional and subregional levels will continue to be improved and developed especially with the use by countries of SITC, Rev.2. A system of estimation will be used to refine the published data. Publications on energy statistics will be continued, containing statistics of production, exports, imports, stocks and apparent consumption of energy commodities and a new publication on national energy balances will be introduced. A global system of integrated energy statistics will be set up. Work will be initiated to develop particular types of new energy statistics for specific purposes, for example, aggregate energy statistics important for the analysis of environmental impact. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$747,200. Corresponding work-months are 110 professional and 309 non-professional.

Programme 4. Collection, compilation and dissemination of national accounts, industrial, construction and distributive-trade statistics (Code: A; 2.1, 2.3, 2.4.1)

5. This activity involves collecting, compiling and issuing national accounts data, which will be improved in coverage, quality and timeliness. Also reliability studies will be undertaken, especially surveys of sources and methods, with a view

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

to improving the quality of the data. In addition, data will continue to be collected, compiled and issued on general industrial activity and the production of industrial commodities. An important extension of industrial statistics will be the collection of the quantity and value of gross output of selected commodities, selected materials and fuels consumed in their production and stocks of selected materials, fuels and finished goods. Detailed studies will be undertaken designed to construct, for major industrial and non-energy commodities, balances of stocks, production, trade and consumption as well as prices. Compilation and dissemination of index numbers for industrial production, employment and productivity will be undertaken. Statistics on construction and related statistics will continue to be produced. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$666,000. Corresponding work-months are 142 professional and 181 non-professional.

Programme 5. Collection, compilation and dissemination of demographic, social and housing statistics (Code: A; 1.3, 1.4, 1.8)

6. This activity consists of the collection, tabulation, computer storage and publication of basic data on the social and demographic characteristics of the population, including data on population structure and basic demographic variables (natality, mortality and migration), together with housing and social statistics. A Compendium of Housing Statistics and a Compendium of Social Statistics, each designed to provide large bodies of intersectoral and distributional data in their respective fields, will be issued. Special efforts will be made (a) to develop the capacity to respond in a timely and cost effective manner to ad hoc or specialized requests and (b) to improve and extend work in the field of housing and related statistics particularly as concerns applying the human settlements component of the United Nations environment statistics programme. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$297,900. Corresponding work-months are 49 professional and 117 non-professional.

Programme 6. Review and extension of the System of National Accounts (SNA), standards on sector accounts and further work on links between SNA and the System of Balances of the National Economy (MPS) (Code: B(a); 2.1.1, 2.1.2)

7. A thorough review will be continued, designed to identify problems in SNA and suggest remedies. Particular attention is being devoted to the needs of developing countries in terms of their special data requirements and their need for clear and understandable reference materials. A number of technical studies and manuals will be prepared, as time and resources allow, in such fields as the uses of national accounts, the integration of environmental data and concepts into the accounts, regional accounts, quarterly accounts and various aspects of valuation and deflation. Work on national and sector balance-sheets and wealth accounts will be pursued. Special new work will be developed in relation to the household sector, the enterprise sector and the government sector. Work will continue on the close co-ordination of SNA and MPS; special attention will be given to the relationship between SNA institutional sectors and the corresponding MPS socio-economic sectors, and to the evaluation of services. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$278,100. Corresponding work-months are 76 professional and 27 non-professional.

Programme 7. Development of environment statistics (Code: A, B(a); 1.2)

8. The development of environment statistics is being undertaken by the Statistical Office in collaboration with UNEP, appropriate specialized agencies, the regional commissions and other international agencies. Work will focus on the conceptual and methodological problems of collecting and compiling environment statistics. The programme is designed to provide the basis for continuing international guidance and assistance to countries in developing statistics of the environment as well as reporting, compiling and publishing internationally comparable data. The programme includes the analysis of a survey of country practices in environment statistics, preparing preliminary draft guidelines on concepts, definitions and classifications, conducting and assessing two or three pilot case studies to test them and expanding the international collection, compilation and publication of new and improved statistics of the environment in line with national and international developments. This is largely a new project. For the period 1978-1981, estimated average annual staff costs are \$173,700. Corresponding work-months are 42 professional and 36 non-professional. For 1978 and 1979 the annual resources to be applied are estimated to be \$191,700, 50 professional work-months and 37 non-professional.

Programme 8. Further development of the International Comparison Project (ICP) and of prices statistics, including methodology, dissemination and co-ordination of international activities (Code: A, B, C; 2.1, 2.7)

9. A major effort will be made to expand ICP to a world-wide programme of inquiries. This project involves, inter alia, the detailed collection, under international direction, of prices in all areas of final use and their transformation into indexes of purchasing power. The collection, compilation and dissemination of price data, now dispersed in different subject-matter areas throughout the international statistical system, will be co-ordinated and systematized. The primary aim of this activity will be to meet the general analytical requirements of the international community for information of this kind as efficiently and effectively as possible. Work on price statistics at the national level will be promoted through further developing international recommendations and guidelines on methodology and through the preparation of manuals, including manuals on national accounts at constant prices, on sources of data and on the methodology for compiling indexes of producer prices and prices in international trade. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$383,700. Corresponding work-months are 92 professional and 62 non-professional.

Programme 9. Further development and harmonization of standard international economic classifications (Code: B; 2.1, 2.3, 2.4)

10. The main thrust of work on economic classifications will be on the step-by-step approach to bring about a more closely co-ordinated or possibly combined trade-production commodity classification. To this end, close co-operation with the Harmonized System Committee of the Customs Co-operation Council and other interested organizations will be maintained. As part of this the International

Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) will be revised. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$83,300. Corresponding work-months are 24 professional and 5 non-professional.

Programme 10. Improved dissemination of statistics (Code: A, C; 1, 2)

11. This activity includes efforts to improve the dissemination of statistics through publications and in other forms and the establishment of a data storage and retrieval system to facilitate response to ad hoc and specialized requests by users and interchange and joint use of machine-readable data with international and national agencies. It includes regularly reviewing the Statistical Office publications and assessing the quality of the data therein with a view to improving their usefulness, the efficiency of their production and co-ordination with the publications of the specialized agencies and regional commissions. It also includes the development of an integrated system of managing statistical data in a computerized data base, using standardized coding systems for international statistics. Wider use will be made of photo-composition for statistical publications and the existing machine-readable data base will be extended through the inclusion of an increasing amount of data. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$197,100. Corresponding work-months are 60 professional and 36 non-professional.

Programme 11. National Household Survey Capability Programme (Code: B(b); 1, 2)

12. The Programme is aimed at providing technical co-operation to developing countries to establish a continuing facility for taking household surveys. The Programme is designed to develop national infrastructures to meet the needs of countries for statistics not provided by censuses and administrative data, in the light of national priorities. It is expected to promote the development of integrated economic and social statistics through the use of common or compatible classifications, standardized sample frames etc. In response to national requests for assistance, technical guidance will be provided to countries by the regional commissions, with substantive assistance as required from the Statistical Office and the specialized agencies, in initiating or improving their continuing household survey capabilities. This is a new programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$150,000. Corresponding work-months are 36 professional and 12 non-professional.

Programme 12. Development of the framework for the integration of social, demographic and related economic statistics and development of statistics for services benefiting children (Code: A, B(a); 1.1)

13. Work on the techniques and applications of integration of social, demographic and related economic statistics will continue. This work has four components: (a) development and harmonization of social, demographic and related economic concepts, classifications and definitions, with emphasis being placed on (i) multidisciplinary harmonization and adaptation of classifications from specialized fields and (ii) adaptation and application of these in developing

countries; (b) integrated collection activities, particular attention being focused on the improvement of collection techniques to produce statistics that can be efficiently used for a variety of purposes across various subject fields; (c) organization of integrated social statistics, with techniques for integrating data from various sources being studied and developed and (d) improvements in techniques to disseminate and promote the use of these statistics in countries. Technical studies, reviews of country practices, manuals, handbooks and draft international guidelines will be prepared in each field as the work progresses, in close co-operation with the regional commissions, specialized agencies and other interested international organizations. With the assistance of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) work will continue to improve the availability, timeliness, quality and use of demographic, social and related economic statistics, with special attention to statistics needed to help in the improvement of services for the well-being of children and youth. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$157,600. Corresponding work-months will be 37 professional and 16 non-professional.

Programme 13. Other projects (Code: A, B, C; 1, 2, 3)

14. The remaining activities of the Statistical Office include preparing and publishing compendia of economic and social statistics, studies on the organization of national statistical services, methodological work on industrial statistics, construction and distributive trades, international trade, energy, demographic and housing statistics; further development of statistics of income, consumption and accumulation, maintenance and further development of computer systems for storage and processing of data; technical assistance to countries in national accounts, industrial, international trade, social and demographic statistics and statistical data processing. In addition, resources are applied to technical assistance liaison, programme formulation and management and the provision of statistical services to General Assembly organs and other bodies on request. These are continuing programmes. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$1,937,700. Corresponding work-months are 458 professional and 298 non-professional.

2. Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) d/

Programme 1. Regional statistical co-operation (Code: C: 1, 2, 3)

15. This project includes the following components: (a) review of statistical work in the ECE region, including current ECE statistical work and work of other organizations in the region; (b) promotion of co-ordination of the statistical activities in Europe of intergovernmental organizations; (c) statistical support for ECE studies and projects; (d) regional contribution and support to the work of the Statistical Commission; (e) consideration of statistical problems of special interest to the developing countries of the ECE region. These questions are considered at the annual plenary sessions of the Conference of European

d/ The resource estimates include a very small amount for consultants.

Statisticians (CES). Questions of co-ordination are also considered as part of the work on projects in specific fields of statistics in the work programme of CES. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$23,000. Corresponding work-months are 4 professional and 2 non-professional.

Programme 2. Organization and operation of statistical services (Code: B, C; 1, 2, 3)

16. The purpose of this project in the work programme of CES is to promote the exchange of experience and information on new developments in the use of computers for statistical purposes and the design and development of statistical information systems through the study of major problems in this area and the periodic review of national reports on selected aspects of the use of computers. A co-ordinated research programme among statistical offices of ECE countries has been established. On this and other aspects of the project, co-operation exists with the Computing Research Centre, Bratislava. The ECE Statistical Division provides technical support to the International Computer Education and Information Centre, Budapest, a United Nations Development Programme project. The work programme of CES provides for studying methods of improving operational techniques for producing official statistics (other than problems relating to electronic data processing (EDP)). Several meetings on EDP and other organizational and operational questions will be held during the next five years. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$23,000. Corresponding work-months are 5 professional and 2 non-professional.

Programme 3. Development and harmonization of economic statistics (Code: B(a); 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4.2, 2.7.1, 2.7.3)

17. This programme covers the work of CES on developing and linking SNA and MPS national accounts and balances systems, promotion of bilateral and multilateral comparisons of national accounting aggregates, productivity etc., development and harmonization of statistical classifications relating to goods and services and economic activities, development of international trade statistics (conversion key between United Nations and CMEA classifications; country of origin and destination; prices and quantities in trade) and the development of statistics in specific areas of economic statistics (agriculture, energy, science and technology). Meetings will be convened on each of these subjects. Work on the projects will continue during the next five years in close collaboration with the United Nations Statistical Office and other interested organizations. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$126,000. Corresponding work-months are 25 professional and 14 non-professional.

Programme 4. Development and harmonization of social and demographic statistics (Code: B(a); 1.1, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6.1, 1.6.3, 1.6.5)

18. CES participates in the work of the Statistical Commission on elaborating a framework for the integration of social and demographic statistics and is engaged in work on the development and improvement of statistics in different areas of social and demographic statistics, in relation to the framework. Provision has

been made for a series of meetings on the framework in general and on statistics in particular fields covered by the framework, e.g., education, health, culture, population. e/ Work on the projects will continue during the next five years. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$91,000. Corresponding work-months are 19 professional and 11 non-professional.

Programme 5. Development and harmonization of environment and related statistics (Code: B(a); 1.2)

19. Study of the statistical requirements for environmental studies and policies; elaboration of the concepts, definitions and classifications for the study of particular environmental phenomena and in the context of environmental statistics as a whole; study of methodological questions and problems of data collection in particular areas of environmental statistics. The programme of work of CES includes several meetings on this subject. This work is being carried out in close co-operation with the United Nations Statistical Office and other interested organizations. This programme also provides for work on statistics of land use and further work on regional statistics. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$57,100. Corresponding work-months are 10 professional and 5 non-professional.

Programme 6. Dissemination and publication of statistics (Code: A; 1.4, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4.2, 2.5.1)

20. Publication of statistical bulletins in the following fields will continue: coal (annual and quarterly); electric energy (annual and half-yearly); gas (annual); general energy (annual); housing and building (annual); steel (annual and quarterly); transport (annual and quarterly); statistical indicators; engineering; chemicals (annual); and timber (half-yearly). Compilation of statistical tables etc. needed for the research studies of the ECE secretariat and the work of its principal subsidiary bodies will continue. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$822,000. Corresponding work-months are 117 professional and 198 non-professional.

3. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

Programme 1. Assistance to countries in their population and housing censuses; development of basic population statistics in the region; development of a demographic data bank (Code: A, B(a), B(b); 1.3, 1.4)

21. This programme aims first to assist countries in all aspects of the 1980 round of population and housing censuses so as to ensure the fullest possible participation of countries in the region. Collaboration with the United Nations Statistical Office and specialized agencies is maintained in this field. The second element in this programme is a continuing one, designed to provide data on population and its changing characteristics for economic and social development

e/ Projects in the field of competence of specialized agencies are carried out jointly by CES and the specialized agencies concerned.

planning and to devise methodologies for improving vital rates estimates. Surveys and censuses conducted by countries will be carefully assessed and, where applicable, improved methods based on the experiences of other countries will be suggested to national statistical offices. Thirdly, the development of a demographic data bank aims at improving the organization of data on the demographic structure of countries in the ESCAP region. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$209,000. Corresponding work-months are 51 professional and 19 non-professional.

Programme 2. Assistance to countries in the organization of training programmes; promotion of technical co-operation among regional countries in statistical training programmes (Code: B(a), B(b), C; 1, 2, 3)

22. The aims of this programme are to assist countries in improving their cadres of trained statistical personnel, first through the organization of training within countries at subregional levels and the provision of training facilities at the regional level and secondly by encouraging and co-ordinating utilization of the statistical training facilities, expertise and equipment and supplies available among developing countries for their mutual benefit. It is planned that training through the French language will be revived during the period. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$131,000. Corresponding work-months are 32 professional and 11 non-professional.

Programme 3. Promotion of electronic data processing (Code: B(a), B(b); 1, 2, 3)

23. This programme is designed to promote improved techniques in data processing and computer applications in member countries. Emphasis will be placed on processing censuses and surveys. Effort is co-ordinated in this field with the United Nations Statistical Office, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and the United States Bureau of the Census. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$118,000. Corresponding work-months are 29 professional and 10 non-professional.

Programme 4. Development of methodologies for the collection, organization and management of statistics needed for regional programmes of rural development, including preparation and management of documentation and data files (Code: B(a), B(b), C; 1, 2)

24. The objectives of this programme are first to identify data needed for rural development planning, assess their availability from existing sources and determine newer sources as well as to develop the methodologies for their collection and compilation. The statistics to be developed are also intended to enable the monitoring of plan implementation and the assessment of achievements. Secondly, the programme aims to provide a co-ordinated management service for documentation and data relating to rural development. This programme is being undertaken as part of an ESCAP integrated programme on rural development, designated a priority area. This programme is co-ordinated with the work of FAO, ILO and UNICEF. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$114,000. Corresponding work-months are 28 professional and 9 non-professional.

Programme 5. Development of statistics of energy, in particular from non-commercial sources; collection, compilation and publication of statistics pertaining to energy; maintenance of energy data in the form of time-series (Code: A, B(a), C; 2.3, 2.4)

25. This programme is intended to develop, maintain and publish relevant and comprehensive data from production through trade and conversion to end use, on all components of energy, with particular reference to energy from non-commercial sources. Following a workshop on energy statistics in 1978, it is planned that regular budget inputs will be supplemented by expert assistance. The programme is linked to the work in the United Nations Statistical Office. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$108,000. Corresponding work-months are 23 professional and 28 non-professional.

Programme 6. Improvement of household survey capabilities of ESCAP countries (Code: A, B(a); 1, 2)

26. The objective of this programme is to develop or strengthen permanent field survey organizations in member countries in order to produce integrated data on employment, other productive activity, income, levels of living and related social and demographic statistics on a continuing basis. The programme will be a part of the National Household Survey Capability Programme and will draw on the experience gained in this field by ECA. The programme calls for the collection and publication of information on current sample surveys. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$62,000. Corresponding work-months are 15 professional and 6 non-professional.

Programme 7. Assistance to countries in the planning, conducting and processing of industrial censuses (Code: B(a), B(b); 2.3)

27. This programme is designed to assist countries in all aspects of the industrial censuses to be undertaken in connexion with the 1983 World Programme of Industrial Statistics. It is planned to convene a working group on the subject in 1979 and thereafter to develop regional adaptations of the recommendation on the censuses. Regular budget inputs are planned to be supplemented by the services of a regional adviser. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$53,000. Corresponding work-months are 13 professional and 5 non-professional.

Programme 8. Other programmes (Code: A, B, C; 1, 2, 3)

28. Other projects will be as follows:

- (a) Regular collection, compilation and dissemination of statistics;
- (b) promotion and implementation of international statistical standards and recommendations and related activities;
- (c) promotion of the development of national accounts and related activities;
- (d) development of integrated demographic, manpower and social statistics;
- (e) promotion of the regional programme of shipping and port statistics;
- (f) development of statistics relating to the environment of human settlements;
- (g) development of economic statistics not elsewhere mentioned;

(h) collection and maintenance of data in machine-readable form; (i) maintenance of statistical data in time-series form; (j) collection and reporting of international trade statistics to the United Nations Statistical Office. These are continuing programmes. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$670,000. Corresponding work-months are 135 professional and 219 non-professional.

4. Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA)

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

29. The purpose of this project is to collect, evaluate and analyse data bases for the study of the distribution of income. The first stage of the project 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. Work will continue in co-operation with the United Nations Statistical Office. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$102,900. Corresponding work-months are 35 professional and 30 non-professional.

Programme 2. International comparisons of real income for Latin American countries (Code: A, B; 2.1.1, 2.7)

30. The purpose of this project 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 project 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. It is intended to carry out this project in co-operation with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the Estudios Conjuntos sobre la Integración Económica Latinoamericana (ECIEL). This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$33,000. Corresponding work-months are 12 professional and 8 non-professional.

Programme 3. Social statistics and indicators (Code: A, B(a), C; 1)

31. The programme comprises the compilation, processing, evaluation and analysis of available social and demographic data, improvement and development of social statistics within an integrated framework and the preparation of social indicators. It includes fostering the development and consolidation of national household surveys capabilities and the application of common methodological criteria for measuring demographic characteristics, employment, education, basic needs, access to services, income and expenditures. This programme is linked to programme 1 on the measurement of income distribution. Regional advisory services in sampling, demographic statistics and household surveys will continue and advisory services in social statistics are envisaged. The work under this programme will be carried

out in co-operation with the United Nations Statistical Office especially in the field of household surveys. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$134,800. Corresponding work-months are 58 professional and 14 non-professional.

Programme 4. Data bases of economic and social statistics (Code: A, C; 1, 2)

32. This project includes the storage, updating, retrieval and manipulation of the data bases on national accounts, trade, industrial statistics, population and social statistics and data from household surveys, for a more effective utilization to satisfy the data and quantitative analysis requirements of the ECLA secretariat and other institutional users. Work has begun on the design and operation of the data file from household surveys and on a Latin American trade statistics data file and report system, with the co-operation of IDB, the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA) and the Secretaría Permanente del Tratado General de Integración Económica Centroamericana (SIECA). Work will proceed to create files containing annual time series of the main social and macro-economic statistics. Arrangements with both national and international agencies for the acquisition of statistics in machine-readable form and for mutual co-operation are essential to this project. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$160,700. Corresponding work-months are 45 professional and 67 non-professional.

Programme 5. Statistical studies and services (Code: A, B(ab), B(b), C; 1, 2)

33. The programme comprises activities aimed at maintaining, improving and enlarging the data compilations on national accounts, income distribution and consumption statistics, external trade and balance of payments, production and price statistics and demographic and social statistics. These activities include the statistical services required within the Secretariat; 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, the ECLA Statistical Yearbook and Statistical Papers and special studies on methods, practices and quality of the data. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$193,800. Corresponding work-months are 58 professional and 73 non-professional.

5. Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

Programme 1. Development of basic economic and social statistics (Code: B; 1, 2, 3)

34. It is planned to provide technical co-operation to countries in the training of statisticians, through working groups, methodological studies and advisory services, in applying statistical standards and issuing improved general economic and social statistics. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$329,000. Corresponding work-months are 77 professional and 38 non-professional.

Programme 2. Census and surveys advisory service (Code: B; 1, 2)

35. The purpose of the project is to develop, through technical co-operation, the various African national infrastructures to secure integrated statistics needed for social and economic development planning. The programme, which incorporates the work of the African Census Programme and the African Household Survey Capability Programme, includes a training component as well as the provision of assistance in various technical fields such as sampling, data processing, cartography, planning and organization of large-scale surveys and field services and assistance in the analysis of data. Substantial technical assistance to countries is envisaged. There are already four regional advisers in demographic statistics to deal with population censuses and surveys. It is planned to establish a small regional component providing initial advisory support in household surveys to a few interested countries. This programme will be carried out as part of the National Household Survey Capability Programme. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$385,000. Corresponding work-months are 82 professional and 56 non-professional.

Programme 3. Provision of a regional statistical service (Code: A; 1, 2, 3)

36. This programme refers to the consolidation of national statistical outputs at the regional level, supplemented by estimates where necessary. Data bank operations have commenced and statistics of national accounts, industry and external trade are already computerized while manual data bases still exist on other subjects. A new computer has been installed and it is planned to transfer all existing manual files onto magnetic tapes and, by 1983, to have a fully computerized system in operation. The regional publications or modified versions of them will continue to be issued, and more detailed information will be made available for limited circulation in the form of computer printouts and magnetic tapes. It is hoped that by 1983 it will be possible to employ microfiches. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$438,000. Corresponding work-months are 103 professional and 235 non-professional.

6. Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA)

Programme 1: Development of national accounts, finance and price statistics (Code: B(a), B(b); 2.1, 2.6, 2.7)

37. The objective of this programme is to assist countries in the region in developing their national accounts, finance and price statistics and in implementing the System of National Accounts (SNA) and system of price statistics, and to study the international real income comparisons of the ECWA countries. The strategy to be followed in this connexion comprises activities aimed at assisting countries in the region to introduce and use SNA as well as introduce and use a co-ordinated system of price and quantity statistics. The strategy includes assisting the countries in adopting comparable methodological principles (standard definitions, classification etc.) and introducing comparable valuation with regard to the aggregates estimated in value terms of national currencies. It also includes the maintenance of a computer-based file on national accounts, finance and

price statistics in a form suitable for retrieval by the substantive divisions of the ECWA secretariat, the regional institutions and researchers. This is a continuing programme.

Programme 2: Development of statistical services (Code: A; B; 1, 2, 3)

38. This programme aims at assisting the ECWA countries in developing their statistical information services, in identifying and filling gaps in the statistical base, in providing support to existing national and regional training centres through participation in their training programmes and the provision of advisory services in curriculum development and in stimulating co-operative action at the regional level for identifying problems and meeting common needs. It includes collection, compilation, evaluation, processing and publication of statistical information and the development of adequate and reliable statistical series and indicators on the demographic, social and economic aspects of the countries in the region. This a continuing programme.

7. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) f/

Programme 1. Statistical services (Code: A, B, C; 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4.2, 2.5.1, 2.5.4, 2.6, 2.7)

39. This activity directly supports the economic analysis carried out by the secretariat through: (a) co-ordination, maintenance and expansion of a comprehensive data bank of internationally comparable time series for use, inter alia, in an analytical system of macro-economic models for making short-term forecasts and medium-long-term projections of activity levels and trade flows of various countries and regions of the world; (b) creation and maintenance of a data bank of derived series required by the secretariat, such as freight rate indexes, unit value and price indexes of imports and exports, measures of concentration and diversification of production and trade, measures of inequality of income distribution etc.; (c) publication of the Handbook of International Trade and Development Statistics, the Monthly Commodity Price Bulletin and a quarterly Bulletin of Tungsten Statistics; (d) methodological and technical studies and reviews aimed at improvement in economic statistics; and (e) graphic services for UNCTAD reports and publications. This is a continuing programme.

Programme 2. Import price indexes for developing countries (Code: A, B, C; 2.4.2, 2.7)

40. The purpose of this activity, undertaken in co-operation with the United Nations Statistical Office, is to develop a new, improved and urgently needed

f/ The central part of the statistical activities of UNCTAD are in the Money, Finance and Development Division (MFD). In addition, each division has some statistical staff of its own. Therefore, it is very difficult to estimate the over-all resources provided to statistics in UNCTAD. Within the MFD Division, however, there are 9 professional and 20 non-professional staff allocated to statistics and data processing in 1977-1978. This does not include economic affairs officers, who devote some time to statistical work.

measure of import prices (rather than import unit values) for developing countries that takes into account the variety of import patterns that exist among those countries. Methodological studies and analysis of the new measure will be carried out in order to improve the scope, coverage and reliability. This is a continuing programme.

Programme 3. Co-ordination with other international organizations (Code: C; 1, 2)

41. Apart from the co-ordination of data requirements of different areas of the UNCTAD work programme (see programme 1) the Statistical Section maintains very close links with international organizations through participation in the ACC Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities, the Statistical Commission, the Conference of European Statisticians and expert groups on specialized topics. This activity is of utmost importance since it provides UNCTAD, which is a major user of statistics provided by the international statistical community, with the opportunity to contribute to the development and improvement of the international statistical system, which is essential to the efficient execution of its work programme. This is a continuing programme.

Programme 4. Data-processing services (Code: A, B, C; 2)

42. This activity includes the operation, jointly with the Economic Commission for Europe, of a data-processing unit and provides systems analysis and services for all parts of the work programme of UNCTAD in support of statistical and econometric studies and for administrative services. Access is provided to international and national machine-readable data files and new working files are created as required for the efficient handling and management of data. This is a continuing programme.

8. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

Programme 1. Provision of internal statistical services (Code: C; 2.1, 2.3, 2.4.2)

43. Work is continuing on an integrated data bank based on industrial, trade and national accounts statistics supplied by the United Nations Statistical Office. The bank is intended to support UNIDO research and study activities of both a long-run and short-run nature by providing a means of data retrieval and the processing and statistical analysis required for studies in the field of industrialization. In the course of developing the data bank, efforts are being made to ensure compatibility and co-ordination with computerized data bases in other organizations. This is a continuing programme.

9. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

Programme 1. Development of environment statistics (Code: A, B(aa); 1.2)

44. This project involves collaboration with the United Nations Statistical Office on its programme 7 (see para. 8 of the present annex). UNEP is funding in 1978 and 1979 approximately 36 professional work-months and 33 non-professional for United Nations programme 7 at an annual average staff cost of approximately \$146,600. In addition, UNEP staff are contributing five professional and four non-professional work-months at an annual average staff cost of \$15,000.

Programme 2. Participation in the development of socio-economic statistics (Code: A, B; 1, 2)

45. This activity involves participation in the development of socio-economic statistics, especially in connexion with the assessment of human needs and their short- and long-term satisfaction. In this context, a more active role in the development of social and environmental indicators is envisaged. This is a new programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$2,500. Corresponding work-months are one professional.

Programme 3. Survey of environmental activities (Code: C; 1.2)

46. For the purpose of reporting to its Governing Council, UNEP has been collecting qualitative and financial information on the environmental activities of Governments, the United Nations system, other intergovernmental organizations and major non-governmental organizations. Apart from the international organizations, response has been low and a new more comprehensive approach including computerization has been initiated. Concepts and methods for a systematic annual survey will be developed under the guidance of an interagency task force on data. This is a new programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$100,000. Corresponding work-months are 36 professional and 36 non-professional.

B. Specialized agencies

1. International Labour Office (ILO)

Programme 1. Consumer price indices (Code: B (a); 2.7.1)

47. This project is aimed at updating the methods used in the computation of consumer price indices and at improving the international recommendations on the subject. During 1980-1981, ILO will review and analyse country practices and assess the changes that have occurred since 1962. A meeting of experts will take place in early 1981 to prepare draft recommendations to be examined by the International Conference of Labour Statisticians. Following this, ILO will prepare in 1982 a manual on the concepts of consumer price indices and on the methods to be used for their computation. This is a new programme, which will begin in 1980 and be completed in 1982. Estimated total staff costs over the period of the programme will be \$140,000. Corresponding work-months are 25 professional and 18 non-professional.

Programme 2. International Conference of Labour Statisticians, 1981
(Code: A, B; 1.5, 2.7.1)

48. The Conference examines and adopts detailed recommendations on various aspects of labour statistics. It brings together experts appointed by member States and observers from international organizations. The formal conclusions of the Conference are expressed in resolutions submitted for approval to the Governing Body of ILO. The thirteenth Conference will examine reports and proposals on subjects that the secretariat has reviewed in detail since the twelfth Conference, in 1973. These are labour force, employment, unemployment and underemployment statistics, statistics of industrial injuries and statistics of consumer prices. This project includes the necessary research, drafting of reports and other preparations (1980-1981). This is a new programme, which will begin in 1980 and be completed in 1981. Estimated total staff costs over the period of the programme will be \$100,000. Corresponding work-months are 18 professional and 12 non-professional.

Programme 3. Household surveys (Code: B (b); 1.5)

49. This project will follow up on Recommendation 30 of the ILO World Employment Conference in co-ordination with the United Nations system in the National Household Survey Capability Programme. The immediate objective is to encourage Governments to conduct new regular household surveys or to improve existing ones in order to collect adequate information that will throw light on the problems relating to basic needs, income, poverty, employment, unemployment and underemployment and to provide advice and assistance to national authorities on the subject. The work involves identification of all relevant household surveys, analysis of methodology and concepts used and international guidelines as well as assistance to countries in the various operations involved in such surveys. In addition to continuing work at ILO headquarters on the subject, it is proposed to have three regional household survey experts give short-term assistance to

countries and to provide a few fellowships. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$280,000. Corresponding work-months are 55 professional and 13 non-professional.

Programme 4. Improvement of the scope of labour statistics collection
(Code: A; 1.5)

50. The purpose of this project is to strengthen the capacity of the Bureau of Statistics and Special Studies to have available some detailed basic labour statistics that do not currently appear in its official publications. This would enable it to be in a better position to support other ILO programmes, to satisfy many of the information requirements of member States and of other organizations and to do more analytical work on some of the problems of current concern to ILO. This project would contribute gradually to the establishment of more detailed data banks. The work would not concentrate on all subjects at once. In the short term, it would, among other things, collect more statistics on hours of work (normal hours, hours actually worked, hours paid for, overtime, absenteeism etc); on wages by various characteristics (sex, age, occupation) for study of wage structure and differentials; on the conditions of life and work of migrant workers etc. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$115,000. Corresponding work-months are 18 professional and 18 non-professional.

Programme 5. International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO)
(Code: B (a); 1.5)

51. The purpose of this project is to revise the most recent edition (1968) of ISCO. Ten years have elapsed since the last edition was published. It is proposed therefore to review during 1982-1983 all recent work on occupational classification to be able to present an improved and up-to-date ISCO, which should be ready before the 1990 round of population censuses. It is hoped to have the proposals for the revision of ISCO examined by a working group after 1983 and subsequently to submit a final draft to an International Conference of Labour Statisticians for discussion and adoption. This is a new programme, which will begin in 1982 and be completed in 1984. Estimated total staff costs over the period of the programme will be \$190,000. Corresponding work-months are 30 professional and 30 non-professional.

Programme 6. Computerization of labour statistics (Code: A, C; 1.5, 2.7.1)

52. The purpose of the project is to improve the accessibility, quality and variety of labour statistics available in ILO. An adequate computerization system has yet to be defined. In its initial stages, the system will have to duplicate the manual methods used at present but as it becomes more operational it will gradually replace, to a large extent, the recording system now used. The results of the project at its initial stages will provide the Bureau of Statistics and Special Studies with a small data bank, which will gradually be expanded. This is a new programme, which will begin in 1980 and be completed in 1983. Estimated total staff costs over the period of the programme will be \$260,000. Corresponding work-months are 24 professional and 72 non-professional.

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

Programme 1. Basic food and agricultural statistics (Code: A, B (a), C; 2.2, 2.4, 2.7)

53. For review, appraisal and planning activities at the national and international levels, data on area, production, trade, utilization and prices of agricultural products (crops and livestock) are collected, compiled, evaluated and disseminated in an internationally comparable form. Emphasis is laid on the preparation of more complex analytical statistics, such as country food balance-sheets, production and trade index numbers, and on early assessment of agricultural production and trade of the current year. The Fertilizer Data Centre covers statistics on production, trade and consumption of fertilizers, raw materials and intermediates, production capacities, export and import prices and prices paid by farmers, land use, irrigation, agricultural machinery and pesticides. Statistical information is made available to the public mainly through the Production Yearbook, Trade Yearbook, Fertilizer Review and the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics. The programme is carried out through a computerized data-processing system. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$720,000. Corresponding work-months are 68 professional and 307 non-professional.

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

54. FAO will again play the leading role in preparation for the promotion and implementation of the decennial World Census of Agriculture Programme and in providing assistance to participating member Governments. The Programme for the 1980 World Census of Agriculture has already been published. Promotion of this Programme will comprise: advice and technical assistance to countries in the planning and execution of their agricultural census, particularly in the conduct, methodology, processing, tabulation, analysis and publication of census results; preparation and dissemination of technical manuals to provide countries with detailed guidelines on census taking; training of national personnel at all levels and in all aspects of census taking. 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. The other activities include the dissemination, through census bulletins, of the national census results of the countries that participated in the 1970 World Census of Agriculture. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$173,000. Corresponding work-months are 28 professional and 44 non-professional.

Programme 3. Improvement of national systems of agricultural statistics and related methodological studies (Code: B (a); 2.2)

55. The purpose of the project is to assist developing countries in improving the organization, quality, coverage and timeliness of their agricultural statistics. Activities include studies, development and promotion of standard concepts, definitions, classifications and methods for data collection and compilation, for

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derived statistics, for food and agricultural experiments and analysis, including applications of advanced techniques such as use of meteorological information, aerial photography and satellite imagery. The project is focused on the preparation of integrated national systems of food and agricultural statistics, taking into account special national conditions and requirements. Assistance to and encouragement of countries in developing such programmes will be a major component of the FAO statistical development work programme. It is believed that, through this approach, the process of statistical development can be accelerated and technical co-operation to countries can achieve its aim of bringing national food and agricultural statistical services nearer to a stage of self-sufficiency. The success of such national programmes may require co-ordination and co-operation at both the national and international levels. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$390,000. Corresponding work-months are 74 professional and 73 non-professional.

Programme 4. Appraisal and analysis of food availability and distribution
(Code: C; 2.2)

56. The Fourth World Food Survey, published in 1977, provides a new basis for the work of FAO on the continuous review and appraisal of the food supply and distribution situation of countries in relation to the needs of the population. National food consumption surveys, the results of which will be published periodically in the Review of Food Consumption Surveys, will provide the base-line data for the identification of the socially disadvantaged groups and the estimation of the incidence of poverty and malnutrition among these groups. Combined with the analysis of current information from the FAO Interlinked Computer System and advance information from the Food Information and Early Warning System, these activities will provide suitable indicators for monitoring changes in the levels of food consumption and related nutritional status of the socially disadvantaged groups in various sections of the population, on a continuous and systematic basis as a part of a Nutritional Surveillance System. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$263,000. Corresponding work-months are 34 professional and 90 non-professional.

Programme 5. Economic accounts for agriculture and series of agricultural prices, index numbers and other economic indicators (Code: A, B, C; 2.1, 2.2, 2.7)

57. The work on economic accounts for agriculture and producer price statistics, which in the early developmental stage had to be carried out separately, has been brought to the point where they coalesce and a single system of data (prices, production, utilization and other data) is being set up from which it will be possible to compute production accounts, index numbers of agricultural production and eventually other indicators and related analytical tables. The promotional work and dissemination activities in these two areas will continue to guide countries in the compilation of the appropriate statistics with international comparability and to provide exchange of information. Thus the programme includes the revision of the (draft) Handbook of Economic Accounts for Agriculture published in 1974 and the preparation of a manual on the compilation of

agricultural producer prices for the use of national statistical offices in developing or setting up their work in these fields in line with international standards. The present work on the construction and publication of economic accounts for agriculture will be progressively expanded with the increasing country coverage and the addition of new series; prices received by farmers as compiled or estimated will be published; the compilation of prices of agricultural products and price index numbers will be expanded with increased emphasis on their use as economic indicators. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$134,000. Corresponding work-months are 22 professional and 44 non-professional.

Programme 6. Household food consumption surveys and nutritional surveillance
(Code: B (a); C; 1.8, 2.2)

58. The revised Programme of Food Consumption Surveys will be issued around 1980 for use in promoting these surveys in the countries. The Programme will be developed within the broad framework of the National Household Survey Capability Programme, the purpose of which is to strengthen the capability for carrying out household surveys on a continuous basis in developing countries. It will take into consideration the data requirements for new international and national strategies for integrated social and economic development planning and focus particular attention on the measurement of the rural poverty problems and the quantification of the basic-needs approach recommended by the World Employment Conference. While the Programme will contain international standards on the list of data items and the concepts and classifications to be used, it is intended to prepare technical guidelines on practical and methodological aspects of food consumption surveys for use in promotional work and training courses on household surveys. Activities for the development and implementation of this Programme in the countries will be closely linked with those of the Nutritional Surveillance System proposed to be established by WHO, UNICEF and FAO for the purpose of monitoring the food and nutrition conditions of disadvantaged groups of the population at risk and providing a method of rapid and permanent assessment of all factors that influence food consumption patterns and nutritional status. It is also planned to organize regional consultations for the adaptation of the Programme to particular needs and conditions of countries and to arrange for the necessary services of regional advisers for assisting countries in the planning and execution of these surveys. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$97,000. Corresponding work-months are 14 professional and 20 non-professional.

Programme 7. Estimation and projection of agricultural population and labour force and level of employment, especially of women, in agriculture; programme of social statistics and related social indicators (Code: C; 1.3.1, 1.5, 1.8, 2.2)

59. Work on world-wide projections of agricultural population and labour will continue for use in connexion with various agricultural planning and perspective studies carried out by FAO. It is linked with the interagency work programme in the field of demographic projections, which is co-ordinated through the Inter-Agency Working Group on Demographic Projections of the ACC Sub-Committee on

Population. A revised set of projections of the agricultural population and agricultural labour force covering the period 1970-2000 on the basis of the current United Nations total population projections (1973 revision) has been completed. Details regarding related methodological framework etc. have been given in "Estimates and projections of agricultural population and non-agricultural population and labour force 1950-2000", prepared by FAO. Work on the study of concepts and definitions for the measurement of employment and under-utilization of labour in agriculture and on systematic compilation of data series that may be available from countries will be intensified in collaboration with ILO. Particular attention will be devoted to measuring the female labour force as a contribution to the FAO work on integrated rural development and preparing guidelines for collecting statistics of women's participation in agricultural production. These activities are linked with the work on the programme of social indicators pertaining to agriculture, which will continue initially on a pragmatic basis. It is intended first to issue periodical publications on social statistics and social indicators, based mainly on the data available in FAO, and secondly to develop a programme of social indicators for the food and agricultural sector within the framework for integration of social and demographic statistics and other related strategies for the promotion of similar national activities. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$53,000. Corresponding work-months are 9 professional and 13 non-professional.

Programme 8. Servicing activities (Code: B (a), C; 2.2)

60. The Statistics Division will continue servicing its established bodies and working groups on food and agricultural statistics; participating in FAO working groups; contributing food and agricultural statistics to FAO and other international bodies, conferences, meetings including statistical tables for the United Nations and other agencies etc. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$170,000. Corresponding work-months are 31 professional and 39 non-professional.

Programme 9. Statistics of forestry production, trade and industrial capacity (Code: A, B (ab), C; 2.2, 2.3, 2.4)

61. First priority will be given to compiling 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. A monthly bulletin on tropical timber is being added on a trial basis. Surveys of the pulp and paper industry capacity are published annually. A survey of the panel products industry is prepared periodically. These surveys 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 in relation to paper consumption requirements. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$350,000. Corresponding work-months are 20 professional and 60 non-professional.

Programme 10. Collation of forest resource data from developing countries
(Code: A, B; 2.2)

62. FAO is involved in a long-range programme for collecting and collating 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. During 1978/79 the compilation of a world review will be completed on the basis of earlier work. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$30,000. Corresponding work-months are 2 professional and 6 non-professional.

Programme 11. Manual on the collection of national forestry statistics
(Code: B (a); 1.2, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.7.3)

63. The objective of this programme is the preparation of a manual to assist countries to establish suitable arrangements for the collection and assembly of statistics on the forestry sector, to identify the appropriate statistics to collect according to specific conditions in the country and to provide guidance on methods of collection and assembly. This programme will begin in 1978 and be completed by 1983. Estimated total staff costs over the life of the project will be \$60,000. Corresponding work-months are 8 professional and 4 non-professional.

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

64. 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 with developing countries, a programme for collecting, publishing and analysing prices of forest products is included in the work on forestry statistics. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$25,000. Corresponding work-months are 2 professional and 16 non-professional.

Programme 13. Basic fishery statistics: fishery resources
(Code: A, B, C; 1.2 and 2.2)

65. Priority will continue to be given to the national and international collection, according to detailed sea areas, of data on (a) fishing effort (inputs) and (b) corresponding nominal catches by species. These data are essential for use by both national offices and intergovernmental fishery commissions responsible for the development and management of regional fisheries. The statistical series are used to monitor the state of the resources and the control of national and international fishing effort on resources. The system is linked to data on fishing fleets and requires the constant improvement of statistical standards pertaining to fish catches, fishing effort, fishing areas, gear and vessels. Particular attention will be given to the expeditious release of data to ensure prompt and appropriate action by the national and international bodies. The data will continue to be released in the annual "catch" volumes of the Yearbook of Fishery Statistics and regional publications on fishery statistics. This is a continuing programme.

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Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$154,000. Corresponding work-months are 16 professional and 61 non-professional.

Programme 14. Basic fishery statistics: fishery commodities
(Code: A, B, C; 2.1, 2.2, 2.4, 2.5, 2.7)

66. Priority will be given to the provision of fishery data required for review, appraisal and planning activities, at both the national and international levels, not only in relation to various bilateral and multilateral development programmes but also to the fishery elements of national and international planning activities. This would be achieved through the improvement of statistical standards and the collection, compilation and publication of the "commodity" volumes of the Yearbook of Fishery Statistics using computer facilities. The data base would contain detailed statistics on the utilization of fish catches, the production of fishery commodities, the import, export, wholesale and retail trade in fishery products, consumption and prices. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$123,000. Corresponding man-months are 4 professional and 69 non-professional.

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

Programme 1. Methodological development and applications in education statistics (Code: B (aa), B (ab); 1.6.1)

67. Development of statistics will continue on adult education, literacy, educational finance, internal efficiency and utilization of educational resources and social indicators in the field of education. In addition to methodological studies, assistance will be provided to member States in collecting such data and analytical reports will be produced. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$150,000. Corresponding work-months are 30 professional and 40 non-professional.

Programme 2. Education projections (Code: B (ab); 1.6.1)

68. Improving projection methodology, updating country and regional projections, extending the scope of projections to areas such as literacy and educational attainment and training of statisticians in methods of projecting school enrolment in developing countries are planned. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$125,000. Corresponding work-months are 30 professional and 28 non-professional.

Programme 3. International standardization of education statistics
(Code: B (ab); B (b); 1.6.1)

69. Within the framework of the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED), studies on the application of ISCED to higher education and education finance will be undertaken. Assistance will be given to member States in the application of ISCED to statistics on education. This programme will begin in 1979 and be completed in 1982. Estimated total staff costs over the life of the project will be \$57,000. Corresponding work-months are 22 professional and 12 non-professional.

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

70. Particular attention will be paid to the collection, analysis and dissemination of data on scientific and technical activities related to research and development, especially scientific and technical information and documentation services. Work will continue on the expansion of data collection on research and development itself by increasing the quantity of information collected and by improving its quality in order to establish a proper data base for planners and policy makers. Following the adoption of a recommendation concerning the international standardization of statistics on science and technology, manuals will be prepared and meetings organized in order to promote the widest utilization of the recommendation with a view to increasing the international comparability of these statistics. Assistance will be provided to developing countries to support their efforts in organizing statistical programmes on a continuing basis. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$130,700. Corresponding work-months are 42 professional and 16 non-professional.

Programme 5. Expansion and improvement of statistics on science and technology in Latin America (Code: A, B (ab), B (b); 1.6.2)

71. The objective of this project is to ensure a constant service to countries of the region by assisting them through the orientation, guidance and advice of a regional adviser, in general and specific problems that they may face in their statistical plans and work on scientific and technical activities. The regional adviser, who will be posted at the UNESCO Regional Office for Science at Montevideo, will be available at short notice to visit countries requesting his collaboration. This project aims at attaining better co-ordination of statistical activities in the region and harmonization of the national methodology now in use with a view to reinforce the consistency of the information at the regional and international levels. To this end, meetings, seminars and round tables will be organized and collaboration with the Organization of American States (OAS) in this field will be strengthened. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$47,500. Corresponding work-months are 14 professional and 2 non-professional.

Programme 6. International standardization in culture and communication (Code: B (aa), B (ab); 1.6.3)

72. Within this project work is proceeding on the establishment of international standardization of statistics on public expenditure on cultural activities. The objective of part of this project is the adoption by the General Conference of UNESCO of a recommendation to that effect, which will initiate the regular collection from member States of statistics on public expenditure on cultural activities. Another part is the application, starting in 1978, of the recommendation adopted in 1976 on the standardization of statistics on radio and television for the international collection of these statistics. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$33,000. Corresponding work-months are 20 professional and 6 non-professional.

Programme 7. Methodological development in statistics of culture and communication (Code: B (a); 1.6.3)

73. Statistical methodology will be developed relative to culture and communication, for which UNESCO already collects and publishes statistical data; coverage will be expanded to include theatres, archives and languages spoken, while methodological work will be carried out with regard to statistics of accessibility of, and participation in, cultural activities.

Within this programme high priority will continue to be given to work on a comprehensive framework for the collection of cultural statistics, within the framework for the integration of social and demographic statistics. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$55,000. Corresponding work-months are 40 professional and 6 non-professional.

4. International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) g/

Programme 1. Commercial air transport operator statistics (Code: A; 2.5.1)

74. The collection and publication of statistics of scheduled airlines is a principal part of the ICAO statistics programme. Since 1977, the statistics of non-scheduled air transport operators have been integrated into statistical series along with those of scheduled airlines in each subject area so that, for example, the annual statistical digest for financial data of air transport operators will contain statistics for both scheduled airlines and non-scheduled operators. Detailed data on the following subjects will be published in annual Digests of Statistics and computer tapes will be available on order: (a) annual and monthly traffic, including aircraft activity, and passenger, freight and mail traffic; (b) fleet data including the number, capacity and utilization by type of aircraft; (c) personnel data, including the number and annual expenditures for each principal category of airline personnel; and (d) financial data for international operators, including assets and liabilities, along with revenues, expenditures and retained earnings. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$188,000. Corresponding work-months are 28 professional and 53 non-professional.

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

75. Collection of traffic-flow statistics on a flight-stage basis has been a continuing programme for a number of years. These 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 not been made regarding the collection and publication of traffic-flow statistics for the 1979-1983 period. Statistics of on-flight origin and destination of passengers,

g/ Cost figures include costs of statistical staff and the costs of computer and publication services required for the statistical programmes of ICAO. Only regular budget funds are included in resources.

freight and mail have been collected on an experimental basis. It is not known whether the experimental programme will be continued after 1978, or what decision will be made regarding the flight-stage traffic-flow programme by the ICAO Council. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$126,000. Corresponding work-months are 10.5 professional and 43 non-professional.

Programme 3. Airport and en-route facility statistics (Code: A, B (a); 2.5.1)

76. The collection of traffic statistics on a monthly and annual basis for principal international airports of States will continue. In addition to this, statistics were collected in 1976 and 1977 on an experimental basis covering annual financial data for these airports. It is not yet known whether the airport financial programme will be established as a continuing programme throughout the 1979-1983 period. The collection of traffic statistics and financial data for en-route air navigation facilities and services began in 1976 and is expected to continue, with the results being published in special annual reports. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$85,000. Corresponding work-months are 14 professional and 23 non-professional.

Programme 4. Aircraft and general aviation statistics (Code: A; 2.5.1)

77. There has been an increasing need for information on the amount and kinds of general aviation flying. The continuing growth of general aviation activities, such as aerial work, business flying and civil use of aircraft by government, is significant both for the economy of States and for planning future airport and air navigation facilities and services. Development work is under way for an annual survey of general aviation flying in ICAO Contracting States and it is hoped that useful global statistical series can be developed on general aviation flying throughout the world by type. Interest has also grown in this area concerning the amount of flying by multi-engined 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 its member States. A survey programme will be developed to obtain data that are not now available for such aircraft. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$40,000. Corresponding work-months are 7 professional and 11 non-professional.

Programme 5. Technical co-operation in civil aviation statistics
(Code: B (b); 2.5.1)

78. ICAO activities in this area are designed to assist States in the development and improvement of their aviation statistics and to develop regional programmes. Statistical workshops and training courses have been a continuing activity of ICAO, the latter being organized by the regional offices for personnel of member States. This programme is expected to receive greater emphasis in the 1979-1983 period through the scheduling of frequent workshops and training courses for developing countries. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$18,000. Corresponding work-months are 1.75 professional and 6 non-professional.

Programme 6. Integrated civil aviation statistics and data banks
(Code: A; 2.5.1)

79. An integrated data bank of civil aviation statistical series produced by ICAO has been established and is being developed further. The data bank consists of standard-format computer tapes and is being developed to facilitate analysis, using one or more aviation statistical series along with socio-economic series produced by other international organizations. It is expected that during the 1979-1983 period, computer tapes will be readily available on any part of the ICAO programme, at reasonable costs to all users. Another activity in this area is the establishment of the ICAO Statistical Yearbook, which publishes in condensed form the most widely used ICAO statistics on all principal subjects. In addition, consideration will be given to the preparation and sale of ICAO statistics in microfiche form. This is a continuing programme. Estimated average annual staff costs will be \$30,000. Corresponding work-months are 1.75 professional and 14 non-professional.

5. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)

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

80. The programme consists of three closely related data collection systems supported by the World Bank general country economic reporting system: (a) the Debtor Reporting System (DRS), operated in co-operation with the regional development banks for Africa, Asia and Latin America, (b) 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 (c) 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 World Bank staff and other agencies for economic analysis and planning. All systems are completely or partially computerized and supported by field work and some technical co-operation. 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 \$670,000. Corresponding work-months are 168 professional and 288 non-professional.

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

81. 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 World Bank economic and special missions. Data bank staff frequently take part in these missions for data collection and the provision of technical co-operation. 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 \$370,000. Corresponding work-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)

82. The World Bank 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 a 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 World Bank 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 \$225,000. Corresponding work-months are 66 professional and 78 non-professional.

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

83. In order to meet internal requirements for country, regional and global analysis of economic, social and financial developments and trends, the World Bank 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 the World Bank 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. The World Bank 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 \$190,000. Corresponding work-months are 48 professional and 78 non-professional.

6. International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Programme 1. Collection and publication of data (Code: A, B (aa), B (ab); 2, excl. 2.2 and 2.5)

84. Statistical programmes are carried out by the Bureau of Statistics whose responsibility it is to collect and publish country statistics relevant to the analysis of the monetary and payments problem. These statistics are collected and maintained in a computerized data bank system. The data when normalized and processed by computer are the comparable country statistics published in the monthly issues of International Financial Statistics and Direction of Trade and in the annual issues of Direction of Trade, Balance of Payments Yearbook and Government Finance Statistics Yearbook. The programme will continue to make improvements in the coverage and timeliness of existing time series. Emphasis will be given to preparing comprehensive documentation on the concepts and classification standards for the collection of money and banking data and to revising the draft manual on government finance statistics. The volume of work under the existing programme will increase with development of appropriate data sets for new members of IMF and with the extension of banking statistics to include classifications of loans and deposits by country, by currency and by maturity. This is a continuing programme. Average annual work-months are 516 professional and 336 non-professional.

Programme 2. Technical co-operation (Code B (b); 2, excl. 2.2 and 2.5)

85. The Bureau of Statistics will continue to provide staff experts for assisting member countries under its field programme for the development and improvement of national statistics contained in bulletins of monetary authorities. The programme's objective is to assist monetary authorities to collect data relevant to the analysis of monetary and payments problems and to organize data according to standards that promote intercountry comparability. The field work includes intensive assistance on the methodologies for compiling comparable statistics in the areas of money and banking, government finance, and the balance of payments. Under the programme, Bureau staff will visit statistically developed member countries for the purpose of exchanging views with national counterparts in central banks on their system of data collection, processing and publication. For these countries, the possibility of data-bank-to-data-bank exchanges via tape will be further explored. Bureau staff will conduct courses in government finance statistics for national officials under the IMF Institute programme. This is a continuing programme. Average annual work-months are 168 professional and 120 non-professional.

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Programme 3. Computerization (Code: A, C; 2, excl. 2.2 and 2.5)

86. The IMF computer system, the Data Fund, will be refined with improved design concepts to enhance storage, retrieval, update, manipulation and calculation of economic time series. Data inputs to the system will be keyed daily into the file by means of video display terminals. Reporting of data 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 interconnexion to other calculation packages. A new command language is planned that will allow users to communicate interactively with the system. One objective is to achieve flexibility of computerized publication routines for the publications International Financial Statistics, Direction of Trade, Balance of Payments Yearbook and Government Finance Statistics Yearbook. This is a continuing programme. Average annual work-months are 144 professional and 60 non-professional.

7. Universal Postal Union (UPU)

Programme 1. Postal services statistics (Code: A; 2.5.3)

87. This programme is directed at informing the postal administrations of member countries of UPU of the development of postal services in the greatest possible number of countries. This information is published in Statistiques des services postaux, which includes statistics on postal traffic, personnel, number of post offices, technical methods, financial status of postal administrations and operations of the services. This publication permits comparisons of figures and in addition indicates the general trends in postal development. Commencing in 1977 the International Bureau is publishing a Rapport annuel sur la situation des services postaux which presents the results of a statistical and economic analysis of the figures in Statistiques des services postaux. This is a continuing programme.

Programme 2. Technical co-operation (Code: B (b); 2.5.3)

88. UPU provides technical co-operation through short-term consultants missions (up to three months) in various regions and several fields including statistics. Training and specialization fellowships are provided. This is a continuing programme.

8. International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

Programme 1. Collection and publication of national and international data regarding telecommunication (Code: A; 2.5.3)

89. This activity involves collecting, compiling and disseminating statistical and planning (projections) information in conformity with the decisions of the members as laid down in the international agreements and recommendations drawn up within the framework of ITU. Apart from the statistical information contained in the Yearbook of Common Carrier Telecommunication Statistics and Radiocommunication Statistics, ITU issues other publications containing significant statistical

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information. This information is included in documentation used either for operational (telecommunication) purposes or international telecommunication network planning, for example, the Table of International Telex Relations and Traffic. In addition to the published data, ITU compiles specialized statistical material for use in study programmes of its consultative committees or for detailed planning in technical co-operation projects. This is a continuing programme.

9. World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

Programme 1. Collection and publication of statistics on industrial property (Code: A; 3)

90. This activity involves the collection and publication of statistics on industrial property including statistics on patents, inventors' certificates, utility models, trademarks and service marks, international marks, industrial designs and plant varieties. Two publications are issued annually; the first, (Publication A) contains the industrial property statistical data of major importance (one first issue and one updated final issue, both having approximately 80 pages); the second (Publication B) contains all relevant statistical data collected (350 pages). This is a continuing programme involving an estimated 12 work-months per year.

10. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

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

91. GATT will maintain and enlarge its tariff and trade data base, designed to supply basic data required by the Contracting Parties in trade negotiations and problems encountered in commercial policy fields. It now covers 19 countries and includes data on customs duties and imports. It is intended to include other Contracting Parties in the future and to update the base (annually for the duration of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations and less frequently thereafter). 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 involving an estimated 36 professional and 42 non-professional work-months per year.

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

92. Although the bulk of the statistical work of the secretariat serves both developed and developing countries, a special programme is designed to provide assistance to developing countries for the duration of the current MTN. Developing countries participating in MTN are, upon request, provided with tariff and trade data concerning the main 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 resources for the statistical part of this project are included in programme 1 above.

Programme 3. Textile statistics (Code: A; 2.4.2)

93. The collection from and circulation to the member Governments of statistics on production, international trade and consumption of textiles is a continuous project under the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles. Quarterly and annual questionnaires have been circulated to member Governments since 1975 and cover the period starting in 1972. A revision of this project, with the aim of improving the comparability of the data submitted and closer adjustment to the requirements of the Arrangement, is envisaged when the present Arrangement, which expired at the end of 1977, is renewed. This is a continuing programme involving an estimated 12 professional and 24 non-professional work-months per year.

Programme 4. Elaboration of economic statistics from series collected by the United Nations Statistical Office, specialized agencies and other international organizations (Code: A; 2.4.2)

94. 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 or adjustment of computerized and printed data, as well as creation of time series. Data not otherwise available are collected directly from national authorities when the need arises. This is a continuing programme involving an estimated 60 professional and 18 non-professional work-months per year.

Programme 5. Miscellaneous work including studies in methodology (Code: B (a); 2.2, 2.3, 2.4.2, 2.6.2, 2.6.4, 2.7)

95. GATT studies and analyses statistical standards, methodology and suggestions for improvement. This is a continuing programme involving an estimated 12 professional work-months per year.

C. Other intergovernmental organizations

1. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

96. A major difficulty in programming OECD activities in the field of statistics comes from the fact that these activities are decentralized and directly linked to current work. As this is not programmed for more than one year in advance and is constantly readjusted according to the international economic situation, there are no official OECD outlines of statistical activities during 1979-1983. Of course, some activities appear more or less permanent and some projects will involve more work over the next 10 years. However, the statistical activities are at present under review at OECD and it is not possible to anticipate the precise direction of the work. The following list of possible OECD statistical activities during the five years must be considered as tentative and completely unofficial.

Programme 1. OECD system of statistical information (Code: A, C; 1, 2, 3)

97. A recent review within the OECD secretariat has shown that about 65 independent statistical files are being updated either manually or by EDP procedures, many of them used solely for internal analytical work. The size, nature and quality of the files are variable, and the next step will be to determine what part of them could be incorporated into an organized system of statistical information. Such a system to be developed in the coming years would involve: (a) a system of documentation and indexation allowing for an easy search of the required data; (b) general or special software allowing for the general use of EDP in a consistent and efficient way; and (c) a choice of the most frequently used data to be incorporated into a common data base, accessible on line to internal OECD users and perhaps in a more distant future to external users.

Programme 2. Short-term economic and financial indicators (Code: A; 1, 2, 3)

98. Data files of short-term economic and financial statistics are maintained both to publish Main Economic Indicators with its quarterly supplements and to help with analysis by the Secretariat of the current economic situation. The main emphasis will be on improved timeliness rather than on enlarging the files. The following improvements are planned: (a) organization of very rapid collection and dissemination of the most important economic monthly indicators, the so-called "hot series"; (b) development of the use of qualitative indicators parallel with the conventional quantitative indicators; and (c) development of procedures to obtain very rapid estimates of the data of the most recent periods. A group of experts on cyclical analysis and leading indicators will help in establishing a system of internationally consistent leading indicators for a majority of OECD member countries.

Programme 3. Current indicators by industries (Code: A; 2)

99. This system, which will be fully implemented at the end of 1978, will contain both qualitative and quantitative monthly or quarterly indicators for a number of variables and industrial branches.

Programme 4. National accounts (Code: A, B (a); 2.1)

100. As far as annual national accounts are concerned, this is an activity pursued jointly with the United Nations Statistical Office. This means a certain participation in the present review of SNA and also in any attempt to prepare a more fundamental revision of the international system of accounts. The OECD secretariat is, however, more directly concerned with the development of the methodology and the availability of data that are needed for medium-term planning and projections; this applies particularly to the measurement of capital stocks, rates of return to capital and labour inputs. As far as quarterly national accounts are concerned, OECD is particularly active and will continue its methodological work towards increased quality and international comparability and its operational work towards better international dissemination and better timeliness data. The Annual National Accounts and the Quarterly National Accounts Bulletin will continue to be published.

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Programme 5. Labour force and unemployment statistics (Code: A, B (a); 1.5)

101. The present set of data (annual and quarterly), giving a systematic and comparable presentation of the labour force and its components for OECD member countries, will be continued with, if possible, some supplementary breakdowns according to sex, age structure, industry etc. This is to be complemented by data on the duration of employment. After the meeting of a group of experts on employment and unemployment statistics, a better measurement of the unemployment phenomenon is to be developed, namely, more internationally comparable rates of unemployment, spells and duration of unemployment, part-time work, marginal members of the active population, labour mobility, potential employment etc.

Programme 6. Monetary and financial statistics (Code: A; 2.6)

102. A set of relatively comparable and harmonized financial statistics has been developed under the auspices of a group of experts on financial statistics and is published in OECD Financial Statistics. This publication is now complemented by one on the trend of capital markets (bond issues, etc.) Monthly and weekly data on interest rates are regularly updated while, for internal use, the quarterly flows of funds, available on magnetic tape (four countries at the moment) are regularly collected and processed. A choice of monetary and financial statistics is also compiled within the framework of the short-term economic and financial indicators. Some rearrangement not only of the publications but also of the way the data are collected and processed is envisaged.

Programme 7. Balance-of-payments statistics (Code: A, C; 2.6.4)

103. OECD compiles for its own needs standardized quarterly balance-of-payment statistics. The corresponding historical data will be published in 1978. This activity will continue in co-operation with IMF as far as possible. A weekly file of the market exchange rates is regularly updated so that effective exchange rates can be calculated. Depending on circumstances, the information concerning international economic relations may have to be modified or extended.

Programme 8. International trade statistics (Code: A; 2.4.2)

104. Detailed trade statistics by commodities and by market are of increasing importance to OECD internal users. In this field closer co-operation with the United Nations Statistical Office will be sought. More rapid information on international trade is more and more frequently requested. The monthly trade figures already compiled by the Secretariat will be complemented by a choice of quarterly data. This will probably involve a new quarterly questionnaire. Given the increasing need of volume and price indices for a comparable set of products with a limited breakdown by countries, the calculation of such indices may become a regular activity. The present publications are under review and various changes are planned to enhance their analytical usefulness.

Programme 9. Energy statistics (Code: A; 2.3)

105. The Combined Energy Secretariat has developed extensive statistical files on energy and is engaged in the consolidation of its efforts in this field. Corresponding publications will be developed.

Programme 10. Structural industrial statistics (Code: A; 2.3)

106. Structural problems have increased the need for relatively detailed data either on main industrial branches or on special sectors in particular difficulties. This implies the collection of data either by ad hoc questionnaires or by establishing some other information system for the industries concerned. The development of such activities will depend on circumstances.

Programme 11. Agricultural statistics (Code: A; 2.2)

107. In co-operation with FAO OECD regularly compiles food balance-sheets. It has also established milk and meat balance-sheets and statistics on crops will be published in 1978. Such statistics, as well as data on agricultural prices, will probably continue to be compiled. The need to develop fishery statistics may also appear.

Programme 12. Research and development statistics (Code: A; 1.6.2)

108. OECD intends to add to the traditional statistics on R and D expenditures (input side) some indicators allowing for a measure of the benefits resulting from these expenditures (output side).

Programme 13. Education statistics (Code: A; 1.6.1)

109. OECD is presently compiling two sets of data, one on education expenditure and the other on education cross-classified by demographic characteristics. It is aimed at a better integration of education statistics with demographic data and with other categories of expenditure.

Programme 14. Public finance statistics (Code: A; 2.6.5)

110. On the revenue side, OECD is already compiling and publishing annual data regularly. It is intended to complement the present publication with data on net disposable income (after subtraction of taxes and addition of certain transfers). On the expenditure side a regular questionnaire was issued for the first time at the end of 1977 and it is expected that this activity will become a continuing one. Close co-operation with the United Nations Statistical Office and IMF has been established.

Programme 15. Environment statistics (Code: A, B (a); 1.2)

111. OECD is currently studying the state of the environment and intends to develop in 1978 a data base on the cost of pollution abatement. It is likely that in the coming five years similar projects will be implemented, according to the needs expressed.

Programme 16. Social indicators (Code: A, B (a); 1)

112. OECD has already devoted a considerable amount of effort to the determination of social concerns and the definition of related indicators. No decision has yet been taken about the follow up to these conceptual and definitional studies.

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Programme 17. International development co-operation (Code: A, B (a), C; 1, 2, 3)

113. This activity concerns the measurement and analysis of individual data as well as aggregated data on the different forms of financial flows and other kinds of transfers between donor countries and developing countries. This statistical activity has been developed in co-operation with the World Bank and has to be adapted to the changes in international financing or other forms of co-operation.

Programme 18. Data on developing countries (Code: A; 1, 2, 3)

114. This includes sets of current indicators, main national accounts aggregates and total population figures. The developments in north-south and east-west international economic co-operation will have an impact on this kind of activity.

Programme 19. International migration (Code: A; 1.3.3)

115. The Système d'observation permanente des migrations (SOPEMI) is continuing its activities, which consist not of compiling systematic statistics of international migration but of assembling all available information through national correspondents.

Programme 20. Tourism statistics (Code: A, B (a); 1.8)

116. The need for more comparable and accurate data on tourism persists and OECD will review its work in this field (meeting of the Working Group on Tourism statistics) in 1978.

2. Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA)

117. The main long-term topics to be dealt with by the Standing Commission on Statistics of CMEA during the coming decade include projects aimed at developing co-operation in the field of statistics and at defining the basic methodological standards for the individual systems of indicators to ensure the comparability of statistical data used to meet the needs of CMEA organs, in the first place, and to permit an exchange of statistical information among member countries of CMEA. These projects may be grouped into the following main fields of statistics:

Programme 1. Economic, scientific and technical co-operation statistics (Code: A, C; 1, 2, 3)

118. Development of lists of statistical indicators, classifications and nomenclatures with a view to assisting CMEA organs to analyse the status and results of economic co-operation; development and improvement of systems of indicators previously approved by the Commission characterizing economic, scientific and technical co-operation, the level of international specialization and collaboration in the industrial production of member countries of CMEA, etc.

Development by interested countries of lists of statistical indicators on measures included in the agreed plan of multilateral international measures to be taken by member countries of CMEA during the period 1976-1980, and also on measures included in long-term specific programmes for co-operation among member countries of CMEA.

Programme 2. Statistical comparison of the most important cost indicators of the development of the national economies of member countries of CMEA and Yugoslavia (Code: A, B (a); 2.1, 2.7)

119. Comparison of the most important cost indicators at five-year intervals (the next comparison will be carried out on the basis of the data for 1978). Study of methods of multilateral comparisons to ensure the receipt of indices to meet a number of the most important analytical demands; development of methods for the re-evaluation in a comparable currency of major individual elements of national wealth; development of simplified methods of comparison for calculations in periods between extensive and detailed comparisons.

Programme 3. Statistics on national economic balances (Code: B (a); 1.5, 2.1)

120. Further improvement and extension of the methodology for the comparison of national economic balances and intersectoral links; exchange of experience on the methodology of consolidated national economic indicators of the effectiveness of social production reflecting expenditure on both current labour and embodied labour in the creation of the national income.

Programme 4. Statistics of sectors of the national economy (Code: B (a); 1.5, 2.1, 2.7)

121. Further improvement and extension of methodological standards for accounting for the production of sectors in terms of cost; development of methods for evaluating products (goods) and labour in comparable terms, in particular, new types of production, including methods for the calculation of corresponding price indices and questions relating to the collection of data on changes in the producers' prices; search for possibilities of devising principles for accounting for cost, production quality etc.; exchange of experience on the calculation of indicators of economic effectiveness of production, the further improvement of the methodology for the calculation of indicators of the productivity of labour in various sectors and in the production sphere of the national economy as a whole.

Programme 5. Demographic and social statistics (Code: B (a); 1.1, 1.2, 1.3)

122. Development of methodology for the calculation of the size of the population according to social composition. Further development and improvement of the system of indicators of social statistics, concepts and definitions, development of a methodology for the calculation of indicators. Development of new subsystems of social statistics, including: (a) new indicators of the development of public utility and consumer services and (b) environment indicators.

Programme 6. Automated processing of statistical data (Code: C; 1, 2, 3)

123. Exchange of experience and data on the establishment of an automated system of State statistics (ASGS); exchange of experience on the establishment and use of an automated statistical data bank as a basis for ASGS. /...

3. World Tourism Organization (WTO)

- Programme 1. Collecting, analysing, publishing and disseminating statistics (Code: A; 2.5.4)

124. Collecting, analysing, publishing and disseminating, on a systematic and continuing basis statistics of domestic and international tourist movements and payments and their direct and indirect effects on other sectors of the economy, on the various components of the supply of services to tourism and on the characteristics of the tourists. The data are published in World Travel Statistics. This is a continuing activity.

Programme 2. Improving the quality of basic statistics (Code: B (a); 2.5.4)

125. Making a continuing study of ways of improving the quality of basic statistics by improving international standards and methods of collection. This is a continuing activity.

Programme 3. Rationalization of work related to statistics (Code: A; 2.5.4)

126. Co-ordination, rationalization of the presentation and standardization of the statistics provided by official sources in the member States. This is a continuing activity.

Programme 4. Statistical report on the period 1967-1976 (Code: A; 2.5.4)

127. Providing member States with an historical series concerning the process of tourism development over the period 1967-1976, for both the industrialized and the developing countries. The basic data in these series will probably be concerned with movements, receipts, investment, accommodation and transport. This is a continuing programme.

Programme 5. Technical handbook on the collection of domestic and international tourism statistics (Code: B; 2.5.4)

128. On the basis of an inventory of current practices in the collection and compilation of statistics of domestic and international tourism, WTO aims to analyse and compare the various methods in use, isolate problems and evaluate the resources required to prepare the statistics. The handbook will be prepared with the assistance of a group of experts.

Programme 6. Other continuing activities (Code: A; 2.5.4)

129. Periodically making available statistical information including significant trends in both the industrialized and developing countries, updating the historical series on tourism supply and travel demand, over-all information on transport in general on the basis of earlier historical series and information on employment in the tourism field.

Annex III
ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES FOR
INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL PROGRAMMES, 1979-1983

	Statistical Office a/	UNITED NATIONS						SPECIALIZED AGENCIES					
		ECE	ESCAP	ECLA	ECA	ECWA	ILO	FAD	UNESCO	ICAO	GATT	IMF	
<u>Estimated annual average percentage share of resources for planned statistical purposes that will be devoted to:</u>													
1. National programmes	10						29	46			3		
2. Regional programmes	2	100	100	100	100	100	12	14	8		4		
3. Interregional programmes	88						59	40	92	93	100		
<u>Estimated annual average percentage share of resources by the subject matter (field) to which the statistical programmes relate b/</u>													
1. Demographic and social statistics	33 e/	23	38	31	38	10	90	7 e/	100				
1.1 Framework for the integration of social and demographic statistics	3	2	5	1									
1.2 Environment statistics	5	5	3					2					
1.3 Demographic statistics	18	5	17	13									
1.3.1 Population statistics								1					
1.4 Housing statistics	3		6	2									
1.5 Labour statistics			3	11			90	1					
1.6 Education; science and technology; culture; mass communication; recreation and entertainment statistics			2	3									
1.6.1 Education statistics										56			
1.6.2 Science and technology statistics										30			
1.6.3 Culture statistics										14			
1.7 Health statistics			1	1									
1.8 Other demographic and social statistics	4	11 d/	1			10		3					
2. Economic statistics	68 e/	73	62	69	44	90	10	94 e/		100	100	100 e/	
2.1 National accounts and balances	22	8	9	37	10	30		1					
2.2 Agriculture; forestry and fishing statistics		59 f/	5	1	3	5		67					
2.3 Industrial and construction statistics	17		19	8	4	5		9					
2.4 Trade statistics	18		15	11	9	5		10					
2.4.1 Internal trade			1	11									
2.4.2 External trade	18		14								65		
2.5 Transport, storage and communication statistics	4		7	1	3	5		1		100			
2.5.1 Transport						5				100			
2.5.3 Communication													
2.6 Finance statistics		6 g/	2	4	3	10							
2.7 Prices	7		3	7	3	20	10	5					
2.7.1 Consumer prices and price indexes							10						
2.8 Other economic statistics			2		9	10		1					
3. Other statistics		4			18								
<u>Estimated annual average percentage share of resources according to the following types of activities: h/</u>													
A. Projects to collect, compile and issue internationally comparable statistics	53	43	46	34	29	35 h/	36	55	55	70	65	79 i/	
B. Projects to foster the development of statistics at the national and the international level, to the extent possible subdivided as follows:	37	26	40	29	62	65 h/	57	33	33	18	5	21	
(a) Methodological studies, preparation of standards and definitions and seminars and meetings	22	25	31	5	14		13		29	15	5		
(h) Substantive support for technical co-operation	15	1	9	24	48		44		4	3		21	
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	10	31	14	37	9		7	12	12	12	30		
<u>Estimated annual average percentage share of resources for statistical purposes that are devoted to: j/</u>													
1. New programmes	9		11	21			26	5	13	18			
2. Continuing programmes	91	100	84	79	100	100	74	90	81	73	100	100	
3. Programmes being phased out			5				-	5	6	9			
<u>Estimated annual average share of resources to be utilised 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>													
	64	100 k/	54	100	100	100	25	100	20	82	100	100	

Foot-notes to annex III

a/ Estimates are based on Proposed Programme Budget for the Biennium 1978-1979 (A/32/16) and unpublished supporting materials. The subject-matter distribution includes parts of the publication programme and certain administrative and co-ordinating activities of the Office, which were distributed proportionately among the subject-matter fields.

b/ Field and type codes are contained in the "Classification system for statistical projects by type of activity and field of statistics" (see annex IV).

c/ The sum of subgroups do not add to 100 per cent due to rounding.

d/ Includes 1.4, 1.5, 1.6 and 1.7.

e/ Excludes 2.2 and 2.5.

f/ Includes 2.3, 2.4 and 2.5.

g/ Includes 2.7 and 2.8.

h/ Includes part of C.

i/ Includes B (a) and C.

j/ Most programmes are continuing. Specific projects within these programme areas, however, are completed and new ones are added each year.

k/ The reported programme of ECE covers the programme of work of the Conference of European Statisticians as a whole and virtually all the work of the ECE secretariat on the collection, compilation and dissemination of statistics.

Annex IV

CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM FOR STATISTICAL PROJECTS BY TYPE OF
ACTIVITY AND FIELD OF STATISTICS

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 co-operation etc.
- 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

II. FIELD CODES

- 1. Demographic and social statistics
 - 1.1 Framework for the integration of social and demographic statistics
 - 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
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