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SPECIAL ISSUES: PUBLICATION POLICY FOR STATISTICS

Broad aspects of the publication policies of statistical agencies

Report of the Secretary-General

SUMMARY

The present report is submitted in response to a request made by the Statistical Commission at its twenty-second session. The report contains a review of the publication policy for statistics of international statistical agencies. It contains a summary of existing practices, a review of objectives and constraints and proposals for future developments. Points for discussion by the Commission are included (para. 49).

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\* E/CN.3/1985/1.

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## INTRODUCTION

1. At its twenty-second session, the Statistical Commission discussed the publication policy for statistics on the basis of a report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.3/1983/4). The report had been prepared in response to a recommendation of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, which was endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in its decision 1981/180 of 23 July 1981, that there should be a review and evaluation by the Statistical Commission of the general policy of publication of statistics which were more than three years old. 1/

2. At its twenty-second session, the Statistical Commission endorsed the publication activities of the Statistical Office; however, since the publication policy for statistics had been reviewed only within the narrow confines of the recommendation of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, the Commission decided to consider the general publication policy for statistics at its twenty-third session on the basis of a more comprehensive report to be prepared by the Statistical Office. 2/ The present report is submitted in response to that decision.

3. The publication activity is of primary importance to the international statistical agencies and it directly or indirectly consumes a large proportion of the available resources. The published output is of great interest to the international community of users. The central role of the United Nations and the international statistical agencies affords them the unique advantage of collecting geographically comprehensive data and of developing standards and methodologies for enhancing data comparability.

### I. SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES AND POLICIES

4. The Statistical Office of the United Nations Secretariat currently produces 12 publications which are issued at least annually and 8 recurrent publications which are issued every few years as directories, supplements or compendia. In addition to the recurrent publications, the Statistical Office produces methodological studies and international standards in accordance with its programme of work. A comprehensive list of these publications will be made available to the Commission at its present session.

5. A number of the above-mentioned publications are distributed free of charge. The official list of those receiving publications free of charge comprises units of governments of Member State whose free receipt of statistical publications is part of the overall free issue of United Nations products in return for contributions to the budget. The departmental list, compiled by the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs for the publications in its programmes, individuals, companies, libraries and government units which receive the copies free of charge in return for services rendered (such as the contribution of data, the review of drafts or the provision of expert services) or on a quid pro quo arrangement in return for supplying their publications to the Statistical Office. The two lists are reviewed on an occasional basis. A more detailed description of the system of free distribution is given in paragraphs 16 to 18 below.

6. The sales of all United Nations publications are conducted by the Sales Section of the Publishing Division of the Department of Conference Services, which is responsible for promotional and distribution arrangements. The receipts from sales of statistical publications, which totalled over \$4 million in 1982-1983, go into the general revenues of the United Nations and are not offset in any way against the operating costs of the Statistical Office. This practice is common among international statistical agencies. A summary of recent sales of selected statistical titles is given in annex I below.

7. Over the course of the past several years, the Statistical Office has increasingly made use of computerized typesetting (photocomposition) for the publications it produces. Thus, for approximately 20,000 pages of text, a "driver tape" is produced in-house and sent to a service bureau for the preparation of camera-ready copy. For a much fewer number of pages, for example 2,000, a small photocomposition device in the Statistical Office is used. The replacement of the former method of external typesetting by these two methods has been largely responsible for savings in external printing costs in excess of \$150,000 per year.

8. While technological improvements have enhanced the production process, there have been improvements made to the content of the publications. These include the extent to which the text is bilingual, the scope and coverage of statistical series and, in many cases, improvements in the timeliness of statistical tables. Work has also continued on the improvement of data comparability and the introduction of important derived statistics, such as percentage shares, index numbers and various aggregates. Finally, the use of graphic presentation has been introduced to improve some publications.

9. Such improvements must be conducted within the normal constraints of the planning and budgeting process. The human and technical resources allocated to the production of statistical publications fall into three areas: the resources of the Statistical Office, which are approved as part of the programme budget; the resources of the rest of the Secretariat, which are intended for work on statistical publications (translation, editing, internal photocomposition, printing and binding and distribution); and the budget for external printing. The respective costs of these resources are difficult to identify, since no separate accounting is done. The production of publications is intrinsic to the work of the Statistical Office but it could be roughly estimated that it costs over \$2 million in 1982-1983. The external printing budget for 1982-1983 was \$936,600 and was reduced to \$612,800 for 1984-1985 owing largely to the savings described in paragraph 7 above, which were realized in 1982-1983. The budget for external printing of statistical publications from 1978-1979 to 1984-1985 is given in annex II below.

## II. POLICY DETERMINATION

10. The publication policies followed by the Statistical Office derive from three main sources in addition to the rules and regulations covering all Secretariat activities, namely: (a) the programme of work, as approved by the Statistical Commission, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Economic and

Social Council; (b) the publication policy for the United Nations Secretariat as a whole, largely established and monitored by the Publications Board; and (c) the budgetary process, including the medium-term plans, the programme budgets and the system of programme performance reporting.

11. Since the members of the Statistical Commission are generally familiar with the role of the Economic and Social Council and the process of programme budgeting, only the work of the Publications Board is described here. The Publications Board of the United Nations consists of representatives of certain key departments. Representatives of other departments or offices at United Nations Headquarters attend the meetings of the Board when their programmes are considered. Offices away from Headquarters may also be represented. The Publications Board co-ordinates the planning and supervises the execution of the publication programme, approves the estimates for contractual printing and for internal processing and supervises the use of funds for such purposes. The Board ensures that the publication activities of departments and offices conform to the prescribed mandates and that they meet programme objectives. The Board determines how such activities can be carried out as effectively as possible within budgetary limits but does not enter into the details of individual publications. The Board meets every two months and has a working committee which meets more frequently.

### III. MAJOR MATTERS OF POLICY

#### A. Distribution and sales

12. The table in annex I shows the number of recurrent publications sold and distributed free of charge and the table in annex III shows the estimated costs of producing and income from sales of the major statistical publications of the United Nations. The ratio of sales to free distribution varies considerably between 5:1 and 1:2, reflecting special considerations related to the various publications. A continuing process over the past few years of rationalizing the free distribution lists has involved some additions and modifications to the list and the elimination of out-of-date, duplicate and other invalid addresses. Constant attention is needed to ensure that the level of free distribution is appropriate, in view of both the high costs of production and the potential impact on sales.

13. In this context, it is important to consider the general purpose of the revenue-producing activities of the United Nations, as enunciated by the Secretary-General:

"... In all cases, regard must be paid to other, and often overriding, purposes of the activities which are not always consonant with a purely financial approach to management questions ... Where an activity, such as the sale of publications, must be undertaken for reasons of general policy, the extent to which recovery of costs, or even the making of a profit, should be attempted must be determined in the light of the requirements of the policy concerned". 3/

14. The above policy embodies two important principles: (a) profit is not the primary consideration in undertaking activities that incidentally produce revenues and (b) such activities should be conducted in as effective and economical a manner as possible.

15. With regard to the sale of publications, the Secretary-General also indicated that "... the decisions on what to print are affected by a number of factors unrelated to, and often inconsistent with, any idea of making the publications programme as a whole (that is, including costs of production) commercially profitable". <sup>4/</sup> The subsidiary character of the profit motive in this activity was referred to by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in its report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session, in which it stated that revenue-producing activities could be divided into activities "where the profit motive is subsidiary and those where it plays a more prominent role. The former category covers the sale of publications ...". <sup>5/</sup>

16. The primary consideration in the production of statistical publications is the dissemination of statistics. The free distribution of publications is a major element of this consideration and there are both official and departmental lists of recipients to which such publications are distributed free of charge. Publications are distributed free of charge to those on the official list by the Distribution Section of the Publishing Division of the Department of Conference Services in accordance with the general distribution policies set by the Publications Board, and, where applicable, after consultation with the originating and/or responsible department or office, to the following:

(a) Recipients on external lists (distribution is done by surface mail or by pouch), namely: (i) ministries, embassies and other governmental addresses; (ii) intergovernmental organizations; (iii) non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council; (iv) the specialized agencies; (v) the United Nations Office at Geneva, the regional commissions, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization; (vi) the information centres; and (vii) the depository libraries;

(b) Recipients on internal lists (distribution at Headquarters), namely: (i) permanent missions; (ii) permanent observers; (iii) the press; (iv) departments and offices of the Secretariat; (v) meeting and conference services; (vi) sales; and (vii) stock.

17. In addition to the free distribution to the official recipients described above, which is done under the authority and control of the Department of Conference Services and the Department of Public Information within their respective spheres of responsibility, the substantive departments of the Secretariat are also permitted to maintain special distribution lists for the publications that they produce. These lists may be either in the form of addressograph lists or in the form of ad hoc lists of recipients of specific publications. The list maintained by the Statistical Office includes:

(a) Persons or bodies that, in the view of the head of the relevant section of the Office, have rendered specific service, worth of recognition, in the preparation of the publication or publications to be distributed;

(b) Persons or organizations that, in the view of the head of the relevant section, provide continuing and substantial assistance in the work of the section;

(c) Persons of eminence in the field dealt with in the publication or publications to be distributed, the interest of whom, in the view of the head of the relevant section, it is considered important to enlist or retain.

18. In order to avoid a possible duplication of the list of official recipients and to ensure compliance with the criteria established by the Publications Board, all departmental lists, both permanent and ad hoc, are subject to examination by the Publishing Division of the Department of Conference Services. Computerization of these lists has been recently commenced.

#### B. Copyright

19. The policy with respect to copyright provisions varies widely among the organizations of the United Nations system. Some, such as the World Bank, do not impose restrictions. The United Nations Secretariat does not normally retain copyright of its publications: its policy is designed to facilitate rather than restrict dissemination of the contents of the publications it issues. Exceptions are made when the publications include material that has been furnished by the Governments of Member States that they would not have furnished to commercial publishers. Consequently, statistical yearbooks and other recurrent publications are copyrighted, whereas methodological studies and standards are not.

20. Even for publications for which the United Nations has retained copyright, generous grants of permission for reproduction are given, consistent with the policy to facilitate the dissemination of statistics. This is a relatively vigorous activity which enables monitoring of the extent to which the publications are used.

#### C. Languages

21. The number of languages in which statistical publications are published varies from one (English only) to four (English, French, Russian and Spanish), the latter instance applying to many methodological publications. The decision on which language to publish in reflects a judgement as to whether or not there will be an adequate demand for the publication in a given language. There may be serious financial implications in a decision to produce a publication in an additional language, especially in respect of methodological publications. The additional costs of translation, editing, typesetting, printing, binding and distribution can be considerable. Such considerations are much less important for yearbooks, for example, since a bilingual or trilingual text can sometimes appear on the same page. The increased use of computerized photocomposition, much of it internally

done, has introduced considerable flexibility with respect to the use of the printed page. This flexibility can affect the decision to produce bilingual publications rather than separate language editions. This is another example of the significant savings enabled by this improvement.

#### D. Standards

22. The Statistical Office plays a central role in the formulation of standards for the collection, processing and dissemination of international statistics. Much of this work is performed through the Statistical Commission and is a continuing function of the Statistical Office that requires its constant attention. In general, there has been a high level of co-ordination among international statistical agencies in the formulation and use of statistical standards in such areas as classification and coding.

23. Regarding the physical aspects of the publications, the Statistical Office pursues economies of production on an ongoing basis which includes rationalizing the number of formats of tables and publications and standardizing the physical size of publications, thus reducing the problems inherent in computer typesetting, printing, binding, handling, packing, storage and shipping. The Statistical Office works closely with the Publishing Division in this connection.

#### E. Joint publication with external publishers

24. There are a number of external publishers which are interested in the same material that is published by international organizations. The United Nations Secretariat has for many years had an arrangement with a firm to publish the World Trade Annual and the Supplement thereto. Several other proposals have, however, been discussed and abandoned.

25. External publishers, valuing the prestige associated with a link to the United Nations, are anxious to co-operate fully in such joint ventures. Consequently, activities of this kind may lead to better quality publications, more extensive promotion and more intensive distribution. However, the sensitive nature of national statistics and the elaborate system of safeguards and checking that the Statistical Office has formulated over the years require a close control over the production process that is very difficult to ensure. Moreover, many of the proposals made involve more, rather than less, work for the Statistical Office. In general, it is preferable to strive for better quality publications by utilizing the Statistical Office's own resources and to concentrate on improving the promotion and distribution of those publications.

26. Another means of co-operation with external publishers has been the translation at the expense of the publisher of some of the recurrent publications. The translated material is then published and exclusively distributed by the publisher. For example, several important statistical publications have been translated into Japanese. If the publication is sold, the organization receives a fee which is usually negotiated on the basis of a percentage of net receipts.



#### F. Sales income

27. The primary objective of the Statistical Office in producing statistical publications is to ensure the wide dissemination of international statistics. The sales activity is to some extent secondary. However, the level of sales is one measure of the value of the statistics compiled and, to some extent, of the effectiveness of the United Nations in meeting the international demand for statistics.

28. Income received from the sale of publications is admittedly an imperfect indicator unless their promotion, pricing and distribution are optimal. Such income, is, moreover, only a partial indicator, since free distribution is a significant means of meeting demand. However, whilst there is no guarantee that the recipient of a free publication will actually read it, there is more likelihood that a purchaser will do so.

29. The annual income received from sales of all United Nations publications is approximately \$4 million. In fact, such income rose from \$6.5 million in the biennium 1980-1981 to \$9 million in the biennium 1982-1983. Statistical titles account for about one half of the total.

#### IV. RELATED ISSUES

##### A. Microfiche

30. In addition to the extensive publishing activities described above, statistical data are also available on microfiche. The Publishing Division produces many of the publications on microfiche for the convenience of a limited number of customers. There is a slowly growing demand for this product. Also, the Statistical Office produces on microfiche international trade statistics which include more data than are included in the publications, namely all data at the five-digit level down to \$1,000 per observation. (Publications cover only four-digit and selected five-digit items and there is a cut-off at \$100,000.) Again, there is a small but growing interest in this product, currently generating income of about \$17,000 per year.

##### B. Dissemination of magnetic tapes

31. The Statistical Office has produced data on magnetic tape for more than 20 years. A similar activity exists in many of the international statistical agencies and tapes are freely exchanged among them. Sales have grown fairly rapidly over the past few years. In the case of the tapes produced by the Statistical Office, an annual income of more than \$200,000 is generated. Governments receive the tapes at highly discounted rates. Special rates are also generally given to universities and non-profit organizations. Most recently, commercial service bureaux have been given the right by several agencies to distribute tapes or to sell access to their data bases, for which they pay a special premium.

32. The dissemination of data on magnetic tape has not had any noticeable effect on the sales of publications. Customers still require data issued in the traditional form. There have been some indications that there may even be a slight positive impact on dissemination since users of machine-readable products become aware of publications that they would otherwise not know of and order them as useful complements to the machine-readable products. The Sales Section has recently incorporated descriptions of the magnetic tapes into the standard catalogue of publications.

### C. On-line access to data bases

33. Several organizations of the United Nations system have started to provide mutual on-line access to their data bases. Some have commenced providing such access to users outside the United Nations system. The Statistical Office is currently investigating similar arrangements, particularly in connection with the Compressed Trade Data system (COMTRADE).

34. Unlike the sale of magnetic tapes, mutual on-line access may have an impact on the use made of publications. An effective on-line system has many of the advantages provided by publications in that the data are easily retrieved and are permanently available in a form that can be read directly by users. In addition, such a system has other advantages, in that searching can be very rapid and calculations may be readily performed. Recent developments in mutual access to the data bases of the international statistical agencies raise new possibilities in providing this kind of service to users.

## V. PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS

### A. Content

35. Several changes have been introduced in the content of recurrent publications over the past several years. These include the greater use of bilingual text, the introduction of graphics, new tables on particular series, continued improvement in the scope and coverage, improved timeliness and a better quality of presentation. Such changes have been made within the overall context of cost containment.

### B. Technology

36. During the past few years, the Statistical Office has moved progressively towards the computerized typesetting of the publications it produces, some of it done on equipment in the Statistical Office. For example, about 200 pages of the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics are produced by preparing driver tapes for external photocomposition and 50 pages are prepared in the Statistical Office using Compugraphic typesetting equipment. This approach is typical of that taken by many of the international statistical agencies.

37. Deserving of special mention is the full-scale implementation of the United Nations Statistical Information System (UN SIS) which is more than an on-line information system. It comprises facilities for the composition of publications and produces the driver tapes referred to above. Most recently, it has been linked to COMTRADE. Data from the specialized agencies (e.g., the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Monetary Fund) are regularly input into the UN SIS data base. Discussions are under way to provide access to this system to other agencies.

38. The Statistical Office has access to the data base of the International Labour Organisation via the satellite link to the International Computing Centre at Geneva. Because of time differences and cost constraints, this activity is currently kept at a modest level, but it is highly satisfactory. Several agencies in Europe have access to COMTRADE on a continuing and growing basis. These developments and planned extensions are in direct accord with the decision taken by the Statistical Commission at its twenty-second session, when it urged the Statistical Office "to pursue a co-ordinated linking of the data bases of the international statistical agencies". 6/

39. The above developments will significantly affect the mutual dissemination of statistics by international agencies and may also affect the joint preparation of publications and their subsequent use. The Statistical Office will closely monitor and co-ordinate these developments.

#### C. Promotion

40. Several activities have been initiated, as a result of a market study, to improve the dissemination of United Nations statistical publications. Some of these activities are described below.

41. A major effort is currently under way to improve consumer awareness of United Nations statistical publications. United Nations statistical publications are perceived to be of very high quality and are unique in that they are the sole source of a large amount of data. These points will be emphasized to current and potential consumers. Indeed, not only the quality but the very existence of these statistical publications should be publicized.

42. Increasing awareness of the statistical publications produced by the Statistical Office can be accomplished in many ways. The catalogue of United Nations publications has been clearly identified as the prime source of information regarding such publications and is distributed by mail and at exhibits. The 1985 catalogue is designed to be easier to read and more attractive and will provide information on publications issued at both United Nations Headquarters and Geneva. Sales distribution lists are being reviewed and new lists are being purchased in order to ensure a more accurate distribution of all brochures and catalogues. Work in this respect has begun in the Sales Section at the United Nations Office at Geneva and similar improvements are in hand at United Nations Headquarters. A relatively easy method of increasing awareness of the existence of

publications would be to increase the distribution of the catalogue of United Nations publications. A clear, concise listing of United Nations statistical publications, in the form of a bookmark, was produced in 1981 to increase consumer awareness. This relatively inexpensive device was included in responses made to all publication queries and orders and was used as the basis for a direct mail campaign. Currently, statistical publications produced by the Statistical Office figure prominently in a new bookmark which is under preparation, entitled "International business publications".

43. Librarians are the prime users and purchasers of statistical publications. Promotional efforts should, therefore, be primarily directed at this source. The Sales Section pursues this audience aggressively by means of catalogues, exhibits and direct visits. Advertisements placed in librarian trade journals also seem to be of increasing effectiveness. Survey respondents have reported previous advertising efforts to be ineffective in informing potential users of the existence of United Nations statistical publications and continued improvements in this field will be pursued.

44. Attempts will also be made to ensure more book reviews which are an important means of making potential readers more interested in publications. Publications produced by the Statistical Office have received good reviews and the Statistical Yearbook is generally regarded as one of the foremost reference books in the world. In general, efforts will be made to obtain better coverage of statistical publications in all media in order to improve awareness of them and their increased use.

45. Many readers of United Nations statistical publications have expressed dissatisfaction with the procedures for obtaining them. There is much confusion about where to order publications. United Nations responses to publication requests have been perceived to be quite slow. The installation of a toll-free telephone number would greatly improve customer service. To date, an improved telephone service which handles inquiries concerning publications produced by the Statistical Office has contributed to increased convenience, as has the simplified catalogue of United Nations publications and the statistical publication bookmark which clearly indicate the procedure for ordering publications.

46. For those market segments which purchase United Nations statistical publications, price is not a major factor in the decision to acquire a particular publication. Furthermore, the present pricing levels of such publications are perceived to be quite reasonable. This suggests that prices might be reasonably increased without a significant decline in usage. The resulting increase in revenues could allow the increased distribution of complimentary or discounted copies. The result of this policy could be to increase dissemination because those organizations financially able to bear the burden would subsidize the remainder. Again, it must be emphasized that the statistical publications produced by the Statistical Office are an exclusive source of information that is highly valued by specific market segments.

47. It should be noted that the Sales Section at United Nations Headquarters is very small (comprising only five Professional staff) and it handles all of the publications of the United Nations, not just statistical titles.

D. Other

48. Other improvements planned or being discussed include the extension of the system of publications available on microfiche, the introduction of condensed versions of publications (reported by librarians as being very attractive and desirable) and the division of major recurrent publications into volumes which can be purchased separately.

VI. POINTS FOR DISCUSSION

49. The publications produced by the Statistical Office represent a major part of its activities. The Statistical Office continually tries to ensure that the publications satisfy the policy to disseminate international statistics and that their contents are directed to the needs of users. The Statistical Commission may wish to suggest ways in which further improvements may be made and areas in which efforts could be concentrated. The experience of national statistical offices may be useful in this connection.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 38 (A/36/38), para. 484 (a).

2/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1983, Supplement No. 2 (E/1983/12 and Corr.1), para. 19.

3/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Tenth Session, Annexes, agenda items 38 and 47, document A/C.5/623, paras. 5 and 6 (b).

4/ Ibid., para. 5.

5/ Ibid., Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 8 (A/8008), para. 394.

6/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1983, Supplement No. 2 (E/1983/12 and Corr.1), para. 15 (a).

Annex I

RECENT SALES AND FREE DISTRIBUTION OF RECURRENT STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS

Title	Edition	Number sold	Free distribution
Demographic Yearbook	1980	4 054	1 815
	1981	6 000 <u>a/</u>	1 853
Monthly Bulletin of Statistics	1982	4 080	2 400
	1983	4 143	2 400
Statistical Yearbook	1979/1980	8 835	1 865
	1981	9 500 <u>a/</u>	1 765
World Statistics in Brief	1982	2 760	1 675
	1983	3 000 <u>a/</u>	1 513
Yearbook of Construction Statistics	1979	530	1 609
	1980	550 <u>a/</u>	1 448
Yearbook of Industrial Statistics <u>b/</u>	1979	1 227	2 443
	1980	1 500 <u>a/</u>	2 862
Yearbook of International Trade Statistics <u>b/</u>	1979	2 645	3 379
	1980	3 000 <u>a/</u>	3 300
Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics <u>b/</u>	1979	2 000	3 076
	1980	2 000 <u>a/</u>	3 391
Yearbook of World Energy Statistics	1980	1 415	1 769
	1981	2 000 <u>a/</u>	1 856

a/ Estimate based on sales to date.

b/ Total, volumes I and II.

Annex II

BUDGET FOR EXTERNAL PRINTING OF STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS

Biennium	Budget (United States dollars)
1978-1979	835 000
1980-1981	899 400
1982-1983	936 600 <u>a/</u>
1984-1985	612 800

a/ This was underspent by about \$100,000. The extent to which this was due to cost-saving measures led to the sharply reduced budget for 1984-1985; part of the saving was, however, due to the non-submission of planned output.

Annex III

COSTS OF PRODUCING AND INCOME FROM SALES OF STATISTICAL  
 PUBLICATIONS, 1983

Title	Costs			Sales income <u>c/</u> <u>d/</u> United States dollars
	Staff <u>a/</u>	Printing <u>b/</u>	Total	
Demographic Yearbook	154 175	41 230	195 405	490 000
Statistical Yearbook	75 000	41 638	116 638	588 000
World Statistics in Brief	2 000	9 600	11 600	9 000
Yearbook of Construction Statistics	1 400	2 185	3 585	16 500
Yearbook of Industrial Statistics	82 000	11 962	93 962	67 500
Yearbook of International Trade	56 000	28 486	84 486	225 000
Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics	100 000	46 098	146 098	250 000
Yearbook of World Energy Statistics	21 250	8 522	29 772	120 000
Monthly Bulletin of Statistics	225 000	233 080	458 080	600 000
Total <u>e/</u>	716 825	422 801	1 139 626	2 366 000

a/ Covers only the production of publications, not the collection and processing of data.

b/ Includes official and sales costs.

c/ Covers both hard-cover and soft-cover issues.

d/ Estimate based on sales to date.

e/ Includes only the major recurrent publications listed.

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