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SURVEY OF NATIONAL PRODUCT ESTIMATES FOR 1966-1968
(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 April 1970. In addition, tables have been included showing estimates of net national product, population and per capita net national product of States, which are not Members of the United Nations but which participate in certain of its activities.

^{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 1966, 1967 and 1968, and the population estimates generally refer to mid-1967.

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, 1968, 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 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.

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

5. At the end of last year the Statistical Office requested all Member States to submit data on net national product at market prices for the years 1966, 1967 and 1968. The countries may be classified into two groups depending on whether they submitted net national product estimates for all the three years 1966, 1967 and 1968 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 footnote 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 co-operation 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 five 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. In the case of those countries which devalued during any one year of the period under review, for the year of devaluation use was made of a rate which was an average of the pre- and post-devaluation rates weighted by the number of pre- and post-devaluation days. 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,

^{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.

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 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.

^{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:

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

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

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 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 1966-1968 net national product (at market prices), mid-1967 population, and average 1966-1968 per capita net national product for Member and non-Member States. Tables 3 and 4 show average net national product estimates for the period 1963-1965 and for the period 1966-1968 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.

TABLE 1

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

Member-State	Net national product, average 1966-1968 (million US dollars)	Mid-1967 population (thousands)	<u>Per capita</u> net national product average 1966-1968 (US dollars)
AFGHANISTAN *	1,274	15,751	81
ALBANIA *	613	1,965	312
ALGERIA *	3,155	12,540	252
ARGENTINA	18,395	23,255	792
AUSTRALIA	24,727	11,810	2,094
AUSTRIA	9,552	7,323	1,304
BARBADOS *	108	249	432
BELGIUM	17,653	9,581	1,843
BOLIVIA	691	4,561	151
BOTSWANA *	56	593	94
BRAZIL *	25,686	85,655	300
BULGARIA	4,256	8,310	513
BURMA	1,782	25,811	69
BURUNDI *	152	3,340	46
CAMBODIA *	875	6,415	136
CAMEROON *	803	5,470	147
CANADA	53,994	20,441	2,641
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC *	172	1,459	118
CEYLON	1,709	11,703	146
CHAD *	219	3,430	64
CHILE	4,802	9,137	526
CHINA *	120,273	733,145	164
COLOMBIA *	5,690	19,191	296
CONGO, DEM. REP. OF	1,292	16,354	79
CONGO, PEOP. REP. OF *	214	860	249

* For footnotes 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 1966-1968 (million US dollars)	Mid-1967 population (thousands)	Per capita net national product average 1965-1968 (US dollars)
COSTA RICA	641	1,590	403
CUBA*	3,481	7,937	439
CYPRUS	422	614	687
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	15,363	14,305	1,074
DAHOMEY*	195	2,505	78
DENMARK	10,947	4,839	2,262
DOMINICAN REP.	1,032	3,889	255
ECUADOR	1,187	5,508	215
EL SALVADOR	832	3,151	264
EQUATORIAL GUINEA*	58	277	211
ETHIOPIA*	1,459	23,667	62
FINLAND	7,676	4,666	1,645
FRANCE	104,287	49,548	2,105
GABON*	251	473	531
GAMBIA*	31	343	90
GHANA	2,019	8,139	248
GREECE	6,623	8,716	760
GUATEMALA	1,378	4,717	292
GUINEA*	631	3,702	170
GYANA	205	698	293
HAITI	395	4,577	86
HONDURAS	556	2,333	238
HUNGARY	8,856	10,217	867
ICELAND	451	199	2,266
INDIA*	40,353	511,125	79

TABLE 1 (continued)
 NET NATIONAL PRODUCT, POPULATION AND PER CAPITA NET NATIONAL PRODUCT
 OF MEMBER STATES

Member-State	Net national product average 1966-1968 (million US dollars)	Mid-1967 population (thousands)	Per capita net national product average 1966-1968 (US dollars)
INDONESIA	9,366	110,079	85
IRAN	6,834	26,284	260
IRAQ *	2,097	8,440	248
IRELAND	2,823	2,899	974
ISRAEL	3,578	2,669	1,341
ITALY	63,619	52,354	1,215
IVORY COAST	1,067	4,020	265
JAMAICA	905	1,876	482
JAPAN	105,352	99,918	1,054
JORDAN	529	2,040	259
KENYA	1,125	9,928	113
KUWAIT *	1,845	520	3,548
LAOS *	188	2,759	68
LEBANON *	1,204	2,520	473
LESOTHO *	75	885	85
LIBERIA	197	1,110	177
LIBYA	1,826	1,738	1,051
LUXEMBOURG	601	335	1,794
NADAGASCAR *	703	6,350	111
MALAVI	244	4,150	59
MALAYSIA	3,060	10,034	305
MALDIVE ISLANDS *	5	104	45
MALI *	310	4,697	66
MALTA	176	319	552
MAURITANIA *	165	1,100	150

TABLE 1 (continued)
 NET NATIONAL PRODUCT, POPULATION AND PER CAPITA NET NATIONAL PRODUCT
 OF MEMBER STATES

Member State	Net national product average 1966-1968 (million US dollars)	Mid-1967 population (thousands)	Per capita net national product average 1966-1968 (US dollars)
MAURITIUS	179	778	231
MEXICO	22,915	45,971	502
MONGOLIA *	224	1,174	191
MOROCCO	2,681	14,140	190
NEPAL *	375	10,465	84
NETHERLANDS	21,001	12,598	1,667
NEW ZEALAND	4,802	2,726	1,784
NICARAGUA	649	1,783	353
NIGER *	311	3,708	34
NIGERIA *	4,886	61,450	76
NORWAY	7,709	3,784	1,959
PAKISTAN	12,542	107,253	117
PANAMA	703	1,329	529
PARAGUAY	451	2,161	209
PERU	3,295	12,385	266
PHILIPPINES	8,948	34,656	258
POLAND	28,173	31,944	882
PORTUGAL	4,361	9,382	465
ROMANIA *	9,097	19,285	472
RWANDA *	144	3,306	44
SAUDI ARABIA *	2,117	6,990	303
SENEGAL	759	3,620	210
SIERRA LEONE *	338	2,439	139
SINGAPORE	1,230	1,956	629
SOMALIA *	213	2,660	80

TABLE 1 (continued)
 NET NATIONAL PRODUCT, POPULATION AND PER CAPITA NET NATIONAL PRODUCT
 OF MEMBER STATES

Member-State	Net national product average 1966-1968 (million US dollars)	Mid-1967 population (thousands)	Per capita net national product average 1966-1968 (US dollars)
SOUTH AFRICA	11,631	18,733	621
SOUTHERN YEMEN*	183	1,170	157
SPAIN	23,813	32,291	737
SUDAN*	1,496	14,355	104
SWAZILAND*	67	385	173
SWEDEN	22,135	7,868	2,813
SYRIA	1,189	5,570	213
THAILAND	4,700	32,680	144
TOGO*	232	1,724	116
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	631	1,010	674
TUNISIA	949	4,560	208
TURKEY	11,029	32,724	337
UGANDA	722	7,934	91
U.S.S.R. **	281,917	235,520	1,197
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC*	5,595	30,907	181
UNITED KINGDOM	98,360	55,068	1,786
UNT. REP. OF TANZANIA	808	12,261	66
UNITED STATES	738,303	199,114	3,708
UPPER VOLTA*	236	5,054	47
URUGUAY	1,750	2,783	629
VENEZUELA	7,667	9,352	820
YEMEN*	534	5,000	107
YUGOSLAVIA	8,852	19,949	444
ZAMBIA*	1,078	3,945	273

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

** 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 1966-1968 (million US dollars)	Mid-1967 population (thousands)	<u>Per capita</u> net national product average 1966-1968 (US dollars)
GERMANY, FED. REP. OF	112,515	59,872	1,879
HOLY SEE	1	1	1,215
KOREA, REP. OF	1,423	29,784	149
LIECHTENSTEIN	26	20	1,304
MONACO	48	23	2,105
SAN MARINO	22	18	1,215
SWITZERLAND	14,168	6,071	2,334
VIET-NAM, REP. OF	2,311	16,973	166

TABLE 3

NET NATIONAL PRODUCT 1963-1965 AND 1966-1968 AND PERCENTAGE CHANGES
FOR MEMBER STATES

Member-State	Net national product average 1963-1965 (million US dollars)	Net national product average 1966-1968 (million US dollars)	Percentage change
AFGHANISTAN	995	1,274	28.04
ALBANIA	462	613	32.68
ALGERIA	2,685	3,155	17.50
ARGENTINA	14,793	18,395	24.35
AUSTRALIA	19,669	24,727	25.72
AUSTRIA	7,600	9,552	25.68
BARBADOS	95	108	13.68
BELGIUM	14,057	17,653	25.58
BOLIVIA	514	691	34.44
BOTSWANA	45	56	24.44
BRAZIL	18,008	25,686	42.64
BULGARIA	3,305	4,265	29.08
BURMA	1,605	1,782	11.03
BURUNDI	139	152	9.35
CAMBODIA	753	875	16.20
CAMEROON	621	803	29.31
CANADA	40,508	53,994	33.29
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.	143	172	20.28
CEYLON	1,542	1,709	10.83
CHAD	201	219	8.96
CHILE	3,298	4,802	45.60
CHINA	102,171	120,273	17.72
COLOMBIA	4,460	5,690	27.58
CONGO, DEM. REP. OF	1,587	1,292	-18.59
CONGO, PEOP. REP. OF	158	214	35.44

TABLE 3 (continued)

NET NATIONAL PRODUCT 1963-1965 AND 1966-1968 AND PERCENTAGE CHANGES
FOR MEMBER STATES

Member-State	Net national product average 1963-1965 (million US dollars)	Net national product average 1966-1968 (million US dollars)	Percentage change
COSTA RICA	515	642	24.47
CUBA	3,312	3,481	5.10
CYPRUS	346	422	21.97
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	11,949	14,363	28.57
DAHOMEY	167	195	16.77
DENMARK	8,358	10,947	31.61
DOMINICAN REP.	948	1,032	8.86
ECUADOR	924	1,137	24.42
EL SALVADOR	697	832	19.37
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	43	58	34.88
ETHIOPIA	1,252	1,459	25.56
FINLAND	6,546	7,676	17.26
FRANCE	82,660	104,287	26.16
GABON	197	251	27.41
GAMBIA	26	31	19.23
GHANA	1,791	2,019	12.73
GREECE	4,984	6,623	32.89
GUATEMALA	1,225	1,378	12.49
GUINEA	546	631	15.57
GUYANA	169	205	21.30
HAITI	336	395	17.56
HONDURAS	447	556	24.38
HUNGARY	7,802	8,856	13.51
ICELAND	357	451	26.33
INDIA	44,254	40,353	-8.82

TABLE 3 (continued)

NET NATIONAL PRODUCT 1963-1965 AND 1966-1968 AND PERCENTAGE CHANGES
 FOR MEMBER STATES

Member-State	Net national product average 1963-1965 (million US dollars)	Net national product average 1966-1968 (million US dollars)	Percentage change
INDONESIA	8,025	9,366	16.71
IRAN	5,122	6,834	33.42
IRAQ	1,796	2,097	16.76
IRELAND	2,399	2,823	17.67
ISRAEL	2,779	3,578	28.75
ITALY	49,938	63,619	27.40
IVORY COAST	843	1,067	26.57
JAMAICA	765	905	18.30
JAPAN	69,194	105,352	52.32
JORDAN	450	529	23.02
KENYA	885	1,125	27.12
KUWAIT	1,342	1,845	37.58
LAOS	160	188	17.50
LEBANON	1,023	1,204	17.69
LESOTHO	55	75	36.36
LIBERIA	174	197	13.22
LIBYA	855	1,826	113.57
LUXEMBOURG	524	601	14.69
MADAGASCAR	611	703	15.06
MALAWI	207	244	17.87
MALAYSIA	2,509	3,060	21.96
MALDIVE ISLANDS	4	5	25.00
MALI	335	310	-7.46
MALTA	147	176	19.73
MAURITANIA	111	165	48.65

TABLE 3 (continued)

NET NATIONAL PRODUCT 1963-1965 AND 1966-1968 AND PERCENTAGE CHANGES
 FOR MEMBER STATES

Member-State	Net national product average 1963-1965 (million US dollars)	Net national product average 1966-1968 (million US dollars)	Percentage change
MAURITIUS	187	175	-4.28
MEXICO	16,659	22,925	37.61
MONGOLIA	165	224	35.76
MOROCCO	2,426	2,681	10.97
NEPAL	625	875	40.00
NETHERLANDS	15,467	21,001	35.78
NEW ZEALAND	4,488	4,862	8.33
NICARAGUA	453	589	26.31
NIGER	251	311	19.16
NIGERIA	4,091	4,646	13.57
NORWAY	5,569	7,304	31.15
PAKISTAN	9,149	12,542	37.09
PANAMA	545	703	28.99
PARAGUAY	382	451	18.06
PERU	2,636	3,296	25.04
PHILIPPINES	7,355	8,948	21.66
POLAND	22,825	28,173	23.43
PORTUGAL	3,232	4,361	34.93
ROMANIA	6,952	9,097	30.85
RWANDA	103	144	39.81
SAUDI ARABIA	1,600	2,117	32.31
SENEGAL	698	759	8.74
SIERRA LEONE	306	338	10.46
SINGAPORE	934	1,230	31.69
SOMALIA	161	213	32.30

TABLE 3 (continued)

NET NATIONAL PRODUCT 1963-1965 AND 1966-1968 AND PERCENTAGE CHANGES
 FOR MEMBER STATES

Member-State	Net national product average 1963-1965 (million US dollars)	Net national product average 1966-1968 (million US dollars)	Percentage change
SOUTH AFRICA	8,914	11,631	30.48
SOUTHERN YEMEN	182	183	0.55
SPAIN	17,407	23,813	36.80
SUDAN	1,339	1,496	11.73
SWAZILAND	60	67	11.67
SWEDEN	17,100	22,135	29.44
SYRIA	948	1,189	25.42
THAILAND	3,364	4,700	39.71
TOGO	212	201	41.55
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	577	681	18.02
TUNISIA	922	949	2.93
TURKEY	7,874	11,029	40.07
UGANDA	556	722	29.86
U.S.S.R.	224,144	281,917	25.77
UNITED ARAB REP.	4,588	5,595	21.95
UNITED KINGDOM	86,363	98,360	13.89
UNT. REP. OF TANZANIA	673	808	20.06
UNITED STATES	582,677	738,303	26.71
UPPER VOLTA	214	236	10.28
URUGUAY	1,620	1,750	8.02
VENEZUELA	6,327	7,667	21.18
YEMEN	360	534	48.33
YUGOSLAVIA	7,780	8,852	13.78
ZAMBIA	614	1,078	75.57

TABLE 4

NET NATIONAL PRODUCT 1963-1965 AND 1966-1968 AND PERCENTAGE CHANGES
 OF NON-MEMBER STATES

Non-Member State	Net national product average 1963-1965 (million US dollars)	Net national product average 1966-1968 (million US dollars)	Percentage change
GERMANY, FED. REP. OF	94,390	112,515	19.20
HOLY SEE	1	1	0.00
KOREA, REP. OF	5,309	4,423	42.26
LIECHTENSTEIN	20	26	30.00
MONACO	39	48	23.08
SAN MARINO	17	22	29.41
SWITZERLAND	37,399	46,163	24.29
VIET-NAM, REP. OF	2,658	2,322	68.52

TABLE 5

PER CAPITA NET NATIONAL PRODUCT 1963-1965 AND 1966-1968 AND PERCENTAGE
 CHANGES FOR MEMBER STATES

Member-State	<u>Per capita</u> net national product average 1963-1965 (US dollars)	<u>Per capita</u> net national product average 1966-1968 (US dollars)	Percentage change
AFGHANISTAN	67	81	20.90
ALBANIA	255	312	22.35
ALGERIA	230	252	9.57
ARGENTINA	666	791	18.77
AUSTRALIA	1,761	2,094	18.91
AUSTRIA	1,053	1,304	23.84
BARBADOS	394	432	9.64
BELGIUM	3,468	4,343	22.95
BOLIVIA	122	151	23.77
BOTSWANA	83	94	13.25
BRAZIL	230	300	30.43
BULGARIA	406	513	26.35
BURIA	66	69	4.55
BURUNDI	44	46	4.55
CAMBODIA	125	136	8.80
CAMEROON	122	147	20.49
CANADA	2,102	2,641	25.64
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.	107	118	10.28
CEYLON	141	146	3.55
CHAD	62	64	3.23
CHILE	388	526	35.57
CHINA	146	164	12.33
COLOMBIA	255	296	16.08
CONGO, DEM. REP. OF	104	79	-24.04
CONGO, PEOP. REP. OF	191	249	30.37

TABLE 5 (continued)

PER CAPITA NET NATIONAL PRODUCT 1963-1965 AND 1966-1968 AND PERCENTAGE
 CHANGES FOR MEMBER STATES

Member-State	Per capita net national product average 1963-1965 (US dollars)	Per capita net national product average 1966-1968 (US dollars)	Percentage change
COSTA RICA	358	403	12.57
CUBA	446	439	-1.57
CYPRUS	590	637	15.44
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	850	1,074	26.35
DAHOMEY	73	78	6.85
DENMARK	1,752	2,262	28.38
DOMINICAN REP.	271	265	-2.21
ECUADOR	132	215	11.98
EL SALVADOR	247	264	6.88
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	163	211	29.45
ETHIOPIA	52	62	19.23
FINLAND	1,429	1,645	15.12
FRANCE	1,711	2,105	23.03
GABON	429	531	23.78
GAMBIA	80	90	12.50
GHANA	238	248	4.20
GREECE	586	760	29.69
GUATEMALA	285	292	2.46
GUINEA	160	170	6.25
GUYANA	265	293	10.57
HAITI	78	86	10.26
HONDURAS	212	238	12.26
HUNGARY	771	867	12.45
ICELAND	1,889	2,266	19.96
INDIA	94	79	-15.96

TABLE 5 (continued)

PER CAPITA NET NATIONAL PRODUCT 1963-1965 AND 1966-1968 AND PERCENTAGE
 CHANGES FOR MEMBER STATES

Member-State	<u>Per capita</u> net national product average 1963-1965 (US dollars)	<u>Per capita</u> net national product average 1966-1968 (US dollars)	Percentage change
INDONESIA	78	85	8.97
IRAN	214	260	21.50
IRAQ	227	248	9.25
IRELAND	838	974	16.23
ISRAEL	1,122	1,341	19.52
ITALY	977	1,215	24.36
IVORY COAST	225	265	18.22
JAMAICA	439	482	9.79
JAPAN	714	1,054	47.62
JORDAN	232	259	11.64
KENYA	97	113	16.49
KUWAIT	3,148	3,548	12.71
LAOS	62	68	9.68
LEBANON	436	478	9.63
LESOTHO	67	85	26.87
LIBERIA	167	177	5.99
LIBYA	548	1,051	91.79
LUXEMBOURG	1,598	1,794	12.27
MADAGASCAR	103	111	7.77
MALAWI	54	59	9.26
MALAYSIA	274	305	11.31
MALDIVE ISLANDS	45	45	0.00
MALI	75	66	-12.00
MALTA	454	552	21.59
MAURITANIA	107	150	40.19

TABLE 5 (continued)

PER CAPITA NET NATIONAL PRODUCT 1963-1965 AND 1966-1968 AND PERCENTAGE
 CHANGES FOR MEMBER STATES

Member-State	<u>Per capita</u> net national product average 1963-1965 (US dollars)	<u>Per capita</u> net national product average 1966-1968 (US dollars)	Percentage change
MAURITIUS	259	231	-10.81
MEXICO	404	502	24.26
MONGOLIA	157	192	21.66
MOROCCO	186	190	2.15
NEPAL	63	84	33.33
NETHERLANDS	1,275	1,667	30.75
NEW ZEALAND	1,735	1,734	2.76
NICARAGUA	312	353	13.14
NIGER	76	84	10.53
NIGERIA	73	75	4.11
NORWAY	1,508	1,930	27.98
PAKISTAN	91	117	28.57
PANAMA	452	529	17.04
PARAGUAY	194	209	7.73
PERU	233	266	14.16
PHILIPPINES	235	258	9.79
POLAND	732	882	20.49
PORTUGAL	355	465	30.99
ROMANIA	367	472	28.61
RWANDA	34	44	29.41
SAUDI ARABIA	241	303	25.73
SENEGAL	205	210	2.44
SIERRA LEONE	131	139	6.11
SINGAPORE	513	629	22.61
SOMALIA	67	80	19.40

TABLE 5 (continued)

PER CAPITA NET NATIONAL PRODUCT 1963-1965 AND 1966-1968 AND PERCENTAGE
 CHANGES FOR MEMBER STATES

Member-State	Per capita net national product average 1963-1965 (US dollars)	Per capita net national product average 1966-1968 (US dollars)	Percentage change
SOUTH AFRICA	511	621	21.53
SOUTHERN YEMEN	166	157	-5.42
SPAIN	555	737	32.79
SUDAN	102	104	1.96
SWAZILAND	170	175	1.76
SWEDEN	2,232	2,813	26.03
SYRIA	185	213	15.14
THAILAND	113	144	27.43
TOGO	89	116	30.34
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	607	674	11.04
TUNISIA	216	208	-3.70
TURKEY	259	337	30.12
UGANDA	75	91	21.33
U.S.S.R.	984	1,197	21.65
UNITED ARAB REP.	160	181	13.12
UNITED KINGDOM	1,597	1,786	11.83
UNT. REP. OF TANZANIA	59	66	11.86
UNITED STATES	3,033	3,708	22.26
UPPER VOLTA	45	47	4.44
URUGUAY	604	629	4.14
VENEZUELA	751	820	9.19
YEMEN	72	107	48.61
YUGOSLAVIA	404	444	9.90
ZAMBIA	171	273	59.65

TABLE 6

PER CAPITA NET NATIONAL PRODUCT 1963-1965 AND 1966-1968 AND PERCENTAGE
CHANGES FOR NON-MEMBER STATES

Non-Member State	<u>Per capita</u> net national product average 1963-1965 (US dollars)	<u>Per capita</u> net national product average 1966-1968 (US dollars)	Percentage change
GERMANY, FED. REP. OF	1,619	1,879	16.06
HOLY SEE	977	1,215	24.36
KOREA, REP. OF	113	149	31.86
LIECHTENSTEIN	1,053	1,304	23.84
MONACO	1,711	2,105	23.03
SAN MARINO	977	1,215	24.36
SWITZERLAND	1,941	2,334	20.25
VIET-NAM, REP. OF	106	166	56.60