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SURVEY OF NATIONAL PRODUCT ESTIMATES FOR 1963-1965

(Memorandum prepared by the Statistical Office)

Introduction

1. In accordance with the terms of reference of the Committee on Contributions, which were established in the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the expenses of the United Nations should be apportioned "broadly according to capacity to pay".^{1/} Comparative estimates of net national product for the period under review have been used as a basic guide for the measurement of such capacity. In order to prevent anomalous assessments resulting from the use of comparative estimates of total net national product, it is required that comparative estimates of per capita net national product and other economic factors also be taken into account. The attached tables of estimates of net national product, population and per capita net national product of Member States have been prepared by the Statistical Office of the United Nations for consideration by the Committee on Contributions at the session to be held in May 1967. In addition, tables have been included showing estimates of net national product, population and per capita net national product of non-Member States, which are Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, signatories of international instruments relating to the control of narcotic drugs, Parties to the Convention on the Declaration of Death of Missing Persons, or which have become members of the regional economic commissions, or of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

^{1/} A/520/Rev.8, rule 160

2. It has been the practice of the Committee since its session in August 1952 to base the computations on average national incomes for a series of years rather than on estimates for a single year, so as to reduce the effect of short-run fluctuations in economic conditions, and of movements in exchange rates. It used, therefore, in 1952, a 2-year average of national income estimates for each country. Beginning with the 1953 session, the Committee used, wherever practicable, an average of national income estimates for three years. At its session held in September 1964, however, the Committee used a 3-year average of net national product.

3. The attached tables show net national and per capita net national product estimates for each country expressed in United States dollars, together with population figures. The net national product estimates refer to an annual average of the three years 1963, 1964 and 1965, and the population estimates generally refer to mid-1964.

Sources and nature of available net national product estimates

4. For detailed information regarding the definitions and nature of net national product statistics for each of the countries for which such material is available, as well as for the standard definitions of net national product at market prices adopted by the Statistical Office of the United Nations and the adjustments needed for reconciliation of conceptual discrepancies, reference is made to Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics, 1965, published by the Statistical Office. For a more detailed explanation of concepts, reference is made to A System of National Accounts and Supporting Tables, (Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 2, Rev. 2)^{2/}, prepared by a group of experts appointed by the Secretary-General in July 1952 and subsequently revised by the Statistical Office. The standard definitions given in the two aforementioned reports have been used, to the

^{2/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.XVII.5.

extent possible, as the basis for the national product tables prepared for the Committee. The significant exceptions to the use of these standard definitions are noted in paragraphs 8-15 below.

5. At the beginning of the current year the Statistical Office requested all Member States to submit data on net national product at market prices for the years 1963, 1964 and 1965, and any available estimates for 1966. The countries may be classified into two groups depending on whether they submitted net national product estimates for all the three years 1963, 1964 and 1965 or whether net national product estimates for one or more years had to be made for them by extrapolations using available economic statistics. Countries for which net national product estimates for one or more years had to be made by extrapolations are indicated by a foot-note in the tables.

6. During recent years, a number of countries have been able to improve the quality and coverage of their estimates of national product and to publish revised estimates of national product based on more adequate material. From national sources of economic statistics, from regional economic surveys prepared by the regional economic commissions and also from reports of statistical experts provided under the Technical Assistance Programme, valuable information has been obtained enabling the Statistical Office to improve the methods of estimation for countries for which recent official figures are not yet available. This applies particularly to certain developing countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America. In those cases where extrapolations from previous years were found necessary, the publication of more detailed basic economic and financial statistics has enabled the Statistical Office to arrive at generally better estimates than in previous years. Nevertheless, it must be emphasized that some of the estimates and extrapolations are still to be regarded as tentative and subject to a significant margin of error.

7. The application of the national product concept to economies of the developing countries involves certain problems, particularly with reference to the inclusion of the "subsistence income" of the rural population. While this sector is of relatively minor importance in the developed countries, it is often an important element of national product of the developing countries. The subsistence production and consumption are usually difficult to measure statistically, and, as

subsistence product is not traded on markets, it is even more difficult to determine the prices at which the production should be valued. Furthermore, in the developing countries various services are often performed within households which would have to be paid for in industrialized countries. Therefore, it is usually necessary in these cases to include in national product figures estimates of non-monetary output in the economy. However, in view of the fact that national product statistics in a large number of cases are not sufficiently detailed to permit a reasonably reliable examination, it is not always possible to make an adequate estimate of non-monetary output and consequently it is believed that national product estimates for this group of countries are somewhat underestimated. On the other hand, if national product estimates are to be used as one of the measures of capacity to pay contributions to international organizations, care should be taken not to overestimate national product by including too many items to which no monetary income corresponds. The report, A System of National Accounts and Supporting Tables, referred to in paragraph 4, provides a standard procedure for defining product in the subsistence sector of developing countries which appears suitable also for the work of the Committee, because in principle, it excludes from the national product concept many activities performed by members of the family for consumption within the household.

8. The concept of net national product used in the centrally planned economies refers mainly to net material product, which excludes the value of services not contributing directly to material production, such as passenger transportation; communication services rendered to the population; public baths, laundries, housing, recreation and entertainment; sanitation services and barber shops; services of teachers, physicians, nurses, etc.; administration and defence; science and research; and banking and insurance. Direct comparison of product aggregates (and components) in the two systems (the United Nations system of national accounts designated SNA and the material product system designated MPS) is not possible because of basic differences in the area of economic activity covered by the two systems of national accounts. In the SNA, production is defined as the total value of goods and services produced; in the MPS, it is restricted to goods and includes only those services which are directly connected with the process of producing goods.

9. Differences in the scope of economic activity included in the two systems can, however, be appreciably reduced when the respective accounts as distinct from the respective aggregates (and components) are examined. In the MPS, the provision of services, although considered non-productive, affects the distribution of the aggregate product. Services thus appear in the widened framework of its national accounts in much the same way as transfer payments appear in the SNA. As a result, it is possible to recast the MPS accounts, with certain deviations, in the form of SNA.

10. The problem involved is to estimate the value of "non-material" product in MPS countries as this area of economic activity is included in the national product of SNA countries, but is by definition excluded from material product in the MPS countries. Since, however, non-material product is not a conventional component of the national accounts, the statistical systems of the countries concerned do not provide for it to be calculated and it consequently has to be derived from a variety of data prepared for other purposes and differing from country to country.

11. The task of estimating non-material product may be regarded in simplified terms as consisting of an estimate of two quantities. The first of these is the sum of the incomes arising in the activities classified as non-material and comprising wages, salaries, profits, interest and taxes. The second is the amount of non-material product already embodied in the material product. The difference between these two quantities constitutes the amount of non-material product which has to be added to the material product to achieve identity of coverage with the SNA.

12. The amount of the difference between the two systems arising from differences in coverage varies greatly from country to country and cannot therefore be taken as a uniform percentage. The amount of the difference depends not only on stage of economic development but also on economic policy (e.g., the allocation of labour to the various sectors of the economy and price policy as between services and commodities). Further progress in this area would therefore require that MPS countries provide the basic data necessary to estimate quantities involved. In this connexion, it may be noted that four MPS countries have computed estimates of the quantities in question.

13. The reconciliation which is discussed above relates solely to the differences in the coverage of the two systems. A second major source of incomparability arises from differences in the concepts and methods which govern the valuation of the goods and services produced. This is a much more intractable problem, but it should not be regarded as one which vitiates comparisons between MPS countries and those with market economies but rather as a more general problem affecting all international comparisons.

14. One aspect of the valuation problem, however, is particularly important in comparisons between the two systems, since it relates to a conceptually recognizable difference between an aggregate at factor cost and an aggregate at market prices. The difference between these two aggregates in SNA countries is made up of indirect taxes net of subsidies. The aggregate of national income in the SNA countries has no unequivocal counterpart in the MPS countries. When the net material product has been increased by the amount of non-material product (without duplication) the resulting aggregate is at market prices and not at factor cost.

15. For the reason explained in the above paragraph, in making the change at its 1964 session from net national income to net national product, the Committee felt that it had eliminated an important element of incomparability in the statistical data of Member States. The use of net national product (at market prices) obviated the need for the Committee to undertake the difficult task of estimating the national income (at factor cost) of the MPS countries and by using an evaluation at market prices for all Member States achieved a greater equity among them.

Conversion into a common currency unit

16. For purposes of comparison the net national product estimates expressed in national currencies must be converted into a common currency unit, for which the United States dollar has been chosen. In preparing the net national product estimates in United States dollars attached to this memorandum, the Statistical Office used the following procedures. First, for those countries which, in the period under review had a single official rate of exchange . . .

(par or fluctuating) and reasonable price stability^{3/} the net national product estimates in current prices were directly converted into United States dollars by the prevailing official exchange rates. Second, within the group of countries employing multiple exchange rate systems, some countries experienced reasonable price stability in their domestic economies during the period. The national estimates of the latter countries were converted into United States dollars by one of the exchange rates then in force. The choice of the particular rate was made after due consideration of various relevant factors such as the relative importance of the rate in the external transactions of the country. Some countries in this category, on the other hand, experienced sharp price rises. It was found, however, that the adjustment in exchange rates in these countries kept pace in a general way with changes in internal prices. It was, thus, feasible to select from the existing exchange rates for each year a single rate that appeared appropriate for converting the national estimates in current prices into United States dollars. For still other countries in this category, where no one individual rate in the multiple system seemed suitable for conversion of national estimates of a given year, an average (weighted or simple) was taken of several individual rates which prevailed during the year; one variant of the weighted average rate was the ratio of value estimates of international trade for a given country in national currencies and in United States dollars. Finally, for all the remaining countries, where prices during the period did not bear a reasonable relationship to their respective exchange rates, either of the following two procedures was used: (1) Net national product estimates for the period under review were converted at "adjusted exchange rates", the latter being obtained by adjusting some selected year's exchange rate, believed to represent a reasonable approximation to the purchasing power ratio of the two countries, by the ratio of relative price changes of the two countries since the base year; (2) when a net national product series was available in constant prices of a year during which a

^{3/} In measuring internal price movements of particular countries "implicit" price indices were used. They were obtained by dividing the aggregates measured in current prices by the aggregate measured in constant prices. Where such data were not available other indicators such as indices of retail and wholesale prices, cost of living, and foreign trade were examined.

reasonable exchange rate prevailed, estimates in constant prices for the period under review were converted at the exchange rate of the base year and were then adjusted to the current price basis by applying the change in the purchasing power of the United States dollar.

Method of computation of scale (based on "taxable products")^{4/}

17. In computing the scale (based on "taxable products") the Committee, at its twenty-third session, used the following method:

- (a) A set of net national product figures, expressed in United States dollars was established for all Member States;
- (b) For those countries for which the average per capita net national products were below \$1,000 per annum, the figures under (a) were reduced in proportion to the difference between the actual per capita net national products and the figure of \$1,000 mentioned. The difference was expressed as a ratio of \$1,000 and 50 per cent of this ratio was the percentage reduction applied to the net national product figure established under (a)^{5/}
- (c) The set of figures thus obtained, called "taxable product", was converted into percentages by setting the total equal to 100 per cent. When at a later stage "ceiling" and "floors" were introduced, the resulting set of percentages was adjusted to yield a total again equal to 100 per cent.

Estimates for non-Member States

18. In general the system used for non-Member States was the same as for Member States subject only to the condition that the assessments of the former should not

^{4/} See item (b) of paragraph 17.

^{5/} Alternatively, "taxable product" T for a given country may be expressed in terms of the net national product P of the country by the formula:

$$T = \frac{P}{2} \left(1 + \frac{\text{per capita net national product}}{1,000} \right) \text{ when } \frac{\text{per capita net national product}}{1,000} \leq 1$$

$$T = P \text{ when } \frac{\text{per capita net national product}}{1,000} \geq 1$$

change the assessments of the latter. The "theoretical probable percentages" for non-Member States were obtained by relating the taxable products of these countries to the combined taxable products of the Member States which were not subject to the ceiling or floors, to nominal assessments or to the ceiling on per capita contributions, provided always that the resulting assessments did not contravene the principles of the floor and per capita ceiling.

19. The attached tables 1 and 2 show estimates of average 1963-1965 net national product (at market prices), mid-1964 population, and average 1963-1965 per capita net national product for Member and non-Member States. Tables 3 and 4 show average net national product estimates for the period 1960-1962 and for the period 1963-1965 and percentage changes between them. Tables 5 and 6 show similarly average per capita net national product estimates for the two periods and percentage changes. It should be emphasized that these changes do not necessarily reflect in all cases changes in the economic situation of the countries. In a number of instances the principal cause of changes is simply the availability of revised or new statistics.

TABLE 1

NET NATIONAL PRODUCT, POPULATION AND PER CAPITA NET NATIONAL PRODUCT
OF MEMBER STATES

Member-State	Net national Product, average 1963-65 (million US dollars)	Mid-1964 population (thousands)	<u>Per capita</u> net national product average 1963-65 (US dollars)
AFGHANISTAN	995	15,110	66
ALBANIA*	462	1,814	255
ALGERIA	2,522	11,645	217
ARGENTINA	14,908	22,019	677
AUSTRALIA	19,713	11,136	1,770
AUSTRIA	7,625	7,215	1,057
BARBADOS	95	241	396
BELGIUM	13,902	9,378	1,482
BOLIVIA	514	3,647	141
BOTSWANA*	30	543	55
BRAZIL	19,929	79,837	250
BULGARIA	3,350	8,144	411
BURMA	1,567	24,229	65
BURUNDI*	283	3,147	90
CAMBODIA*	723	6,022	120
CAMEROON	611	5,108	120
CANADA	38,926	19,271	2,020
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC*	157	1,320	119
CEYLON	1,503	10,971	137
CHAD*	213	3,260	65
CHILE	3,989	8,391	475
CHINA*	89,030	702,070	127
COLOMBIA	4,355	17,485	249
CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)*	158	826	191
CONGO, DEM. REP. OF *	1,270	15,300	83

For foot-notes see page 14.

TABLE 1 (continued)

NET NATIONAL PRODUCT, POPULATION AND PER CAPITA NET NATIONAL PRODUCT
OF MEMBER STATES

Member-State	Net National Product average 1963-65 (million US dollars)	Mid-1964 population (thousands)	<u>Per capita</u> net national product average 1963-65 (US dollars)
COSTA RICA	525	1,387	379
CUBA	3,312	7,434	446
CYPRUS	356	587	606
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	11,949	14,058	850
DAHOMEY*	171	2,300	74
DENMARK	8,248	4,720	1,747
DOMINICAN REP.*	938	3,498	268
ECUADOR	956	4,979	192
EL SALVADOR	703	2,824	249
ETHIOPIA*	1,015	22,200	46
FINLAND	6,534	4,580	1,438
FRANCE	79,227	48,411	1,637
GABON	135	459	293
GAMBIA	26	323	80
GHANA	1,782	7,537	236
GREECE	4,976	8,510	585
GUATEMALA	1,252	4,305	291
GUINEA*	546	3,420	160
GUYANA	167	630	265
HAITI	343	4,310	80
HONDURAS	446	2,209	202
HUNGARY	7,696	10,120	760
ICELAND	357	189	1,887
INDIA	42,380	475,353	89
INDONESIA	8,375	102,200	82

TABLE 1 (continued)

NET NATIONAL PRODUCT, POPULATION AND <u>PER CAPITA</u> NET NATIONAL PRODUCT OF MEMBER STATES			
Member-State	Net national Product average 1963-65 (million US dollars)	Mid-1964 population (thousands)	<u>Per capita</u> net national product average 1963-65 (US dollars)
IRAN	5,137	22,860	225
IRAQ*	1,652	7,910	209
IRELAND	2,404	2,849	844
ISRAEL	2,809	2,477	1,134
ITALY	48,148	51,119	942
IVORY COAST	892	3,750	238
JAMAICA	760	1,742	436
JAPAN	66,044	96,906	682
JORDAN	431	1,898	227
KENYA	756	9,104	83
KUWAIT	1,449	426	3,401
LAOS*	133	1,960	68
LEBANON*	788	2,345	336
LESOTHO*	54	814	67
LIBERIA*	174	1,041	167
LIBYA	667	1,559	428
LUXEMBOURG	524	328	1,597
MADAGASCAR	603	6,180	98
MALAWI	157	3,845	41
MALAYSIA	2,518	9,139	276
MALDIVE ISLANDS*	4	94	43
MALI*	288	4,485	64
MALTA	146	324	451
MAURITANIA	111	1,033	107
MEXICO	16,659	41,253	404

TABLE 1 (continued)

NET NATIONAL PRODUCT, POPULATION AND <u>PER CAPITA</u> NET NATIONAL PRODUCT OF MEMBER STATES			
Member-State	Net national Product average 1963-65 (million US dollars)	Mid-1964 population (thousands)	<u>Per capita</u> net national product average 1963-65 (US dollars)
MONGOLIA*	165	1,050	157
MOROCCO	2,405	12,959	186
NEPAL*	625	9,920	63
NETHERLANDS	15,367	12,127	1,267
NEW ZEALAND	4,496	2,594	1,733
NICARAGUA	491	1,597	307
NIGER*	258	3,237	80
NIGERIA*	3,415	56,400	61
NORWAY	5,538	3,694	1,499
PAKISTAN	9,411	100,753	93
PANAMA	533	1,205	442
PARAGUAY	378	1,968	192
PERU	2,645	11,298	234
PHILIPPINES	7,534	31,270	241
POLAND	23,058	31,161	740
PORTUGAL	3,234	9,106	355
ROMANIA*	6,952	18,927	367
RWANDA*	271	3,018	90
SAUDI ARABIA	1,227	6,630	185
SENEGAL	612	3,400	180
SIERRA LEONE*	298	2,240	133
SINGAPORE	948	1,820	521
SOMALIA*	163	2,420	67
SOUTH AFRICA	8,679	17,457	497
SPAIN	17,128	31,339	547

TABLE 1 (continued)

NET NATIONAL PRODUCT, POPULATION AND PER CAPITA NET NATIONAL PRODUCT OF MEMBER STATES			
Member-State	Net National Product average 1963-65 (million US dollars)	Mid-1964 population (thousands)	Per capita net national product average 1963-65 (US dollars)
SUDAN*	1,293	13,180	98
SWEDEN	16,163	7,661	2,110
SYRIA	955	5,200	184
THAILAND	3,394	29,700	114
TOGO*	140	1,602	88
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO*	517	952	543
TUNISIA	927	4,361	213
TURKEY	7,851	30,635	256
UGANDA	580	7,367	79
U.S.S.R.**	223,758	227,687	983
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC*	4,597	28,900	159
UNITED KINGDOM	85,455	54,213	1,576
UNT. REP. OF TANZANIA*	699	10,325	68
UNITED STATES	581,280	192,120	3,026
UPPER VOLTA*	220	4,763	46
URUGUAY*	1,499	2,682	559
VENEZUELA	6,376	8,427	757
YEMEN*	360	5,000	72
YUGOSLAVIA	7,783	19,279	404
ZAMBIA	614	3,600	170

* Countries for which product estimates for one or more years had to be made by extrapolations.

** Including the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

TABLE 2

NET NATIONAL PRODUCT, POPULATION AND PER CAPITA NET NATIONAL PRODUCT
OF NON-MEMBER STATES

Non-Member State	Net national product, average 1963-65 (million US dollars)	Mid-1964 population (thousands)	<u>Per capita</u>
			net national product average 1963-65 (US dollars)
GERMANY, FED. REP. OF	92,847	58,290	1,593
HOLY SEE	1	1	942
KOREA, REP. OF	2,981	27,631	108
LIECHTENSTEIN	19	18	1,057
MONACO	38	23	1,637
SAN MARINO	16	17	942
SWITZERLAND	11,391	5,874	1,939
VIET-NAM, REP. OF	1,723	15,715	110

TABLE 3

NET NATIONAL PRODUCT 1960-62 AND 1963-65 AND PERCENTAGE CHANGES
FOR MEMBER STATES

Member-State	Net national Product, average 1960-62 (million US dollars)	Net national Product average 1963-65 (million US dollars)	Percentage change
AFGHANISTAN	910	995	9.34
ALBANIA	174	462	165.52
ALGERIA	2,558	2,522	-1.41
ARGENTINA	11,614	14,908	28.36
AUSTRALIA	15,135	19,713	30.25
AUSTRIA	6,071	7,625	25.60
BARBADOS	80	95	18.75
BELGIUM	10,982	13,902	26.59
BOLIVIA	406	514	26.60
BOTSWANA	37	30	-18.92
BRAZIL	16,857	19,929	18.22
BULGARIA	2,552	3,350	31.27
BURMA	1,240	1,567	26.37
BURUNDI	103	283	174.76
CAMBODIA	551	723	31.22
CAMERCON	500	611	22.20
CANADA	32,997	38,926	17.97
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP. ...	88	157	78.41
CEYLON	1,319	1,503	13.95
CHAD	148	213	43.92
CHILE	3,747	3,989	6.46
CHINA	73,686	89,030	20.82
COLOMBIA	3,660	4,355	18.99
CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)	134	158	17.91
CONGO, DEM. REP. OF	905	1,270	40.33

TABLE 3 (continued)

NET NATIONAL PRODUCT 1960-62 AND 1963-65 AND PERCENTAGE CHANGES
FOR MEMBER STATES

Member-State	Net national product, average 1960-62 (million US dollars)	Net national product average 1963-65 (million US dollars)	Percentage change
COSTA RICA	443	525	18.51
CUBA	2,857	3,312	15.93
CYPRUS	230	356	54.78
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	11,749	11,949	1.70
DAHOMEY	158	171	8.23
DENMARK	6,115	8,248	34.88
DOMINICAN REP.	664	938	41.27
ECUADOR	838	956	14.08
EL SALVADOR	534	703	31.65
ETHIOPIA	844	1,015	20.26
FINLAND	4,533	6,584	45.25
FRANCE	59,915	79,227	32.23
GABON	107	135	26.17
GAMBIA	22	26	18.18
GHANA	1,289	1,782	38.25
GREECE	3,440	4,976	44.65
GUATEMALA	658	1,252	90.27
GUINEA	237	546	130.38
GUYANA	159	167	5.03
HAITI	230	343	49.13
HONDURAS	384	446	16.15
HUNGARY	6,785	7,696	13.43
ICELAND	213	357	67.61
INDIA	33,816	42,380	25.33
INDONESIA	7,076	8,375	18.36

TABLE 3 (continued)

NET NATIONAL PRODUCT 1960-62 AND 1963-65 AND PERCENTAGE CHANGES
FOR MEMBER STATES

Member-State	Net national product, average 1960-62 (million US dollars)	Net national product average 1963-65 (million US dollars)	Percentage changes
IRAN	3,719	5,137	38.13
IRAQ	1,440	1,652	14.72
IRELAND	1,870	2,404	28.56
ISRAEL	1,883	2,809	49.18
ITALY	32,263	48,148	49.24
IVORY COAST	585	892	52.48
JAMAICA	657	760	15.68
JAPAN	41,344	66,044	59.74
JORDAN	302	431	42.72
KENYA	674	756	12.17
KUWAIT	587	1,449	146.85
LACS	155	133	-14.19
LEBANON	668	788	17.96
LESOTHO	31	54	74.19
LIBERIA	140	174	24.29
LIBYA	217	667	207.37
LUXEMBOURG	429	524	22.14
MADAGASCAR	514	603	17.32
MALAWI	126	157	24.60
MALAYSIA	2,099	2,518	19.96
MALDIVE ISLANDS	.3	4	33.33
MALI	265	288	8.68
MALTA	142	146	2.82
MAURITANIA	74	111	50.00
MEXICO	12,361	16,659	34.77

TABLE 3 (continued)

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English

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NET NATIONAL PRODUCT 1960-62 AND 1963-65 AND PERCENTAGE CHANGES
FOR MEMBER STATES

Member-State	Net national product, average 1960-62 (million US dollars)	Net national product average 1963-65 (million US dollars)	Percentage change
MONGOLIA	79	165	108.86
MOROCCO	1,783	2,405	34.89
NEPAL	448	625	39.51
NETHERLANDS	11,193	15,357	37.29
NEW ZEALAND	3,548	4,496	26.72
NICARAGUA	376	491	30.59
NIGER	208	258	24.04
NIGERIA	2,961	3,415	15.33
NORWAY	4,270	5,538	29.70
PAKISTAN	7,000	9,411	34.44
PANAMA	426	533	25.12
PARAGUAY	217	378	74.19
PERU	1,767	2,645	49.69
PHILIPPINES	5,682	7,534	32.59
POLAND	19,141	23,058	20.46
PORTUGAL	2,425	3,234	33.36
ROMANIA	5,638	6,952	23.31
RWANDA	123	271	120.33
SAUDI ARABIA	1,134	1,227	8.20
SENEGAL	592	612	3.38
SIERRA LEONE	228	298	30.70
SINGAPORE	582	948	62.89
SOMALIA	123	163	32.52
SOUTH AFRICA	7,049	8,679	23.12
SPAIN	9,509	17,128	80.12

TABLE 3 (continued)

NET NATIONAL PRODUCT 1960-62 AND 1963-65 AND PERCENTAGE CHANGES
FOR MEMBER STATES

Member-State	Net national product, average 1960-62 (million US dollars)	Net national product average 1963-65 (million US dollars)	Percent change
SUDAN	1,172	1,293	10.32
SWEDEN	12,039	16,163	34.26
SYRIA	775	955	23.23
THAILAND	2,671	3,394	27.07
TOGO	106	140	32.08
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	490	517	5.51
TUNISIA	772	927	20.08
TURKEY	5,846	7,851	34.30
UGANDA	446	580	30.04
U.S.S.R.*	183,576	223,758	21.89
UNITED ARAB REP.	4,078	4,597	12.73
UNITED KINGDOM	69,451	85,455	23.04
UNT. REP. OF TANZANIA	581	699	20.31
UNITED STATES	476,118	581,280	22.09
UPPER VOLTA	189	220	16.40
URUGUAY	1,368	1,499	9.58
VENEZUELA	5,478	6,376	16.39
YEMEN	210	360	71.43
YUGOSLAVIA	5,431	7,783	43.31
ZAMBIA	503	614	22.07

* Including the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

TABLE 4

NET NATIONAL PRODUCT 1960-62 AND 1963-65 AND PERCENTAGE CHANGES
FOR NON-MEMBER STATES

Non-Member State	Net national product, average 1960-62 (million US dollars)	Net national product, average 1963-65 (million US dollars)	Percentage change
GERMANY, FED. REP. OF	72,933	92,847	27.30
HOLY SEE	1	1	0.00
KOREA, REP. OF	2,311	2,981	28.99
LIECHTENSTEIN	15	19	26.67
MONACO	29	38	31.03
SAN MARINO	10	16	60.00
SWITZERLAND	8,695	11,391	31.01
VIET-NAM, REP. OF	1,435	1,723	20.07

TABLE 5

PER CAPITA NET NATIONAL PRODUCT 1960-62 AND 1963-65 AND PERCENTAGE CHANGES
FOR MEMBER STATES

Member-State	<u>Per capita</u> net national product average 1960-62 (US dollars)	<u>Per capita</u> net national product average 1963-65 (US dollars)	Percentage change
AFGHANISTAN	64	66	3.13
ALBANIA	105	255	142.86
ALGERIA	228	217	-4.82
ARGENTINA	551	677	22.87
AUSTRALIA	1,440	1,770	22.92
AUSTRIA	858	1,057	23.19
BARBADOS	341	396	16.13
BELGIUM	1,196	1,482	23.91
BOLIVIA	116	141	21.55
BOTSWANA	75	55	-26.67
BRAZIL	231	250	8.23
BULGARIA	321	411	28.04
BURMA	55	65	18.18
BURUNDI	45	90	100.00
CAMBODIA	103	120	16.50
CAMEROON	122	120	-1.64
CANADA	1,806	2,020	11.85
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.	72	119	65.28
CEYLON	130	137	5.38
CHAD	55	65	18.18
CHILE	477	475	-0.42
CHINA	102	127	24.51
COLOMBIA	253	249	-1.58
CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)	161	191	18.63
CONGO, DEM. REP. OF	63	83	31.75

TABLE 5 (continued)

PER CAPITA NET NATIONAL PRODUCT 1960-62 AND 1963-65 AND PERCENTAGE CHANGES
FOR MEMBER STATES

Member-State	<u>Per capita</u> net national product average 1960-62 (US dollars)	<u>Per capita</u> net national product average 1963-65 (US dollars)	Percentage change
COSTA RICA	362	379	4.70
CUBA	412	446	8.25
CYPRUS	398	606	52.26
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	853	850	-0.35
DAHOMEY	77	74	-3.90
DENMARK	1,324	1,747	31.95
DOMINICAN REP.	214	268	25.23
ECUADOR	188	192	2.13
EL SALVADOR	213	249	16.90
ETHIOPIA	40	46	15.00
FINLAND	1,015	1,438	41.67
FRANCE	1,298	1,637	26.12
GABON	239	293	22.59
GAMBIA	72	80	11.11
GHANA	185	236	27.57
GREECE	409	585	43.03
GUATEMALA	169	291	72.19
GUINEA	75	160	113.33
GUYANA	275	265	-3.64
HAITI	54	80	48.15
HONDURAS	203	202	-0.49
HUNGARY	677	760	12.26
ICELAND	1,192	1,887	58.31
INDIA	77	89	15.58
INDONESIA	74	82	10.81

TABLE 5 (continued)

PER CAPITA NET NATIONAL PRODUCT 1960-62 AND 1963-65 AND PERCENTAGE CHANGES
FOR MEMBER STATES

Member- State	<u>Per capita</u>	<u>Per capita</u>	Percentage change
	net national product average 1960-62 (US dollars)	net national product average 1963-65 (US dollars)	
IRAN	180	225	25.00
IRAQ	215	209	-2.79
IRELAND	663	844	27.30
ISRAEL	862	1,134	31.55
ITALY	647	942	45.60
IVORY COAST	177	238	34.46
JAMAICA	402	436	8.46
JAPAN	440	682	55.00
JORDAN	177	227	28.25
KENYA	81	83	2.47
KUWAIT	1,824	3,401	86.46
LAOS	84	68	-19.05
LEBANON	393	336	-14.50
LESOTHO	45	67	48.89
LIBERIA	108	167	54.63
LIBYA	179	428	139.11
LUXEMBOURG	1,354	1,597	17.95
MADAGASCAR	92	98	6.52
MALAWI	44	41	-6.82
MALAYSIA	251	276	9.96
MALDIVE ISLANDS	35	43	22.86
MALI	63	64	1.59
MALTA	433	451	4.16
MAURITANIA	74	107	44.59
MEXICO	342	404	18.13

TABLE 5 (continued)

PER CAPITA NET NATIONAL PRODUCT 1960-62 AND 1963-65 AND PERCENTAGE CHANGES
FOR MEMBER STATES

Member-State	<u>Per capita</u> net national product average 1960-62 (US dollars)	<u>Per capita</u> net national product average 1963-65 (US dollars)	Percentage change
MONGOLIA	82	157	91.46
MOROCCO	148	186	25.68
NEPAL	48	63	31.25
NETHERLANDS	962	1,267	31.70
NEW ZEALAND	1,466	1,733	18.21
NICARAGUA	247	307	24.29
NIGER	72	80	11.11
NIGERIA	83	61	-26.51
NORWAY	1,183	1,499	26.71
PAKISTAN	74	93	25.68
PANAMA	382	442	15.71
PARAGUAY	120	197	60.00
PERU	170	234	37.65
PHILIPPINES	201	241	19.90
POLAND	639	740	15.81
PORTUGAL	273	355	30.04
ROMANIA	304	367	20.72
RWANDA	45	90	100.00
SAUDI ARABIA	178	185	3.93
SENEGAL	199	180	-9.55
SIERRA LEONE	106	133	25.47
SINGAPORE	345	521	51.01
SOMALIA	61	67	9.84
SOUTH AFRICA	433	497	14.78
SPAIN	311	547	75.88

TABLE 5 (continued)

PER CAPITA NET NATIONAL PRODUCT 1960-62 AND 1963-65 AND PERCENTAGE CHANGES
FOR MEMBER STATES

Member-State	<u>Per capita</u> net national product average 1960-62 (US dollars)	<u>Per capita</u> net national product average 1963-65 (US dollars)	Percentage change
SUDAN	97	98	1.03
SWEDEN	1,601	2,110	31.79
SYRIA	157	184	17.20
THAILAND	98	114	16.33
TOGO	71	88	23.94
TRINIDAD TOBAGO	565	543	-3.89
TUNISIA	183	213	16.39
TURKEY	204	256	25.49
UGANDA	65	79	21.54
U.S.S.R. *	842	983	16.75
UNITED ARAB REP.	154	159	3.25
UNITED KINGDOM	1,312	1,576	20.12
UNT. REP. OF TANZANIA	60	68	13.33
UNITED STATES	2,591	3,026	16.79
UPPER VOLTA	43	46	6.98
URUGUAY	476	559	17.44
VENEZUELA	720	757	5.14
YEMEN	42	72	71.43
YUGOSLAVIA	292	404	38.36
ZAMBIA	153	170	11.11

* Including the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

TABLE 6

PER CAPITA NET NATIONAL PRODUCT 1960-62 AND 1963-65 AND PERCENTAGE CHANGES
FOR NON-MEMBER STATES

Non-Member State	<u>Per capita</u>	<u>Per capita</u>	Percentage change
	net national product, average 1960-62 (US dollars)	net national product average 1963-65 (US dollars)	
GERMANY, FED. REP. OF	1,297	1,593	22.82
HOLY SEE	647	942	45.60
KOREA, REP. OF	90	108	20.00
LIECHTENSTEIN	858	1,057	23.19
MONACO	1,296	1,637	26.12
SAN MARINO	647	942	45.60
SWITZERLAND	1,582	1,939	22.57
VIET-NAM, REP OF	99	110	11.11