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CO-ORDINATION AND INTEGRATION OF INTERNATIONAL
STATISTICAL PROGRAMMES

Review of achievements in co-ordination in selected areas and
international statistical programmes, 1981-1985

Report of the Secretary-General

SUMMARY

The present document, prepared at the request of the Statistical Commission at its twentieth session, contains a review of achievements in co-ordination in selected areas of statistics and an integrated programme of the high-priority statistical activities of the organizations of the international statistical system for the period 1981-1985.

The introduction contains the major statistical policy objectives approved by the Commission at its twentieth session (para. 4) and a consideration of the limitations of the resource estimates (para. 5). Chapter I contains analyses of achievements in co-ordination in selected substantive areas of statistics (paras. 6-49) and chapter II contains a brief summary and conclusion (paras. 50-52). Annex I contains information on the high-priority programmes for each of the international organizations, and annex II provides percentage distributions of estimated annual average resources for statistical purposes for 1981-1985 for 14 reporting organizations. Points for discussion by the Commission are included (para. 53).

* E/CN.3/535.

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INTRODUCTION

1. The Statistical Commission at its twentieth session approved new major statistical policy objectives and requested that a document entitled "A review of achievements in co-ordination in selected areas and international statistical programmes, 1981-1985" be prepared for its twenty-first session, taking into account the views expressed at the twentieth session. 1/
2. The present report is the sixth integrated five-year statistics programme of the organizations of the international statistical system. It includes an evaluation of achievements in co-ordination, including an assessment of results and a review of problems in industrial production, education and transport statistics as requested by the Commission. 2/ It includes also an evaluation of price and fishery statistics following a decision of the Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) at its thirteenth session (Rome, 19-23 March 1979). The Commission also requested evaluations of co-ordination in energy statistics and classifications and nomenclatures; 3/ these are included in documents E/CN.3/538 and E/CN.3/545. Also in response to the request of the Commission, 4/ the document on environment statistics (E/CN.3/553) contains a detailed review of co-ordination.
3. Annex I contains descriptions of the high-priority projects of the organizations of the United Nations system and of three other intergovernmental organizations. Annex II contains distributions of estimated annual average resources for statistical purposes for 1981-1985 for most of the reporting organizations. It includes classifications by type of activity, policy objective, field of statistics and stage of development, approved previously by the Commission. The first three classifications are also used to code the high-priority projects in annex I.
4. The new major statistical policy objectives approved by the Commission at its twentieth session are: 5/
 - (a) Fostering better national and international statistics:
 - (i) Statistical standards: To develop, establish and improve international recommendations concerning statistics, including classifications, guidelines and methodology;

1/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1979, Supplement No. 3 (E/1979/23), para. 230 (b) and (c).

2/ Ibid., para. 224.

3/ Ibid.

4/ Ibid., para. 225.

5/ Ibid., para. 220.

- (ii) 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;
 - (iii) Co-ordination: To co-ordinate the statistical programmes of the various international agencies;
- (b) Undertaking statistical activities:
- (i) Collection: To collect comprehensive, reliable and internationally comparable statistics;
 - (ii) 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;
 - (iii) Analysis and support services: To provide statistical information, analysis and support services to the United Nations system.

5. The resource estimates provided for the high-priority projects in annex I 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. It should be noted that a number of unavoidable arbitrary decisions and judgements have been made. 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 since 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. 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. REVIEW OF ACHIEVEMENTS IN CO-ORDINATION IN SELECTED AREAS

A. Industrial production statistics

6. Only the United Nations Statistical Office collects, processes and publishes international industrial statistics of all countries. Other organizations, such as the Statistical Office of the European Communities (EUROSTAT), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) are concerned with the collection and/or publication of the industrial statistics of their member countries but in less detail. The International Labour Office (ILO) publishes data on employment in each major

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division of economic activity, including industrial employment indexes at the three-digit level of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), and collects and publishes production data of selected agriculture-related industrial commodities, namely wood products, meat and dairy products, fishery commodities and fertilizers.

7. Questionnaires for the collection of national statistics were originally developed by the United Nations Statistical Office in consultation with OECD and the Conference of European Statisticians. When the second revision of ISIC was introduced, the 1968 version of the questionnaire on general industrial statistics was drawn up in consultation with OECD and the arrangement was that member countries would provide OECD with a copy of their reply to the United Nations questionnaire, thereby avoiding any duplication of collection by OECD. In practice, however, few countries complied with the arrangement and because of particular needs for detailed information on selected industries, OECD collects and publishes industrial data for selected branches of industrial activity (notably engineering, textiles) of its member countries. EUROSTAT recently announced that it is about to publish, for the first time, the results of its compilation of industrial data of its member countries. OECD, the only other organization compiling national indexes of production and employment, publishes monthly indexes for its member countries at the major-group level of ISIC. The International Labour Organisation publishes industrial employment indexes at the division and/or major-group level of ISIC; however, in some cases the indexes are derived from labour surveys of wider scope and different coverage from the establishment-based surveys used for the United Nations Statistical Office compilation.

8. The United Nations Statistical Office supplies computer printouts and/or computer tapes containing industrial statistics to the World Bank and the regional commissions in advance of publication. The same co-operation is being contemplated with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). In particular, quarterly and annual indexes of industrial production are sent to the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) twice a year for their calculation of regional indexes. This arrangement ensures that identical figures will appear in publications of the various organizations.

9. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) regularly supplies data on the production of a number of commodities for inclusion in volume II of the United Nations Statistical Office Yearbook of Industrial Statistics.

10. The United Nations Statistical Office is the only organization that has issued international recommendations and guidelines for the conduct of industrial statistics inquiries. These are issued only after full co-ordination with the interested organizations and the regional commissions. In particular, special efforts are made to ensure that the recommendations for employment and earnings are fully compatible with ILO standards.

11. The Statistical Office of the European Communities has issued a directive to its member States for carrying out co-ordinated annual inquiries into industrial activity which is, to some extent, not compatible with the United Nations recommendations. The EUROSTAT inquiry is primarily directed at the collection of enterprise-type data and some of the standards adopted are not generally appropriate to the establishment-based statistics under the United Nations definition. However, in the updating of the recommendations now under way, the United Nations Statistical Office is attempting to accommodate the EUROSTAT standards in so far as possible. The major unresolved difference is the use by EUROSTAT of the industrial classification entitled "Nomenclature générale des activités économiques dans les Communautés européennes (NACE)", rather than ISIC.

12. Draft recommendations for the 1983 World Programme of Industrial Statistics are being prepared in consultation with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), regional commissions, interested organizations and national statistical offices. It is expected that, as part of the preparations for the Programme, the United Nations, in co-operation with other organizations, will be in a position to organize regional training workshops to ensure that participating countries will use uniform procedures for the collection of information and for the compilation and publication of the data.

B. Education statistics

13. The United Nations Statistical Office and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) have collaborated closely in incorporating relevant aspects of the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) into the Framework for a System of Social and Demographic Statistics (FSDS) and the International Classification of All Goods and Services (ICGS). In February 1976, a paper prepared by the ILO and UNESCO on classification by skill was presented to the ACC Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities.

14. Census data on educational attainment, literacy and school attendance are supplied to UNESCO by the United Nations Statistical Office on a regular basis. However, it is apparent that many countries fail to report such data to the Statistical Office and UNESCO therefore supplements the data received from the Statistical Office with data published by Member States or supplied by Member States to UNESCO staff members on mission.

15. UNESCO sends education statistics to the World Bank for its data bank and its education sector study. It uses exchange rate data supplied by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and demographic estimates and projections supplied by the Population Division of the United Nations. It provides tables on education to the United Nations Statistical Office for the Statistical Yearbook and the Compendium of Social Statistics.

16. The Third Meeting on Statistics of Education organized jointly by UNESCO and the Conference of European Statisticians, took place in April 1976. The Fourth

Meeting on Statistics of Education is planned for the beginning of 1981 and will again involve a close co-operation between the same organizations.

17. OECD, EUROSTAT and UNESCO have been co-ordinating their activities with respect to the collection of data on enrolment, teachers, educational finance and adult education. This co-operation is expected to increase in the future. Since 1974, OECD and UNESCO have been collecting data on educational finance and expenditure using a joint questionnaire. OECD and EUROSTAT have agreed to use ISCED for classifying statistics on education.

18. UNESCO has attempted to co-operate with CMEA with respect to the eventual use by the latter of ISCED or the development of a conversion key between ISCED and the CMEA classification of education. A meeting between CMEA and UNESCO to examine this and other related problems has been proposed.

C. Price statistics

19. Progress in the co-ordination of price statistics since the previous report to the Commission (see E/CN.3/528, paras. 84-100) has been primarily in terms of measures for the improvement of national work and the development of plans for an integrated and co-ordinated interagency programme. There has been some progress also in the co-ordination of work on the collection and compilation of price data. Co-ordination in this field of statistics was reviewed by the ACC Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities at its fourteenth session (Madrid, 10-14 March 1980).

1. Development and application of guidelines for national work

20. In 1980, the United Nations Statistical Office expects to publish two manuals in the series on specific areas of price statistics work, one on price and quantity indexes in external trade and the other on consumer price indexes (prepared in co-operation with the ILO). A manual on agricultural producer prices and price indexes is being prepared by FAO within the same general framework.

21. In conjunction with the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA), the series of manuals, when completed, will form a basic library for the improvement of national work on price statistics. Linked to the methodological effort, a small programme of technical assistance to the developing countries is being implemented through the provision of individual experts and the arrangement of technical meetings at the regional level. Of particular significance in this respect was the working group meeting on price statistics of the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers, which was convened at Addis Ababa in June 1979 to discuss a regional work programme in this field. 6/

2. Development and implementation of a new interagency programme

22. A progress report on the development of the programme was submitted to the ACC Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities at its fourteenth session. It included details on the measures proposed for the implementation of the programme and an elaboration of proposals for the subprogramme on spot market prices of basic commodities. This is in accordance with the priorities for this work indicated by the Sub-Committee.

3. Co-operation in the compilation of price statistics

23. The United Nations Statistical Office is providing on a continuous basis to interested agencies all prices, price indexes and unit value indexes which are collected or computed as part of its work on international trade statistics. Other examples of co-operation are found in the long-standing collaboration with the ILO on consumer price indexes and earnings in manufacturing, and with IMF on exchange rates and industrial share price indexes.

24. The regionalization of work on the International Comparison Project (ICP) has given rise to special problems. In phase IV of ICP a major effort will be directed

6/ Economic Commission for Africa, Report of the Working Group on Price Statistics, Addis Ababa, 25-29 June 1979 (E/CN.14/NAC/76/Rev.1).

to the co-ordination of regional components with the international comparisons. This has already entailed some meetings with the regional commissions and other agencies to discuss the organization of national inquiries and the harmonization of methods of data collection and compilation. Particularly close collaboration has been established with the comparisons work in Latin America initiated by the Programa de Estudios Conjuntos sobre la Integración Económica Latinoamericana (ECIEL) and ECLA, and in Europe with ECE and EUROSTAT. New developments are expected in 1980 with the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA) and ESCAP.

4. General problems of co-ordination

25. The main technical problems of co-ordination arise from (a) the absence, until recently, of an explicit conceptual framework for the organization of the collection and compilation of price data, (b) the relative ease with which price data can be collected from non-governmental sources and (c) the needs of the agencies for timely information. These problems are reflected in the separate development of price data files in a number of agencies, particularly in prices of basic commodities and international trade and agricultural producer prices and indexes; they are directly addressed as an integral part of the development of the over-all interagency programme.

26. In 1980, a representative of the United Nations Statistical Office visited several of the specialized agencies with a view to furthering the technical work in price statistics and to promoting continued co-operation in this effort.

D. Fishery statistics

27. Under the auspices of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES), in 1902, the European countries began collecting, compiling and publishing as well as providing for publication by ICES in its Bulletin statistique des pêches maritimes internationally comparable detailed statistics on fish catches, by species and fishing effort (by type of gear) according to clearly demarcated fishing areas in the North Sea and eventually in other parts of the North Atlantic.

28. In 1953, the United States of America, Canada and the European countries with fleets active in the fishing grounds of the Northwest Atlantic off the Atlantic coasts of Canada, Greenland and the United States of America, established the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries (ICNAF) - known since 1979 as the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO). In 1969, the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), with headquarters at Madrid, came into existence, followed in 1971 by the International Commission for the Southeast Atlantic Fisheries (ICSEAF), also with Madrid as headquarters. FAO too established regional bodies in various parts of the world.

29. In 1959, FAO established FAO/ICES/ICNAF Continuing Working Party in the North Atlantic Area (CWP); in 1968, the name was changed to Co-ordinating Working Party on Atlantic Fishery Statistics. Both ICCAT and ICSEAF joined CWP; OECD and EUROSTAT

also participate in the biennial sessions, the tenth of which is scheduled to be held at Madrid from 22 to 29 July 1980. The part-time secretary and related secretarial services are provided by FAO.

30. During its first few sessions, CWP concentrated on the North Atlantic fishery systems of ICNAF and ICES but subsequently extended its coverage of standardization issues and related matters to the whole of the Atlantic and the adjacent seas. During the sessions, the participants reviewed the questions and problems referred to CWP by FAO, ICES, ICNAF, ICSEAF, ICCAT etc. and, in the reports, formulated proposals for common action by the regional bodies and for eventual adoption by the various national reporting offices.

31. The standardization and harmonization of reporting forms and instructions have made it possible for the secretariats of the various agencies to ensure that the concepts, abbreviations and definitions in the various fishery statistical publications are comparable. Members of the European Economic Community (EEC) provide EUROSTAT with copies of the completed forms they send to FAO, ICES, ICNAF, ICSEAF and ICCAT, thus eliminating the need for them to fill out EUROSTAT questionnaires.

32. The recent proclamation by maritime countries of extended economic zones (EEZs) up to 200 nautical miles from their coasts has underlined the need for extension of the standardization activities by CWP. This would facilitate the timely reporting of detailed fishing effort statistics by all parties involved in the exploitation of resources within the EEZ waters of the various coastal countries.

E. Transport statistics

1. Ocean transport statistics

33. Early in 1970, a pilot study was launched by the United Nations Statistical Office with a view to compiling statistics on the cargo carried by the world fleet on different sea-lanes of the globe. The results of the study were published in 1976. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) strongly urged the prompt updating of the pilot study. The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) also showed keen interest, urging the United Nations Statistical Office to collect international trade data by mode of transport so that the pattern of international commodity movements by air might be compiled. Other international organizations which showed keen interest and urged updating of the study were the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the World Bank and OECD.

34. In response to the need for data, the Statistical Office is now updating the study under a special grant from the Government of Norway.

35. The Committee on Trade of ESCAP, early in 1969 endorsed a secretariat proposal to develop a scheme for the systematic collection of economic statistics of shipping. In June 1969, the Conference of Asian Statisticians at its ninth session recommended the introduction, on an experimental basis, of a scheme involving an

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analysis of ships from the statistics collected by the port authorities and linking the shipping statistics with trade statistics, which record simple movement of goods.

36. To promote the implementation of the scheme, known as the "uniform system of shipping statistics", ESCAP launched a special project with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) financial support in 1975. Most of the member countries of ESCAP either have begun, or are in the process of, implementing the "uniform system" with different degrees of success, some with considerable success.

37. At its twentieth session, the Statistical Commission called the attention of Member States to the potential of the uniform system, invited interested countries to examine the possibility of adopting the framework of the system, encouraged promotional work on the uniform system among the developing countries in extending it beyond the ESCAP region and requested the Secretary-General to keep the topic of shipping statistics in the long-term work programme of the United Nations Statistical Office. 7/

38. For effective promotion of the uniform system, a manual for implementation is planned. The preparation of the manual will be a co-operative effort of the Statistical Office and ESCAP. It will also contain contributions from UNCTAD, which has been working on the development of ports in many developing countries. The manual is expected to be completed in 1980.

39. OECD publishes a study each year on maritime transport. Through discussions between OECD and the United Nations Statistical Office concerning work on the network of goods flows are held each year at the meeting of the International Advisory Group on Maritime Transport Statistics. The Advisory Group, whose members are mostly from developed countries, represents the interest of users of statistics. The future work of OECD in the network of goods flow will concern analysis by flag, using source data other than international trade statistics.

2. Inland transport statistics

40. The Inland Transport Committee of ECE has been working during the past decades on the development of inland transport statistics of Europe, particularly of road transport statistics. The United Nations Statistical Office is planning to update the publication entitled International Standard Definitions for Transport Statistics, published in 1950. 8/ The updating is scheduled for 1981. When the definitions for inland transport statistics are to be brought up to date, close consultation and co-operation with ECE will be maintained.

3. International air transport statistics

41. Since it came into existence in 1947, ICAO has remained solely responsible within the United Nations system for the collection and dissemination of statistics on international air transport.

7/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1979, Supplement No. 3 (E/1979/23), para. 29.

8/ United Nations publication, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 8.

42. One recent example of co-ordination is the introduction of an annual survey of general aviation activities and civilian pilot licences, based on standard definitions and classifications developed in close co-operation with the International Council of Aircraft Owner and Pilot Associations (IAOPA).

43. A factor that has contributed to the co-ordination of international air transport statistics is the general practice that all statistics are co-ordinated and reported to ICAO by the civil aviation authorities of individual Contracting States. Co-ordination, therefore, starts at the national level. Occasionally, however, this procedure has caused problems in that certain States, owing to lack of resources, do not report data to ICAO even though they are available from the airlines or airports. Normally, ICAO cannot communicate directly with airlines and airports and, therefore, data for a few States cannot be published.

44. Although ICAO is the only international organization that collects and disseminates comprehensive air transport statistics on a world-wide basis, there are some intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that are active in this field but on a more limited scale.

45. The air transport statistics published in the United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics and the Statistical Yearbook are provided to the Statistical Office by ICAO. Such statistics are also periodically provided to the regional commissions, in particular, ECE and ECA, for publication in their bulletins of transport statistics.

46. ICAO compiles a special series of annual statistics for the Universal Postal Union (UPU) on the finances and traffic of selected major international airlines. Other specialized agencies with which ICAO has co-operated from time to time are the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and the ILO.

47. The World Tourism Organization (WTO) is one of the intergovernmental organizations with which ICAO co-operates in statistical matters. The statistical work of a non-governmental organization, the Institute of Air Transport (ITA), is also closely co-ordinated with the ICAO statistical programme. The International Air Transport Association (IATA) collects a wide range of statistics from its member airlines, and these are published in World Air Transport Statistics, together with world-wide statistics supplied by ICAO. Close co-operation between ICAO and IATA throughout the development of their respective statistical programmes has resulted in fully harmonized standards and compatible statistics.

48. More detailed regional statistics, which are part of the regular ICAO programme at the aggregated global level, are collected by the various regional civil aviation bodies, namely, the African Civil Aviation Commission (AFCAC), the European Civil Aviation Conference (ECAC), the Latin American Civil Aviation Commission (LACAC) and the Arab Civil Aviation Council (ACAC). Compatibility with the ICAO statistical programme is ensured by the fact that the statistical work of these bodies (except ACAC) is directed by ICAO staff members.

49. ICAO intends to continue to co-operate with all interested parties to ensure that its statistical programme remains relevant to the needs of the users and that undesirable duplication is avoided.

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II. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

50. The present report is a joint report of the United Nations Statistical Office and the statistical services of the regional commissions, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations to assist the Commission in its deliberations concerning the co-ordination and integration of international statistical programmes.

51. The international organizations maintain a continuing dialogue to promote co-ordination of their work in statistics. The degree of co-ordination varies from programme to programme, depending in part upon the stage of development of the programme and the basic need for co-ordination in a particular programme. This is reflected in the analyses provided in paragraphs 6 to 49 above. Experience has indicated that it is essential for co-ordination to be given adequate attention early in the development of a programme. This is being done in price, energy, transport and environment statistics. In the more established programme areas, for example, industrial production, education and fishery statistics, it is important to maintain contacts and relations to sustain the level of co-ordination that has been achieved.

52. The statistical policy objectives of the international system are being achieved through a wide variety of projects in each organization. Selected high-priority projects are listed for each organization in annex I of the present report, with an indication of the type of project, policy objective(s) to which they relate and the fields of statistics involved. The review of programmes by the Commission should be further assisted by the analytical information on programmes for the major organizations listed in annex II. This analytical information relates to the planned distribution of resources of the organizations among the various fields of statistics, policy objectives, types of activities, stage of development of projects and the share of total resources to be allocated to the high-priority programmes.

III. POINTS FOR DISCUSSION

53. The Commission may wish:

(a) To comment on the co-ordination in the selected fields of statistics covered by the report (paras. 6-49);

(b) To comment on the projects planned by the United Nations Statistical Office, the regional commissions, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations (annex I);

(c) To consider the best means of keeping itself informed about progress in co-ordination and on planned international statistical programmes, bearing in mind the points raised in "Proposals for the future work of the Statistical Commission and its methods of operation" (E/CN.3/563).

Annex I

HIGH-PRIORITY PROGRAMMES OF EACH ORGANIZATION

1. In the present annex, the programmes having the highest priority in each organization's statistical programme are shown. Included under each programme is a brief description and, as far as possible, the resources required. Each programme title includes a code referring to the type of activity, policy objective and field of statistics covered. (For an explanation of the codes, see annex II, items I, II and III.) In a number of cases the programmes listed are subject to change and should be considered tentative. The consecutive numbering of the high-priority programmes listed below does not imply a priority ranking. At the end of the description of each programme, an indication is given of whether the programme is new (N), continuing (C) or being phased out (PO), the estimated average annual expenditures on the programme and the estimated average annual professional (P) and general service (G) work-months allocated to it.

A. United Nations

1. Statistical Office

2. Programme 1. Development of transport statistics (I. A, B (a); II. A (a), B (a, b); III. 2.5.1). A preliminary study will be undertaken of requirements and possibilities of countries (mainly developing) for establishing a uniform framework for the collection of economic statistics on shipping. N; Total \$219,600; P.37; G.37.

3. Programme 2. Promotion of a co-ordinated international statistical programme (I. C; II. B (c); III. 1, 2, 3). This activity includes technical and substantive servicing of the Statistical Commission and the ACC Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities and maintaining close liaison with the statistical divisions of the regional commissions, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. C; Total \$215,000; P.51; G.21.

4. Programme 3. Collection, compilation and dissemination of external trade and energy statistics (I. A, B (a); II. A (a), B (b); III. 2.3.1, 2.4.2). 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 the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), Revision 2. A system of estimation will be used to refine the published data. Publications on energy statistics will be continued and one will be introduced containing national energy balances of selected countries. C; Total \$1,114,600; P.114; G.352.

5. Programme 4. Collection, compilation and dissemination of national accounts, industrial, construction and distributive-trade statistics (I. A; II. B (a, b); III. 2.1, 2.3, 2.4.1). In addition to the regular publication activity in these

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fields, reliability studies will be undertaken, especially surveys of sources and methods, with a view to improving the quality of the data for national accounts. 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. C; Total \$702,400; P.116; G.179.

6. Programme 5. Collection, compilation and dissemination of demographic, social and housing statistics and development of systems and standards of demographic and social statistics (I. A; II. B (a, b); III. 1.3, 1.4, 1.8). 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 and their regular publication in the Demographic Yearbook and Population and Vital Statistics Report. A Compendium of Housing Statistics and a Compendium of Social Statistics will be issued. Special efforts will be made to improve and extend work in the field of housing and related statistics. C; Total \$370,400; P.43; G.117.

7. Programme 6. Review and further development of the System of National Accounts (SNA), and further work on links between SNA and the System of Balances of the National Economy (MPS) (I. B (a); II. A (a); III. 2.1). 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. A number of technical studies and manuals will be prepared. C; Total \$266,200; P.63; G.10.

8. Programme 7. Development of environment statistics (I. A, B (a); II. A (a, c), B (a); III. 3.1). The programme includes a survey of country practices, plans and requirements for environment statistics, preparing draft guide-lines on concepts, definitions, classifications and methodology for the collection, tabulation and analysis of statistics of the environment, together with related guide-lines on sources and methods of data collection. This is largely a new project. Total \$331,900; P.64; G.41.

9. Programme 8. Further development of the International Comparison Project (ICP) and of price statistics (I. A, B, C; II. A (a), B (a, b); III. 2.1, 2.7). A continuing effort will be made to expand ICP to a world-wide programme of inquiries. Price data and indexes of goods entering international trade will be disseminated. A central facility will be established for the development, co-ordination and systematization of the collection, compilation, evaluation and dissemination of price data. The improvement of national statistics of prices and price indexes will be promoted through technical co-operation and the preparation of manuals and technical studies. C; Total \$479,000; P.98; G.77.

10. Programme 9. Further development and harmonization of standard international economic classifications, and development of social and economic classifications (I. B; II. A (a); III. 2.1, 2.3, 2.4). The main objectives of work on economic classifications will be (a) to achieve close co-ordination between activity

classifications of international and regional organizations and (b) to harmonize classifications of activities and products and thus closely co-ordinate or possibly combine trade/production goods classifications. The International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) and other similar as well as related classifications will have to be revised. Areas for the further development of social and demographic classifications will be evaluated. C; Total \$189,500; P.48; G.8.

11. Programme 10. Improved dissemination of statistics (I. A, C; II. B (b); III. 1, 2, 3). This programme is designed to improve the usefulness of the Statistical Office publications, the efficiency of their production and co-ordination with the publications of the specialized agencies and regional commissions. It also includes the expansion and extension of the integrated statistical information system to provide flexible computerized means of generating ad hoc tabulations and performing on-line data management. C; Total \$201,100; P.53; G.27.

12. Programme 11. Technical co-operation and liaison (I. B (b); II. A (b); III. 1, 2, 3). Activities under this programme are designed to assist, upon request, developing countries to establish, develop and organize their statistical services so as to provide the capability necessary to obtain data required by planners, policy makers, administrators and other users. Assistance will be provided in the organization and conduct of various types of surveys and censuses, in the establishment or strengthening of continuing household survey capabilities, training of computer systems and programming personnel and installation and demonstration of the use of statistical data-processing software in developing countries. C; Total \$1,686,700; P.289; G.109.

13. Programme 12. Other projects (I. A, B, C; II. A (a, b, c), B (a, b, c); III. 1, 2, 3). This covers all remaining activities. C; Total \$1,890,000; P.354; G.234.

2. Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)

14. Programme 1. Regional statistical co-operation (I. C; II. A (c), B (c); III. 1, 2, 3). This programme includes: (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) regional contribution to and support of the work of the Statistical Commission. C; Total \$31,000; P.3; G.2.

15. Programme 2. Organization and operation of statistical services (I. B (a); II. A (a); III. 1, 2, 3). This programme includes the work of the Conference of European Statisticians (CES) on electronic data processing; other organizational and operational projects; and statistical methodology. C; Total \$62,000; P.4; G.2.

16. Programme 3. Development and harmonization of economic statistics (I. B (a); II. A (a); III. 1.6.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7). This programme includes the work of CES on the development and linking of SNA and MPS, 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. C; Total \$310,000; P.23; G.12.

17. Programme 4. Development and harmonization of social and demographic statistics (I. B (a), II. A (a); III. 1.1, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6.1, 1.6.3). 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 the development and improvement of statistics in different areas of social and demographic statistics, in relation to the framework. C; Total \$186,000; P.13; G.6.

18. Programme 5. Development and harmonization of environment and related statistics (I. B (a); II. A (a); III. 3.1). This programme includes a study of the statistical requirements for environmental studies and policies; the elaboration of the concepts, definitions and classifications for the study of particular environmental phenomena and in the context of environment statistics as a whole; a study of methodological questions and problems of data collection in particular areas of environment statistics. C; Total \$216,000; P.14; G.8.

19. Programme 6. Dissemination and publication of statistics (I. A, C; II. B (a, b, c); III. 1, 2, 3). This programme includes the publication of statistical bulletins and the compilation of statistical tables etc. needed for the research studies of the ECE secretariat and the work of its principal subsidiary bodies. C; Total \$289,000; P.111; G.198.

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

20. Programme 1. Development, collection, analysis and dissemination of international trade statistics (I. A, B (a, b), C; II. A (a, b), B (a, b, c); III. 2.4.2). This programme covers all aspects of international trade statistics. The methodological improvement and harmonization of trade statistics of countries of the ESCAP region will be pursued. Data collection and editing for publication, provision of analyses of trade statistics to users and the transfer between countries of the region of machine-readable data will continue. C; Staff \$362,000; P.59; G.71.

21. Programme 2. Promotion of national household survey capability among countries and collection and publication of information on current sample surveys (I. A, B (b); II. A (b), B (a); III. 1, 2, 3). This programme, the regional component of the National Household Survey Capability Programme (NHSCP), aims to develop permanent field survey organizations in member countries in order to produce, through household surveys, integrated data on employment, other productive activity, income, levels of living and other social and economic statistics on a continuing basis. C; Staff \$276,000; P.49; G.15.

22. Programme 3. Assistance to countries in their population and housing censuses; improvement of basic population statistics in the region (I. A, B (a, b), C; II. A (a, b), B (c); III. 1.3, 1.4). This programme aims to assist countries in all aspects of the 1980 round of population and housing censuses; to provide data

on population and its changing characteristics for economic and social development planning; to advise on methodologies for improving vital-rates estimates and to develop and operate a demographic data bank. C; Staff \$182,000; P.27; G.43.

23. Programme 4. Promotion and collection of transport and communication statistics, including shipping statistics (I. A, B (a, b); II. A (a, b), B (a); III. 2.5). Assistance will be provided to countries in improving their transport statistics as a basis for more effective transport operations and planning; improving national accounting estimates; and collecting and disseminating transport statistics. C; Staff \$131,000; P.21; G.21.

24. Programme 5. Development and collection of industrial statistics (I. A, B (a, b); II. A (a, b), B (a); III. 2.3). Industrial statistics will be improved in the region, largely through assistance to countries in all aspects of the industrial censuses to be undertaken in connexion with the 1983 World Programme of Industrial Statistics. C; Staff \$106,000; P.18; G.14.

25. Programme 6. Promotion of electronic data processing (I. B (a, b); II. A (b); III. 1, 2, 3). Improved techniques in data processing and computer applications will be promoted in member countries by enhancing the utilization and performance of computing equipment. C; Staff \$99,000; P.17, G.9.

26. Programme 7. Other projects (I. A, B (a, b), C; II. A (a, b, c), B (a, b, c); III. 1, 2, 3). This covers all remaining activities. C; Staff \$613,000; P.94; G.140.

4. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

27. Programme 1. Statistical services (I. A, B, C; II. A, B; III. 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4.2, 2.5.1, 2.6 and 2.7). This activity directly supports the economic analysis carried out through: (a) co-ordination, maintenance and expansion of a comprehensive data bank of internationally comparable time series; (b) creation and maintenance of a data bank of derived series required by the secretariat; (c) the publication of the Handbook of International Trade and Development Statistics, the Monthly Commodity Price Bulletin and the quarterly Bulletin of Tungsten Statistics; and (d) methodological and technical studies and reviews aimed at improvement in economic statistics. C. a/, b/

a/ At the request of the Port Management Association of West and Central Africa, the secretariat of UNCTAD recently prepared a manual on a uniform scheme of port statistics and performance indicators under a United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) project.

b/ The major part of the statistical activities are carried out in the Money, Finance and Development Division (MFD). Each other division has some statistical staff of its own. Therefore, it is very difficult to estimate the over-all resources provided to statistics. Within MFD, there were 9 Professional and 20 General Service staff allocated to statistics and data processing during the period 1978-1979. This does not include economic affairs officers, who devote some time to statistical work.

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28. Programme 2. Import price indexes for developing countries. (I. A, B, C; II. A, B; III. 2.4.2 and 2.7). The purpose of this activity, undertaken in co-operation with the United Nations Statistical Office, is to develop a new, improved and urgently needed measure of import prices (as opposed to import unit values) for developing countries, which takes into account the variety of import patterns which exist among those countries. C. b/

29. Programme 3. Co-ordination with other international organizations (I. C; II. A (c); III. 1, 2). The Statistical Section of MFD maintains very close links with international organizations through participation in the ACC Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities, the Statistical Commission and its Working Group, the Conference of European Statisticians and expert group meetings on specialized topics. These activities are of utmost importance to UNCTAD, which is a major user of the statistics of the international statistical community. C. b/

30. Programme 4. Data-processing services (I. A, B, C; II. A, B; III. 2). This activity includes the operation, jointly with ECE, 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. C. b/

5. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

31. Programme 1. Industrial statistics (I. A, C; II. B (b, c); III. 2.3). This programme is designed to develop and maintain a data base on industrial statistics; to develop software for retrieval and analysis of industrial statistics and to provide support to research activities. The primary source of data is the United Nations Statistical Office; this is supplemented by information from the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and published national sources. C; Total \$263,000 Staff \$138,000; P.16; G.42.

6. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

32. Programme 1. Development of environment statistics and indicators (I. A, B (a); II. A (a), B (a, b); III. 3.1). The environment statistics project is carried out in collaboration with United Nations Statistical Office programme 7 (see para. 8 of the present annex); the project will end in 1981. Follow-up activities are currently being discussed by the Statistical Office and UNEP. 1981; Staff \$20,000; P.8. In addition, UNEP is funding \$180,000; P.28, G.5, for United Nations Statistical Office programme 7.

33. Programme 2. Survey of environmental activities of non-governmental organizations (I. A; II. B (a, b); III. 3.1). For purposes of reporting to its Governing Council and planning for a system-wide medium-term environment programme, UNEP supports the collection of information on the environmental activities of non-governmental organizations through the Environment Liaison Centre at Nairobi. Data are fed into a computerized data bank from which "profiles" of non-governmental organizations according to relevant research criteria can be processed. 1980/81; Total \$50,000.

B. Specialized agencies

1. International Labour Organisation (ILO)

34. Programme 1. Household surveys (I. B (a, b); II. A (a, b); III. 1.5). The ILO will develop concepts to enable countries to collect better information on basic needs, income, poverty, employment, unemployment and underemployment, will update the relevant international recommendations and prepare a manual on the subject. Within NHSCP, four regional experts will assist countries in undertaking household surveys on these topics. C; Total \$332,000; Staff \$290,000; P. 53; G. negligible.

35. Programme 2. Thirteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (I. B (a); II. A (a); III. 1.5). In 1982, the Conference will draw up recommendations on industrial injuries statistics, employment and unemployment statistics (primarily for industrialized countries and the modern sector of developing countries) and the income and employment aspects of household surveys and will make suggestions for future ILO statistical work. Total \$147,000.

36. Programme 3. Collection and dissemination of labour statistics (I. A; II. B (a, b); III. 1.5, 2.7). The ILO will expand and improve the contents of its current publications; publish a new issue of Labour Force Estimates and Projections and a "Guide to national surveys"; computerize its current statistics; produce more press releases; issue an Abstract of World Statistics. C; Total \$968,000; Staff \$749,000; P. 60; G. 122.

37. Programme 4. Statistics of labour costs and wages (I. A; II. B (a, b); III. 1.5). The ILO will publish new methodological studies on labour cost and statistical series on labour costs and on wages by sex. Total \$123,000; Staff \$123,000; P. 18; G. 7.

38. Programme 5. Selected statistics for the international programme for the improvement of work conditions and the environment (I. B (a); II. A (a); III. 1.5). The ILO will develop indicators and publish statistics measuring the quality of working life. Total \$107,000; Staff \$107,000; P. 12; G. 12.

39. Programme 6. Other new statistical activities (I. A, B (a, b), C; II. A (a, b), B (a, b, c); III. 1.5). The ILO will promote the collection of statistics relating to the informal sector, vocational training, membership of trade unions and employers' associations, industrial disputes, marginal groups. It will also supplement legal supervision of the application of ILO Conventions with statistical monitoring whenever possible. Total \$1,448,000; Staff \$1,298,000; P. 180; G. 90.

40. Programme 7. Other projects (I. A, B (b), C; II. A (b, c), B; III. 1.5, 2.7). This covers all remaining activities. Total \$1,122,000; Staff \$960,000; P. 143; G. 44.

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

41. Programme 1. Basic food and agricultural statistics (I. A, B (a), C; II. A (a), B (a, b, c); III. 2.2, 2.4, 2.7). For review, appraisal and planning activities at the national and international levels, data on area, production, trade, utilization and prices of agricultural products and production means are collected, compiled, evaluated and disseminated in an internationally comparable form. C; Staff \$914,000; P. 57; G. 339.
42. Programme 2. World Census of Agriculture (WCA) (I. B (a, b); II. A (a, b); III. 2.2). FAO will continue to play the leading role in promoting the participation of member countries in the Programme for the 1980 WCA and in providing technical assistance to participating countries to enable them to conduct their censuses and process the data. C; Staff \$287,000; P. 36; G. 52.
43. Programme 3. Improvement of national systems of agricultural statistics and related methodological studies (I. B (a, b); II. A (a, b); III. 2.2). The purpose is to assist developing countries in improving their systems of food and agricultural statistics through improvement of their statistical organization and the quality of their statistical personnel, and of the quality, coverage and timeliness of the data collected. C; Staff \$485,000; P. 61; G. 68.
44. Programme 4. Appraisal and analysis of food availability and distribution (I. C; II. B (c); III. 2.2). FAO will continue to review and appraise the food supply and distribution situation of countries in relation to the needs of the population. National food consumption surveys will provide the base-line data for the identification of the socially disadvantaged groups. C; Staff \$339,000; P. 42; G. 69.
45. Programme 5. Economic accounts for agriculture and series of agricultural prices, index numbers and other economic indicators (I. C; II. B (c); III. 2.1, 2.2, 2.7). The work on economic accounts for agriculture, and on producer prices, has been integrated into a single system of data (prices, production, utilization, inputs etc.), thus making possible the derivation of production accounts, index numbers of agricultural production, other indicators and related analytical tables as outputs of the system. A manual on the collection and compilation of prices received and of prices paid by farmers is being prepared. C; Staff \$114,000; P. 14; G. 24.
46. Programme 6. Household food consumption surveys and nutritional surveillance (I. B (a, b), C; II. A (a, b), B (c); III. 1.7, 1.8, 2.2). The revised version of the Programme of Food Consumption Surveys will be issued around 1980 for use in promoting surveys for collecting statistics of food consumption and nutrition. Promotional efforts will be closely linked with NHSCP. C; Staff \$166,000; P. 28; G. 19.
47. 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 (I. C; II. B (c); III. 1.8, 2.2).

Work on world-wide estimates and projections of agricultural population and labour force will continue. Pilot studies will be undertaken in order to arrive at more appropriate concepts and definitions for measuring the female labour force in agriculture and the participation of women in agricultural production. The related work on social indicators pertaining to food and agriculture will be intensified, particularly in the light of the recommendations of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development. C; Staff \$71,000; P. 8; G. 17.

48. Programme 8. Servicing activities (I. B (a, b), C; II. A, B; III. 2.2). The Statistics Division will continue servicing its established bodies, working groups and other organizations. C; Staff \$264,000; P. 34; G. 42.

49. Programme 9. Statistics of forestry production, trade and industrial capacity (I. A, B (a, b), C; II. A, B; III. 2.2, 2.3, 2.4). 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. C; Staff \$350,000; P. 20; G. 60.

50. Programme 10. Collation of forest resource data from developing countries (I. A, B; II. A (a, b), B (a, b); III. 2.2). This is a long-range programme for collecting and collating forest resource and forest development data from developing countries. C; Staff \$100,000; P. 12; G. 12.

51. Programme 11. Manual on the collection of national forestry statistics. (I. B (b); II. A (b); III. 1.5, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.7, 3.1). The objective of this programme is the preparation of a manual to assist countries to establish arrangements for the collection and compilation 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 compilation. C; Staff \$40,000; P. 5; G. 3.

52. Programme 12. Survey of forest products prices (I. A, B (a), C; II. A, B; III. 2.7). This programme for collecting, publishing and analysing prices of forest products is included in the work on forestry statistics. C; Staff \$35,000; P. 2; G. 10.

53. Programme 13. Basic fishery statistics: fishery resources (I. A, B, C; II. A, B; III. 2.2). 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. C; Staff \$186,000; P. 10; G. 75.

54. Programme 14. Basic fishery statistics: fishery commodities (I. A, B, C; II. A, B; III. 2.1, 2.2, 2.4, 2.5, 2.7). Priority will be given to the provision of fishery data required for review, appraisal and planning activities, at both the national and international levels. C; Staff \$145,000; P. 14; G. 43.

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

55. Programme 1. Methodological development and applications in education statistics (I. B (a); II. A (a); III. 1.6.1). 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. A manual on the application of sampling methods to the collection of statistics on enrolment will be prepared. Assistance will be provided to member States in collecting such data, and analytical reports will be produced. C; Staff \$227,000; P. 30; G. 40.

56. Programme 2. Education projections and training in projection methods (I. B (a); II. A (a); III. 1.6.1). This programme involves improving projection methodology, updating country and regional projections of school enrolment and literacy, as well as training statisticians in methods of projecting school enrolment in developing countries. C; Staff \$272,000; P. 36; G. 28.

57. Programme 3. International standardization of education statistics (I. B (a); II. A (a); III. 1.6.1). Studies on the application of the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) to higher education and education finance will be undertaken. A revised manual on education statistics will be prepared. Assistance will be given to member States in the application of ISCED to statistics on education. C; Staff \$129,000; P. 22; G. 12.

58. Programme 4. Development of national and international programmes for statistics on science and technology (I. A, B, C; II. A, B; III. 1.6.2). Particular attention will be paid to the collection, analysis and dissemination of data on scientific and technical activities. Work will continue on the expansion of data collection on science and technology related to research and development in order to establish a 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. Assistance to developing countries will continue to support their efforts in organizing statistical programmes. C; Staff \$267,000; P. 49; G. 17.

59. Programme 5. International standardization of culture and communication statistics (I. B (a); II. A (a); III. 1.6). A first international survey of statistics on the public financing of cultural activities will be conducted. A manual on the application of common definitions and classifications of those statistics will be prepared. Statistical standards relating to radio and television, as well as statistical norms relating to libraries and archives, will continue to be applied. C; Staff \$107,000; P. 20; G. 6.

60. Programme 6. Methodological development in statistics of culture and communication (I. B (a); II. A (a); III. 1.6). Statistical methodology will be developed relative to culture and communication. The coverage will be expanded to include theatres, archives and languages spoken, while methodological work will be carried out with regard to statistics of accessibility to, 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 activities, within the Framework for Social and Demographic Statistics (FSDS). C; Staff \$201,000; P. 40; G. 6.

61. Programme 7. Other projects (I. A, B, C; II. A, B; III. 1.6). This covers all remaining activities. C; Staff \$864,000; P. 91; G. 203.

4. International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

62. Programme 1. Important statistical conferences (I. A, B (a); II. A (a), B (a, b); III. 2.5.1). The Statistics Section will examine the traffic-flow and airport financial data programmes in particular and will undertake an over-all review of the statistical activities of ICAO. C; Staff \$35,000; P. 6; G. 4.

63. Programme 2. Traffic-flow statistics (I. A; II. B (a, b); III. 2.5.1). This programme consists of two separate but related data collections: traffic by flight stage (TFS) and on-flight origin and destination (OFOD). Attention will be given to the feasibility of consolidating the two collections or replacing TFS by a simpler means of collecting aircraft capacity and operational data by route. C; Staff \$115,000; P. 12; G. 48.

64. Programme 3. Airport financial data (I. A; II. B (a, b); III. 2.5.1). The collection of airport financial data was established on an experimental basis. Analysis and evaluation of the data reported to ICAO will be required. Likely C; Staff \$65,000; P. 11.5; G. 12.5.

65. Programme 4. Reporting requirements for small-scale commercial air carriers (I. A; II. B (a, b); III. 2.5.1). Beginning with data for 1979, only one annual statistical reporting form will be used for the small scheduled and non-scheduled carriers, while for carriers with fleets exceeding the 200-ton limit, the requirements will remain unchanged. C; Staff \$30,000; P. 3; G. 12.

66. Programme 5. Manual on the ICAO statistical programme (I. B; II. A (a); III. 2.5.1). The Manual is the principal source of guidance to the providers and users of ICAO statistics. Extensive revision will be required and subsequently the Manual will be kept up to date. The inventory of commercial air carriers, which is a supplement to the Manual, will be updated annually and additional supplements will be prepared. C; Staff \$20,000; P. 3; G. 6.

67. Programme 6. Quality control and computerization (I, A; II. B (a, b); III. 2.5.1). A major quality-control project, now being developed, will be implemented in order to monitor the consistency, accuracy and coverage of individual series, as well as to cross-check similar information collected under different programme areas. C; Staff \$20,000; P. 2.5; G. 5.5.

68. Programme 7. Technical co-operation in civil aviation statistics (I. B (b); II. A (b); III. 2.5.1.). Activities in this area are designed to assist States in the development and improvement of their civil aviation statistics. Informal

workshops, normally held twice a year in different regions of the world, and training courses, conducted by the ICAO regional offices, meet the needs of States. C; Staff \$10,000; P. 1.5; G. 3.5.

5. World Bank

69. Programme 1. External debt and capital flow statistics (I. A, B, C; II. A, B; III. 2.6.3-2.6.5). The programme consists of two 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 and (b) the Capital Markets System (CMS), operated in co-operation with the Ad Hoc Group of Financial Statisticians of OECD. The current DRS work programme calls for expanding the collection of private debt data and assisting countries in reporting data in machine-readable form. The principal published results are reported in World Debt Tables and Borrowing in World Capital Markets. C; Staff \$670,000; P. 168; G. 288.
70. Programme 2. Socio-economic data bank (I. A, B (b), C; II. A (b), B (a, b, c); III. 1, 2). The World Bank will continue to expand its computerized data bank containing annual time series of primary social and macro-economic statistics for the period 1950 to the most recent year for which data are available for some 200 countries. Although used primarily for internal purposes, particularly country and global economic analysis, some statistics are published annually in the World Development Indicators, World Bank Atlas and less frequently in the World Tables. C; Staff \$320,000; P. 98; G. 95.
71. Programme 3. Commodity statistics, including commodity price statistics (I. A, C; II. B (a, b, c); III. 2.2, 2.4, 2.7, 2.9). The World Bank has established computerized files containing about 260 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. Currently, emphasis is being placed on the collection and processing of data on commodities regarded as critical for the sustained growth of foreign exchange earnings and the basic nutrition requirements of the developing countries. The principal data are published annually in Commodity Trade and Price Trends (series EC-166) and in a monthly summary entitled "Commodity price data". C; Staff \$105,000; P. 10; G. 22.
72. Programme 4. Integrated data-base development (I. C; II. A (c), B (c); III. 1, 2). The World Bank has made arrangements for access to tape or disk files of data from the United Nations Statistical Office, several specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations, and co-operation with other agencies in a number of key areas will be sought. Some progress has been made to get the countries to report their debt data in machine-readable form. Statistics obtained under this programme are converted by the World Bank into a standardized, time-series format, from which they can be integrated with other series. C; Staff \$480,000; P. 48; G. 78.

73. Programme 5. Measurement of standards of living (I. B (a); II. A (c), B (c); III. 1, 2). The World Bank has recently launched a study which should lead to the development of approaches to the measurement of living standards. The study, primarily a research project, will take stock of the existing conceptual framework and will proceed to refine the concepts of income and expenditure and specify their relationship to individual welfare, on the one hand, and to the broad aggregates of national income accounting, on the other. Beyond this, the programme will call for field tests of alternative conceptual formulations. 1981-1983 or 1984 (approx.); Total \$1,500,000; Staff \$170,000; P. 48; G. 24.

6. International Monetary Fund (IMF)

74. Programme 1. Collection and publication of data (I. A, B (a, b); II. A (a), B (a, b); III. 2, excluding 2.2, 2.5, 2.8). 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 monetary and payments problems. These statistics are collected and maintained in a computerized data-bank system. Once normalized and processed by computer, the data 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 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. Banking statistics will be extended to include classifications of loans and deposits by country, by currency and by maturity. C; P. 660; G. 472.

75. Programme 2. Technical co-operation (I. B (b); II. A (b); III. 2, excluding 2.2, 2.5, 2.8). The Bureau of Statistics will continue to provide staff to assist member countries, under its field programme in the development and improvement of their statistics contained in bulletins of monetary authorities. The programme 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. C; P. 175; G. 120.

76. Programme 3. Computerization (I. A, C; II. A (c), B (b); III. 2, excluding 2.2, 2.5, 2.8). The IMF computer system, the Data Fund, will be refined with improved design concepts to enhance storage, retrieval, updating, manipulation and calculation of economic time series. 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. C; P. 144; G. 72.

7. Universal Postal Union (UPU)

77. Programme 1. Postal services statistics (I. A; II. B (a, b); III. 2.5). This programme is directed at informing the postal administrations of member countries of the development of postal services in the greatest possible number of countries. Once collected and processed by computer, the information is published in Statistiques des services postaux, which includes statistics on postal traffic, personnel, number of post offices, technical methods, financial results, monetary articles and operations of the services. This publication permits comparatives of figures and in addition indicates the general trends in postal development. Commencing in 1977, the International Bureau of UPU, is publishing a Rapport annuel sur la situation des services postaux, which is based on the data in Statistiques des services postaux and provides a general analysis of the development of postal services. C.

78. Programme 2. Technical co-operation (I. B (b); II. A (b); III. 2.5). 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. C.

8. International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

79. Programme 1. Collection and publication of national and international data regarding telecommunication (I. A; II. B (a, b); III. 2.5). 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, namely Statistical Table of Coast Statistics and Statistical Table of Ship Statistics. Significant 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 the study programmes of its consultative committees or for detailed planning in technical co-operation projects. C.

9. World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

80. Programme 1. Collection and publication of statistics on industrial property (I. A; II. B (a, b); III. 2.8). 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. Publication A contains the industrial property statistical data of major importance; publication B contains all relevant statistical data collected. C; P. and G. 12.

10. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

81. Programme 1. Tariff and trade data base (I. A; II. B (a, b); III. 2.4.2). The tariff and trade data base will be maintained and enlarged. It includes data on customs duties and imports and covers 19 developed countries. Data for developing countries are being collected and will be incorporated in 1980. C; P. 36; G. 60.

82. Programme 2. Assistance to developing countries in trade negotiations (I. B (b); II. A (b); III. 2.4.2.). Countries are upon request, provided with tariff and trade data concerning their main export markets for products of export interest to them and analyses of the implications of various commercial policy measures affecting their trade. C; P. 9; G. 9.

83. Programme 3. Textile statistics (I. A; II. B (a, b); III. 2.4.2). The collection from, and circulation to, the member Governments of statistics on the production, foreign trade and consumption of textiles is a project under the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles. C; P. 15; G. 1.

84. Programme 4. Elaboration of economic statistics from series collected by the United Nations Statistical Office, specialized agencies and other international organizations (I. C; II. A (c), B (c); III. 2). The transformation of statistical series compiled by other organizations to the specific requirements of the Contracting Parties has been a major activity and is expected to continue. It involves the processing, aggregation and, where necessary, completion or adjustment of computerized and printed data, as well as the creation of time series. C; P. 40; G. 6.

85. Programme 5. Statistical methodology (I. B (a); II. A (a); III. 2). In collaboration with the United Nations Statistical Office and other agencies, GATT carries out studies in the methodology of statistics on international trade and related fields and prepares for, and participates in, seminars and meetings. C; P. 6.

86. Programme 6. Other projects (I. A; II. B (a, b); III. 2). This programme involves the statistics required under the various agreements concluded during the last trade negotiations. It includes the collection, compilation and evaluation of statistics concerning, inter alia, the world supply and demand, international trade, prices and the over-all situation of the world market for specific products. C; P. 12; G. 20.

C. Other intergovernmental organizations

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

87. Programme 1. Environment statistics (I. A, B (a); II. A (a), B (a); III. 3.1). The Group of Experts on the State of the Environment has the mandate to develop a core set of environmental data. In 1980, the Group of Economic Experts

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will probably approve the start of data collection on public environmental expenditure, and a similar data collection for the private sector is envisaged. The first questionnaire on general urban trends will be sent out in 1980 to collect data for the Ad Hoc Group on Urban Problems.

88. Programme 2. Industrial statistics (I. A; II. B (a, b); III. 2.3). The Ad Hoc Group on Future Industrial Structures will continue to need information on production, value added, trade, investments, remuneration and employment for detailed branches of industry.

89. Programme 3. Research and development (R and D) statistics (I. A, B (a); II. A (a), B (a, b); III. 1.6.2). The Group of National Experts will concentrate on the measurement of the output of R and D, and the development of input indicators on science and technology will continue.

90. Programme 4. Employment statistics (I. A, B (a); II. A (a), B (a, b); III. 1.5.1). The Working Party on Employment Statistics has proposed that work should be concentrated on topics such as systems of statistics for labour market reporting, hours worked, duration of unemployment and unrecorded unemployment.

91. Programme 5. Maritime transport statistics (I. A; II. B (a), III. 2.5.1). The Working Group of the Maritime Transport Committee has recommended that the collection of sea-borne-trade statistics, which was initiated some years ago, should continue on a regular basis.

92. Programme 6. Social indicators (I. A, B (a); II. A (a), B (a, b); III. 1). The Working Party on Social Indicators has recently adopted The 1980 OECD List of Social Indicators, which will be published if endorsed by the Council. The Council will also be asked to recommend that member countries implement the list and explore the various statistical means to produce the corresponding data.

93. Programme 7. Data processing and statistical series (I. A, C; II. A (c), B (b); III. 1, 2, 3). With regard to statistical co-ordination, a major task during the next few years will be the creation of a central data base assembling most of the statistics produced by OECD.

94. Programme 8. Other projects (I. A, B, C; II. A, B; III. 1, 2). An effort will be made to improve statistics of agriculture, balance of payments, finance, government revenue, national accounts, public expenditure, development aid, education, energy, tourism etc.

2. Statistical Office of the European Communities (EUROSTAT)

95. Programme 1. Statistical data bases and transmission (I. C; II. A (c); III. 1, 2). The Community data base of chronological time series (CRONOS) will continue to be developed (at the present time, it contains over three quarters of a million series), and its contents will be made increasingly available to outside users via the European telecommunication network (EURONET).

96. Programme 2. Nomenclature (I. B; II. A (a); III. 1, 2). High priority is given to the work on the Harmonized System and the associated Community nomenclature (NIMEXE) as well as to the United Nations Statistical Office/ European Economic Community endeavours to improve the correspondence between trade and activity nomenclatures at the world level.
97. Programme 3. Price comparisons and purchasing power parities (I. A; II. B (a, b); III. 2.1, 2.7). To continue the regular series of comparisons of economic aggregates in real terms within the Community, early estimates will be made during the period 1981-1984 to update the 1980 bench-mark price surveys and the derived purchasing power parities. There will be a new bench-mark survey in 1985.
98. Programme 4. National accounts and balance of payments (I. A; II. B (a, b); III. 2.1, 2.6.4). Important work in these sectors includes the development of the accounts for Community institutions, the collection and publication of input-output tables for 1980 and the application of the IMF recommendations to Community balance-of-payments statistics.
99. Programme 5. Household surveys (I. A; II. B (a); III. 1.8). Priority work is in two areas, namely the biennial labour-force sample survey and the family-budget survey. The objectives are the improvement of comparable statistics on the structure and trend of employment and unemployment, as well as on specific aspects of the labour market, and the establishment of harmonized statistics on the structure of household expenditure.
100. Programme 6. Statistics of employment and unemployment (I. A, B (a); II. A (a), B (a); III. 1.5.1). Work on the implementation of a programme of improvement in statistics of employment and unemployment, which was approved by the Council of Ministers in 1976, will continue.
101. Programme 7. Statistics of education and vocational training (I. A, B (a); II. A (a), B (a, b); III. 1.6). The annual volume on statistics of education in Community countries will be maintained, with increased emphasis on the publication of data on vocational training.
102. Programme 8. Agricultural statistics (I. A; II. B (a, b); III. 2.2). As regards farm structure surveys, the programme will cover the analysis of the 1979/80 survey and the launching of the 1983 inquiry. In addition, there will be work aimed at improving the comparability of agricultural labour-force statistics.
103. Programme 9. Industrial and energy statistics (I. A; II. B (a, b); III. 2.3). Priority is given to the building up of systems of timely statistics, designed to assist the study of important industrial sectors that are in particular difficulty. Special emphasis is placed on the production of timely energy statistics and on the construction of energy input-output tables.

3. World Tourism Organization (WTO)

104. Programme 1. Collection, analysis and dissemination of tourism statistics (I. A; II. B (a, b); III. 2.5). The programme involves the collection, analysis and dissemination, on a systematic and continuing basis, of statistics of domestic and international tourist movements and receipts 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 Tourism Statistics, Domestic Tourism Statistics, Tourist Departures and Main Destinations, Regional Breakdown of World Tourism Statistics and Tourism Compendium.

105. Programme 2. Guidelines for the collection and presentation of domestic tourism statistics (I. B (a); II. A (a); III. 2.5). The programme involves the examination of the concepts, definitions and classifications applicable to these data in order to provide member States with a convenient methodology, in the form of guidelines, for the compilation of domestic tourism statistics.

106. Programme 3. Guidelines for the collection and presentation of international tourism statistics (I. B (a); II. A (a); III. 2.5). The programme involves providing member States with methodologies for the collection, processing, analysis and presentation of these data, based on uniform definitions and practices.

107. Programme 4. Other projects (I. A; II. B (a, b); III. 2.5). The programme involves periodically updating the historical series concerning tourism development for both the industrialized and the developing countries.

Annex II

ESTIMATED ANNUAL AVERAGE PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF RESOURCES FOR INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL PROGRAMMES, 1981-1985

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified

CODE		UNITED NATIONS							SPECIALIZED AGENCIES						
		Statistical Office	ECE	ESCAP	ECA	ECWA	UNIDO	UNEP	ILO	FAO	UNESCO	ICAO	World Bank	IMF	GATT
I. By type of activity															
A.	Projects to collect, compile and issue internationally comparable statistics	50	47	32	35	50		20	47	57	38	75	49	60	67
B.	Projects to foster the development of statistics at the national and international level, to the extent possible, subdivided as follows:	45	25	54	50	30	10	80	46	31	53	15	11	35	12
(a)	Methodological studies, preparation of standards and definitions and seminars and meetings	23	23	19	12	20	10		8	21	48	10	8	10	4
(b)	Substantive support for technical assistance	22	2	35	38	10			38	10	5	5	3	25	8
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	5	28	14	14	20	90		7	12	9	10	40	5	21
II. By statistical policy objective															
A.	Fostering better national and international statistics	49	26	59	64	20		80	46	33	59	20	31	40	12
(a)	Statistical standards	23	23	19	10	5			7	21	42	10	16	10	4
(b)	Technical support and advisory services to developing countries	22	2	35	40	10			39	10	8	5	10	25	8
(c)	Co-ordination	4	1	5	14	5			2	2	9	5	5	5	5
B.	Undertaking statistical activities	51	74	41	35	80	100	20	54	67	41	80	69	60	88
(a)	Collection	50 ^{a/}	42	11		50			35	30	7	60	30	10	20
(b)	Building data bases and dissemination	5	5	21		20	50		12	27	27	10	20	40	47
(c)	Analysis and support services	1	27	9		10	50		7	10	7	10	19	10	21
III. By subject matter (field)															
1.	Demographic and social statistics	36	10 ^{b/}	31	42 ^{c/}	25			80	5	100		11		
1.1	Framework for the integration of social and demographic statistics	3	2	4											
1.3	Demographic statistics	23	2	15						1			d/		
1.4	Housing and related statistics	3		4									1		
1.5	Labour statistics	2		3					80	1					
1.5.1	Labour force (economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment)								28						
1.5.2	Wages, hours of work and related statistics								25						
1.5.3	Other labour statistics								27						
1.6	Education; science and technology; culture; mass communication; recreation and entertainment statistics			2											
1.6.1	Education										100				
1.6.2	Science and technology										48				
1.6.3	Culture										26				
1.7	Health statistics			1							26 ^{e/}				
1.8	Other social statistics	5	5 ^{f/}	2									18 ^{g/}		
2.	Economic statistics	59	84 ^{b/}	65	58 ^{c/}	75	100		20	90		100	89	100	100
2.1	National accounts and balances	19	18	7	16					1			12		2
2.2	Agriculture, forestry and fishery statistics	2	49 ^{h/}	5	1					66					5
2.3	Industrial and construction statistics	13		14	4		100			6			4		5
2.3.1	Energy statistics	4		6						1					
2.4	Trade statistics	16		23	10					11			6		
2.4.1	Distributive trades			2											
2.4.2	External trade	16		21										15	75
2.5	Transport, storage, communication and tourism statistics	4		9	4							100			
2.5.1	Transport	4										100			
2.6	Finance statistics		13 ^{i/}	2	2									80	
2.6.1	Money and banking statistics including international liquidity													25	
2.6.2	Exchange rates													5	
2.6.3	Interest rates													5	
2.6.4	Balance of payments												2	25	4
2.6.5	Public finance, including public debt statistics													50	20
2.7	Price statistics	5		3	3				20	5			5 ^{j/}	5	5
2.7.1	Consumer prices and price indexes								20						
2.7.3	Price statistics n.e.c.													4	
2.8	Industrial property statistics												10		4
2.9	Other economic statistics			2	3					1					
3.	Other statistics	5	6	4				100		4					
3.1	Environment statistics k/	5	6	4				100		4					
IV. By stage of development l/															
N	New programmes	15		3	26	15	50		22	5	19	15	12	20	15
C	Continuing programmes	85	100	95	74	80	50		78	95	79	85	88	80	85
PO	Programmes being phased out			2		5					2				
V. Resources to be utilized for the selected high-priority projects shown in annex I															
		75	100 ^{m/}	65	100	75	60	100	60	100	58	70	85	100	100

(Foot-notes to annex II)

a/ Including B (b).

b/ Including regional statistical co-operation and organizational and operational subjects.

c/ Including regional statistical training and household survey capability programme.

d/ Including 1.5.

e/ Including mass communication.

f/ Including 1.4, 1.5, 1.6 and 1.7.

g/ Including 1.6 and 1.7.

h/ Including 2.3, 2.4 and 2.5.

i/ Including 2.7, 2.8 and 2.9.

j/ Including 2.6.2.

k/ Other fields of statistics contain elements relating to the environment.

l/ Most programmes are continuing. Specific projects within the programmes, however, are completed and new ones are added each year.

m/ The programmes of ECE cover the work of the Conference of European Statisticians and virtually all the work of the ECE secretariat on the collection, compilation and dissemination of statistics.
