

Annex II: Technical notes

Chapter I: World summary

Table 1: World statistics – selected series

The series of world aggregates on population, output, production and external trade have been compiled from statistical publications and databases of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and other institutions. The sources should be consulted for detailed information on compilation and coverage.

Chapter II: Population and social statistics

Table 2: Population, rate of increase, birth and death rates, surface area and density

“Mid-year population estimates”, “annual rate of increase”, “crude birth and death rates” and “density” are taken from the estimates and projections prepared by the United Nations Population Division, published in *World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision*. “Surface area” are obtained from the *Demographic Yearbook 2013*, through this source only official national data are reported.

“Mid-year population estimates” is the de facto population in a country, area or region as of 1 July of the year indicated. Figures are presented in millions.

“Annual rate of increase” is the average exponential rate of growth of the population over a given period. It is calculated as $\ln(P_t/P_0)/t$ where t is the length of the period. It is expressed as a percentage.

The “crude birth rate” is the number of births over a given period divided by the person-years lived by the population over that period. It is expressed as average annual number of births per 1,000 population. Similarly, the “crude death rate” is the number of deaths over a given period divided by the person-years lived by the population over that period. It is expressed as average annual number of deaths per 1,000 population.

“Density” is the population per square Kilometre.

“Surface area” estimates include inland waters.

Table 3: Selected indicators of life expectancy, childbearing, age dependency and mortality

“Life expectancy at birth”, “Fertility rate”, “Dependency ratio” and “Infant mortality rate” are taken from the estimates and projections prepared by the United Nations Population Division, published in *World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision*. For small countries or areas, these data are supplemented by the United Nations Statistics Division *Demographic Yearbook 2013* and the *Secretariat for the Pacific Community (SPC)*. “Maternal mortality ratio” are estimates developed by the World Health Organization, UNICEF, the United Nations Population Fund, the World Bank and United Nations Population Division and published in *Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990 to 2015*.

“Life expectancy at birth” is an overall estimate of the average number of years of life expected by a hypothetical cohort of individuals who would be subject during all their lives to the mortality rates of a given period. It is expressed as years. Many developing countries lack complete and reliable statistics of births and deaths based on civil registration, so various estimation techniques are used to calculate life expectancy estimates using other sources of data, mainly population censuses and demographic surveys. Life expectancy at birth gives a statistical summary of current differences in mortality across all ages. However, trends and differentials in infant and child mortality rates are the predominant influence on trends and differentials in life expectancy at birth in many developing countries. Thus, life expectancy at birth is of limited usefulness in these countries in assessing levels and differentials in mortality at other ages.

The “fertility rate” is the average number of children a hypothetical cohort of women would have at the end of their reproductive period if they were subject during their whole lives to the fertility rates of a given period and if they were not subject to mortality. It is expressed as children per woman.

The “dependency ratio” is the number of people in the population aged under 15 years old and over 64 years old per 100 people in the population aged between 15 and 64 years old, expressed as a ratio.

The “Infant mortality rate” is the probability of dying between birth and exact age 1, expressed as deaths per 1,000 births. In most developing countries where civil registration data are deficient, the most reliable sources are demographic household surveys. Where these are not available, other sources (and general estimates) are made which are necessarily of limited reliability. Where countries lack comprehensive and accurate systems of civil registration,

infant mortality statistics by sex are difficult to collect or to estimate with any degree of reliability because of reporting biases, and thus are not shown here.

The “Maternal mortality ratio” is the ratio of the number of maternal deaths during a given time period per 100,000 live births during the same time-period. A maternal death refers to a female death from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy.

Table 4: Population in the capital city, urban and rural areas

The statistics on population in the capital city and urban areas and their rates of growth for each country or area are estimates and projections published by the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat in the *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2014 Revision*. Because of national differences in the specific characteristics that distinguish urban from rural areas, there are no internationally agreed definitions of urban and rural. In most countries, the distinction is mainly based on size of locality. For the latest available census definition of urban areas in a particular country or area, reference should be made to the *Demographic Yearbook*. Annual rates of change in urban and rural population are computed as average annual percentage changes using mid-year population estimates.

Chapter III: Gender

Table 5: Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament

The table shows the percentage of seats held by women members in single or lower chambers of national parliaments as at January/ February each year (see table footnotes for specific details). National parliaments can be bicameral or unicameral. This table covers the single chamber in unicameral parliaments and the lower chamber in bicameral parliaments. It does not cover the upper chamber of bi-cameral parliaments. Seats are usually won by members in general parliamentary elections. Seats may also be filled by nomination, appointment, indirect election, rotation of members and by-election. The proportion of seats held by women in national parliament is derived by dividing the total number of seats occupied by women by the total number of seats in parliament. There is no weighting or normalising of statistics. The source for this table is the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), see www.ipu.org for further information.

Table 6: Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector

The share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector is the share of female workers in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector expressed as a percentage of total wage employment in that same sector. The non-agricultural sector includes industry and services. “Industry” includes mining and quarrying (including oil production), manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas, and water, corresponding to divisions 2-5 in the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC-Rev.2) and to tabulation categories C-F in ISIC-Rev. 3. “Services” include wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services, corresponding to divisions 6-9 in ISIC-Rev. 2, and to tabulation categories G-Q in ISIC-Rev. 3.

Employment refers to people above a certain age who worked or held a job during a specified reference period (according to the ILO Resolution concerning statistics of the economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment, adopted by the Thirteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS), October 1982). Wage employment refers only to wage earners and salaried employees, or “persons in paid employment jobs”. Employees are typically remunerated by wages and salaries, but may be paid by commission from sales, piece-rates, bonuses or payments in kind such as food, housing, training, etc. These persons are in wage employment as opposed to self-employment – that is employers, own-account workers, members of producers' cooperatives and contributing family workers. The different statuses in employment are defined according to the ILO Resolution concerning the International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE), adopted by the 15th ICLS (1993). The source for this table is the Millennium Development Goals database, see <http://mdgs.un.org> for further information.

Table 7: Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education

The ratio of girls to boys (gender parity index) in primary, secondary and tertiary education is the ratio of the number of female students enrolled at primary, secondary and tertiary levels of education to the number of male students in each level. To standardise the effects of the population structure of the appropriate age groups, the Gender Parity Index (GPI) of the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for each level of education is used. The source for this table is the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS), see www.uis.unesco.org for further information.

Chapter IV: Education

Data in Tables 8-10 are presented using the 2011 revision of UNESCO's International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED). Data are presented in the tables based on the three main levels of educations defined as follows;

“Primary education” (ISCED level 1) programmes are typically designed to provide students with fundamental skills in reading, writing and mathematics (i.e. literacy and numeracy) and establish a solid foundation for learning and understanding core areas of knowledge, personal and social development, in preparation for lower secondary education. It focuses on learning at a basic level of complexity with little, if any, specialisation.

“Secondary education” (ISCED level 2 and 3) is divided into two different stages, i.e. lower secondary and upper secondary. Lower secondary education programmes are typically designed to build on the learning outcomes from primary. Usually, they aim to lay the foundation for lifelong learning and human development upon which education systems may then expand further educational opportunities. Upper secondary education programmes are typically designed to complete secondary education in preparation for tertiary education or provide skills relevant to employment, or both. Programmes at this level offer students more varied, specialised and in-depth instruction than programmes at lower secondary. They are more differentiated, with an increased range of options and streams available. Teachers are often highly qualified in the subjects or fields of specialisation they teach, particularly in the higher grades.

Tertiary education (ISCED levels 5-8) builds on secondary education, providing learning activities in specialised fields of education. It aims at learning at a high level of complexity and specialisation. Tertiary education includes what is commonly understood as academic education but also includes advanced vocational or professional education. It comprises ISCED levels 5, 6, 7 and 8, which are labelled as short-cycle tertiary education, Bachelor's or equivalent level, Master's or equivalent level, and doctoral or equivalent level, respectively. The content of programmes at the tertiary level is more complex and advanced than in lower ISCED levels.

For more information about the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011 please refer to: <http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/Documents/isced-2011-en.pdf>

Table 8: Education at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels

The table shows the number of students enrolled as well as the proportion of female students enrolled expressed as a percentage of the total (male and female) at the same level in a given school year.

Table 9: Public expenditure on education

Public expenditure on education consists of current and capital expenditures on education by local, regional and national governments, including municipalities. Household contributions are excluded. Current expenditure on education includes expenditure for goods and services consumed within the current year and which would need to be renewed if needed the following year. It includes expenditure on: staff salaries and benefits; contracted or purchased services; other resources including books and teaching materials; welfare services; and other current expenditure such as subsidies to students and households, furniture and equipment, minor repairs, fuel, telecommunications, travel, insurance and rents. Capital expenditure on education includes expenditure for assets that last longer than one year. It includes expenditure for construction, renovation and major repairs of buildings and the purchase of heavy equipment or vehicles.

Table 10: Teaching staff at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels

The table shows the total number of teachers at a given level of education, as well as the proportion of female teachers expressed as a percentage of the total (male and female) at the same level in a given school year. The data sources include school census or surveys and teachers' records.

Teaching staff (at primary or secondary level) are employed in a professional capacity to guide and direct the learning experiences of students, irrespective of their training, qualifications or delivery mechanism (i.e. face-to-face or at distance). Teaching involves planning, organizing and conducting group activities whereby students' knowledge, skills and competencies develop as stipulated in the education programme in which they participate. Educational personnel who have no teaching duties (e.g. head teachers or principals who do not teach) or people who work occasionally, in a voluntary capacity or as teachers' aides in educational institutions (e.g. parents, student teachers, guest lecturers) are excluded.

Academic staff (at tertiary levels) are personnel employed whose primary assignments are instruction and/or research. This includes personnel who hold an academic rank with such titles as professor, associate professor, assistant professor, instructor, lecturer, or the equivalent of any of these academic ranks. Personnel with other titles (e.g. dean, director, associate dean, assistant dean, chair or head of department) are also included if their principal activity is instruction or research.

Chapter V: Health

Table 11: Health personnel

The table shows four main categories of health personnel (out of 9 categories available in the source); Physicians which includes generalist medical practitioners and specialist medical practitioners; Nursing and midwifery personnel which includes nursing professionals, midwifery professionals, nursing associate professionals and midwifery associate professionals. Traditional midwives are not included here; Dentistry personnel includes dentists, dental assistants, dental technicians and related occupations; and Pharmaceutical personnel which includes pharmacists, pharmaceutical assistants, pharmaceutical technicians and related occupations.

The data are obtained from the World Health Organisation's (WHO) Global Health Workforce Statistics database which are compiled from several sources such as national population censuses, labour force and employment surveys, national statistical products and routine administrative information systems. As a result, considerable variability remains across countries in the coverage, quality and reference year of the original data. In general, the denominator data for health workforce density (i.e. national population estimates) were obtained from the United Nations Population Division's *World Population Prospects* publication. In some cases, the official report provided only workforce density indicators, from which estimates of the stock were then calculated.

The classification of health workers used is based on criteria for vocational education and training, regulation of health professions, and activities and tasks of jobs, i.e. a framework for categorizing key workforce variables according to shared characteristics. The WHO framework largely draws on the latest revisions to the internationally standardized classification systems of the International Labour Organization (International Standard Classification of Occupations), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (International Standard Classification of Education), and the United Nations Statistics Division (International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities). Depending on the nature of each country's situation and the means of measurement, data are available for up to 9 categories of health workers in the aggregated set, and up to 18 categories in the disaggregated set. The latter essentially reflects attempts to better distinguish some subgroups of the workforce according to assumed differences in skill level and skill specialization.

Table 12: Expenditure on health

Total expenditure on health is the sum of all outlays for health maintenance, restoration or enhancement paid for in cash or supplied in kind. It is the sum of General Government Expenditure on Health and Private Expenditure on Health. General government expenditure on health is the sum of health outlays paid for in cash or supplied in kind by government entities, such as the Ministry of Health, other ministries, parastatal organizations or social security agencies (without double counting government transfers to social security and extra budgetary funds). It includes all expenditure made by these entities, regardless of the source, so includes any donor funding passing through them. It

includes transfer payments to households to offset medical care costs and extra budgetary funds to finance health services and goods. It includes current and capital expenditure. More information on the definition, methodology, sources and limitations of the data can be found on the Global Health Expenditure Database (see <http://apps.who.int/nha/database/DocumentationCentre/Index/fr>)

Chapter VI: National accounts

The National Accounts Main Aggregates Database (available at <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/snaama>) presents national accounts data for more than 200 countries and areas of the world. It is the basis for the publication of National Account Statistics: Analysis of Main Aggregates (AMA), a publication prepared by the Statistics Division of the Department for Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat with the generous co-operation of national statistical offices. The database is updated in December of each year with newly available national accounts data for all countries and areas.

The National Accounts Main Aggregates Database is based on the data obtained from the United Nations National Accounts Questionnaire (NAQ) introduced in October 1999, which in turn is based on the System of National Accounts 1993 (1993 SNA). The data are supplemented with estimates prepared by the Statistics Division. The updated SNA, called the System of National Accounts 2008 (2008 SNA) was finalised in September 2009. As of 2013, only Australia; Canada; China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region; Ecuador; Israel; Mexico; Nigeria; Peru; Timor-Leste; Ukraine and the United States of America have started submitting data according to the 2008 SNA. However, several other countries' national statistics offices have national accounts data in 2008 SNA and they were used, whenever available, for preparing 2013 AMA estimates. These additional countries were: European Union member states, Iceland, Kenya, Lebanon, Malawi, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Serbia, South Africa, South Sudan, Switzerland, TFYR of Macedonia and Uganda.

Every effort has been made to present the estimates of the various countries or areas in a form designed to facilitate international comparability. To this end, important differences in concept, scope, coverage and classification have been described in the footnotes for individual countries. Such differences should be taken into account to avoid misleading comparisons. Data contained in the tables relate to the calendar year for which they are shown, except in several cases. These special cases are posted on the National Accounts Main Aggregates Database website (<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/snaama/notes.asp>). The figures shown are the most recent estimates and revisions available at the time of compilation. In general, figures for the most recent year are to be regarded as provisional. The sums of the components in the tables may not necessarily add up to totals shown because of rounding.

Table 13: Gross domestic product and gross domestic product per capita

This table shows gross domestic product (GDP) and GDP per capita in US dollars at current prices, GDP at constant 2005 prices and the corresponding real rates of growth. The tables are intended to facilitate international comparisons of levels of income generated in production. Official data and estimates of total and per capita GDP at current prices have been converted to US dollars, while total GDP at constant prices are converted to 2005 prices before conversion to US dollars using the 2005 exchange rates. The conversion methodology to US dollars is described in the document on the methodology for the National Accounts Main Aggregates Database (<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/snaama/methodology.pdf>). For inter-country comparisons over time, it would be more appropriate to use the growth rate in the table based on constant price data, which are more indicative of inter-country and intra-grouping comparisons of trends in total GDP. The growth rate shown in the table is computed as geometric mean of annual growth rates expressed as percentages for the years.

Table 14: Gross domestic product by type of expenditure

This table disaggregates GDP at current prices into component parts and expresses these as percentage shares that outline the economic structures in countries. This provides an overview of the structure of the economic system expressed in current prices. It shows what portion of income from production is spent by households or government on final consumption, what is spent on investment, and what part of GDP is exported after deducting the expenditures on imports. It is noted that in some instances the shares for changes in inventories should be used with caution as countries may also include items such as statistical errors. Note that the breakdown in shares of GDP in current prices by type of expenditure might not add up to 100 per cent due to statistical discrepancies.

Table 15: Gross value added by kind of economic activity

This table presents the shares of the components of gross value added at current prices by kind of economic activity (in terms of ISIC 3):

- Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing (ISIC A-B)
- Mining and quarrying, Manufacturing, Electricity, gas and water supply (ISIC C-E)
- Manufacturing (ISIC D) as a separate activity)
- Construction (ISIC F)
- Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods, Hotels and restaurants (ISIC G-H)
- Transport, storage and communications (ISIC I)
- Other activities which includes Financial intermediation, Real estate, renting and business activities, Public administration and defense; compulsory social security, Education, Health and social work, Other community, social and personal service activities, Private households with employed persons (ISIC J-P).

Chapter VII: Finance

Detailed information and current figures relating to tables 16 and 17 are contained in International Financial Statistics, published by the International Monetary Fund (see also <http://elibrary-data.imf.org>) and in the United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics. Detailed information and current figures relating to tables 18 and 19 are contained in the World Bank's International Debt Statistics databases, see <http://data.worldbank.org/products/ids>.

Table 16: International reserves excluding gold

Total Reserves minus Gold is the sum of the items Foreign Exchange, shown in this table, as well as Reserve Position in the Fund, and the U.S. dollar value of SDR holdings by monetary authorities. Foreign exchange includes monetary authorities' claims on non-residents in the form of foreign banknotes, bank deposits, treasury bills, short- and long-term government securities and other claims usable in the event of balance of payments need.

Table 17: Short-term interest rates

This table provides treasury bill rates and money market rates. Rates shown represent short-term money market rates - the rate at which short-term borrowings are effected between financial institutions or the rate at which short-term government paper is issued or traded in the market. Typical standardized names for these rates are Money Market Rate and Treasury Bill Rate, respectively. Descriptions of the national series are contained in the IMF's International Financial Statistics, see <http://elibrary-data.imf.org> for further information.

Table 18: External debt stocks and flows, long term

The World Bank Debtor Reporting System (DRS) maintains statistics on the external debt of developing countries on a loan-by-loan basis. The estimated total external indebtedness of developing countries is a combination of DRS data and other information obtained from creditors through the debt data collection systems of other agencies such as the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), supplemented by market sources and estimates made by country economists of the World Bank and desk officers of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). In this table, developing countries are those in which 2013 GNI per capita was below \$12,745. Long-term external debt has three components: a) public debt, b) publicly guaranteed debt, and c) private non-guaranteed external debt and data are further disaggregated by type of creditor.

The break-down and definitions found in the table are as follows:

Total long-term debt		Debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to non-residents and is repayable in foreign currency, goods, or services.
<i>(a) Public and (b) publicly guaranteed</i>		(a) an external obligation of a public debtor, including the national government, a political subdivision (or an agency of either), and autonomous public bodies (b) an external obligation of a private debtor that is guaranteed for repayment by a public entity
<i>Official creditors</i>		
	Multilateral	Loans from international organizations (multilateral loans), excluding loans from funds administered by an inter-national organization on behalf of a single donor government. The latter are classified as loans from governments
	IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
	IDA	International Development Association
	Bilateral	Loans from governments (bilateral loans) and from autonomous public bodies
<i>Private creditors</i>		
	Bonds	Publicly issued and privately placed bonds;
	Commercial banks	Loans from private banks and other private financial institutions
	Other private	External liabilities on account of nationalized properties and unclassified debts to private creditors and includes credits from manufacturers, exporters, or other suppliers of goods
<i>(c) Private non-guaranteed</i>		An external obligation of a private debtor that is not guaranteed for repayment by a public entity. Public and publicly guaranteed long-term debts are aggregated.

A distinction is made between the following categories of external public debt:

Undisbursed debt	Total public and publicly guaranteed debt undrawn at year end; data for private nonguaranteed debt are not available
Commitments	Total amount of long-term loans for which contracts were signed in the year specified; data for private nonguaranteed debt are not available.
Disbursements	Drawings on outstanding loan commitments during the year specified
Principal repayments	Actual repayments of principal amortization made in foreign currencies, goods or services in the year specified;
Net flows	(Or net lending) are disbursements minus principal repayments
Interest payments	Actual repayments of interest payments made in foreign currencies, goods or services in the year specified
Net transfers	Net flows minus interest payments or disbursements minus total debt service payments
Total debt service	Sum of principal repayments and interest payments actually made in the year specified.

All data related to public and publicly guaranteed debt are from debtors except for those on lending by some multi-lateral agencies, in which case the data are taken from the creditors' records. These creditors include the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Central Bank for Economic Integration, the Inter-American Development Bank, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA). (The IBRD and IDA are components of the World Bank.)

The data referring to public and publicly guaranteed debt do not include data for (a) transactions with the International Monetary Fund, (b) debt repayable in local currency, (c) direct investment and (d) short term debt (that is, debt with an

original maturity of less than a year). The data referring to private non-guaranteed debt also exclude the above items but include contractual obligations on loans to direct investment enterprises by foreign parent companies or their affiliates.

Table 19: External debt stocks, (long-term) public and publicly guaranteed

The countries included in the table are those for which data are sufficiently reliable to provide a meaningful presentation of debt outstanding and future service payments and follow the same definitions and source as Table 18.

Chapter VIII: Labour market

A comparable and comprehensive collection of data on labour force and related topics are available from the International Labour Organisation's (ILO) *Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM)* publication, which is updated every 2 years. More timely information is contained in the ILO's ILOSTAT data repository (see www.ilo.org/ilostat) which publishes data as it is received from the countries either on an annual, quarterly or monthly basis but does not include all the consistency checks nor include all the sources used by KILM. For various reasons, national definitions of employment and unemployment often differ from the recommended international standard definitions and thereby limit international comparability. Inter-country comparisons are also complicated by a variety of types of data collection systems used to obtain information on employed and unemployed persons. The ILOSTAT website provides a comprehensive description of the methodology underlying the labour series.

Table 20: Unemployment

Figures are presented in absolute numbers and in percentages. Data are normally annual averages of monthly, quarterly or semi-annual data.

Unemployment" is defined to include persons above a certain age who, during a specified period of time were:

- (a) "Without work", i.e. were not in paid employment or self-employment;
- (b) "Currently available for work", i.e. were available for paid employment or self-employment during the reference period; and
- (c) "Seeking work", i.e. had taken specific steps in a specified period to find paid employment or self-employment

Persons not considered to be unemployed include:

- (a) Persons intending to establish their own business or farm, but who had not yet arranged to do so and who were not seeking work for pay or profit;
- (b) Former unpaid family workers not at work and not seeking work for pay or profit.

The series generally represent the total number of persons wholly unemployed or temporarily laid-off. Percentage figures, where given, are calculated by comparing the number of unemployed to the total members of that group of the labour force on which the unemployment data are based.

Table 21: Employment by economic activity

The employment table presents absolute figures on the distribution of employed persons by economic activity, according to International Standard Industry Classification (ISIC) version 3. The column for total employment includes economic activities not adequately defined and that are not accounted for in the other categories. Data are arranged as far as possible according to the major divisions of economic activity of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities.

Chapter IX: Price and production indices

Table 22: Consumer price indices

A consumer price index is usually estimated as a series of summary measures of the period-to-period proportional change in the prices of a fixed set of consumer goods and services of constant quantity and characteristics, acquired, used or paid for by the reference population. Each summary measure is constructed as a weighted average of a large number of elementary aggregate indices. Each of the elementary aggregate indices is estimated using a sample of prices for a defined set of goods and services obtained in, or by residents of, a specific region from a given set of outlets or other sources of consumption goods and services. The table presents the general consumer price index for all groups of consumption items combined, and the food index including non-alcoholic beverages only. Where alcoholic beverages and/or tobacco are included, this is indicated in footnotes.

Table 23: Producer Price Indices

Producer prices are prices at which producers sell their output on the domestic market. Producer price indices normally cover the prices of the characteristic products of agriculture, forestry, and fishing, mining and quarrying, manufacturing, and electricity, gas and water supply. Prices are normally measured in terms of transaction prices, including non-deductible indirect taxes less subsidies, in the case of domestically produced goods and import duties and other non-deductible indirect taxes less subsidies in the case of imported goods. The Laspeyres index number formula is generally used. The price indices for each country are arranged according to the following scheme:

(a)	Components of supply	(b)	Stage of processing
	Domestic supply		Raw materials
	Domestic production for domestic market		Intermediate goods
	Agricultural products	(c)	End-use
	Industrial products		Consumer goods
	Imported goods		Capital goods

The source for this table is the United Nations *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, see <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mbs> for further information. Data are mainly obtained from country questionnaire related to this publication and where necessary rebased to a uniform base period, which is currently 2005=100. This operation does not involve any change in the weighting systems used by the countries. For a more detailed explanation about the PPI, please refer to the *Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice* published by the International Monetary Fund in 2004.

Table 24: Agricultural production

“Agriculture” relates to the production of all crops and livestock products. The “Food Index” includes those commodities which are considered edible and contain nutrients. The index numbers of agricultural output and food production are calculated by the Laspeyres formula with the base year period 2004-2006. The latter is provided in order to diminish the impact of annual fluctuations in agricultural output during base years on the indices for the period. Production quantities of each commodity are weighted by 2004-2006 average national producer prices and summed for each year. The index numbers are based on production data for a calendar year. These may differ in some instances from those actually produced and published by the individual countries themselves due to variations in concepts, coverage, weights and methods of calculation. Efforts have been made to estimate these methodological differences to achieve a better international comparability of data. Detailed data on agricultural production are published by FAO in its *Statistical Yearbook*.

Table 25: Index of industrial production

The United Nations Statistics Division collects, compiles and publishes monthly, quarterly and yearly indices of industrial production through a questionnaire sent to national statistical offices. The indices are compiled according to the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC), Rev.4 categories, at the 2-digit level, for sections B-E of the classification, i.e. "Mining and quarrying", "Manufacturing", "Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply" and "Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities". For countries that continue to use ISIC Rev.3, these data are still being collected and published. The collection of these index numbers was started in 1953 and is currently disseminated through the following United Nations publications: the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, *Statistical Yearbook*, and the *World Statistics Pocket Book*.

The weights used in the calculation of the indices for a particular country represent the gross value added in basic prices of the contributing industries. Methodological guidelines for these index numbers are available in the "International Recommendations for the Index of Industrial Production 2010". The indices in the United Nations Statistical Yearbook are currently published with 2005 as a base year.

Chapter X: Agriculture, forestry and fishing

The series shown on agriculture and fishing have been furnished by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). They refer mainly to the long-term trends in the growth of agricultural output and the food supply, the output of principal agricultural commodities and fish production.

Agricultural production is defined to include all crops and livestock products except those used for seed and fodder and other intermediate uses in agriculture; for example deductions are made for eggs used for hatching. Intermediate input of seeds and fodder and similar items refer to both domestically produced and imported commodities. For further details, reference may be made to *FAO Statistical Yearbook*. FAO data are also available through the Internet at <http://faostat3.fao.org>.

Table 26: Cereals

The data on the production of cereals relate to crops harvested for dry grain only. Cereals harvested for hay, green feed or used for grazing are excluded.

Table 27: Meat and fish

The data on meat production refer to animals slaughtered within the national boundaries irrespective of the origin of the animals. Production figures of cattle, chicken, buffalo, pig (including bacon and ham), sheep and goat meat are in terms of carcass weight, excluding edible offal, tallow and lard. All data refer to total meat production from both commercial and farm slaughter. The data on fish production refer to both (i) capture production from marine and inland fisheries and (ii) aquaculture, and are expressed in terms of live weight. They include fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic vertebrates (such as frogs and river turtles) and invertebrates (such as sea cucumbers and sea urchins). But they exclude sponges, corals, pearls, seaweed, crocodiles and aquatic mammals (such as whales and dolphins). The flag of the vessel is considered as the paramount indication of the nationality of the catch. Marine fisheries data include landings by domestic craft in foreign ports and exclude landings by foreign craft in domestic ports. To separate aquaculture from capture fisheries production, at least two criteria must apply i.e., the human intervention in one or more of the phases of the growth cycle, and individual, corporate or state ownership of the organism reared and harvested. Data are published in the *FAO Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*.

Table 28: Roundwood

The data on roundwood refer to wood in the rough, wood in its natural state as felled or otherwise harvested, with or without bark, round, split, roughly squared or in other form (i.e. roots, stumps, burls, etc.). It may also be impregnated (e.g. telegraph poles) or roughly shaped or pointed. It comprises all wood obtained from removals, i.e. the quantities removed from forests and from trees outside the forest, including wood recovered from natural, felling and logging losses during the period—calendar year or forest year.

Chapter XI: Manufacturing

The Industrial Commodity Production Statistics Database (available at <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/industry>) contains data on production of industrial commodities from about 200 countries and areas based on a list of about 600 commodities. It is the basis for the publication of *Industrial Commodity Statistics Yearbook (Volume I and II)*, a publication prepared by the Statistics Division of the Department for Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat with the generous co-operation of national statistical offices. A historical series of commodity data are available back to 1950 but only a series, based on the current commodity classification, from 1995 is available in the current database available online.

The Industrial Commodity Production Statistics Database is based on the data obtained from the United Nations Questionnaire on Industrial Commodity Production Statistics, which in turn is based on the definitions of the products from the Central Product Classification (CPC) Version 1.1 and the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding

System (HS) 2002. The data cover products produced by mining, manufacturing and electricity and gas units, i.e. units classified in sections B, C, and D of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) Revision 4, whether as primary or secondary production. The data from the country questionnaires are supplemented with information from publications of other specialized agencies and intergovernmental bodies.

Data reported for the products reflect value and volume of production sold during the survey period, which is defined as the production carried out at some time, which has been sold (invoiced) during the reference period. A number of countries have been able to provide data only based on the “Prodcom list”, used by the European Community for statistics on industrial products, rather than the CPC-based codes used in this publication. Whenever possible, the Prodcom-based data has been converted into the aggregations necessary for this publication. While information has been collected from countries in terms of national currencies, the data have been converted to US dollars to facilitate comparison among countries. The CPC classification and its relation or correspondence to other classifications as well as the methodology for conversion to US dollars are described in the latest edition of the *Industrial Commodity Statistics Yearbook Volume I and II*.

Table 29: Raw sugar (CPC code: 23510-0) production refers to raw cane or beet sugar not containing added flavouring or colouring matter.

Table 30: Beer (24310-0) production refers to beer made from malt.

Table 31: Cement (37440-0) production refers to Portland cement, aluminous cement, slag cement and similar hydraulic cements, except in the form of clinkers.

Table 32: Woven cotton and wool (26500-1 & 26600-0) production refers to two commodities; i.) woven fabrics of carded or combed wool or of carded or combed fine animal hair for clothing, home furnishing textiles, household linens or for technical or industrial uses; ii.) woven fabrics of cotton, containing 85 per cent or more by weight of cotton, unbleached, bleached, dyed, of yarns of different colours and printed; woven fabrics of cotton, containing less than 85 per cent by weight of cotton, mixed mainly or solely with man-made fibres, unbleached, bleached, dyed, of yarns of different colours and printed and other woven fabrics of cotton.

Table 33: Pig iron and crude steel (41111-0 & 41120-0) production refers to two commodities; i.) non-alloy pig iron, alloy pig iron and spiegeleisen, in pigs, blocks or other primary forms; ii.) ingots, other primary forms, and semi-finished products of iron, non-alloy steel, stainless steel or other alloy steel.

Chapter XII: International merchandise trade

The *International Trade Statistics Yearbook* (ITSY) provides an overview of the latest trends of trade in goods and services of most countries and areas in the world, a publication prepared by the Statistics Division of the Department for Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat. The yearbook, see <http://comtrade.un.org/pb/>, is released in two volumes; Volume I is compiled earlier in the year to present an advanced overview of international merchandise trade from the previous year, Volume II, generally released six months later, contains detailed tables showing international trade for individual commodities and 11 world trade tables covering trade values and indices. Volume II also contains updated versions of world trade tables, for example Table 34 in this yearbook. The tables in this yearbook are also updated monthly (Table 34) or quarterly (Table 35) in the United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics and on the trade statistics website, see <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/trade/data/tables.asp#annual>.

The statistics in this Yearbook have been compiled by national statistical authorities largely consistent with the United Nations recommended International Merchandise Trade Statistics, Concepts and Definitions 2010 (IMTS 2010). Depending on what parts of the economic territory are included in the statistical territory, the trade data-compilation system adopted by a country (its trade system) may be referred to as general or special.

General trade system	The statistical territory coincides with the economic territory. Consequently, it is recommended that the statistical territory of a country applying the general trade system comprises all applicable territorial elements. In this case, imports include goods entering the free circulation area, premises for inward processing, industrial free zones, premises for customs warehousing or commercial free zones and exports include goods leaving those territorial elements
Special trade system	(strict definition) The statistical territory comprises only a particular part of the economic territory, so that certain flows of goods which are in the scope of IMTS 2010 are not included in either import or export statistics of the compiling country. The strict definition of the special trade system is in use when the statistical territory comprises only the free circulation area, that is, the part within which goods “may be disposed of without customs restriction”. Consequently, in such a case, imports include only goods entering the free circulation area of a compiling country and exports include only goods leaving the free circulation area of a compiling country
	(relaxed definition) (a) goods that enter a country for, or leave it after, inward processing, as well as (b) goods that enter or leave an industrial free zone, are also recorded and included in international merchandise trade statistics

Generally, all countries report their detailed merchandise trade data according to the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS) and the data correspond and are then presented by Standard International Trade Classifications (SITC, Rev.3). Data refer to calendar years; however, for those countries which report according to some other reference year, the data are presented in the year which covers the majority of the reference year used by the country.

FOB-type values include the transaction value of the goods and the value of services performed to deliver goods to the border of the exporting country. CIF-type values include the transaction value of the goods, the value of services performed to deliver goods to the border of the exporting country and the value of the services performed to deliver the goods from the border of the exporting country to the border of the importing country. Therefore, data for the statistical value of imported goods are presented as a CIF-type value and the statistical value of exported goods as an FOB-type value.

Conversion of values from national currencies into United States dollars is done by means of currency conversion factors based on official exchange rates. Values in currencies subject to fluctuation are converted into United States dollars using weighted average exchange rates specially calculated for this purpose. The weighted average exchange rate for a given currency for a given year is the component monthly factors, furnished by the International Monetary Fund in its International Financial Statistics publication, weighted by the value of the relevant trade in each month; a monthly factor is the exchange rate (or the simple average rate) in effect during that month. These factors are applied to total imports and exports and to the trade in individual commodities with individual countries.

Table 34: Total imports, exports and balance of trade

Figures on the total imports and exports of countries (or areas) presented in this table are mainly taken from International Financial Statistics published monthly by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) but also from other sources such as national publications and websites and the United Nations *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* Questionnaire, see the *International Trade Statistics Yearbook* for further details. Estimates for missing data are made in order to arrive to regional totals but are otherwise not shown. The estimation process is automated using quarterly year-on-year growth rates for the extrapolation of missing quarterly data (unless quarterly data can be estimated using available monthly data within the quarter). The conversion factors applied to data in this table are published quarterly in the United Nations *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* and are also available on the United Nations trade statistics website: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/trade/data/tables.asp#annual>.

Table 35: Imports and exports, volume and value indices

This table shows the volume and unit value (or price) indices for total exports and imports as well as the terms of trade and purchasing power of exports for individual countries or areas in U.S. dollars and with the year 2000 as base year. The volume and unit value/price indices are as compiled by countries. They show the changes in the volume (volume index) and the average price (unit value/price index) of total imports and exports. Using these indices UNSD calculates the terms of trade indices (export unit value/price indices divided by the corresponding import unit value/price indices), and the index of the purchasing power of exports (the terms of trade multiplied by the volume index of exports). The data are obtained from similar sources as Table 34. The missing data required for the calculation of regional totals are estimated using a variety of methods and additional data sources. All estimates are reviewed and adjusted where necessary.

Chapter XIII: Energy

The Energy Statistics Yearbook (available at <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/energy/yearbook>) is a comprehensive collection of international energy statistics for over 220 countries and areas. The yearbook is prepared by the Statistics Division of the Department for Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat. The yearbook is produced every year with newly available data on energy production, trade, stock changes, bunkers and consumption for all countries and areas, and a historical series back to 1950 are available. The data are compiled primarily from the annual energy questionnaire distributed by the United Nations Statistics Division and supplemented by official national statistical publications, as well as publications from international and regional organizations. Where official data are not available or are inconsistent, estimates are made by the Statistics Division based on governmental, professional or commercial materials.

The period to which the data refer is the calendar year, with the exception of the data of the following countries which refer to the fiscal year: Afghanistan and Iran (Islamic Rep. of) – beginning 21 March of the year stated; Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Egypt (for the latter two, electricity only), Nepal - ending June of the year stated; Pakistan - starting July of the year stated; India, Myanmar and New Zealand – beginning April of the year stated. Data on a per capita basis use population data from the United Nations Population Division as a denominator.

Table 36: Energy commodities

The data on production refer to the first stage of production: accordingly, for hard coal the data refer to mine production; for briquettes to the output of briquetting plants; for crude petroleum and natural gas to production at oil and gas wells; for natural gas liquids to production at wells and processing plants; for refined petroleum products to gross refinery output; for cokes and coke-oven gas to the output of ovens; for other manufactured gas to production at gas works, blast furnaces or refineries; and for electricity to the gross production of generating plants. The definitions of the energy commodities presented in the table can be found in the Energy Statistics Yearbook (see <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/energy/yearbook>)

Chapter XIV: Environment

Table 37: Land

The data on land are compiled by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). FAO's definitions of the land categories are as follows:

Land area	Total area excluding area under inland water bodies. The definition of inland water bodies generally includes major rivers and lakes
Arable land	Land under temporary crops (multiple cropped areas are counted only once); temporary meadows for mowing or pasture; land under market and kitchen gardens; and land temporarily fallow (less than five years). Abandoned land resulting from shifting cultivation is not included in this category. Data for "arable land" are not meant to indicate the amount of land that is potentially cultivable.
Permanent crops	Land cultivated with crops that occupy the land for long periods and need not be replanted after each harvest, such as cocoa, coffee and rubber. This category includes land under flowering shrubs, fruit trees, nut trees and vines, but excludes land under trees grown for wood or timber

Forest	In the Global Forest Resources Assessment 2010 the following definition is used for forest: Land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 metres and a canopy cover of more than 10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds in situ. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use.
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Table 38: Threatened species

Data on the number of threatened species in each group of animals and plants are compiled by the World Conservation Union (IUCN)/ Species Survival Commission (SSC) and published in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. The list provides a catalogue of those species that are considered globally threatened. The number of threatened species for any particular country will change between years for a number of reasons, including:

- New information being available to refine the assessment (e.g., confirmation that the species occurs or does not occur in a particular country, confirmation that the species is or is not threatened, etc.)
- Taxonomic changes (e.g., what was previously recognised as one species is now split into several separate species, or has now been merged with another species).
- Corrections (e.g., the previous assessment may have missed a particular country out of its country occurrence list or included a specific country by mistake).
- Genuine status changes (e.g., a species may have genuinely deteriorated or improved in status and therefore has moved into or out of the threatened categories).

The categories used in the Red List are as follows; extinct, extinct in the wild, critically endangered; endangered, vulnerable, near threatened and data deficient.

Table 39: CO₂ emissions estimates

The source of the data presented on the emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂) is the Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Centre (CDIAC) of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory in the USA, see <http://cdiac.ornl.gov/>. The CDIAC estimates of CO₂ emissions are derived primarily from United Nations energy statistics on the consumption of liquid and solid fuels and gas consumption and flaring, and from cement production estimates from the Bureau of Mines of the U.S. Department of Interior. The emissions presented in the table are in units of 1,000 metric tons of CO₂; to convert CO₂ into carbon, divide the data by 3.667. Full details of the procedures for calculating emissions are given in Global, Regional, and National Annual CO₂ Emissions Estimates from Fossil Fuel Burning, Hydraulic Cement Production, and Gas Flaring and on the CDIAC web site. Relative to other industrial sources for which CO₂ emissions are estimated, statistics on gas flaring activities are sparse and sporadic. In countries where gas flaring activities account for a considerable proportion of the total CO₂ emissions, the sporadic nature of gas flaring statistics may produce spurious or misleading trends in national CO₂ emissions over the period covered by the table.

Table 40: Water supply and sanitation coverage

The proportion of the population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural, is the percentage of the population who use any of the following types of water supply for drinking: piped water, public tap, borehole or pump, protected well, protected spring or rainwater. Improved water sources do not include vendor-provided water, bottled water, tanker trucks or unprotected wells and springs. Proportion of the urban and rural population with access to improved sanitation refers to the percentage of the population with access to facilities that hygienically separate human excreta from human, animal and insect contact. Facilities such as sewers or septic tanks, poor flush latrines and simple pit or ventilated improved pit latrines are assumed to be adequate, provided that they are not public. To be effective, facilities must be correctly constructed and properly maintained. The data are estimated by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP) based on available country sources, see www.wssinfo.org for further information.

Chapter XV: Science and technology

Research and experimental development (R&D) is defined as creative work undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the stock of knowledge, including knowledge of humanity, culture and society, and the use of this stock of knowledge to devise new applications. More information can be found on the UNESCO Institute for Statistics web site www.uis.unesco.org.

Table 41: Gross domestic expenditure on research and development

The data presented on gross domestic expenditure on research and development are compiled by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Data for certain countries are provided to UNESCO by OECD, EUROSTAT and the Network on Science and Technology Indicators (RICYT). Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) is total intramural expenditure on R&D performed on the national territory during a given period. It includes R&D performed within a country and funded from abroad but excludes payments made abroad for R&D. The sources of funds for GERD are classified according to the following five categories:

Business enterprise funds	Funds allocated to R&D by all firms, organizations and institutions whose primary activity is the market production of goods and services (other than the higher education sector) for sale to the general public at an economically significant price, and those private non-profit institutes mainly serving these firms, organizations and institutions.
Government funds	Funds allocated to R&D by all departments, offices and other bodies which furnish, but normally do not sell to the community, those common services, other than higher education, which cannot otherwise be conveniently and economically provided, as well as those that administer the state and the economic and social policy of the community. Public enterprises, mainly engaged in market production and sale of goods and services, funds are included in the business enterprise funds sector. Government funds also include private non-profit institutes controlled and mainly financed by government, not administered by the higher education sector.
Higher education funds	Funds allocated to R&D by institutions of higher education comprising all universities, colleges of technology, other institutions providing tertiary education (i.e. ISCED 5, 6, 7 or 8), whatever their source or finance or legal status. They also include all research institutes, experimental stations and clinics operating under the direct control of or administered by or associated with higher education institutions.
Private non-profit funds	Funds allocated to R&D by non-market, private non-profit institutions serving households (i.e. the general public), as well as by private individuals and households.
Funds from abroad	Funds allocated to R&D by all institutions and individuals located outside the political borders of a country; and all international organizations (except business enterprises), including facilities and operations within the country's borders.

The absolute figures for R&D expenditure should not be compared country by country. Such comparisons would require the conversion of national currencies into a common currency by means of special R&D exchange rates. Official exchange rates do not always reflect the real costs of R&D activities and comparisons that are based on such rates can result in misleading conclusions, although they can be used to indicate a gross order of magnitude.

Table 42: Patents

A patent is granted by a national patent office or by a regional office that does the work for a number of countries, such as the European Patent Office and the African Regional Intellectual Property Organisation. Under such regional systems, an applicant requests protection for the invention in one or more countries, and each country decides as to whether to offer patent protection within its borders. The World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) administered Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) provides for the filing of a single international patent application which has the same effect as national applications filed in the designated countries. Data include resident intensity, patents granted and patents in force. Patent intensity is presented as the resident patent filings per million population, where as resident Intellectual Property (IP) filing refers to an application filed by an applicant at its national IP office. IP grant (registration) data are based on the same concept. In force refers to a patent or other form of IP protection that is currently valid. Country of origin is used to categorise IP data by resident (domestic) and non-resident (foreign). The residence of the first-named applicant (or inventor) recorded in the IP document (e.g. patent or trademark application) is used to classify IP data by country of origin. The data are compiled and published by the WIPO.

Chapter XVI: Communication

The statistics included in Tables 43 to 44 were obtained from the statistics database (see www.itu.int) and the *Yearbook of Statistics*, Telecommunication Services of the International Telecommunication Union.

Table 43: Cellular mobile telephone subscribers

The number of mobile cellular telephone subscribers (as well as the number of subscribers per 100 inhabitants) refers to users of portable telephones subscribing to an automatic public mobile telephone service using cellular technology, which provides access to the Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN). Users of both post-paid subscriptions and pre-paid accounts are included. The number of subscribers per 100 inhabitants is calculated by dividing the number of subscribers by the population and multiplying by 100.

Table 44 Internet usage

The table shows percentage of individuals using the internet and replaces the statistics shown in previous yearbooks such as the “Number (thousands) of fixed (wired) internet subscriptions” and “fixed (wired) internet subscriptions per 100 inhabitants”. Besides capturing the use of the Internet, this indicator is able to measure changes in Internet access and use. In countries where many people access the Internet at work, at school, at cybercafés or other public locations, increases in public access serve to increase the number of users despite limited numbers of Internet subscriptions and of households with Internet access. Developing countries especially tend to have many Internet users per Internet subscriptions, reflecting that home access is not the primary location of access.

Chapter XVII: International tourism and transport

The data on international tourism have been supplied by the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) from detailed tourism information published in either the *Yearbook of Tourism Statistics* or *Compendium of Tourism Statistics*, see www.unwto.org/statistics for further information. For statistical purposes, the term “international visitor” describes “any person who travels to a country other than that in which he/she has his/her usual residence but outside his/her usual environment for a period not exceeding 12 months and whose main purpose of visit is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the country visited”. There are four series presented in the UNWTO *yearbook* and *compendium*, but only one series is selected to be presented in this yearbook, generally based on the following priority order to best describe an “international visitor”;

Order	Series code	Series name
1	TF	<i>Arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders</i> are visitors who stay at least one night in a collective or private accommodation in the country visited (excludes same-day visitors)
2	VF	<i>Arrivals of non-resident visitors at national borders</i> are visitors as defined in series “TF” as well as same-day visitors who do not spend the night in a collective or private accommodation in the country visited
3	TCE	<i>Arrivals of non-resident tourists in all types of accommodation establishments</i>
4	THS	<i>Arrivals of non-resident tourists in hotels and similar establishments</i>

The figures do not include immigrants, residents in a frontier zone, persons domiciled in one country or area and working in an adjoining country or area, members of the armed forces and diplomats and consular representatives when they travel from their country of origin to the country in which they are stationed and vice-versa. The figures also exclude persons in transit who do not formally enter the country through passport control, such as air transit passengers who remain for a short period in a designated area of the air terminal or ship passengers who are not permitted to disembark. This category includes passengers transferred directly between airports or other terminals. Other passengers in transit through a country are classified as visitors.

Table 45: Tourist/visitor arrivals and tourism expenditure

Data on arrivals of non-resident (or international) visitors may be obtained from different sources. In some cases data are obtained from border statistics derived from administrative records (police, immigration, traffic counts and other types of controls), border surveys and registrations at accommodation establishments. Totals correspond to the total number of arrivals from the regions indicated in the table. When a person visits the same country several times a year, an equal number of arrivals is recorded. Likewise, if a person visits several countries during the course of a single trip,

his/her arrival in each country is recorded separately. Consequently, arrivals cannot be assumed to be equal to the number of persons travelling.

Expenditure associated with tourism activity of visitors has been traditionally identified with the travel item of the Balance of Payments (BOP): in the case of inbound tourism, those expenditures in the country of reference associated with non-resident visitors are registered as “credits” in the BOP and refer to “travel receipts”. The new conceptual framework approved by the United Nations Statistical Commission in relation to the measurement of tourism macroeconomic activity (the so-called Tourism Satellite Account) considers that “tourism industries and products” includes transport of passengers. Consequently, a better estimate of tourism-related expenditures by resident and non-resident visitors in an international scenario would be, in terms of the BOP, the value of the travel item plus that of the passenger transport item. Nevertheless, users should be aware that BOP estimates include, in addition to expenditures associated with visitors, those related to other types of individuals. The data published should allow international comparability and therefore correspond to those published by the International Monetary Fund and provided by the Central Banks, any exceptions are listed within the *Compendium of Tourism Statistics* and the *Yearbook of Tourism Statistics*, see www.unwto.org/statistics for further information.

Table 46: Outbound tourism

Outbound tourism includes departures (in thousands) as well as expenditure in million US dollars. Indicators on expenditure (in other countries) are equivalent to those for inbound tourism but are registered as “debits” in the BOP’s travel and passenger transport items. The data published are also provided by the International Monetary Fund and the same previous warning is applicable. More detailed tourism information from the World Tourism Organization is available in the *Compendium of Tourism Statistics*, see <http://www.unwto.org/statistics>; and information on the balance of payments is published by the International Monetary Fund in the *Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook*.

Table 47: Civil aviation: scheduled airline traffic

The data on civil aviation are published annually in the Annual Report of the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organisation. The data are based on reported data as well as estimates for the non-reporting airlines. Data for total traffic cover both domestic and international scheduled services operated by airlines registered in each country. Scheduled services include supplementary services occasioned by overflow traffic on regularly scheduled trips and preparatory flights for newly scheduled services. The data are prepared by the International Civil Aviation Organisation (see www.icao.int). The following terms have been used in the table:

- Kilometers flown – aircraft kilometres performed, which is the sum of the products obtained by multiplying the number of revenue flight stages flown by the corresponding stage distance.
- Passengers carried – the number of passengers carried is obtained by counting each passenger on a particular flight (with one flight number) once only and not repeatedly on each individual stage of that flight, with a single exception that a passenger flying on both the international and domestic stages of the same flight should be counted as both a domestic and international passenger.
- Passenger-kilometres performed – a passenger kilometre is performed when a passenger is carried one kilometre. Calculation of passenger-kilometres equals the sum of the products obtained by multiplying the number of revenue passengers carried on each flight stage by the stage distance. The resultant figure is equal to the number of kilometres travelled by all passengers.
- Tonne-kilometres performed – a metric tonne of revenue load carried one kilometre. Tonne-kilometres performed equals the sum of the product obtained by multiplying the number of total tonnes of revenue load (passengers, freight and mail) carried on each flight stage by the stage distance.

Chapter XVIII: Development assistance

Table 48: Net disbursements of official development assistance to recipients

The table presents estimates of flows of financial resources to individual recipients either directly (bilaterally) or through multilateral institutions (multilaterally). The multilateral institutions include the World Bank Group, regional banks, financial institutions of the European Union and a number of United Nations institutions, programmes and trust funds. The source of data is the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of OECD to which member countries reported data on their flow of resources to developing countries and territories, countries and territories in transition, and multilateral institutions. Additional information on definitions, methods and sources can be found in OECD’s

Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Developing Countries publication, also see <http://stats.oecd.org/> for further information.

Table 49: Net disbursements of official development assistance from donors

The table presents the development assistance expenditures of donor countries. This table includes donors' contributions to multilateral agencies; therefore, the overall totals differ from those in table 48, which include disbursements by multilateral agencies.

Table 50: Socio-economic development assistance through the United Nations system - Development grants

The table includes data on expenditures on operational activities for development undertaken by the organizations of the United Nations system. Operational activities encompass, in general, those activities of a development cooperation character that seek to mobilize or increase the potential and capacity of countries to promote economic and social development and welfare, including the transfer of resources to developing countries or regions in a tangible or intangible form. Expenditures on operational activities for development are financed from contributions from governments and other official and non-official sources to a variety of funding channels in the United Nations system. These include United Nations funds and programmes such as contributions to the United Nations Development Programme, contributions to funds administered by the United Nations Development Programme, and regular (assessed) and other extra budgetary contributions to specialized agencies. Data are taken from the 2013 report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly on operational activities for development.
