



INTERNATIONAL FOOD POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE
sustainable solutions for ending hunger and poverty

African Growth and Development Policy (AGRODEP) Modeling Consortium

Training Course on Building and Updating a Social Accounting Matrix

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2. Reconciling the National Accounts Tables (Sessions 1 & 2)

2. Reconciling the National Accounts Tables

Supply and Use Table (SUT)

= Resource

- Domestic supply of Products (Basic Price)
- Imports of Products (CIF Price)
- Indirect Taxes (VAT, Tariff, Sale tax, Excise taxes, etc.)
- Trade Margins

Supply and Use Table (SUT)

Expenditure Survey

= Use

- Final Consumption
 - *Disaggregation among representative households*
- Exports of products
- Intermediate Consumption
- Gross Fixe Capital Formation
- Changes in Inventories

Supply and Use Table (SUT)

Income or Labor Force Survey

= Value Added

- Payments of Salary and Wage Workers
- Gross Operating Surplus (GOS) and Mixed Income (MI)
 - *Sectoral Disaggregation of GOS and MI between GOS and MI*
 - *Sectoral Disaggregation of MI between Self-employed Workers and Owned Capital*
 - *Breakdown of Salary/Wage and Self-employed Workers*

Integrated Economic Accounts

- *Government Budget and Public Account*
 - *Balance of Payment*
- #### *Income and Expenditure Survey*

= Income Distribution

- Salaries and Wages
- GOS and MI
 - *Distribution of Primary Income (Labor and capital) among Institutional Unites*
 - *Secondary Distribution of Income*

2. Reconciling the National Accounts Tables

The Supply and Use Table

What is a SUT?

The SUT is a schematic presentation of National Accounts into “supply of products at basic prices and use of products at purchasers' prices” (1993 SNA, p. 350).

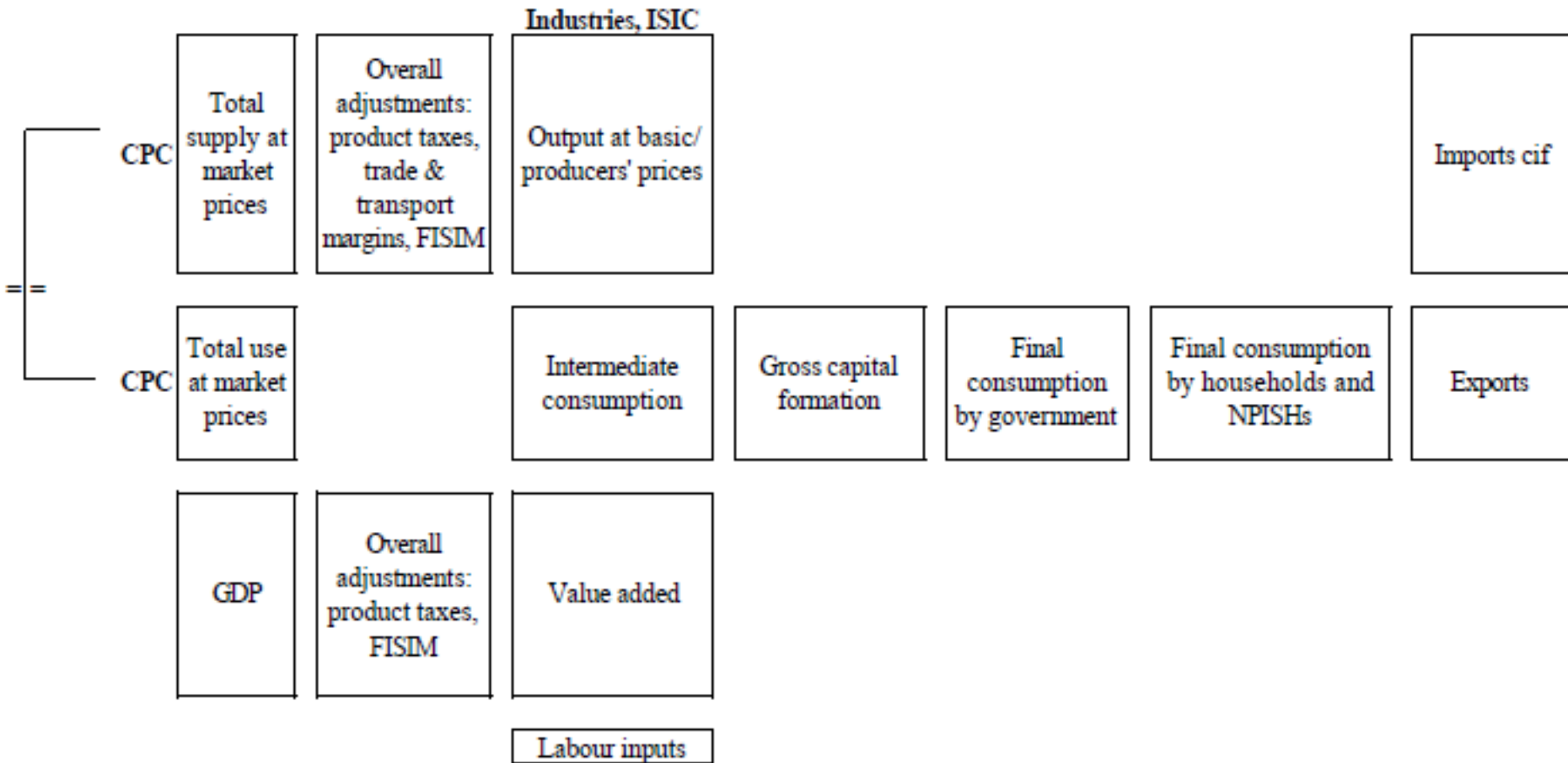
It is referred to as a “commodity flow approaches to national account compilation” (United Nation, 1999).

The basic structure of the 1993 SNA includes the following three segments: the Supply and Use Table (SUT), the Integrated Economic Accounts (IEA), and between the two, the Cross-Classification by Industries and Sectors (CCIS)

2. Reconciling the National Accounts Tables: The SUT (cont.)

Structure of the SUT

SUPPLY AND USE TABLE (SUT)



2. Reconciling the National Accounts Tables: The SUT (cont.)

Simplified Representation of the SUT

Total supply at market prices					
Product Taxes, Trade and Transportation Margins					
Imports at CIF Prices					
Output at Producers' Prices					
Value Added					
Intermediate Consumption (Including FISIM)	Final Consumption by Hhs & NPISHs	Final Consumption by Government	Gross Capital Formation	Exports	Total supply at market prices

2. Reconciling the National Accounts Tables: The SUT (cont.)

Simplified Representation of the SUT

Supply table

Total supply at market prices	Product Taxes, Trade and Transport Margins, FISIM	Output at Basic/Producers' Prices	Imports at CIF Prices
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Use table

	Output at basic/Producers' Prices				
	Value Added				
Total supply at market prices	Intermediate Consumption	Final Consumption by Hhs & NPISHs	Final Consumption by Government	Gross Capital Formation	Exports

2. Reconciling the National Accounts Tables: The Integrated Economic Accounts

What is an IEA?

The IEA describes the production process, as well as the income distribution and redistribution processes of an economy and its institutional sectors. It is referred to as the “integrated accounts approach” of compiling the national accounts data (United Nation, 1999).

With the Supply and Use Table (SUT) and the Cross-Classification by Industries and Sectors (CCIS), the IEA constitutes the basic structure of the 1993 SNA. The IEA contributes to the data checks and, consequently, the overall reliability of the national accounts data.

2. Reconciling the National Accounts Tables: The IEA (Cont.)

INTEGRATED ECONOMIC ACCOUNTS (IEA)						
Total economy	Non-financial corporations	Financial corporations	General government	Households	NPISHs	Rest of the World
<i>Production account</i> Gross domestic product (GDP)		<i>Production account</i> Value added				<i>External account of goods and services</i> External balance of goods and services
<i>Generation of income account</i> Operating surplus		<i>Generation of income account</i> Operating surplus				<i>External account of primary incomes and current transfers</i>
<i>Allocation of primary income account</i> National Income		<i>Allocation of primary income account</i> Balance of primary income				
<i>Secondary distribution of income account</i> National disposable income		<i>Secondary distribution of income account</i> Disposable income				
<i>Use of disposable income account</i> National saving		<i>Use of disposable income account</i> Saving				Current external balance
<i>Capital account</i> Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers Net lending		<i>Capital account</i> Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers Net lending				<i>External capital account</i> Changes in external net worth due to saving and capital transfers Net lending to abroad
<i>Financial account</i> Net lending		<i>Financial account</i> Net lending				<i>External financial account</i> Net lending to abroad
<i>Other volume changes account</i> Changes in net worth due to other changes in volume of assets		<i>Other volume changes account</i> Changes in net worth due to other changes in volume of assets				<i>Account for other changes in volume of external financial assets and liabilities</i> volume changes of external financial assets and liabilities
<i>Revaluation account</i> Changes in net worth due to holding gains/losses		<i>Revaluation account</i> Changes in net worth due to holding gains/losses				<i>Account for revaluation of external financial assets and liabilities</i> gains/losses of external financial assets and liabilities
<i>Opening and closing balance sheet</i> Net worth		<i>Opening and closing balance sheet</i> Net worth				<i>Opening and closing balance sheet of external financial</i> External net worth

2. Reconciling the National Accounts Tables: The IEA (Cont.)

INTEGRATED ECONOMIC ACCOUNTS (IEA)

Total economy	Non-financial corporations	Financial corporations	General government	Households & NPISHs	Rest of the World
<i>Allocation of primary income account</i> Operating surplus National income	<i>Allocation of primary income account</i> Operating surplus Balance of primary income				<i>External account of primary incomes and current transfers</i>
<i>Secondary distribution of income account</i> National disposable income	<i>Secondary distribution of income account</i> Disposable income				
<i>Use of disposable income account</i> National saving	<i>Use of disposable income account</i> Saving				Current external balance
<i>Capital account</i> Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers Net lending	<i>Capital account</i> Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers Net lending				<i>External capital account</i> Changes in external net worth due to saving and capital transfers Net lending to abroad
<i>Financial account</i> Net lending	<i>Financial account</i> Net lending				<i>External financial account</i> Net lending to abroad

2. Reconciling the National Accounts Tables Steps Forward (Sessions 1 & 2)

1. Identification of data sources

- Supply and Use Table (SUT)
- Integrated Economic Account (IEA)
 - *Government Budget and Public Accounts*
 - *Balance of Payments (BoP)*

2. Reconciling the National Accounts Tables (Sessions 1 and 2)

3. Disaggregating the Factors and Households Accounts (Sessions 3 & 4)