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UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA
ECA MULTIDISCIPLINARY REGIONAL ADVISORY GROUP

REPORT ON PARTICIPATION IN THE INTER-REGIONAL SEMINAR ON
THE 1993 SYSTEM OF NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (SNA) IN CONCEPT AND
PRACTICE, NEW YORK (23 JANUARY - 1 FEBRUARY, 1995)

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MARCH 1995
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- Annex IX. A brief outline of a preliminary strategy for the implementation of the 1993 SNA in a small developing country like Jordan (some tentative and elementary ideas).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As part of the programme of the implementation of the 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA), which was adopted by the U.N. Statistics Commission at its 27th Session held in February 1994, an Inter-Regional Seminar on the 1993 SNA in Concept and Practice was organised by the UNSTAT and held in New York, from 23 January to 1 February, 1995.

A total of 52 experts in national accounts from 25 developing countries and representatives from the Regional Commissions, including ECA, ESCWA, ESCAP and ECLAC, were invited to participate, amongst others. ECA were represented by Messrs. R. Rakotobe and K. A. Amelewonou, both Chiefs of Section of ECA Statistics Division, and Mr. K.C. Wang, Senior Regional Advisor in National Accounts of ECA-MRAG. A total of 7 African countries took part in the Inter-Regional Seminar, including Angola, Egypt, Ivory Coast, Mauritius, Nigeria, Tanzania, and Zambia. In addition, a representative from the Makerere University, Kampala (Uganda) was also among the participants from the African region. The ECA participants acted as focal point for the African national accounts experts at the Seminar, in addition to their taking part in discussions in a personal capacity as "experts".

The 8-working days-long Seminar had a very crowded agenda, with considerable amounts of documentation and papers presented. The sessions were conducted in English. Among the major aims of the Seminar were: the presentation of a "handbook" on a compilation methodology for the 1993 SNA, the methodology having been developed at the UNSTAT; the discussion of methods and cycles for the collection and analysis of additional data in countries for the compilation of the accounts and tables of the new SNA; the development of computer technology for use in national accounts; the development of regional strategies for the implementation of the SNA through pilot projects in selected countries to be accompanied by regional and sub-regional workshops on National Accounts, in which technical assistance from the UNSTAT and the Regional Commissions should play an

important catalytic role; etc. Questions on organisational structure of national accounts departments in national statistical offices were also discussed in order to facilitate the implementation of the SNA in the countries and the regions.

The proceedings of the Seminar (including agenda, timetable, lists of documents and participants, the respective plans and strategies for the implementation of the 1993 SNA for ECA, ESCWA, ESCAP, ECLAC, etc.) can be found in Annexes I through IX.

In conclusion, it should be said that the participation of ECA in the Inter-Regional Seminar had been highly fruitful and beneficial for the ECA secretariat and the African countries. The experiences gained and technical know-how obtained should prove to be very useful for the conduct of regional, sub-regional and national training seminars on the 1993 SNA due to be held in the African region in the next 2-3 years, and should help in speeding up the SNA's implementation in countries of this region.

REPORT ON PARTICIPATION IN THE INTER-REGIONAL
SEMINAR ON THE 1993 SYSTEM OF NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(SNA) IN CONCEPT AND PRACTICE, NEW YORK,
23 JANUARY- 1 FEBRUARY, 1995

I. Introduction and Origin of the Seminar:

1. At the invitation of the Director of the Statistical Division (Mr. Hermann Habermann) of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Information and Project Analysis (DESIPA), Mr. Ke-chiang Wang, Senior Regional Adviser on National Accounts of ECA Multi-disciplinary Regional Advisory Group (MRAG), was one of those staff members of UNECA * who participated in the Inter-Regional Seminar on the 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA) in Concept and Practice, which was organised by the UN Statistical Division (UNSTAT) and took place at New York Headquarters from 23 January - 1 February, 1995.

2. The Inter-Regional Seminar had as its origin the recommendation of the 27th Session of the Statistical Commission, which adopted officially the 1993 SNA and urged " the mobilization of bilateral and multilateral resources for the implementation of the 1993 SNA, including the necessary support for countries and regional commissions".

* Two other ECA staff members, namely, Messrs. R. Rakotobe and K. A. Amelewonou, Chiefs of Section in the Statistics Division, also participated in the Seminar. As they would submit their own reports on this particular activity, their views will not necessarily be covered in this report.

3. The Seminar was intended to focus on various aspects of a strategy to implement the 1993 SNA and to deal primarily with the SNA compilation methodology and procedures developed at the UNSTAT, with the compilation specifically geared towards the needs of countries in the developing regions. The Seminar was also intended to deal with some more general aspects of the implementation strategy, including such issues as statistical organisation, technical cooperation, training, use of micro computers, etc.

4. As the Seminar was intended by its organisers as a first step towards the formulation and putting into effect of a Regional SNA Implementation Strategy currently being developed at the UNSTAT, national accounts experts from developing countries from all over the world had been selected to participate in their own personal capacity in this Interregional Seminar; so were selected experts from the U.N. Regional Commissions, amongst others. A list of participants at the Seminar is given in Annex IV.

5. From Annex VI, it can be surmised that the total number of international national accounts experts that took part in the Seminar totalled 52. The number of countries that sent experts to participate in the Seminar, amounted to 25, of which: 7 from the ECA region, 3 from ESCWA (i.e., Western Asia), 5 from ESCAP (Asia and the Pacific), and 8 from ECLAC (Latin America and the Caribbean) region. The participating countries from the African region included: Angola, Egypt, Ivory Coast, Mauritius, Nigeria, Tanzania (Zanzibar), and Zambia. Owing to lack of interpretation facilities, English was used as the working language for this Seminar. In addition to the country participants, experts from 4 developing regional commissions participated, including ECA, ESCWA, ESCAP and ECLAC. 1 representative each from the Makerere University, Kampala (Uganda) and the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP), Tokyo (Japan) also attended the Seminar. The EUROSTAT (Statistical Office of the European Community) was also represented.

6. It should be noted that this is only an internal advance report on the Seminar and the proceedings that took place during the period of the meeting, with some pertinent observations by the RA. An official report of the Seminar would be available in due course to be issued by the UNSTAT.

II. Proceedings of the Seminar:

7. The Seminar was conducted in English. Meetings were held in eight (8) working days. The morning sessions were devoted to presentations of conceptual issues and compilation problems by UNSTAT staff or other invited personnel/organisation, to be followed by brief interventions or clarifications from the plenary session. This would be followed by presentation of national practices. The afternoon sessions were conducted in small discussion groups, who would discuss among the members of the group their opinion, their reaction and their experiences on particular issues; these groups would then report to the plenary their respective groups' findings.

8. The adopted Agenda is given in Annex I; the Timetable for the Inter-Regional Seminar on the 1993 SNA in Annex II; the List of Documents in Annex III; the List of Participants in Annex IV, and memberships of small discussion groups among the participants in Annex V.

9. The Seminar was opened in the morning of 23 January, 1995, by the Director of the Statistical Division (UNSTAT) of DESIPA of the United Nations Secretariat in New York, stating briefly the purpose of the meeting and wishing the Seminar participants success in their deliberations. The rest of the sessions followed more or less the time schedule as shown in Annex II. The Chairperson for the Seminar was Mr. Pablo Mandler, a United Nations Consultant on National Accounts.

III. Selected Topics of Interest Discussed:

10. As was already mentioned in para. 6 above, this is an internal report for information and is no substitute for the Report of the Seminar, which would be distributed by the UNSTAT in due course when it becomes ready. Under this section, some brief observations, however, would be made on selected topics of interest discussed or covered by participants of the Seminar, as follows:

(a) Methodology on national accounts compilation: The basic background document for discussion at the Seminar is the report entitled "Towards a Methodology for the Compilation of National Accounts, Concepts and Practice: A Technical Report", prepared by and developed at the United Nations Statistical Division (UNSTAT). This appears to be, after further modifications and rewriting, a handbook on the SNA compilation. It is a document of over 160 pages and deals mainly with strategies and procedures developed at the UNSTAT on the compilation of the accounts and tables of the 1993 SNA; the reconciliation of data and the resolving of statistical discrepancies of different types; the possible options for the implementation of the SNA by countries of differing stages of economic and statistical development; and the phasing of data collection programmes to fit "cycles" of national accounts compilation. This highly useful document is further enriched by the inclusion of a chapter on country experiences in the use of the "compilation methodology". The participants had made particular observations and comments on the procedures developed, in particular, the non-availability or deficiencies of data sources, which seriously limit individual countries' ability in the SNA's implementation. However, as indicated in the chapter of the document on options in the SNA's implementation, countries would have great flexibility in choosing the most suitable strategy in the SNA implementation in order to fit its policy and analytical requirements and data availability situation.

(b) Data reconciliation and the role of statistical discrepancies: In the Technical Report mentioned in (a) above, the compilation methodology lies principally in the compilation of the Supply and Use Table (SUT), the Cross-classification of Industries and Institutional Sectors table (CCIS), and the Integrated Economic Accounts (IEA) for institutional sectors and the national economy. In the compilation process, 5 different types of statistical discrepancies are distinguished: Type 1 is generated in the process of compiling the SUT (i.e., difference between total supply and total use for each product group); Type 2 measures the discrepancies between the SUT and the CCIS (i.e., differences between the marginal totals for industries in the CCIS the corresponding data in the SUT); Type 3 represents statistical discrepancies for individual institutional sectors between the IEA and the CCIS (i.e., the difference between the marginal totals for sectors in the CCIS and the corresponding sector totals in the IEA); Type 4 are discrepancies within institutional sectors (referred to as vertical discrepancies, or intra-sectoral discrepancies); and Type 5 are statistical discrepancies across sectors in the IEA (i.e., horizontal discrepancies, that is, totals for the national economy must equal to the sum of totals of all resident sectors). The reconciliation and elimination of these 5 types of statistical discrepancies constitute one of the major tasks in the compilation methods and procedures of the Technical Report. The Seminar participants spent much time in the discussion on the sources of data for such discrepancies. However, data limitations and deficiencies in quantity as well as in quality constitute a major problem in their implementation. Nevertheless, it was a consensus that the compilation of the SUT and CCIS tables is a "must" in the 1993 SNA's implementation and experiences would be gained in the minimising or removing of different types of statistical discrepancies in the compilation exercise.

(c) Options in the implementation of the 1993 SNA:
Complicated as the 1993 SNA may seem, the options open to the individual developing countries in its implementation, as outlined in the Technical Report, appear to be fairly straight forward and should be implementable to suit a country's policy and statistical needs. For instance, several options are possible: (i) the simplest appear to consist of the compilation of the Supply and Use Table (SUT), with annual GDP by industry and expenditure categories, without accounts for institutional sectors. This is only intended to satisfy the needs of production analysis; and this option is rather close to the current practice of most countries in the African region; (ii) Another option is somewhat more advanced, and involves simple extensions of the first option to cover also some institutional sector accounts, such as selected accounts (e.g., production, income and use of income, capital and financial) for the Total Economy and current, capital and financial accounts for the Rest of the World. This second option appears implementable for some countries of the African region; however, special data collection efforts by these countries would be needed; (iii) Still further extension of the above option to cover the compilation of the SUT, and the Cross-Classification of Industries and Sectors table (CCIS) for production and generation of income accounts. This automatically would enable the accounts for some institutional sectors (e.g., financial sector, government, the Total Economy and the rest of the world) to be compiled also. This is somewhat more far-fetched; but in the case of some African countries, this seems possible for some benchmark year(s); but special efforts in data collection and analysis will be needed to make this possible.

(d) Regional strategies in the implementation of the 1993 SNA: A paper on pilot projects for the implementation of the 1993 SNA and satellite accounts in the regions was presented to the Seminar by the UNSTAT for discussion. It essentially proposes that a pilot project for the 1993 SNA implementation in a selected country be initiated, alongside the organisation of regional or sub-regional seminars, with the aim of disseminating and discussing the experiences resulting from the pilot compilation with the countries in the region or sub-region. The regional pilot project might be implemented by interested groups of countries, with external finance of UNDP and other multi-lateral and bilateral donors and technical support from UNSTAT and the Regional Commissions.

The proposal is well conceived, but its implementation will depend on the financial resources, especially external, available. The various Regional Commissions represented at the Seminar submitted their plans and strategies and/or activities for the implementation of the 1993 SNA in their respective regions. These included ECA (see Annex VI), ESCAP (Annex VII), ECLAC (Annex VIII), and ESCWA (Annex IX, in providing an example for Jordan).

(e) Handbooks and Manuals on the 1993 SNA: Preparations of handbooks and manuals on the various aspects of the 1993 SNA appear to be proceeding quite well. According to known information, the following Handbooks have been issued or are in preparation at the UNSTAT:

- Handbook on Integrated Economic and Environmental Accounting, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, New York, 1993 (UN Sales No. E.93.XVII.12);
- Handbook on SNA for transition economies, draft available;
- Handbook on input-output tables and analysis, in preparation;
- Handbook on links between business and national accounting, in preparation;
- Handbook on human resource accounting, in preparation.

In addition, the following manuals are currently being prepared or already in draft form, by other organisations of the UN system:

- Economic Accounts for Agriculture: by FAO;
- Draft Manual on Government Finance Statistics: by the IMF;
- Revised issue of the Balance of Payments Manual: by the IMF, already published;
- Compilation Guide for Balance of Payments: by IMF, will be available in 1995.

(f) Organisation of national accounts department and computerisation of documentation: This important aspect of statistical organisation in relation to the 1993 SNA implementation, was only briefly discussed at the Seminar due to lack of time. However, it was agreed that a revamping of national accounts departments in national statistical services would be necessary, in order to assign responsibilities along industries as well as institutional sectors lines (e.g., government, enterprises, households). A unit for the maintenance and updating of business register, and the maintenance of a fully functioning micro-computer service within the National Accounts Department were also proposed. Computerisation of national accounts data files is a "must" in the implementation of the 1993 SNA.

IV. Concluding Remarks:

11. The RA has found participation in the Inter-Regional Seminar, as a resource person and as a liaison with participants from the 7 African countries represented at the Seminar, very interesting and worthwhile. The experiences gained at the Seminar would be of great value in the organisation of similar seminars of ECA at the regional and sub-regional levels in 1995 and 1996.

12. It also came to light through discussions of country experiences in the developing regions that developing data sources through field surveys (of establishments and households) and better use of administrative data sources, must go hand in hand with the step- by- step implementation of the 1993 SNA. Otherwise, the implementation would simply come to a halt. It should also be noted that better liaison with UNSTAT on the joint fielding of advisory missions and the conduct of pilot country projects should be given priority in ECA regional work programmes on statistical development in the next biennium. ECA should also render, together with UNSTAT, technical assistance to seminars on the 1993 SNA to be conducted at the national level for countries in the African region, where such assistance is requested.



Interregional Seminar on the 1993 SNA in Concept and Practice
United Nations Statistical Division / DESIPA
New York, 23 January -1 February 1995

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20 January 1995
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AGENDA

I. THE 1993 SNA

A. Opening Session

B. General Introduction and Brief Presentation of the 1993 SNA

1. Objectives, structure and organization of the Seminar.
2. Objectives and structure of the 1993 SNA. A general comparison with the 1968 SNA.
3. 1993 SNA: A general presentation of the System and its features as a framework for the subjects to be covered in the Seminar.

II. SNA COMPILATION METHODOLOGY DEVELOPED BY UNSTAT

A. Institutional sectors and the SNA sequence of accounts

4. An overview of the SNA compilation methodology.
5. Non-financial corporations sector with particular emphasis on production and generation of income accounts.
6. General government sector with particular emphasis on allocation of primary income, secondary distribution of income and use of income accounts.
7. Households sector. Production and generation of income accounts for unincorporated enterprises owned by households, subsectoring of the households sector. Other issues.
8. Financial corporations sector with particular emphasis on accumulation accounts and balance sheets.
9. Rest of the world account and balance of payments.

B. Industry accounts

10. Goods and services accounts and supply and use tables at current and constant prices.

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C. Satellite accounts

11. Accounts for produced and non-produced assets, opening to environmental and human resources accounts.

D. Integration of industry and sector data

12. Integrated economic accounts.
13. Cross classification of industry and institutional sector data.

E. Sources of basic and intermediate data

14. Links between basic and intermediate data and national accounts in content and time.
15. Use of main frame and micro computers, software for national accounts compilation.

F. Implementation strategies

16. SNA implementation options, implementation strategies and technical cooperation.
17. Statistical organization of national accounts departments.
18. Training

G. Round table final discussion

Annex II

TIMETABLE FOR THE INTERREGIONAL SEMINAR
ON THE 1993 SNA

23 January - Monday

a.m.

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 10:00 - 10:30 | Opening of the Seminar (H. Habermann, UNSTAT Director) |
| 10:30 - 11:30 | 1 Objectives, structure and organization of the Seminar (J. van Tongeren) |
| 11:30 - 12:30 | 2 Objectives and structure of the 1993 SNA - A general comparison with the 1968 SNA (C. Hannig) |

p.m.

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 2:30 - 5:30 | 3 1993 SNA - A general presentation of the System and its features as a framework for the subjects to be covered in the Seminar (P. Mandler) |
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24 January - Tuesday

a.m.

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 9:30 - 10:30 | 4 An overview of the SNA compilation methodology (S. Schweinfest) |
| | 5 Non-financial corporations sector with particular emphasis on production and generation of income accounts |
| 11:00 - 12:00 | a) Selected conceptual issues and compilation problems (V. Vu) |
| 12:00 - 12:30 | b) Presentation of national practices (L. Tang) |

p.m.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| 2:30 - 3:15 | Group discussion on agenda topic 4 |
| 3:15 - 3:45 | Plenary discussion on agenda topic 4 |
| 4:15 - 5:00 | Group discussion on agenda topic 5 |
| 5:00 - 5:30 | Plenary discussion on agenda topic 5 |

25 January - Wednesday

a.m.

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| | 6 General government sector with particular emphasis on allocation of primary income, secondary distribution of income and use of income accounts |
| 9:30 - 10:30 | a) Selected conceptual issues and compilation problems (J. van Tongeren) |

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- 10:30 - 11:00 b) Presentation of national practices (M. Gomez Luna)
7. Households sector Production and generation of income accounts
for unincorporated enterprises owned by households, subsectoring
of the households sector
- 11:30 - 12:30 a) Selected conceptual issues and compilation problems (B. Becker)
- 12:30 - 1:00 b) Presentation of national practices (A. C. Kulshreshtha)

p.m.

- 2:30 - 3:15 Group discussion on agenda topic 6
- 3:15 - 3:45 Plenary discussion on agenda topic 6
- 4:15 - 5:00 Group discussion on agenda topic 7
- 5:00 - 5:30 Plenary discussion on agenda topic 7

26 January - Thursday

a.m.

8. Financial corporations sector with particular emphasis on
accumulation accounts and balance sheets
- 9:30 - 10:30 a) Selected conceptual issues and compilation problems (P. Mandler)
- 10:30 - 11:00 b) Presentation of national practices (R. Ibarra)
9. Rest of the world account and balance of payments
- 11:30 - 12:30 a) Selected conceptual issues and compilation problems (V. Vu)
- 12:30 - 1:00 b) Presentation of national practices (K. Gnasegarah)

p.m.

- 2:30 - 3:15 Group discussion on agenda topic 8
- 3:15 - 3:45 Plenary discussion on agenda topic 8
- 4:15 - 5:00 Group discussion on agenda topic 9
- 5:00 - 5:30 Plenary discussion on agenda topic 9

27 January - Friday

a.m.

10. Goods and services accounts and supply and use tables at current
and constant prices
- 9:30 - 10:30 a) Selected conceptual issues and compilation problems (V. Vu)
- 10:30 - 11:00 b) Presentation of national practices (J. Oladoye)
11. Accounts for produced and non-produced assets, opening to
environmental and human resources accounts

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4:15 - 5:00 Group discussion on agenda topic 15

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01 February - Wednesday

a.m.

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 9.30 - 10.30 | 16. SNA implementation options, implementation strategies and technical cooperation (J. van Tongeren) |
| 10.30 - 11.00 | - Presentation of regional strategies (Regional Commissions) |
| 11.30 - 12.00 | 17. Statistical organization of national accounts departments (C. Hannig) |
| 12.00 - 12.30 | - Presentation of national practices (F. Couto) |
| 12.30 - 1.00 | 18. Training (P. Mandler) |

p.m.

- | | |
|-------------|------------------------------------|
| 2.30 - 3.15 | Group discussion on topics 16-18 |
| 3.15 - 3.45 | Plenary discussion on topics 16-18 |
| 4.15 - 5.30 | Round table final discussion |

Annex III

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1 February 1995

LIST OF DOCUMENTS FOR THE INTERREGIONAL SEMINAR ON THE 1993 SNA

| CODE OF THE DOCUMENT | TITLE | PRESENTER | DATE OF THE DOCUMENT |
|----------------------|---|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| ESA/STAT/AC.49/1 | Provisional Agenda | | 20 January 1995 |
| ESA/STAT/AC.49/2 | Organization of the Seminar | | 20 January 1995 |
| ESA/STAT/AC.49/3 | List of Participants | | 20 January 1995 |
| ESA/STAT/AC.49/4 | Towards a Methodology for the Compilation of National Accounts, Concepts and Practice (A Technical Report) | UNSTAT | 20 January 1995 |
| ESA/STAT/AC.49/5 | Objectives of the Seminar and Questions to be Answered | Jan W. van Tongeren UNSTAT | 21 January 1995 |
| ESA/STAT/AC.49/6 | Objectives of the SNA Revision and a General Comparison Between the 1968 and 1993 SNA Structure and Concepts | Cristina Hannig UNSTAT | 20 January 1995 |
| ESA/STAT/AC.49/7 | 1993 SNA: A General Presentation of the System and its Features as a Framework for the Subject to be Covered in the Seminar | Pablo Mandier UN Consultant | 20 January 1995 |
| ESA/STAT/AC.49/8 | An Overview of the SNA Compilation Methodology | Stefan Schweinfest UNSTAT | 24 January 1995 |
| ESA/STAT/AC.49/9 | Compilation of Non-Financial Institutional Sector Accounts From Income Statement and Balance Sheet of A Financial Business Firm | Viet Vu UNSTAT | 20 January 1995 |
| ESA/STAT/AC.49/9A | Methods and Data Sources of Compiling the Production and Generation of Income Accounts of Non-Financial Corporation Sector | Leslie Tang Hong Kong | 24 January 1995 |
| ESA/STAT/AC.49/10 | An Illustration of How to Adapt Government Records to the SNA Format | Jan W. van Tongeren UNSTAT | 25 January 1995 |

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LIST OF DOCUMENTS FOR THE INTERREGIONAL SEMINAR ON THE 1993 SNA

| CODE OF THE DOCUMENT | TITLE | PRESENTER | DATE OF THE DOCUMENT |
|----------------------|--|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| ESA/STAT/AC.49/10A | The General Government in the System of National Accounts for Mexico | Maria Eugenia Gomez Luna Mexico | 25 January 1995 |
| ESA/STAT/AC.49/11 | Households Sector: Production and Generation of Income Accounts for Unincorporated Enterprises Owned by Households; Subsectoring of the Household Sector. a) Selected Conceptual Issues and Compilation Problems | Bernd Becker UNSTAT | 25 January 1995 |
| ESA/STAT/AC.49/11A | Country Paper on Household Sector Production and Generation of Income Accounts: Limitations and Possibilities in the Indian Context | A.C. Kulshreshtha India | 25 January 1995 |
| ESA/STAT/AC.49/12 | Financial Corporations Sector With Particular Emphasis on Accumulation Accounts and Balance Sheets | Pablo Mandler UN Consultant | 26 January 1995 |
| ESA/STAT/AC.49/12A | A Flow of Funds Model for Financial Programming - CEMLA | Roberto Ibarra CEMLA | 26 January 1995 |
| ESA/STAT/AC.49/13 | Some Comments on SNA's Rest of the World Account and IMF Balance of Payments | Viet Vu UNSTAT | 25 January 1995 |
| ESA/STAT/AC.49/13A | Rest of the World Account and Balance of Payments, Selected Conceptual Issues and Compilation Problems | Kandaiya Gnasegarah | 25 January 1995 |
| ESA/STAT/AC.49/14 | An Integrated System for Estimating Production Accounts in Current and Constant Prices | Viet Vu UNSTAT | 25 January 1995 |
| ESA/STAT/AC.49/14A | Goods and Services Accounts and Supply and Use Tables at Current and Constant Prices: The Case of Nigeria | J.O. Oladoye Nigeria | 27 January 1995 |

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LIST OF DOCUMENTS FOR THE INTERREGIONAL SEMINAR ON THE 1993 SNA

| CODE OF THE DOCUMENT | TITLE | PRESENTER | DATE OF THE DOCUMENT |
|----------------------|--|---|----------------------|
| ESA/STAT/AC.49/15 | Flexibility of SNA, SAM's and Satellite Accounting. | Jan W. van Tongeren UNSTAT | 27 January 1995 |
| ESA/STAT/AC.49/16 | Integrated Economic Accounts | Marion Libreros | 30 January 1995 |
| ESA/STAT/AC.49/16A | Integrated Economic Accounts the Case of Ecuador | Patricio Leon Ecuador | 30 January 1995 |
| ESA/STAT/AC.49/17 | Cross-Classification of Industry and Institutional Sector Data | Stefan Schweinfest UNSTAT | 30 January 1995 |
| ESA/STAT/AC.49/18 | Links between Basic Statistics and Intermediate Data and National Accounts in Content and Time | Ivo C. Havinga The Netherlands | 31 January 1995 |
| ESA/STAT/AC.49/19 | IAS/Interactive, a Database Approach to the Compilation of Institutional Sector Accounts | T. R. Jellema The Netherlands | 31 January 1995 |
| ESA/STAT/AC.49/19A | The Use of Main Frame and Micro Computer Software for National Accounts Compilation (Issues for Implementing the 1993 SNA) | Jose Venegas Morales Chile | 31 January 1995 |
| ESA/STAT/AC.49/20 | Pilot Projects for the Implementation of the 1993 SNA and Satellite Accounts in a Regional Setting | Jan W. van Tongeren UNSTAT | 1 February 1995 |
| ESA/STAT/AC.49/20A | Summary of Activities Towards the Implementation of the SNA 1993 in Latin America and the Caribbean | Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) | 1 February 1995 |
| ESA/STAT/AC.49/20B | ECA's Strategy and Priorities in Implementing the 1993 SNA at the Regional and Sub-Regional Level | Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) | 1 February 1995 |
| ESA/STAT/AC.49/20C | Implementation of the 1993 System of National Accounts in the Developing Economies of ESCAP | ESCAP | 1 February 1995 |

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LIST OF DOCUMENTS FOR THE INTERREGIONAL SEMINAR ON THE 1993 SNA

| CODE OF THE DOCUMENT | TITLE | PRESENTER | DATE OF THE DOCUMENT |
|------------------------------------|--|---|----------------------|
| ESA/STAT/AC.49/20D | A Brief Outline of a Preliminary Strategy for the Implementation of the 1993 SNA in a Small Developing Country Like Jordan (Some Tentative and Elementary Ideas) | Kamil K. Ali Al-Adhah E S C W A | 1 February 1995 |
| ESA/STAT/AC.49/21 | Statistical Organization of National Accounts Departments | Cristina Hannig UNSTAT | 1 February 1995 |
| ESA/STAT/AC.49/21A | Statistical Organization of National Accounts Departments, National Practice in Angola | Joaquin Flavio De Sousa Couto Angola | 1 February 1995 |
| ESA/STAT/AC.49/22 | SNA Training | Pablo Mandler UN Consultant | 1 February 1995 |
| ESA/STAT/AC.49/23 (preliminary) | Elements of the Final Report | UNSTAT | 31 January 1995 |

Annex III

ESA/STAT/AC.49/23
1 February 1995

LIST OF CONFERENCE ROOM PAPERS FOR DISCUSSION IN THE INTERREGIONAL SEMINAR ON THE 1993 SNA

| CODE OF THE CRP | TITLE | DATE OF THE CRP |
|--------------------|--|--------------------|
| CRP 1 | Suggested Questions on Compilation of Non-Financial Accounts | 24 January 1995 |
| CRP 2 | Topic 7 : Households Sector | 25 January 1995 |
| CRP 3 | An Illustration of How to Adapt Government Records to the SNA Format | 25 January 1995 |
| CRP 4 | Suggested Questions for Financial Corporations Section with Particular Emphasis on Accumulation Accounts and Balance Sheets | 26 January 1995 |
| CRP 5 | Suggested Questions on ROW/BOP Accounts | 26 January 1995 |
| CRP 6 | Questions on Compilation of the Use and Supply Tables in Current and Constant Prices | 26 January 1995 |
| CRP 7 | Flexibility of SNA, SAM's and Satellite Accounting (Questions for Discussion) | 27 January 1995 |
| CRP 8 | Integrated Economic Accounts | 30 January 1995 |
| CRP 9 | Discussion Questions to Session 13 | 30 January 1995 |
| CRP 10 | Questions on Presentation 18: Links Between Basic Statistics and Intermediate Data and National Accounts in Content and Time | 31 January 1995 |
| CRP 11 | IAS/Interactive, a Database Approach to the Compilation of Institutional Sector Accounts | 31 January 1995 |
| CRP 12 | Compilation Strategy (Questions for Discussion) | 1 February 1995 |

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LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS DISTRIBUTED IN THE INTERREGIONAL SEMINAR ON THE 1993 SNA

| TITLE | AUTHOR OF THE DOCUMENT | DATE OF THE DOCUMENT |
|---|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| Table of Discussion Groups | UNSTAT | 20 January 1995 |
| Report on Implementation of the 1993 SNA to be Presented to the 28th Session of the Statistical Commission (27 February - 3 March 1995) | UNSTAT | 25 January 1995 |
| Accounting for Analysis - New Analytical Tools Provided by the 1993 SNA | Jan W. van Tongeren | 25 January 1995 |
| Evaluation of the Seminar | UNSTAT | 31 January 1995 |
| National Accounts and the Environment Papers and Proceedings from a Conference | EUROSTAT London, England | March 16-18, 1994 |
| Intermediarios Financieros (Distributed only to Spanish Speaking Participants) | Romilio Carrasco | RCM-Enero 1995 |

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Interregional Seminar on the 1993 SNA in Concept and Practice
United Nations Statistical Division / DESIPA
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ECA'S STRATEGY AND PRIORITIES IN IMPLEMENTING THE 1993 SNA AT THE REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL LEVEL

The strategy and priorities at the regional and sub-regional level consist of the following:

- Organisation of regional and sub-regional training seminars and workshops;
- Provision of short-term regional advisory services to member States and IGOs;
- Promotion of and rendering assistance to training workshops and seminars at the national level;
- Undertaking of selected studies;
- Adoption of regional priorities in the compilation of the 1993 SNA accounts and tables, the development of statistical infrastructure and basic data series, and a common classification of institutional sectors and sub-sectors.

1. Regional and sub-regional seminars and workshops:

1.1. ECA collaborated with UNSTAT, governments of Member States, and others (e.g., Statistics Sweden), in organising seminars on the 1993 SNA at the regional level, in the years 1993-1994:

- Regional Workshop on the Implementation of the 1993 SNA for English-speaking African Countries, Addis Ababa, 13-17 December, 1993;
- Regional Workshop on the 1993 SNA, Windhoek (Namibia), 6-17 June, 1994, organised by Government of Namibia (with finance provided by SIDA of Sweden) and attended by participants from 7 African countries and Oman. ECA assisted in providing resource person and advisory service.

1.2. The following training workshops and seminars on the 1993 SNA are envisaged or scheduled to take place in 1995 or early 1996:

- Regional Workshop on Implementation of the 1993 SNA for French-speaking African Countries, Addis Ababa, in 1996, to be organised jointly by ECA and UNSTAT;

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- Workshop on the 1993 SNA for Portuguese-speaking Countries, Guinea-Bissau, April 1995 (two weeks), to be attended by Portuguese-speaking African countries plus Macau, Brazil, Portugal, with technical and financial assistance from Portugal;
 - ECA in-house Workshop on the 1993 SNA and its potential uses: This Workshop is intended for the staff members of ECA; dates are yet to be determined. Assistance from UNSTAT in the way of resource person (s) may be needed.
 - Training course on the 1993 SNA (a six weeks course) to be conducted at the Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda in 1995/96, depending on funding, for English-speaking African Countries;
 - A sub-regional Workshop on the 1993 SNA for North African Countries, Tangier (or Rabat), Morocco: This seminar requires a donor -financier and is expected to be held in early 1996.
2. Short-term Regional Advisory Services:
- This comprises short-term (from 2 weeks to 1 month) advisory services by ECA Regional Adviser as well as ECA staff members, including also joint ECA/World Bank endeavors in this area (e.g., missions to Comores, Djibouti, etc.). This service is expected to expand depending on availability of travel funds.
3. Training Workshops and Seminars at the national level:
- ECA's role in these workshops is only promotional and to render advisory assistance when requested by governments concerned. Two such workshops are at present envisaged for 1995-1996:
- Zambia: Funding from a Zambian statistical project is available. The Workshop could assume a regional character if other English-speaking African countries are invited to participate. It is expected that both the UNSTAT and ECA would be required to provide resource person(s) for the Workshop. The organisation and conduct of the Workshop will be the responsibility of the Zambian Government.
 - Nigeria: Work is in progress on this Nigerian national training workshop.
 - Ethiopia: Ethiopia and ECA jointly conducted such a Workshop in

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4. Studies: Addis Ababa, in November 1993.

Two methodological and analytical studies, one on the non-market sector and the other, on the informal sector, of African countries, with particular emphasis on the use of the data on non-market and informal sectors for the compilation of national accounts.

5. Priorities in the compilation of the 1993 SNA's accounts and tables, classification of sectors and sub-sectors, and data collection programmes:

At the December 1993 Regional Workshop on the Implementation of the 1993 SNA for English-speaking African Countries, the following important regional strategies, among other things, have been recommended to English-speaking countries in Africa:

5.1. Priority in the compilation of SNA accounts and tables:

It was recommended by the Workshop that:

- (i) selected sequence of accounts (i.e., integrated economic accounts) for the total economy (i.e., consolidated accounts of the Nation) should be compiled annually as a top priority;
- (ii) Practical steps, through the compilation of cross-classification of production items by industries and institutional sectors (Table 15.3 of the SNA) and supply and use tables (Tables 15.1 & 15.2 of the SNA) should be taken, in order to compile the integrated accounts for the institutional sectors.

5.2. Sectoring and sub-sectoring:

the pattern of sectoring and sub-sectoring for institutional sectors, adopted for regional use at the Workshop, was based on the 1993 SNA, with modification to take account of the special needs and circumstances of African countries.

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5.3. Data collection programme:

The Workshop recommended to African governments to initiate adequate data collection and analysis programmes to fill data gaps and promote development of basic as well as current statistical data series, in particular, with regard to the following areas:

- . Information on the informal sector;
- . Composition of household consumption expenditure;
- . Data needed for compilation of supply and use tables and for further development of the commodity flow approach;
- . Financial flow and external transactions;
- . Capital stock and capital consumption estimates;
- . Constant price estimates.



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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1993 SYSTEM OF NATIONAL ACCOUNTS IN THE DEVELOPING ECONOMIES OF ESCAP

1. As a prelude to assisting developing members of ESCAP in implementing the 1993 SNA, the Statistics Division of ESCAP, with funds provided by the Asian Development Bank organized two subregional seminars on the 1993 SNA. The Pacific Subregional Seminar, hosted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, was held at Canberra from 5 to 16 September 1994, while the Asian Subregional Seminar was organized at Bangkok from 20 to 30 September. The twin objectives of the seminars were to brief national accounts statisticians on the salient features of the 1993 SNA and to discuss programmes to assist countries in the region in its implementation.
2. The seminars provided the opportunities for national accounts statisticians to learn from the resources persons, who were the key players in the SNA revision process, the rationale on why the recommendations in the systems were adopted over other possible alternatives. Such insights provided a better appreciation of the System and indeed, they helped clarified some of the doubts which the statisticians had even on the 1968 SNA. The seminars were well received and many country participants have indicated their desire to have a re-run of the seminars in their countries.
3. While the countries in the region were enthusiastic in seeing the 1993 SNA implemented, it was generally agreed that developing countries would need assistance in that regard. It was emphasized at the seminars that implementation may be a long process and would have to be undertaken in phases by countries at different stages of statistical development.

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4. Following considerable discussion in the seminars a consensus was reached that, in general, activities should be organized for groups of countries which were at similar levels of statistical development in terms of data availability and technical capabilities in national accounts compilation. Nevertheless, the grouping together of countries of different capabilities allows the experiences of some countries to be shared by others and both these aspects should be kept in mind while classifying the countries into various groups. It was also felt that a series of workshops for different groupings of countries would need to be organized: each workshop would cover a number of topics. The workshops would consider conceptual as well as practical implementation issues such as data availability, additional data collection, and the time-frame for those activities.

5. Bearing in mind the dual criteria noted in paragraph 4, developing countries in the region can be broadly categorized into the following groups for which activities relating to the implementation of the 1993 SNA may be organized:

- (a) Central Asian republics and Mongolia;
- (b) Other countries in transition from centrally planned to market economies, and Myanmar;
- (c) ASEAN (Association of South East Asian Nations) countries, Republic of Korea, Hong Kong and Macau;
- (d) Countries in the SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) subregion, Afghanistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- (e) Pacific island developing countries which are compiling national accounts on a regular basis, and Maldives;
- (f) Other Pacific island developing countries.

It is suggested that workshops should be organized separately for the above groups of countries. Developed countries would be invited to participate as appropriate.

6. It is realized that with limited funds expected to be available, ESCAP could finance only one participant from each country to a regional workshop. With relatively lower travel costs, it might be possible to finance multiple participation from the countries in subregional workshops. Besides, it is considered that subregional workshops would be more fruitful in terms of exchanging experience among relatively homogeneous groups of participants. While country courses do provide the opportunity for a large number of country participants to attend, it has to be accepted that such programmes should normally follow the regional and subregional activities. Some countries, after having participated in the series of subregional workshops, may like to organize in-house training for their national statisticians.

7. The number of workshops for the various groups and the duration of these activities would depend upon the development of national accounts statistics for that group (as well as on financial considerations). ~~Generally three workshops of three weeks each should be~~ organized to cover all the topics of the 1993 SNA, including the important issues of the types of data required vis-a-vis the existing information. For countries which are less developed in national accounts, the period of the workshops could be suitably increased, or alternately, the workshops could be divided into different modules, to be separately organized.

8. It is to be expected that developing countries in other regions will require similar assistance. Thus training programmes especially training materials developed for one region could be useful to the others. It would be useful therefore if members of the Inter-Secretariat Working Group on National Accounts would be able to pool resources and cooperate actively in assisting countries to implement the 1993 SNA.



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SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES TOWARDS THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SNA 1993 IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

- In November 1993 ECLAC, with UNSTAT collaboration, called for a meeting of experts on national accounts of the region, with the purpose of discussing the main problems faced by the countries in the implementation of the SNA 1993. As result, it was agreed to carry-out a "Regional Strategy for the Implementation of the SNA 1993".

- Such strategy contemplates the minimum set of basic accounts and tables to be used to beginning the implementation of SNA 1993 and a set of activities oriented to standardize criteria regarding the use of concepts and methods to face the implementation of the SNA 1993, orientations and priorities for the improvement and extension of the production of basic statistics and training of national accounts experts and basic statistics producers. Additionally, it envisions the creation of mechanisms in order to facilitate the exchange of experiences and technical international cooperation (document LC/G.1975, 5 May, 1994, includes the detail of activities).

- In the Joint OAS/ECLAC Meeting on Statistical Matters, held in ECLAC headquarters in October 1994, which was attended by Directors of the National Statistical Offices and prominent authorities from 22 countries of the region and 9 international organizations, ECLAC presented 4 subprogrammes of work to be executed during the next 2 years. Among them, regarding the SNA 1993 Subprogramme 1 was submitted to its consideration, including the agreements reached by the countries and organizations related to meetings, seminars and elaboration of technical material for the implementation of the SNA 1993 in the region. The agreement accomplished are described as follows:

SUBPROGRAMME 1: ADAPTATION AND PRODUCTION OF BASIC STATISTICS IN THE FRAMEWORK OF A REGIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SYSTEM OF SNA 1993.

Programme element 1.1: Provision of access to technical documentation in Spanish, with the terminology generally used in the Spanish-speaking countries of the region, to those responsible for preparing national accounts and producing basic statistics in those countries.

- The National Statistical Institute from Spain (INE España) will continue collaborating in the translation of the SNA 1993,

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until a final draft is finished. It is expected to be available by the end of January 1995.

- ECLAC, with the financial support of the International Association for Research in Income and Wealth, obtained through UNSTAT, has formed a Working Group with the purpose of elaborating, starting from the translation prepared by INE España, of a SNA 1993 version in Spanish that incorporates the terminology of generalized used in the region and that facilitates its utilization in the Spanish speaking countries of Latin America. This version is expected to be finished by the first semester of 1995.

- UNSTAT will undertake the edition and publication of the final version of the SNA 1993 in Spanish.

Meetings in the next two years:

- Meeting of the Working Group for the final revision of the translation of the SNA 1993 carried-out by INE España. Place: Madrid, España; date: 1st. quarter 1995.

- Meeting of the Working Group for the revision of the final version in Spanish that ECLAC will send to New York for edition. Date: 2nd. quarter 1995.

Programme element 1.2: Dissemination of recommended international concepts, definitions and classifications related to the production and organization of the basic statistics of SNA 1993, and support for the countries of the region in adopting them.

- ECLAC will continue acting as focal point for the distribution of technical material to experts in national accounts and to producers of related basic statistics, particularly, and generally to national authorities and main users of the countries of the region.

- ECLAC, jointly with UNSTAT and the Inter-Secretariat Working Group on National Accounts, will collaborate with the countries of the region in the exchange of experiences and with technical consultations on aspects linked to the production and adjustment of basic statistics for the SNA 1993.

- IMF and ECLAC were co-sponsor a "course on balance of payment statistics", which guidelines were harmonized with the requirements of the SNA 1993. The course was given in ECLAC headquarters, in Santiago, Chile, in November 1994 and attended by representatives from approximately 20 countries.

Programme element 1.3: Training of national accounts experts and producers of basic statistics related to SNA 1993.

- ECLAC and UNSTAT will explore the possibility to finance a meeting of national and international training centers interested in giving courses on national accounts and in the field of basic statistics. Firstly, such centers would be the European Training Center for economic Statisticians of Developing Countries (CESD-Madrid), and the Center for Latin American Monetary Studies (CEMLA) and the training centers of the countries of the region.

- CEMLA informed that they are carrying out permanently courses and seminars on national accounts and balance of payments. In 1994 they undertook courses of this nature in the headquarters of the National Statistical Institute from Bolivia, the National Statistical Institute from Mexico and the Central Bank from the Dominican Republic. Consequently, they would cooperate in this field of training.

- The IMF will carry out a course on national accounts in Washington D.C. For this purpose, requested ECLAC collaboration to inform on the content of the course to the office that elaborate national accounts and basic statistics.

- EUROSTAT through ECLAC, will make available technical and training material that has prepared for the implementation of the SNA 1993.

- The representatives from the countries that are training their staff in the SNA 1993, offered to make available to other countries of the region the instructive material used. At the same time, ECLAC offered to distribute the material when requested.

- UNSTAT offered to make available to the region countries, through ECLAC, of the instructive material used in the "Interregional Seminar on the 1993 System of National Accounts in Concepts and Practice".

Programme element 1.4: Improvement and extension of the production of basic statistics and price statistics for the implementation of SNA 1993.

- ECLAC committed to update information on the situation of the production of basic statistics and national accounts of the countries of the region. On the other hand, the representatives from the countries committed to deliver in short term, the information requested on the matter.

- The representatives from the countries noted some priorities related to definite fields regarding basic statistics, among them, services and informal sector. The Secretariat of the meeting (ECLAC), registered those priorities and committed to study the theme, taking into account the replies to questionnaires that are being sent to the countries to investigate on the situation of the production of their basic statistics. Starting from this information, and in consultation with the countries, will try to

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obtain financing for carrying out a regional cooperation programme in a limited number of themes.

- FAO offered to make available to the countries a manual on accounts of agricultural sector that is preparing, during the first semester of 1995; likewise, carry out workshops on presentation of the use of the manual, in the countries that request it.

- The World Bank and ECLAC committed to send to the countries technical material linked to the work on international comparison prices. Spain and IDB supported the activities related to this exercise. The World Bank informed that there was a reduced amount of resources that could be available for the realization of the exercise in the region.

- ECLAC committed to organize a meeting so that the countries interested in participating in the cited exercise adopt decisions. Thus, subject to the responses from the organisms interested, to the consultations on their interest to participate in the work on international comparison prices.

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Interregional Seminar on the 1993 SNA in Concept and Practice
United Nations Statistical Division / DESIPA
New York, 23 January - 1 February 1995

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A BRIEF OUTLINE OF A PRELIMINARY STRATEGY FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
1993 SNA IN A SMALL DEVELOPING COUNTRY LIKE JORDAN
(SOME TENTATIVE AND ELEMENTARY IDEAS)

Introduction

Given the vast and comprehensive nature of the 1993 SNA, and taking due notes of the penetrating ideas and schemes, exposed in the UNSTAT's methodology (Technical Report), we would like to present, here, very tentative thoughts of a possible implementation strategy in a small developing country like Jordan, which should spell demonstration effects on neighbouring countries. In order to be very brief, the outlines of such a proposed strategy would be schematic, keeping the argumentations at the minimum level. Following the footsteps of the UNSTAT's methodology, we will indicate the possible scope of compilations, suggest cycles of national accounts compilations and point out possible extensions and future development. But, prior to all this, we should begin by giving a snap-shot of the present level of statistical activities in the country as the necessary background.

A. Background

The Department of Statistics in Jordan (JDS) is linked to the Ministry of Planning. It is, in effect, the major government unit responsible for the collection and processing of data and the publication of the main general statistics in the country.

Other government Ministries or Authorities produce some specialized statistics, e.g. the Jordanian Central Bank provides the balance of payments statistics; the Ministry of Finance is responsible, of course, for the budget and government financial statistics; the Ministry of Higher Education prepares the educational statistics; and so on.

Since the creation of the Ministry of Planning, the Jordanian Department of Statistics (JDS) expanded and grew in importance and coverage of statistical activities. It became responsible for conducting population censuses, and was increasingly involved in the preparation of all economic indicators, including price indices and national accounts. Also it became the central body responsible for the planning and execution of surveys and censuses in the country.

To save time and space the following table is presented as a "rough" summary of the main characteristics of statistical activities in the country.

Summary of Statistical Activities by Main Characteristics* in Jordan

| Characteristics Statistical Activities | Responsible Body | Type of Data | Periodicity | | Most Recent in Years | |
|---|--|--------------|-------------------------------|--------|----------------------|--------|
| | | | Census | Sample | Census | Sample |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. Population Census (& Housing) | JDS | FW | Irr. (1952, 1961, 1979, 1994) | - | 1994 | - |
| 2. Agriculture (& live-stocks) | JDS | FW | Not yet R. (Latest 1983) | Ann. | 1983 | 1994 |
| 3. Wages and Employment | JDS + Min. of Labour Force + Min. of Social Affairs + Amanat Amman | FW + Adm. | | Ann. | | 1994 |
| 4. Industry: | JDS | FW | | | | |
| employing > 20 persons | | | 2 (Ann.) | | 1992 | |
| employing 5-19 persons | | | | Ann. | | 1994 |
| employing less than 5 persons | | | | Ann. | | 1994 |
| 5. Electricity and water | J. Authority for Elect. & water | Adm. | | | | |
| 6. Construction: | JDS | | | | | |
| Contractors | | | | | | |
| Registered | Municipalities | FW + Adm. | | | | |
| Uncorporated | | | Full-coverage (to be Ann.) | | 1992 | |
| Building licenses | Municipalities | Adm. | Full-coverage (to be Ann.) | Ann. | | 1993 |
| 7. Transport & communications | Min. of Transport etc. | Adm. | | | | |
| 8. education | Min. of Higher education | Adm. | | | | |
| 9. Health | Ministry of Health | Adm. | | | | |
| 10. Tourism & Travel | Dept. of Public Security | Adm. | | | | |

Notations:

FW = Field work

Adm. = Administrative Data

Min. = Ministry

Ann. = Annual

JDS = Jordanian Dept. of Statistics

Irr. = Irregular

R = Regular

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Summary of Statistical Activities by Main Characteristics* in Jordan (Cont'd.)

| Characteristics Statistical Activities | Responsible Body | Type of Data | Periodicity | | Years | |
|---|---|--------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------|--------|
| | | | Census | Sample | Census | Sample |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 11. Culture and information | Min. of Culture | Adm. | | | | |
| 12. Security and Justice | Min. of Interior | Adm. | | | | |
| 13. Social Security | Min. of Social Affairs | Adm. | | | | |
| 14. Syndicates and Societies | Min. of Social Affairs + Min. of Labour | Adm. | | | | |
| 15. Money, Banking & Insurance | JDS + Banks & Insurance Cos. | FW + Adm. | | Ann. | | 1993 |
| 16. Public Finance | Min. of Finance | Adm. | | | | |
| 17. Foreign Trade | Min. of Industry & Trade | Adm. | | | | |
| 18. Prices | JDS | FW | | Ann. | | 1992 |
| 19. Households | JDS | FW | | Every 5 years | | 1992 |
| 20. Wholesale & Retail Trade | JDS | FW | Full-coverage of wholesaler (irr.) | Ann. (for retailers) | | 1992 |

* Note:

1. The information of this table is based on enquiries made by us at the JDS.
2. We are told that all field surveys for production sectors are also conducted on quarterly basis, using short forms.

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An examination of the above table reveals that the JDS is responsible for the collection of data for the most important economic activities, i.e. material sectors, (Agriculture, industry, construction) and some of the main social and demographic phenomena, i.e., population, households, etc. Also, it reveals a relatively full coverage of major activities. It can, also, be noticed that the administrative data constitute very important sources of statistics. But the pattern of regularity of censuses and samples is neither stable, nor yet based on a clear survey strategy. Nevertheless, it is very promising; this is particularly so for the year 1994 which could be earmarked as a possible benchmark year for the expected implementation of the 1993 SNA in Jordan.

B. The position of National Accounts

The JDS (National Accounts Section at the Economic Division) bases its estimates of national accounts on the 1968 SNA, and publishes (in a special publication as well as in the Annual Abstract) ten major tables, including the consolidated accounts (numbered 1, 3, 5, and 6). Those accounts, as expected, focus on production: where value added by industrial origin is estimated according to ISIC breakdown. Also, aggregated estimates of GDP from the expenditure side are made. The household expenditure (private consumption) is derived residually. The accounts are reconciled "superficially" at the economy level because of the following factors:

- (a) private consumption is derived as a residual item.
- (b) Net lending/borrowing is taken as given by the Central Bank's balance of payments statistics.
- (c) No detailed supply and use table, (SUT) by product categories is utilized, despite the availability of a reasonable data base.
- (d) No attempt was made to utilize and co-ordinate the relatively ample sources of statistical data.
- (e) No attempt was made to utilize the relatively extensive input/output table, prepared for the year 1987.

C. An outline of a possible Implementation Strategy

Since no evaluation of the quality and coverage of data was carried out. And, because this is not, really, a diagnostic study of the status of statistics in Jordan, we can talk about a possible implementation strategy, but not a compilation procedure which comes at a later stage. We may summarise the features of such a strategy as follows:

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C.1: The scope of a possible compilation strategy

In view of the foregoing data base, and because of the availability of an input/output table for the year 1987, with 51 industry/commodity groups and 10 final demand groups. Also, because of the execution of a population and housing census for the year 1994; in addition to the implementation of a relatively large sample survey on the expenditure and income of households for 1994. In light of all those factors the year 1994 could be selected as a benchmark year for the implementation of 1993 SNA in Jordan.

On this basis, the following scope for compilation is envisaged by three phases:

Phase I (15 months):

- (a) A supply and use table by major product categories (starting with 50 major groups of products) could be attempted.
- (b) Sectorization of economic activities at this level of disaggregation could, also, be attempted.
- (c) Using 50 major industry/commodity groups, industry/sector accounts could be built.
- (d) At the same level of disaggregation, integrated economic accounts (IEA) up to the capital accounts could be attempted.
- (e) Reconciliation of the IEA with institutional sectors could now be attempted, if efforts are exerted to harmonize the resident sectors with the rest of the world sector.

Phase II (35 months):

- (a) Sample surveys on: services, households, small private non-financial units and some few others could be implemented and processed.
- (b) A second input/output table with the possible dimensions of 150 x 150 could be built.
- (c) Specified asset surveys could be executed.
- (d) The set of SUTs and other industry accounts and IEA could be reconciled, expanded and detailed, perhaps along the line suggested by table (1-1) on page 6 of the UNSTAT's technical report, but in a shorter format, especially with respect to financial accounts and balance sheets.

Phase III (12 months):

- (a) A flow of fund table could be attempted.
- (b) Sample surveys to up-date censuses and enumerations of a previous benchmark year could be launched: in addition to the regular survey programme.
- (c) A complete set of SUTs, CCIS and IEA accounts could be achieved.
- (d) Satellite accounts on environment, informal and household production, education and tourism could be tried.

C.2: Compilation Cycle

This cycle is seen to resemble the one proposed by the Pakistani Project, cited in the UNSTAT's technical report. (pp. 114-115). It could consist of the following elements:

- (a) A complete set of integrated benchmark accounts (including SUTs and institutional sector accounts) could be compiled every five years.
- (b) Within the integrated framework of the benchmark accounts reduced accounts could be compiled annually.
- (c) Expanded input/output tables linked to the integrated benchmark accounts and tables could be tried.
- (d) Satellite accounts on environment, informal production and tourism could be compiled every two years. (from phase III onwards).

D. Main Conclusions:

The main ideas suggested here for a possible implementation strategy in Jordan are based on the general characteristics of statistical activities prevailing at present in the country. But they are subject to substantial, perhaps drastic, modifications when other decisive determining factors are analysed. Some of the most absent factors are:

- (1) No analysis of government policy priorities is carried out yet.
- (2) No assessment of coverage and quality of data is made.
- (3) No evaluation of cost and personnel available or will be available is given.

Hence the ideas are very tentative but may serve the purpose of conveying a general sketch, and providing food for thoughts.