

Coordination and integration of statistical programmes

Observations on issues related to coordination of data collection from countries by international organizations and interim report on investigation of incidences notified by countries

1. Instances of duplication of data collection exist, as reported by several countries in 2001 in response to an inquiry from the United Nations Statistics Division, initiated by the Statistical Commission. Some of the instances that were identified are examined in this note, and action to deal with them is described. Although duplication persists there are many examples of coordination among international agencies to reduce the duplication; these were most recently set out in a document for the Statistical Commission's Working Group on International Statistical Programmes and Coordination in July 1993 entitled "Inventory of statistical data collection activities" (E/CN.3/AC.1/1993/R.6). The relevant parts of that document (Parts III and IV) are attached.

2. In general a range of actions is potentially available to reduce duplication and consequently the reporting burdens on countries.

- joint questionnaires *
- one organization collect particular series and distribute to the others
- where organizations collect similar data but not identical they can consider adopting common definitions and collecting only a single series
- where organizations collect at different times of the year they can consider collecting at the same time and collecting only by one organization
- where some organizations collect only annual data but others collect monthly, quarterly and annual, the former might agree to take the annual data from the latter

3. One frequent case is where a regional body (including for example the United Nations regional commissions, the Asian Development Bank, OECD, EUROSTAT) collects data and a world body (UN, ILO, FAO etc) collects the same or similar data. An issue arises as to whether it is better for the regional body(ies) to collect and pass to the world organization or vice versa. Examples exist which show that both models can be made to work to the benefit of the countries.

* "questionnaires" is to be taken to include hardcopy and electronic questionnaires and collection through letters, magnetic tape, diskettes, CD-ROMs or other magnetic media.

However, if only one or two regional bodies collect from their member states the model is organizationally more complex and a mixed strategy is called for - some regional bodies to collect from their members and the world bodies to collect from the rest. This poses organizational demands and requires consistent data definitions and timetables.

4. A major step that can reduce the reporting burden on countries is for countries and the international organizations to expand the use of web sites (or FTP sites) as a means of collecting/disseminating their data, and for the international organizations to take the data directly from the web pages (or FTP sites). This is done to some extent already by some organizations. This approach also imposes organizational demands as the collection method would be mixed - questionnaire for some countries/series and collection from web sites for others.

5. Tailoring of data requests can also help reduce response burdens. Organizations can fill in questionnaires with available data and ask only for revisions and new data (this however is not a coordination issue per se).

6. The above and other issues will need to be considered as the instances already identified by countries are considered, and a structured approach to the overall problem of duplication of data collection is developed.

Examination of responses to an inquiry on duplication of
data collection from countries

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I. China - Population

1. China has indicated that there is duplication between the Asian Development Bank and the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) in collection of data on population.

2. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) collects data using two questionnaires: the *Key Indicators of Developing Asian and Pacific Countries (KI)*, usually dispatched in March or April, and the *Annual Report Statistical Annex (AR)*, usually dispatched in December. The KI questionnaire requests data for total mid-year population for the last five years. The AR questionnaire requests data for the following: Mid-year population; Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births); Infant mortality rate by sex; Overall life expectancy at birth by sex; Adult literacy rate by sex; and gross enrollment ratio by sex in primary and secondary education (see table 1).

Table 1. Illustrative table: Data collected by Asian Development Bank and United Nations Demographic Yearbook (DYB)

<i>Asian Development Bank</i>	<i>United Nations DYB</i>
KI - Mid-year population, total only	Yes
AR - Mid-year population, total only	Yes
AR - Maternal mortality rates	Yes*
AR - Infant mortality rates by sex	Yes*

AR - Life expectancy at birth by sex	Yes
AR - Adult literacy rates by sex	Yes*
AR - Gross enrolment ratios	No

* Additional remarks: DYB requests raw figures and computes the rates for deaths by cause, including maternal causes, infant mortality rates and literacy rates by age and sex.

3. Out of all the topics listed above in table 1 the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) with its set of *Demographic Yearbook Questionnaires* collects data on mid-year population and life expectancy at birth.

4. UNSD does not collect maternal mortality rates, infant mortality rates, adult literacy rates by sex and gross enrollment ratios by sex in primary and secondary education. It does, however, collect numbers and then computes rates by causes of death, including maternal mortality rates, infant mortality rates by age and sex and literacy rates by age and sex.

5. Arrangements are under way to establish regular data exchange with the Asian Development Bank in the areas of overlap.

II. China - Labour force, Employment/Unemployment rate

6. China indicated that there was duplication between ILO and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in collection of data on the labour force and employment/unemployment rates. ILO consulted with the ADB in respect of the report by China and confirmed that there was some duplication in data gathering by the two agencies. In March-April each year, the ADB requests statistics from a number of countries for their publication entitled "Key Indicators of Developing Asian and Pacific Countries". The statistics requested include (a) employment in agriculture, manufacturing and others, and (b) urban unemployment (and urban unemployment rate). These and more detailed statistics are already gathered annually by the ILO and included in the ILO's on-line data base at <http://laborsta.ilo.org>.

7. After consultation the ADB agreed to try to obtain these statistics first from the ILO data base, insert them into their questionnaire before dispatch and ask countries to confirm or amend as appropriate.

III. China - National accounts

8. The National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Rep. Of China (PRC) indicated that they provide quarterly and annual national accounts data to three organizations: Asian

Development Bank (ADB), Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), and the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD).

9. The ADB collects quarterly and annual national accounts data from PRC using two one-page questionnaires: the first is sent in December of each year requesting quarterly and annual data for the last 4 years (including the first (preliminary) estimates for the last year) for publication in the ADB Annual Report; the second one is sent in March/April of each year requesting annual data for the last 6 years (including the revised estimates for the last year) for publication in the ADB Key Indicators of Developing Asian and Pacific Countries.

10. The OECD collects quarterly national accounts data from PRC using an EXCEL file on a monthly basis together with other monthly and quarterly data for publication in the OECD Main Economic Indicators.

11. The UNSD collects annual national accounts data using a comprehensive 17 table questionnaire which is sent in September of each year requesting data covering for the last 10 years (including the final estimates of the last year) for publication in the yearbook UN National Accounts Statistics: Main Aggregates and Detailed Tables.

Illustrative table showing quarterly national accounts data collected by ADB, OECD, UNSD

Quarterly data	Asian Development Bank	OECD	UNSD
Periodicity	Once a year in Dec.	Monthly	No
Period	Last 4 years	Last year	No
For the following series			
GDP by industries in current prices	Yes, broken down by 10 industries	Yes, broken by 3 industries: primary, secondary and tertiary	No
GDP by industries in constant prices	Yes, broken down by 10 industries	No	No
Gross saving	Yes	No	No
Gross fixed capital formation	Yes	No	No
GDP by type of expenditure in current prices	Yes	No	No
-GDP Annual growth rate	Yes	No	No

Illustrative table showing annual national accounts data collected by ADB, OECD, UNSD

Annual data	Asian Development Bank	OECD	UNSD
Periodicity	Twice a year in Dec. & March/April	No	Once a year in Sept. Last 10 years
Period	Last 4 years	No	
For the following series			
GDP by industries in current prices	Yes	No	Yes
GDP by industries in constant prices	Yes	No	Yes
GDP by type of expenditure in current prices	Yes	No	Yes
GNI, net factor income from abroad, gross capital formation, saving, capital transfers, net lending	Yes	No	Yes
Per capita GDP & GNI	Yes	No	Yes
13 other tables incl. Value added components, institutional sector accounts, etc.	No	No	Yes

12. There appears to be some overlaps in the data series requested. However, it should be noted that the coverage in terms of years and the status of the revision of the estimates are different (affected by the cycle of revision). Arrangements are under way to discuss the overlaps between the organizations and establish some kind of coordinated data exchange, if possible, to avoid them.

IV. China, Denmark and Hungary - Industry production, industrial data, indices of industrial production

13. Three countries (China, Denmark, Hungary) have signaled the following duplications:

1. UNIDO and UNSD for annual data on industrial production.

2. OECD, UN ESCAP and UNSD for monthly data on industrial production.
3. Eurostat, OECD and UNSD for monthly industrial data and indices of industrial production.

A. UNIDO and UNSD

14. The 1993 Statistical Commission endorsed the following division of work between UNIDO and UNSD:

- UNIDO collects data on ‘general industrial statistics’ (output, value added, wages and salaries, gross fixed capital formation, number of establishments, employment)
- UNSD collects data on industrial production indices (monthly and quarterly indices)
- UNSD also collects physical production data (monthly and annual) of industrial commodities, for manufacturing industries, mining and utilities (ISIC C, D and E). Once in every five years UNSD collects data on value added at factor cost for 2 digit level ISIC C, D and E to update the weight-base used in the production indices.

15. Therefore, between UNIDO and UNSD there is no duplication.

B. OECD, UNESCAP, EUROSTAT and UNSD

16. OECD collects general industry statistics data jointly with UNIDO (joint questionnaire). OECD advises that its data source for its monthly industrial data from Denmark is Statistics Denmark website. OECD also collects monthly data on industrial quantitative indicators (production indices, turnover, new orders and employment indices), at ISIC 4-digit level. Eurostat collects monthly industrial production indices at NACE 4-digit level. In addition, Eurostat collects quarterly and yearly industrial commodity production data on the basis of PRODCOM (5000+ commodity groups). UNSD collects monthly data on industrial production indices at ISIC 1 digit level, quarterly indices at ISIC 2 digit level, and physical commodity production data according to the UNSD list of industrial commodities. UNESCAP mainly uses UNSD data for its publications. However, they collect a few additional selected commodity production data from their member states, adjusted to regional characteristics.

17. So there are a few duplications between OECD, Eurostat and UNSD, because of differences in classifications and levels of aggregation. Talks have been started to improve this situation.

V. China - Price indices

18. China has indicated that there is duplication between OECD and the UNSD in collection of price indices (monthly).

19. The UNSD Monthly Bulletin of Statistics questionnaire covers various components of consumer price indices. OECD indicates that they do not collect this data from China through questionnaire. We will investigate this issue further.

VI. China - Commercial building for sale

20. China indicated that there was duplication between UNSD and OECD in collection of data on Commercial building for sale (monthly)

21. For the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, UNSD collects data (floor area) on 'new buildings completed' (various categories, including non-residential). OECD publishes data on the value of issued construction permits and on the number of dwellings started. To the best of our knowledge, these data are not collected by questionnaire. We will investigate this issue further.

VII. Estonia - Research and development innovation

22. Estonia indicated that both EUROSTAT and UNESCO requested statistics on Research and development innovation.

23. UNESCO reports that since the early 1970s, UNESCO has been regularly collecting statistics on human resources in science and technology and on R&D manpower and expenditure from all the Member States. According to the UNESCO Constitution each member state of UNESCO (of which Estonia is one) should provide UNESCO with the statistical returns that are requested according to the work programme agreed by UNESCO General Conference.

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UNESCO Constitution

Article VIII. Reports by Member States

24. Each Member State shall submit to the Organization, at such times and in such manner as shall be determined by the General Conference, reports on the laws, regulations and statistics relating to its educational, scientific and cultural institutions and activities, and on the action taken upon the recommendations and conventions referred to in Article IV, paragraph 4. (1)'

25. UNESCO takes very seriously the need for international agencies to collaborate, to share data and to avoid the duplication of data collection. To this end in 1998, it was agreed between UNESCO and OECD that the two organizations would align their statistical methodologies for R&D statistics and share the work in international data collection. So now the arrangement is that UNESCO collects R&D statistics from the non-OECD countries and OECD collects them

from the OECD countries. Under this arrangement, Estonia reported R&D statistics to the UNESCO R&D surveys of 1998 and 2001.

26. In the meantime UNESCO learnt that Eurostat has begun to collect some R & D data from non-EU countries. UNESCO believes that as part of the EUROSTAT programme to expand statistical collection to the candidate countries, EUROSTAT started to directly collect statistics from the candidate Eastern European countries including Estonia. Such widening of cross-national data collection activities has not been preceded by prior consultation with UNESCO regarding possible duplication and collaboration with a view to ensure complementarity. In the light of the expression of concern from Estonia, UNESCO will undertake initiative with EUROSTAT to try to establish an agreement on sharing of responsibilities in the collection and dissemination of statistics on science and technology from the candidate countries, and to inform these countries accordingly.

VIII. Hungary - National accounts

27. The National Statistical Office of Hungary indicated that they provide national accounts data to 5 organizations: Eurostat, UNSD, OECD, EBRD and IMF.

28. Eurostat collects annual and quarterly national accounts data for a large number of tables through the so-called Gesmes files. Eurostat shares these files for specific sets of tables with OECD, UNSD, World Bank and IMF in order to avoid duplication of data collected. However, sometimes OECD and other international organisations (IMF, World Bank, etc), ask for other some additional data, i.e. Gross Value Added in current and constant prices which is collected in an Excel file.

29. There is no duplication regarding the main set of tables collected however there seem to be some overlaps regarding some ad-hoc requests here and there. Arrangements are under way to discuss the ad hoc overlaps between the organizations and if possible to avoid them in the future.

Extract from "Inventory of statistical data collection activities"

(E/CN.3/AC.1/1993/R.6) dated 7 July 1993

III. EXCHANGE OF COMPLETED QUESTIONNAIRES AMONG INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

18. The international statistical community continues to be concerned about reducing the reporting burden on countries. The Subcommittee on Statistical Activities of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, since its inception, has been very concerned with the coordination of questionnaires and has monitored them in order to avoid unnecessary duplication. To this end, many questionnaires are used jointly by the United Nations system and other international organizations.

19. The Statistical Division of the United Nations Secretariat regularly transmits copies of the relevant parts of the completed Demographic Yearbook questionnaires to the regional commissions, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, Eurostat and the Inter-American Statistical Institute for their internal use and for inclusion in their publications. Copies of the completed questionnaires on general industrial statistics, industrial commodity production statistics and annual index numbers of industrial production are sent regularly to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). In addition, copies of the completed United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics questionnaires are sent by ESCAP member countries directly to ESCAP. Copies of the completed questionnaires on international sea transport are sent to UNCTAD.

20. UNSTAT and OECD issue and use jointly the main annual national accounts questionnaire.

21. UNSTAT receives the joint IEA/OECD/ECE/UNSTAT questionnaires on coal, gas and electric energy directly from member countries of OECD/ECE. ECE regularly supplies the Division with some monthly data on short-term economic changes in ECE countries. The Commission also provides its questionnaires on gas to the International Gas Union for use in its gas statistics publication. ECE and OECD issue and use jointly questionnaires on the chemical industry. Work is continuing on a joint ECE/OECD questionnaire on engineering industries and automation. All data on forest products collected by ECE are in a format agreed on with FAO, and questionnaires and data are integrated into the world-wide FAO system, so that FAO does not collect data from ECE countries. Likewise, the format and methods of data-collection by ECE on forest fires are agreed on with the European Community, so that the information obtained is directly usable by Eurostat. FAO exchanges questionnaires on fertilizer prices with ECE.

22. FAO sends to OECD copies of the returns from the OECD countries to the annual questionnaire for the FAO Production Yearbook, the quarterly questionnaire on agricultural production, and the monthly livestock questionnaire. The returns for the monthly food situation report, sent by the World Food Programme reporting officers, are also sent to the World Food Programme in Rome. The FAO

questionnaire for the FAO/WHO/International Division of Epizootics Animal Health Yearbook and the questionnaire of the European Commission for the Control of Foot and Mouth Disease are used for the preparation of the publication Animal Health Yearbook, issued jointly by FAO, WHO and the International Division of Epizootics, and to supply data for the FAO Animal Health Data Bank. The FAO Forest Products Questionnaire is not issued to ECE countries, since FAO receives directly from ECE copies of the returns of a similar questionnaire issued by ECE. The ECE countries send directly to FAO and also to Eurostat copies of four of the FAO fishery statistics questionnaires (STATLANT). Countries of the European Community also send FAO copies of their responses to a questionnaire issued to them by Eurostat, similar to the FAO questionnaire FISHSTAT FF. Details of EC fishing fleets are furnished by member States to Eurostat, based on the record of individual vessels. Tabular data are transmitted by Eurostat to FAO.

23. UNESCO issues jointly with OECD and Eurostat questionnaires on education and educational expenditure (UNESCO-1, -8 and -9) for the OECD and EEC countries.

24. IMF accepts OECD tax questionnaires from OECD countries in place of the relevant portions of the IMF government finance statistics questionnaires. IMF and OECD have a joint quarterly reporting system for balance-of-payments data. The system involves OECD member countries completing a single questionnaire and sending copies to both IMF and OECD. The IMF and the Arab Monetary Fund have developed a similar system for AMF member countries.

25. Eurostat and OECD have joint questionnaires on direct investment. The European Economic Community provides copies of the completed summary of national accounts questionnaire from EEC countries to the Statistical Division of the United Nations Secretariat and OECD. EEC countries send copies of Eurostat questionnaires on food supply balance-sheets to OECD.

26. OECD countries are requested to send copies of the OECD questionnaire on energy statistics directly to the Statistical Division of the United Nations Secretariat. Copies of food balance-sheets from OECD countries are sent to FAO for use by the Statistics Division in making up Food Balance Sheets and related publications. Copies of the annual OECD questionnaire on food consumption statistics are also sent to FAO.

27. Dispatch of reporting tools that originate from WHO headquarters, such as the Common Framework instrument, is decentralized. The six regional WHO offices send the Common Framework - adapted to regional needs if necessary - to the countries in their regions. Copies of the reports are kept in the regional offices and copies are forwarded to the Division of Epidemiological Surveillance and Health Situation and Trend Assessment at Geneva for the preparation of publications and other forms of dissemination.

28. ITU exchanges completed questionnaires with OECD (ICCP Division) and the World Bank.

IV. INTERCHANGE OF DATA BY MEANS OTHER THAN QUESTIONNAIRES

1. Considerable interchange of data by means other than transmitting copies of questionnaires is carried out among the international organizations on a regular basis to ensure maximum use of collected data and to avoid duplicate requests to national offices and duplicate processing of statistics.
2. One component of the interchange is the exchange of publications on a regular basis. In some cases, when the release date of a publication does not meet the schedule of an organization, advance copies of manuscript tables are made available.
3. The other forms of interchange of data include computer tapes, diskettes and/or computer printouts, tearsheets of statistical tables with updated and revised data, and periodic memoranda, sometimes supplemented by cables, to provide the latest information. This kind of interchange is mainly in relation to data needed for recurrent publications. However, it is also carried out to meet needs for ad hoc publications. The interchange also serves to meet the internal needs of the organizations. Direct accessing of databases maintained by other organizations is also available in some cases, such as international trade. In the exchange of environmental data between ECE and other international institutions, diskettes have become the most important medium.
4. Examples of interchange of data are shown below. They are indicative of the coordinated data-collection and distribution activities being undertaken within the international statistical community.
5. UNSTAT is reviewing data for the updated 1993 version of the Women Indicators and Statistics Database with the regional commissions, through extensive consultation with each commission at its offices, using national and regional services. The Statistical Division supplies computer printouts and/or computer tapes containing industrial statistics to the regional commissions, UNCTAD, the World Bank, UNIDO and OECD. Tearsheets of data on indices of industrial production for the ESCAP region are provided to ESCAP annually. Tapes and selected special tables of data on trade values and index numbers, trade matrices and trade conversion factors are supplied to ECE, ESCAP, ECA, UNCTAD, FAO, the World Bank, IMF, UNIDO, GATT, EEC and OECD and are also made available on-line. Trade statistics are also made available on microfiche to ESCAP, ECA, UNCTAD, FAO and GATT. Detailed commodity trade statistics and estimates are available on-line to the international organizations with access to the New York Computing Service and the International Computing Centre. Tapes containing national data on trade are made available to international organizations on request, after the Statistical Division of the United Nations receives authorization from the country concerned. Tapes containing maritime transport statistics are provided to UNCTAD, ESCAP and ECLAC. Tapes containing standardized trade statistics are provided to ESCAP and ECLAC. Tapes, diskettes or printouts containing energy statistics are supplied to the regional commissions, UNCTAD, FAO, the World Bank, IMF, UNIDO, the International Atomic Energy Agency, OECD/IEA and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. The manuscripts of the national accounts tables and computer printouts and tapes containing national accounts statistics are supplied to the regional commissions, UNCTAD, FAO, the World Bank, IMF and UNIDO. Tapes containing national accounts statistics are provided to UNCTAD,

FAO, WHO and UNIDO. In addition, arrangements have been made with the regional commissions, the World Bank and IMF to interchange national accounts estimates. Tapes and printouts containing data from the Demographic Yearbook database and microcomputer diskettes containing women's statistics and disability statistics are provided to agencies and regional commissions on request. Advance data are provided to WHO from the Population and Vital Statistics Report. Tapes containing demographic statistics published in the Demographic Yearbook are provided to WHO. Selected series of demographic statistics are provided to regional commissions and agencies on diskette. The United Nations Statistical Information System database is accessible directly by the regional commissions and other organizations with communications links to New York.

6. Data on coal and gas and electric energy statistics are forwarded by ECE to UNSTAT. Data on forest products are regularly transmitted by diskette to FAO. Likewise, forest fire data are transmitted to Eurostat (in printed form). The ECE Statistical Division is increasingly using diskettes for data-collection in the International Environmental Data Service (IEDS). Likewise, diskettes are normally being used for data dissemination in the same framework.

7. ESCAP supplies a computer listing of 2,500 updated series, prior to publication in Statistical Indicators for Asia and the Pacific, to the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank.

8. ECLAC provides computer printouts (diskettes are also available) with updated information from the Statistical Yearbook for Latin America to UNSTAT and the Inter-American Development Bank and supplies UNSTAT with tapes containing international trade statistics.

9. ECA has entered into a number of data exchange arrangements with international organizations, including UNSTAT, FAO, IMF and the World Bank. The Commission provides national accounts and trade statistics for some countries to UNSTAT on magnetic tape. Trade statistics publications are provided to UNSTAT for some countries.

10. UNCTAD provides the World Bank with on-line access to selected data on metals and minerals and provides UNSTAT with tin statistics, trade indexes and tapes containing international trade statistics.

11. ILO makes available its current labour statistics to UNSTAT, for use in the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics and the Statistical Yearbook. This information is supplemented monthly by the latest data available in the ILO at close-down dates. The data are sent by diskette. In addition, the ILO regularly provides certain current labour statistics to several institutions, including OECD, and to some member States for their own publications. Tapes containing the contents of LABORSTA (Labour Statistics Data Base, which includes the data published in the Yearbook, the Bulletin of Labour Statistics and the October Inquiry Results) are provided to UNCTAD, FAO, the World Bank and UNIDO. Data on the estimates and projections of the economically active population are supplied on tape to ECA, FAO, the World Bank and UNIDO. ILO also provides, as required, tables and tapes to UNSTAT for use in the social and women's statistics databases. These are furnished in various compilations of social statistics and indicators, as well as in ad hoc dissemination by diskette.

12. FAO provides information on computer tapes and diskettes to UNSTAT for inclusion in the Statistical Yearbook, the Industrial Statistics Yearbook and the COMTRADE international trade statistics database. Also, a printout of data on fuel-wood and charcoal is provided for inclusion in the Energy Statistics Yearbook. FAO provides computer printouts and tapes to the regional commissions on area, production and trade of agriculture products, and on use of agricultural input items and major derived statistics such as agricultural production and trade index numbers, food balance-sheets and socio-economic indicators. In addition, FAO provides computer tapes of data on its major annual publications to UNCTAD, the World Bank, UNIDO, Eurostat and OECD. Computer tapes containing index numbers of agricultural production and trade are also provided to UNCTAD, the World Bank and GATT. FAO provides computer tapes containing data on production and consumption of newsprint and of other printing and writing paper to UNESCO and data on forest products to the regional commissions, UNCTAD, the World Bank and UNIDO. Selected fishery statistics on tapes are provided to ESCAP, UNCTAD, and the World Bank.

13. UNESCO provides UNSTAT with data on diskette, for inclusion in the Statistical Yearbook, specifically pertaining to the social and women's statistics databases. These data are prepared in various compilations of social statistics and indicators. UNESCO also provides the World Bank with computer tapes containing data on school enrolment, teachers and other data on education and educational expenditure. It also furnishes data on diskette, on an ad hoc basis, to requesting agencies.

14. ICAO sends to UNSTAT diskettes and/or tables with updated information on civil aviation statistics for inclusion in the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics and the Statistical Yearbook. ICAO sends tearsheets of statistical tables to ECE for inclusion in the Annual Bulletin of Transport Statistics for Europe and to ECLAC for inclusion in their Statistical Yearbook. ICAO also provides an annual compilation of airline financial statistics to the Universal Postal Union (UPU).

15. WHO provides UNSTAT with computer tapes of health-for-all data, mortality statistics and health resources information for inclusion in the Demographic Yearbook, in the social and women's statistics databases, in various compilations of social statistics and indicators and in the ad hoc dissemination on diskettes. Data are also provided on tearsheets for inclusion in the Statistical Yearbook. Also, cause of death statistics and other health-related data are provided on magnetic tape to the World Bank and other international agencies, upon request.

16. The World Bank uses its Resident Representatives to improve the flow of international trade data to UNSTAT. In addition the Bank provides computer tapes and/or diskettes containing national accounts estimates, debt data and selected social data to other international agencies, including the United Nations, the Regional Commissions, UNCTAD, IMF, UNIDO, Eurostat, OECD, and the Regional Development Banks. It also furnishes a database containing the maximum set of its published data to the International Computing Centre in Geneva for purposes of dissemination to international agencies. The Bank also provides diskettes to over 50 non-governmental organizations. The World Bank's Debtor Reporting

System has expanded its coverage to 116 borrowing member countries. Over the next year, the coverage is likely to further expand to 132 countries as new member countries begin reporting their debt data.

17. IMF provides, on computer tapes, data for International Financial Statistics (IFS) and Balance of Payments Statistics (BOPS) to UNIDO; on IFS, BOPS and Direction of Trade Statistics (DOTS) to EEC; on IFS, BOPS and Government Finance Statistics (GFS) to FAO and on IFS, BOPS, DOTS and GFS to UNSTAT, ECE, ESCAP, ECLAC, ECA, OECD and GATT. The World Bank obtains access to these files through the exchange of computer tapes and through the use of shared computer facilities. Similar computer tapes are also provided to a number of international organizations, including ADB, IDB, the Organization of American States and AMF. Also, IMF provides to OECD data on non-tax revenue for use in its publication Revenue Statistics. The International Monetary Fund has provided detailed trade statistics for some countries to UNSTAT.

18. ITU makes raw time-series data on telecommunication indicators available to other international organizations using the World Bank's STARS format. The ITU also works closely with OECD in preparation of its Communication Outlook publication and has collaborated with OECD in the production of Telecommunication Indicators for the Former Soviet Union. Other ITU publications, including the International Frequency List, appear also on CD-ROM, and microfiche as well as paper-based editions.

19. UNIDO has substantial interchange on industrial statistics with ECE, ESCAP, ECLAC, ESCWA, ECA, UNCTAD, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, the World Bank, Eurostat and OECD.

20. GATT provides tapes containing national data on tariff and trade statistics to international organizations, on request, after the GATT Secretariat receives authorization from the country concerned.

21. The EC makes extensive use of the United Nations external trade statistics database by means of a permanent link to the International Computing Centre at Geneva. It also draws entirely on international sources for macroeconomic data on developing countries. The Community sends computer tapes containing data on agricultural supply/utilization balances and agricultural accounts to OECD. The Community has developed very close links with the International Energy Agency (IEA) to exchange data on energy statistics.

22. OECD supplies computer tapes to UNSTAT with national accounts data for OECD countries for inclusion in the National Accounts Statistics: Main Aggregates and Detailed Tables and special studies on national accounts and with international trade data for selected countries. The Organization also supplies data to ECE, UNCTAD, IMF, IAEA, UNIDO, EEC and IEA. Also, OECD/IEA provides tapes with energy statistics and balances to UNSTAT. OECD supplies FAO with computer tapes on external assistance to agriculture. OECD supplies the Engineering Section of the ECE Industry and Technology Division with computer printouts and computer tapes that contain industrial structure statistics data and research and development expenditures of OECD countries, for inclusion in the Annual Review of Engineering Industries and Automation.

23. The Nuclear Energy Agency of OECD and IAEA supply data to UNSTAT for inclusion in the Energy Statistics Yearbook and the Statistical Yearbook.
24. WTO supplies a diskette containing data on international tourism to UNSTAT, to Eurostat, and to ECA. WTO also makes use of the data provided by the World Bank on total and per capita gross national product for inclusion in the Compendium of Tourism Statistics. The Compendium also incorporates data on exports and imports published in the United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics. The data on international fare receipts and expenditures published in the WTO Compendium of Tourism Statistics are regularly provided by the International Monetary Fund (IMF).
25. Other agencies provide tables to UNSTAT for inclusion in the Statistical Yearbook and the social and women's statistics databases. They include the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, ITU, WIPO and WTO. The Asian Development Bank provides data on key indicators of its developing member countries to the World Bank.
26. For various publications prepared by UNSTAT, including the Statistical Yearbook and World Statistics in Brief - Statistical Pocketbook, national statistics are obtained from other international organizations, including the International Tea Committee, the International Sugar Organization, the International Rubber Study Group, the International Cotton Advisory Committee, the Commonwealth Secretariat, the International Coffee Organization, Lloyds Register of Shipping and the Inter-Parliamentary Union. In addition, the International Union of Railways and the Rhine and Danube Commissions send tearsheets of statistical tables to ECE for the Annual Bulletin of Transport Statistics for Europe.
27. The above examples deal largely with exchanges among the statistical divisions of the various organizations. In addition, there is substantial interchange between the statistical and non-statistical divisions. For example, UNSTAT exchanges data with the Population Division, while the Macroeconomic Analysis and Social Policy Division exchanges data with UNSTAT, ECLAC, IMF and OECD.