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Statistical programme of the
Economic Commission for Africa: statutory issues**Progress report on the implementation of the 2008 System of National Accounts and related statistical systems in Africa****I. Introduction**

1. The present report includes a presentation of the progress in Africa of the implementation of the 2008 System of National Accounts and the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting since the eighth session of the Statistical Commission for Africa. The report covers the period from October 2022 until June 2024 and includes a discussion of the main initiatives planned for the coming period.
2. The report offers an overview of the activities undertaken in relation to the implementation and development of the 2008 System of National Accounts and the developments in the following areas:
 - (a) Implementation of the 2008 System of National Accounts and rebasing gross domestic product (GDP);
 - (b) Updates and the 2025 System of National Accounts;
 - (c) Quarterly national accounts;
 - (d) System of Environmental-Economic Accounting;
 - (e) International Comparison Programme;
 - (f) Price statistics and alternative approaches to the collection of consumer price index (CPI) data;
 - (g) Compilation of supply and use tables and trade in value added statistics.
3. The main information source for the report was a questionnaire circulated to countries and partners in May and June 2024. The questionnaire was used to gather information on ongoing and completed activities, including seminars, workshops, technical assistance missions and study tours, their purpose and objectives, beneficiary countries and period covered, and publications. The questionnaire included questions on challenges encountered, sustainability issues and the work plan for the remaining activities. Despite

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efforts to ensure that as many countries as possible were included, the present report may not be comprehensive because some countries did not respond.

II. Implementation of the 2008 System of National Accounts and rebasing gross domestic product

A. Current status

4. Over the past two years, 60 per cent of the African national statistical offices that responded to the questionnaire have developed a strategy designed to update the base year and modernize the compilation of national accounts. The base years of many countries, however, remain more than five years old. The 2008 System of National Accounts has been or is being adopted by 95 per cent of countries on the continent.

5. Liberia and Namibia have shown considerable progress in adopting and implementing the 2008 System. Namibia regularly compiles annual and quarterly GDP, with updated supply and use tables and a recent base year of 2015. Liberia is using 2016 as the base year for GDP estimates and publishes annual and quarterly GDP data. In the Sudan, GDP is compiled using production and expenditure approaches, but it is still based on 1981/82 prices. The Central African Republic transitioned from initial steps in 2022 to the full adoption of the 2008 System by 2024. In Kenya, the addition of the expenditure approach has helped to balance the supply-side estimates of GDP with demand-side estimates, ensuring consistency and improving the robustness of GDP figures. In Ghana, the adoption of the expenditure approach enables a complete analysis of economic activities, considering both the production of goods and services and the expenditure required for their production. In South Africa, incorporating the income approach has facilitated the capture of earnings from all factors of production, providing a more balanced and comprehensive GDP estimate.

B. Activities

6. Several significant initiatives have been undertaken to support national accounts across Africa, focusing on the integration of statistical declarations, the informal economy and the rebasing of national accounts. The activities were organized by various institutions, including the African Development Bank (AfDB), the African Union Institute for Statistics, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Regional Technical Assistance Centres in Africa and the World Bank.

7. In Dakar, from 22 to 26 January 2024, the Regional Technical Assistance Centres for Central and West Africa held a joint seminar on integrating statistical and fiscal declarations into national accounts in line with the 2008 System of National Accounts. The event attracted participants from various countries across Central and West Africa, demonstrating a collective effort to harmonizing national accounting practices in those subregions.

8. On 29 and 30 July 2024, the African Union Institute for Statistics held an online meeting on national accounts and price statistics, with a focus on the informal economy. Participants attended from various institutions, including AfDB, the Economic and Statistical Observatory for Sub-Saharan Africa (AFRISTAT), the International Labour Organization, IMF and the World Bank, and countries, including Cabo Verde and Cameroon.

9. In October and November 2023, the Regional Technical Assistance Centre for West Africa conducted support missions in Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, and Guinea-Bissau. The missions were focused on assisting national statistical

offices in implementing the 2008 System of National Accounts and updating their base years.

10. A training mission on the methodology of backcasting national accounts was conducted by the East African Community in Bujumbura from 4 to 15 December 2023. The training was targeted at the national accounts department of the Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies of Burundi and was aimed at equipping the staff with the skills necessary to apply backcasting techniques, ensuring the continuity and comparability of national accounts data over time.

11. In June 2024, a scoping mission from ECA visited Eritrea with the objective of initiating a support programme to help the country to produce national accounts indicators. The mission was aimed at developing institutional frameworks and enhancing the technical skills necessary for the regular and independent production of GDP and other critical indicators in accordance with the 2008 System of National Accounts.

III. Updates and the 2025 System of National Accounts

A. Current status

12. Benin, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Namibia, Senegal and the United Republic of Tanzania have participated in webinars organized by ECA and the African Union Institute for Statistics on testing the 2025 System of National Accounts. None of those countries, however, provided details during the webinars on the specific testing activities that they had undertaken.

13. Despite the lack of detailed testing reports, many of the countries expressed interest in exploring specific topics within the 2025 System framework:

(a) Benin expressed interest in improving the inclusion of the informal sector in GDP compilation;

(b) Cameroon expressed interest in the informal sector, globalization, digitalization, well-being and environmental accounts;

(c) Central African Republic indicated its interest in the informal sector;

(d) Mali showed a particular interest in globalization, digitalization, well-being and sustainability;

(e) Mauritania expressed a desire to explore the informal sector, financial activities and digital commerce;

(f) Namibia expressed interest in a wide range of topics, including environmental-economic accounting, leases for the use or exploitation of natural resources, the informal economy and the development of a framework for a satellite account on the digital economy;

(g) United Republic of Tanzania expressed interest in globalization, in particular the valuation of imports and exports and the need for new data sources to measure global production, and digitalization, including the framework for a satellite account on the digital economy and household production and consumption of digital products.

B. Activities

14. In collaboration with the African Union Institute for Statistics and the Statistics Division of the United Nations, ECA organized a series of online

seminars to bring accountants in Africa together with experts from the Intersecretariat Working Group on National Accounts and other stakeholders, with a view to preparing countries for the forthcoming changes in the global statistical framework. Active participation and a dialogue on critical issues, challenges and opportunities relating to the update programme of the System of National Accounts was encouraged. The following webinars were held:

(a) On 20 January 2023, the first webinar in the series was attended by representatives of national statistical offices, central banks and international organizations, and was focused on well-being, inclusion and sustainability, aiming to address the statistical priorities of African countries in accounting for well-being and sustainability within the updated System of National Accounts;

(b) The webinar on digitalization within the System took place on 9 February 2023 and was focused on examining the ways in which the digital economy could be better integrated into national accounts;

(c) On 23 February 2023, a webinar on the informal economy was focused on developing a consistent statistical framework for the informal economy within the updated System and included presentations on the integration of the informal sector into the 2008 framework, the challenges faced by countries in measuring the sector and specific topics, such as illegal activities and informal cross-border flows;

(d) Globalization, a major theme in the System update, was the focus of the webinar held on 16 March 2023, during which participants explored the implications of globalization for macroeconomic statistics, in particular in compiling national accounts that are consistent with balance of payments statistics;

(e) Islamic finance was discussed on 6 April 2023, when participants examined the statistical treatment of Islamic finance within the frameworks of the System and the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual;

(f) The webinar held on 11 May 2023 was focused on communication, testing and the early implementation of the updated System and highlighted the importance of effective communication strategies, testing protocols for early implementation and capacity-building to support the successful adoption of the new System guidelines across diverse national contexts;

(g) Other webinars took place on 27 July and 31 August 2023, on well-being, 25 August and 12 December 2023, on recommended changes to the 2008 System, and on 6 February 2024, on approaching the 2025 System.

15. From 23 to 25 April 2024, ECA jointly held a webinar with IMF and the African Union Institute for Statistics to promote the adoption of the 2008 System of National Accounts and test the 2025 System and the new, seventh, edition of the Balance of Payments International Investment Position Manual, focusing on the critical updates needed in economic statistical manuals. The webinar provided a platform for international stakeholders to discuss the proposed updates to the System and the Manual, reflecting new economic phenomena, such as digital economies, globalization and environmental considerations. Discussion topics included the integration of emerging economic activities, improvements to data quality and comparability, the incorporation of sustainability and well-being measures, updates to sector classifications, capacity-building and stakeholder engagement.

IV. Quarterly national accounts

16. Compiling quarterly national accounts is crucial for providing timely and frequent economic data and enabling policymakers and analysts to monitor economic performance more closely and respond to economic changes more swiftly.

A. Current status

17. Numerous African countries have made substantial progress in the compilation of quarterly national accounts. In the survey conducted by ECA in 2024, 31 countries reported that, to varying degrees, they had implemented the accounts, an increase from 28 countries in 2022. The countries actively compiling the accounts include: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eswatini, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, South Africa, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

B. Activities

18. Technical assistance missions have been a cornerstone of the support provided for African countries. For example, the Regional Technical Assistance Centre for Southern Africa conducted a national accounts mission in Zimbabwe from 10 to 20 October 2023, focusing on quarterly GDP estimates. During the mission, a review was conducted of the data sources and methodologies that are used to produce current price and constant price estimates of GDP for the period from the first quarter of 2019 to the second quarter of 2023.

19. In October 2014, the Regional Technical Assistance Centre for West Africa organized a seminar in Bamako, focusing on national accounts. The seminar, titled "National accounts and the use of macroeconomic aggregates", addressed the institutional changes needed for implementing quarterly national accounts in countries in the subregion. A similar seminar was held in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, in which an emphasis was placed on the importance of macroeconomic aggregates in national accounting.

20. The Regional Technical Assistance Centre for West Africa provided support for the Gambia to enhance the compilation and dissemination of national accounts and price statistics, and to develop new macroeconomic indicators. With the assistance of the Centre, the Gambia Bureau of Statistics successfully developed and published quarterly GDP statistics for the first time, completing the quarterly GDP estimates for the period from 2013 to 2022. The estimates were published in the Bureau's April-May 2023.

V. System of Environmental-Economic Accounting

21. The System of Environmental-Economic Accounting is an internationally accepted framework in which economic and environmental data are integrated to provide a comprehensive view of the interrelationships between the economy and the environment.

A. Current status

22. Some 21 African countries have started to implement the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting, and 3 more have started implementation plans. Algeria, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique, Rwanda,

Senegal and Sierra Leone have been at the forefront of those efforts, supported by various international and regional organizations.

23. An example of notable progress in relation to natural capital accounting during the period was the launch by the Government of Zambia on 9 June 2023 of its first technical report on wildlife and protected areas accounts to support nature-based tourism, under the Global Program on Sustainability of the World Bank. The account is the fourth such account to be developed by Zambia, after its accounts on water, forestry and land.

B. Activities

24. In Addis Ababa, in April 2023, the World Bank and the Statistics Division of the United Nations conducted an in-person technical training course for natural capital accounting focal points, contact persons and data custodians. In addition, in early 2023, 15 participants from Ethiopia and Ghana visited Statistics Netherlands to study environmental and ecosystem accounting practices. The study visit was organized under the natural capital accounting programmes in Ethiopia and Ghana and was supported by the Global Sustainability Program of the World Bank.

25. ECA and the Africa Natural Capital Accounting Community of Practice jointly delivered training to further support the Government of Malawi in establishing its steering committee and developing a road map for creating natural capital accounts. The in-person training took place from 19 to 21 June 2023 in Lilongwe.

26. The second Africa Natural Capital Accounting Policy Forum took place in Nairobi on 6 and 7 September 2023 under the title “Using natural capital accounting and analysis to inform policies for development, climate change and nature protection”. The event was aimed at facilitating a discussion among participants on the application of natural capital approaches, including natural capital accounting, and the challenges and opportunities concerning the use of natural capital data and tools to inform policies across African countries.

27. From April to June 2023, the Statistics Division of the United Nations and the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific made available an e-learning course on ecosystem accounting, in the context of the system of environmental-economic accounting. In May 2023, the Statistics Division organized a presentation session on the Artificial Intelligence for Environment and Sustainability (ARIES) platform for the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting, demonstrating the ways it can be used for the rapid generation of natural capital accounts.

28. ECA collaborated with the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific to make an e-training course on the central framework of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting available to African countries from 4 March to 12 April 2024.

VI. International Comparison Programme

29. The International Comparison Programme is a global statistical initiative led by the World Bank, in partnership with various regional and international organizations.

A. Current status

30. According to recent assessments, over 40 African countries participated in the 2021 cycle of the Programme. Those countries collected and submitted data on various goods and services, household consumption, government expenditure and capital formation. The data-collection process involved extensive training and capacity-building activities to ensure adherence to the methodologies and standards used in the Programme.

31. Capacity-building and technical assistance have been pivotal in supporting the implementation of the Programme in Africa. AfDB, in collaboration with the World Bank and other international partners, organized numerous workshops and training sessions for national statistical offices. The activities were aimed at enhancing the technical skills of statisticians and ensuring the consistent application of the Programme methodologies.

B. Activities

32. In 2023 and 2024, AfDB and the World Bank organized a series of online seminars to provide training on the Programme methodologies and data-collection techniques. The seminars were focused on various aspects of the Programme, including price data collection, validation procedures and the calculation of purchasing power parity.

33. The World Bank played a significant role in supporting Programme activities in Africa, providing direct technical assistance for the development of price statistics in Angola and Equatorial Guinea and participating in peer review webinars and subregional webinars related to the preparation of the 2021 cycle of the Programme.

VII. Price statistics and alternative approaches to consumer price index data collection

34. A review of work done by ECA in collaboration with pan-African institutions on computer-assisted telephone interviews and computer-assisted personal interviews for collecting CPI data revealed that using those techniques resulted in near real-time data and improved quality control. The lessons showed that the techniques led to notable changes in the flexibility and comparability of data, easier integration of the geospatial dimension into data interpretation, time efficiency and cost-effectiveness.

A. Current status

35. Many African countries have adopted modern data-collection methods to improve their price statistics, including, during the COVID-19 pandemic, the use of digital tools and alternative data sources to ensure the continuity and accuracy of CPI data collection. Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria and South Africa have been at the forefront of those efforts, supported by international and regional organizations.

36. Throughout 2022 and 2023, African countries increasingly adopted enhanced data-collection techniques to improve the accuracy and reliability of their CPI data. For example, Kenya implemented a comprehensive web-scraping programme to collect price data from online retailers, which provided a more up-to-date and detailed view of price changes. Similarly, Ghana and Nigeria have expanded their use of scanner data from supermarkets, which facilitates real-time tracking of consumer prices.

B. Activities

37. Regional workshops and training sessions have been organized to enhance technical skills and promote best practices in modern CPI data-collection methods, providing platforms for knowledge exchange and collaboration among national statistical offices

38. In 2022 and 2023, the African Centre for Statistics supported 11 African countries – Burkina Faso, Cameroon, the Comoros, Eritrea, Ghana, Lesotho, Mauritius, Nigeria, Seychelles, South Sudan and United Republic of Tanzania – with capacity-building in relation to methodologies for computer-assisted telephone interviews and computer-assisted personal interviews. In addition to online training sessions provided to all participating countries, pilot data-collection activities were carried out in Lesotho, Mauritius, Nigeria and the United Republic of Tanzania.

39. After a successful pilot exercise conducted in December 2022 in Oyo State, Nigeria, the National Bureau of Statistics in the country submitted a formal request to ECA for technical assistance in relation to the full digitalization of CPI data collection across all the sampled outlets and markets in Nigeria. The technical assistance was conducted in 2023 through online training seminars and three in-person missions.

40. The World Bank has played a significant role in supporting the adoption of modern CPI data-collection methods. It has provided direct technical assistance to Lesotho and the United Republic of Tanzania, helping them to use computer-assisted telephone interviews and computer-assisted personal interviews for CPI data collection and to integrate those methods into their national statistical systems.

41. Several critical areas must be addressed to advance further the development of price statistics in Africa: strengthening statistical capacity; improving data quality and coverage; promoting methodological consistency; leveraging technology; and fostering regional collaboration.

VIII. Compilation of supply and use tables and trade in value added statistics

42. Trade in value added databases are recognized as tools to improve the understanding of the nature of the global economy. They provide statistical insights on trade and production within global value chains by disaggregating gross trade flows by country and sector and identifying value added origins.

43. The efforts to calculate indicators for trade in value added rely on the existence of intercountry input-output tables, which are themselves a product of the combination of national supply and use tables and bilateral trade data, harmonized with national accounts statistics.

44. In late 2022, ECA initiated the development of an African continental input-output table to expand the capabilities to produce indicators for trade in value added and global value chains for African countries.

A. Current status

45. Notable progress was observed in several countries in relation to the development, update and availability of supply and use tables. Some 92 per cent of countries reported that they have at least one such table. Although the member countries of AFRISTAT update their supply and use tables annually, most other countries update their tables every two or five years.

46. In 2023, five African countries – Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Egypt, Nigeria and Senegal – were added to the database for the intercountry input-output table of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), which brought the number of African countries that are included in the internationally recognized database to eight (Morocco, South Africa and Tunisia were added previously).

B. Activities

47. The second regional workshop on developing statistical capacity in Africa for integration into trade in value added databases, jointly organized by ECA, OECD and the World Trade Organization (WTO), was held in Addis Ababa, from 5 to 8 June 2023. The purpose of the workshop was to celebrate the completion of the three organizations’ joint project on supply and use tables and trade in value added for the five African pilot countries – Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Egypt, Nigeria and Senegal – and promote further integration of African countries into regional and global indicator collections for trade in value added.

48. From 16 to 19 October 2023, in Addis Ababa, ECA organized the first regional seminar on the African continental input-output table initiative and trade in value added indicators. The initiative is aimed at developing a regional database for the production of trade in value added indicators and global and regional value chain analysis. The purpose of the seminar was: to enhance the relationship with, and build the capacity of, States included in the initiative model to improve the quality and availability of the required inputs; to develop regional solutions to current challenges; and to set out a long-term strategy for the improvement of the model.

49. One of the main aspects of the initiative is the combination and harmonization in the same framework of three statistical domains: national accounts; supply and use tables; and statistics on the trade in goods and services. With that in mind, in 2023, ECA conducted missions to selected States to strengthen statistical capacities in those three domains and to increase capacities to analyse the nature, position and contribution of the economies of the States to global trade. That work is expected to result in better informed trade policies and, in turn, greater possibilities to benefit from the African Continental Free Trade Area through the optimization of industrial and trade policies, enabled by the analysis of trade in value added.

50. As part of the initiative and given the expressed interest of Ghana Statistical Services to test integration into the initiative, ECA conducted a mission to Accra from 27 to 30 November 2023 and held a four-day workshop for representatives of institutions involved in the collection of data on trade in value added. In a similar format, ECA was invited by the National Institute for Statistics and Demography to conduct a mission to Benin from 5 to 9 December 2023. The meetings held during the mission were attended by various members of the national statistical system.

51. A third mission, to Nairobi, was carried out from 11 to 14 December 2023, which provided an opportunity for meetings with the main data providers and users in Kenya, including representatives of the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, the Central Bank of Kenya, the Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis, the Kenya Revenue Authority, the Export Processing Zones Authority and the State Department for Trade.

52. From 1 to 5 July 2024, the African Centre for Statistics joined forces with other international organizations, including, AfDB, OECD and WTO, to deliver a thematic course on trade in value added statistics and global value chains. During the course, which was held in Geneva at WTO headquarters, the African Centre for Statistics presented the African continental input-output

table initiative to an audience of statisticians, trade analysts and policymakers from 25 developing countries, including 8 from Africa.

IX. Conclusions, the way forward and points for discussion

A. Conclusions

53. During the reporting period, significant progress has been made in the implementation of the 2008 System of National Accounts and the development of related economic statistics in Africa. More than 75 per cent of countries on the continent have adopted the 2008 System, with many of the remaining countries engaging in the transition in 2024. Further technical support is required to ensure that all States are up-to-date with the 2008 System.

54. Approximately 85 per cent of countries have produced at least one supply and use table, 93 per cent of which relate to 2014 or later and 40 per cent of which relate to 2019 or later. Some 66 per cent of States have produced quarterly GDP accounts. Several countries are now using supply and use tables to produce trade in value added indicators and to be included in the global trade in value added database.

55. About 40 per cent of countries have compiled environmental-economic accounts using the associated system methodology, although many still face challenges in data collection and compilation.

B. Way forward

56. To enable all countries to transition fully to the 2008 System of National Accounts, additional technical support is essential, in particular for those struggling to mobilize the resources needed for fundamental baseline surveys that are crucial to the GDP rebasing process. With ongoing efforts to update the 2008 System methodology, countries must achieve that baseline level.

57. AfDB will continue supporting GDP rebasing at the country level in Burundi, Chad, Egypt, Sao Tome and Principe and the United Republic of Tanzania, and the implementation of the ERETES tool.

58. ¹ In addition, it will run statistical capacity-building projects in at least three countries in the transition stage, focusing on the production and dissemination of the CPI and GDP series.

59. Under the second pan-African statistics programme, the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies of France will support countries with GDP rebasing where the 2008 System has not yet been completed, focusing on backcasting, balance sheets, financial accounts, satellite accounts, including environmental accounts, regional accounts and the implementation of ERETES in new countries.

60. ECA will continue contributing to initiatives of the United Nations Network of Economic Statisticians aimed at going beyond GDP, supporting the global update programme of the System of National Accounts, organizing training seminars and providing technical assistance. In addition, ECA will support the Africa Natural Capital Accounting Community of Practice, update and analyse price statistics and support countries in adopting alternative data-collection methods.

¹ ERETES is a software application developed by the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies of France for national accounts.

61. ECA will continue efforts to use artificial intelligence, including as a course tutor, to support high-quality and personalized training in the System of National Accounts and the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting. In addition, ECA is continuing to experiment with artificial intelligence to facilitate other processes that improve the quality of national accounts.

C. Points for discussion

62. The Statistical Commission is invited to express its views on the specific initiatives needed to support the efforts of the remaining countries to transition to the 2008 System of National Accounts, in preparation for the next update, and on the following topics:

(a) Participation of African countries in the testing and experimental implementation of the global update to the 2008 System;

(b) Participation of African countries in the testing and experimental implementation of the updates to the other frameworks related to the System, including, in particular, the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual and the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting;

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

(d) Development by African statistical systems of monitoring frameworks for artificial intelligence readiness and the adaptation of laws and regulations and institutional settings in response to artificial intelligence;

(e) Use of machine learning and other artificial intelligence approaches in the production, dissemination and capacity-building activities related to the System of National Accounts, the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting and their associated frameworks.

Annex

Status of national accounts and economic and environmental accounting in African countries

Country	System of National Accounts		Supply and use tables			System of environmental-economic accounts	
	Version in use	Base year of real gross domestic product	Availability	Frequency of updates	Availability of quarterly gross domestic product	Accounts compiled	Plan for future
Algeria	2008	Previous year's prices	Available	Annual	Production and expenditure	Energy	Yes
Angola ^a	1993	2002	Available	Annual	Yes (approach not specified)	None	Yes
Benin	2008	2015	Available	Annual	Production only	None	Yes
Botswana ^a	2008	2016	Available	More than five years	Yes (approach not specified)	Energy, water and mineral	No
Burkina Faso ^a	2008	2015	Available	Annual	Yes (approach not specified)	..	..
Burundi	2008	Previous year's prices	Available	Annual	Production only	..	..
Cabo Verde	2008	Previous year's prices	Available	Annual	Production and expenditure	None	No
Cameroon	2008	Previous year's prices	Available	Annual	Production only	Energy	Yes
Central African Republic	2008	Previous year's prices	Available	Annual	None	None	No
Chad	2008	2017	Available	Annual	None	None	No
Comoros	1993	Previous year's prices	Available	Biennial	None	None	No
Congo ^a	1993	2016	Available	Annual	None	None	No
Côte d'Ivoire	2008	Previous year's prices	Available	Annual	Production only	None	No

Country	System of National Accounts		Supply and use tables			System of environmental-economic accounts	
	Version in use	Base year of real gross domestic product	Availability	Frequency of updates	Availability of quarterly gross domestic product	Accounts compiled	Plan for future
Democratic Republic of the Congo ^a	1993	2005	Available	Annual	None	None	No
Djibouti	2008	2013	Available	Annual	..	..	..
Egypt	2008	2021/2022	Available	Biennial	Expenditure only	Water, air emissions and solid waste	Yes
Equatorial Guinea	1993	2006	Available	Annual	Yes (approach not specified)	None	No
Eritrea ^a	1993	2006	Unavailable	..	None	..	..
Eswatini	2008	2011	Available	More than five years	Production only	None	No
Ethiopia ^a	2008	2015	Available	More than five years	None	Yes (approach not specified)	..
Gabon ^a	2008	2019	Available	Annual	None	Energy, water, forestry and fisheries	..
Gambia ^a	2008	2013	Unavailable	..	None	None	No
Ghana ^a	2008	2013	Available	More than five years	Yes (approach not specified)	Energy	..
Guinea	1993	Previous year's prices	Available	Annual	Production only	None	No
Guinea-Bissau ^a	2008	2015	Available	Biennial	None	None	No
Kenya ^a	2008	2016	Available	More than five years		Energy and water	..
Lesotho*	2008	2012	Unavailable	..	Yes (approach not specified)	None	No
Liberia	2008	2016	Available	More than five years	None	None	No
Libya*	1993	2013	Unavailable	..	None	None	No

Country	System of National Accounts		Supply and use tables			System of environmental-economic accounts	
	Version in use	Base year of real gross domestic product	Availability	Frequency of updates	Availability of quarterly gross domestic product	Accounts compiled	Plan for future
Madagascar*	1993	2007	Available	More than five years	Yes (approach not specified)	..	..
Malawi*	2008	2017	Available	More than five years		None	No
Mali	2008	Previous year	Available	Annual	Production only	None	No
Mauritania	2008	Previous year's prices	Available	Annual	Production only	None	No
Mauritius	2008	Previous year's prices	Available	More than five years	Production only	Water	..
Morocco ^a	2008	2007	Available	More than five years	Yes (approach not specified)	Forestry and water	..
Mozambique ^a	2008	2014	Available	More than five years	Yes (approach not specified)	Forestry and fisheries	..
Namibia	2008	2015	Available	More than five years	Production only	Water and biodiversity	Yes
Niger	2008	Previous year's prices	Available	Annual	None	None	No
Nigeria ^a	2008	2010	Available	More than five years	Yes (approach not specified)	Energy	..
Rwanda ^a	2008	2011	Available	More than five years	Yes (approach not specified)	Land, water, mineral resources and ecosystems	..
Sao Tome and Principe ^a	2008	2015	Available	Annual	Yes (approach not specified)	None	No
Senegal	2008	Previous year's prices	Available	Annual	Production only	Land occupation	Yes
Seychelles ^a	2008	2014	Available	More than five years	Yes (approach not specified)	Monetary assets	..
Sierra Leone ^a	1993	2006	Unavailable	..	None	Yes (approach not specified)	..

Country	System of National Accounts		Supply and use tables			System of environmental-economic accounts	
	Version in use	Base year of real gross domestic product	Availability	Frequency of updates	Availability of quarterly gross domestic product	Accounts compiled	Plan for future
Somalia ^a	2008	2017	Unavailable	..	None	None	No
South Africa ^a	2008	2010	Available	Annual	Yes (approach not specified)	Energy, water, forestry, fisheries and ecosystems	..
South Sudan	2008	2009	Unavailable	..	None	None	No
Sudan	1968	1981/82	Unavailable	..	None	None	No
Togo ^a	2008	2016	Available	Annual	None	..	..
Tunisia ^a	1993	2010	Available	Annual	Yes (approach not specified)	Water and environmental expenditure	..
Uganda ^a	2008	2010	Available	More than five years	Yes (approach not specified)	Water, land and biodiversity	..
United Republic of Tanzania	2008	2015	Available	More than five years	Production only	None	No
Zambia ^a	2008	2010	Available	More than five years	Yes (approach not specified)	Water, land and forestry	..
Zimbabwe	2008	2019	Available	More than five years	Production only	None	Yes

Source: ECA survey, May–June 2024.

Symbols: No data

^a Based on a questionnaire sent by the Economic Commission for Africa in 2022 and searches on national websites.