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SOME SUGGESTIONS ON REGIONAL PRIORITIES IN THE  
COMPILATION OF THE ACCOUNTS AND TABLES OF THE  
1993 SNA IN AFRICAN COUNTRIES

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**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

	<u>Page</u>
I. Introduction .....	3
II. Current Status of National Accounts Compilation and Data Sources .....	4
III. Suggestions on the Compilation of the Accounts and Tables of the 1993 SNA .....	12
IV. Suggestions on the sub-sectoring of Institu- tional Sectors .....	16
V. Suggestions on the Implementation of the Extensions of the Boundaries of Production, Consumption, and Capital Formation and other Related Issues .....	18
VI. Summary and Conclusion .....	19
 <b>Annexes:</b>	
Annex I. A Synoptic Presentation of the Accounts, Balancing Items and Main Aggregates ..	23-26
Annex II. Selected Tables on Production and Products .....	27-34
Annex III. Integrated Economic Accounts for the Institutional Sectors and the National Economy .....	35-42
Annex IV. Sequence of Accounts for the National Economy: Summary Accounts ..	43-56

SOME SUGGESTIONS ON REGIONAL PRIORITIES IN THE COMPILATION OF  
ACCOUNTS AND TABLES OF THE REVISED (1993) SNA IN AFRICAN  
COUNTRIES

I. INTRODUCTION:

1. After half a dozen years or so of intensive and meticulous work on the revision of the 1968 SNA, on a world wide scale, under the management and coordination of the Inter-Secretariat Working Group on National Accounts (ISWGNA), whose members included the Statistical Division of the United Nations secretariat (UNSTAT), the Statistical Offices of the OECD and the European Communities, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the Regional Commissions, the Statistical Commission of the United Nations finally adopted the revised 1993 version of the System of National Accounts (SNA) in its Twentieth session in March 1993, for use by member countries.

2. As already made clear in the various draft chapters of the 1993 SNA, the new SNA possesses considerable advantages over the 1968 SNA, in respect of its clarity in presentation, comprehensiveness in coverage, and above all, its flexibility for each country to adapt the system to that country's particular needs and circumstances. In particular, the new SNA stresses that each country must establish its own priorities in the compilation of the accounts and tables of the System. In the report of the Inter-regional Seminar on the Revision of the SNA held in Aguascalientes, Mexico, in October 1992, shortly before the drafted SNA chapters were to be submitted to the said U.N. Statistical Commission for adoption in early 1993, the Regional Commissions were urged to take responsibility for the coordination of regional priorities in the implementation of the SNA (see paragraph 129 of the report).

3. There are a number of reasons why Africa should have regional priorities established in the compilation of the accounts and tables of the 1993 SNA. First, precisely because of the new SNA is very flexible and in the absence yet of a handbook on the compilation of the SNA to serve as guide, there could initially in the process of implementation be the possibility of creating some confusion unless some coordination process is put in motion; Second, Africa is in the period of expected increasing economic cooperation and integration. With the signing of the African Economic Community Treaty and its expected going into force before long, further development in economic cooperation and integration on a sub-regional, and regional, basis would require concomitant development in the collection and presentation of common sets of economic and social statistics, in particular, the articulation and presentation of national accounts statistics, to facilitate socio-economic analysis and planning, feasibility study of joint projects and ventures and the establishment of common development targets, etc. Third, most African countries are currently going through a difficult period of economic adjustment or recovery of some kind. In order that the authorities could derive as much guidance as

possible from socio-economic data, especially macro-economic data, for their analytical and forecasting purposes, the compilation and presentation of national accounts data need to be couched in such a manner as to be able to present historically comparable data series, while introducing the new series in accordance with the 1993 SNA. In short, the users' needs for comparable national accounts data series must be catered for as well.

4. This paper is primarily intended to suggest a skeleton of the accounts and tables of the 1993 SNA that in the opinion of the ECA secretariat, should be attempted in sequence by the countries of this region, bearing in mind the limitations in data sources and the current stage of national accounts development in most countries of this region/1. In so doing, attention will be paid to special classifications which are of particular interest or concern to countries of this region, e.g., market and non-market production, urban and rural sectors, formal and informal sector activities, the sub-division of enterprises into public, national private, and foreign controlled, key industry (activity) and key products, etc.

## II. CURRENT STATUS OF NATIONAL ACCOUNTS COMPILATION AND DATA SOURCES:

5. This section is intended primarily to serve as a background to indicate the present stage of development in national accounts work in most African countries, their sources of data used for the estimation, and the difficulties encountered. The purpose is facilitate the adoption of the right priorities in the compilation of the accounts and tables of the new SNA so that they would be practicable and would not call for undue resources from African statistical offices, which in current circumstances will not be forthcoming, for the implementation of the SNA.

6. No country-by-country assessment of the current status of national accounts compilation and their data sources will be attempted here. It is not deemed necessary. Rather, it will be described in terms of groups of countries, namely, the English-speaking and French-speaking and Portuguese-speaking groups as a matter of historical legacy.

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1 Individual countries with adequate resources and special circumstances could, of course, develop much further the System's accounts and tables to meet their own needs.

(a) The English-speaking Group:

7. In the English-speaking group, the national accounts systems in use follow more or less the 1968 SNA. Generally, the product approach is relied upon in the estimation of Gross Domestic Product(GDP), supplemented by limited use of the expenditure and income approaches. The national accounting aggregates compiled are GDP at factor cost or at market prices, with GNP(Gross National Product) and national disposable income derived therefrom. In most cases, the following accounts and tables are compiled:

- Consolidated Accounts for the Nation(N.B.: Often not all the accounts are compiled);
- Supplementary Table 1. Gross domestic product by kind of economic activity: This is the most basic table compiled by the majority of countries. This table is compiled with varying degrees of completeness: Often only value added(i.e., GDP) data are shown by industrial origin. Data on factor incomes, consumption of fixed capital, indirect taxes(net of subsidies), in industry detail are often not available;
- Supplementary Table 7a. Composition of gross capital formation by type of capital goods;
- Supplementary Table 4. Government final consumption expenditure according to cost-composition and purpose: This table has been compiled by something like one-third of this group of countries, based on exploitation of analysis of government accounts.
- GDP estimates in constant prices: These are normally compiled for Supplementary Tables 1 and 7a of the 1968 SNA as indicated above, and for GDP by expenditure categories.

8. National accounts data compiled by this group of countries are very much limited to the production accounts and capital formation. Accounts for the institutional sectors(i.e., production, income and outlay and capital finance accounts) have only been compiled by a few countries for selected sectors (e.g., general government, financial institutions, etc.) for some years; while for the majority of the group, these institutional sector accounts have not been established at all. This was due mainly to lack of data.

9. For some countries of this group, input-output tables for selected benchmark year(s) are also available; whereas annual I/O tables are rarely compiled except in a few countries through an updating exercise. Supply and disposition tables(Supplementary SNA table 28) have been compiled by a number of countries. Sporadic exercises in the compilation of the Social Accounting Matrixes(SAMs) have been carried out in a few countries for selected year(or years), often as a product of external expert

assistance.

10. In at least one of this group of countries, it is known that I/O tables have been compiled for selected benchmark years, with annual updating, and the MPS (Material Product System) has also been used in parallel with the SNA for the establishment of national accounts and the use of national budgeting or planning.

11. For the English-speaking group as a whole, it can be said that they often benefit from the timely exploitation and analysis of government accounts and the availability of data on balance of payments, which are usually available. Almost without exception, they suffer, however, from insufficiency or unavailability of reliable data on the composition of private final consumption expenditure through household budget surveys, on the expenditure side, and information on the unorganised sector (or the informal) sector, from the production side.

(b) The French-speaking Group:

12. It is fair to say that the French-speaking group of countries benefitted from the use of the French system of national accounts<sup>2</sup>, which many of them followed, in parallel with the 1968 SNA, in the sense that the said system a number of features akin to the newly revised SNA; they also have a tradition in the compilation of Supply and Use tables for Goods and services by product groups. Central to the French system of national accounts are the Integrated Economic Table (Tableau Economique d'Ensemble), the Table on Supply and Use of Goods and Services (Ressources et Emplois de Biens et Services), and the Input-Output Table. Although few countries of this group (including some in North Africa) were in a position to compile annual input-output (I/O) tables, a number of them have compiled the I/O tables for selected benchmark year(s) for use in economic analysis and planning. In some of the countries of this group, particularly for those who share a central banking system with other countries of the CFA franc monetary area in Central and Western Africa, they tend to have difficulties in obtaining timely balance of payments data on their external transactions.

13. In the national accounts compilations of this group, GDP at market (producers') prices has been the principal national accounting aggregate; very few have compiled the aggregate of GDP at factor cost. In the "Comptes legers" (light accounts), only GDP by kind of economic activity, fixed capital formation by type of capital goods (and occasionally also by industry of use), and some principal national accounting aggregates are given including a supply and use table for main products; while,

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/2: Systeme elargi de comptabilite nationale, by INSEE (Institut National de la statistique et des Etudes Economiques), 1976.

in the elaboration of "Comptes lourds" (heavy accounts), all accounts including financial accounts and accounts for institutional sectors (e.g., non-financial corporate and quasi-corporate enterprises, government ("administrations"/3), households, etc.) may also be included. The "Comptes lourds" are compiled for selected benchmark years only. The remarks on deficiencies in basic data from household and establishment-type surveys on production and consumption expenditure, as well as deficiencies in data on agricultural production and on external trade and transactions, as applicable to the English-speaking group, apply equally well to the French-speaking group.

(c) The Portuguese- and Spanish-speaking group:

14. This group of countries includes Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Vert, and Equatorial Guinea. Most of them have only relatively recently gained their independence, and national accounts compilation, which is a function of the availability and quality of basic and current economic statistics and the availability of trained statistical personnel, has been in the process of accelerated development in the past few years. The SNA methodology has been followed in such compilations. The dearth of information and basic data has been a stumbling block to further progress in national accounts work in this group, even more so than for the English- and French-speaking groups.

(d) Sources of data:

15. Reliable and timely data sources for the estimation of national accounts are hard to come by in the majority of the countries of this region. This problem will be examined in detail elsewhere. Suffice it to say that most countries make extensive use of administrative statistics (e.g., external trade, government accounts, balance of payments, prices, etc.), combined with data from some censuses and surveys of establishments or households.

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/3: The "Administrations" sector as used in some African countries following the SECN (i.e., the French system), comprise two sub-sectors, viz., "Domestic Administrations" and "Foreign Administrations". The latter comprises agencies administering loans and grants given by foreign governments as well as private non-profit institutions serving households. adjustments will have to be made to the "Administrations" sector in order to arrive at the SNA sector "general government".

16. So far as censuses and surveys are concerned, it can be seen from Table 1 that the data situation has not been satisfactory for many African countries. Take the example of agriculture: almost 20 African countries have not taken an agricultural census (or sample census) in the past two decades (i.e., since 1970). In the case of household budget surveys, which are the principal source of information on private consumption expenditure, no less than 24 African countries have not undertaken such a survey of national coverage since 1970. As the footnote to Table 1 will show, of the 26 countries listed that have undertaken household budget surveys of national scope in the past two decades, no less than 18 (i.e., almost 70% of the total) undertook only one such survey, due mainly to lack of resources (financial and technical). This helps to explain why the quality and quantity of national accounts data for a large number of African countries leave much to be desired.

17. In recent years, mainly on account of the economic adjustment and recovery programmes and frequent short-term measures of a crisis management nature designed to rectify economic disequilibria, either external or internal (e.g., balance of payments deficits, external debt servicing and re-scheduling, government budget deficits, price inflation, employment creation, food security and famine relief, etc.), in a large number of African countries, there has been some sharp rise in the demand for short-term statistics bearing on consumer prices and price indices, data on employment, earnings, and unemployment, money and banking, government finance, public debt and debt management, external trade and payments, level of living, etc., in addition to national accounts. This is an encouraging development and in the medium and longer term, this can result in improving the basis and quality of data for the estimation of national accounts. In the short run, however, this could mean the spread of limited statistical resources of African countries for use in a much wider area of statistical activities, and thereby divert resources from the work on national accounts.



Table 1

**African countries that have taken censuses of Population,  
Agriculture and, Household Budget Surveys of  
National Scope**

SUB- REGION/COUNTRY	POPULATION CENSUS		AGRICULTURAL CENSUS				HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEYS <sup>1 3</sup>		
	1980	1990	1960	1970	1980	1990	1970	1980	1990 <sup>2</sup>
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>									
Algeria	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	-
Egypt	X	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	-
Libya	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	X
Sudan	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-
Tunisia	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	X
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>									
Burkina Faso	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
Cape Verde	X	X	-	-	X	X	-	X	-
Cote d'Ivoire	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
Gambia	X	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	X
Ghana	X	-	X	X	X	-	X	-	-
Guinea	X	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
Liberia	X	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-
Mali	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	-
Mauritania	X	X	-	-	X	-	-	X	-
Niger	X	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	X
Nigeria	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	X		-	X	X	-	X	X	-
Togo	X	-	X	X	X	-	-	X	-
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>									
Angola	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burundi	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	X	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	X	X <sub>0</sub>	X	X	X	-	-	-	-
Chad	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
Congo	X	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-

SUB- REGION/COUNTRY	POPULATION CENSUS		AGRICULTURAL CENSUS				HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEYS <sup>1,3</sup>		
	1980	1990	1960	1970	1980	1990	1970	1980	1990 <sup>2</sup>
Equatorial Guinea	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gabon	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
Sao Tome & Principe	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zaire	X	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-
<b>EAST &amp; SOUTH AFRICA</b>									
Botswana	X	-	X	X	X	-	-	X	-
Comoros	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Djibouti	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
Ethiopia	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-
Kenya	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	-
Lesotho	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	-
Madagascar	X	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-
Malawi	X	-	X	X	X	-	X	-	X
Mauritius	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
Mozambique	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
Somalia	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	X	X	-	X	X	-	-	X	-
Tanzania	X	X	X	x	-	-	X	-	X
Uganda	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	X
Zambia	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	-
Zimbabwe	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X

Source: ECA Secretariat

Footnotes to Table 1:

1. Only Surveys of national scope are included.
2. Surveys for 1990 includes ongoing surveys being carried out in 1991/92.
3. African countries which are known to have carried out household budget surveys of national scope include the following:

(1) North Africa:

Morocco:	1984/85; 1990/91
Sudan:	1978-80
Tunisia:	1975; 1985; 1990
Algeria:	1988/89

(2) West Africa:

Benin:	1987
Cape Verde:	1988
Gambia:	1990/91
Ghana:	1961/62; 1974/75
Mali:	1988
Mauritania:	1988
Niger:	1991/92
Sierra Leone:	1976/77; 1988/89
Togo:	1987/88

(3) Central Africa:

Rwanda:	1984/86 (urban)
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(4) East and South Africa:

Botswana:	1985/86
Djibouti:	1986
Ethiopia:	1981/82
Kenya:	1981/82
Lesotho:	1986/87
Malawi:	1979/80 (urban); 1990/91
Mauritius:	1986/87
Seychelles:	1983/84; 1991/92
Swaziland:	1985
Tanzania:	1976/77; 1991/92
Zambia:	1975/76
Zimbabwe:	1985; 1990/91

### III. SUGGESTION ON THE COMPILATION OF THE ACCOUNTS AND TABLES OF THE 1993 SNA:

18. The first impression that one would get from the structure and sequence of accounts for the institutional sectors and the whole economy of the 1993 SNA (see Annexes I, III and IV of this paper) is that they would be overwhelming, especially for the developing countries, to implement with their under-developed statistical infrastructure and data base. However, with the adoption of suitable strategies, it appears that most of the elements of the accounts and tables are implementable.

19. This section will deal with the following items as part of that strategy in the choice of regional priorities for Africa in the compilation of the accounts and tables of the 1993 SNA:

- (a) Main national accounting aggregates;
- (b) Consolidated accounts for the Nation;
- (c) Special accounts and tables for the developing African countries;
- (d) Procedures for completing the Integrated Economic Accounts for the institutional sectors and the national economy.

#### (a) Main National Accounting Aggregates:

20. The main national accounting aggregates distinguished in the 1993 SNA are more or less the same as its predecessor, the 1968 SNA, namely:

- . Gross domestic product (GDP) and Net domestic product (NDP);
- . Gross national income (GNI), which was previously known as Gross national product (GNP), and Net national income (NNI);
- . National disposable income;
- . National expenditure; amongst others.

21. The new System distinguishes three types of prices for valuation purposes, viz., (i) basic prices, which was termed "approximate basic values" in the previous system; (ii) producers' prices, which are ex-factory or ex-farm gate prices; and (iii) purchasers' prices, which are equal to producers' prices plus trade and transport margins. The 1968 SNA has thus been simplified and streamlined in this respect. Basic prices can be obtained by deducting all taxes on products (net of subsidies) from the producers' prices.

22. Under the new System, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) can be expressed in one of the following three ways:

(i) GDP at producers' prices: To value gross output at producers' prices and intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices, with GDP expressed as:

GDP at producers' prices = the sum of the gross value added at producers' prices + taxes, less subsidies, on imports + non-deductible VAT.

(ii) GDP at basic prices: To value gross output at basic prices and intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices, with the following identity:

GDP at basic prices = GDP at producers' prices - all taxes(net of subsidies) on products.

(iii) GDP at factor cost: can be derived from the following identities:

GDP at factor cost = GDP at producers' prices - all taxes, less subsidies, on products - all other taxes, less subsidies, on production; or

GDP at factor cost = GDP at basic prices + all other taxes, less subsidies, on production(e.g., payroll taxes, business and motor vehicle license fees, etc.).

As a number of African countries have recently introduced the Valued Added Tax(VAT), in order to get GDP at market (producers') prices, it would be necessary to add also the amount of non-deductible VAT. Producers are required to charge certain percentage rates of VAT on the goods or vserVICES they sell. However, they are obliged to pay to the government only the difference between the VAT on their sales and the VAT on their purchases for intermediate consumption or capital formation. Consequently, it is the amount of non-deductible VAT paid by the producers that should be added for this purpose. In principle, this seems to be fairly straightforward, but in practice this may involve diffulties of estimation.

23. The aggregate "GDP at factor cost", which has hitherto been in use in a number of African countries, differs only slightly from the concept "GDP at basic prices" as can be seen from the above. Thus, those countries of the region which prefer to continue the use of "GDP at factor cost" may do so. The ECA secretariat would suggest the use of the aggregate "GDP at producers' (or market) prices", which have been in use in most African countries.

24. There is no need to dwell on the other national accounting aggregates as indicated in paragraph 20 above, as they can be derived from the aggregate GDP.

(b) Consolidated Accounts for the Nation:

25. As mentioned in paragraph 7 above, a large number of African countries have been compiling the Consolidated Accounts for the Nation of the 1968 SNA, even though accounts for the institutional sectors have, in the majority of cases, not been available. The summary data contained in such accounts have proved useful to economic analysts and planners and policy makers of the countries concerned.

26. It is therefore necessary that the compilation of such accounts should figure in the regional priority. Such summary accounts are contained in the sequence of accounts for the national economy shown in Annex IV. In it, apart from the new features of the 1993 SNA (e.g., the emphasis given to the income accounts, the inclusion of "Other changes in volume of assets account", "Neutral and real holding gains/losses accounts", etc.), one would find the familiar accounts which have figured prominently in the 1968 SNA, such as the "Goods and services account", which provides summary data on GDP and the expenditure components of GDP; the "Capital account" and "Financial account", which provide data on capital formation and its financing and the derivation of net lending/net borrowing; the "Rest of the world account", which covers external transactions in goods and services and labour and property incomes and transfers. Thus, the accounts in Annex IV cover most of the expected requirements for summary information at the level of the nation and can continue to meet the needs for macro-economic data for economic analysis and policy guidance.

(c) Special Accounts and Tables for developing African countries:

27. Here one would only like to suggest tabulations in terms of accounts and tables for some selected topics which are relevant to most countries of the region, without going into detail on the exact format in which they would be implemented:

(i) The classification of market/non-market production: Their relative shares in terms of gross output, value added, compensation of employees, employment, etc.;

(ii) The classification of urban/rural: This refers to a number of socio-economic characteristics, such as production, consumption, income and income distribution, employment, level of living, etc.;

(iii) The classification of formal/informal sectors or activities: This refers to production, employment, income generation and distribution, etc.;

(iv) The classification of enterprises and the production and income generation, into Public, National Private, and Foreign Controlled (see Annex II. Table 3) : This type of information can be of great importance to a fairly large number of African countries in the formulation of development planning and policy guidance;

(v) Accounts for key sectors(or activities) or products: These are particularly relevant for some African countries whose economies are heavily dependent on monoculture or a few products, e.g., petroleum, copper, diamonds, gold, bauxite, uranium, cotton, coffee, cocoa, etc.(See Annex II. table 4).

(d) Practical Procedures for completing the Integrated Economic Accounts for the Institutional Sectors and the total National Economy:

28. Taking into account the fact that most African countries rely heavily on the production approach in arriving at their national accounts estimates through building up estimate of GDP by kind of economic activity, and for many of them this approach remains the only method applicable, the following practical procedures for completing the Integrated Economic Accounts for the institutional sectors and the national economy of the new SNA are suggested for use by countries of the region:

-Step One: Complete Tables 1 and 2 of Annex II of this paper:

(i) Table 1, which represents an analysis of gross output, intermediate consumption, and value added with its components into factor incomes, indirect taxes net of subsidies, and consumption of fixed capital, through a cross-classification by industries and institutional sectors, is practically the same as Supplementary Table 1 of the 1968 SNA, which the countries of this region have been widely compiling annually. There should be no major difficulty in completing this table;

(ii) Table 2 provides information on the supply and use of products by CPC(Central Product Classification) categories. When the intermediate consumption of industries is collapsed into one column in Table 2.2, the table would resemble Supplementary table 28 of the 1968 SNA, i.e., the Supply and disposition of goods and services, which some countries of this region have been compiling as it is easier to compile this table than a full-fledged Input-Output table. For countries which have already compiled the I/O table, things, of course, would be much more manageable.

- Step Two: This step is optional. Compile Table 3 of Annex II, which provides information on the public sector and the private sector, sub-divided into national private and foreign controlled

sub-sectors, and perhaps also Table 4 of Annex II, later on when data become more plentiful. Table 4 of Annex II deals with information on the key industry(activity) or product(s) of a country.

- Step Three: Complete the Integrated Economic Accounts for the Institutional Sectors (see Annex III) with information already obtained from Steps One and Two above, with additional information from other sources(e.g., administrative statistical data and

information from ad hoc surveys). In completing the accounts for the institutional sectors, neglect for the time being the opening and closing balances.

- Step Four: Complete the summary accounts for the national economy, as shown in Annex IV. Once Step Three has been completed, the resulting totals for the national economy would automatically be obtained.

#### IV. SUGGESTION ON SUB-SECTORING OF INSTITUTIONAL SECTORS:

29. This section will contain some suggestions on the sub-sectoring of the institutional sectors of the 1993 SNA for use in the African region in the compilation of the accounts and tables, taking into account the current and likely availability of data in most African countries. The countries may initially use a simpler scheme for the sub-sectoring in order to suit their particular needs and circumstances. The sectors and sub-sectors suggested for use would comprise the following:

##### S.0 National Economy

##### S.1 Non-financial corporations

S.11 Public non-financial corporations

S.12 National private non-financial corporations

S.13 Foreign controlled non-financial corporations

##### S.2 Financial corporations

S.21 Central Bank

S.22 Other depository institutions

S.221 Public

S.222 National private

S.223 Foreign controlled

S.23 Other financial intermediaries, except insurance companies and pension funds

S.24 Insurance companies and pension funds

##### S.3 General government

S.31 Central government

S.32 State government

S.33 Local government

S.34 Social security funds



## S.4 Households

S.41 Employers

S.42 Own account workers

S.43 Employees

S.44 Recipients of property and transfer income

S.45 Recipients of pensions and other income

## S.5 Private non-profit institutions serving households.

30. Some remarks are necessary for the above sub-sectoring. As explained earlier in this paper, it is advisable to sub-classify the sector Non-financial Corporations into Public, National Private, and Foreign Controlled sub-sectors. The same is desirable and practicable to sub-classify depository financial institutions. As for the sub-sectors of the General Government sector, in most cases the level of State government, intermediate between the central and local governments, do not exist in the African context. In the case of sub-sectoring for the Households sector, there are a number of ways of achieving this: for example, to classify the households by levels of income(or expenditure); to classify with respect to such characteristics as urban and rural; to classify by forms of organization of production, e.g., the formal and informal classification; by level of education of the household head; by employment status of head of household or source of income, such as the ones shown above, i.e., to classify households into employers, own-account workers, employees, recipients of property and transfer income, and recipients of pensions and other income. It is up to the countries to adopt the most appropriate ways of sub-sectoring the households sector. The Workshop may wish to make recommendations for the region on this score.

31. In order to enable the sectoring and sub-sectoring exercise to proceed smoothly, it is always necessary for the countries to make a master inventory of business enterprises(i.e., business register) above a certain size(say, in terms of employment), with information on business name, location, ownership, principal economic activity, employment, business turnover(or value added), etc., in order to enable the proper allocation of them to the various institutional sectors and sub-sectors. As for information for the household sector, it will have to be obtained from both establishment-type and household surveys(e.g., labour force and budget surveys). There is no short-cut to this.

32. Insofar as the financial corporations are concerned, in the case of some African countries which share with other neighbouring countries, the services of a common Central Bank, such as countries in the CFA franc area in Central and Western Africa, there should be no conceptual problems in the sub-sectoring of the Financial Corporations Sector. That Central Bank operating in a given country for longer than one year, would be counted as a resident unit in that country, and the production of that Bank would be

allocated to that country in proportion to that country's share in the Bank's total equity. In many African countries, private money lenders perform an important function as financial intermediaries. Such money lenders would be treated as quasi-corporations if they keep complete set of books and their operations can be distinguished from those of their owners; otherwise, they would be treated as part of the household sector. Conceptually, there should be no difficulty in including such money lenders' activities in the production of the household sector, even though in practice there would be difficulty in obtaining the requisite data.

**V. SUGGESTIONS ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EXTENSIONS OF THE BOUNDARIES OF PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION, AND CAPITAL FORMATION AND OTHER RELATED ISSUES:**

33. The 1993 SNA made a number of extensions of the boundaries of production, consumption, and fixed capital formation and other issues, including the treatment to be accorded to "imputed bank service charges". It is intended here to deal briefly with some of these issues and make some suggestions related thereto, while these issues would be dealt with more fully elsewhere. These issues and related suggestions include the following:

(i) To treat all expenditures on mineral exploration irrespective of whether such exploration is successful or not, as fixed capital formation: A number of African countries have already done so. It is suggested that all countries of the region adopt this treatment.

(ii) To treat all expenditures on computer systems and standard applications software that an enterprises expects to use in production for more than one year, whether purchased or developed in-house, also data bases which the enterprise expects to use for more than one year, as fixed capital formation. There is no problem in applying this treatment.

(iii) To treat all expenditures on military equipment and construction of a kind which could be acquired by civilian users for purposes of production and which the military actually use in such manner, such as airfields, docks, roads, hospitals and other buildings, as fixed capital formation. This is a more logical treatment than in the 1968 SNA. Problems can arise on account of insufficient information on breakdown of government military expenditure from government accounts.

(iv) To calculate consumption of fixed capital for such assets as roads, dams and breakwaters, and similar structures: This is the right thing to do, particularly for roads in many African countries. Care should be taken to use the replacement cost principle for the calculation of capital consumption rather than

the historical book values, so as to arrive at realistic capital consumption estimates.

(v) To impute consumption of fixed capital on such other newly classified fixed capital assets as expenditures on mineral exploration; computer software and statistical databases which have an expected usage for more than one year; literary and artistic products; military expenditures on equipment and buildings and other construction which have alternative civilian uses; etc.: This ought to be done once these expenditures are treated as fixed capital formation, and countries of the region are advised to do so accordingly.

(vi) Treatment of "Imputed bank service charges": The "imputed financial intermediation services" of the 1993 SNA is equal to the difference between property income received and interest paid. The property income received would exclude that part which is received from investment of own funds. This service charge, in the 1993 SNA, is to be allocated between users, which could be depositors as well as borrowers, treating the amount allocated to industry as intermediate consumption, and those to households and government as final consumption, or to exports, depending on the type of use. In the 1968 SNA, this imputed financial intermediation charge was not allocated to users and was treated as intermediate consumption of a notional industry. This topic was hotly discussed at the Inter-regional Seminar on the Revision of the SNA (Mexico, October 1992) and no consensus was reached on the proposed new treatment, partly because of the lack of statistical indicators for use (e.g., amounts deposited or borrowed by the various institutional sectors) in order to determine the appropriate amounts of the financial intermediation services used by each of these sectors. As this problem remains to be resolved, it is suggested that countries in the African region continue to use the 1968 SNA's treatment, i.e., to count the total imputed financial intermediation services as intermediate consumption of a notional industry.

## VI. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION:

34. This paper has provided a description of the current status of national accounts development and compilation in countries of the African region; outlined the reasons why regional priorities for Africa in the compilation of a common set of accounts and tables of the 1993 SNA are necessary; suggested on the practical procedures (or steps) to be taken in order to arrive at the rather complicated integrated economic accounts for the institutional sectors and the national economy; made suggestions on the sub-sectoring of the institutional sectors, taking into account of current special circumstances prevailing; and finally discussed and made suggestions on particular issues and treatments contained in the 1993 SNA.

35. To conclude, one should again emphasize the importance of promoting the further development of basic as well as current statistical data series in countries of the region, in particular, with regard to such areas as:

- . Information on the informal sector;
- . Composition of household consumption expenditure;
- . Compilation of the supply and use table and further development of the commodity flow approach;
- . Financial flows and external transactions;
- . Capital stock(produced assets only) and capital consumption;
- . Constant price estimates.

in the years to come, it being understood that without developing the necessary basic and current data series, it would not be possible to improve the quality or the quantity of national accounts. The implementation of the 1993 SNA makes this an imperative.

ANNEXESTABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE</u>
ANNEX I. A SYNOPTIC PRESENTATION OF THE ACCOUNTS, BALANCING ITEMS AND MAIN AGGREGATES .....	23-26
ANNEX II. SELECTED TABLES ON PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTS .....	27-34
Annex II. Table 1.1 Gross output and Inter- mediate consumption cross-classified by industries and institutional sectors .....	27
Annex II. Table 1.2 Value added cross-classi- fied by industries and institutional sectors .....	28
Annex II. Table 2.1 Supply of Products .....	29
Annex II. Table 2.2 Use of Products .....	30-31
Annex II. Table 3. Integrated Economic Accounts with public sector detail and national/ foreign distinction .....	32-33
Annex II. Table 4. Supply and use table with key activities and products details...	34
ANNEX III. INTEGRATED ECONOMIC ACCOUNTS FOR THE INSTITUTIONAL SECTORS AND THE NATIONAL ECONOMY .....	35-42
ANNEX IV. SEQUENCE OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE NATIONAL ECONOMY: SUMMARY ACCOUNTS .....	43-56
Account O. Goods and Services Account .....	43
Account I. Production Account .....	44
Account II.1.1 Generation of Income Account ....	45
Account II.1.2 Allocation of Primary Income Account .....	45
Account II.1.2.1 Entrepreneurial Income Account .....	46
Account II.1.2.2 Allocation of Other Primary Income Account .....	46
Account II.2 Secondary Distribution of Income Account .....	47
Account II.3 Redistribution of Income In Kind Account .....	48
Account II.4.1 Use of Disposable Income Account.	49
Account II.4.2 Use of Adjusted Disposable Income Account .....	49

Account III.1 Capital Account .....	50
Account III.2 Financial Account .....	51
Account III.3.1 Other Changes in Volume of Assets Account .....	52
Account III.3.2 Revaluation Account .....	53
Account III.3.2.1 Neutral Holding Gains/Losses ..	53
Account III.3.2.2 Real Holding Gains/Losses .....	54
Account V. Rest of the World Account(external transactions account) .....	55-56
Account V.I External Account of Goods and Services .....	55
Account V.II External Account of Primary Incomes and Current Transfers .....	55
Account V.III.1 Capital Account .....	56
Account V.III.2 Financial Account .....	56

## ANNEX I.

## A SYNOPSIS PRESENTATION OF THE ACCOUNTS, BALANCING ITEMS AND MAIN AGGREGATES

ACCOUNTS				
Full sequence of accounts for institutional sectors				
CURRENT ACCOUNTS	I. Production account	I. Production account (1)		
	II. Distribution and use of income accounts	II.1. Primary distribution of income accounts	II.1.1. Generation of income account (1) II.1.2. Allocation of primary income account	II.1.2.1. Entrepreneurial income account II.1.2.2. Allocation of other primary income account
		II.2. Secondary distribution of income account II.3. Redistribution of income in kind account II.4. Use of income account II.4.1. Use of disposable income account II.4.2. Use of adjusted disposable income account		
ACCUMULATION ACCOUNTS	III. Accumulation accounts	III.1. Capital account  III.2. Financial account III.3. Other changes in assets accounts	III.3.1. Other changes in volume of assets account III.3.2. Revaluation accounts	III.3.2.1. Neutral holding gains/losses III.3.2.2. Real holding gains/losses
BALANCE SHEETS	IV. Balance sheets	IV.1. Opening balance sheet IV.2. Changes in balance sheet IV.3. Closing balance sheet		
Transaction accounts				
0. GOODS AND SERVICES ACCOUNT	0. Goods and services account			

Rest of the world account (External transactions account)				
CURRENT ACCOUNTS	V. Rest of the world account	V.I. External account of goods and services V.II. External account of factor income & current transfers		
ACCUMULATION ACCOUNTS		V.III. External accumulation accounts	V.III.1. Capital account V.III.2. Financial account V.III.3. Other changes in assets account	V.III.3.1. Other changes in volume of assets V.III.3.2. Revaluation accounts
BALANCE SHEETS		V.IV. External assets and liabilities account	V.IV.1. Opening balance sheet V.IV.2. Changes in balance sheet V.IV.3. Closing balance sheet	

- (1) Apply also to industries
- (2) Most balancing items and aggregates may be calculated gross or net
- (3) Not a balancing item, but playing a similar role



07-Aug-92  
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BALANCING ITEMS	MAIN AGGREGATES (2)
B.1 Value added B.2 Operating surplus B.3 Mixed income B.4 Entrepreneurial income	Domestic product (GDP/NDP)
B.5 Balance of primary incomes B.6 Disposable income B.7 Adjusted disposable income B.8 Saving	National income (GNI, NNI) National disposable income National saving
B.10.1 (Changes in net worth, due to saving and capital transfers) (3) B.9 Net lending/Net borrowing B.9 Net lending/Net borrowing B.10.2 Changes in net worth, due to other changes in volume of assets B.10.3 Changes in net worth, due to nominal holding gains/losses B.10.31 Changes in net worth, due to neutral holding gains/losses B.10.32 Changes in net worth, due to real holding gains/losses	
B.90 Net worth B.10 Changes in net worth, total B.90 Net worth	National worth Changes in national worth National worth
	National expenditure

B.11	External balance of goods and services	External balance of goods and services
B.12	Current external balance	Current external balance
B.10.1	(Changes in net worth due to current external balance and capital transfers) (3)	
B.9	Net lending/Net borrowing	Net lending/Net borrowing of the nation
B.9	Net lending/Net borrowing	
B.10.2	Changes in net worth, due to other changes in volume of assets	
B.10.3	Changes in net worth, due to nominal holding gains/losses	
	neutral holding gains/losses	
	real holding gains/losses	
B.90	Net worth	Net external financial position of the nation
B.10	Changes in net worth	
B.90	Net worth	Net external financial position of the nation



## VALUE ADDED CROSS-CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES AND INSTITUTIONAL SECTORS

[illegible]

ANNEX II. TABLE 2.1

COUNTRY AND YEAR	SUPPLY OF PRODUCTS CURRENT AND LABORATORIAL BY ECONOMIC SECTOR															TOTAL EXPORTS	TOTAL IMPORTS	TOTAL EXPORTS LESS IMPORTS
	AGRICULTURE					INDUSTRY					SERVICES							
	CEREALS		OTHER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS		TOTAL AGRICULTURE	MANUFACTURES		CONSTRUCTION		TOTAL INDUSTRY	TRANSPORT		OTHER SERVICES		TOTAL SERVICES			
	1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8		9	10	11	12				
1. COUNTRY AND YEAR																		
2. AGRICULTURE	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
3. INDUSTRY	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
4. SERVICES	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
5. TOTAL	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
6. AGRICULTURE	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
7. INDUSTRY	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
8. SERVICES	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
9. TOTAL	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
10. AGRICULTURE	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
11. INDUSTRY	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
12. SERVICES	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
13. TOTAL	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20

NOTE:

1. Transport services are reported separately by countries and non-residents.  
2. Transport services are reported separately by countries and non-residents.  
3. Transport services are reported separately by countries and non-residents.  
4. Transport services are reported separately by countries and non-residents.  
5. Transport services are reported separately by countries and non-residents.  
6. Transport services are reported separately by countries and non-residents.  
7. Transport services are reported separately by countries and non-residents.  
8. Transport services are reported separately by countries and non-residents.  
9. Transport services are reported separately by countries and non-residents.  
10. Transport services are reported separately by countries and non-residents.  
11. Transport services are reported separately by countries and non-residents.  
12. Transport services are reported separately by countries and non-residents.  
13. Transport services are reported separately by countries and non-residents.  
14. Transport services are reported separately by countries and non-residents.  
15. Transport services are reported separately by countries and non-residents.



Part of ANNEX II. TABLE 2.2

[illegible]

ANNEX II. TABLE 3.

INTEGRATED ECONOMIC ACCOUNTS WITH PUBLIC SECTOR DETAILS AND NATIONAL/FOREIGN DISTINCTION

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12:00 PM

USES

ACCOUNTS	TOTAL	GOODS AND SERVICES (RES)	REST OF THE WORLD:		TOTAL ECONOMY	NATIONAL PRIVATE SECTOR	FOREIGN CONTROLLED SECTOR	PUBLIC SECTOR				TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCING ITEMS	
			PRIVATE SECTOR EXTERNAL TRANS-ACTIONS	PUBLIC SECTOR EXTERNAL TRANS-ACTIONS				TOTAL AFTER CONSOLIDATION	TOTAL BEFORE CONSOLIDATION	GENERAL GOVERNMENT	FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS		NON-FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS
PRODUCTION INTERNAL ACCOUNT													Imports of goods and services
GOODS AND SERVICES													Exports of Goods and services
													Output
													Intermediate consumption
													Taxes on products (net)
													Compensation of employees
													Value added, gross/GDP
													Consumption of fixed capital
													VALUE ADDED, NET/NDP
													EXT. BAL. OF GOODS AND SERVICES
													Non-financial assets
													Produced assets
													Non-produced assets
													Financial assets
													Liabilities
													NET WORTH





ANNEX II. TABLE 4.

[illegible]

## STUDENT DOMESTIC ACCOUNTS

**STSE**

ACCOUNTS	TOTAL GOODS AND SERVICES (U.S.)	S.2 REST OF THE WORLD	S.1 TOTAL FOREIGN	S.15 IN- VEST- MENT INSTRU- MENTS SECTOR	S.14 HOUSE- HOLD	S.13 GENERAL GOVERN- MENT	S.12 FIRM- CORP- ORATIONS	S.11 INDU- STRIAL CORP- ORATIONS	Code	TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCING ITEMS
I. INDUSTRIAL EXTERNAL ACCOUNT OF GOODS AND SERVICES									P.7 P.6 P.1 P.2 D.21-D.31	Imports of goods and services Exports of goods and services Output (1) Intermediate consumption Taxes less subsidies on products (1)
									A.14/A.14y L.1 A.1a A.11	Value added, gross/firms domestic product (2) Consumption of fixed capital VALUE ADDED, NET/NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT EXTERNAL BALANCE OF GOODS AND SERVICES
II.1.1 CORPORATION OF INCOME									D.1 D.2-D.3 D.21-D.31 D.23-D.39 B.2y B.3y B.2a B.2a	Compensation of employees Taxes less sub. on products and imports Taxes less sub. on products (1) Other taxes less subsidies on production Operating surplus, gross Mixed income, gross OPERATING SURPLUS, NET MIXED INCOME, NET

## RESOURCES

S.11 NON-FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS	S.12 FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS	S.13 GENERAL GOVERNMENT	S.14 HOUSEHOLDS	S.15 NON-PROFIT INSTITUTIONS SERVING HOUSEHOLDS	S.1 TOTAL ECONOMY	S.2 REST OF THE WORLD	GOODS AND SERVICES (US\$)	TOTAL	ACCOUNTS
									I. PRODUCTION/ EXTERNAL ACCOUNT OF GOODS AND SERVICES
									II.1.1 GENERATION OF INCOME
									II.1.2 ALLOCATION OF PRIMARY INCOME





III.1	CAPITAL ACCOUNT	III.2	FINANCIAL ACCOUNT
B.00	SAVING, NET	P.	Net acquisition of financial assets
B.12	CURRENT EXTERNAL BALANCE	P.	Net incurrence of liabilities
P.5	Gross capital formation	P.1	Monetary gold and SDR's
P.51	Gross fixed capital formation	P.2	Currency and deposits
P.52	Changes in inventories	P.3	Securities other than shares
P.53	Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	P.4	Loans
L.1	Consumption of fixed capital (-)	P.5	Shares and other equity
L.2	Acquisitions less disposals of non-produced non-financial assets	P.6	Insurance technical reserves
B.9	Capital transfers, receivable	P.7	Other accounts receivable/payable
B.9	Capital transfers, payable (-)		
B.10.1	CHANGES IN NET WORTH DUE TO SAVING AND CAPITAL TRANSFERS (1)		
B.9	NET LENDING (+) / NET BORROWING (-)		









ANNEX IV. SEQUENCE OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE NATIONAL ECONOMY: SUMMARY ACCOUNTS

ACCOUNT 6: GOODS AND SERVICES ACCOUNT

07-Aug-92  
09:31

uses

resources

0. GOODS AND SERVICES ACCOUNT

P.1	Output (1)	P.2	Intermediate consumption
P.3	Imports of goods and services	P.3/P.4	Final consumption expenditure + /Actual final consumption
P.21	Taxes on products (1)	P.5	Gross capital formation
P.31	Subsidies on products(-) (1)	P.51	Gross fixed capital formation
		P.52	Changes in inventories
		P.53	Acquisitions less disposals of valuables
		P.6	Exports of goods and services

+ Final Consumption expenditure/Actual final consumption should be broken down into:  
(a) Government consumption exp./Actual fin. cons. and (b) Private consump. exp./Actual final consumption.

(1) For the valuation of output and the resulting contents of the items "Taxes on products" and "Subsidies", please refer to the text in Chapter II, paragraphs 214-227

FULL SEQUENCE OF ACCOUNTS AND BALANCING  
ITEMS FOR

ACCOUNT I: PRODUCTION ACCOUNT

07-Aug-92

08:41

resources

uses

I. Production account

P.2 Intermediate consumption	P.1 Output (1) Market Non-Market
B.1g VALUE ADDED, GROSS (2)	
K.1 Consumption of fixed capital	
B.1b VALUE ADDED, NET (2)	

(1) For the valuation of output and the resulting contents of the items "Taxes on products" and "Subsidies", please refer to the text in Chapter II, paragraphs 210-227.

(2) For the total economy this item corresponds to Gross Domestic Product, Net Domestic Product respectively. It is equal to the value added of the institutional sectors plus taxes less subsidies on products.

## II. DISTRIBUTION AND USE OF INCOME ACCOUNTS

## ACCOUNT II.1: PRIMARY DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME ACCOUNT

07-Aug-92

08:41

B S E S

R E S O U R C E S

## II.1.1 Generation of income account

D.1 Compensation of employees B.1 Value added (3)

D.2 Taxes on production and imports (1)

D.3 Subsidies (-) (1)

B.2/B.3 OPERATING SURPLUS / MIXED INCOME (3)

(1) For the valuation of output and the resulting contents of the items "Taxes on products" and "Subsidies", please refer to the text in Chapter II, paragraphs 210-227.

(3) The opening and the closing balancing item of each account can be expressed in gross or in net terms.

B S E S

R E S O U R C E S

## II.1.2 Allocation of primary income account

D.4 Property income

B.2/B.3 Operating surplus / Mixed income (3)

B.5 BALANCE OF PRIMARY INCOMES (3)

D.1 Compensation of employees

D.2 Taxes on production and imports

D.3 Subsidies (-)

D.4 Property income

(3) The opening and the closing balancing item of each account can be expressed in gross or in net terms.

07-Aug-92  
08:41

## RESOURCES

## USES

## II.1.2.1 Entrepreneurial income account

USES		RESOURCES	
D.4 Property income (connected with market activities)		B.2/B.3 Operating surplus / Mixed income (3)	
D.41	Interest		
D.44	Property income attributed to insurance policy holders		
D.45	Rent		
B.4 ENTREPRENEURIAL INCOME (3)		D.4	Property income (connected with market activities)

(3) The opening and the closing balancing item of each account can be expressed in gross or in net terms.

## RESOURCES

## USES

## II.1.2.2 Allocation of other primary income account

USES		RESOURCES	
D.4 Property income (connected with market activities)		B.4 ENTREPRENEURIAL INCOME (3)	
D.42	Distributed income of corporations	D.1	Compensation of employees
D.43	Reinvested earnings on direct foreign investment	D.2	Taxes on production and imports
D.4	Property income (not connected with market activities)	D.3	Subsidies (-)
		D.4	Property income (not connected with market activities)
B.5 BALANCE OF PRIMARY INCOMES (3)			

(1) For the valuation of output and the resulting contents of the items "Taxes on products" and "Subsidies", please refer to the text in Chapter II, paragraphs 210-227.

(3) The opening and the closing balancing item of each account can be expressed in gross or in net terms.

## ACCOUNT II.2: SECONDARY DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME ACCOUNT

07-Aug-92  
08:41

## RESOURCES

## USES

## II.2. Secondary distribution of income account

D.5	Current taxes on income, wealth etc.	B.5	Balance of primary incomes (3)
D.61	Social contributions	D.5	Current taxes on income, wealth etc.
D.62	Social benefits other than benefits in kind	D.61	Social contributions
D.7	Other current transfers	D.62	Social benefits other than benefits in kind
D.7	Other current transfers	D.7	Other current transfers

## D.5 DISPOSABLE INCOME (3)

(3) The opening and the closing balancing item of each account can be expressed in gross or in net terms.

ACCOUNT II.3: REDISTRIBUTION OF INCOME IN KIND ACCOUNT

07-Aug-92  
08:41  
resources

uses

II.3. Redistribution of income in kind account

D.63 Social transfers in kind	B.6 disposable income (3)
B.7 ADJUSTED DISPOSABLE INCOME (3)	B.63 Social transfers in kind

(3) The opening and the closing balancing item of each account can be expressed in gross or in net terms.



## ACCOUNT II.4: USE OF INCOME ACCOUNT

07-Aug-92  
08:41

## USES

## RESOURCES

## II.4.1 Use of disposable income account

P.3	Final consumption expenditure	B.6	Disposable income (3)
D.8	Adjustment for the change in net equity of households on pension funds	D.8	Adjustment for the change in net equity of households on pension funds
B.8	SAVING (3)		

(3) The opening and the closing balancing item of each account can be expressed in gross or in net terms.

## USES

## RESOURCES

## II.4.2 Use of adjusted disposable income account

P.4	Actual final consumption	B.7	Adjusted disposable income (3)
D.8	Adjustment for the change in net equity of households on pension funds	D.8	Adjustment for the change in net equity of households on pension funds
B.8	SAVING (3)		

(3) The opening and the closing balancing item of each account can be expressed in gross or in net terms.

## III. ACCUMULATION ACCOUNTS

07-Aug-92  
08:41

## ACCOUNT III.1: CAPITAL ACCOUNT

changes in assets                      changes in liabilities  
and net worth

## III.1 Capital account

P.51	Gross fixed capital formation	B.8	Saving, net
X.1	Consumption of fixed capital (-)	D.9	Capital transfers receivable(+)
P.52	Changes in inventories	D.9	Capital transfers payable (-)
P.53	Acquisitions less disposals of valuables		
X.2	Acquisitions less disposals of non-produced non-financial assets		
B.9	NET LENDING(+)/NET BORROWING(-)	B.10.1	+++++ CHANGES IN NET WORTH DUE TO SAVING & CAPITAL TRANSFERS (1)

(1) Total of the right-hand side of the capital account

## ACCOUNT III.2: FINANCIAL ACCOUNT

07-Aug-92  
08:41

changes in assets                      changes in liabilities  
and net worth

## III.2 Financial account

P.1	Monetary gold and SDR's		
P.2	Currency and deposits	P.2	Currency and deposits
P.3	Securities other than shares	P.3	Securities other than shares
P.4	Loans	P.4	Loans
P.5	Shares and other equity	P.5	Shares and other equity
P.6	Insurance technical reserves	P.6	Insurance technical reserves
P.7	Other accounts receivable	P.7	Other accounts payable
		P.9	NET LENDING(+) / NET BORROWING(-)

\_\_\_\_\_

Note item: Direct foreign investment

07-Aug-92  
08:41

## ACCOUNT III.3: OTHER CHANGES IN ASSETS ACCOUNTS

changes in assets                      changes in liabilities  
and net worth

## III.3.1. Other changes in volume of assets account

Non-financial assets		NP. Liabilities
AM.1	Produced assets	K.7 Catastrophic losses
K.4	Economic appearance of produced assets	K.8 Uncompensated seizures
K.7	Catastrophic losses	K.10 Other volume changes in financial assets
K.8	Uncompensated seizures	and liabilities n.e.c.
K.9	Other volume changes in non-financial assets n.e.c.	K.12 Changes in classifications and structure
K.12	Changes in classifications and structure	
AM.2	Non-produced assets	
K.3	Economic appearance of non-produced assets	
K.5	Natural growth of non-cultivated biological resources	
K.6	Economic disappearance of non-produced assets	
K.7	Catastrophic losses	
K.8	Uncompensated seizures	
K.9	Other volume changes in non-financial assets n.e.c.	
K.12	Changes in classifications and structure	
NP.	Financial Assets	
K.7	Catastrophic losses	
K.8	Uncompensated seizures	
K.10	Other volume changes in financial assets and liabilities n.e.c.	
K.12	Changes in classifications and structure	
		B.10.2 CHANGES IN NET WORTH DUE TO OTHER CHANGES IN VOLUME OF ASSETS

07-Aug-92  
08:41

changes in assets                      changes in liabilities  
and net worth

III.3.2. Revaluation account

K.11 Revaluation gains(+)/losses(-)	K.11 Revaluation gains(+)/losses(+)
K.11.1 Revaluation gains(+)/losses(-)	K.11.1 Revaluation gains(+)/losses(+)
K.11.1.1 Revaluation gains(+)/losses(-)	K.11.1.1 Revaluation gains(+)/losses(+)
K.11.1.1.1 Revaluation gains(+)/losses(-)	K.11.1.1.1 Revaluation gains(+)/losses(+)
K.11.1.1.1.1 Revaluation gains(+)/losses(-)	K.11.1.1.1.1 Revaluation gains(+)/losses(+)
K.11.1.1.1.1.1 Revaluation gains(+)/losses(-)	K.11.1.1.1.1.1 Revaluation gains(+)/losses(+)
K.11.1.1.1.1.1.1 Revaluation gains(+)/losses(-)	K.11.1.1.1.1.1.1 Revaluation gains(+)/losses(+)
K.11.1.1.1.1.1.1.1 Revaluation gains(+)/losses(-)	K.11.1.1.1.1.1.1.1 Revaluation gains(+)/losses(+)
K.11.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1 Revaluation gains(+)/losses(-)	K.11.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1 Revaluation gains(+)/losses(+)
K.11.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1 Revaluation gains(+)/losses(-)	K.11.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1 Revaluation gains(+)/losses(+)
K.11.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1 Revaluation gains(+)/losses(-)	K.11.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1 Revaluation gains(+)/losses(+)

changes in assets                      changes in liabilities  
and net worth

III.3.2.1 Revaluation gains/losses

K.11.1 Revaluation gains(+)/losses(-)	K.11.1 Revaluation gains(+)/losses(+)
K.11.1.1 Revaluation gains(+)/losses(-)	K.11.1.1 Revaluation gains(+)/losses(+)
K.11.1.1.1 Revaluation gains(+)/losses(-)	K.11.1.1.1 Revaluation gains(+)/losses(+)
K.11.1.1.1.1 Revaluation gains(+)/losses(-)	K.11.1.1.1.1 Revaluation gains(+)/losses(+)
K.11.1.1.1.1.1 Revaluation gains(+)/losses(-)	K.11.1.1.1.1.1 Revaluation gains(+)/losses(+)
K.11.1.1.1.1.1.1 Revaluation gains(+)/losses(-)	K.11.1.1.1.1.1.1 Revaluation gains(+)/losses(+)
K.11.1.1.1.1.1.1.1 Revaluation gains(+)/losses(-)	K.11.1.1.1.1.1.1.1 Revaluation gains(+)/losses(+)
K.11.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1 Revaluation gains(+)/losses(-)	K.11.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1 Revaluation gains(+)/losses(+)
K.11.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1 Revaluation gains(+)/losses(-)	K.11.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1 Revaluation gains(+)/losses(+)
K.11.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1 Revaluation gains(+)/losses(-)	K.11.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1 Revaluation gains(+)/losses(+)
K.11.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1 Revaluation gains(+)/losses(-)	K.11.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1 Revaluation gains(+)/losses(+)

B.10.3 CHANGES IN NET WORTH DUE TO  
NETURAL HOLDING GAINS/LOSSES

07-Aug-92  
08:41  
changes in assets      changes in liabilities  
and net worth

III.3.2.2 Real holding gains/losses

K.11.2 Real holding gains(+) / losses(-)

AM. Non-financial assets

AM.1 Produced assets

AM.2 Non-produced assets

AP. Financial assets

AP. Liabilities

K.11.2 Real holding gains(-) / losses(+)

B.10.3 CHANGES IN NET WORTH DUE TO  
REAL HOLDING GAINS/LOSSES

## ACCOUNT 7: REST OF THE WORLD ACCOUNT (external transactions account)

14-Aug-92  
10:23

## RESOURCES

## V.I. External account of goods and services

P.6	Exports of goods and services	P.7	Imports of goods and services
P.61	Exports of goods	P.71	Imports of goods
P.62	Exports of services	P.72	Imports of services

## B.11 EXTERNAL BALANCE OF GOODS AND SERVICES

## USES

## RESOURCES

## V.II. External account of primary incomes and current transfers

D.1	Compensation of employees	B.11	EXTERNAL BALANCE OF GOODS AND SERVICES
D.2-D.3	Taxes minus subsidies on production and imports	D.1	Compensation of employees
D.4	Property income	D.2-D.3	Taxes minus subsidies on production and imports
D.5	Current taxes on income, wealth etc.	D.4	Property income
D.6	Social contributions and benefits	D.5	Current taxes on income, wealth etc.
D.7	Other current transfers	D.6	Social contributions and benefits
B.12	CURRENT EXTERNAL BALANCE	D.7	Other current transfers

## V.III. EXTERNAL ACCOUNTING ACCOUNTS

14-Aug-92

10:23

changes in assets

changes in liabilities  
and net worth

## V.III.1 Capital account

changes in assets		changes in liabilities and net worth	
K.2	Acquisitions less disposals of non-produced non-financial assets	B.12	CURRENT EXTERNAL BALANCE
		D.8	Capital transfers receivable(+)
B.9	NET LENDING(+)/NET BORROWING(-)	D.8	Capital transfers payable (-)
			+++++
		B.10.1	CHANGES IN NET WORTH DUE TO CURRENT EXTERNAL BALANCE AND CAPITAL TRANSFERS

changes in assets

changes in liabilities  
and net worth

## V.III.2 Financial account

changes in assets		changes in liabilities and net worth	
P.1	Monetary gold and SDR'S		
P.2	Currency and deposits	P.2	Currency and deposits
P.3	Securities other than shares	P.3	Securities other than shares
P.4	Loans	P.4	Loans
P.5	Shares and other equity	P.5	Shares and other equity
P.6	Insurance technical reserves	P.6	Insurance technical reserves
P.7	Other accounts receivable	P.7	Other accounts receivable
		B.9	NET LENDING(+)/NET BORROWING(-)

Memorandum items:

P.8 Direct foreign investment