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HANDBOOK OF NATIONAL ACCOUNTS FOR AFRICA

III. The National Accounts of Ghana 1960, adjusted to conform to the
Intermediate System of National Accounts

65-2639

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A. SHORT HISTORICAL SURVEY

The first approximate estimates of the national accounts of Ghana were made by Dudley Seers and C.R. Ross for the financial years 1948-1949, 1949-1950, and 1950-1951. These estimates were primarily made for purposes of assessing inflationary tendencies and the impact of capital development. They were presented in three traditional aspects: gross territorial product, gross territorial income and gross territorial expenditure. Detailed sector accounts were shown for 1949-1950. The estimates were confined to money transactions. Value of subsistence agriculture and imputed rents on dwellings were excluded.

The Central Bureau of Statistics, for the first time published a number of preliminary tables on national accounts in its 1955 Economic Survey publication, covering the calendar years 1950-1955. These estimates were subsequently revised in the 1957 and 1958 issues and were again revised later to take into account the higher population estimates shown in the census of 1960.

In the Economic Survey of 1961, an entirely new set of estimates of the expenditure on gross national product and related data appeared for the period 1955-1961. The tables showing the data for Ghana adjusted according to the intermediate system of national accounts are based on these new estimates for the year 1950, which is the latest year for which reasonably firm estimates are available.

B. SOME MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTS OF GHANA

a) Basic approach

The conceptual framework of the national accounts of Ghana as well as the principles governing their construction correspond closely to United Nations recommendations as contained in various Statistical Papers. The basic approach of estimation was from the expenditure side and the nation-wide Household Expenditure Survey of 1961/62 essentially provided the framework around which the estimates were built. However, important parts of the estimates were based on data obtained from accounts of all

levels of government, industrial statistics, statistics on vehicle registration, etc., which referred to a variety of past years. To a large extent the expenditure estimates were obtained by multiplying per capita expenditure data by population figures extrapolated from the census of 1960.

Data were not available which allowed an estimate according to the income approach, or a completely independent estimate from the product side. No break-down is therefore available of the domestic product by factor shares. The original estimates do not include sector accounts, but on the basis of available information some such accounts could be constructed, although a number of the most important accounts of the intermediate system had to be omitted.

b) Boundary of production

The concept of production applied conforms as closely as possible to that recommended in the SNA. A rough estimate is included of the consumption of food from own production, but no information is available as to whether other productive activities in the rural household sector have been included. No separate rural household account has been established.

A minor discrepancy from the SNA is that imputed rent on government buildings is not included.

c) Domestic or national concept

Following the recommendations of the SNA, a national concept has been applied. Expenditures of tourists and diplomatic personnel in Ghana have therefore been deducted from and the expenditure of Ghanaian diplomats and tourists abroad have been added to the estimate of consumers' expenditure. Local branches and subsidiaries of foreign companies are considered as non-residents.

d) Main differences between the Ghana system of accounts and the intermediate system

From what has been already said above, it is clear that the national accounts estimates for Ghana differ substantially from the intermediate system. Basic information is lacking for the construction of a number of the most central accounts of the intermediate system, like the account of uses and resources by commodity group, the rural household account and the appropriation account of corporations.

Only a rudimentary set of accounts could be constructed for inclusion in this chapter. A considerable amount of additional basic information will have to be collected on inputs, cost of transportation and distribution as well as on wages and salaries and other factor shares before an approximately complete system of national accounts can be established.

C. METHODS OF ESTIMATION

The gross national product aggregate was established basically from the expenditure side, and expenditures on gross national product is therefore the basic break-down available. A supplementary estimate of gross domestic product by industrial origin was also made. This estimate, however, was not independent from the expenditure estimate. It was arrived at partly by the commodity flow method, partly from expenditure data and partly indirectly by using approximate ratios of wages and salaries to gross value added. Adjustments were made to these estimates on the basis of employment statistics and the population census of 1960. The industry classification of the ISIC could not be strictly applied, because inputs could not be estimated separately for a number of industries.

a) Expenditure on the gross national product

(i) Private consumption expenditure

The estimate of this component was based mainly on the preliminary results of the Household Expenditure Survey already mentioned. The survey gave expenditure per household by region and by urban and rural areas covering twelve weeks and in twelve expenditure categories. The data for the twelve weeks were converted proportionally to annual estimates for each expenditure category. The survey was carried out by the Central Bureau of Statistics and covered consumption of both marketed and own products.

Total private consumption expenditure was obtained by using estimated annual expenditure per household and the number of households in urban and rural areas in each region. The number of urban and rural households in each region was obtained by dividing the estimated total population by the number of persons per household according to the household expenditure survey.

These estimates were supplemented by estimates based on data on imports of consumer goods which were grossed up to retail value by adding distributive margins which included transport costs.

Food. The value of consumption of local food, both purchased and from own production was derived from the Household Expenditure Survey by multiplying average consumption per households item by item by the number of households, arrived at as indicated above. Private expenditure on imported food was estimated on the basis of c.i.f. import value plus customs duty. Imported food meant for further processing was excluded. Trade and transport mark-ups were estimated by comparing, for selected representative items retail prices and c.i.f. import prices plus duty. The figure for consumption of imported food arrived at in this way was substantially higher than that derived by an alternative estimate from the survey. This was probably due to the fact that a relatively large amount of imported food was consumed by the high income groups which were not included in the survey.

Beverages and tobacco. For non-alcoholic beverages, private consumption expenditures were estimated on the basis of the volume of local production and imports. The quantities were valued at retail prices. Similarly, quantities of imported beer and other alcoholic beverages were also valued at retail prices. For locally produced beer, the quantity of output derived from excise statistics was valued at an average annual retail price. The consumption of palm wine and other home-made alcoholic drinks was estimated from the Household Expenditure Survey.

The expenditure on imported cigars, cigarettes and cheroots including unmanufactured tobacco for pipes was estimated on the basis of imported quantities and retail prices. Imports of "cut and rag" tobacco for cigarette manufacturing could not be separately identified and are included in the estimate. The amount concerned, however, is relatively small. The value of locally produced cigarettes was calculated on the basis of annual excise tax receipts. A suitable mark-up was used to arrive at the approximate retail value of local cigarette consumption. An estimate was included for the value of cigarette production not subject to excise duty.

Clothing and textiles. The estimate for this item was based on an analysis of non-government textile imports which include cloth, ready-made clothing, all other textile goods and furnishings for household use. Imports of cloth and other textiles were separately marked up to include an allowance for tailoring and manufacturing costs in Ghana. Imported footwear was included at estimated retail value. No allowance was made for the production of locally woven cloth and locally produced sandals.

Durable and other non-durable goods. The estimate of private expenditure on durables and other non-durables (excluding textiles) was also based on imports valued at retail prices. Locally produced items such as furniture, mattresses and jewelry were not included.

Rent, fuel and light. A special rent survey carried out in the Household Expenditure Survey enumeration areas provided information for this item. The number of urban and rural households paying rent and average rents were obtained from the survey. An average rent was attributed to all households (except those in the high income group), separately for urban and rural areas.

For the high income group (over £ 9 600 income per annum), the number of households was estimated from employment statistics for the employees and from income tax statistics for non-employees. The average rent for this group was assumed to be equivalent to the rent paid by non-government officers for government accommodation. A national allowance was made for undercoverage and multiple income households.

The estimate of the consumption of firewood and charcoal was based on the expenditure survey and included consumption from own production. Revenue from the sale of electricity to domestic consumers was obtained from the Electricity Department. No estimate was included for electricity supplied free to employees of mines and to military personnel. An estimate for the consumption of lamp-oil, candles and matches was made on the basis of imported quantities and retail values.

Transport and communications. Ninety percent of the number of private cars registered each year were assumed to be for personal use. The unit value of imports of new cars was raised to the retail level using data from a survey of motor vehicle dealers and an allowance was made for purchase tax. No allowance was made for mark-up on purchases of second-hand vehicles. An estimated value for new privately registered motorcycles was also included. The c.i.f. value of imported bicycles and parts was marked up to retail value.

A rough estimate was made for 1961 of cost of operation, maintenance, insurance and licensing of motor-cars. This estimate was projected to other years on the basis of the number of private cars licensed and an index of operating costs. The index covered the retail price of petrol, the import price of tires, tubes and batteries and the wage rate in service industries.

Railway passenger fares and municipal bus fares were assumed equal to the revenues on the relevant accounts of the public institutions concerned with these types of transportation. Expenditure on other road and ferry transportation and on communication was found as a residual by subtracting from the total shown for transportation in the Household Expenditure Survey the expenditures on motorcycles and bicycles and on bus and rail fares. The 1961 estimate was then projected to other years by means of indexes of population and road transport costs. The latter index covered the import price of tubes, tires and batteries for buses and trucks and the retail price of petrol.

Miscellaneous expenditure. This category covers expenditure on goods and services not elsewhere classified, expenditure of private non-profit institutions, and an adjustment for net personal expenditure abroad. Rough estimates were made of expenses on cinemas, lotteries, newspapers, and domestic servants. A national estimate of current expenditure of the Universities, the Achimota School and private and assisted schools (excluding local authority assisted schools) was based on government grants, the number of institutions, enrollment, staff salaries paid, etc. Governments grants to other private non-profit associations were also included.

Data on net private expenditure abroad were derived from the balance of payments. Tourist and diplomatic household expenditure in Ghana were deducted from and personal expenditure of Ghanaian diplomats and tourists abroad were added to the estimate of consumers's expenditure. In the absence of information on other personal and household services, the Household Expenditure Survey group total less expenditure on cinemas,

lotteries, newspapers, etc. was taken as residual expenditure on goods and services in 1961. This was projected by means of a combined index of urban and rural population and cost of services (price index for services in Accra).

Nominal payments to government hospitals and schools for services were considered transfer payments. The actual cost of providing these services appears in general government expenditure. Subscriptions to clubs, trade unions, and associations were also considered as transfer payments from individuals. The total operating expenditure of these organizations should appear as expenditure of private non-profit making institutions, but these are not adequately covered.

(ii) General government consumption expenditure

General government consumption expenditure covered current expenditures by central government, municipal councils (Accra, Cape Coast, Kumasi, and Sekondi Takoradi) and other local authorities including District, Urban and Local Councils, and Tema Development Corporation. Most of the information for central general government expenditure came from the Public Accounts Section of the Central Bureau of Statistics. For national accounts purposes, the expenditure on posts, telecommunications and electricity was excluded from general government. Fiscal year estimates were converted to calendar years on a proportionate basis and quarterly data were added up to calendar years.

The current expenditure of other local authorities, i.e. urban, local and district councils, was derived from the accounts of local government. No information, however, was available for recent years and the figures for 1959/1960 using total revenue and expenditure of local authorities provided by the Public Accounts Section. The expenditure of Tema Development Corporation was estimated from its accounts. Imputed gross rent of government of government buildings was not included. No account was taken of transfer payments by the enterprise and household sectors to general government.

(iii) Gross domestic fixed capital formation

Building and other construction. The basic estimate for all types of construction was obtained from data on the imports of construction materials in 1959. Two different ratios were established, one related the value of cement purchased to work done and the other the value of imported construction materials to work done. An arbitrary deduction was made to cover the use of materials for non-permanent housing, repairs etc. Imports of cement and construction materials were marked up for handling and distribution costs and work done was estimated by means of the established ratios. In this way, two estimates of construction expenditure were obtained for 1959. These estimates were extrapolated to other years at 1959 prices by means of volume indexes for imported construction materials and cement. Both series were subsequently converted to current prices by means of a construction cost index which took into account earnings in the construction industry and the cost of imported and local construction materials. The two series were relatively close except in 1960 when imports of cement rose to an extraordinarily high level. There was no real basis for deciding whether the one or the other of the methods used in estimating construction expenditure for 1959 was preferable. The two estimates were therefore averaged.

A separate estimate for expenditure on permanent building was obtained by deducting from the estimate of total construction expenditure an estimate for other construction in the public sector based on an analysis of the accounts of government and public boards, corporations, etc. Estimated expenditure on land improvement and mining development was added to the estimated expenditures on engineering construction on the assumption that the materials method did not include this type of capital formation. The small amount of engineering construction done by the private sector, like for instance, mine roads, and by community development projects were not taken into account.

The estimated expenditure on building described above excludes nonpermanent building, like buildings of stabilized and non-stabilized soil, mud and wattle, etc. No estimate was possible for non-permanent non-residential buildings. For non-permanent houses, it was necessary to rely on a series of approximations. From various household surveys, it was possible to estimate the total number of non-permanent rooms required to house the relevant portion of the population each year. The increase in the number of rooms needed was measured by the net population growth. The gross increase in number of rooms included an annual estimate of replacement based on the average length of life of non-permanent houses. The number of rooms required each year both for growth and replacement was valued at estimated cost in 1961 and converted to current values by means of a building cost index.

Transport equipment. Data from Motor Vehicle Statistics (an annual publication of the Central Bureau of Statistics) provide an estimate of capital formation in cars, trucks, lorries, buses, wheeled tractor and other registered motor vehicles. Passenger cars were divided between personal and business use by including in the latter all commercial and free issue (largely government) registrations and ten percent of private registrations. Motor cycle and scooter registrations for commercial and government use were taken as capital formation; the remainder was arbitrarily allocated to consumption. Direct imports of bicycles by government were considered capital formation expenditure. Vehicles were valued using import unit values marked up for landing and delivery costs, and distribution mark-ups including purchase tax. Different levels of mark-ups were used for "free issue" registrations and non-government vehicles.

Capital formation in transport equipment other than motor vehicles was estimated primarily on the basis of annual import statistics. The most important component was railway rolling stock. Purchases of ships and aircraft for Black Star Line and Ghana Airways which are not covered by import statistics were included. No allowance was made for locally produced fishing boats.

Machinery and other equipment. The estimate for this component was derived entirely from import statistics. The c.i.f. value plus duty was adjusted to include landing and distribution costs and installation charges. Capital formation in home-made or locally made tools, e.g. in agriculture, was not included.

(iv) Increase in stocks

Increase in stocks of cocoa held by the cocoa marketing board (now Ghana Agricultural Produce Marketing Board) forms the largest part of this component. The change in the volume of cocoa stocks was valued at the purchase price of the Board. The difference between imports and registration of motor vehicles was also considered to be changed in stocks and was valued at wholesale price. The difference between production and export of gold, diamonds, manganese and bauxite at export price (excluding duty) was further included as stock changes.

As mentioned above, import data were used for some consumer goods and for machinery and equipment in the estimation of consumption expenditure and gross fixed capital formation. Changes in stocks of these commodities could not be excluded from the expenditure estimates which therefore are affected to some extent by such changes.

(v) Imports and exports of goods and non-factor services

The data used in estimating this item were obtained from the Balance of Payments Section. The estimates of non-marchandise transactions should be considered as tentative.

(vi) Net factor income from the rest of the world

Net non-resident factor income was derived (with minor adjustments) from the balance of payment statements. The credit items were mainly estimated investment income of the public and banking sectors on external assets and local wages and salaries paid by diplomatic and international agencies. The debit items were estimated profits, interest, and dividends paid abroad by local branches and subsidiaries of foreign companies. An estimate of salaries and wages paid to staff by Ghanaian diplomatic missions was included.

In accordance with the definition of residents and factor income adopted, the estimate of factor income excluded remittances of expatriates and gross income earned by so-called migrant cocoa farmers. These were included in the earlier published national accounts.

b) Industrial origin of gross domestic product

Sufficient data were not available to make independent estimates of value added in all sectors of the economy. A residual item was therefore introduced which shows the arithmetic difference between total gross product arrived at from the expenditure side and the sum of values added for the specified industries. In some cases, inputs and the cost of transportation and distribution for primary production could not be estimated separately. The estimate of value added for some industries is therefore too high and there is an element of double-counting between industries.

Agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fishing. The production of cocoa was assumed equal to the purchases of cocoa by the marketing authority and was valued at the price paid to the farmers excluding their contribution to the Second Development Plan. Cocoa marketing income was estimated as the value of exports including duty, adjusted for changes in stocks less the cost of cocoa purchased from the farmers, road and rail transport, harbour and other costs, excluding taxes and duty.

The value added arising from the production of agricultural export products other than cocoa was derived from external trade statistics. No allowance was made for marketing or transport costs. The product of other agriculture and fishing was taken directly from the estimate of local food consumption. Transport and distribution costs are therefore included in this estimate.

Value added in forestry production was estimated as the value of exports of logs and sawn timber and estimated local consumption as sawn timber less an estimate of the value of fuel and electricity used by saw-mills. Marketing board income was implicitly included in this estimate, and no allowance was made for other inputs of the saw-milling or logging industry. The value of the consumption of firewood and charcoal was included in the product of the industry.

Mining. The value added of mining was estimated as the value of mineral exports including duty adjusted for stock changes, less an allowance for inputs of fuel and materials. This allowance was estimated on the basis of a ratio of purchases of materials, fuel and non-factor services to sales, obtained from the industrial statistics. Electricity produced and transport provided by the mines themselves were implicitly included in the product of the sector.

Manufacturing. The estimate for this sector was made by means of a ratio of wages and salaries to gross value added obtained from the industrial statistics and average annual earnings estimated from employment statistics and average annual earnings estimated from employment statistics. The latter were adjusted for understatement in the number of reported employees by means of the population census of 1960.

Construction. The same procedure was used as for manufacturing. The estimate referred to the private construction industry and value added in own-account building and in community development projects was excluded.

Other private industries. This sector includes transport, distribution and services. The estimate of value added was based on the same method as used for manufacturing and construction. As no information on value added was available for these industries, an over-all ratio for all industries covered by the industrial statistics was used. It appeared that the ratios of wages and salaries to value added did not vary widely. Estimated annual earnings in commerce, transport and services were adjusted for understatement using the number of employees recorded in employment statistics and population census figures on private employees.

While there no doubt is some duplication between this estimate and the transport and distribution components of other categories, it should be noted, however, that self-employed and own-account workers, traders, lorry operators etc. were not included in this estimate

Ownership of dwellings. The estimate of value added in the dwelling sector was based on the gross rent as recorded in the customers' expenditure estimate less annual replacement cost of non-permanent houses and ten percent for repairs.

Other household services. Under this heading were included the gross income of domestic servants and consumers' expenditure on other miscellaneous personal and household services assumed largely to be provided by self-employed persons, e.g. private doctors, midwives, barbers, etc. Estimated wages and salaries in private and assisted schools (excluding those run by local authorities) and autonomous institutions were included.

Government enterprises and public corporations. Value added of government enterprises, i.e. the post and telecommunications and electricity departments, was estimated from revenue statements after deducting current expenditure excluding wages and salaries. The value added of public corporations was also estimated from their accounts. Government marketing authorities were covered by the estimates for primary industries.

General government. Value added of this sector was put equal to wages and salaries paid, which are readily available in the public accounts.

A residual item included the non-measured items of product, income of self-employed persons and owner-operated business. It was obtained as difference between expenditure on gross domestic product and the specified components of the break-down by industry.

D. APPRAISAL OF THE QUALITY OF THE ESTIMATES

From the previous description of methods of estimation, it is clear that the estimate of gross product by industrial origin is not particularly reliable. Because of lack of information, the estimates of value added in the various industries were made mainly by indirect methods. Also, a residual item had to be included in order to allow for the fact that the industrial coverage was incomplete. The estimates for specific industries may actually be too high because of a certain degree of double-counting which implies that the residual item is smaller than it should be.

As far as the estimate of gross domestic expenditure is concerned, it should be noted that the Household Expenditure Survey which was the main source for the estimate of personal consumption only covered households with an income of less than £ 9 600 per annum. This might give rise to a certain distortion of the consumption pattern shown in the overall consumption estimates. Furthermore, local production of wearing apparel and local manufacture of furniture, mattresses and jewelry were not taken into account. Other items which were also disregarded, included imputed rent of government buildings, electricity supplied free to employees of civil and military personnel and the manufacture of locally made fishing boats.

All these various factors would seem to indicate that the estimate of gross domestic expenditure is probably an under-estimate, although it is, of course, not possible to say anything absolutely definite about this.

E. THE TABLES

In the following, a number of tables are shown where the data from the accounts of Ghana are fitted into the framework of the intermediate system of national accounts. The tables are numbered as in the intermediate system. Of the seventeen tables required, only two are almost complete and seven incomplete.

Detailed notes follow immediately after the tables.

TABLE 1
EMPLOYMENT ACCOUNT OF HUMAN RESOURCE, 1960
(in thousand)

INDUSTRY	Employment, self-employed individuals							
	Self-employed in agriculture		Wage workers		Self-earners ^{1/}		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	707.8	348.0	113.7	109.7	144.6	7.8	1003.1	575.3
Agriculture	687.2	334.2	143.4	169.5	133.8	7.5	927.1	571.0
Forestry	8.7	0.8	0.2	0.1	10.8	0.1	21.5	1.0
Hunting	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	-
Fishing	10.1	2.9	5.1	0.1	6.2	0.2	23.4	2.7
Mining and quarrying								
Coal mining	7.5	1.0	-	0.3	36.4	1.3	45.9	0.8
Metal mining	0.1	-	-	-	25.0	0.1	25.1	0.2
Crude petroleum and natural gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone quarrying	0.5	0.2	-	-	1.5	0.4	2.0	0.6
Other mining and quarrying	6.9	5.3	-	0.1	11.9	0.8	18.8	1.7
Manufacturing	90.8	86.9	2.0	2.8	43.8	9.3	136.6	99.0
Food, beverages, tobacco industries	6.8	30.7	1.7	1.7	5.0	0.9	12.5	32.8
Textile, clothing and leather industries	33.5	40.1	0.5	0.5	8.9	7.7	47.9	40.6
Wood, paper and printing industries	10.1	0.3	0.5	-	17.5	0.4	44.4	0.7
Chemical industries	1.4	6.8	-	0.1	0.9	0.2	1.3	7.4
Building materials and glass industries	0.3	7.9	-	0.2	0.4	-	0.7	8.1
Metal manufacturing industries	11.5	-	0.2	-	9.4	0.1	21.1	0.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	6.9	1.3	0.1	-	1.7	-	8.7	1.3
Building and Construction	19.7	0.1	0.2	-	66.7	2.6	86.6	2.7
Electricity, gas, water	0.4	-	0.1	-	13.5	0.2	14.0	0.2
Distribution	54.3	258.1	0.1	13.7	36.0	4.0	93.4	275.8
Transport, storage and communication	16.4	-	0.7	-	50.5	0.9	67.6	0.9
Banking, insurance and real estate	-	-	-	-	2.1	0.2	2.1	0.2
Public administration and defence	21.2	11.7	0.8	2.2	102.1	17.2	124.1	31.1
Education services	0.7	-	-	-	28.1	7.0	28.8	7.0
A. Private sector								
B. Public sector								
Medical and other health services	4.0	0.8	0.1	-	8.3	3.3	12.4	4.1
A. Private sector								
B. Public sector								
Domestic services	0.4	0.5	0.2	1.3	7.4	2.3	8.0	4.1
Other services	16.1	10.4	0.5	0.9	53.3	4.3	74.9	15.6
A. Private sector								
B. Public sector								
All industries *	941.3	767.4	156.4	190.7	599.8	60.4	1697.4	1018.5
Total active population excluding rural households							109.6	52.3
Unemployed and dependents of working age							1417.5	1264.4
Old age and children under working age							3524.5	3357.2
Total population *								

* The totals are adjusted according to the breakdown and do not necessarily agree with the published total population.

^{1/} Include employees in private and public sectors and apprentices.

TABLE 4

PROCESSED EXPORTS AND EXPORT ACCOUNTS BY INDUSTRY 1960

EG Million

INDUSTRY	Gross domestic product at market prices	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Gross domestic product at factor cost
1. Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing Cocoa production Cocoa marketing Other agricultural exports Food production and distribution Forestry and forest products	45.0 30.0 1.0 139.0 17.3		
2. Mining and quarrying	31.0		
3. Manufacturing Sawn timber and plywood Other manufacturing	8.4 9.0		
4. Construction, private	18.0		
5. Transportation, storage and communication Public Other industry	9.0 57.0		
6. Ownership of dwelling (Rent)	17.9		
7. General government	24.0		
8. Other services (private)	25.3		
9. Residual	45.0		
TOTAL	468.7	46.0	422.7

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1960

in '000

9.1 Consumption expenditure		38,415	9.6 Income from property and entrepreneurship		6,429
(1) Wages and salaries	17,481		(1) profits from government enterprises	- 1,388	
(2) Purchases of other goods and services (net)	14,934		(2) interest, profits and dividends	7,194	
9.2 Interest on public debt		1,363	(3) rents (actual)	623	
9.3 Subsidies		3,5	9.7 Indirect taxes		45,021
9.4 Transfers		16,170	9.8 Direct taxes		9,970
(1) to households	4,385		9.9 Other transfers		2,803
(2) to corporations and institutions	10,191				
(3) to rest of the world	1,994				
9.5 Savings		12,622			
Disposal of current revenue		63,223	Current revenue		63,223

TABLE 10

CAPITAL AND FINANCING ACCOUNT OF GENERAL GOVERNMENT, 1960

in '000

10.1 Gross domestic fixed capital formation		20,519	10.7 Saving on current account		12,622
10.2 Transfers to capital account of other domestic sectors		5,620	10.8 External borrowings		13,496
10.3 Capital transfers abroad		63	(1) long term	-	
10.4 Loans to other sectors and advances		6,361	(2) short term	13,496	
(1) public enterprises	2,170		10.9 Internal borrowings		5,931
(2) local government	2,572		(1) long term	-	
(3) other enterprises	347		(2) short term	5,931	
(4) households	160		10.10 Loan repayment by other sectors		149
(5) rest of the world	-		10.11 Other capital receipts		5,587
(6) advances (net)	1,532				
10.5 Loan repayments to other sectors		10,977			
(1) external debt	10,356				
(2) internal debt	621				
10.6 Change in reserves		-5,772			
(1) external balances	-6,667				
(2) internal balances	895				
Disbursements		37,785	Receipts		37,785

TABLE 10
REST OF THE WORLD ACCOUNT, 1960

12.1 Exports of goods and non-factor services	11,50	12.5 Imports of goods and non-factor services	148,216
(1) Exports of merchandise FOB	108,111	(1) Import. of merchandise, c.i.f.	121,872
(2) Transportation, n.s.s.	2,195	(2) Transportation, n.s.s.	13,143
(3) Passenger fares	165	(3) Passenger fares	2,708
(4) Travel expenditure	1,277	(4) Travel expenditure	6,045
(5) Other non-factor service		(5) Other non-factor services	
(a) personal consumption of non-residents	165	(a) personal consumption of residents abroad	85
(b) other	2,202	(b) other	1,063
12.2 Interest, dividends and profits received	1,422	12.6 Interest, dividends and profits paid	9,819
(1) by general government	4,422	(1) by general gov.	9,722
Wages and salaries of residents paid by non-resident producers	76	(2) by general government	113
12.3 Other transfers from the rest of the world		Wages and salaries of non-residents paid by resident producers	..
12.4 Deficit of the nation on current account		12.7 Other transfers to the rest of the world	

This account could not be completed because of lack of information

TABLE 13

Consolidated Economic and Functional Classification of
General Government Current and Capital Expenditure, 1960
(\$'000)

Economic Classification	Current expenditure								Capital expenditure							Total current and capital expen- di- ture	Change in reserves and external bal- ance	
	Current expendi- ture on goods and services		Interest on public debt	Sub- sidies	Trans- fers to house- holds	Trans- fers to Corpor- ations	Trans- fers to local Govern- ment	Trans- fers to the rest of the world	Total cur- rent expen- di- ture	Gross domestic fixed capital formation	Transfers		lend- ing to other domes- tic sectors	lend- ing to the rest of the world	loan repay- ment to other sectors			Total cur- rent and capital expen- di- ture
	Wages and Salaries	Other									to capi- tal other domestic sectors	to capi- tal other sectors abroad						
Functional Classification	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	
I. General Services																		
1. General administration	3,420	3,120	-	114	1,010	10	11	53	7,844	2,374	380	-	-	-	-	10,497		
2. Justice and police	2,173	789	-	-	-	6	-	1	2,268	1,127	-	-	-	-	-	4,096		
3. General research and scientific services	382	84	-	-	-	200	-	3	669	106	151	-	-	-	-	926		
4. Defence	2,334	2,832	-	-	50	31	-	-	5,250	880	18	-	-	-	-	6,157		
II. Social and Community Services																		
1. Education	688	380	-	-	326	7,472	-	31	9,126	1,007	2,034	-	-	-	-	11,167		
2. Health	1,954	1,676	-	3	239	19	-	5	3,897	696	-	-	-	-	-	4,593		
3. Social security and special welfare services	2	25	-	-	1,423	9	-	-	1,461	61	-	-	-	-	-	1,522		
4. Community services	936	2,920	-	98	22	2,143	23	-	6,143	4,052	25	-	968	-	-	11,169		
III. Economic Services																		
1. Agriculture and non-mineral resources	4,322	1,668	-	54	1,229	2	-	31	7,336	1,046	160	-	430	-	-	8,972		
2. Fuel and power	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	1,753	-	-	-	-	-	1,764		
3. Other non-mineral resources manufacturing and construction	900	1,128	-	75	-	-	-	-	2,103	817	1,667	-	98	-	-	4,686		
4. Transport, Storage and communications	317	92	-	-	35	101	-	4	540	6,343	29	-	1,732	-	-	8,653		
5. Other economic services	11	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	1	87	-	-	-	-	111		
6. Multi-purpose projects	37	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	139	60	-	-	-	-	249		
IV. Unallocable Expenditure																		
1. Debt interest	-	-	1,353	-	-	-	-	-	1,353	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,353		
2. Other	-	-13	10	-	2	-	1,801	7	1,807	114	1,008	63	1,821	-	10,974	15,786		
TOTAL	17,481	14,934	1,363	345	4,369	10,101	1,836	156	50,600	20,519	5,620	63	5,049	-	10,974	92,820	-9,772	

COMPOSITION OF PRIVATE CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE INCLUDING
CONSUMPTION FROM OWN PRODUCTION OF HOUSEHOLDS, 1960
£ G. Million

	Consumption from own production of rural households	Private Consumption Expenditure				Total	Total Private Consumption
		Retained imports c.i.f.	Distribution margin on retained imports	Local products at producer prices	Distribution margin on local products		
1. Food	65.0		19.7	71.2	93.9	158.9	
2. Beverages	-		4.2	3.9	10.1	10.1	
3. Tobacco	-		2.1	5.9	8.2	8.2	
4. Clothing and other personal effects including furnishings	-		51.4	-	54.4	54.4	
5. Rent, rates and water charges	-		-	23.0	23.0	23.0	
6. Fuel and light	1.6		2.5	6.0	9.5	10.1	
7. Furniture, furnishings and households equipment (durable goods)	-		10.0	-	10.0	10.0	
8. Household operation	-		15.2	-	15.2	15.2	
9. Personal care and health expenses	-		4.0	11.7	15.7	15.7	
10. Transportation and communication	-		-	32.3	32.3	32.3	
11. Recreation and entertainment	-		-	-	-	-	
12. Miscellaneous services	-		-	-	-	-	
13. Less value of gifts in kind sent abroad (net)	-		-	-	-	-	
Private consumption expenditure in the domestic market	66.6		115.3	157.0	271.3	337.9	
14. Expenditure abroad of residents	-		0.9	-	0.9	0.9	
15. Less expenditure in the country of non-residents	-		-	-	-	-	
Consumption expenditure of households and private non-profit institutions	66.6		115.2	157.0	272.2	336.8	

Table 15

COMPOSITION OF GROSS DOMESTIC FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION, 1960

U.S. million

	Retained imports C.I.F.	Distribution margins and installation costs on retained imports	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCTION		Total
			Local products at producer prices	Distribution margins and installation costs on local products	
A. By type of asset and by origin					
1. Land improvement
2. Building and works					
(1) residential building					44.0
(2) non-residential buildings					
(3) other construction and works					
3. Vehicles, plant, machinery and equipment					17.0
(1) Transport equipment	14.5	2.0			16.5
(a) railway transport	0.8	0.1			0.9
(b) road passenger vehicles	2.9	0.7			3.6
(c) road commercial vehicles	1.6	1.0			5.8
(d) ship and aircraft	0.1	-			5.1
(e) other transport equipment	0.9	0.2			1.1
(2) Machinery and other equipment	14.7	3.3			18.0
(a) agricultural machinery and equipment	1.1	0.3			1.4
(b) mining and road construction machinery	1.8	0.4			2.2
(c) manufacturing and other industrial machinery and equipment	6.4	1.5			7.9
(d) power generating equipment steam electricity and gas	2.5	0.6			3.1
(e) electrical machinery + equipment n.e.s. including communication					
(f) Office store & cinema, medical and other miscel- laneous machiner	2.9	0.5			3.4
Total gross Domestic Fixed capital formation					35.0

TABLE 11
TOTAL USES AND RESOURCES, 1960

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U. S. Million

16.1 Gross domestic product at market prices	469	16.3 Private consumption	339
16.2 Imports of goods and services		(1) consumption from own production of rural households	
		(2) other private consumption	
		16.4 General government consumption expenditure	48
		16.5 Own account capital formation of agricultural and rural households	
		16.6 Other gross domestic fixed capital formation	36
		16.7 Increase in stocks	+ 11
		(1) of primary goods produced and retained by rural households	
		(2) of other goods	
		Total domestic expenditure	474
		16.8 Exports of goods and services	123
Total resources	617	Total uses	617

Notes to the tables

Table 4. Production and value added account by industry

Notes to individual items

Sawn timber and plywood. Includes some value added by logging

Other industry. Includes value added by private enterprises engaged in commerce, transport, storage, communication and services.

Other services (private). Refers to miscellaneous services including domestic servants and private non-profit institutions.

Table 9. Appropriation account of general government

Notes to individual items

Item 9.3 Subsidies. Covers payments to the mines, midwives, etc. with the object of assisting these producers to meet factor cost of production; housing subsidies and the financing of losses of public trading services are also included.

Item 9.4 Transfers. These are unrequited transactions of the Central Government with other sectors. The distinction between transfer payment and subsidies has not been made clear in the basic accounts. Consequently, it is likely that the item subsidies has been understated.

Public corporations include agencies such as Industrial Development Corporation, Agricultural Development Corporation, Ghana Airways, etc., and public institution include Universities, secondary and primary schools, Birth Red Cross Society, Young Pioneers, Trade Union Congress, Art Council, Sports Council, Library Board, etc.

Item 9.8 Direct taxes. Includes also fines, penalties and forfeitures.

Item 9.9 Other transfers. Items included are : fees and charges, transfers between government agencies, grant from Agricultural produce marketing Board and miscellaneous item such as recoveries of over-payments in previous years, unclaimed monies, etc.

Table 10 Capital and financing account of general government

Notes to individual items.

Item 10.6 Change in reserves. The reserves include the following: securities of foreign governments; deposits with Joint Consolidated Fund, subscriptions to international lending institutions, i.e. IBRD, IMF and IFC; contributions to various types of funds, e.g. Sinking Fund, Contingency Fund, etc., and each including cash book adjustment.

Item 10.11 Other capital receipts. Includes grants from H.M. Government to Volta River Preparatory Commission, and grants under Colonial Development and Welfare Grant; deposits, trust and bequest funds; and appreciation/depreciation in the value of foreign securities held.

Table 12 Rest of the world account. This account is not complete, because information on transfers is lacking.

Table 15 Combined economic and functional classification of general current and capital expenditure

General note

The economic classification is based on the various expenditure items of the appropriation and capital accounts of general government. The functional classification is based on the Report of the Workshop on Problems of Budget Reclassification and Management in Africa, UNOCA, Addis Ababa, 4-15 September 1961, E/CN.14/117.

Notes to individual items

Lending to other domestic sectors. Excludes advances

Table 14. Composition of private consumption expenditure including consumption from own production of rural household

Notes to individual items

Local products at producer prices. Estimates based on preliminary results of the Household Expenditure Survey 1961 and projected back on value index or on population where applicable.

Items 8 & 9 Household operation and Personal care and health expenses.
Based on retained imports only, as data on local production are not yet available.

Items 11
and 12 Recreation and entertainment and miscellaneous services.
These items include expenditures on domestic services and current expenditure by private institutions.

Items 14
and 15 Expenditure abroad of residents less expenditure in the country of non-residents. The value of gifts received from abroad is included in the import figures. It is assumed also that gifts sent abroad which are mainly foodstuffs are covered in the expenditures derived from the Household Expenditure Survey 1961.