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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 preparations for the transition to the 2025 System of National Accounts in Africa****I. Introduction**

1. The present report offers an overview of progress in the implementation of the 2008 System of National Accounts in Africa and highlights findings from the regional maturity assessment of countries' implementation of the 2008 System methodology and readiness for the transition to the 2025 System of National Accounts.

II. Implementation of the 2008 System of National Accounts**A. Current status**

2. By June 2026, 45 African countries had confirmed that they had transitioned to the 2008 System of National Accounts. The Comoros, the Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Libya, Madagascar and the Sudan had not yet transitioned, and three countries had an unclear status of implementation owing to incomplete information.

3. For the 2026 regional maturity assessment, the extent to which participating countries had institutionalized internationally recommended national accounts methodologies was evaluated. The assessment was conducted jointly by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the African Development Bank (AfDB), and the African Union Institute for Statistics. It represented the first continent-wide evidence-based evaluation of implementation of the 2008 System methodology, institutional readiness for the transition to the 2025 System of National Accounts, and countries' capacity in such areas as gross domestic product (GDP) rebasing, the compilation of quarterly national accounts, supply and use tables and sector accounts, the integration of administrative data and dissemination practices.

4. The assessment found a regional mean current methodological maturity score of 57.9 points, with 74.1 per cent of participating countries falling within

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the “established” or “advanced” maturity categories of the data quality assessment framework. Despite these encouraging results, many countries continue to rely on outdated GDP base years, while the production of the full recommended scope of national accounts outputs remains the weakest methodological element across participating countries. The findings now serve as the baseline for monitoring implementation of the 2025 System of National Accounts in Africa.

B. Activities

5. AfDB has been instrumental in organizing webinars and providing technical assistance. It supported GDP rebasing initiatives in several countries, including through its collaboration with the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies of France to provide technical assistance to African countries in implementing the ERETES tool for compiling national accounts.¹ Support for GDP rebasing was delivered to eight countries in 2025 and nine countries in 2026, including the provision of a grant to the Congo in 2025.

6. Following the adoption of the 2025 System of National Accounts, the African Union Commission, through its Institute for Statistics, established a continental technical working group under the Specialized Technical Group on National Accounts and Price Statistics to formulate a strategy for the implementation of the 2025 System of National Accounts in Africa. The strategy should be aligned with the global implementation strategy for the 2025 System of National Accounts while addressing specific African institutional, technical and capacity-building requirements.

7. The Institute helped to organize the first continental high-level dialogue on the implementation of the 2025 System of National Accounts and to prepare the seventh edition of the *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual*, bringing together national accounts and balance of payments compilers and development partners to discuss implementation priorities, governance arrangements and country-owned implementation plans.

8. The Institute continued to strengthen the use of the National Accounts Database System through workshops, online training programmes, technical assistance missions and user support. Activities included the development of e-learning materials, expansion of training resources, modernization of the System, technical support for national statistics offices and promotion of standardized compilation practices across Africa.

9. The Institute provided direct technical assistance to several countries through in-country and online missions supporting the compilation of annual national accounts, quarterly national accounts and supply and use tables, integration of administrative data, GDP rebasing, implementation of the National Accounts Database System and capacity development.

10. To improve the sustainability of capacity development, the Institute developed self-paced e-learning modules on the compilation of national accounts containing standardized training material that can be accessed by countries, irrespective of location, thereby supporting continual professional development.

11. The Economic and Statistical Observatory for Sub-Saharan Africa (AFRISTAT) also offered technical support for GDP rebasing exercises, backcasting, production of annual national accounts, data processing and use of the ERETES tool in such countries as Burundi, Chad, the Congo, Guinea and Madagascar.

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

12. The World Bank supported GDP rebasing programmes in several African countries by providing financial assistance and technical support (including support for the compilation of quarterly national accounts) and participating in peer-review exercises.

13. ECA undertook several initiatives to support the implementation of the System of National Accounts in Africa during the period covered. It organized workshops and seminars on GDP rebasing in collaboration with AfDB and worked with the Statistics Division and the African Union Institute for Statistics to organize a series of thematic webinars to facilitate the participation of African experts in the update of the 2008 System of National Accounts. ECA also organized technical workshops, provided technical support and built capacity through in-person missions and training sessions. Following adoption of the 2025 System of National Accounts, in early 2026, ECA worked with the Institute, the International Monetary Fund, the Statistics Division and the World Bank to conduct a dialogue on country-owned implementation plans and institutional capacity-building in African countries.

14. Through the Africa Regional Technical Assistance Centres, IMF helped African countries to implement the 2008 System of National Accounts by providing technical assistance and training, particularly in respect of GDP rebasing, classifications and methods. It is now supporting preparations for the introduction of the 2025 System of National Accounts and the seventh edition of the *Balance of Payments Manual* and has developed an implementation framework for 2029–2030 covering governance arrangements, timelines, financing, communication and risk management.

15. The Intergovernmental Authority on Development convened a meeting of its working group on national accounts in June 2022. The Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) provided complementary resources in the form of finance and support in the areas of statistical governance, digital trade and e-commerce and compilation of input-output tables and trade in value added statistics. These initiatives complemented broader continental efforts aimed at strengthening harmonization of methodologies and preparing countries for the implementation of the 2025 System of National Accounts.

III. 2025 System of National Accounts

16. The 2025 System of National Accounts provides an updated comprehensive framework for compiling national accounts statistics while retaining the core architecture of the 2008 System of National Accounts. It was adopted by the Statistical Commission for Africa in March 2025 and by the Economic and Social Council in June 2025. It strengthens guidance on a range of issues, such as digitalization, globalization, the informal economy, advances in methodological research, natural resources, financial issues, Islamic finance, well-being, changing user needs, sustainability, communication and dissemination.

17. The implementation of the 2025 System of National Accounts is overseen by the Intersecretariat Working Group on National Accounts.

A. Current status

18. The work on the revision of the System of National Accounts has progressed from international consultation and development of methodologies to formal adoption and implementation planning. African countries are encouraged to address remaining implementation gaps in the 2008 System of National Accounts while developing sequenced national implementation plans

for the transition to the 2025 System of National Accounts and the seventh edition of the *Balance of Payments Manual*.

19. The Intersecretariat Working Group on National Accounts, with the support of the Advisory Expert Group on National Accounts, has developed a global implementation strategy and road map addressing the main thematic areas of the 2025 System of National Accounts. The strategy and road map are complemented by planning tools covering governance, timelines, resources, communication and risks.

20. Several pilot and experimental implementation projects were undertaken to assess the feasibility of applying the 2025 System of National Accounts. These projects involved compiling experimental estimates using the updated methodologies. The results of these pilot projects provided insights and feedback which were used to refine the System and ensure its applicability in a variety of economic contexts.

21. Africa has moved from recognizing the need for transition to establishing a coordinated mechanism for implementing the 2025 System of National Accounts. In February 2026, the Specialized Technical Group on National Accounts and Price Statistics decided to constitute a technical working group by 15 August 2026 to prepare a continental strategy aligned with the Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa 2017–2026 and the global implementation strategy for the 2025 System. Work on the strategy is due to start in September 2026 with a stocktaking exercise, followed by an assessment of gaps, capacities, data sources, institutional constraints and existing support initiatives. The strategy will set out a phased migration path, timelines and priority actions required in order to account for the digital economy, the informal sector, natural resources and globalization. It will also address capacity development, coordination, governance, monitoring and resource mobilization. States will validate the final strategy.

B. Activities

22. Through the Africa Regional Technical Assistance Centres, IMF conducted technical assistance missions concerning such matters as GDP rebasing, high-frequency indicators, financial accounts and balance sheets, to support African countries in updating their national accounts. IMF has now also published the *SNA/BPM Implementation Planning Playbook* to enable a coordinated transition to the 2025 System of National Accounts and the seventh edition of the *Balance of Payments Manual* in 2029–2030.

23. AfDB organized webinars on the compilation of national accounts for French-speaking and English-speaking African countries and assessed national accounts practices in all African countries. It delivered support for GDP rebasing to eight countries in 2025 and nine countries in 2026, while the African Union Institute for Statistics continued to provide direct assistance for migrating to the 2008 System of National Accounts and catch-up production.

24. The National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies of France provided technical assistance in implementing the ERETES tool and gave online support for GDP rebasing. In 2025, the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies, AFRISTAT and partners also organized training on the new functionalities of the ERETES tool for semi-automatic balancing of supply use, balance sheets and backcasting.

25. The African Union Institute for Statistics strengthened countries' capacity to compile quarterly national accounts by holding workshops covering indicator selection, benchmarking, seasonal adjustment and quality assurance, thereby supporting more timely macroeconomic statistics.

26. The Institute also organized workshops on supply and use tables in the National Accounts Database System to strengthen countries' capacity to balance national accounts, improve GDP quality and build the statistical foundations required for the implementation of the 2025 System of National Accounts.

IV. Consumer price index

A. Current status

27. South Africa updated its basket and weights in 2025 using 2023 expenditure data. Mauritius rolled out new weights from April 2024, based on its 2023 Household Budget Survey. At the same time, the continued reliance of Rwanda on 2013–2014 weights shows the potential peril of delayed adjustments.

28. The Statistics Division, the Economic Commission for Europe, ECA, the International Labour Organization, IMF, the World Bank, AfDB and AFRISTAT have contributed training, manuals and practical guidance on participating in the International Comparison Programme and using alternative data sources.

29. ECA has facilitated regional collaboration to promote good practices and harmonized methods. The emerging priority is to integrate work on the consumer price indexes (CPI) with work on household budget surveys, the International Comparison Programme, supply and use tables and national accounts deflators.

30. After receiving technical assistance which allowed it to carry out some digitalization work earlier, Nigeria completed a major rebasing of its CPI using 2023 as the weight reference period, 2024 as the price reference period, 934 product varieties and the Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose, 2018 framework.

31. AfDB conducted a series of webinars and other partners continued to offer training on computer-assisted personal interviewing techniques, computer-assisted telephone interviewing techniques, web collection methods including web scraping, and the use of scanner data. Based on updated international methodological guidance, the emphasis for richer data sources is on transaction-data aggregation, product churn and quality adjustment.

32. African countries have also strengthened methodological transparency. For example, Mauritius provides information on geometric elementary aggregation; South Africa provides information on the use of owners' equivalent rent for owner-occupied housing; and Uganda publishes information on the Jevons formula and modified Laspeyres aggregation.

33. Nevertheless African countries still encounter several obstacles in implementing modern methods of price data collection, including the following:

(a) Resource limitations. Insufficient financial, technical and human capacity makes it hard for many countries to introduce new data collection technologies;

(b) Quality and completeness of CPI data. In some countries, it is difficult to maintain consistent data collection practices and to ensure complete coverage;

(c) Technical capacity. Continual training is required to improve the technical capacity of national statistics offices;

(d) Technological infrastructure. In some countries, the lack of adequate technological infrastructure limits the use of digital methods of data collection.

B. Activities

34. Workshops and training sessions were held with the aim of improving technical capacity and promoting best practices in modern CPI compilation.

35. In 2022 and 2023, the African Centre for Statistics supported 11 African countries (Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Comoros, Eritrea, Ghana, Lesotho, Mauritius, Nigeria, Seychelles, South Sudan and United Republic of Tanzania) in piloting and implementing computer-assisted personal interview and computer-assisted telephone interview methodologies for CPI data collection. Pilot data collection activities were carried out in Lesotho, Mauritius, Nigeria and the United Republic of Tanzania.

36. After a successful pilot exercise conducted in December 2022 in Oyo State, Nigeria, the National Bureau of Statistics of Nigeria submitted a formal request to ECA for technical assistance in relation to the full digitalization of CPI data collection across all outlets and markets sampled in Nigeria. The technical assistance was provided in 2023 through online training seminars and three in-person missions to selected officials from the National Bureau of Statistics to facilitate the transition of data collection for the CPI from paper-based to computer-assisted personal interviews. The tasks of the technical assistance mission included pilot data collection in markets in three locations in Nigeria, each in a different geographical zone (Abuja in the north-central zone in September 2023; Lagos in the south-west zone in October 2023; and Port Harcourt in the south-south zone in November 2023) to maximize learning by carrying out tests in various contexts. These initiatives to advance digitalization were in line with the road map for the transformation and modernization of official statistics in Africa between 2023 and 2030.

37. Technical assistance missions have been a cornerstone of the support provided to African countries. The Statistics Division, working with ECA and various other partners, carried out several missions to help countries strengthen their frameworks for CPI data collection by using newer methodologies. Hands-on support was provided to national statistics offices in areas such as designing and implementing fresh data collection templates and routines.

38. The World Bank also supports the modernization of CPI data collection practices through technical assistance. It offered Lesotho and the United Republic of Tanzania technical support in collecting CPI data using computer-assisted telephone interviews and computer-assisted personal interviews and to integrate those methods into their national statistical systems.

39. Looking ahead, several issues should be addressed to support the development of price statistics in Africa:

(a) Boosting statistical capacity. It is necessary to provide continual support for capacity-building so that modern CPI data collection practices can be implemented effectively. This typically means providing training in more advanced statistical methods and also strengthening capacity for data management and processing;

(b) Ensuring the quality and coverage of data sources. The quality and coverage of data sources need to be improved for the accurate CPI compilation. This can be accomplished by adopting electronic data collection techniques and using multiple data sources;

(c) Promoting methodological consistency. Achieving consistency in CPI compilation methodologies across countries will facilitate international

comparability. Countries should either use methods of data collection that are consistent with the Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose, 2018, or clearly describe the extent to which their methods align with the Classification, provide formulas and document the treatment of missing prices, seasonal products, replacement products and quality adjustments;

(d) Increasing use of technology. Central data collection should be expanded to include tariffs and centrally fixed prices. Scanner and web-scraped data can supplement traditional sources of data but should be piloted selectively in modern retail categories rather than replacing all field collection;

(e) Strengthening regional cooperation. Regional cooperation and exchange of information are essential to solving common problems and sharing good practices. For example, mechanisms such as the African Group on National Accounts represent means of cooperation and contribute to the harmonization of CPI compilation methodology in Africa.

40. In order to further develop the use of price statistics in Africa, a five-step strategy for modernization should be followed:

(a) Digital data collection. The number of countries encouraged to switch to a digital data collection method using computer-based applications and surveys should increase;

(b) Integration of alternative data sources. Efforts should be made to integrate alternative data sources, such as satellite data and data from social networks, into the process of CPI compilation;

(c) Development of subregional and regional price indices. Price indices should be developed to facilitate cross-country comparisons and support regional economic integration efforts;

(d) Continued capacity-building. Ongoing training and capacity-building programmes should be expanded to cover advanced statistical techniques and the use of artificial intelligence in price data analysis;

(e) Strengthened institutional frameworks. Countries should adopt an explicit strategy for housing prices, covering CPI, rental surveys, inclusion of imputed rents in the System of National Accounts and, where feasible, a residential property price index.

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

41. Trade in value added databases are recognized as tools to improve the understanding of the nature of today's global economy. They provide statistical insights on trade and production within global value chains by decomposing gross trade flows by country and sector and identifying value added origins. Trade in value added analysis has become more important as the world has seen increased globalization, digitalization and cross-border trade in services, which are not fully captured by conventional gross trade measures. Trade in value added indicators are an important source of information for evidence-based policymaking to support stronger trade policies and increased regional integration in the context of the African Continental Free Trade Area.

42. The calculation of trade in value added indicators is predicated on the existence of inter-country 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.

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

VI. Activities of international organizations in respect of national accounts, 2025–2026

A. Activities in 2025

44. In 2025, the national accounts programme of the African Union Institute for Statistics focused on strengthening basic production systems in preparation for the transition from the 2008 System of National Accounts to the 2025 System of National Accounts. The annual workplan included the rebasing and modernization of annual accounts, transition to the 2025 System of National Accounts, clearance of the compilation backlog, extension of historical series and experimentation with satellite accounts.

45. AFRISTAT held training on the 2008 System of National Accounts and national accounts compilation. It provided technical assistance covering areas such as national classifications, source-data processing, balancing supply and use tables, constructing integrated economic accounts, final synthesis and peer review of the accounts compiled.

46. Together, those activities formed a foundation for source data evaluation, classifications, supply and use tables, industry accounts, quarterly indicators, rapid estimates for backcasting, dissemination and peer review. They were intended to facilitate the regular production of updated GDP data.

47. The African Union Institute for Statistics, AFRISTAT and Statistics Norway hosted a number of workshops on the National Accounts Database System as part of work to build capacity in national accounts. These workshops provided an opportunity for countries to share experiences and build the rapport necessary for collaboration.

48. The partnership between the Institute and Statistics Norway gave South Africa an opportunity to configure a system that will integrate all national accounts products.

49. From 30 June to 3 July 2025, the Institute, in partnership with ECA and AfDB, hosted an online meeting of the Specialized Technical Group on National Accounts and Price Statistics under the Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa 2017–2026.

50. The available sources indicate that no African countries completed their transition to the 2025 System of National Accounts in 2025.

51. One of the most important activities of 2025 was the training-of-trainers workshop on the new version of ERETES, held in Tunis from 19 to 22 May. The National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies of France collaborated with the African Union Institute for Statistics on this workshop as part of the second phase of the European Union-sponsored Pan-African Statistics Programme, entitled “Developing economic and business statistics in African national statistical offices”. The workshop brought together experts from Benin, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Morocco, Senegal and Togo and also national accounts experts from the Institute, AFRISTAT and AfDB. It covered issues such as balancing supply and use tables semi-automatically, compiling balance sheets and backcasting historic series. Deployment options, technical documents and the development of course materials specific to different countries were also discussed.

B. Activities in 2026

52. In 2026, AFRISTAT entered into a transitional phase focused on finishing core production for the 2008 System of National Accounts, including rebasing and quarterly accounts data, and preparing for the 2025 System of National Accounts and the seventh edition of the *Balance of Payments Manual*.

53. The Scientific Committee and the fiftieth session of the Steering Committee of AFRISTAT examined programming for the rest of 2026, which was finalized in May 2026. Details of specific country-by-country missions relating to national accounts are not included in the publicly available programme documents that were approved; these details will be provided as projects are approved and implemented.

Table 1
Activities in 2025 and 2026

Date	Organization or programme	Activity	Status and comments
August and October 2025	OECD	Initial publication and first revision of the 2025 edition of the inter-country input-output tables and trade in value added indicators	Completed; coverage unchanged
12 September 2025	OECD	Publication of working paper entitled "Towards new trade in value-added (TiVA) indicators that account for modes of supply in services trade"	Completed
3 November 2025	OECD	Official launch of the 2025 edition of the inter-country input-output tables and trade in value added	Completed
January 2026	OECD	Second revision of the 2025 edition of the inter-country input-output tables and trade in value added	Completed
28 May 2026	OECD and Africa Virtual Investment Platform	Publication of working paper entitled "Assessing the impact of investment in Africa through an input-output framework: Evidence on data availability and quality in 18 countries"	Completed
1 June 2026	OECD	Publication of country note entitled "Trade in Value Added: South Africa"	Completed
21–25 July 2025	African Union Institute for Statistics, Statistics Norway and European Free Trade Association	Basic training course on the National Accounts Database System	Completed
20–24 October 2025	African Union Institute for Statistics and Statistics Norway	Training on the compilation of supply and use tables in the National Accounts Database System	Completed
22–26 July 2026	African Union Institute for Statistics, Statistics Norway and European Free Trade Association	Intermediate course on national accounts and the National Accounts Database System	Completed
7–11 April 2026	African Union Institute for Statistics	Online introduction to the National Accounts Database System	Completed

19–31 January 2026	ECA and African Union Institute for Statistics	Introductory training on national accounts and the National Accounts Database System – Eritrea	Completed
5–9 January 2026	African Union Institute for Statistics and East African Community	Introductory training on the National Accounts Database System – Rwanda	Completed
29 September–3 October 2025	African Union Institute for Statistics and European Union (second phase of the Pan-African Statistics Programme)	Introductory training on the National Accounts Database System – South Sudan	Completed
2025	AFRISTAT	Rebasing, catch-up production, quarterly accounts, software based national accounts compilation, backcasting and peer review	Programme implemented through documented country support
19–22 May 2025	National Institute of Statistics and Economic studies (France), African Union Institute for Statistics, European Union, AFRISTAT and AfDB	Training-of-trainers on the new version of the ERETES tool for experts from nine countries (phase 1)	Training completed; deployment of trainers planned
30 June–3 July 2025	ECA, African Union Institute for Statistics and AfDB	Meeting of the Specialized Technical Group on National Accounts and Price Statistics to discuss preparations for the transition to the 2025 System of National Accounts	Preparatory coordination meeting held; implementation plan not adopted
February 2026	Specialized Technical Group on National Accounts and Prices Statistics of the African Union Institute for Statistics	Meeting to establish a technical working group to formulate a strategy for the implementation of the 2025 System of National Accounts in Africa, decide on governance arrangements and specify expected outputs	Completed
15–19 June 2026	National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (France), the African Union Institute for Statistics, AFRISTAT and AfDB	Training-of-trainers on the new version of the ERETES tool for experts from nine countries (phase 2)	Training completed; deployment of trainers planned
September 2026	Technical working group established by the Specialized Technical Group on National Accounts and Prices Statistics	Meeting to take stock of progress in implementing the 2008 System of National Accounts with a view to formulating a strategy for the introduction of the 2025 System of National Accounts	Meeting planned for September 2026

VII. Plan for the implementation of the 2025 System of National Accounts in Africa

54. At its meeting held in February 2026, the Specialized Technical Group on National Accounts and Price Statistics concluded that Africa needed a coordinated implementation strategy for the 2025 System of National Accounts. A technical working group was set up under the Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa 2017–2026 to formulate an African strategy that is aligned with the global implementation strategy but that also reflects national and regional realities.

55. In the strategy, it should be recognized that countries are at different stages in developing their national accounts and have different levels of access to finance, skilled human resources, administrative data and modern compilation systems. The strategy should also allow for coverage of gaps related to the informal sector, the digital economy, natural resources and other emerging statistical domains.

56. The technical working group will review the implementation of the previous African strategy for the introduction of the 2008 System of National Accounts and the compilation of national accounts by all African countries. This stocktaking exercise, which is planned for September 2026, will aim to identify gaps between the current systems and the requirements for implementing the 2025 System of National Accounts. The group will also consider possible types of support.

57. The results of this stocktaking exercise will be used to group countries according to their readiness for implementation and to guide mobilization efforts. It is essential that countries do not rush into implementing the 2025 System of National Accounts before resolving outstanding issues relating to the 2008 System of National Accounts, such as weak source data, delays in compiling some components of annual national accounts, limitations in respect of quarterly accounts and the lack of institutional coordination.

58. The areas of focus will include the digital economy, the informal sector, natural resources and globalization and also quarterly accounts, environmental accounts, satellite accounts and new data sources. Countries' transition plans must therefore go beyond mere changes to classification frameworks or software solutions.

59. The technical working group is expected to produce a draft and final strategy documents, a report on stocktaking, and recommendations regarding governance and monitoring.

VIII. Way forward and points for discussion

A. Way forward

60. The implementation of the 2025 System of National Accounts is expected to begin in 2027, in phases that reflect the varying levels of statistical maturity and national capacity across Africa. For countries with foundational systems, priority should be given to the regular compilation of annual GDP estimates, the conduct of benchmark surveys, the maintenance of business registers and the preparation of documentation on methodology. Countries with established systems should consolidate quarterly national accounts, expenditure-based GDP estimates, supply and use tables, deflators and revision practices. Countries with advanced systems should prepare sector accounts and natural resource accounts and move towards early implementation of the 2025 System of National Accounts.

B. Points for discussion

61. The Commission may wish to consider the need for monitoring of statistical maturity across Africa, coordinated plans for the introduction of the 2025 System of National Accounts and the seventh edition of the *Balance of Payments Manual*, differentiated support and sustainable financing. Consideration could also be given to supporting the regular compilation of supply and use tables and quarterly national accounts, strengthening metadata and improving coordination among partners.

62. The results of the regional maturity assessment provide an evidence base for the continued development of national accounts systems across Africa. While the assessment shows encouraging progress in the implementation of internationally accepted standards, it also reveals ongoing institutional, methodological and resource-related obstacles that require coordinated continent-wide attention. The following items are proposed for discussion by the Commission and other regional stakeholders as they plan the next phase of capacity development and implementation of the 2025 System of National Accounts:

(a) It should be considered whether participating countries should endorse the establishment of a regional maturity monitoring mechanism, which would offer a structured way of tracking progress over time. This could facilitate periodic assessments, help to improve benchmarking and strengthen evidence-based planning for national and regional statistical development;

(b) The assessment also raises substantial questions about how to prioritize capacity development support. It may be worth discussing whether countries that require foundational institutional and statistical support should receive priority assistance, while those with more established statistical systems could focus on implementing the more advanced aspects of the 2025 System of National Accounts.
