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NATIONAL ACCOUNTS STATISTICS IN AFRICA

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## NATIONAL ACCOUNTS STATISTICS IN AFRICA

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## ANNEXES:

- ANNEX I.       Synoptic table of major basic and current statistical series available in African countries to serve as basis for national income estimation;
- ANNEX II.       Synoptic table of availability of national accounts data in Africa;
- ANNEX III.      Sources and methods of estimating gross domestic product by industrial origin;
- ANNEX IV.      Coverage of the sector "Public Administration and Defence" (or "Administrations") in the table on gross domestic product by industrial origin.

## NATIONAL ACCOUNTS STATISTICS IN AFRICA

Introduction:

1. The purpose of this paper is to make a survey, in broad outline, of the current country practices in the African region in the compilation of national accounts data (e.g. accounting systems and methods of estimation, frequency of compilation, etc.) and to assess the progress made in this particular field of statistics. In order to be able to pinpoint the major gaps in statistical series, basic as well as current, that remain to be filled before the quality and accuracy of the national accounts estimates for the countries of the region can be considerably improved, a brief survey of the major basic and current statistical series, available in each African country to serve as basis for national income estimation, is also included in the paper as Annex I.
2. The latter survey is considered opportune and desirable on account of: (a) the revision of the United Nations System of National Accounts (the SNA), which has been in progress during the past two years or so in all regions of the world and is currently nearing completion and finalisation for adoption and implementation; and (b) the 1970 round of World Population and Agriculture Censuses, which, if undertaken by most countries of the region, can go a long way to put the national accounts estimates of the countries of the region on a firm and permanent footing.
3. Progress in the national accounts work of African countries during the past few years has been steady and noteworthy. This is reflected in the increasing number of countries for which national accounts estimates are compiled on an annual and regular basis, in the greater amount of detail shown and in an increasing degree of articulation in the systems of national accounting adopted, and last but not least, in the increasing number of country national accountants who have been trained in the recent past and are, with a suitable amount of international and/or bilateral expert advice when needed, capable of consolidating and further developing such work in their own countries. It can now be said that, apart from a few countries and territories of relatively small size, practically all countries of the

region have compiled national accounts data for one or more years, accounting for over 95 per cent of the total gross domestic product of the region (including South Africa), and countries with annual estimates for the last few years account for slightly less than 90 per cent of the same total. This is indeed encouraging.

4. As expected, the observed progress in the national accounts work of the countries of the region, and indeed the development of national statistical services and statistics in general, has been closely connected with, if not primarily stimulated by, the introduction and momentum of economic and social development planning in the region. As a matter of fact, national accounts data have increasingly become an indispensable tool for the planners in the region for the formulation of their long, medium and short-term plans and for intelligent and informed policy-making purposes. To a lesser extent the various organs of the United Nations have also played a part: the UN Statistical Office and the ECA Secretariat through their promotional efforts in the organizing of almost annual working groups on national accounts and related topics (e.g. capital formation) during the past few years; the UN Development Programme through its financing of international experts on national accounts to work in the countries; and the U.N. Department of Economic and Social Affairs through the various studies made by its Economic Projections and Programming Centre.

5. The paper deals with a selected range of topics only, as it is virtually impossible to go into all the detailed aspects of national accounting practices in the countries of the region in a paper of this size. For further description and information on the subject, reference should be made to an earlier paper, entitled "National Accounting Experiences and Practices in Africa" (E/CN.14/NAC/19; June 1965). The present paper starts with a sketchy review of the principal basic and current statistical series available as basis for national income estimation; this is followed by a brief description of the systems of national accounts being practised and their summary characteristics; the paper goes on to describe in broad

Table 1. NATIONAL ACCOUNTS ESTIMATES IN AFRICAN COUNTRIES  
(An "x" indicates availability of estimates)

Country	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
<b>North Africa:</b>																	
Morocco			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Algeria	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Tunisia			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Libya			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
U.A.R. (Egypt)			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Sudan																	
<b>West Africa:</b>																	
Mauritania			x														
Senegal			x														
Mali																	
Ivory Coast																	
Upper Volta																	
Dahomey																	
Niger																	
Gambia																	
Guinea																	
Sierra Leone																	
Liberia																	
Ghana																	
Togo																	
Nigeria	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Portuguese Guinea																	
<b>Central Africa:</b>																	
Gameroun																	
Chad																	
Central African Rep.																	
Gabon																	
Congo (Brazza.)																	
Congo (Kinshasa)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Rwanda																	
Burundi																	
<b>East Africa:</b>																	
Southern Rhodesia																	
Zambia																	
Malawi																	
Madagascar																	
Mauritius																	
Tanzania																	
Tanganyika																	
Zanzibar																	
Uganda																	
Kenya																	
Somalia																	
Ethiopia																	
Comoro Islands																	
French Somaliland																	
Reunion																	
<b>Other Africa:</b>																	
Angola																	
South Africa	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
South West Africa	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Botswana																	
Lesotho																	
Swaziland																	
Mozambique																	

1/1 For 1964/65.  
2/1 For 1962/63 and 1963/64 respectively.  
3/1 Not released.  
4/1 Estimates not yet official, or unofficial estimates.

categories the methods used in the estimation of gross domestic product by industrial origin (N.B.: A detailed description of same is given in Annex III to this paper), and in the estimation of expenditure on gross domestic product by type of expenditure, and ends in a summary description of the "Public administration and defence" sector.

6. As the paper is based mainly on information contained in national publications available to the ECA Secretariat and on selected United Nations publications, it is quite possible that the latest achievements in this field of some countries may not have been covered. It goes therefore without saying that the paper is subject to later revision.

Statistical basis for national income estimation:

7. National accounts estimates cannot be more accurate than the statistical series from which they are derived. Although most countries of the region have compiled national accounts data for one period or another, this in itself does not necessarily mean that they possess in all cases all the basic statistical data with known margins of error. On this the paper<sup>1/</sup> referred to in paragraph 5 has the following to say:

"Dependable current or even bench-mark year estimates of agricultural production for domestic use are not available in a majority of the countries. This certainly constitutes a serious gap in the information needed for national accounts purposes in countries with a predominately agricultural economy. Also, although surveys of industrial production are held on an annual basis in several countries, their coverage is usually unknown and varies from year to year. Only very few countries of the region have so far carried out a real census of manufacturing or distribution which could be used as a frame for comparable current estimates."

8. The situation has improved somewhat since the paper referred to above was written. Nevertheless, the bases on which the national accounts of the countries are built up remain essentially unchanged. It is, therefore,

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<sup>1/</sup> National Accounting Experiences and Practices in Africa  
(E/CN.14/NAC/19), June 1965.

necessary to stress the paramount need to develop reliable basic statistical series, including those on population, agriculture, household consumption, employment and earnings, industrial production, etc., in addition to data on external trade and government accounts. Until the major basic statistical series for a country have been established with assessable margins of error, the accuracy of such national accounts estimates will remain of a relatively low order. Useful as they are to serve as a framework for macro-economic analysis, such national accounts estimates will be of comparatively little use in assessing a country's annual economic growth, especially so if the estimates are made on a basis incomparable over time or by different teams of workers and consequently subject to unknown magnitudes of error on successive occasions.

9. From Annex I of this paper, which sets out the principal basic as well as current statistical series available for purposes of national income estimation in individual countries, it is possible to distinguish four broad categories of countries in terms of stages of national statistical development as shown below:

Category I. Countries which have held population (complete enumeration) and agricultural (sample) censuses and country-wide household budget surveys during the past ten years. In this category of countries it is usually found that industrial and employment and earnings surveys, and in a few cases, surveys or censuses of distribution, have also been conducted, in addition to a regular flow of data on external trade, balance of payments, government accounts and prices;

Category II. Countries which have held population censuses and extensive urban and rural household budget surveys, but have not attempted an agricultural census on a national scale. It is common to find in this category of countries that industrial and employment surveys have also been held, in addition to reasonably good data on prices, external trade and government accounts.

Category III. Countries which have held neither population nor agricultural censuses, but have conducted country-wide demographic sample surveys and localised agricultural surveys. It is usual to find in such countries that localised urban household budget surveys and industrial and/or employment surveys of limited scope and coverage have also been held, annual data on external trade and government revenue and expenditure being generally available;

Category IV. Countries for which statistical series are largely limited to those on external trade and government accounts and some statistics on prices, with perhaps the addition of one or two urban household budget surveys of a sporadic nature. For this category of countries it is usually extremely difficult to make valid estimates of national accounts because of lack of basic data.

10. No attempt will be made in this paper to classify the countries of the region into the different categories listed above, because of the inherently arbitrary nature of the classification and because of the fact that more often than not the transition of one country from one category to another is smooth and almost imperceptible. Suffice it to say that, based on the criteria mentioned in paragraph 9, it would seem that the countries of the North Africa sub-region appear to be comparatively well-off in the



availability of major basic statistical series. All six countries of the sub-region have taken an agricultural (sample) census and, with the exception of Sudan<sup>1/</sup>, a population census as well during the decade 1956-1965; country-wide household budget surveys were conducted in two countries of the sub-region, viz., Morocco and the U.A.R., while employment and industrial surveys have been held in almost all of the countries (except Sudan) of the sub-region.

11. In West Africa, population (complete enumeration) censuses have not been held in most of the French-speaking countries, where country-wide demographic sample surveys in rural areas and complete enumeration of population in urban towns, have been held instead. On the other hand, agricultural (sample) censuses took place in six of the 14 countries of the sub-region, viz., Senegal, Mali, Upper Volta, Niger, Sierra Leone, Togo and Nigeria. Household budget studies have been undertaken in all the countries of the sub-region, but with the exception of Ghana and Nigeria, they did not have a nation-wide coverage. Again, apart from the two mentioned countries, regular employment and earnings and industrial surveys (N.B. Ghana had a comprehensive Industrial Census in 1962) appear to be relatively scarce in the sub-region.

12. In the Central African sub-region, the only country that took a complete enumeration population census is Gabon, while nation-wide demographic sample surveys were held in the remaining seven countries instead. Agricultural sample censuses were undertaken in three of the eight countries of the sub-region, viz., Chad, Central African Republic and Gabon; while localised household budget inquiries took place so far in three countries only, viz., Cameroun, Congo (Brazzaville) and Gabon. The taking of industrial and employment surveys in the sub-region appears to be an exception rather than the rule.

13. In East Africa, of the ten countries of the sub-region, seven have so far conducted a complete enumeration of population, with Madagascar and

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<sup>1/</sup> : The Sudan census of 1955/56 represents a complete enumeration of population in 68 towns and a 10% enumeration of rural population and nomads.

Ethiopia undertaking nation-wide demographic sample surveys so far, short of a complete enumeration. Four countries of the sub-region took agricultural sample censuses during the decade 1956-65, viz., Kenya, Madagascar, Southern Rhodesia and Uganda, with Ethiopia taking a country-wide agricultural sample survey during the period 1964-1967. Urban household budget surveys have been held in most of the countries of the sub-region, while the recent emphasis tended to be on rural household budget inquiries, e.g. Madagascar (country-wide, 1962); Kenya (Central Province, 1966) and Ethiopia (country-wide, 1967-68). One of the salient features in the data collection of the sub-region is the prevalence of employment and earnings and industrial surveys, which have been conducted in the majority of the countries. In addition, three countries, viz., Kenya, Southern Rhodesia and Zambia, have each undertaken a census of distribution. This explains in part the income approach to national income estimation, adopted by some of the countries of the sub-region.

14. In the sub-region "Other Africa", the pace of statistical development in the countries has been uneven. The Republic of South Africa possesses good statistics all round; and Lesotho and Swaziland, among the newly independent countries, have each conducted both population and agricultural censuses, and are currently making efforts to fill gaps in other fields of statistics (e.g. industry, external trade, household consumption and expenditure, etc.). On the other hand, some non-sovereign countries of the sub-region (notably Angola) still have major gaps in basic statistics in a number of fields that remain to be filled. Although comprehensive and detailed statistical tables on national income, expenditure and product for Angola and Mozambique separately for 1953-63 have very recently been compiled and released by a special "Mission for Research into National Income of the Overseas Provinces" of Portugal, the statistical bases and detailed methodology used in arriving at these estimates are not available.

Systems of national accounts in Africa:

15. A comprehensive description of the systems of national accounts currently in use in the countries of the African region is found in a previous Secretariat paper already referred to in paragraphs 5 and 7. Suffice it to say that two main systems of accounts with their variants are being followed by countries of the region: the United Nations system (or the SNA) and the French system (or the system of Courcier), the former being largely followed by the English-speaking group of countries and the latter by most of the French-speaking group. As is already well-known, the main differences between the two systems lie in the French system's special commodity classification<sup>1/</sup> of goods and services, both imported and locally produced, its emphasis on a table of resources and uses by commodity group, its domestic concept (as against the national concept of the SNA) of national accounting, its concept of "Production interieure brute", which differs from the term "gross domestic product" by excluding from the latter wages and salaries paid by "administrations" and domestic services, and its special connotation of the global term "administrations", which includes not only domestic administrations (e.g. central and local governments, selected private non-profit institutions and government enterprises) but also foreign administrations stationed in the country (e.g. foreign diplomatic missions and other foreign governmental organizations, foreign hospitals and academic institutions, and sometimes, even international organizations, etc.). The French system is characterised by the construction of a "Tableau Economique", which contains transactions and agents accounts in a matrix form and from which the principal national accounting aggregates can be readily derived. Although selected countries of the region following the French system have worked out tables of conversion from the special commodity classification of

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<sup>1/</sup>: In the French system, goods and services are classified into ten classes, viz, (0) Animal and vegetable products, (1) Food products, (2) Energy, (3) Raw materials and semi-processed products, (4) Mechanical and electrical goods, (5) Textile and leather goods, (6) Various industrial products, (7) Building and public works, (8) Services, and (9) Labour.

the system to a classification by industry (i.e. branch of economic activity), a one-to-one correspondence between commodities and the industrial grouping of the ISIC (i.e. International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities) is not available. Further, the sector accounts (i.e. enterprises, households, administrations, and external) of the French system do not have direct links in their flow of transactions (i.e. from-whom-to-whom flows as explicitly shown in the SNA) except through the intermediary of the operating accounts (comptes d'operations) of the sectors, classified by commodity group.

16. Partly to bridge the gap between the practices of countries following the two systems of national accounting mentioned above and mainly to develop statistical standards and methodology suitable for use by countries of the region, a number of working groups have been convened and sponsored jointly by the U.N. Statistical Office and the ECA Secretariat during the past few years. As a result, an Intermediate System of national accounts was worked out and experimented with, but in view of the great progress achieved in the work on the extension and revision of the existing SNA on a world-wide scale and the completion of the final version of the Revised SNA for adoption by the countries, the Intermediate System will be of historic interest only and will automatically be superceded by the Revised SNA.

17. An inventory of the accounts and tables on national product and income as compiled by the countries of the region, specifying in each case the periods covered by the estimates, is given in Annex II of the report, while a summary of same is shown in Table 2. From an examination of the said Annex, it would seem that on the whole the countries following the French system of national accounting tended to provide in their estimates more articulated sets of sector accounts (e.g. for enterprises, households, administrations and external transactions) but on a less frequent basis than the countries following the SNA, while in the latter group of countries, generally complete sets of sector accounts have not been compiled except in a few cases, but longer historical series have been provided.



Table ). Selected flows in National Accounts  
(An "X" indicates that the specified items have been published in the countries national accounts).

	Wages and Salaries		Income From unincorporated enterprises	Income from property		Direct taxes on		Indirect taxes	Subsidies	Savings by:				Deficit of the nation on current account	Gross fixed capital formation:	
	Total)	General government		Enterprises	Rent	Other	Corporations			Others	General government	Corporations	Households		Depreciation	General government
<b>North Africa:</b>																
Morocco	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Algeria	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tunisia	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
U.A.R.	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sudan								X					X			
<b>West Africa:</b>																
Mauritania	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Senegal	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mali	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ivory Coast	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Upper Volta	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Benin	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Niger	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sierra Leone						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Liberia	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ghana						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Togo	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Nigeria						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Central Africa:</b>																
Cameroon	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Chad	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Central African Rep.	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Gabon	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Congo (Brazzaville)	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Congo (Kinshasa)	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>East Africa:</b>																
Madagascar	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Zambia	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Malawi	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Madagascar	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mauritius	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tanzania	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Uganda	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kenya	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ethiopia						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Other Africa:</b>																
Comore Islands	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
French Somaliland	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Angola	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South Africa	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mozambique	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Source: National statistical publications, in particular, special issues on national accounts or comptes économiques.

18. From Table 2 it is seen that the majority of the countries are now compiling annual statistics on gross domestic product by industrial origin and expenditure on gross domestic product by type of expenditure, while statistics on GDP by commodity group, as already mentioned in an earlier paragraph, are a special feature of the countries following the French system. An increasing number of countries are now compiling statistics on the distribution of national income in the region, but some of them were actually doing this for a distribution of the gross domestic product or, in one particular case, of the gross national product, at factor cost, and not strictly speaking, national income. In some of the remaining cases, it was not altogether clear whether the distribution was not referring actually to the domestic or "territorial" income.

19. With respect to the financing of gross domestic capital formation, relatively few countries of the region have so far been able to compile figures on an annual basis. Most of the countries attempting this table, have done so on an ad hoc basis for one year only or the immediate past years, while the majority of the countries were able to compile statistics on the composition of gross domestic capital formation by type of capital good, by type of purchaser, and/or by industrial use.

20. On the statistics on the receipts and expenditures of households, only six countries of the region have so far more or less regularly compiled the table, with ten additional countries did this occasionally for a particular year or so and three other countries did this for the immediate years past. There were even less countries that made direct estimates of the composition of private consumption expenditure in accordance with the commodity classification of the SNA, on a regular annual basis. Thus, two countries viz., Ghana and South Africa, have compiled such estimates regularly and annually, while Nigeria did this for a much earlier period (i.e. 1950-57), three additional countries started to make annual estimates for the recent years past (viz.: Togo for 1963 and 1964; and Zambia and Southern Rhodesia for 1964 & 1965 respectively), and six other countries did this for a particular year or two only.

21. Comparatively speaking, more countries of the region have compiled annual statistics on government revenue and expenditure, and an increasing number of them have compiled the table on external transactions or the rest of the world account, while the accounts for enterprises have only been regularly compiled in 4 or 5 countries, viz., Tunisia, Senegal, Zambia, South Southern Rhodesia and Niger, while 14 additional countries did this for a selected year or so, mainly amongst the countries following the French system. A total of 16 countries have so far compiled input-output tables of varying degrees of completeness for one year or more, and 5 of them appear to be exerting efforts in putting the compilation of such tables on a more frequent basis (e.g. Tunisia, Sudan, Ivory Coast, Zambia and Southern Rhodesia).

Industrial Origin of Gross Domestic Product:

22. Information on the methods (expressed in broad categories as the production, income and expenditure approaches) used in obtaining gross domestic product by industrial origin is available for a total of 27 countries of the region. Apart from a few countries (e.g. the U.A.R., Liberia, Kenya, Uganda, Southern Rhodesia, Zambia, Malawi and South Africa), the production approach has been the order of the day in the estimation procedures. Even among the several countries mentioned above which used more extensively the income approach, most of them either in all or in part employed the production approach for estimating the value added by agriculture, in particular, that part of agriculture which is termed subsistence production. On the other hand, among the countries that used predominantly the production approach, at least part of the services industries were estimated with the income or expenditure approach or both. It is, therefore, safe to say that no single country of the region is using exclusively one particular kind of approach throughout its estimation procedures for all branches of economic activity, and that the choice of particular approaches or a combination of them is largely a matter of



Table 4. Gross Domestic Product by Industrial OriginE/CN.14/CAB.5/MAC/26  
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Country	Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, water	Construction	Handicraft and small and household industries	Wholesale and retail trade	Banking, insurance and real estate	Transport and Communications	Ownership of dwellings	Public administration and defence	Other Services	Constant price estimates
<b>North Africa:</b>													
1. Morocco .....	P, I <sup>1/</sup>	P	P	P	P	...	P	...	P	...	I	P, I	Q, D
2. Algeria .....	P	P	P	P	P <sup>10/</sup>	...	P	...	P	P	I	P	D
3. Tunisia .....	P	P <sup>2/</sup>	P <sup>2/</sup>	P <sup>2/</sup>	P <sup>10/</sup>	...	P <sup>2/</sup>	...	P	I	I	P, I, E	Q, V, D
4. U.A.R. (Egypt) .....	P	I <sup>2/</sup>	I <sup>2/</sup>	I <sup>2/</sup>	P <sup>2/</sup>	...	I <sup>2/</sup>	I	I	I	I	I	V, D
5. Sudan .....	P, E	P <sup>1/</sup>	P <sup>1/</sup>	P <sup>1/</sup>	F	I <sup>6/</sup> , I <sup>6/</sup>	P	I	F	I	I	I	V, D
<b>West Africa:</b>													
6. Senegal .....	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	E	I	P	
7. Mali .....	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	I	I	P, I	
8. Ivory Coast .....	P, E	P	P, I <sup>1/</sup>	P	P, I	P	P	P	P	I	I	P, I	V, D
9. Niger .....	P (Agriculture & fishing); E (Firewood)	P	P <sup>1/</sup>	P	P	P	P	F	P	I	I	P, I	
10. Liberia .....	I, E	I	I	I	I, P (?)	...	I	I	I	I	I	I	
11. Togo .....	P	P	P	P	P	P <sup>1/</sup>	P	I	P	P	I	P	
12. Nigeria .....	P	P, I	P	I	P	I <sup>6/</sup>	P	I	P, I	I	I	I	Q, V, D
<b>Central Africa:</b>													
13. Chad .....	P, E	P	P	P	P <sup>10/</sup>	P	P	P	P	I	I	P	
14. Central African Rep. ....	P	P	P	P	P <sup>10/</sup>	P	P	I	P	I	I	P	
15. Gabon .....	P	P	P	P	P	I	P	P	P	I	I	P	
16. Congo (Kinshasa) .....	P	P	P	P	P, E	P	P, I	I	P	I	I	I	Q, D
<b>East Africa:</b>													
17. Rhodesia, Southern)													
18. Zambia .....	P, J	I	I	I	I	...	I	I	I	I	I	I	V, D
19. Malawi .....													
20. Madagascar .....	P	P	P	P	P	P	F		P		I	P, I	
21. Mauritius .....	P	P	P	P, I	P, E	P	P	I	P	I	I	I	
22. Tanzania .....	P, E	P	P	P	P	...	P	I	P	I	I	I	Q, V, D
23. Uganda .....	P, E	I <sup>2/</sup>	I <sup>2/</sup>	I <sup>2/</sup>	I <sup>2/</sup>	...	P, I	...	P	I	I	I <sup>5/</sup>	Q, V, D
24. Kenya .....	P	I <sup>2/</sup>	I <sup>2/</sup>	I <sup>2/</sup>	I	...	I	I	I	I	I	I	
25. Ethiopia .....	P, E	P, I	P	P	P, I	P, I	P	I	P, I	P <sup>5/</sup> , I	I	I	Q, V, D
<b>Other Africa:</b>													
26. South Africa .....	(P (Agriculture) (I (Fishing))	I	P, I	P, I	P, I		I	I	I	I	I	I	Q, V, D

**Symbols:**

P= Production or commodity-flow approach;

I= Income approach;

E= Expenditure approach.

Q= Extrapolation by volume or quantum indexes or physical indicators.

V= Revaluation of quantity produced, at base-year prices.

D= Application of deflators.

**Notes:**<sup>1/</sup> Estimated partly on the basis of land-tax paid.<sup>2/</sup> Value added obtained by applying ratios of value added to the wages and salaries bill.<sup>3/</sup> Value added assumed to be equal to construction materials used.<sup>4/</sup> Building rentals assumed to be a fixed percentage of the original cost of the various types of building.<sup>5/</sup> Based on estimated number of urban dwellings, multiplied by an assumed average rent, gross product from rural housing is assumed to be equal to depreciation.<sup>6/</sup> Number of persons engaged multiplied by average earnings.<sup>7/</sup> Value added obtained by applying ratios of wage bill or cost of materials to value added.<sup>8/</sup> Gross output derived from household budget surveys.<sup>9/</sup> Estimated on information obtained from annual enumeration of employees and statistics on tax profits.<sup>10/</sup> Estimates based on construction materials used.<sup>11/</sup> Estimates based on materials consumed.

convenience and depends on the availability and development of statistical series in the countries concerned.

23. As seen from Table 4, the following methods in obtaining value added by branches of economic activity have been resorted to by countries of the region:

- (a) Deduction of value of inputs (materials) from the value of gross output;
- (b) Application of ratios of material inputs to value added;
- (c) Application of ratios of the wages and salaries bill to value added;
- (d) Application of ratios of material inputs to value of gross output (e.g. the "cement" method);
- (e) Number of establishments or persons engaged multiplied by value added per establishment or per person;
- (f) Number of persons engaged multiplied by average earnings per person, plus estimated operating surplus of establishments;
- (g) Gross output derived from family budget surveys data, etc.

24. For agriculture, with a few exceptions, almost all the countries of the region applied the production approach, with production data on crops estimated from information on crop reporting, sample surveys, marketing reports, etc. Several countries estimated the quantities of crops produced and consumed on the farm (i.e. subsistence production) through the expenditure approach, that is, based on information obtained from rural household budget surveys, with estimated per capita consumption figures multiplied by corresponding figures on population. In addition, some countries of the region estimated the production of meat, firewood and selected other agricultural items through the expenditure approach; while in one instance the value added by fishing is obtained through the income approach, namely, by adding up the factor incomes. Still in the case of one other country, value added by agriculture is obtained through a combined use of the income and expenditure approaches, due to lack of basic data on

acreages, yield, etc. The valuation procedures adopted by the countries also vary: some valued the agricultural crops at producer or wholesale prices, others valued the same at retail prices; while some other countries valued subsistence production at producer, and the monetary part of agricultural production at retail, prices.

25. For the estimation of value added by mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction and electricity, the majority of the countries of the region applied the production approach, while in the case of several countries, owing to the ready availability of reliable annual data on employment and earnings, the income approach has been adopted by either using the ratios of wage bill to value added, or by adding up factor incomes originating in these industries, namely wages and salaries bill plus estimated operating surpluses. Information on the methods of estimation for crafts and small and household industries is available for several countries of the region only. It would seem that both the production and the income approaches were equally frequently applied in the countries for which such information is available.

26. For estimates of contribution to gross domestic product by transport and communications and by wholesale and retail trade, most of the countries of the region used the production approach, while, as expected, for estimates for such service industries as banking, insurance and real estate, ownership of dwellings, and public administration and defence, in most cases the income approach was applied.

27. Constant price estimates of gross domestic product by industrial origin are available for a total of 15 countries (including Angola and Mozambique) of the region. The methods used in obtaining the constant price series by the countries consist in the re-valuation of current quantities at base-year prices; the extrapolation of the value added in the base year by volume indices or other quantum indicators; and the deflation of current value series by appropriate price indices, including

those of wholesale and retail prices, prices of imports and exports, and indices of prices of construction materials and of wage rates and earnings.

Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product:

28. Incomplete information on the methods used in estimating selected components of gross domestic product by type of expenditure is available for 27 countries of the region as shown in Table 5. It is clear from the table that most of the countries base their estimates of private consumption expenditure on the commodity-flow method, i.e. by tracing the flow of imports and locally produced goods destined for consumption. Owing to the deficiency in data from country-wide household budget surveys, urban as well as rural, direct estimates of private consumption expenditure in accordance with the commodity classification of the SNA were attempted regularly in a few countries of the region only. It is seen from Column (1) of the table that no less than 10 countries which followed the commodity-flow method specified that their private consumption expenditure was obtained as a residual item. The importance of household budget surveys data in the estimation of this item is shown by the fact that no less than 7 countries of the region used such data in conjunction with the tracing of commodity flows for arriving at estimates of private consumption expenditure. As for government consumption expenditure, the estimates were invariably obtained through an analysis of government accounts.

29. It is interesting to note that practically all countries of the region based their estimates of gross domestic capital formation in machinery and equipment on flows of such types of goods, in particular, those imported, in combination with, in a few cases, the use of data on expenditure obtainable from the accounts of public authorities, government enterprises and corporations; while both the production and the expenditure methods were widely used by the countries of the region in arriving at estimates of capital formation in building and construction.

Table 5. Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product  
Selected Items

Country	Private consump. exp.	General Govt. consump. exp.	Capital formation			Estimates at constant prices
			mach. & equip- ment	Construc- tion	Change in stocks	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>North Africa:</b>						
Morocco .....	...	A	$C_i + C_p$	E, P		Q, D
Algeria .....	C(R)	A	E, C	E, C		D
Tunisia .....	C(R)	A	$C_i$	E, C <sub>m</sub>	C	Q, V, D
U.A.R. (Egypt) .....	...	A	C, E	P, E <sub>m</sub>		V, D
Sudan .....	$C_i, F, C_p$	A	$C_i$	$C_m^{2/}, E$		V, D
<b>West Africa:</b>						
Senegal .....	C(R)	A	E, $C_i$	E		
Mali .....	C(R)	A	$C_i$	P, E		
Ivory Coast <sup>1/</sup> .....	C, E	A	$C_i + C_p$	P, E		V, D
Niger .....	C(R)	A	$C_i$	P, E		
Ghana .....	F, $C_i$	A	E, $C_i$	$C_m^{2/}, E, P$		Q, V, D
Togo .....	C	A	$C_i$	$C_m^{2/}, E$		
Nigeria .....	$C_i + C_p$	A	$C_i$	P, E	C	Q, V, D
Sierra Leone ..	$C_i + C_p$	A	C	P, E		
<b>Central Africa:</b>						
Chad	C(R)	A	$C_i$	P, E		
C.A.R. ....	C(R)	A	$C_i$	$C_{im}$		
Gabon .....	C(R)	A	$C_i$	P, E		
Congo (Kinshasa)	...	A	$C_i, E$	P, E		Q, D
<b>East Africa:</b>						
Rhodesia S...	C, F	A	$C_i + C_p, E$	P, E	C	V, D
Zambia .....	C, F	A	$C_i, E$	P, E	C	V, D
Malawi .....	C, F	A	$C_i, E$	P, E	C	V, D
Madagascar...	C, F	A	$C_i$	P, E		
Mauritius ...	$C_i, C_p$	A	$C_i$	P, E		
Tanzania ....	C(R)	A	$C_i$	P, E		Q, V, D
Uganda .....	-	A	$C_i$	P, E		Q, V, D
Kenya .....	-	A	$C_i + C_p$	E		
Ethiopia ....	C(R)	A	$C_i$	P, E		Q, V, D
<b>Other Africa:</b>						
South Africa ....	C, F	A	F, C	F, P	C	Q, V, D

**Symbols:**

C= Commodity - flow method.

P= Production method.

E= Expenditure method.

A= Actual receipts or payment.

F= Family budget surveys.

C(R)= Commodity - flow method  
(with private consumption  
expenditure obtained as  
difference or residue).

$C_i$ = Commodity flow of imports.

$C_m$ = " " " materials.

$C_{im}$ = Commodity flow of imported materials.

$C_p$ = " " " locally produced  
goods.

Q= Extrapolation by volume or quantum  
indices or physical indicators.

V= Re-valuation of quantities produced,  
at base-year prices.

D= Application of deflators.

**Notes**

1/ Private consumption expenditure for Ivory Coast is shown together  
with government consumption expenditure as one item.

2/ Modern buildings estimated as a function of cement used.

30. Constant price estimates of expenditure on gross domestic product are compiled for 18 countries of the region. The principal methods used in arriving at these estimates remain largely the same as stated in paragraph 27.

The "Public Administration and Defence" sector:

31. It should be stressed that this section of the paper is not intended to deal with the "Government" sector as such, which is defined<sup>1/</sup> to consist of organs of Ministries and offshoots, extra-budgetary funds and accounts, ancillary agencies and government enterprises; nor is it intended to deal with a term of much reduced scope, namely, "general government", which by definition includes public administration and defence and health and educational services of the government. Rather, it is intended to give a brief survey of country practices in the assessing of the contribution to the domestic product by the "public administration and defence" sector, an industry as listed in the table on GDP by industrial origin.

32. As specified in the present SNA<sup>2/</sup>, the sector "public administration and defence" is regarded as identical with the major group 81 of the ISIC<sup>3/</sup>, that is, general government excluding health and educational services. This practice has been largely adhered to by the countries that follow the SNA, with a few variations in which these services were included as well, with or without the further inclusion of actual and imputed rents on government buildings. On the other hand, for countries that follow the French system, the term "Administrations" has an extremely wide scope of coverage and varies in scope from country to country: it usually covers not only central and local governments (i.e. including government health and educational services) and social security and other extra-budgetary funds, but also all foreign

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- 1/: A Manual for Economic and Functional Classification of Government Transactions (United Nations publication. Sales No.: 58.XVI.2), p. 30.
- 2/: A System of National Accounts and Supporting Tables (U.N. publication. Sales No.: 59. XVII.11). Annex I, P. 38.
- 3/: International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (U.N. publication. Sales No.: 58.XVII.7), p. 16.

administrations located in the country (e.g. mutual aid agencies of foreign governments, foreign diplomatic missions, international organizations, etc.). In addition, selected private non-profit institutions (e.g. chambers of commerce, trade associations, professional societies, and party, youth and cultural organizations, etc.) and some government enterprises have also been included in the case of several countries. Detailed coverage of this sector, as can be ascertained as being applied in selected African countries, is shown in Annex IV to this paper and summary information on this score is given in Table 6 below. Owing to the fact that detailed information on methods and definitions is hard to come by and is not always released by countries of the region, the information contained in Annex IV and Table 6 is subject to later revision for possible errors and omissions.

Table 6. Scope and coverage of the sector "Public Administration and Defence" (or "Administrations") in the table on gross domestic product by industrial origin

(An "X" indicates that a particular item has been covered)

Country	National administrations			Foreign administrations <sup>2/</sup>	Private non-profit institutions <sup>3/</sup>
	Central govt.	Local govts. & municipal councils	Social security & other extra-budgetary funds		
Algeria .....	X	X	X	X	X
Cameroun .....	X	X	X	X	X
Central African Republic .....	X	X	X	X	X
Chad .....	X	X	X	X	
Congo (Brazzaville)	X	X	X	X	
Congo (Kinshasa)	X	X	X		
Dahomey .....	X <sub>1/</sub>	X <sub>1/</sub>	X	X	X
Ethiopia .....	X <sub>1/</sub>	X <sub>1/</sub>			
French Somaliland	X			X	X
Gabon .....	X	X	X	X	X
Ivory Coast ....	X <sub>1/</sub>	X <sub>1/</sub>	X	X	X
Kenya .....	X <sub>1/</sub>	X <sub>1/</sub>			
Madagascar .....	X	X	X	X	X
Mali .....	X	X	X	X	
Mauritania .....	X	X	X	X	X
Morocco .....	X <sub>1/</sub>	X <sub>1/</sub>	X		X
Niger .....	X <sub>1/</sub>	X <sub>1/</sub>	X	X	X
Nigeria .....	X <sub>1/</sub>	X <sub>1/</sub>			
Rhodesia, Southern	X <sub>1/</sub>	X <sub>1/</sub>	X		
Senegal .....	X <sub>1/</sub>	X <sub>1/</sub>	X	X	X
Sierra Leone ...	X <sub>1/</sub>	X <sub>1/</sub>			
South Africa ...	X	X			
Sudan .....	X <sub>1/</sub>	X <sub>1/</sub>	X		
Tanzania .....	X <sub>1/</sub>	X <sub>1/</sub>			
Togo .....	X <sub>1/</sub>	X <sub>1/</sub>			
Tunisia .....	X	X	X		X
U.A.R. (Egypt) ..	X <sub>1/</sub>	X <sub>1/</sub>	X		
Zambia .....	X <sub>1/</sub>	X <sub>1/</sub>	X		

1/: Excludes government educational and health services.

2/: Includes external aid agencies of foreign governments, foreign diplomatic missions, international organizations, academic institutions and hospitals run by foreign governments or private organizations, etc.

3/: **Mainly** chambers of commerce, trade associations, professional societies, and party, youth and cultural organizations, etc.



Synoptic table of major basic and current statistical series available in African countries,  
to serve as basis for national income estimation

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Annex I.

Country	Development plans	National accounts data compiled	Population census	Demographic sample surveys <sup>1/</sup>	Agricultural sample census	Household budget surveys <sup>1/</sup>		Employment & earnings (incl. establishment) surveys	Industrial census or surveys	Censuses or surveys of distribution	Balance of Payments <sup>2/</sup>	Economic & functional classification of government accounts	External trade <sup>3/</sup>	Monthly price Index numbers	
						Urban	Rural							Wholesale	Retail <sup>4/</sup>
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
NORTH AFRICA															
1. Morocco	1960-64 1965-67	1952-65	1952, 1960	1959-60	1961-62: 80,000 hold- ings, over- all sampling fraction: 5%	1954 (1,046 households); 1959-60 (1,955 house- holds)	1959-60 (2,370 households)	1958 (Casablanca)	Annual economic surveys (1958-65)	Survey of domestic trade (1963-64)	1960-65		Other: 1948-55 BTN: 1956-61 SITC: From 1965 (M. & A.)	General, do- mestic & imported goods (Casablanca): 1954-66	Casablanca: 1955-66
2. Algeria	1963-64	1950-63	1948, 1954, 1960, 1966		1964-65	1959	1959 2,100 households	1955-61 (semi- annual)	1964			Functional analysis of central government expenditure: 1963	ETN: 1963-65	General & imported: 1954-61 (1959-100)	Algiers: 1955-66 (1964=100)
3. Tunisia	1962-64 1962-71	1952-65	1956, 1966		1961-62: 6,000 hold- ings, over- all sampling fraction: 1.5%	1960-61 (Tunis): 800 house- holds		Survey of enterprises with more than 50 employees, 1955; Employment survey, 1964	1957-63 (Annual)		1960-65	Economic analysis of central government revenue & expenditure: 1962-64	ETN: 1958-65 (M. & A.)	General, do- mestic & imported goods: 1953-66	Tunis: 1955-66 (1962=100)
4. Libya	1963-68	1957-65	1954, 1964		1960	1962 (Tripoli): 268 house- holds		1956 (urban areas)	1956, 1958, 1964		1957-65		SITC: 1958-65 (Q. & A.)	Tripoli: 1962-65 (1964=100)	
5. U.A.R. (Egypt)	July 1960- June 1965: 1960-70	1950-64	1897-1947 (decennial censuses), 1960		1950 (Agricul- tural census); 1937, 1947 (Livestock census)	1958-59 (all towns): 3,283 house- holds	1958-59 (country- wide): 3,090 house- holds	Employment & earnings sur- veys (quarter- ly), 1958-63 Tri-annual establishment censuses since 1942; latest 1960, 1964 Industrial & commercial censuses: 1927, 1937, 1947, with data on employment, wages and salaries and capital	Annual Sur- veys of Industrial Production (for esta- blishments employing 10 or more workers)	Surveys of wholesale & retail trade; Organised sector: annual, since 1960; Non-organi- sed sector: sample survey, 1965	1952-63	(i) Economic analysis of receipts of central & local govts., 1959-60 (ii) Economic & functional analysis of central and local govt. expenditure, 1959-60	Other: 1951-63 SITC: 1954-66 (M. & A.)	General, bull- ding mate- rials and textiles: 1953-66	Cairo: 1955-66
6. Sudan	1961/62- 1970/71	1955-64		1955-56 (a census of 68 towns and sample survey of rural areas and nomadic population)	1964-65 (in 6 provin- ces of northern Sudan)	1960-61 (Wadi Halfa; 94 households); 1963 (Omdur- man; 572 households)	1960-61 (Wadi Halfa; 352 households); 1964 (Gezira & Managil; 792 house- holds)				1956-64	(i) Economic classification of central government accounts 1955-56 & 1961-62; (ii) Economic and func- tional classi- fication of central government expenditure, 1961-62	Other: 1950-61 SITC: 1962-65 (M. & A.)	General & raw mate- rials: 1953-64	1955-65

<sup>1/</sup> Excludes censuses or surveys which are of a non-representative character, e.g., censuses or surveys restricted to non-indigenous population or households only.

<sup>2/</sup> Only those countries for which the compilation of balance of payments statistics is in broad agreement with recommendations of the International Monetary Fund, are included in the table.

<sup>3/</sup> Abbreviations used in Col. (13) of the Table:

BTN = Brussels Tariff Nomenclature;  
SITC = Standard International Trade Classification;  
Other = Commodity classifications other than BTN or SITC;  
M. = Monthly; Q. = Quarterly; A. = Annual.

<sup>4/</sup> Col. (15) of the table: When retail or consumer price indices are not marked "Europeans", they refer to the consumption pattern of African households.

Synopsis table of major basis and current statistical series available in African countries,  
to serve as basis for national income estimation (cont'd)

Sub-region and country	Development plans	National accounts data compiled	Population census	Demographic sample surveys	Agricultural sample census	Household budget surveys		Employment & earnings (incl. establishment) surveys	Industrial census or surveys	Censuses or surveys of distribution	Balance of Payments	Economic & functional classificat. of govern. accounts	External trade	Monthly price Index numbers	
						Urban	Rural							Wholesale	Retail
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
WEST AFRICA: 7. Mauritania	1960-62 1963-66	1952, 1956, 1959-65		1964-65 (A 10% sample of population in 365 settled rural villages, and nomad population surveyed on a variable basis (5 to 50%))				Annual employment surveys, 1963-65				Economic analysis of central government expenditure: 1960 & 1964	BTM : 1961 SITC: 1961-65 (M. & A.)		Kouakroff (Europeans): 1961-65 (1961=100)
8. Senegal	1961-64 1965-69	1956-65		1955 (Dakar Census); 1960-61 (Rest of country, sample surveys)	1960: 1,380 holdings; overall sampling fraction: 0.6%	1959 (Senegal Valley): 226 households. 1960-61 (Dakar, 742 households. 1965 (Dakar).	1959 (Senegal Valley): 177 households		1962 (Census of Industrial Activities)				BTM : 1959 SITC: 1959-65 (M. & Q.)	Building materials (Dakar) 1955-65	Dakar (Europeans): 1955-65
9. Mali	1962-65	1956, 1959, 1962, 1964-65		1958 (Bamako, census); 1957-58, 1960-61 (rest of country, sample surveys)	1960-61: 2,000 holdings; overall sampling fraction: 0.3%		1956-58 (Niger Delta and Office of Niger)					Economic classification of receipts & expenditure of administrations, 1959, 1960, 1961	BTM : 1961 SITC: 1961-65 (M. & Q.)		
10. Ivory Coast	1958-62, 1962-63	1956, 1958, 1960-65		1956-58 (Towns, census); 1963 (Abidjan, census); 1962-63 & 1963-64 (Rest of country, sample surveys)		1956, 1963 (Abidjan)	1955-56 (Bongouanou): 162 households 1962 (Korhogo): 400 households						BTM : 1959 SITC: 1959-65 (M. & Q.)	Building materials (Abidjan): 1957-65	Abidjan 1960-66 (1960=100)
11. Upper Volta	1963-67	1954-59 1962,		1961 (Ouagadougou census); 1960-61 (Sample survey of 226 villages and a 10% sample of population of 12 urban centres)	1961 1,600 holdings; overall sampling fraction: 0.3%	1963-64 (800 households)	1963-64 (840 households) 1955-56 (132 households)						BTM : 1959 SITC: 1959-65 (M. & Q.)		Ouagadougou 1958-64 (1958=100)
12. Dahomey	1962-65	1956, 1959, 1964		1964 (Cotonou census); 1961 (Rest of country, sample surveys)		1965 (Cotonou)	1965 (Cotonou)						BTM : 1961 SITC: 1959-65 (M. & Q.)		

Synoptic table of major basic and current statistical series available in African countries, to serve as basis for national income estimation  
(Cont'd)

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Sub-region & Country	Development plans	National accounts data compiled	Population Censuses	Demographic Sample Surveys	Agricultural Sample Censuses	Household budget surveys		Employment and earnings (incl. establishments) surveys	Industrial Censuses or surveys	Censuses or Surveys of distribution	Balance of payments	Economic & functional classification of govt. accounts	External trade	monthly price index numbers:	
						Urban	Rural							Wholesale	Retail
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
13. Niger	1958-61 1961-63 1965-74	1956 1959-63		1958 (Niamey, census); 1959-60 & 1963 (rest of country, sample survey).	1960: 768 households overall sampling fraction: 0.2%	1961/62 (Niamey) 317 households 1964 (Niamey).	1963 (1,320 households incl. urban); 1963-64 (Nomadic area, 450 households)	annual survey of industrial and commercial establishments, 1963 & 1964.					BTN; 1962 SITC: 1961-65 (M. & Q.)		Niamey 1963-65 (Sep.-Nov. 1963-100)
14. Gambia	1964-67		1963									Functional analysis of expenditure 1961-64	SITC: 1954-64 (A.)		
15. Guinea	1960-63 1964-70	1956, 1959, 1962		1958 (Conakry, Census); 1955 (Rest of Country, Sample surveys)			1955 (4 villages only)						1960-54		
16. Sierra Leone	1962/63- 1971/72	1963 & 1964	1963		1966	1961/62 (Free-town); 495 households							Other: 1950-53 SITC: 1955-65 (Q. & A.)		Freestown: 1956-65
17. Liberia		1960, 1964	1962			1963 (Monrovia) 166 households						Economic & functional analysis of govt. expenditure, 1960	SITC: 1958-64 (A.)		Monrovia: 1964-65
18. Ghana	1959-64, 1963/64- 69/70	1955-65	1948 1960	Ghana Population Survey 1966.		1953 (Accra, 453 households); 1954-55 (4 towns, 1281 households). 1955-56 (Cocoa growers) 1080 households 1956 (Cocoa growers) 1620 households 1961-62 2970 households	1955-56 (Cocoa growers)	Employment and earnings survey, 1956-1965 (Dec. of each year)	Industrial Census, 1962	Census of wholesale & retail trade, 1962 (processing abandoned)	1954-1964	i) Economic classification of central govt. revenue and expenditure, 1955-1965. ii) Functional classification of central govt. exp., 1958/59-1963/64. iii) Economic & functional classification of central govt. expenditure, 1958/59-1961/62.	Other: 1950-53 SITC: 1955-65 (M.&A.)	general, finished & exported goods: 1961-66 (1961=100)	Accra- 1955-65  national indices
19. Togo	1966-70	1956-58, 1962-64	1958-60	1961	1961-62: 2,000 holdings overall sampling fraction: 1%	1964-65	1964-65	Survey of Industrial & Commercial Enterprises and establishments (Annual)				Economic and functional classification of expenditure of central & local govts., 1963 & 1964	SITC: 1959-65 (M.&A.)		Lome (Europeans): 1965-66

Synoptic table of major basic and current statistical series available in African countries,  
to serve as basis for national income estimation.

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Sub-region and country	Development plans	National accounts data compiled	Population census	Demographic sample surveys	Agricultural sample census	Household budget surveys		Employment & earnings (incl. establishments) surveys	Industrial census or surveys	Censuses or surveys of distribution	Balance of Payments	Economic & functional classification of government accounts	External trade	Monthly price index numbers	
						Urban	Rural							Wholesale	Retail
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
20. Nigeria	1955-60 1962-68	1950-1963	1953, 1963		1950-51: Agricultural sample census 1955/56-1959/60. Agricultural surveys: N. Nigeria: 1955/56-1957/58 Western N.: 1958/59 Eastern N.: 1959/60. 1963-64 survey: About 5,850 households	1953-56 (Lagos, Enugu, Ibadan, Kaduna): 2,049 households 1959-60 (Lagos): 644 households; 1961-62 (Ibadan): 918 households	1963-64 Agricultural Survey: (for rural consumption): 3,840 households.	1958-63 (Annual Employment and Earnings Survey); 1963, 1964 (High level manpower surveys).	Industrial Surveys, 1962, 1963		1957-63	i) Economic analysis of general govt., revenue & exp., 1958/59-1961/62; ii) Functional analysis of Federal & Regional govt. expenditure, 1958/59-1961/62	SITC: 1955-65 (N.A.A.)		Lagos: 1955-65
21. Portuguese Guinea			1960												
22. Spanish Sahara			1960												
CENTRAL AFRICA: 23. Cameroun	1961-65	1951, '56, '57, 1959, 1962/63, 1963/64		1962 (Yaoundé, Census); 1956-58 (Other towns, Census); 1960-65 (Rest of country, sample surveys)		1964 (Yaoundé)	1956 (Cocoa growers); 1962 (Northern Cameroun); 1963 (Adamoua)		Industrial survey and craft, 1963				BTN: 1958-61 SITC: 1959-65 (Q.A.A.)		Yaounde (Europeans): 1961-65 (1962=100)
24. Chad	1964-65 1966-70	1956, 1958, 1961-63		1962 (Fort-Lamy, Census); 1963-64 (Sample survey of 5% population in 549 rural villages and 10% of population in 10 urban communes and census in 6 towns)	1960: 1,700 holdings, overall sampling fraction: 1.0%							Economic analysis of Chadian administrations' accounts, 1961-63	SITC: 1959-65 (Q.A.A.)		Fort-Lamy (Europeans): 1955-66

Synoptic table of major basic and current statistical series available in African countries,  
to serve as basis for national income estimation  
(cont'd)

STATISTICS DIVISION  
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1964

Sub-region and country	Development plans	National accounts data compiled	Population census	Demographic sample surveys	Agricultural sample census	Household budget surveys		Employment & earnings (incl. establishments) surveys	Industrial census or surveys	Censuses or surveys of distribution	Balance of payments	Economic & functional classification of govt. accounts	External trade	Monthly price index numbers	
						Urban	Rural							Wholesale	Retail
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
25. Central African Republic	1965-66	1956, 1961-64		1955 (Bangui, census); 1959 (Other 4 towns, census); 1959-60 (Central & West Ou-bangui)	1960, 1,485 holdings, overall sampling fraction 0.7%								SITC: 1959-65 (Q.A.)	general 1948-64	Foodst: 1940-64 (1960=100)
26. Gabon	1963-65, 1966-70	1956, 1960-65	Oct. 1960-May 1961		1960, 952 holdings; overall sampling fraction 1.2%	1961-62 (Libreville); 1963, 250 households	Survey of commercial and Industrial Establishments 1963						SITC: 1959-65 (Q.A.)	general (Libreville): 1958-65	Libreville: 1962-65 (1962=100)
27. Congo (Brazzaville)	1961-64, 1964-68	1956, 1958, 1959-64 (estimates not yet official).		1961-62 (Brazzaville, census); 1958 (Pointe-Noire, census); 1960 (Dolisie, census); 1960 (Rest of country, sample survey).		1959 (Pointe-Noire); 592 households; 1965 (Brazzaville); about 1,000 households.							SITC: 1959-65 (Q.A.)		Brazzaville (Europeans): 196-65
28. Congo (Kinshasa)	1965-69	1950-59, 1961, 1962, 1964		1955-59 (country-wide sample surveys)						1955-59, 1963, 1964			1962-65		Kinshasa: 1961-66 (1963=100)
29. Rwanda		1964		1952									Other: 1964		
30. Burundi		1964		1952, 1965 (Feb.-July) (a 10% sample in Bujumbura, and a 2% sample in rural areas)							1965 (current transactions only)		Other: 1964-65		
EAST AFRICA: 31. Rhodésia Southern	1965-68	1954-65	1962 (African population)	1948, 1953-55 (African population)	Sample census of African agriculture: a) 1948/49; b) 1959/60; 5,029 holdings, overall sampling fraction 1.2% Annual census of agricultural production for holdings with 10 hectares or more, 1954-1965.	1960 (Bulawayo, 580 households); 1960 (Mankia, 138 households); 1963-64 (Salisbury, 601 households)	Census of African employees, 1956, 1957; Quarterly employment inquiries from Sep. 1957; Annual employment & earnings inquiries up to 1960.	1954-64 (annual), covering mining, manufacturing, electricity and construction	1962 (Census of Distribution)	1964, 1965 (N.B. approximate data for 1954-63 on current transactions are derived from national accounts)	(i) Economic analysis of revenue and expenditure of central and local govt., 1954-1963; (ii) Economic and functional classification of central govt. expenditure, 1964 & 1964.	SITC: 1964-65 (N.A.)	Building materials: 1955-66	1961-65 (1961=100)	

Synoptic table of major basic and current statistical series available in African countries to serve as basis for national income estimation (cont'd)

Sub-region and country	Development plans	National accounts data compiled	Population census	Demographic sample surveys	Agricultural sample census	Household budget surveys		Employment & earnings (incl. establishments) surveys	Industrial census or surveys	Censuses or surveys of distribution	Balance of payments	Economic & functional classification of investment	External trade	Monthly price index numbers		
						Urban	Rural							Wholesale	Retail	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
32. Zambia	July 1961- June 1965, 1966-70	1954-65	1963 (Census of African population)	1960 (May-Aug.); African demographic surveys		1960 (all towns); 1,165 household holds		census of African employees, 1956, 1961; Quarterly employment inquiries from Sep. 1959 to 1966.	1955-1961, 1962, 1963 (Annual census of Industrial Production)	1962 (Census of Distribution)	1964, 1965 (M.B. Approximate data for 1954-63 on current transactions are derived from national accounts)	(i) Economic classification of rev. & exp. of central & local govt., 1954-64; (ii) Economic & functional classification of central govt. exp., 1960.	SITC: 1964-65 (M.&A.)	Building materials 1961-65 (1961=100)	1958-65	
33. Malawi	1962-65, 1965-69	1954-63	1945 (Census of African population) 1966	1965 (Renasration of population in school districts organized by Ministry of Education)			Census of African employees, 1956 and 1956 and Census of all employees, 1961; Quarterly employment enquiries from Sep. 1959 to Dec. 1964; Annual employment & earnings inquiries up to 1960.	1955-1962 (Annual census of Industrial Production, covering mining and electricity only)			No national data compiled yet. Approximate data for 1954-63 derived from national accounts estimates.	(i) Economic classification of revenue & expenditure, 1954-63; (ii) Economic & functional classification of expenditure, 1960.	SITC: 1964-65 (M.&A.)		1960-64 (Europeans); (1962=100)	
34. Madagascar	1959-62 1964-68	1953, 1956, 1960, 1962		1959-60 (6 main towns, census); 1962-64 (Other towns or more population, census); 1961-62 (Rural areas, sample survey).	1961-62: 3,000 holdings, with overall sampling fraction of 0.3%	1961 (Tananarive); 508 household holds (Other towns); 1,023 household holds	1962: 5,073 household holds	1959, 1963 (Census of Establishments)	1959							1964-66 (Tananarive); (1964=100)

Synoptic table of major basic and current statistical series available in African countries  
to serve as basis for national income estimation

(cont'd)

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Sub-region and country	Development plans	National accounts data compiled	Population census	Demographic sample surveys	Agricultural sample census	Household budget surveys		Employment & earnings (incl. establishment) surveys	Industrial census or surveys	Census or surveys of distribution	Balance of payments	Economic & functional classification of govt. accounts	External trade	Monthly price index numbers	
						Urban	Rural							Wholesale	Retail
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
35. Mauritius		1953-1965	1952, 1962			1961-62	1961-62 1,016 households		1964 (Census of Industrial Production, covering manufacturing only)		1956-54 (Highly summarised statements only)		SITC: 1954-55 (Q. & A.)		1955-66 (1965=100)
36. Tanzania (Tanzania)	1961/62-1963/64, 1964-69	1954-1965	1957, 1967 (to be held in August).		1950 (Sample census of African Agriculture); 1960, 1962, 1964 (bi-annual census of large-scale commercial farming).	Dar-es-Salaam: 1950 (95 households) 1956-57 (172 households) 1963 (44 households) 1965 (150 households)	1961: 49 households 1963-64: Rural households in 7 administrative districts of central Tanzania.	Annual Employment and Earnings surveys, 1951-64.	Industrial Surveys, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1961, 1963. Census of Industrial Production, 1965 ?		1961-65 (current transactions only)	(i) Economic analysis of central govt. receipts & exp., 1960-62; (ii) Functional analysis of central govt. exp., 1961/62-1966/67.	Other: 1950-53 SITC: 1954-65 (M. & A.)		Dar-es-Salaam: 1955-66
37. Tanzania (Zanzibar)		1957-61	1958 1967 (Aug. ?)			1962 (45 households)							Included in data for Tanzania		
38. Uganda	1961/62-1965/66 (First 5-year Development plan)	1954-1965	1959 (both African & non-African populations)		1965: 13,000 holdings, overall sampling fraction: 1%	1957 (Kampala): 171 households 1958 (Mbale), 1960 (Fort Portal) 1961 (Gulu), 1964 (Kampala).	1963-64 (in selected areas of Buganda only).	Annual Enumerations of Employees, 1949-1963/64	Surveys of Industrial Production 1963, 1964, 1965			Economic and functional analysis of government accounts, 1959/60-1964/65.	Other: 1949-53 SITC: 1954-65 (M. & A.)		Kampala: 1957-66

Summary table of major basic and current statistical series available in African countries,  
to serve as basis for national income estimation (cont'd)

Sub-region and country	Development plans	National accounts data compiled	Population census	Demographic sample surveys	Agricultural sample census	Household budget surveys		Employment & earnings (incl. establishments) surveys	Industrial census or surveys	Censuses or surveys of distribution	Balance of Payments	Economic & functional classificat. of govern. accounts	External trade	Monthly price index numbers	
						Urban	Rural							Wholesale	Retail
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
27. Kenya	1957-60 1960-63 1966-70	1954-65	1962		Sample census of African agriculture: a) 1950-51; b) 1960-61 (1,300 households with overall sampling fraction of 0.6%) Annual census of Scheduled Areas and Coastal Strip 1954-65	Nairobi: 1950: 147 households 1957-58: 400 households 1963: 324 households	Central Province: 1966: 1,080 households	Annual Enumeration of Employees and Self-Employed Persons: 1966-55 (Nov. of each year); 1956-66 (June of each year)	Industrial surveys: 1954, 1959, 1957, 1961 "Census of Industrial Production, 1961"	Census of distribution, 1960	1963-65	(i) Economic analysis of govt. revenue & expenditure, 1961/62-1965/66; (ii) Functional analysis of govt. expenditure, 1961/62-1965/66	Other: 1949-53 STPC: 1954-65 (M. & A.)		Nairobi: 1959-66 (1959-100)
40. Somalia	1961-67 (First Five-year Plan)					1966 (Mogadiscio): 500 households		Survey of business establishments, Mogadiscio, 1966			1961-64		STPC: 1954-59 (Separately for Northern & Southern Regions) STPC: 1960-65 (for Somalia) (M. & A.)		Mogadiscio 1955-65
41. Ethiopia	1957-62 (First Development Plan)	1961-65		1961 (Addis-Ababa, census); 1964-68 (last round of the National Sample Survey)	No sample census yet; data on holdings & holder available from National Sample Survey, 1964-68	1961 (Addis-Ababa): 580 households; 1964 (Assera): 340 households	Rural Survey (nation-wide), 1966-68 (to cover 1,980 households)	Urban establishment surveys, 1965 (covered 20 towns; included data on persons engaged)	Annual Surveys of Industrial Production, 1950-1966 (covering manufacturing & electricity)	1954 (Census of Retailers, Addis-Ababa)	1957-65	Economic classification of central government accounts, 1952/53-1965/66	STPC: 1962-66 (Separately for Northern & Southern Regions) STPC: 1960-65 (for Somalia) (M. & A.)	For import and export goods respectively, 1954-66 (1964=100)	Started in May 1965 (1963=100)
42. Comoro Islands		1959-61	1958												
43. French Somaliland		1959-61													
44. Reunion			1961										STPC: 1959-65 (Q. & A.)		
45. Seychelles			1960												
OTHER AFRICA:															
46. Angola	1959-64	1953-63	1940, 1950, 1960										Other: 1950-65		Luanda: 1955-62
47. South Africa	1964-69	1950-65	1951, 1960		1953-54 1958-59 1959-60: a) European agriculture; More than 100,000 holdings, complete enumeration b) Bantu agriculture; complete enumeration	1955 (European households: 1,250); 1960-61 (Pretoria): Bantu households: 1,200		September 1959 (Annual Survey of Wage Rates, Earnings & Hours worked)	Industrial Census, 1950/61, (incl. motor industry); "Annual Census of Industrial Establishments"	Census of Distribution and Service Establishments, 1950, 1960-61; Census of Retail & Wholesale Trade, 1961; Census of Accommodation Establishments, 1958-59; Sample surveys of Wholesale & Retail Establishments (Monthly, quarterly and annual)	1956-65		Other: 1950-64 STPC: 1954-65 (M. & A.)	General, domestic & imported goods, etc.: 1953-66 (Nov. 1960=100)	1955-66 (white population)



Synoptic table of major basic and current statistical series available in African countries,  
to serve as basis for national income estimation (cont'd)

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Sub-region and country	Development plans	National accounts data compiled	Population census	Demographic sample surveys	Agricultural sample census	Household budget surveys		Employment & earnings (incl. establishment) surveys	Industrial census or surveys	Censuses or surveys of distribution	Balance of Payments	Economic & functional classificat. of govern. accounts	External trade	Monthly price Index numbers	
						Urban	Rural							Wholesale	Retail
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
48. South West Africa		1946-56	1960										Collection of separate trade statistics for the territory discontinued since 1957		
49. Botswana			1964												
50. Lesotho			1946, 1956, 1966		1960: 2,420 holdings, overall sampling fractions: 2.5%							(i) Functional analysis of exp., 1955-64; (ii) Economic analysis of expenditure, 1959 & 1964			
51. Swaziland			1956, 1966		1960: 1,400 holdings, overall sampling fractions: 3.0%										
52. Mozambique		1953-63	1950, 1960			1956-57 (Lourenco-Marques): 170 households			Industrial Surveys 1956-60 (annual)				Other: 1955-65		Lourenco-Marques: 1957-65 (1961-100)

Sources of information:

1. Various African national statistical publications (e.g., Statistical Abstracts, Statistical Digests, Monthly Bulletins, "Comptes Economiques", National Accounts etc.) and national planning documents.
2. Statistical publications of the United Nations (e.g., Statistical Yearbooks, Demographic Yearbooks, Population and Vital Statistics Reports, Monthly Statistical Bulletins, Yearbooks on National Accounts, Bibliography of Industrial and Distributive Trade Statistics, etc.).
3. Publications of Economic Commission for Africa: e.g., Bibliography of African Statistical Publications, 1950-1965 (E/CN.14/LIB/SER.C/2, December, 1966); Statistical Bulletins of Africa, Nos. 1 and 2, (November 1965 and March 1967); A Survey of Economic Conditions in Africa, 1960-64 (E/CN.14/397, May 1967);
4. ECA Conference and workshop documents, e.g.,: Methods and Problems of African Population Censuses and Surveys, 1955-64 (E/CN.14/CAS.3/3/Rev.1, May 1965); Guidelines for annual and more frequent industrial inquiries in African countries (E/CN.14/STAT/5, November 1966; UN Statistical Office); Household budget surveys in Africa (E/CN.14/CAS.5/LS.17, May 1967); A Survey of African Indicators Statistics (E/CN.14/BUH/5, October 1966); Summary of Progress Reports (E/CN.14/CAS.4/13, October 1965); Statistical requirements in East Africa (E/CN.14/LC/ECOP/4, August 1965); Country papers submitted to Workshop of Problems of Budgetary Reclassification and Management, Addis Ababa, September 1961; etc.
5. Other documents: Agricultural Censuses and Surveys in Africa (FAO; AFR/COM/AGSTAT(1)-7, Suppl.1), 1962; African Studies in Income and Wealth, 1962, issued by International Association for Research in Income and Wealth.

	Expenditure on gross domestic product	Industrial origin of gross domestic product	Distribution of national income	The finance of Gross domestic capital formation	Composition of gross domestic capital formation <sup>1/</sup>	Receipts and Expenditure of households and private non-profit institutions	Composition of private consumption expenditure <sup>2/</sup>	Government revenue and expenditure <sup>3/</sup>	External transactions	Constant price estimates	Input-output tables	Accounts for enterprises
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
<b>NORTH AFRICA:</b>												
1. Morocco	1952-65	1953-65 (At 1960 prices)	1960	1952-65	1952-65 (a)			1958, 1964	1957-65	1953-65 (at 1960 prices)	1958 1960 1964	1958, 1964
2. Algeria	1952-58, 1963	1950-58, 1959, 1962-63	1954-59, 1963	1957 1963	1954-58, 1963	1954-58, 1963	1957, 1963	1957, 1963	1954-58 1963	1950-59 (At 1957 prices)	1957, 1963	1957 1963 1959
3. Tunisia	1950-1959 (At 1957 prices); 1960-1965 (At 1960 prices)	1950-59 (At 1957 prices); 1960-65 (At 1960 prices)	1957, 1960	1957, 1960-64	1960-65 (a),(b),(c)	1960-65	1957	1960-65	1960-65	1950-59  (1957 prices) 1960-65 (1960 prices)	1957, 1960-64	1957 1960-64, 1953
4. Libya		1957-65										
5. UAR (Egypt)	1959/60- 1964/65	1951-61; 1952/53- 1964/65	1953 1957-60	1959/60	1952/53- 1964/65 (c)	1959/60	1959/60	1959/60	1959/60	1952-61 (At 1954 prices); 1952/53- 1964/65 (At 1959/60 prices)	1954	1959/60
6. Sudan	1955-64	1955-64		1956-64	1956-64 (a),(b), (c)				1955-63	1955-61 (At 1961 prices)	1961-63	
<b>WEST AFRICA:</b>												
7. Mauritania	1959, 1962	1952, 59-61		1959, 1962	1959, 1962 (b)			1959	1959			
8. Senegal	1956-65	1956-65		1959-65	1956-65 (b),(c)	1959-65		1959-65	1959-65		1959	1959-65

	Expenditure on gross domestic product	Industrial origin of gross domestic product	Distribution of national income	The finance of Gross domestic capital formation	Composition of gross domestic capital formation <sup>1/</sup>	Receipts and Expenditure of households and private non-profit institutions	Composition of private consumption expenditure <sup>2/</sup>	Government revenue and expenditure <sup>3/</sup>	External transactions	Constant price estimates	Input-output tables	Accounts for enterprises
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
9. Mali	1956, 1959, 1962			1959	1959 (b)	1959, 1961		1959			1959	1959
10. Ivory Coast	1958, 1960-65	1958, 1960-65		1958, 1960-65	1960-65 (a),(b)	1958, 1960		1958, 1960	1958, 1960		1958, 1960, 1962, 1965	1958, 1960
11. Upper Volta	1956, 1959			1956, 1959	1956, 1959 (b)			1956	1956, 1959			
12. Dahomey	1959	1959, 1964	1959	1956, 1959	1956 (b)	1959		1956, 1959	1956			1959
13. Niger	1956, 1959-63	1961	1959	1956, 1959-63	1956, 1959-63 (b)	1959-63		1956, 1959-63	1956, 1959-63			1959-63
14. Guinea	1959, 1962, 1964*	1959, 1962, 1964*		1959, 1962	1959, 1964* (a),(b)			1959, 1964*	1959		1964*	
15. Sierra Leone	1963-64	1963-64			1963-64 (a),(b), (c)			1963-64	1963-65			
16. Liberia		1964	1964									
17. Ghana	1955-65				1955-65 (a)		1955-65	1955-65			1959-65 (At 1960 prices)	
18. Togo	1956-58, 1962-64	1963, 1964	1963, 1964	1956-58, 1962-64	1963-64 (a),(b)	1963, 1964	1963, 1964	1963, 1964	1956-58, 1963, 1964		1962	1956-58
19. Nigeria	1950-60	1950-63			1951-63 (a),(b)	1950-57	1950-57	1953-62	1953-64		1950-63 (At 1957 prices)	

\* Not so far published

Annex II. Synoptic table of availability of national accounts data in Africa

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	Expenditure on gross domestic product	Industrial origin of gross domestic product	Distribution of national income	The finance of gross domestic capital formation	Composition of gross domestic capital formation <sup>1/</sup>	Receipts and Expenditure of households and private non-profit institutions	Composition of private consumption <sup>2/</sup> and expenditure <sup>3/</sup>	Government revenue and expenditure <sup>4/</sup>	External transaction	Constant price estimates	Input-output tables	Accounts for enterprises
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
<b>EAST AFRICA:</b>												
20. Ethiopia	1961-65	1961-65			1961-65 (a),(c)			1961-65	1961-65	1961-65 (At 1961 prices)		
21. Kenya		1954-65	1954-65 <sup>4/</sup>		1954-65 (a),(b)			1961/62- 1965/66				
22. Uganda		1954-64	1954-63 <sup>4/</sup>		1954-65 (a)			1959/60- 1964/65		1954-64 (At 1960 prices)		
23. Tanzania (Tanganyika)	1954-65	1954-65			1954-65 (a),(b) (c)			1955-64	1961-65	1960-65 (At 1960 prices)	1954, 1961	
24. Madagascar	1960	1960	1960	1953, 1956, 1960	1953, 1956, 1960, 1962 (a),(b)	1960, 1962		1960, 1962	1960, 1962		1960	1960, 196
25. Malawi	1954-63	1954-63	1954-63 <sup>4/</sup>		1954-63 (a),(b), (c)			1954-63		1954-63 (At 1954 prices)		
26. Mauritius	1953-65	1953-65	1953-65 <sup>5/</sup>		1954-65 (a),(c)	1953-65		1953-65	1953-65			
27. French Somaliland	1959-61			1959-61		1959-61		1959-61				1959-61
28. Zambia	1954-65	1954-65	1954-64 <sup>4/</sup>		1954-64 (a),(b), (c)		1964, 1965	1956-65	1964	1954-64 (At 1954 prices)	1964, 1965	1954-64
29. Comoro Islands					1959 (a),(b)	1959-61		1959-61	1959-61			1959-61
30. Southern Rhodesia	1954-65	1954-65	1954-65 <sup>4/</sup>		1954-65 (a),(b),(c)	1964,1965	1964,1965	1955-65	1964,1965	1954-65 (At 1954 prices)	1964	1954-65

Annex II. Synoptic table of availability of national accounts data in AfricaE/CN.14/CAS.5/SAC/26  
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	Expenditure on gross domestic product	Industrial origin of gross domestic product	Distribution of national income	The finance of Gross domestic capital formation	Composition of gross domestic capital formation <sup>1/</sup>	Receipts and Expenditure of households and private non-profit institutions	Composition of private consumption <sup>2/</sup> expenditure <sup>2/</sup>	Government revenue and expenditure <sup>3/</sup>	External transactions	Constant price estimates	Input-output tables	Accounts for enterprises
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA:</b>												
31. Congo (Kinshasa)	1950-59, 1961, 1962, 1964	1950-58, 1963, 1964	1950-59, 1961, 1962, 1964	1950-58	1950-58 (b)	1956-58, 1964		1956-58, 1964	1964	1950-59 (At 1950 prices) 1963 & 1964 (At 1958 prices)		1956-58, 1964
32. Rwanda		1964										
33. Burundi		1964 (unofficial estimates)										
34. Congo Brazzaville)	1956, 1958	1958, 1959-64 (Unofficial estimates)	1956, 1958		1956, 1958 (b)	1958		1958	1958	1958-64 (At 1958 prices, unofficial estimates)		1958
35. Gabon	1956, 1960-65	1960, 1963-66		1956, 1960, 1964	1956, 1960-65 (a), (b)	1960, 1964		1960, 1964	1960, 1964			1960, 1964
36. Chad	1958, 1961-63			1958, 1961-63	1958, 1961-63 (a), (b)	1961-63		1958, 1961-63	1958, 1961-63			1961-63
37. Central African Republic	1956, 1961-64	1961-64		1956	1956 (b)			1961-64				
38. Cameroun	1951, 1956, 1957, 1959, 1962/63, 1963/64	1959, 1962/63, 1963/64	1959 <sup>4/</sup> , 1962/63 <sup>4/</sup> , 1963/64 <sup>4/</sup>	1951, '56, '57, '59, 1962/63, 1963/64	1951, '56, '57, '59, 1962/63, 1963/64 (a), (b)	1951, 1956, 1957, 1959, 1962/63, 1963/64	1959 (for East Cameroun only)	1951, '56, '57, 1959, 1962/63, 1963/64	1951, '56, '57, '59, 1962/63, 1963/64		1959	1951, 1956, 1957, 1959

## Annex II. Synoptic table of availability of national accounts data in Africa

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	Expenditure on gross domestic product	Industrial origin of gross domestic product	Distribution of national income	The finance of Gross domestic capital formation	Composition of gross domestic capital formation <sup>1/</sup>	Receipts and Expenditure of households and private non-profit institutions	Composition of private consumption <sup>2/</sup> expenditure <sup>2/</sup>	Government revenue and expenditure <sup>3/</sup>	External transactions	Constant price estimates	Input-output tables	Accounts for enterprises
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
<b>OTHER AFRICA:</b>												
39. South Africa (Including South West Africa, Botswana Lesotho and Swaziland)	1950-65	1950-64	1960-65	1950-65	1950-65 (a),(b)	1950-65	1950-65	1950-65	1950-65	1950-65 (At 1958 prices)	1956/57	
40. South West Africa	1950-56	1950-59		1950-56	1950-56 (b)							
41. Angola	1953-63	1953-63	1953-63	1953-63	1953-63 (a),(b)	1953-63	1953-63	1953-63	1953-63	1953-63	1953-63	
42. Mozambique	1953-63	1953-63	1953-63	1953-63	1953-63 (a),(b)	1953-63	1953-63	1953-63	1953-63	1953-63	1953-63	
43. Lesotho	1964&1965											

Notes: 1/: Col. (5) of table: (a)= gross domestic capital formation by type of capital good;  
 (b)= " " " " " purchaser;  
 (c)= " " " " " by industrial use.

2/: Col. (7) of the table: Excludes those countries whose classification of private consumption expenditure differs greatly from that contained in the SNA.

3/: Col. (8) of the table: For most of the French-speaking countries of Africa, the data shown in the column refers to "Administrations".

4/: Represents distribution of gross domestic product at factor cost.

5/: Represents distribution of gross national product at factor cost.

Sources: (1) National Statistical publications (Statistical abstracts, digests, bulletins, special issues on national accounts, etc.) and plan documents including publications issued by the Ministry of Cooperation (France);

(2) Statistical publications of the United Nations (eg., Yearbooks on National Accounts Statistics; U.N. Monthly Bulletin of Statistics; ECA Statistical Bulletin for Africa, etc.)

ANNEX III.  
SOURCES AND METHODS OF ESTIMATING GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN

S/OM.11/CAS.5/MAC/26  
Annex III

Country	Agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishing	Mining & quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, water	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade	Banking insurance & real estate	Transport & Communications	Services	Building rentals	Public administration and defence
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<p>MOCCAF AFRICA</p> <p>1. MOROCCO</p>	<p>Production of agricultural crops estimated by Ministry of Agriculture. Estimates of livestock based on data for 1958 on an assumed increase of 1.5% per year. Current value series were obtained by adjusting the result at constant prices by appropriate price indices.</p>	<p>Estimates based on annual industrial surveys, using the production approach.</p>	<p>Estimates based on annual industrial surveys. Contribution to GDP by handicraft based on reports of professional institutes.</p>	<p>Based on annual industrial surveys.</p>	<p>Estimates obtained through following sources: (a) Building &amp; construction (other than public works) based on building permits issued and annual industrial surveys; (b) Public works based on accounts of "Administrations".</p>	<p>Value added was estimated as a function of value of imports, of agriculture and in the industries (including crafts). The results of the inquiries of a professional society "C.R.F.E.C." were used in estimating trade margins on different products.</p>		<p>The gross product of air, sea and rail transport and P.T.T. is based on the accounts of the enterprises concerned. For road transport, the product is based mainly on the number of motor vehicles, supplemented by indices of value of imports, agricultural production and industrial production.</p>	<p>Value added in 1960 is taken as base, allowing an annual rate of growth of 1.5%, a rate slightly higher than that of population because of the rapid development of tourism. Constant price series adjusted subsequently by price indices to arrive at series at current prices.</p>		<p>Based on government accounts</p>
<p>2. ALGERIA</p>	<p>Estimates on agricultural production established on data collected by Ministry of Agriculture. An evaluation of auto-consumption was also done. Intermediate consumption of the industry was established by the Direction générale du Plan.</p>	<p>For the petroleum sector, two sources of information were used: Direction Nationale des Poudres and the Organisme Saharien (Report on petroleum). For mines, information was obtained by mailing questionnaires, while the production of quarrying was estimated on the intermediate consumption of building and construction.</p>	<p>Estimates generally established from reports of independent technical institutes (Sociétés d'Etudes) and information issued by the Direction de l'Industrie. For some chemical industries and paper and printing, estimates were based on tax data. Intermediate consumption of manufacturing was calculated by using technical coefficients relating to Morocco when no studies of technical institutes were available.</p>	<p>Sources of information: Electricity and Water authorities. For communal or common water, analysis of municipal budgets on receipts from sale of water to that source served as base.</p>	<p>Sources of information: (a) Construction in the petroleum industry: Organisme Saharien; (b) Public works: Functional and equipment budget of the government; (c) Construction by private enterprises: special survey conducted by the Direction du Plan to obtain gross output and value added. Independent estimates of wages and salaries were obtained through declarations made to the Caisse des Congés Payés.</p>	<p>The Direction du Plan carried out a rapid and summary survey of commercial houses to estimate trade margins and intermediate consumption. Indirect taxes, including customs duties &amp; taxes and taxes on consumption, particularly those on petrol, were included in the trade margins.</p>		<p>Road transport estimated on basis of a survey of passenger &amp; goods transport companies. e.g., value added by taxis based on number of taxis, annual mileage travelled and average prices per kilometre. Intermediate consumption for road transport also estimated. Aerial transport estimated from the operating accounts of the enterprises.</p>	<p>Estimates for R.T.A. (Radio-Télévision Algérienne) obtained from its detailed accounts. Estimates for product in personal services (e.g., health, hotels, legal services, etc) were based on qualitative information. Intermediate consumption of the industry based on the input-output table for 1959.</p>	<p>Estimates based on a housing census of 1954 and the number of dwellings constructed in the rural and urban areas since. The average rents were obtained from the accounts of building societies (H.L.M.) in urban towns. Intermediate consumption was calculated from the 1959 input-output table, with the amounts reduced to take into account the large number of rents not actually paid and the fact that houses were not well maintained.</p>	<p>Based on accounts of administrations.</p>
<p>3. TUNISIA</p>	<p>Estimates of production of cereals obtained by adding the following elements: (a) Commercialized production; (b) Auto-consumption; (c) Seeds. The quantities were valued at producer's prices as published in the Monthly Bulletin. The production of fruits and pulses (peas &amp; beans) and vegetables was obtained by multiplying the supplies to the wholesale market of Tunis, by appropriate technical coefficients.</p>	<p>Production of phosphates, lead and iron ores was estimated from material published by the firms concerned. Production of salt obtained from one and the only producer.</p>	<p>The production approach was used in estimation, based on information from annual industrial surveys. Handicraft production of textiles was estimated on raw materials imported; the product of printing was determined by available volume of paper for such use; the production of jewellery estimated from information on a household consumption survey.</p>	<p>Data on production of electricity and portable water provided by the Société Tunisienne d'Electricité et de Gaz.</p>	<p>Gross output estimated by applying ratios of cost of construction materials to total value of production. These ratios were derived partly from information from annual industrial surveys and partly from experts' estimates.</p>	<p>Sources of data for calculating trade margins included: producer prices; c.i.f. prices of imports; export prices and purchase prices paid by users (e.g. manufacturers and final consumers). For certain finished goods, the margins were obtained by applying percentages to the value of locally produced goods at producer prices and to the value of imports (including duties &amp; taxes paid). Such percentages were obtained from an inquiry of professional bodies.</p>		<p>Product of rail and air transport and P.T.T. was obtained from the accounts of the enterprises concerned. Output of transport of crude petroleum by pipe was supposed to be equal to advances made to the Tunisian Government. Estimates for road transport were based on results of two surveys: one on transportation and the other on employment.</p>	<p>The output of personal services (e.g., cafés, restaurants and hotels) was estimated by adding up factor income and by using results of consumption surveys. The output of theatres was based on annual receipts; value added by medical and health services (private sector) obtained through the income approach; so was the value added by personal care.</p>	<p>Estimates of rent actually paid were based on receipts of taxes on the value of rented housing.</p>	

SOURCES AND METHODS OF ESTIMATING GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL GROUP

Country	Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting, Fishing	Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, Water	Construction	Motors and Private Cars	Building, Yachting, Rail, etc.	Transport & Communications	Services	Building	Public Administration	
4. U.A.R. (EGYPT)	QUANTITY figures are provided for Agricultural use. The prices are wholesale market prices adjusted to an ex-farm basis. Estimated processing and transport costs are included in the gross value of output.	Estimates of value added for these industries are obtained by applying value added ratios to estimates of total wages and salaries in each industry. The value added ratios are based on the general enumeration of establishments undertaken annually and figures of average annual wages derived from the census of industrial production and census of wages and working hours.	Estimates of value added for these industries are obtained by applying value added ratios to estimates of total wages and salaries in each industry. The value added ratios are based on the general enumeration of establishments undertaken annually and figures of average annual wages derived from the census of industrial production and census of wages and working hours.	Estimates of value added for these industries are obtained by applying value added ratios to estimates of total wages and salaries in each industry. The value added ratios are based on the general enumeration of establishments undertaken annually and figures of average annual wages derived from the census of industrial production and census of wages and working hours.	Estimates of value added for these industries are obtained by applying value added ratios to estimates of total wages and salaries in each industry. The value added ratios are based on the general enumeration of establishments undertaken annually and figures of average annual wages derived from the census of industrial production and census of wages and working hours.	Estimates of value added for these industries are obtained by applying value added ratios to estimates of total wages and salaries in each industry. The value added ratios are based on the general enumeration of establishments undertaken annually and figures of average annual wages derived from the census of industrial production and census of wages and working hours.	Estimates of value added for these industries are obtained by applying value added ratios to estimates of total wages and salaries in each industry. The value added ratios are based on the general enumeration of establishments undertaken annually and figures of average annual wages derived from the census of industrial production and census of wages and working hours.	Estimates of value added for these industries are obtained by applying value added ratios to estimates of total wages and salaries in each industry. The value added ratios are based on the general enumeration of establishments undertaken annually and figures of average annual wages derived from the census of industrial production and census of wages and working hours.	Estimates of value added for these industries are obtained by applying value added ratios to estimates of total wages and salaries in each industry. The value added ratios are based on the general enumeration of establishments undertaken annually and figures of average annual wages derived from the census of industrial production and census of wages and working hours.	Estimates of value added for these industries are obtained by applying value added ratios to estimates of total wages and salaries in each industry. The value added ratios are based on the general enumeration of establishments undertaken annually and figures of average annual wages derived from the census of industrial production and census of wages and working hours.	Estimates of value added for these industries are obtained by applying value added ratios to estimates of total wages and salaries in each industry. The value added ratios are based on the general enumeration of establishments undertaken annually and figures of average annual wages derived from the census of industrial production and census of wages and working hours.	Estimates of value added for these industries are obtained by applying value added ratios to estimates of total wages and salaries in each industry. The value added ratios are based on the general enumeration of establishments undertaken annually and figures of average annual wages derived from the census of industrial production and census of wages and working hours.
5. SOMALIA	Data on the production of crops are supplied by the Ministry of Agriculture. The value added is based on official agricultural input-output tables. The value of estimated materials consumed in producing the crops is calculated by deducting the value of the gross output of the crop from the value of the gross output of the crop. The value added is based on the value of the gross output of the crop minus the value of the materials consumed in producing the crop. The value added is based on the value of the gross output of the crop minus the value of the materials consumed in producing the crop.	The estimates are based primarily on questionnaire data collected in the course of the 1974-75 survey. In the case of (1) the number of employees and on (11) the value added per employee on per unit consumption of selected raw materials. The ratios are derived from data collected by the Ministry of Agriculture. Various methods are used for the most industries. In some cases, the value of gross output is derived from household budget surveys and a rough deduction made for purchases of raw materials. In other cases, the number of employees in the sector is multiplied by the average annual earnings yielded by estimated average annual earnings.	Estimates of value added for these industries are obtained by applying value added ratios to estimates of total wages and salaries in each industry. The value added ratios are based on the general enumeration of establishments undertaken annually and figures of average annual wages derived from the census of industrial production and census of wages and working hours.	Estimates of value added for these industries are obtained by applying value added ratios to estimates of total wages and salaries in each industry. The value added ratios are based on the general enumeration of establishments undertaken annually and figures of average annual wages derived from the census of industrial production and census of wages and working hours.	Estimates of value added for these industries are obtained by applying value added ratios to estimates of total wages and salaries in each industry. The value added ratios are based on the general enumeration of establishments undertaken annually and figures of average annual wages derived from the census of industrial production and census of wages and working hours.	Estimates of value added for these industries are obtained by applying value added ratios to estimates of total wages and salaries in each industry. The value added ratios are based on the general enumeration of establishments undertaken annually and figures of average annual wages derived from the census of industrial production and census of wages and working hours.	Estimates of value added for these industries are obtained by applying value added ratios to estimates of total wages and salaries in each industry. The value added ratios are based on the general enumeration of establishments undertaken annually and figures of average annual wages derived from the census of industrial production and census of wages and working hours.	Estimates of value added for these industries are obtained by applying value added ratios to estimates of total wages and salaries in each industry. The value added ratios are based on the general enumeration of establishments undertaken annually and figures of average annual wages derived from the census of industrial production and census of wages and working hours.	Estimates of value added for these industries are obtained by applying value added ratios to estimates of total wages and salaries in each industry. The value added ratios are based on the general enumeration of establishments undertaken annually and figures of average annual wages derived from the census of industrial production and census of wages and working hours.	Estimates of value added for these industries are obtained by applying value added ratios to estimates of total wages and salaries in each industry. The value added ratios are based on the general enumeration of establishments undertaken annually and figures of average annual wages derived from the census of industrial production and census of wages and working hours.	Estimates of value added for these industries are obtained by applying value added ratios to estimates of total wages and salaries in each industry. The value added ratios are based on the general enumeration of establishments undertaken annually and figures of average annual wages derived from the census of industrial production and census of wages and working hours.	Estimates of value added for these industries are obtained by applying value added ratios to estimates of total wages and salaries in each industry. The value added ratios are based on the general enumeration of establishments undertaken annually and figures of average annual wages derived from the census of industrial production and census of wages and working hours.
6. SENEGAL	Agricultural production is estimated by the Ministry of Rural Economy.	Industrial production data are obtained from current statistics on production of major products, and partially from the production accounts of enterprises. Output of wood estimated from data on delivery of logs to industries.	Production of electricity is provided mainly by one private enterprise, other enterprises (private) negligible.	Estimates based on tax returns on the value added in the construction sector. The value added is based on the value of the gross output of the sector minus the value of the materials consumed in producing the sector. The value added is based on the value of the gross output of the sector minus the value of the materials consumed in producing the sector.	Value added estimated as differences between trade and services. The value added is based on the value of the gross output of the sector minus the value of the materials consumed in producing the sector. The value added is based on the value of the gross output of the sector minus the value of the materials consumed in producing the sector.	Value added estimated as differences between trade and services. The value added is based on the value of the gross output of the sector minus the value of the materials consumed in producing the sector. The value added is based on the value of the gross output of the sector minus the value of the materials consumed in producing the sector.	Value added estimated as differences between trade and services. The value added is based on the value of the gross output of the sector minus the value of the materials consumed in producing the sector. The value added is based on the value of the gross output of the sector minus the value of the materials consumed in producing the sector.	Value added estimated as differences between trade and services. The value added is based on the value of the gross output of the sector minus the value of the materials consumed in producing the sector. The value added is based on the value of the gross output of the sector minus the value of the materials consumed in producing the sector.	Value added estimated as differences between trade and services. The value added is based on the value of the gross output of the sector minus the value of the materials consumed in producing the sector. The value added is based on the value of the gross output of the sector minus the value of the materials consumed in producing the sector.	Value added estimated as differences between trade and services. The value added is based on the value of the gross output of the sector minus the value of the materials consumed in producing the sector. The value added is based on the value of the gross output of the sector minus the value of the materials consumed in producing the sector.	Value added estimated as differences between trade and services. The value added is based on the value of the gross output of the sector minus the value of the materials consumed in producing the sector. The value added is based on the value of the gross output of the sector minus the value of the materials consumed in producing the sector.	Value added estimated as differences between trade and services. The value added is based on the value of the gross output of the sector minus the value of the materials consumed in producing the sector. The value added is based on the value of the gross output of the sector minus the value of the materials consumed in producing the sector.

\* The text should continue to read: "(11) the initial cost, length of life and annual depreciation in respect of the building. Deductions for cost are largely based on statistics of imported building materials and total cement used."



	Agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishing	Mining & quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, water	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade	Banking, insurance & real estate	Transport & Communications	Services	Building rentals	Public Administration and defence
7. MALI	The annual reports of the Service de l'Agriculture provide estimates of production for the major crops; the price data were collected by the Ministry of Commerce. Production of animal husbandry was estimated from annual reports of the Service de l'Elevage and the report of L'ecouvain on livestock in Mali. The survey of Bouadi provides information on the selling prices of animals.	Local production of mine at Taoudeni was estimated by the Ministry of Plan and Coordination of Economic and Financial Affairs.	Estimates of production of modern enterprises were based on analysis of their accounts. Estimates of handicraft production were based on evaluations of the Ministry of Plan.		For building and other construction, estimates were based on accounts of enterprises and the Administrations. Estimates of maintenance charges were based on the value of inventory of housing. For traditional rural housing construction, its value was based on a survey on Housing in Mali, by K.I.S.E.S.	Trade margins were derived as difference between the purchase prices of final users and the sales prices of suppliers. Intermediate consumption was estimated also to arrive at the value added.		Two companies, i.e. Trans-Africaine and Messafrique, accounted for most of the receipts from road transport. Estimates of output by taxis were added. Output of air and rail transport and of P.T.T. were based on the accounts of these enterprises.	Global estimates were obtained from various sources, notably from the number of enterprises. Indirect tax receipts were valuable information in particular for estimating output of cinema.	This sector consists of rents from government housing and private housing. The number of government employees living in government housing and annual average rents paid, were used as basis of estimation. For private housing, the Service d'Habitat provides useful information for estimation of rents.	Based on analysis of accounts of administrations.
8. IVORY COAST	Agricultural and livestock production data were estimated based on annual reports of the Direction d'Agriculture, le Service de l'Elevage; household budget surveys and agricultural surveys. Forest products were valued at f.o.b. prices if they were for exports, and at producer prices if for local use. Statistics available to the Direction des Fauc et Forêts and tax records were used to arrive at output in forest products.	The product of mining was obtained from tax records and reports of the enterprises. But evaluation of activities of clandestine diamond prospectors was very difficult.	Estimates based on the following sources: tax records, licensing, annual industrial inquiries, information from the Direction de l'Industrie and trade associations.	Based on information furnished by the enterprises E.E.C.I.	Construction by modern enterprises estimated from tax records and results of annual survey conducted by the Direction de la Statistique; construction by "Administrations" estimated from their accounts; buildings in the African sector estimated from consumption of cement.	Two methods were used in estimation: commodity and enterprise. The results were used for cross-checking. The enterprise approach was based on tax records, survey of large and medium-sized foreign enterprises. To obtain margins on African commerce, demographic surveys, register of licences and household budget inquiries in rural areas classified by income and socio-professional categories, were analysed. The production approach was applied mainly for imported products.		Estimates were made from the viewpoint of commodity handlers and that of enterprises engaged. The commodity approach consists in estimating the transport costs incurred, by commodity group, taking into account the geographical pattern of production, the routes of transport used, transport tariff practices and results of household budget surveys. This approach gives solid estimates of commodities that were transported by African transport firms. The enterprise approach was based on detailed accounts of enterprises and tax records, and was used to evaluate activities of ports, railways and European enterprises engaged in road and lake transport.	Estimates of series derived from analysis of other sectors (i.e. as intermediate consumption of these sectors). Only the "African" sector poses big problems of estimation, which could not be successfully tackled by results of demographic and family budget surveys and business registers.	Various sources of data, e.g. tax records, rent registers, family budget studies, accounts of housing services, etc. were used in estimating building rentals.	Based on analysis of accounts of administrations

Country	Agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishing	Mining & quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, water	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade	Banking, insurance & real estate	Transport & communications	Service	Building rentals	Public Administration and defence
9. NIGER	Reports of the Service de l'Agriculture provide data on areas, production, yield and average price for each agricultural crop. The report of 1961 by the Service de l'Agriculture provides the base for estimating prices and production of livestock products. Production of fishing is estimated from a report of an FAO expert; while production of firewood is based on family consumption surveys.	Tin ore mining is the only industry. Data on quantity and value of production are contained in annual reports of the Service des Mines.	Estimates in general based on raw materials consumed. The production of oil and oil-cake is based on a report of COMISERAF. Handicraft production of metal products and jewelry is estimated from tax data (licences).	Information furnished by S.A.F.E.C.O.	The volume of traditional buildings is estimated from results of demographic surveys of 1960, with cost of construction for such buildings provided by the Credit du Niger and la Cofit de Construction. The volume of construction of modern type is estimated from report of the Commissariat du Plan on the implementation of the Triennial Plan in 1961, reports of Ministry of Finance and estimates of Chamber of Commerce, Etc.	Estimates are derived as difference between the cost of purchase and the selling price. Estimates on the price structure by product for imported goods are scarce. For the wholesale trade, one takes account of the organized activities of modern type only. The traditional sector of commerce is not included, due to lack of information.	Output estimated from tax data and operating accounts of banks concerning their activities in Niger.	Travel documents and operating accounts of principal transport enterprises are examined to obtain output and value added. Annual reports of the Office of Posts and Telecommunications serve as base for estimating value added.	Private educational services are estimated from a study concerning the two missions which direct all the private schools. Private health services based on information from Ministry of Health. The output of personal services, e.g. barbers, doctors, hotels, etc. is based on tax data.	Estimated from number of dwellings multiplied by average rent.	Based on accounts of administrations.
10. LIBERIA	The value added has, in general, been estimated separately for West Africans and others. So far as return to capital is concerned, all rent payments were considered as income of Africans and profits divided according to ownership of enterprises. Profits were generally estimated "after direct taxes" and direct taxes added. At the same time depreciation allowances were estimated. As to product at factor cost, as estimated, net indirect taxes, obtained from public sector statistics, were added and gross domestic product, at market prices, obtained.	Mining Companies' accounts and financial returns cover 80% of the total product. Based upon averages e.g. average wages and employment figures, an estimate for the remaining 20% was prepared and adjusted for regional conditions.	The estimates are obtained from the data received from Directory of Industrial Establishments and Enterprises. For the small enterprises which are not covered by data given by the Directory, the estimates are obtained with reference to the total employment.	The Source is "The Construction in Liberia", Office of National Planning, 1965.	Estimate of export trade is based upon enterprises' financial accounts. As for the imports trade, the estimate is obtained from Battelle Institute report; the average income is multiplied by the number of employees.	Information on wage bills was obtained from the banks and insurance Co's. No imputation was made.	Road transport for hire consists of taxis, buses and trucks, and an estimate has been made for each type. Average monthly income was estimated by interviews. (Note: The major transport business in Liberia is in iron ore, which is carried on railroads belonging to the mining companies. Here it is not included in transport but in mining. For statistical reasons the distribution and service stations were included in transportation sector. A survey provided the basis of the estimates for these services.	Estimate of educational services was based upon average salaries according to level of education as obtained from government records and on numbers of teachers. Value added by health services was based on major missions' data. In addition, income of the private doctors and traditional healers was estimated. For hotels and bars, compensation of employees was based upon the number of employees multiplied by average wages; profits were taken as a percent of turnover and depreciation estimated from fixed assets.	The value of private residential accommodation is estimated on the basis of actual rent payments. The estimate of owner-occupied residential accommodation was based on the number of households in such accommodation and imputed rent.	Estimates are obtained from government accounts.	

Country	Agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishing	Mining & quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, water	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade	Banking, insurance & real estate	Transport & communications	Services	Building rentals	Public Administration and defence
11. MAURITANIA	<p>Livestock production estimates are based on the report of the Service de l'Elevage for 1958 and a Veterinarian's (Dr. Troquereau) report on "The animal resources of Mauritania". Agricultural production is based on the estimates of the Service de l'Agriculture on principal agricultural products for 1959. The accuracy of the estimates is not known. The production of fishing is determined on data on consumption.</p>	<p>There were only 4 salt works in Mauritania. Estimates on production are based on data from the enterprises. The production of iron ore is obtained from the accounts of the Société des Mines de Fer of Mauritania.</p>	<p>The production of fish packing and canning companies are obtained from accounts of administrations. The production of bakeries is estimated from consumption of flour. The product of tailoring is obtained from taxes on sewing machines, which permits an estimate of the number of such machines. The product of crafts is estimated on a study by a trainee at Koth.</p>	<p>Based on accounts of enterprises and administrations.</p>	<p>Estimates of construction are obtained from an analysis of the accounts of enterprises collected by the tax authorities.</p>	<p>Estimates are based on the following sources of data: (a) An inquiry of the Ministry of Commerce into the goods sold by different trades in 1959; (b) An inquiry by the S.E.D.E.S. (Société d'Etude pour le Développement Economique et Sociale) of import and export houses; (c) Studies on the price structure by the Ministry of Commerce of Senegal for certain products of current consumption; (d) Tax records.</p>	<p>Banking services are estimated from the accounts of banks operating in Mauritania.</p>	<p>Estimates of road transport services are based partly on accounts of two principal corporations, and partly on estimates of sales of individual transporters, for which an average travel of 20,000 Kms. per year per vehicle is assumed. To estimate traditional modes of transport, the number of animals used for the purpose multiplied by an assumed average earning per day per animal, has been used.</p>	<p>Restaurants, hotels, cinemas and all European enterprises are on register of licenses. Their sales are estimated by the class of licenses they hold. Their intermediate consumption is based on the results obtained for Senegal. For other traditional services, the S.E.D.E.S. made direct estimates.</p>		<p>Estimates based on accounts of administrations.</p>
12. TOGO	<p>Sources of information for agricultural production: Agricultural Survey of 1961-62 and the annual reports of the Service de l'Agriculture et du Service de Conditionnement; for prices, the Service de l'Agriculture and other official bodies publishing prices for products for exports and for local consumption. In estimating livestock production, information from agricultural surveys, from the Service of Livestock and Animal Husbandry, and provisional studies on cattle and meat, have been used.</p>	<p>As the number of industrial enterprises is small, the production and price data are obtained from their books. For estimating the production of handicrafts, the only source of data is the "Survey of Commercial and craft establishments" conducted by the Statistical Service in 1964. The commodity flow method has largely been used in estimating the production of handicraft industries based on the value of raw materials used.</p>			<p>Data on construction by the public sector are directly obtained from government budgetary actuals. For construction of modern type, the production is estimated from the value, of materials used; for traditional type of housing construction, the number of new houses built in the year is estimated based on increases in population.</p>	<p>Estimates obtained by evaluating the trade margins for each commodity group.</p>	<p>Estimates of value added obtained as sum total of factor incomes, i.e. personal emoluments, profits, rent, depreciation, etc. Data are from the accounts of the enterprises concerned.</p>	<p>For rail transport, value added is taken as the difference between receipts and purchases of materials from the Railway's accounts. For road transport, the Statistical Service publishes annual data on registration of motor vehicles. In addition, the study entitled "l'Etude des Transports du Togo, 1962," made by the Sociétés d'Etudes, serves as base.</p>	<p>For private education, the receipts are estimated by multiplying the number of students in private schools by average school fees for each grade of education. For the product of medical and legal services, it is based on tax data.</p>	<p>The number of rented housing in urban centres multiplied by information on rent obtained in 1965 family budget survey. The gross rent thus obtained, less intermediate consumption, provides value added by the industry.</p>	<p>Represents wages and salaries paid by "Administrations."</p>

SOURCES AND METHODS OF ESTIMATING GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN  
(Cont'd)

Country	Agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishing	Mining & quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, water	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade	Banking, insurance & real estate	Transport & Communications	Services	Building rentals	Public Administration and defence
13. NIGERIA	<p>a) Estimates for domestic crops are obtained as the product of acreage under each crop and average yield per acre. The basic source is a series of sample inquiries conducted since 1956 by the Federal Office of Statistics.</p> <p>b) Estimates for crops grown primarily for export are obtained by adding value of exports to estimate of the value of domestic consumption based on sample surveys of household expenditures.</p> <p>In the case of livestock products, the estimate of the production of beef obtained by multiplying the number of hide exported or used locally by an assumed average weight of meat per carcass is extrapolated by index of official slaughtering.</p>	<p>Value added in the coal-mining industry is estimated as the sum of wages, salaries, royalties, profit and depreciation.</p> <p>Figures are obtained from the accounts of the Nigerian Coal Corporation. The estimate of value added in the mining of metallic ores is based on data on quantities and values provided by the annual reports of the Department of Mines.</p>	<p>Data are obtained from surveys of industrial production:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) number employed</li> <li>(ii) total wage and salary bill</li> <li>(iii) Value of output</li> <li>(iv) purchase of raw materials and fuel.</li> <li>(v) transport costs and</li> <li>(vi) value of stocks.</li> </ol> <p>As for the handicrafts, the estimates are obtained by adjusting the figures of the 1952 population census of the persons engaged and multiplying by the average earnings.</p>	<p>Figures on wages and salaries, depreciation and profits are supplied by the Electricity Corporation of Nigeria and the Nigerian Electricity Supply Company. Estimates for water works are based on the annual reports of the Public Works Department.</p>	<p>The estimates are derived from the gross value of construction by deducting purchases of imported building materials and domestic timber. For civil engineering works, the value of roads and bridges built and maintenance work done is estimated by multiplying estimated quantities of roads (in foot-miles) and bridges (in foot-runs) completed or repaired by appropriate estimated unit costs. For railway works, ports and harbours, water-works and well-drilling, estimates are based on expenditure of the relevant spending authority. Government buildings are taken from their accounts. Buildings by the private sector in Southern Nigeria are estimated from results of building census and building costs survey, while for the Northern Region, the cement consumption to building output ratio method has been used to estimate output.</p>	<p>The output of wholesale and retail trade is obtained as the difference between the value, at producer prices, of the total output of goods and services and the same output at retail market prices, after due adjustment for imports and exports. In the case of Marketing Boards, net output is obtained as the sum of exports valued at f.o.b. prices plus domestic sales at values quoted in the annual reports less purchases at producer prices.</p>	<p>For banking and insurance, the principal companies in operation provided figures of wages and salaries in each year.</p>	<p>a) Estimates for rail, water and air transport are based on a variety of reports from the organizations concerned. Estimates of gross receipts of road transport are obtained on the basis of the number of each type of vehicle registered as the product of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) estimated ton miles and passenger-miles and</li> <li>(ii) estimated average charges per ton-mile and passenger-mile respectively. A deduction is made for expenditure on intermediate consumption.</li> </ol>	<p>Estimates of numbers engaged are based on the number of (i) expatriate taxpayers and (ii) African taxpayers with assessed income of £ 500 or more. Estimates of wages and salaries of teachers, medical workers and missionaries employed by missions are based largely on figures of grants in aid in the government accounts.</p>	<p>The rent of houses owned by government is recorded as in the government accounts. Plausible average rents are imputed by firms and multiplied by the number of expatriate households. For houses owned by individuals, the room is taken as the unit of quantity and average rents imputed for each locality. The stock of such houses is roughly estimated for 1954; changes in subsequent years are based on the estimates of new construction. No deduction is made for repairs and maintenance; certain implicit rent subsidies are also excluded.</p>	<p>Figures of wages and salaries are obtained by an analysis of the accounts of the Federal and Regional Governments and local authorities.</p>
14. SIERRA LEONE	<p>The value added in each of the industries is obtained either by subtracting the input items from the output value or alternatively by aggregating the incomes accruing to factors of production, i.e., by adding up the various factor incomes viz, wages and salaries, interest, rent and profits.</p> <p>Among the data recently collected for the estimates were data on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Income and expenditure of: mining companies, manufacturing establishments, trading concerns, building contractors, transport operators, church missions, banking and insurance companies;</li> <li>2. Household consumption of fruits, vegetables and some minor crops;</li> <li>3. Production costs in some industries;</li> <li>4. Building permits issued and number actually constructed;</li> <li>5. Building construction costs of materials and labour;</li> <li>6. Producer prices, landed cost of imported articles and distributive trade margins;</li> <li>7. Tariff and cost of transport operators;</li> <li>8. City rate and house rent.</li> </ol> <p>Imputation for banking services is included under the banking sector.</p>									<p>The imputed value of owner occupied houses is included.</p>	<p>Wages and overtime payments has been estimated from the appropriate government accounts.</p>

SOURCES AND METHODS OF ESTIMATING GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN  
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Country	Agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishing	Mining & quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, water	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade	Banking, insurance & real estate	Transport & Communications	Services	Building rentals	Public Administration and defence
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA:</b> 15. CHAD	Agricultural production estimated from two sources: Estimates of the agricultural services and a food consumption inquiry carried out in 1957. For livestock, figures from the annual reports of the Service de l'Élevage are used. Milk production is estimated from the results of the Czech Survey and the number of cows.	Production of modern enterprises is obtained from their operating accounts. The value of production of handicrafts is estimated from statistics from household consumption surveys and statistics on raw materials consumed.		Based on information supplied by producing enterprises.	Expenditure on building and construction by general government and public enterprises is taken from their accounts. The value of modern buildings completed each year is estimated from data on building permits issued and the operating accounts of enterprises. As for traditional building construction, estimates were made for each country by the Institut du Développement Économique et Social of the University of Paris.	Estimates are made by applying percentage margins to the values of imports and commercialised local production. Data on prices and producing enterprises are very fragmentary. The political reports of districts and regions permit the results to be collated to one part of the country.	The banking services are estimated from the accounts of banks operating in Chad. No imputation is made for banking services. The same principle is applied to estimation of insurance, for which only premiums are included in output.	The value of transport services rendered by camels, donkeys and mules is not known. For modern transport services estimates are based on the operating accounts of large enterprises and the registers of licensed businesses.	For estimating the output of doctors, barbers, laundries, hotels, restaurants and cinemas, the business registers and indications on the value of production of the trades concerned, have been used. Private educational services rendered are estimated from data obtained from the missions.	Estimated by summing up the rent paid by enterprises, the rent paid for the lodging of the personnel of such enterprises, and the rent paid for housing by government employees.	Based on accounts of administrations.
16. CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	The basic data are provided by the technical departments concerned, viz., the Agriculture, Livestock and Forestry Services. The production of main crops is obtained by applying average yields in each region to the acreages under crops, based on the agricultural sample census of 1960-61. The production of firewood is estimated based on similar data for neighbouring countries.	Estimates based on information provided by the Compagnie Nationale du Diamant and other mining companies.	The industry is at present of negligible importance. Production of food processing industries is based on the accounts of enterprises concerned. Production of bakery is based on the value of flour used. Estimates of handicraft production of clothing are based on the weight of cotton fabrics used in making the clothing.	Based on the accounts of the producing enterprises.	The value of production of buildings and other construction of modern type can be estimated based on building materials utilised and indications on the output of building contractors. The output of traditional type of building and construction is estimated based on the stock of such buildings, average length of life and average cost of construction.	Trade margins are obtained as the difference between the producer (for local production) or c.i.f. (for imports) prices and the prices paid by final or intermediate users.	The banking services are estimated from the accounts of private banks/branches of public financial enterprises. Estimates for the insurance services are based on the annual reports of the Direction des Assurances.	The output of tractors (road transport) is based on the estimated usage of capacities (in tonnage) and information from business registers. The same procedure is used to estimate output of public transport (e.g. buses).	The output of technical, legal and business services, is derived from the accounts of other sectors and administrations, where they constitute intermediate consumption. The output of doctors, barbers, laundries, hotels, restaurants and cinemas, is evaluated based on some indicators on their respective levels of output and the business registers.	Only buildings actually rented are included in this sector. Estimates are based on tax records.	Based on the accounts of administrations.

SOURCES AND METHODS OF ESTIMATING GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN  
(Cont'd)

Country	Agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishing	Mining & quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, water	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade	Banking, insurance & real estate	Transport & Communications	Services	Building rentals	Public Administration and defence
17. GABON	Agricultural production figures are estimated from annual reports of the Agricultural Service and of prefectures. However, the basic data on crop production, sowages and yield are those of the 1960 agricultural sample census.	Based on the value of sales of the producing enterprises.	The major part of commercialised production is estimated from accounts of producing enterprises. Repairs of transport equipment are estimated based on the number of motor vehicles in use. The output of handcraft activities is estimated from information contained in business registers.	Based on data furnished by the producing enterprises.	Estimated output of modern buildings is based on building permits issued. The output of traditional type of housing is estimated based on estimated number of households and the average life of such housing. The construction work financed by administrations is directly obtained from their accounts.	Margins on imports and local products consumed locally are calculated. The margins on imports are obtained as difference between c.i.f. prices and the purchase price paid by users. The sources of information are the results of an inquiry of principal import houses in Libreville, and information from the Service des Prix du Gabon.		Estimates are based on the value of sales of enterprises concerned. Transit, loading, internal and transport of petroleum products, are estimated by type of goods transported on the basis of official rates of forwarding and transit.	Estimates based on the value of sales of enterprises.	Estimates based on the number of families living in rented houses, multiplied by estimated average rent per annum.	Based on the accounts of administrations.
18. CONGO (KINSHASA)	The quantities were obtained from reports of the Agriculture Board or district authorities. These data are multiplied by retail prices.	The gross value of production was estimated on the basis of data supplied by the Mining Service.	Statistics of quantities produced were collected for all regions; the related prices were collected for the Kinshasa and Katanga regions only. The gross product was estimated by deducting from the value of gross production the related costs of production.	The value added method was applied. In order to estimate gross value of production, use was made of (i) data on public investment, (ii) information obtained from construction permits issued in urban areas.	The gross product of wholesale and retail trade was determined from estimate of the value of sales and taxable income of the firms concerned.	Value added in banking was obtained from the balance sheets of the banks.	The gross product of transportation was taken as equivalent to the gross receipts of transport enterprises.	Estimates were made on the basis of the number of persons involved and the average income as indicated by fiscal statistics.		Estimates were derived from the public accounts, budgets of the various agencies.	
<b>EAST AFRICA:</b> 19-21 SOUTHERN RHODESIA, ZAMBIA, MALAWI	<p>a) The basic approach to the GDP aggregate was through the separate estimation of the income items, wages and salaries, income from enterprises and rental income from ownership of buildings. All items were estimated for individual major industrial groups, from which the GDP analysis by industry was readily obtainable.</p> <p>b) The basis of valuation was at market prices, except for own account construction which was valued at cost to the enterprise or person undertaking it, and for income in kind supplied to employees which was valued at cost to the employer.</p> <p>c) Estimates of the wage bill by industry were produced by multiplying separate estimates of average employment by average earnings for each industry. The information on employment and earnings by industry were obtained from 1956 and 1961 censuses of employment, quarterly employment inquiries as from Sep. 1959, and annual employment and earnings inquiries up to 1960, and for Southern Rhodesia and Zambia, annual censuses of European-type of agriculture, annual inquiry on income in kind in agriculture, bi-ennial sample inquiry on domestic servants, etc. Income in kind included a valuation at cost of food, housing and clothing and employers' contribution to pension and provident funds.</p> <p>d) Agricultural production for own consumption was estimated on the basis of rural household population and assumed per capita consumption requirements, valued at gazetted prices of official marketing organisations, less marketing expenses for the relevant commodities and at seasonal imputed prices for commodities not purchased by the official organisations. A nominal 25% mark-up of this value was added to allow for rural household services. Stock changes and own-account capital formation in improved dwellings were included in the production estimates of the sector. Estimates of sales of produce by the rural household sector were produced based on information provided by Ministry of Agriculture and reports of Marketing Boards.</p>									For Southern Rhodesia, estimates of personal income from ownership of dwellings were obtained by multiplying the estimated number of dwelling units of the non-African population by average rentals. Information on different types of dwellings and building rentals was available from population census and an index of rents was maintained.	Based on accounts of central government and local authorities.

Country	Agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishing	Mining & quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity gas, water	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade	Banking, insurance & real estate	Transport & Communications	Services	Building rentals	Public Administration and defence
22. MADAGASCAR	Up to 1960 information on agricultural production was provided by the Ministry of Agriculture. The agricultural sample census of 1961-62 has provided value basic information on agriculture and will be used as base for estimating agricultural production.	The Direction of Mines establishes quarterly data of production. As almost all the minerals produced are exported, the external trade statistics provide a check of the Direction of Mines' production figures.	Sources of data: a) Index cards of establishments. b) Tax declarations (N.B. domestic consumption taxes levied on local manufactures). c) Inquiries for some industries, entrusted to S.T.M.A. d) Customs declarations.	Data obtained from related public enterprises.	Estimates based on: a) Building permits issued; b) Imported building materials; c) Accounts of administrations; d) Inquiry on rural housing.	Sources of data consist of the index cards of establishments and import and export declarations.		Estimates are based on: a) Accounts of enterprises (e.g. rail, maritime and air transport); b) Road transport surveys and statistics on registrations of motor vehicles; c) Sales of petroleum products (including equalization taxes).	Estimates based on index cards of establishments, tax records and particular inquiries.	Estimates based on family budget surveys and evaluations by the statistical service.	Based on the accounts of administrations.
23. TANZANIA (TANGANYIKA)	For most cash crops, net output is estimated by deriving the value of total sales from the annual reports of the various marketing organizations and then deducting related purchases from other sectors. Estimates of meat production are based on dietary surveys, livestock population data and statistics of exports of hides and skins. The value of dairy products is estimated from figures provided by the Veterinary Department, the average of milk per cow and the number of cows. For fishing, estimates are based on household budget surveys and data from the Lake Victoria Fisheries Service.	Value of production is determined from the annual reports of the Mine Department. Estimates from other sectors are based on the results of a sample survey of mining concerns.	Estimates are based on annual labour enumerations and the results of the industrial production surveys carried out in 1956 and 1958 in the main towns. These surveys provide for each category of manufacturing, ratios of value added to wage bill which are then applied to the wage bill estimates derived from the annual labour enumerations.	Estimates are obtained from the relevant accounts of companies.	Estimates of the gross value of private building are based on quarterly returns by town councils and annual returns from mines and missions. Construction undertaken by the Central and Local Governments and East African Railways and Harbours Administration is estimated from published accounts. The value of the construction of the African huts is estimated on the basis of (i) population data (ii) Assumptions regarding the average number of persons per hut and building costs and (iii) estimates of their durability.	Estimates of the gross product are based on adjusted figures of trading licences, grouped by type of trader and estimated average income for each category.	Data on payments to employees, profits, net rent and depreciation are obtained from the balance sheets of the banks concerned.	Estimates for road transport are obtained by classifying vehicles on the basis of licensing statistics and estimating receipts for each category on the basis of average mileage and average receipts per mile. Purchases from other sectors are estimated from a sample inquiry undertaken by the East African Railways, in respect of their own vehicles.	Estimates of the total wages of domestic servants are based on information collected by the Labour Department. Data on the activities of missions are obtained from a sample of their accounts. Information on other types of services is obtained from such sources as statistics of registered medical and legal practitioners and questionnaire direct to cinemas.	Estimates are derived from data on population, number of persons per house and rents. No attempt is made to impute rents for African huts in rural areas.	The estimates of the gross product is limited to compensation of employees and obtained from the appropriate government accounts.

SOURCES AND METHODS OF ESTIMATING GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL CLASS  
(Cont'd)

Country	Agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishing	Mining & quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, water	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade	Banking, insurance & real estate	Transport & Communications	Services	Buildings, rentals	Public Administration and defence
24. UGANDA	Estimates of subsistence income derived from crop production are obtained by multiplying quantities consumed per head by producer prices. The quantity data are derived from the 1956 WHO nutrition survey. For export crops, quantities are normally derived from trade returns and valued at producer prices. As for sales to urban Africans, quantities consumed per head are estimated from budget surveys and valued at producer prices, generally assumed to be half the urban retail prices. In the most recent national accounts estimates, crop estimates for 1964 as a result of the agricultural sample census of 1964/65, have been used as base. Figures for the other years are based on estimated increase in population.	The product originating in the public sector and in private sector and in private non-African enterprises of all kinds is estimated as the sum of compensation of employees and operating surplus. The first element is based on information from the annual enumeration of employees in the various activities. The second element is based on statements of tax profit, reported on an enterprise basis. To the estimate obtained in this way, additions are made for (i) small enterprises not subject to income tax (ii) the current surplus of the Uganda Electricity Board.				The estimate is based partly on the number of traders licensed and figures of net income provided by Trade Development Section and partly on margins between producer and retail prices. A deduction is made for the inclusion of transport cost in the latter case.		The estimate is based on information on the number of African-owned vehicles used for commercial purposes and the net output per vehicle as estimated for the report "An Economic Survey of Roads and Road Transport in Uganda".	In each sub-sector, the number of employees has been used as base for obtaining the related estimate by multiplying by average earnings.	Net rent in the private sector are estimated largely from income-tax statistics, imputed rents on owner-occupied dwellings being calculated from the taxed annual value of the property. No estimates are made for African-owned buildings.	Based on analysis of government accounts.
25. KENYA	The gross product is estimated on an item by item basis by production approach. The numbers of acres under each crop is available from the annual census in the case of non-African agriculture.	An estimate of wages and salaries paid is obtained from the results of the annual employment survey adjusted for under-coverage. Ratios of the adjusted wage bill to gross product, derived from the industrial production surveys are used to obtain estimates of gross product. The gross product originating in the electricity industry is estimated by using data from the annual employment surveys and the published accounts of the East African Power and Lighting Company.			Estimates are made from the income side. In the case of private construction, they are obtained by adding figures of adjusted wage payments, derived from the annual employment survey to an estimate of the gross operating surplus.	Adjusted figures of wages and salaries obtained from employment surveys are supplemented by estimates of operating surplus based on data on the value of wholesale and retail sales.	The contribution of banking, insurance and real estate is estimated in terms of wages and salary payments and provisions for depreciation.	The gross product is estimated by adding figures of wage and salary payments from the annual employment surveys to estimates of the related surplus. The latter are derived from the published accounts of the East African Railways and Harbours, etc.	Estimates are based on figures of adjusted wage and salary payments to employees, derived from the annual employment surveys and estimated ratios of gross operating surplus of these payments.	The gross operating surplus is assumed to be a certain percentage of the original cost of the various types of building. This cost is estimated by cumulating returns on completed buildings.	The contribution of General Government to gross product is estimated in terms of payments to employees only.
26. MAURITIUS	Estimates are made on an item-by-item basis using special sources such as annual statistical returns, and annual surveys. Value added is obtained at market prices by deducting intermediate costs for each item.	The estimates refer only to salt production and are provided directly by the producers.	The estimates are obtained by methods similar to those for agriculture.	Estimates are based on information supplied by the Central Electricity Board, the annual financial reports of the Government etc.	Figures for private constructions are based on records of building permits and information furnished by the municipal building contractors. The annual reports on public works and the annual financial reports of the Government are used to make corresponding estimates for the public sector.	Value added is estimated on the basis of the annual foreign trade reports of the Customs Department and Statistical Information.	Estimates are derived from the balance sheet of trading banks and the annual reports of the Mauritius Agricultural Bank, etc.	Estimates are computed individually for goods transport and storage, passenger transport is based on several special annual reports, statistical information from shipping and insurance companies, the annual reports of the police department, etc.	The 1947 Population Census, the Government Gazette, annual trade reports of the Customs Department, the annual financial reports of the Government were used for the estimation.	The estimates are based on the 1952 Census and records of building permits issued by the Public Works Department and the Municipal and the Town Councils.	The annual financial reports of the Government and other official documents are used as source.



SOURCES AND METHODS OF ESTIMATING GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN

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Country	Agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishing	Mining & quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity gas, water	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade	Banking, insurance & real estate	Transport & Communications	Services	Building rentals	Public Administration and defence
27. ETHIOPIA	<p>Agricultural production figures were provided by the Ministry of Agriculture. They were valued at wholesale prices ruling at principal markets in the main crop growing regions. The sector includes value added by home processing of primary products, the imputed value of own-account construction of rural traditional housing (Tukuls), reclamation of land, and other rural subsistence activities, e.g. the making of handicraft products for own use. Results of the first round of the National Sample Survey, 1964-68, will be used to estimate agricultural production. The production of meat and by-products is estimated on assumed slaughtering ratios and assessed dressed weights of animals. The products are valued at prices ruling in the main selling regions obtained from trade sources. Production of fish is estimated by adding local consumption to export of fish-meal expressed in fresh fish equivalent. The production of firewood is estimated from a family budget survey in Addis Ababa. The assessed per capita consumption figure is applied to the total number of settled population (excluding nomads) in the country.</p>	<p>Sources of data: Ministry of Mines concerning government mining establishments and private exploration and extracting enterprises. The value added by mining is taken to be the wages and salaries bill of mining establishments, including those engaged in prospecting and exploring for petroleum and metallic minerals. Stone quarrying is not covered in the sector due to lack of data.</p>	<p>Sources of data: Annual industrial surveys of the central Statistical Office. To the manufacturing establishments covered by the Survey, the repair and service charges of motor vehicles are added. The value added is obtained directly from the results of the Annual Industrial Survey. The outputs of handicraft and small-scale industries, e.g. shema cloth, coat of tailoring, small shoemakers and repairers, carpentry, small flour mills and oil presses, etc., are estimated based on inputs of raw materials and technical coefficients appropriate for each trade.</p>	<p>Estimates based on annual returns from the EELFA and SEDAO, which together account for some 90% of the total production of electricity in country, and a number of small electricity generating firms.</p>	<p>Sources of information: (a) Building permits issued in Addis Ababa; (b) Building and construction under the supervision of the Ministry of Public Works; (c) Surveys of contractors and building consultants; (d) government accounts and reports of public enterprises; (e) Annual survey of industrial production. Value added in the sector is obtained by applying value added/output ratios obtained from a small number of builders and contractors in 1963. Construction of African traditional style housing is included in the "Agriculture" sector.</p>	<p>Trade margins are estimated separately for export goods, import goods and goods locally produced and marketed (excluding exports). Trade margins on export goods are obtained by subtracting from the recorded f.o.b. value of exports the value at producer prices, transport charges and export duties and taxes. Trade margins on imports are obtained by assigning percentage margins on different types of import goods, adjusted to include duties and taxes and transport charges. Trade margins on locally produced and marketed goods (excluding exports) are estimated from the quantities involved, their value at producer prices, and corresponding percentages allowed as trade margins.</p>	<p>Value added is taken as the sum of factor incomes as shown in the accounts of the enterprises. For the banking sub-sector, imputed bank charges (i.e. difference between interest received and paid by commercial banks) are included with corresponding amount deducted from the "wholesale and retail trade" sector. The real estate sub-sector covers the Ministry of State Domain only.</p>	<p>For rail and air transport, estimates are based on the annual reports of the enterprises concerned. The output and value added by road transport are estimated from annual motor vehicle registration statistics, results of the annual road traffic surveys of the Imperial Highway Authority, and operational data from a number of road transport firms. Water and sea transport is estimated from the tonnages of imports and exports and coastal traffic handled at Massawa and Assab ports, standard rates of forwarding charges, etc. Telecommunications are estimated as the sum of factor incomes of the enterprise concerned, while postal services are estimated from government accounts.</p>	<p>Education and health services are estimated from government accounts and returns from missions and other services. Domestic services are obtained by multiplying the estimated numbers of domestic servants for urban and rural areas respectively by assumed average rates (income in kind, e.g. food &amp; lodging, being imputed and included). Estimates of the output of hotels, restaurants, laundry, tourism, religious, legal and recreational services, etc. are based on fragmentary and insufficient information.</p>	<p>The total number of urban dwelling units is estimated on the quantities of corrugated iron sheets available, both imported and locally produced, and technical factors obtained from building firms. Urban housing is estimated to have an average life-span of 20 years; rental income is based on some urban survey and inquiries; the annual maintenance cost is estimated at one month's rental income. For rural traditional type of housing (Tukuls), the total number is estimated on population data; the average life-span of such housing is taken to be 10 years and the rental income is taken to equal depreciation charges.</p>	<p>Estimates based on government accounts.</p>

SOURCES AND METHODS OF ESTIMATING GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN  
(Cont'd)

Country	Agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishing	Mining & quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity gas, water	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade	Banking, insurance & real estate	Transport & Communications	Services	Building rentals	Public Administration and defence
28. SOUTH AFRICA	Estimates of the values of agricultural products are prepared by the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, by valuing physical output at net production prices. Data are obtained from the annual agricultural census. Estimates of inputs are also obtained largely from the annual census. For fishing the estimate of wages and salaries is obtained from workers' Compensation statistics. An arbitrary allowance for earnings of unincorporated enterprises is added.	For gold mining estimates for wages and salaries are obtained from the office of the Government Mining Engineers. Estimates of other income consist almost entirely of estimates of "working profits" published monthly by the Transvaal and Orange Free State Chamber of Mine. Estimates of income originating in diamond and coal mines are obtained from an analysis of the accounts of companies engaged in these activities. Estimates for other minerals are obtained by deducting an estimate of cost of production from the gross value of output.	The sector manufacturing includes construction and related to the private sector of the economy only. Estimates are based on net output figures from the annual industrial census covering enterprises employing three or more full-time workers or using power equipment. A small allowance for income generated in establishments outside the scope of the industrial census is included. For public enterprises of the Central Government, information is normally obtained from analysis of their accounts.			The basic information is obtained from the census of distribution of 1947 and 1955. For other years, estimates are based on sample surveys of trading establishments.	Estimates are based on returns collected annually from the majority of financial institutions.	Estimates for the South African railways and Harbours are obtained from published accounts and estimates for private transportation are based mainly on the results of inquiries conducted in 1951/52 and 1958/59. For other years, estimates of wages and salaries are projected by means of workers' compensation statistics. Other income is projected on the basis of trends in profits reflected by South African Railways.	The majority of services are based on periodical returns of the Census Bureau. For the professions the item wages is estimated with the help of Workmen's Compensation Statistics. For other income, the estimated number of self-employed derived from the population census of 1951 is adjusted with the aid of various professional registers. For household services, estimates are based on an inquiry into housing, rent and servants wages conducted concurrently with the population census of 1951. It is assumed that the number of servants increases proportionately to the increase in the number of private households. Wages and salaries are extrapolated by means of annual inquiry into rent and servants wages.	Estimates are based on results of inquiries into housing and rent which were part of the population census of 1951. These have been brought up to date by means of monthly records of private dwellings completed and annual rent census.	Information for the Central Government and the Provinces is derived from an analysis of published accounts. For local authorities, information is obtained from annual returns submitted to the Bureau of Census and Statistics. Imputed income is calculated only on buildings owned and occupied by the Central Government.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION FOR PREPARING ANNEX III:

A. General sources:

1. National Accounting Practices in Sixty Countries (A United Nations publication. Studies in Methods Series F No. 11, 1964). Information on the following countries as contained in the publication, has been made use of: Congo (Kinshasa), Kenya, Nigeria, former Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania (Tanganyika only), Uganda, United Arab Republic.
2. Country chapters for an experimentation with the "Intermediate System of National Accounts" carried out by the Secretariat of the U.N. Economic Commission for Africa in 1964. The chapters relate to the following countries: United Arab Republic (1954); Morocco (1960); Tunisia (1960); Sudan (1960/61); Ivory Coast (1960); Nigeria (1957); Ghana (1960); Eastern Cameroon (1959); Madagascar (1960); former Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (1962).

B. Special Sources:

1. Algeria: L'Équilibre en biens et services pour l'Année 1963, Alger, 1965 - Ministère des Finances et du Plan.
2. Tunisia: Les Comptes Économiques de la Nation, 1960-1961, Vol. I, Méthodologie-Texte - Secrétariat d'État au Plan et à l'Économie Nationale.
3. Senegal: Comptes Économiques du Sénégal, Année 1959, Service de la Statistique et de la Démographie.
4. Mali: Comptes Économiques Années 1959-1960-1961-1962 Ministère de la Coopération (France). Comptes Économiques de la République du Mali 1959 - Ministère du Plan et de la Coordination des Affaires Économiques et Financières.
5. Ivory Coast: Les Comptes Économiques de la Côte d'Ivoire, 1958, 1960 - Direction de la Statistique.
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ANNEX IV

Coverage of the Sector "Public Administration and Defence" (or "Administrations")  
in the table on gross domestic product by industrial origin -  
Contenu du Secteur "Administration publique et défense" (ou "Administrations")  
dans le tableau sur le Produit intérieur brut par branches d'activités

Country - Pays	Government (excluding government enterprises) - Etat	External Administrations - Administrations étrangères	Private non-profit institutions - Organismes privés à but non-lucratif	Remarks - Remarques
Algeria - Algérie	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Etat</li> <li>- Collectivités locales</li> <li>- Sécurité Sociale : Régime Général, Régimes Agricoles, Régimes spéciaux, Caisses de retraite</li> <li>- Etablissements publics : Organismes d'enseignement, Organismes de Santé et d'assistance, Organismes d'intervention économique</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Administration française</li> <li>- Administrations extérieures (ambassades, Consuls, etc.)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Chambre de Commerce</li> <li>- Organisations Nationales : le parti, les syndicats</li> </ul>	
Cameroun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Etat de Cameroun</li> <li>- Communes</li> <li>- Directions de COOP/SAP</li> <li>- Secteur de Modernisation</li> <li>- Fonds de Stabilisation</li> <li>- Anciens Combattants</li> <li>- Fonds routier</li> <li>- Allocations Familiales</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Budget Français (civil - militaire)</li> <li>- F.I.D.N.E.</li> <li>- Organismes internationaux</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Chambre de Commerce</li> <li>- Chambre d'Agriculture</li> <li>- Missions</li> </ul>	
Central African Republic - République Centrafricaine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Le budget de la République Centrafricaine</li> <li>- Les Comptes spéciaux du Trésor</li> <li>- Les budgets des Communes urbaines</li> <li>- Le budget de la Gendarmerie</li> <li>- L'Office public des prestations Familiales et des accidents du Travail</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Les budgets des administrations Françaises</li> <li>- Le Fonds d'Aide et Coopération (F.A.C.)</li> <li>- Les Fonds européens de développement (F.E.D.O.M.)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- La Chambre de Commerce, d'Agriculture et d'Industrie de Bangui</li> </ul>	
Chad - Tchad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- République du Tchad</li> <li>- Communes</li> <li>- Caisse de Compensation des allocations Familiales et des accidents du Travail</li> <li>- Assemblée Nationale</li> <li>- Caisse des ardoises</li> <li>- Caisse de réserve</li> <li>- Office de la main-d'oeuvre</li> <li>- Ecole d'Administration</li> <li>- Office d'Anciens Combattants</li> <li>- Fonds routier</li> <li>- Organisation Commune des régions Sahariennes (O.C.R.S.)</li> <li>- Fonds de garantie des accidents du Travail</li> <li>- Caisse de retraite locale</li> <li>- Caisse de coton</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Budget Français</li> <li>- Aide Allemande</li> <li>- Aide Américaine</li> <li>- Fonds européens de Développement d'Outre Mer (F.E.D.O.M.)</li> <li>- Ambassades étrangères</li> <li>- Mission d'Aide et Coopération</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Chambre de Commerce</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ne sont pas inclus dans l'Administration :</li> <li>- ORSTOM (Office de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique d'Outre Mer) et Institut de recherches tobadniennes</li> <li>- Laboratoire de Paras de l'Institut d'Elevage et de Médecine vétérinaire des Pays tropicaux</li> <li>- Bureau de Recherches géologiques et minières</li> <li>- Institut de recherches du Coton et des Textiles</li> <li>- Agence pour la Sécurité de la Navigation aérienne</li> </ul>
Congo (Brazzaville)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Etat</li> <li>- Collectivités locales</li> <li>- Caisse de Compensation de prestations Familiales</li> <li>- Office des anciens Combattants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Administration française</li> <li>- Organisation mondiale de la Santé</li> <li>- Institut International du Travail</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Chambre de Commerce</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ne sont pas inclus dans l'Administration :</li> <li>- Le Service de l'Enseignement (à l'exclusion de sa Direction)</li> <li>- Le Service de la Santé (à l'exclusion de sa Direction)</li> <li>- L'Institut Pasteur, Organisme autonome de recherche et de fabrication de vaccins</li> </ul>
Congo (Kinshasa)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Administration centrales : les différents Ministères, la Présidence de la République, Chambre des Représentants, Sénat, Cour des Comptes</li> <li>- Le Groupe des Comptes hors Budget</li> <li>- Les Etablissements publics administratifs et sociaux : Information, Enseignement, Sécurité, aide et assistances sociales, Services communautaires, Institut National pour l'Etude Agronomique du Congo, Office National du Tourisme</li> <li>- Administrations provinciales</li> <li>- Administrations Communales</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compris dans le secteur "Administrations"</li> <li>- Entreprises d'Etat :</li> <li>- Ponts et Chaussées</li> <li>- Bâtiments civils et urbanisme</li> <li>- Minéralisation</li> <li>- Laboratoires</li> <li>- Ministère des P.T.T.</li> </ul>
Dahomey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Etat</li> <li>- Collectivités locales</li> <li>- Caisse de Compensation</li> <li>- Office des anciens Combattants</li> <li>- Office pour la Recherche Scientifique dans les Territoires d'Outre Mer</li> <li>- Bureau de Recherches géologiques et minières</li> <li>- Caisse de Compensation des prestations Familiales</li> <li>- Caisse des Accidents du Travail</li> <li>- Caisse locale de Retraite</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Administration française</li> <li>- Fonds d'Investissement et de Développement économique et social (F.I.D.E.S.)</li> <li>- Fonds des Nations Unies pour l'Enfance (U.N.I.C.E.F.)</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ne sont pas inclus dans l'Administration :</li> <li>- Le Secteur de l'Enseignement (à l'exclusion de sa Direction)</li> <li>- Le Service de la Santé (à l'exclusion de sa Direction)</li> <li>- L'Institut de Recherche pour les Médies et les Océanogues</li> </ul>

Coverage of the Sector "Public Administration and Defence" (or "Administrations")  
in the table on gross domestic product by industrial origin (cont'd) -  
Contenu du Secteur "Administration publique et défense" (ou "Administrations")  
dans le tableau sur le Produit intérieur brut par branches d'activité (suite)

Country - Pays	Government (excluding government enterprises) - Etat	External Administrations - Administrations étrangères	Private non-profit institutions - Organismes privés à but non-lucratif	Remarks - Remarque
Comoro Islands - Iles Comores	- Territoire des Comores - Caisse d'allocation familiale - Collectivités locales - Fonds routiers	- Administration Métropolitaine - Le F.I.D.E.S.		
Ethiopia - Ethiopie	- Central, provincial and local Governments including the munici- palities (excluding Govt. education and health services, post and State domains)			Not included in the Administration sector: - The public educational institutions - The public health services - Ministry of State Domain - Haile Selassie I University - Postal services
French Somaliland - Côte française des Somalis	- Le Territoire	- L'Etat français - Le F.I.D.E.S.	- La Chambre de Commerce	
Gabon	- Etat - Collectivités locales - Les fonds spéciaux du Trésor - Sécurité sociale - Etablissements publics	- Administration Française - Ambassades et Consulate étrangers	- Chambre de Commerce - Syndicats professionnels	Ne sont pas compris dans l'Administration : - Centre technique forestier tropical - Bureau de Recherches géologiques et minières - Institut de Recherches géologiques et minières - Commissariat à l'Energie Atomique - Institut géographique national
Ghana	- Central Government - Municipal councils - Districts and local councils - Tema Development Corporation			
Ivory Coast - Côte-d'Ivoire	- Etat - Caisse de stabilisation des prix du café et du cacao - Caisse de précaution du riz - Fonds d'investissement routier - Les Communes - Le Centre National de Coopération et de la Mutualité agricole - La Caisse de Compensation des prestations familiales - Institut de Recherche	- Etat Français - Ambassades et Consulate étrangers	- Chambre de Commerce	N'est pas compris dans l'Administration - Institut de Recherche sur les huiles et oléagineux tropicaux
Kenya - Kenya	- General Administration - Public Health and Education Services including Veterinary Services - Agricultural and related services, including the Forest Department - Defence, including local troops and local civilian employees of all milita- ry forces	- Local employees of overseas governments and international organisations		
Madagascar	- Etat - Provinces - Communes - Caisse et bureaux de stabilisation; - Fonds de développement; stations scientifiques - Caisse sociale	- Administration française - Ambassades et Consulate	- Administrations privées	
Mali	- Etat - Collectivités locales - Le fonds routier - La caisse locale des prestations familiales - L'Office de la main-d'oeuvre et l'Office des anciens Combattants	- Le F.I.D.E.S. - Ambassades et Consulate étrangers		Ne sont pas compris dans l'Administration - L'Office des Habitations économiques - L'Office du Niger
Mauritania - Mauritanie	- Budget National de la République - Fonds routier - Communes - Société de Prévoyance - Office local des anciens combattants - Office des Habitations économiques - Caisse des prestations sociales	- Budget de l'Etat français	- Chambre de Commerce de Mauritanie	Compris dans le secteur "Administrations" - Office de poste et télécommunication - Société de Radio-diffusion de la F.O.M.
Morocco - Maroc	- Etat - Collectivités locales - Etablissements administratifs : Office marocain de contrôle et d'exportation; Office marocain des changes; Caisse de Compensation; Caisse Centrale de Garantie - Ecole d'Agriculture		- Chambres de Commerce, d'Industrie et d'Agriculture	Ne sont pas compris dans l'Administration : - La Sécurité sociale qui figure dans la rubrique : transferts sociaux

Coverage of the Sector "Public Administration and Defence" (or "Administrations")  
in the table on gross domestic product by industrial origin (cont'd) -

Contenu du Secteur "Administration publique et défense" (ou "Administrations")  
dans le tableau sur le Produit intérieur brut par branches d'activité (suite)

Country - Pays	Government (excluding government enterprises) - Etat	External Administrations - Administrations étrangères	Private non-profit institutions - Organismes privés à but non lucratif	Remarks - Remarques
Niger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Etat de Niger</li> <li>- Communes de Niamey, Maradi et Zinder</li> <li>- Administration de la Taxe de perole</li> <li>- Caisse de prestations sociales</li> <li>- Caisse de Stabilisation des prix de l'arachide et des transports du Niger</li> <li>- Office des anciens Combattants</li> <li>- Fonds routier</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Etat Français</li> <li>- Fonds d'aide et de Coopération</li> <li>- F.I.D.E.S.</li> <li>- Aide européenne (F.E.D.O.M.)</li> <li>- Aide américaine (U.S.A.I.D.)</li> <li>- Fonds routier</li> </ul>		<p>Ne sont pas inclus dans l'Administration :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Le Service de l'Éducation Nationale</li> <li>- Le Service de la Santé</li> <li>- La Caisse d'assurance contre les accidents du Travail</li> </ul>
Nigeria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Federal Government</li> <li>- Regional Governments</li> <li>- Local authorities</li> </ul>			
Rhodesia, Southern - Rhodésie du Sud	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Central Government</li> <li>- Local authorities</li> <li>- Townships Rates Funds</li> <li>- Pneumoconiosis Fund</li> <li>- Workmen's Compensation Insurance Fund</li> <li>- Townships Endowment Fund</li> <li>- Tourist Board Fund</li> <li>- African Production and Marketing Development Fund</li> <li>- Tribal Trust Land Fund</li> <li>- Loan Certificates Interest Redemption Fund</li> <li>- Public Redemption Fund</li> </ul>			<p>Not included in the Administration Sector :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministry of Education Trust Funds</li> <li>- Ministry of Internal Affairs Trust Funds</li> <li>- Ministry of Health Trust Funds</li> <li>- Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare Trust Funds</li> <li>- Industrial Development Fund</li> <li>- Housing Fund</li> <li>- Literary Bureau Fund</li> <li>- Guarantee Fund</li> </ul>
Senegal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Etat</li> <li>- Collectivités locales</li> <li>- Les Caisses extra-budgétaires : Caisse de Réserve; Caisse des Investissements; Fonds d'aide et de Coopération; Fonds Forestiers; Fonds National de retraites; Fonds d'approvisionnement des magasins; Fonds mutualiste de développement rural; Caisse de stabilisation des prix de l'arachide; Fonds routier</li> <li>- Les institutions publiques autonomes; Vallée du Fleuve Sénégal; du delta; Office National du Tourisme; Office des habitations à loyer modéré; Caisse de Compensation des prestations familiales et accidents du travail</li> <li>- Office des anciens Combattants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Administration française</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Chambre de Commerce, de l'Agriculture et de l'Industrie</li> </ul>	
Sierra Leone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- General Government (Government enterprises are excluded)</li> <li>- Local authorities: District councils, Chiefdom councils</li> </ul>			
Sudan - Soudan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Central Government (includes govt. education and health services);</li> <li>- The provincial councils</li> <li>- Town and rural councils</li> <li>- Local Government Loans Fund</li> <li>- Price Stabilisation Reserve Account</li> <li>- Land Premium Reserve Account</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Actual and imputed rent on government buildings</li> </ul>	<p>Not included in the Administration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sudan Gezira Board</li> <li>- University of Khartoum</li> <li>- White Nile Schemes Boards</li> </ul>
Tanzania - Tansanie	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Central Government</li> <li>- Local Government</li> <li>- East African Common Services Organisation (excluding Common public transport and communication services)</li> </ul>			<p>Government enterprises are not included in the Administration Sector</p>
Togo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Budget de l'Etat</li> <li>- Budget des circonscriptions</li> <li>- Budget des Communes</li> </ul>			
Tunisia - Tunisie	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Etat</li> <li>- Collectivités locales</li> <li>- Sécurité sociale</li> <li>- Etablissements publics: Etablissements d'enseignement; Etablissements publics hospitaliers; Ecole Normale d'Administration et Conseil économique et social; Institut National d'Archéologie et d'Art; Musée de Bardo</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Administrations privées : les syndicats, le parti, les organisations nationales, les associations de jeunesse, les organismes culturels et toute association à but non-lucratif</li> </ul>	

Coverage of the Sector "Public Administration and Defence" (or "Administrations")  
in the table on gross domestic product by industrial origin (cont'd) -

Contenu du Secteur "Administration publique et défense" (ou "Administrations")  
dans le tableau sur le Produit intérieur brut par branches d'activité (suite)

Country - Pays	Government (excluding government enterprises - Etat	External Administrations - Administrations étrangères	Private non-profit institutions - Organismes privés à but non lucratif	Remarks - Remarques
U.A.R. (Egypt) - R.A.U. (Egypte)	- Le secteur de l'Administration est formé des organismes publics et des diverses administrations de l'Etat qui offrent des services sociaux à la collectivité, du genre traditionnel qui se rattache à l'autorité souveraine comme la défense, la sécurité publique, la justice, l'enseignement et l'hygiène. L'Etat se charge de ces services au profit du public sans vouloir en principe en tirer des gains			Les entreprises publiques sont incluses dans le Secteur gouvernemental
Zambia - Zambie	- Government comprises the administrative and regulatory agencies of the Central Government, all municipalities and local authorities, native authorities and the special funds and agencies established by these authorities, whose expenditure is subject to the appropriation of funds by the appropriate elected political body and which undertake all forms of activity such as public administration, education, health and defence Services other than those performed by government enterprises			
South Africa - Afrique du Sud	- Public administration and defence - Public health - Public education - Provinces - Local authorities - S.A. Tourist Corporation - National Road Fund - Decimialization Board - Work Profits Distribution Fund - National Parks, Board of Trustees (excl. trading depts)			Excludes: - Trading, ancillary and financial enterprises of the Central government - Trading enterprises of the local authorities - Public Corporations

- Sources :
1. National Accounting Practices in Sixty Countries (UN Studies in Methods, Series F. No.11, 1964).
  2. National Statistical publications and special issues on national accounts or comptes économiques.
  3. Selected country papers for the ECA Workshop on Problems of Budget Reclassification and Management, 4-15 September, 1962, Addis Ababa.