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## **Progress report on implementation of the 2008 System of National Accounts and related statistical systems in Africa**

### **I. Introduction**

1. The present report presents the progress in Africa's implementation of the 2008 System of National Accounts (SNA) and the System of Environmental-Economic Accounts (SEEA) since the Commission's most recent session, from October 2020 until June 2022. It also discusses key initiatives planned for the next period. This report is produced by the African Centre for Statistics in collaboration with development partners supporting the development of economic statistics on the continent.

2. As a consequence of the outbreak of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19), the period was one marked by notable challenges and changes to cope with the pandemic. The African national statistical systems exemplify a strong resilience during this difficult period. Over the last two years, all countries, in collaboration with pan-African institutions and partners, have made a great effort and significant progress in the implementation of the 2008 SNA and improvement of other economic statistics in support of good economic governance, regional integration, and sustainable development.

3. The report offers an overview of the activities undertaken for the implementation and development of the 2008 SNA and the developments and achievements in the following areas:

- (a) Updating and rebasing of gross domestic product (GDP);
- (b) Updating the 2008 SNA;
- (c) Compiling supply and use tables and trade in value added statistics;
- (d) Quarterly national accounts;
- (e) Development of SEEA;
- (f) International comparison programme;
- (g) Alternative approach to the collection of consumer price index data.

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\* E/ECA/STATCOM/8/2022/1.



4. The main information source for the report was a questionnaire circulated to countries and partners in May and June 2022. For both countries and partners, the questionnaire covered the ongoing and completed activities (including seminars, workshops, technical assistance missions, study tours and others), their purpose and objectives, the beneficiary countries, the period covered, and publications. The questionnaire also asked about the challenges encountered, the sustainability issues, and the work plan for the remaining activities. The present report may not be comprehensive owing to limited coverage, notwithstanding the efforts made to be inclusive.

## **II. Implementation and development of the 2008 System of National Accounts**

### **A. Updating and rebasing of gross domestic product**

5. The implementation of the 2008 SNA is a global statistical initiative that provides an opportunity to improve the quality, availability, consistency and harmonization of economic and national accounts statistics. Rebasing is important as it enables economic statistics to take account of the latest structural changes, base prices and inflation trends. This is a complex procedure which requires the participation and support of data providers, data users and other stakeholders and parties.

#### **1. Current status**

6. To provide users with accurate and insightful data, 28 per cent of African national statistical offices have developed a long-term strategy designed to update the base year and to modernize national account compilations over the last two years. While progress has been registered in countries, many countries still have base years that are more than five years old. Based on self-assessment, 87 per cent of countries on the continent have already adopted the 2008 SNA or are in the process of adopting it. Since 2020, 16 Member States have started the process of transition to the 2008 SNA. They are at different stages of the process: some have already published preliminary results (Algeria, Botswana, Cabo Verde, Malawi, Mali, Rwanda and Tunisia), and others are still at the stage of collecting and processing source data (Comoros, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Madagascar, Sao Tome and Principe, and Sierra Leone).

7. For all countries to transition fully to the 2008 SNA, further technical support is required; especially for those that are having difficulty mobilizing the resources necessary to conduct fundamental baseline surveys for a GDP rebasing process. Given that work is currently under way to update the 2008 SNA methodology, countries need to get up to this baseline level. The current situation based on the survey conducted by the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) in May 2022 is presented in table 1 below.

#### **2. Activities**

8. The African Development Bank organized two regional webinars for French-speaking and English-speaking African countries on national account compilation in November 2021. In 2022, the Bank launched its programme of technical assistance for GDP rebasing in Burundi, Chad, Sao Tome and Principe, Comoros, Sierra Leone and the United Republic of Tanzania. Jointly with the French National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE), the Bank has also provided support to Egypt for GDP rebasing and use of the ERETES tool – a software application developed by INSEE for national accounts. It will provide mapping of the implementation of the 2008 SNA in Africa in a report planned for December 2022. The Bank will continue to support national accounts rebasing at the country level (Burundi, Chad, Egypt,

Sao Tome and Principe and the United Republic of Tanzania) and implementation of ERETES.

9. The African Union Commission, through its African Union Institute for Statistics (STATAFRIC), conducted webinars on national accounts and remote technical assistance missions. In January 2021, STATAFRIC conducted an online workshop on annual national account compilation issues in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic for anglophone countries. For francophone countries, a comparable workshop was organized in February 2021. Throughout 2021, STATAFRIC supported Burundi and Cabo Verde in the implementation of the 2008 SNA and seeking improvement in several statistical areas.

10. In March 2021, the African Union Commission organized an online workshop on the use of national health accounts in accordance with the 2011 System of Health Accounts for the compilation of national accounts in Africa. In December 2021, jointly with pan-African institutions, the Commission organized a meeting of the African Group on National Accounts. The objective of the meeting was to revitalize the group's specialized technical group to revamp and continue its activities and orient them more effectively towards the achievement of results under the coordination of STATAFRIC.

11. Over the course of 2021 and 2022, the regional technical centres of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in Africa continued to promote the compilation and dissemination of high-quality national accounts and economic data, reflecting international standards and best practices. Their work programme was also designed to strengthen awareness and provide support in tackling COVID-19-related challenges in compiling GDP data and ensuring the continuity of the consumer price index.

12. From 2021 to the first half of 2022, IMF, through its regional technical centres in Africa and the Middle East, and its headquarters, conducted more than 90 technical assistance missions with the main objective of supporting the countries in the process of GDP rebasing, developing quarterly GDP estimates and high-frequency indicators, or improving the compilation of national accounts. IMF has supported 20 countries in the process of GDP rebasing. Further technical support was provided by IMF to individual Member States in the compilation of GDP on an as-needed basis. These missions are shown in table 2 below and include training on GDP extensions and the use of price indices.

13. In 2021, INSEE provided technical assistance missions and online support in GDP rebasing to Algeria, Cabo Verde and Tunisia, and also as a detailed presentation on ERETES to the Sudan, which has opted for this information technology tool. INSEE organized an expert group seminar to validate the specifications of the new version of ERETES for advanced user countries and conducted technical assistance missions in new user countries. In 2022, INSEE offered technical support to Algeria on GDP rebasing and to Tunisia on the balance sheet and satellite accounts and on the use of ERETES for the compilation of national accounts.

14. In June 2022, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development organized an inaugural meeting for Member States of the Authority (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, the Sudan and Uganda) working on national accounts. The purpose of the meeting was to receive updates on the status of implementation of the 2008 SNA, plans for updates, and capacity-building needs.

15. The Economic and Statistical Observatory for Sub-Saharan Africa, known as AFRISTAT, provided support to several of its Member States (Burundi, Chad, Djibouti, Gabon, Guinea, Mali and Togo) on GDP rebasing, the compilation of national accounts according to the 2008 SNA, the use of the ERETES tool for the compilation of national accounts, catching up or reducing

the delay in compiling national accounts, and the backcasting of national accounts.

16. In 2017, ECA launched an initiative on measuring city GDP in Africa and has been providing technical support to six pilot cities, namely: Accra, Yaoundé, Harare, Kigali, Lusaka and Maseru, on the estimation of their city GDP. An expert group meeting was organized on 16 June 2022 for an in-depth review of the draft report on city GDP estimation, drawing on the lessons, good practices and approaches and methodologies used in the pilot cities, to ensure the quality, relevance and practical applicability of the process at the city and subnational levels.

17. The World Bank is implementing several national and regional statistical projects which provide support for national accounts, in particular their rebasing and alignment with the 2008 SNA. In addition to supporting regional and subregional organizations in their national accounts activities, these projects provide financial support and technical assistance to countries for specific activities (rebasings in Burkina Faso, material support and the collection of data sources in Liberia, improvement of national accounts in Ghana, rebasing in the Niger, implementation of the 2008 SNA in Gabon, improvement of data sources in Cabo Verde, and others).

## **B. Updating the 2008 SNA**

18. Work is currently under way to update the 2008 SNA on a global scale, to account for developments in the economic environment, advances in methodological research, and changes in the needs of users. The programme is led by the Intersecretariat Working Group on National Accounts, assisted by the Advisory Expert Group on National Accounts. The 2008 SNA update process has focused on a user-driven, three-pronged approach, involving technical research and broad consultation, and ensuring overall consistency with other statistical standards in the system of economic statistics. This will include an assessment and experimental estimates component where pilot countries will test and experimentally implement the new methodology and approaches.

### **1. Current status**

19. For methodological changes to the 2008 SNA methodology, task teams have been assigned to produce guidance notes. To date, most of the research work has been conducted; some guidance notes have been endorsed for publication; and others are in the process of being cleared for global consultation.

### **2. Activities**

20. The African Development Bank is contributing to the process of updating the 2008 SNA by leading the production of the guidance note on the framework to measure alignment with international economic statistical standards. It is aimed at designing a number of frameworks to measure alignment with SNA, the IMF *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual* and the *Government Finance Statistics Manual*.

21. To support the global programme on the revision and update of the 2008 SNA, jointly with the Statistics Division, ECA has organized a series of online regional seminars to bring national accountants in Africa and other stakeholders together with experts from the Intersecretariat Working Group on National Accounts, the Advisory Expert Group on National Accounts and the task teams, to encourage the active participation and dialogue of national statistical offices in Africa in the update programme.

22. To date three webinars have been held: the first, held on 17 June 2021, introduced the status and the process of the 2008 SNA update, to inform Member States about the new approach and scope of research; the second, held on 17 and 18 November 2021, provided a forum for all African countries to be engaged and participate directly in the global SNA update programme, including discussion of the guidance notes, and encouraged participation in the assessment and experimental estimates component; and the third regional thematic webinar, held from 6 to 9 June 2022, focused on five priority areas and thematic topics: communication, financial and payments systems, globalization, well-being and sustainability, and Islamic finance.

### **C. Compiling supply and use tables and trade in value added statistics**

23. One of the most important tools in SNA is the supply and use tables framework. Integrating all the components of production, income, and expenditure approaches facilitates the process of cross-checking and ensuring the coherence and consistency of the calculation of GDP and the national accounts. Supply and use tables are the critical building block for the production of trade in value added statistics, which have been recognized as an essential tool for gaining a better understanding of today's global economy.<sup>1</sup> The calculation of trade in value added indicators rests on the integration of the supply and use tables and other economic statistics, such as those on trade.

#### **1. Current status**

24. Supply and use tables are used in many African countries as a general framework for the estimation of national accounts. Thanks to significant efforts made to compile the supply and use tables, 89 per cent of the countries report that they have at least one such table. While the French-speaking countries update their supply and use tables every year, the other countries follow an update frequency of at least once every five years. As shown in table 1 below, 46 per cent of countries update every year and have tables dating from 2010, and 35 per cent have tables dating from 2017.

25. Until 2021, only three African countries (Morocco, South Africa and Tunisia) were included in the global trade in value added database maintained by WTO and OECD. Improvements in supply and use tables and related economic statistics have enabled Cameroon and Senegal to be included in the database, and a further three countries (Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt and Nigeria) are expected to be included in 2023.

#### **2. Activities**

26. ECA, together with the World Bank, OECD and WTO, and supported by the Office for National Statistics of the United Kingdom and the Statistics Division, has continued its capacity-building programme to support countries in updating, compiling, and applying supply and use tables. IMF is also providing technical assistance in the process of compiling supply and use tables as part of the rebasing and updating of the annual national accounts.

27. In 2021, ECA finalized its technical assistance projects for Eswatini, Seychelles and Zambia, producing supply and use tables for each country.

28. Throughout 2021 and 2022, the African project team on supply and use tables and trade in value added, comprising ECA, WTO and OECD, has worked with the project countries (Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Nigeria and Senegal) and provided technical support for integration into the global trade in value added database. Building on the initiative of the African project, ECA has launched the process of setting up a regional input-output table for Africa with

<sup>1</sup> E/2015/24-E/CN.3/2015/40 (United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC), 2015).

the aim of supporting regional economic and trade analyses and policies, such as those of the African Continental Free Trade Area.

## **D. Quarterly national accounts**

29. Quarterly national accounts play an important role in providing short-term and timely information for policymaking and public needs in the monitoring of the economy. Their preparation requires high-quality and short-term statistical instruments and data in order to provide users with a set of comparable and reliable information.

### **1. Current status**

30. In 2022, 56 per cent of countries that answered the surveys conducted by ECA (2020 and 2022) compiled and disseminated quarterly GDP figures, compared to 50 per cent in 2020. The production approach is used in all countries and this is complemented by the expenditure approach in about half of the countries. South Africa compiles its quarterly GDP based on the three approaches (production, expenditure, and income). The results of the survey are presented in table 1 below.

### **2. Activities**

31. In March 2021, STATAFRIC conducted an online meeting on the compilation of quarterly national accounts for French-speaking countries. The objective was to evaluate progress made by countries in the development of such accounts, looking at the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the implementation of the African Union guidelines for the estimation of quarterly national accounts in the context of the COVID-19 crisis.

32. IMF provided technical support to African countries for the compilation of their quarterly GDP following the production and expenditure approaches, at current and constant prices. Missions have been undertaken to a number of countries, including Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Eswatini, Gabon, Ghana, the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Seychelles, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Namibia, the Niger, Sao Tome and Principe, Tunisia, Togo, Uganda and Zambia.

33. The World Bank provided direct technical assistance for the development of quarterly national accounts in Angola and Equatorial Guinea.

34. In 2022, the Arab Maghreb Union organized a meeting to assess the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the compilation of quarterly national accounts. The objectives were: to discuss the measures applied in member countries to produce or adjust quarterly national accounts during this global crisis; to estimate the extent of its impact; and to modernize data collection methods while harmonizing estimation methodologies with the member countries of the Arab Maghreb Union.

## **E. Developing the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting**

35. SEEA is an international statistical standard for integrating environmental and economic accounts. By applying the SEEA methodology, countries can assess the availability and use of their environmental resources in the context of their respective economies.

### **1. Current status**

36. As shown in table 1 below, 28 per cent of countries on the continent have begun compiling environmental-economic accounts. While, according to a survey conducted in September 2020, some 10 countries were involved in the

related activities, 15 countries are now involved in the process. In general, human and financial resources are in short supply; and many African countries face difficulties in collecting, compiling, and disseminating environmental-economic reports and accounts.

## 2. Activities

37. Over the period 2020–2022, ECA coordinated the strengthening of the capacity of the national statistical system of Gabon to measure and evaluate natural capital in its development strategies as part of a project on Gabon and the Sustainable Development Goals beyond petroleum: financing a rapid and sustainable transition from a brown to a green economy, funded by the Joint Policy Fund to Advance the 2030 Agenda through Integrated Policy.

38. The Statistics Division has been leading the process of disseminating and implementing environmental-economic accounting and has been active in Africa. Between 2020 and 2022 the Division has worked, with the involvement of Kenya, Mozambique and Senegal, on thematic accounts in the SEEA Central Framework. The Division has also provided training on SEEA experimental accounts and the Artificial Intelligence for Environment and Sustainability platform, known as “ARIES”, for SEEA, a tool that rapidly produces transparent and standardized – yet customizable – ecosystem accounts, along with an online course on SEEA environmental accounting, organized in June 2022 jointly with the United Nations Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific. In May 2022, the Division organized a presentation session on ARIES for SEEA, for the rapid generation of natural capital accounts.

39. The World Bank is also assisting Ghana with the compilation of physical asset accounts for forests and other wooded lands, using the SEEA framework for agriculture, forestry and fisheries. The Ghana Statistical Services is collaborating with different agencies to implement this activity and has prepared a concept note and a data needs assessment.

40. The advancement of environmental-economic accounting is also pursued in Africa through the activities of the Africa Natural Capital Accounting Community of Practice, comprising members from 24 African countries. The Community of Practice has organized experience-sharing webinars and online training sessions on environmental-economic accounting, together with training in the use of the accounts for policymaking purposes.

## F. International Comparison Programme

41. The International Comparison Programme for Africa has been managed by the African Development Bank since 2002, the first African institution to perform that function since the inception of the Programme in the early 1970s as a global statistical initiative to produce internationally comparable price levels, expenditure values, and estimates of purchasing power parity (PPP), with the goal of facilitating cross-country comparisons of price levels and economic aggregates in real terms. This is particularly important in the context of the African Continental Free Trade Area.

### 1. Current status

42. The International Comparison Programme for Africa has opened up a specific pathway and framework for capacity development in national accounts, prices and related economic statistics in African countries. Implementation of the Programme has involved the regional and subregional organizations and the main statistical training centres in Africa.

### 2. Activities

43. Over the period from 2020 to July 2022, the African Development Bank has conducted capacity-building in the International Comparison Programme

for national accounts in 50 countries, with the objective of strengthening the capacity of national accountants in GDP-disaggregation techniques for the 2017–2021 time series of the 2021 International Comparison Programme. Technical assistance provided to countries included inventories of the scope of African economies, and methodological support for estimating national account-related surveys. The Bank contributed to various guidelines and operational manuals used in the International Comparison Programme. It is planning, over the course of 2022 and 2023, to collect details of expenditure components of GDP and prices for commodities for the 2017–2021 series of the 2021 International Comparison Programme and to build the capacities of all African statisticians involved in this activity.

44. COVID-19 posed a challenge to the collection of data for price statistics, which had mostly been conducted through face-to-face surveys. At the same time, the pandemic brought with it a growing demand for timely and accurate statistics for suitable and effective policy responses. In response to COVID-19, statistical offices across the world have modernized their data collection processes to harness the advantages of new technology. These practices include the use of computer-assisted telephone interviewing, computer-assisted personal interviews, web-scraping and scanner data.

45. In 2021 and 2022, in collaboration with international and regional organizations and development partners, including the University of Michigan, INSEE, the Office for National Statistics of the United Kingdom and the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data, ECA organized a series of regional online webinars on alternative methods for price data collection. As a follow-up, the African Centre for Statistics has a team applying and adopting computer-assisted telephone interviewing and computer-assisted personal interviews for the collection of data for the consumer price index, and is currently assisting Ghana, Lesotho, Nigeria and the United Republic of Tanzania in this regard.

46. The IMF assisted the West African Economic and Monetary Union, the Central Bank of West African States and AFRISTAT with improving and updating the methods for the compilation of the harmonized consumer price index. To date, IMF has participated in a workshop (May 2022) to review and discuss these compilation methods and conducted a workshop (July 2022) on the methods.

## **G. Publications**

47. The African Union Commission has published two guidebooks: *GDP Compilation in African Countries: A step-by-step Manual*, in March 2021, and, in April 2021, the “Methodology for compiling quarterly macroeconomic aggregates for the regional economic communities and the African Union”, with seasonal adjustment aspects.

48. The African Development Bank published Statistical Business Assessment Analysis for African French-Speaking Countries in 2021.

## **III. Conclusions, the way forward and points for discussion**

### **A. Conclusions**

49. Over the reporting period, significant progress has been made in the implementation of the 2008 SNA, along with notable achievements in related economic statistics. More than 85 per cent of countries on the continent have now adopted the 2008 SNA; 28 per cent have been engaged in this transition



since 2020. For those remaining, further technical support is required to ensure that all Member States are up to date with the 2008 SNA. In addition, most countries (90 per cent) have produced at least one supply and use table and, of those, 81 per cent date to 2010 and later. Work is under way by 60 per cent of Member States to produce quarterly GDP accounts. Several countries are now at the stage of applying supply and use tables for the production of trade in value added indicators and for inclusion in the global trade in value added database. This entails the need for them to improve the quality of their supply and use tables and related trade statistics, the importance of which has risen considerably with the inauguration of the African Continental Free Trade Area. About one third of countries have compiled and developed environmental-economic accounts through the application of SEEA methodology, while many countries still face challenges in collating the required data and statistics for compiling such accounts and the related reports.

50. International and regional organizations and development partners have allocated extensive resources for capacity-building and technical assistance to support countries in making the transition to the 2008 SNA, rebasing GDP and supporting the development of related statistics. Countries have made their own contributions to this allocation of resources to improve national accounts and related economic statistics. Yet countries still face the problem of insufficient resources, worsened by the COVID 19 pandemic. This explains why some countries remain unable to conduct certain baseline statistical operations necessary for the GDP rebasing process.

51. Over the past two years, by taking advantage of webinars and telecommunications, the related activities have been extended to more participants, more experts and specialists have been connected and more countries have been able to participate actively.

52. Following the COVID-19 outbreak and their efforts to cope with the pandemic and related challenges, African countries have developed strong resilience. They have realized the importance of adopting alternative methods and approaches to upgrade their data collection and processing procedures, and also to look beyond GDP, to take account of prevalent current issues. Countries are encouraged to build on this momentum for transformation, to continue the processes of digitalization and unification of the continent, and to bring it up to date with international standards. In turn, developing partners are urged to continue to provide the required technical support for these processes.

## **B. Way forward**

53. The following areas of work are proposed for the pan-African institutions and their partners.

54. The African Development Bank will continue to support GDP rebasing at the country level (Burundi, Chad, Egypt, Sao Tome and Principe and United Republic of Tanzania) and the implementation of ERETES. It will also run statistical capacity-building projects for at least three countries in the transition stage, in the production and dissemination of consumer price index and GDP time series data, with the goal of improving the production by national statistical systems of quality data for effective evidence-based policy, planning and decision-making. In 2022 and 2023 the Bank plans to collect details of expenditure components of GDP and prices for commodities for the 2017–2021 time series of the 2021 round of the International Comparison Programme and to produce an experimental African quarterly PPP for the purposes of comparing African economies.

55. In January 2022, the European Union and the African Union launched the second pan-African statistics programme, with funding from the European Union. The programme has several components, including a service contract

that will support STATAFRIC in reinforcing the capacity of the African statistical system in three priority domains, one of which is national accounts.

56. As part of the grant activities planned under the second pan-African statistics programme to develop economic and business statistics in African national statistical offices over the period 2022–2025, INSEE plans to support countries with GDP rebasing in cases where the 2008 SNA has not yet been completed. This support will be provided in such areas as backcasting, balance sheets and financial accounts, satellite accounts including environmental accounts, regional accounts, implementation of ERETES in new countries, information technology aspects of the new version, and preparations for the new 2025 SNA.

57. ECA will contribute to initiatives by the United Nations Network of Economic Statisticians aimed at going beyond GDP, and to the global SNA update programme, organizing training seminars and providing technical assistance. ECA will also support the Africa Natural Capital Accounting Community of Practice, update and analyse price statistics, and support countries in adopting alternative methods and techniques for data collection. Support will also be provided to the United Nations regional hub on data science and to national statistical offices in data science projects for the modernization of data collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination.

### **C. Points for discussion**

58. The Statistical Commission is invited to express its views on the following:

(a) The specific initiatives which should be offered to support efforts by the remaining countries transition to the 2008 SNA, in preparation for the next update;

(b) The participation of African countries in the testing and experimental implementation of the global update of the 2008 SNA;

(c) The application of supply and use tables and compilation and analysis of regional value chains and trade in value added indicators in support of the African Continental Free Trade Area;

(d) Ways of prioritizing and developing environmental statistics and accounting in the context of current climate change processes and in line with the international environment agenda;

(e) Participation in and coordination and support in advance of the modernization, digitization and harmonization of economic statistics production in the region.

Table 1  
Status of national accounts and SEEA in countries

Country	Current situation			Frequency of updating of supply and use tables			Year of latest supply and use tables	Available quarterly GDP	SEEA	
	SNA used	Base year of real GDP	Available supply and use tables	Every year	Every 2 years	≥ 5 years			Accounts compiled	Plan for future
Algeria	2008 SNA	2001	Yes	√			2020	Yes		Yes
Angola	1993 SNA	2002	Yes	√			2014	Yes		Yes
Benin	2008 SNA	2015	Yes	√			2017	Yes		No
Botswana	2008 SNA	2016	Yes			√	2016	Yes	Energy, water, mineral	
Burkina Faso	2008 SNA	2015	Yes	√			2017	Yes		
Burundi*	2008 SNA	2015	Yes	√			2019	Yes	Energy	
Cabo Verde	2008 SNA	2015	Yes	√			2016	Yes		Yes
Cameroon	2008 SNA	2015	Yes	√			2020	Yes	Experimental forest account	
Central African Republic	1993 SNA	2005	Yes	√			2017	No		No
Chad	2008 SNA	2017	Yes	√			2018	No		No
Comoros	1993 SNA	2007	Yes	√			2020	No		No
Congo *	1993 SNA	2016	Yes	√			2016	No		No
Côte d'Ivoire	2008 SNA	2015	Yes	√			2019	Yes		No
Democratic Republic of the Congo *	1993 SNA	2005	Yes	√			2019	No		No
Djibouti	2008 SNA	2013	Yes	√			2014			
Egypt	2008 SNA	2012	Yes		√		2016-2017	Yes		
Equatorial Guinea	1993 SNA	2006	Yes	√			2017	Yes		
Eritrea	1993 SNA	2006	No					No		
Eswatini	2008 SNA	2011	Yes			√	2017	Yes		No
Ethiopia	2008 SNA	2015	Yes			√		No		No
Gabon *	2008 SNA	2019	Yes	√			2016	No		Energy, water, forest and fisheries
Gambia	2008 SNA	2013	No					No		No
Ghana	2008 SNA	2013	Yes			√	2013	Yes	Energy	
Guinea *	1993 SNA	2006	Yes	√			2020	No		Energy, Water, forest and fisheries
Guinea-Bissau	2008 SNA	2015	Yes	√				N		No
Kenya	2008 SNA	2016	Yes			√	2016		Energy	Water
Lesotho	2008 SNA	2012	No					Yes		No
Liberia	2008 SNA	2016	Yes			√	2008	No		No
Libya	1993 SNA	2013	No					No		No

Country	Current situation			Frequency of updating of supply and use tables			Year of latest supply and use tables	Available quarterly GDP	SEEA	
	SNA used	Base year of real GDP	Available supply and use tables	Every year	Every 2 years	≥ 5 years			Accounts compiled	Plan for future
Madagascar	1993 SNA	2007	Yes			√		Yes		
Malawi	2008 SNA	2017	Yes			√	2017			No
Mali	2008 SNA	2015	Yes	√			2019	Yes		No
Mauritania	2008 SNA	2014	Yes	√			2018	No		No
Mauritius	2008 SNA	2006	Yes			√	2018	Yes	Water	
Morocco	2008 SNA	2007	Yes			√	2019	Yes	Forest, water	
Mozambique	2008 SNA	2014	Yes			√	2017	Yes		Forest and fisheries
Namibia	2008 SNA	2015	No					Yes	Water, biodiversity	
Niger	2008 SNA	2015	Yes	√			2018	No		No
Nigeria	2008 SNA	2010	Yes			√	2010	Yes	Energy	
Rwanda	2008 SNA	2011	Yes			√	2017		Land, water, mineral resources, ecosystems	
Sao Tome and Principe	2008 SNA	2015	Yes	√			2016	Yes		No
Senegal	2008 SNA	2014	Yes	√			2018	Yes	Forests and wood resources	Yes
Seychelles	2008 SNA	2014	Yes			√	2014	Yes		Monetary assets account
Sierra Leone	1993 SNA	2006	No					No		No
Somalia	2008 SNA	2017	No					No		No
South Africa	2008 SNA	2010	Yes	√			2019	Yes	Energy, water, forest and fisheries ecosystems	
South Sudan	2008 SNA	2009	No					No		No
Sudan	1968 SNA	1981/82	No					No		No
Togo	2008 SNA	2016	Yes	√			2019	No		Physical and monetary assets account
Tunisia	1993 SNA	2010	Yes	√			2020	Yes	Water account 2000–2015	Environmental expenditures account
Uganda	2008 SNA	2010	Yes			√			Water, land, biodiversity	
United Republic of Tanzania	2008 SNA	2015	Yes			√	2015	Yes		Yes
Zambia	2008	2010	Yes			√	2010	Yes	Water,	

Country	Current situation			Frequency of updating of supply and use tables			Year of latest supply and use tables	Available quarterly GDP	SEEA	
	SNA used	Base year of real GDP	Available supply and use tables	Every year	Every 2 years	≥ 5 years			Accounts compiled	Plan for future
	SNA								land, forest	
Zimbabwe	2008 SNA	2016	Yes			√	2012	No		No

Note: \* indicates work in progress.

Source: ECA survey, May 2022.

Table 2

**Activities by agencies and partner institutions: IMF technical assistance missions to countries**

No.	Country	2021					2022, up to 15 June					No.	Country	2021					2022, up to 15 June					
		SNA	QSNA	GDP rebasing	CPI	PPI	SNA	QSNA	GDP rebasing	CPI	PPI			SNA	QSNA	GDP rebasing	CPI	PPI	SNA	QSNA	GDP rebasing	CPI	PPI	
1	Algeria										1	28	Libya										1	
2	Angola	1	1				1					29	Madagascar	1	1						1			
3	Benin		1				1					30	Malawi	1									1	
4	Botswana	1	1			1						31	Mali							1	1		1	
5	Burkina Faso	1					1					32	Mauritania	1	1					1				
6	Burundi		1	1								33	Mauritius	1						1	1		1	
7	Cameroon	1	1									34	Morocco											
8	Cape Verde	1		1				1				35	Mozambique								1			1
9	Central African Republic	1		1								36	Namibia	1	1					1				
10	Comoros	1					1			1		37	Niger									1		
11	Congo	1		1								38	Nigeria	1		1						1		
12	Côte d'Ivoire		1				1	1		1		39	Rwanda	1										
13	Djibouti											40	Sao Tome and Principe	1										
14	Democratic Republic of the Congo											41	Senegal		1									
15	Egypt	1					1					42	Seychelles	1	1					1		1	1	
16	Equatorial Guinea	1	1									43	Sierra Leone	1						1		1	1	
17	Eritrea											44	Somalia								1			
18	Eswatini			1	1		1	1		1		45	South Africa	1										
19	Ethiopia	1								1		46	South Sudan	1							1			
20	Gabon	1	1	1								47	Sudan	1						1				
21	Gambia		1				1			1		48	Tanzania	1						1	1		1	
22	Ghana		1							1		49	Chad			1								
23	Guinea	1					1	1				50	Togo	1	1							1		
24	Guinea-Bissau	1	1									51	Tunisia							1			1	
25	Kenya	1		1								52	Uganda	1								1	1	
26	Lesotho	1	1	1	1		1	1				53	Zambia	1						1		1	1	
27	Liberia			1			1	1		1		54	Zimbabwe	1		1								
55	Total	16	12	9	2	2	7	5	6	3	5	55	Total	18	6	3	6	5	7	4	6	3	6	

Note: CPI – consumer price index; PPI – producer price index; QSNA – quarterly SNA.