IMMEDIATE ATTENTION

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Supplement 2

November 7, 2002

To: Members of the Executive Board

From: The Secretary

Subject: **Senegal—Report on the Observance of Standards and Codes—Data Module—Detailed Assessments Using the Data Quality Assessment Framework**

The attached supplement to the data module of the report on the observance of standards and codes for Senegal (SM/02/345, 11/7/02) relates to detailed assessments using the data quality assessment framework and is circulated for the information of the Executive Directors.

It is expected that this report will be posted on the Fund's external website after **November 14, 2002**.

Questions may be referred to Mrs. Laliberté, STA (ext. 37982).

Att: (1)

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INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

SENEGAL

Detailed Assessment Using the Data Quality Assessment Framework

Prepared by the Statistics Department

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This document presents a detailed assessment by data categories of elements and indicators underlying the data quality dimensions reviewed in the data module of the Report on the Observance of Standards and Codes (ROSC) for Senegal. The document also contains annexes on Senegal's data dissemination practices in light of the General Data Dissemination System (GDDS), a presentation of the GDDS, a presentation of the Data Quality Assessment Framework (DQAF) used to assess the quality of macroeconomic statistics and monetary poverty data for Senegal, the results of consultations with statistics users, and statistics legislation in Senegal.

Contents

ACRONYMS

1984 Guide	*Guide to Money and Banking Statistics in IFS*
1968 SNA	*System of National Accounts 1968*
1993 SNA	*System of National Accounts 1993*
AFRISTAT	Sub-Saharan African Economic and Statistical Observatory
BCEAO	Central Bank of West African States
BPM5	*Balance of Payments Manual,* fifth edition
CCN	National Accounts Commission
CCP	Postal Checking Center
CCS	Statistics Coordination Committee
CHAPO	Computerized Calculation of Harmonized Prices
CHI	National Identification Center
CNSP	National Production Monitoring Committee
COCOES	Statistical Surveys Coordination Committee
COICOP	Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CUCI	Consolidated Data Collection Center
DAPS	Statistics, Forecasting and Analysis Directorate
DDI	Debt and Investment Directorate—MEF
DEFCCS	Directorate of Water, Forests, Hunting and Soil Conservation
DENO	Committed expenditure w/o payment authorization
DGCPT	General Directorate of Government Accounting and the Treasury—MEF
DIAPER	Permanent Assessment
DIREL	Livestock Directorate
DNS	Senegal National Agency of the BCEAO
DPS	Forecasting and Statistics Directorate—MEF
DQAF	Data Quality Assessment Framework
DRDR	Regional Directorates for Rural Development
DSBB	Dissemination Standards Bulletin Board
DSD	Population Statistics Division—PS
DSE	Economic Statistics Division—DPS
DSF	Tax and Statistical Return
DSG	General Statistics Division—DPS
DSPME	Macroeconomic Projections and Synthesis Division—DPS
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EDMC	Survey of the Expenditure of Households in the Capital
ENEA	National School of Applied Economics
ERE/TES	Supply-use/input-output tables (automated model/instrument for preparing the national accounts)
ESAM	Senegalese Household Survey
EU	European Union
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
FSSA	Senegalese Federation of Insurance Companies

GDDS	General Data Dissemination System
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFCF	Gross fixed capital formation
GFS	Government Finance Statistics
GFSM 1986	*A Manual on Government Finance Statistics 1986*
GFSM 2001	*Government Finance Statistics Manual 2001*
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
ILO	International Labor Organization
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MFSM	*Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual*
NAEMA	Activity Nomenclature of the Member States of AFRISTAT
NCOA	West African Classification Nomenclature
NGP	Net government position vis-à-vis the banking system: claims on government less deposits of government
NINEA	National Identification Number for Enterprises and Associations
NIS	*Notes d'Information et Statistiques* (BCEAO)
NOPEMA	Product Nomenclature of the Member States of AFRISTAT
PCB	Bank Chart of Accounts
ROSC	Report on the Observance of Standards and Codes
SC	Credit Department (DNS—BCEAO)
SDDS	Special Data Dissemination Standard
SM	Monetary Section (DNS—BCEAO)
STA	Statistics Department—IMF
SYSCOA	West African Accounting System
TEE	*Tableau Economique d'Ensemble*
TES	Input-Output Table
TOFE	Government Flow of Funds Table
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WAEMU	West African Economic and Monetary Union
WAMU	West African Monetary Union

DETAILED ASSESSMENT USING THE DATA QUALITY ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK (DQAF)

This document reports on the detailed assessments made using indicators of statistical practices in the areas of national accounts, consumer price index, government financial statistics, monetary statistics, balance of payments, and monetary poverty statistics. These assessments were made by IMF staff on the basis of information reported for each statistics category by the national authorities during the mission that visited the country from September 12–22, 2001, and on the basis of publicly available documents. The detailed assessments, which are structured in accordance with the DQAF (see Annex III), were used to produce a summary assessment submitted in the Report on the Observance of Standards and Codes (ROSC), Statistics Module, for Senegal.

I. NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

0. Prerequisites of quality

0.1 Legal and institutional environment—The environment is supportive of statistics

0.1.1 The responsibility for collecting, processing, and disseminating statistics is clearly specified

There are several laws governing the compilation and dissemination of statistics in general, and national accounts estimates in particular. The Statistics Law (No. 66-59 of June 30, 1996) laid down the basic principles in terms of statistical obligations, coordination and confidentiality. It also created the Statistical Surveys Coordination Committee (COCOES), the composition and operating procedures of which were established by Decree No. 69-406 of March 31, 1969. The COCOES must render an advisory opinion before any new survey is conducted, and also gives technical opinions, which are not binding on the regulatory authorities.

The Forecasting and Statistics Directorate (DPS) of the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), which serves as the coordinator of statistical activities, was created in March 1990 by a draft Ministerial Order, following merger of the Statistics Directorate (created by Order number 16,164 of December 22, 1980) and the Forecasting and Economic Conditions Directorate (created by Order No. 5229 of May 30, 1981). However, pending a reorganization of the MEF, this draft Decree has not yet been given official status. The draft Decree provides that the DPS is responsible, among other things, for the collection, compilation and dissemination of the national accounts, management of the business register, as well as management of their databases, and compilation of price statistics. The DPS also runs the Consolidated Data Collection Center (CUCI) and the National Identification Center (CNI), which cover the most important databases.

0.1.2 Data sharing and coordination among data producing agencies are adequate

The official body responsible for maintaining contact among the various agencies responsible for producing statistics, and with other major institutions such as the national employers' union (*patronat*), is the COCOES. In recent years this committee has not functioned well. Sectoral meetings resumed in February 2001, in an effort to harmonize data collection from economic surveys. As well, the DPS maintains good contact with other agencies providing data, and hosts informal meetings to validate the final data.

0.1.3 Respondents' data are to be kept confidential and used for statistical purposes only

Law No. 66-59 of June 30, 1966 on statistical obligations, coordination and secrecy protects the confidential nature of statistical data. The law stipulates that statistics agents, including the enumerator (*enquêteur*), must take an oath of office before the local court of first instance. Violations of the law are punished in accordance with Article 363 of the Criminal Code.

Individual information in the statistical questionnaires is covered by professional secrecy, and its disclosure is prohibited. Survey results may be published only in a fashion that does not reveal individual replies.

0.1.4 Statistical reporting is ensured through legal mandate and/or measures implemented to encourage voluntary response

The legal mandate for statistical reporting is stated in the 1966 statistics law, which provides fines in the case of failure to respond to questionnaires, as follows: persons subject to the survey (except for individuals covered by household surveys) will be punished by a fine and, in the case of a repeat offense, by imprisonment of one to three months. The amount of these fines is low for businesses, however (between 20,000 and 500,000 CFA francs), and the DPS relies on persuasion rather than on fines in the case of non-response.

0.2 Resources—Resources are commensurate with needs of statistical programs

0.2.1 Staff, financial, and computing resources are commensurate with institutional programs

Current operating budgets (payroll and operating expenses) have declined in recent years. The staff available for work on the national accounts, and who must also manage the CUCI database (12 statisticians), are considered adequate for current functions, but not for future needs. Staff are well-trained, and some managers have taken seminars on national accounts methodology organized by regional or international agencies.

With respect to computer resources, there has been increased funding for high-performance computer equipment from international agencies that are major users of national statistics (notably the West African Economic and Monetary Union—WAEMU—and AFRISTAT through their regional statistical support programs). Every statistician has his own computer. However, there is no maintenance budget for computer equipment. Current plans include installation of a network linking all DPS computers, an integrated data bank and installation of the Live Database which will make it possible to manage a large database, in particular that for the national accounts.

A major difficulty is that salary levels are viewed by the staff as providing little incentive when it comes to retaining officers trained to work on national accounts.

0.2.2 Measures to ensure efficient use of resources are implemented

The DPS monitors the costs of statistical surveys and censuses, but no analysis is undertaken to ensure that available resources are used efficiently.

Measures to harmonize data collection from economic surveys are planned at the national level. As well, the Data Consistency Committee (*Comité de Cohérence*) set up by the DPS, the Directorate of Industry and the National Agency of the Central Bank of West African States (BCEAO) is now working to finalize a harmonized questionnaire relating to the industrial production index, which will be useful in the context of estimating the national accounts.

0.3 Quality awareness—Quality is recognized as a cornerstone of statistical work

0.3.1 Processes are in place to focus on quality, to monitor the quality of the collection, processing, and dissemination of statistics, to acknowledge and deal with tradeoffs within quality, and to guide planning for existing and emerging needs

In principle, the Director of the DPS and his advisers are responsible for issues of statistical standards and quality. Working methods include data quality control (in the collection and processing of data), but there are no specific procedures for trade-offs between the different dimensions of quality.

The official body that is supposed to render advisory opinions on data quality and ensure coordination of statistical surveys (COCOES) has not worked well. Consequently, there has been excessive demand placed on data providers to answer surveys (particularly on economic conditions), and the rate of non-response or late response is high. To ensure coordination of statistical surveys, the DPS has recommended institution of a Supreme Statistics Council to revive the COCOES. There is as yet no provision for monitoring user reactions, or any mechanism for identifying emerging needs. Nevertheless, the DPS recognizes the importance of this aspect and plans to formalize producer-user relations.

1. Integrity—The principle of objectivity in the collection, processing and dissemination of statistics is firmly adhered to

1.1 Professionalism—Professionalism in statistical policies and practices is a guiding principle

1.1.1 Statistics are compiled on an impartial basis

The DPS compiles national accounts statistics on an impartial basis. Before they are published, they are validated by an ad hoc committee consisting of the major data providers and the principal users (Ministry of Economy and Finance, BCEAO, Ministries of Industry, Agriculture, Health, etc.).

Although several ministries are responsible for collecting, compiling and publishing statistics in their own area, the DPS assumes the role of technical coordinator. The draft Decree of March 1990 defining the internal organization of the DPS outlines its responsibilities, chief among which are the collection, centralization, compilation and dissemination of statistics necessary for the purposes of economic and social policy, as well as technical coordination of the national statistics system.

1.1.2 Choices of sources and statistical techniques are informed solely by statistical considerations

Statisticians are free to choose their data sources and the most appropriate methodologies, but they are often constrained by lack of funds. Moreover, before any survey is conducted the Consistency Committee (recently created to cope with the shortcomings of the COCOES) must render a final opinion. The results must also be reported to this committee.

1.1.3 The appropriate statistical entity is entitled to comment on erroneous interpretation and misuse of statistics

The Director of the DPS has the right to comment on erroneous interpretations and misuse of statistics, but no cases of such commentary have been recorded to date.

1.2 Transparency—Statistical policies and practices are transparent

1.2.1 The terms and conditions under which statistics are collected, processed, and disseminated are available to the public

Legislative provisions governing the collection, processing and dissemination of data are published in the Official Journal of the Republic of Senegal, and are accessible to the public on demand.

1.2.2 Internal governmental access to statistics prior to their release is publicly identified

Governmental officials, as well as ministries involved in the collection and production of statistics, have access to data prior to their release, but only for internal use in the formulation of economic and social policies.

The public is not informed of this practice, which is not referred to in the metadata for the General Data Dissemination System (GDDS).

1.2.3 Products of statistical agencies/units are clearly identified as such

DPS publications *(Economic Accounts of Senegal, Supply and Use of Gross Domestic Product, Economic and Social Situation of Senegal*) are identified as such. They are published under the authority of the Forecasting and Statistics Directorate, indicating as well the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

1.2.4 Advance notice is given of major changes in methodology, source data, and statistical techniques

Since the last change of base year (1987), there has been no major change in methodology. The DPS is currently in the process of changing the methodology and adopting the *System of National Accounts 1993* (*1993 SNA*). An initial series of simplified accounts for the period 1997–2001 is planned for November 2001.

1.3 Ethical standards—Policies and practices are guided by ethical standards

1.3.1 Guidelines for staff behavior are clear and publicized

DPS staff take an oath before the local court of first instance, in accordance with statistics legislation. However, there is no official document setting out clear principles governing the behavior expected of DPS staff when there is a risk of conflict of interest.

2. Methodological soundness—The methodological basis for the statistics follows international standards, guidelines, or agreed practices

2.1 Concepts and definitions—Concepts and definitions used are in accord with standard statistical frameworks

2.1.1 The overall structure in terms of concepts and definitions follows international standards, guidelines, or agreed practices: see dataset-specific framework

The national accounts are prepared in accordance with the *System of National Accounts 1968* (*1968 SNA*). Work is now underway to adopt the *1993 SNA*. The first accounts prepared under this new system should be published at the end of 2002. It is planned to prepare these accounts using the Supply/Use/Input-Output Tables (ERE/TES) module. A series of simplified accounts (1997–2001) is planned for November 2001.

The DPS plans to adopt a methodology harmonized for all countries that are part of the WAEMU.

2.2 Scope—The scope is in accord with internationally accepted standards

2.2.1 The scope is broadly consistent with international standards, guidelines, or agreed practices: see dataset-specific framework

The national accounts cover all economic units resident in Senegal, territorial enclaves in the rest of the world (embassies, consulates, military personnel abroad), the free zone (Dakar Industrial Free Zone), export processing enterprises (*points francs*) and special export enterprises. They exclude the National Agency of the BCEAO, the airline company Air Afrique and the airport administration (ASECNA). These companies will be included into national accounts estimates as of 1999, in accordance with the standards of the *1993 SNA*.

The production boundary generally follows the *1968 SNA*. Output produced for own final use includes agricultural output of households for their own consumption, and construction of dwellings by households.

There are, however, a number of problems in estimating the informal sector, which accounts for a significant share (about 40 percent) of the economy's total output. The production of the informal sector is calculated either by deducting the portion of the modern sector from the overall estimate of activity or by extrapolating from data for the base year 1987 using specific trend indicators of the activity considered, or correlated aggregates. Global estimates cover extractive activities, the handicrafts and food industry, construction and services.

Research and development on own account is not treated as a separate activity, which is not in accordance with *1993 SNA*. Moreover, the production of original recreational, literary and artistic works is not included within the production boundary.

Customs fraud is estimated using corrections for foreign trade, while illegal production is not taken into account.

The assets boundary is consistent with *1968 SNA*. Defense expenditures are treated as intermediate consumption, and historic monuments and objects of value are not evaluated. Agricultural work in progress is not evaluated. Intangible assets are not identified.

2.3 Classification/sectorization—Classification and sectorization systems are in accord with internationally accepted standards

2.3.1 Classification sectorization systems used are broadly consistent with international standards, guidelines, or agreed practices: see dataset-specific framework

The DPS uses national (regional) classifications that are in general compatible with international classifications. In classifying activities, the DPS uses a nomenclature common to WAEMU countries, the Activity Nomenclature of the Member States of AFRISTAT (NAEMA), derived directly from International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC) rev.2 as recommended by the United Nations. For classifying products, the DPS uses a nomenclature common to the WAEMU countries, the Product Nomenclature of the Member States of AFRISTAT (NOPEMA), derived directly from the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP).

Institutional sector accounts have not been produced since 1990, although there is a sufficient data source available for estimating them.

2.4 *Basis for recording—Flows and stocks are valued and recorded according to internationally accepted standards*

2.4.1 Market prices are used to value flows and stocks

Output for enterprises in the modern sector is valued at cost of production (producer price, a practice accepted by *1993 SNA* when an evaluation at basic prices is not feasible), in accordance with generally accepted private accounting practices in Senegal, while intermediate consumption is valued at cost of acquisition.

For agriculture, output is valued on the basis of average prices on primary rural markets as surveyed by the Food Security Commission. Horticultural products supplied by the Horticulture Directorate are valued at officially-set producer prices, or using average annual prices surveyed by the DPS.

Production for own final use is valued at production prices, and a transport margin is included in the valuation of intermediate consumption. Production is valued net of sales tax. The VAT on imports is included in import taxes and duties.

In order to arrive at "pure" industries, corrections are made to identify trade margins and secondary activities.

Imports are valued CIF (cost, insurance, and freight) and exports FOB (free on board). In principle, foreign currency transactions are converted using the average annual exchange rate.

Gross value added is valued at producer prices.

2.4.2 Recording is done on an accrual basis

In principle, the DPS records transactions on a cash basis, and not on an accrual basis as recommended in the *1993 SNA*.

Government transactions are given special treatment in the sense that expenditures are recorded in the national accounts at the time of authorization (*ordonnancement*). Inflows are recorded at the time of receipt (which is not consistent with the recording principle recommended by the *1993 SNA*).

There are no adjustments in moving from the crop year (which runs from June of year N to May of year N+1) to the calendar year, as recommended in the *1993 SNA*.

2.4.3 Grossing/netting procedures are broadly consistent with international standards, guidelines, or agreed practices

Recording procedures use the gross base. There is no estimation of the consumption of fixed capital.

3. Accuracy and reliability—Source data and statistical techniques are sound, and output data sufficiently portray reality

3.1 Source data—Source data available provide an adequate basis to compile statistics

3.1.1 Source data are collected from comprehensive data collection programs that take into account country-specific conditions

The DPS runs the *Centre National d'Identification* (CNI), where all productive units are required to register. Nevertheless, these records do not cover very small enterprises. Upon registration, the CNI issues a national identification number for enterprises and associations (NINEA). On the basis of the NINEA, the CUCI, with the help of the national accounts bureau, keeps a registry of large companies that make up the so-called modern sector and that are required to submit an annual Statistical and Fiscal Declaration (DSF). Since businesses with a NINEA are not required to renew their registration on a regular basis, the CNI registry may become obsolete. To deal with this problem, the DPS undertook a overall updating operation for this registry, by means of a survey in 1999.

Data sources are essentially administrative (i.e., the DSF and other government data provided by ministries and specialized directorates), supplemented by occasional surveys (for example, the survey of the modern sector, the informal sector, the household survey) that depend on logistic and financial support from regional agencies. Since these surveys are not available every year, the DPS uses for statistical work the DSF, which cover all units of the modern sector.

The last business survey, conducted in 1997/1998 (production and intermediate consumption survey of enterprises belonging to the modern sector) was used to prepare the 1996 TES (input-output table). It was supplemented by a survey of the informal sector. All activities in the modern sector were covered (mining, food industry, chemicals industry, construction materials, production and distribution of water and electricity, and construction). The representativeness of units for the activities covered was about 70 percent on average, and was lowest for the transport and commerce activities.

Farming and livestock production is measured using data on land area planted and estimates of yields (corrected for losses) or by applying growth and yield rates to the number of animals. Adjusted output is imputed to the crop year. The Food Security Commission and the Ministry of Agriculture supply prices for valuing the harvest.

Detailed data on landings and prices for the small-scale fishery, the industrial fishery and the continental fishery are available from the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Transport (Oceanography and Marine Fisheries Directorate). The prices supplied are controlled and compared to those surveyed for the "fish" group in the DPS consumer price index.

With respect to horticulture, output volume is measured using data on crop area and yields provided by the Horticulture Directorate or the Agriculture Directorate, for certain products. However, there is little monitoring of price trends, and the DPS must resort to the consumer price index, deducting an estimated markup to produce a credible production price.

In forestry, estimates of charcoal and firewood production are based on the quantity data reported by the Directorate of Waters, Forests, Hunting and Soil Conservation (DEFCCS). Data on the transport of rough lumber are derived from roadside inspection stations and from the declarations of the modern sawmill companies. A reference price was established in 1987 (base year) for the principal forest products. It is updated using changes in the price of charcoal.

For the informal sector (which accounts for about 40 percent of national economic output), there is very little information available. In light of financial restrictions, a survey (monograph) is conducted every four or five years to collect data for establishing an output account for the current year and for use as a basis for following years. In general, output of the informal sector is calculated either by deducting the known portion of the modern sector from the overall estimate of activity, or by extrapolating from data for the base year 1987, with specific indicators for growth of the activity considered or the correlated aggregates. The deflators for estimating constant price data are generally derived from the consumer price index.

For commerce, output is estimated on the basis of trade margins applied to sales of domestic and imported products.

The data used to establish the production account for financial institutions are provided by the BCEAO and the Senegalese Federation of Insurance Companies (FSSA). Output of the BCEAO is not included in the accounts for Senegal.

Household surveys are not conducted on a regular basis. The last survey dates from 1995, and the results were published in 1997. Coverage is complete by region and social and occupational category. The sampling methods used are appropriate.

General population and housing censuses are conducted at intervals of about ten years. The last census was in 1988, and another is planned for the end of 2001.

Semimonthly and quarterly surveys of economic conditions (based on a constant sample) are conducted to prepare preliminary estimates of business accounts.

3.1.2 Source data reasonably approximate the definitions, scope, classifications, valuation, and time of recording required

In general, the source data for the modern sector are consistent with the definitions, scope and classifications in *1968 SNA*.

Transactions are recorded on a cash basis.

Government accounts record expenditure at the time of authorization, while inflows are recorded at time of receipt.

With respect to agriculture and horticulture, there are differences in the timing of recording between the source data and the national accounts.

For agriculture, the crop year runs from June of year N to May of N+1, and output is imputed to the year N+1. Horticultural products sown at the beginning of the crop year are not available on the market until January of the following year.

Work has been underway since 1999 in the area of valuation, scope and time of recording of transactions, in order to meet the standards of the *1993 SNA*.

3.1.3 Source data are timely

Delays in data collection hold up the establishment and dissemination of the national accounts (the definitive accounts are published at the end of the third year after the year of reference). The major problem for the DPS lies in the fact that enterprises in the modern sector are late in submitting their DSF. There are also delays in collecting statistics on foreign trade for the balance of payments and financial statistics.

3.2 Statistical techniques—Statistical techniques employed conform with sound statistical procedures

3.2.1 Data compilation employs sound statistical techniques

In general, the national accounts follow the *1968 SNA*. Gross domestic product (GDP) is estimated annually as the sum of value added in economic activities (the production approach), grouped in 29 branches. It is next broken down by its uses, taking final household consumption as the point of adjustment (residual). The incomes approach is not used.

Agricultural production estimates are calculated at the three-digit level of the ISIC rev. 2 and are aggregated at the one-digit level for publication. Intermediate consumption estimates are produced for the principal inputs (products).

For construction, as well as for the services branches, estimates of production and intermediate consumption are produced for the principal categories (one-digit level).

Estimates of value added for most activities are based on information for the current year, in particular for activities covered by the modern sector and the primary sector (see 3.1.1). On the other hand, corrections are generally made to reflect shortfalls in coverage (for significant enterprises identified in the national registry kept by the DPS that have not submitted their end-of-year declarations, as well as for estimating the informal sector). For the informal sector, the ratios used rely on information supplied by the modern sector for the same year, as well as data from censuses and other surveys conducted for the base year (see 3.1.1).

Moreover, to reconcile data with the branch approach, steps are taken to make them more homogeneous:

- Trade margins are allocated to the trade industry, since inputs are considered as minor.
- Secondary output is allocated to the corresponding branches. In case of transfer of production, the corresponding inputs are transferred with the product concerned. However, secondary construction activities by electricity, telecommunications and refinery companies are not currently the object of transfers.

Rents imputed to housing owners are estimated on the basis of a volume index of the growth in the urban population of Dakar (estimated from demographic survey data) and a price estimate derived from the construction cost index.

There is no estimate of work in progress or corrections for valuation of stocks. Cash flow data are not converted to an accrual basis.

Data sources for estimating GDP independently by the expenditure approach are incomplete, particularly when it comes to final household consumption. The latter is therefore calculated as a residual balance.

Estimates of imports and exports are based on the balance of payments prepared by the BCEAO and on custom statistics, corrected as necessary by the DPS (for estimating goods).

Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) is estimated from overall production, particularly Construction and Public Works, imports of capital goods and capital outlays in the Consolidated Government Capital Budget Execution Report, the Triennial Public Investment Program, and the annual report of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) summarizing donor activity in Senegal, as well as the enterprise financing table.

Information used in estimating government final consumption is taken from the government operating budget, on the basis of appropriations data prepared at the request of the national accounts bureau, and accounting data for entities of the sector.

Household final consumption is obtained as a residual balance against the level of GDP determined using the production approach. Changes in inventories are estimated only for semi-final and final accounts, based on changes in the inventory flow—acquisitions less disposals—of industrial and commercial enterprises.

Institutional sector accounts have not been prepared since 1990. Input-output tables (TES) for the years 1990 and 1996, as well as the *Tableau Economique d'Ensemble* (TEE) from 1982 to 1989, are available.

Only production and generation of income accounts are produced. They are available for all branches of the nomenclature used. They are presented according to the ISIC rev. 3 nomenclature, reflecting aggregates for 12 industries: Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing;

Mining and Quarrying; Edible Oils; Energy; Construction and Public Works; Other Industries; Transportation; Telecommunications; Trade; Other Market Services; Non-market Services of Public Administration Services; and Non-market Services of Private Administrations and Households, or at the intermediate, 26-industry level.

For calculating data at constant prices, double deflation is generally applied to output and intermediate consumption to derive the volume and the deflator for value added. In some cases where quantity data on output are judged more reliable, volume indices are first calculated before deriving the implicit price indices.

GDP uses at constant prices (1987) are estimated using primarily the deflation method. Final household consumption is obtained as a simple balance. Price indices (Paasche) and volume indices (Laspeyre) for exported goods are calculated to establish exports of goods and services at constant prices. For imports of goods at constant prices, unit value indices for exports from France are used, while for imports of services the price index for exports of services from France is used, in the absence of more relevant information. For GFCF, price indices are used for each component. The deflator for change in inventories is obtained implicitly as the difference between initial stocks and final stocks valued at constant prices (obtained using price or volume indices for the concerned products).

3.2.2 Other statistical procedures (e.g., data adjustments and transformations, and statistical analysis) employ sound statistical techniques

Given the weakness of data sources for the informal sector, there is no reliable or generally accepted estimate as to the scale of unrecorded activities in the national accounts.

3.3 Assessment and validation—Source data are regularly assessed and results validated

3.3.1 Source data—including censuses, sample surveys and administrative records—are routinely assessed, e.g., for coverage, sample error, response error, and nonsampling error; the results of the assessments are monitored and made available to guide planning

Most data are provided from administrative records (the DSF), supplemented by surveys for the base years. The accuracy of information submitted by units in the form of the DSF is greater for intermediate consumption than for production (for tax reasons). Basic data are analyzed in order to correct any underestimates or erroneous reporting. Basic data are also analyzed during revisions.

With respect to surveys, information is available on sampling errors, but not on the percentages of non-response. Errors detected are corrected by contacting the enterprises concerned. In the case of the DSF registry kept by the DPS, a comparison is made against data from preceding years.

Data sources for GDP expenditure categories are detailed under 3.2.1.

There is no information available on sampling errors or on the non-response rate for the household survey.

3.3.2 Main intermediate results are validated against other information where applicable

To the extent possible, the plausibility of data is verified against other information. Thus, foreign trade data are compared to balance of payments figures provided by BCEAO. Household consumption is compared to survey data on household expenditures (for the years where those surveys are available). One of the tasks of the Consistency Committee is to compare information for updating and convergence.

3.3.3 Statistical discrepancies and other potential indicators of problems in statistical outputs are investigated and made available to guide users

Statistical discrepancies between the production approach and the expenditure approach for calculating GDP cannot be assessed, because the expenditures are adjusted to arrive at the GDP figure estimated by the production approach.

3.4 Revision studies—Revisions, as a gauge of reliability, are traced and minded for the information they may provide

3.4.1 Studies and analyses of revisions are carried out routinely and used to inform statistical processes

Initial estimates of the national accounts are revised with supplementary information as soon as this becomes available. Revisions are analyzed, but the resulting studies are not used to inform statistical processes.

The coherence of the national statistics system has been strengthened by the creation of an Output Monitoring Committee and a Macroeconomic Coherence Committee. Nevertheless, the DPS is often faced with delays in disseminating data because the source data are received late.

3.4.2 Revision studies and analyses are made public and used to guide data users

The analyses of revisions are not published, but they are made available on request.

4. Serviceability—Statistics are relevant, timely, consistent, and follow a predictable revisions policy

4.1 Relevance—Statistics cover relevant information on the subject field

4.1.1 Processes to monitor the relevance and practical utility of existing statistics in meeting users' needs are in place

Workshops and seminars are held for users, but on an irregular basis. There are no systematic procedures for consulting the public in general. Users' needs are not regularly monitored.

4.2 *Timeliness and periodicity—Timeliness and periodicity follow internationally accepted dissemination standards*

4.2.1 Periodicity follows dissemination standards

National accounts data are produced on an annual basis, in accordance with GDDS recommendations.

4.2.2 Timeliness follows dissemination standards

The timing of the release of national accounts aggregates is consistent with the recommendations of the GDDS (less than nine months after the end of the reference year for the preliminary accounts). However, institutional sector accounts are not produced annually (the last accounts date back to 1990).

4.3 *Consistency—Statistics are consistent over time, internally, and with major data systems*

4.3.1 Statistics are consistent or reconcilable over a reasonable period of time

Consistent time series are available for the period 1987 to 2000 (base year 1987). To avoid discontinuities in the series, the DPS has retained the same methodology. Past series are corrected to reflect methodological changes only with respect to the base year.

A new series of simplified accounts from 1997 to 2001, with 1999 as the base year, is now under preparation in the DPS. This operation is part of the project for adopting the *1993 SNA*.

4.3.2 Statistics are internally consistent (e.g., accounting identities observed)

The principal approach used in estimating GDP is the production approach. There is no adequate framework in regular use, such as supply-use tables, for validating the internal consistency of data. There is no independent estimation of GDP by expenditure approach. Nevertheless, plausibility tests are conducted on the behavior of household final consumption, against performance of the crop year and output in the informal sector. Adjustments may be made simultaneously to the change in inventories for years when an input-output table is prepared. For other years, household final consumption is calculated as a residual balance.

Estimates are based on current prices and constant 1987 prices (base year), on the basis of chained indices, which are consistent with the formula "value = volume x price."

Volume indices are of the Laspeyres type, and price indices are of the Paasche type.

4.3.3 Statistics are consistent or reconcilable with those obtained through other data sources and/or statistical frameworks

For estimating imports and exports, the DPS uses the balance of payments prepared by the BCEAO, and custom statistics. Estimates for goods are corrected by the DPS and sent to the BCEAO for final reconciliation and to ensure consistency of the indicators.

The DPS uses the same data sources for estimating the government accounts as those used for the Government Operations Statistics (TOFE) (in particular for government investments). Prior to 1997, there were a number of discrepancies with the TOFE because of differences in processing and sectoral coverage. These problems have been corrected for recent years.

4.4 Revision policy and practice—Data revisions follow a regular and publicized procedure

4.4.1 Revisions follow a regular, well-established, and transparent schedule

The data dissemination schedule is not established and published in advance. New source data are incorporated as soon as possible into the estimated accounts.
The final accounts are not subject to revision except when there are significant changes of methodology or of the base year.

4.4.2 Preliminary data are clearly identified

Preliminary data are clearly identified as such in quarterly or annual publications. They are published under the authority of the DPS and the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

4.4.3 Studies and analyses of revisions are carried out routinely and made public

Changes resulting from systematic revisions are examined but the methodological reasons explaining them are not made public. This information is available on request from the DPS.

5. Accessibility—Data and metadata are easily available and assistance to users is adequate

5.1 Data accessibility—Statistics are presented in a clear and understandable manner, forms of dissemination are adequate, and statistics are made available on an impartial basis

5.1.1 Statistics are presented in a way that facilitates proper interpretation and meaningful comparisons (layout and clarity of text, tables, and charts)

Estimates of the national accounts are published at a fairly detailed level, with commentary on the performance of indicators. The information is well catalogued so that it can be easily read by the public.

5.1.2 Dissemination media and formats are adequate

Estimates of the national accounts are issued in a separate publication by the DPS (The Economic Accounts of Senegal). They are also published electronically and are available on the web site of the Ministry of Finance (www.finances.gouv.sn).

5.1.3 Statistics are released on a pre-announced schedule

The publication schedule is relatively stable from one year to the next, but publication dates are not announced in advance.

5.1.4 Statistics are made available to all users at the same time

Public information sessions are held on the national accounts. The government and the ministries responsible for collecting and producing statistics have access to the data before publication, but only for internal use and economic policy purposes.

5.1.5 Nonpublished (but nonconfidential) subaggregates are made available upon request

Non-confidential data at the most detailed level are available upon request. However, data for industries that include only one enterprise are not provided for reasons of statistical confidentiality.

5.2 Metadata accessibility—Up-to-date and pertinent metadata are made available

5.2.1 Documentation on concepts, scope, classifications, basis of recording, data sources, and statistical techniques is available, and differences from international standards are annotated

A methodological note and a comprehensive list of sources used are available on request. The GDDS metadata are posted on the IMF web site.

5.2.2 Different levels of detail are provided depending on intended audience and type of collection

The metadata are not very accessible for a varied public.

5.3 Assistance to users—Prompt and knowledgeable support service is available

5.3.1 Contact person for each subject field is publicized

The DPS maintains a documentation room that is open to the public. Publications are also posted on the web site of the Ministry of Economy and Finance. The contact person for each data area is identified in the relevant publication.

5.3.2 Catalogues of publications, documents, and other services, including information on any charges, are widely available

Catalogs of publications, documents and other services, specifying their price, are available through the DPS Documentation Service. This information is also included in the most frequent (quarterly and semi-monthly) publications.

II. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)

0. Prerequisites of quality

0.1 Legal and institutional environment—The environment is supportive of statistics

0.1.1 The responsibility for collecting, processing, and disseminating statistics is clearly specified

The Statistics Law (Law No. 66-59 of June 30, 1996) makes the Forecasting and Statistics Directorate (DPS) responsible for organizing statistical surveys. As well, the draft ministerial Order establishing the DPS makes the DPS Price Bureau responsible for preparing price statistics. This draft Order dates from 1990 and was updated in March 2000. It has never been given officials status, however, and the DPS has been operating since the early 1990s without any formal legal recognition of its organization and responsibilities.

In practice, no other agency prepares a consumer price index.

0.1.2 Data sharing and coordination among data producing agencies are adequate

The DPS establishes the CPI (Consumer Price Index) primarily on the basis of data that it itself collects. The only information collected from outside the DPS is that on rates and charges supplied regularly by the National Post Office, the Water Company, the Senegalese Electricity Company and the Ministry of Energy. Procedures for coordination and exchanging information with these agencies are adequate. On the other hand, there is no coordination between the DPS and the BCEAO, although the latter also conducts price surveys.

0.1.3 Respondents' data are to be kept confidential and used for statistical purposes only

The Statistics Law does not allow the release of confidential statistics. Individual information from statistical questionnaires, including price surveys, is covered by professional secrecy, and its disclosure is prohibited. Survey results may be published only anonymously. The law stipulates that statistics agents, up to and including the enumerator (*enquêteur*), must take an oath of office before the local court of first instance. Violations of the law are punished in accordance with Article 363 of the Criminal Code.

Point-of-sale managers are advised in advance through a letter from the DPS about the confidential nature of the data collected. A software program known as CHAPO ("computerized calculation of harmonized prices") is used to store and calculate the CPI, and is designed to protect the confidentiality of statistical data. The software has been installed only on the computers of the Price Bureau, which are protected by password. The offices of the Price Bureau have locked doors, and there is a permanent guard on duty in the DPS building.

0.1.4 Statistical reporting is ensured through legal mandate and/or measures implemented to encourage voluntary response

The Statistics Law stipulates that individuals and legal entities must respond accurately, and within the time limits allowed, to statistical surveys. Those failing to respond are subject to prosecution, and face a fine or imprisonment in the case of a repeat offense.

0.2 Resources—Resources are commensurate with needs of statistical programs

0.2.1 Staff, financial, and computing resources are commensurate with institutional programs

There are six staff in the Price Bureau (including price collectors), which is judged to be tight. Although they succeed in producing a regular CPI under normal conditions, tensions arise when employees are absent on vacation.

Staff are sufficiently qualified for their job. However, given the shortage of staff it is difficult for employees to take leave for training. Professional staff, on the other hand, regularly have the opportunity to take seminars on CPI methodology, such as those organized by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and AFRISTAT.

Generally speaking, salary levels are viewed by the staff as providing little incentive when it comes to retaining the best-qualified staff.

Funding of current costs for the CPI (purchase of products, vehicle maintenance, staff paid for the Price Bureau) has been in doubt since financing by WAEMU was terminated in December 2000. Since that time, these costs have been covered by the DPS budget, using funds assigned for other purposes.

Computer resources are deemed adequate: the Price Bureau has two high-capacity computers equipped with CHAPO software for establishing and publishing the CPI. However, it has no maintenance budget.

0.2.2 Measures to ensure efficient use of resources are implemented

There are no procedures for measuring the resources used for the CPI, or for ensuring that they are used efficiency. Nevertheless, there is careful monitoring of the budget and the costs of major surveys, such as the household budget surveys.

0.3 Quality awareness—Quality is recognized as a cornerstone of statistical work

0.3.1 Processes are in place to focus on quality, to monitor the quality of the collection, processing, and dissemination of statistics, to acknowledge and deal with tradeoffs with quality, and to guide planning for existing and emerging needs

The draft Order establishing the DPS provides that the Director and his advisers are responsible for issues of statistical standards and quality.

Quality control over CPI data is implicit in the working methods of the Price Bureau, since it applies CPI calculation procedures that have been harmonized for countries of the WAEMU, and makes use of the CHAPO software.

The Statistics Law created the COCOES, which is supposed to render an advisory opinion before new surveys are undertaken, and to give a technical opinion on data quality. In practice, however, users among the public are not consulted.

1. Integrity—The principle of objectivity in the collection, processing and dissemination of statistics is firmly adhered to

1.1 Professionalism—Professionalism in statistical policies and practices is a guiding principle

1.1.1 Statistics are compiled on an impartial basis

CPI statistics are compiled on an impartial basis. The draft order creating the DPS stipulates that the Director is responsible for the design and supervision of statistical work (although this order has never been given official status).

Professionalism among Price Bureau staff is promoted by encouraging them to write commentaries on data interpretation, to publish methodological documents, and to participate in seminars on CPI methodology organized by AFRISTAT.

1.1.2 Choices of sources and statistical techniques are informed solely by statistical consideration

Price Bureau personnel have a certain latitude in selecting the data sources and statistical techniques they deem to be most useful. These choices are constrained, however, by the specifications of the harmonized CPI methodology of the WAEMU.

1.1.3 The appropriate statistical entity is entitled to comment on erroneous interpretation and misuse of statistics

The DPS considers that it must respond to any erroneous interpretations and misuse of statistics. In the past, it has intervened in such cases.

1.2 Transparency—Statistical policies and practices are transparent

1.2.1 The terms and conditions under which statistics are collected, processed, and disseminated are available to the public

The Statistics Law (Law No. 66-59 of June 30, 1996) and Decree 69-406 of March 31, 1969 establishing the composition and operating procedures of COCOES, were published in the Official Journal of the Republic of Senegal, and are accessible to the public on demand.

1.2.2 Internal governmental access to statistics prior to their release is publicly identified

The Minister of Finance has access to CPI data about one hour before they are released. The public is not informed of this practice, which is not mentioned in the GDDS metadata.

1.2.3 Products of statistical agencies/units are clearly identified as such

DPS publications in general are clearly identified as such, and also cite the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

1.2.4 Advance notice is given of major changes in methodology, source data, and statistical techniques

Major changes in methodology are notified to the public when they first appear, in the form of a bulletin or notice. After introduction of the harmonized CPI, the DPS published a three-page brochure (Format A4) in February 1998 entitled "Harmonized Consumer Price Index (HCPI) based 100 = 1996," describing the methodology followed.

1.3 Ethical standards—Policies and practices are guided by ethical standards

1.3.1 Guidelines for staff behavior are clear and publicized

DPS staff take an oath before the local court of first instance, in accordance with statistics legislation. However, there is no official document setting out clear principles governing the behavior expected of DPS staff when there is a risk of conflict of interest.

2. Methodological soundness—The methodological basis for the statistics follows international standards, guidelines, or agreed practices

2.1 Concepts and definitions—Concepts and definitions used are in accord with standard statistical frameworks

2.1.1 The overall structure in terms of concepts and definitions follows international standards, guidelines, or agreed practices: see dataset-specific framework

The methodology, concepts and definitions of the CPI are those of the harmonized consumer price index used by member countries of the WAEMU, which are consistent with the guidelines issued by the International Labor Organization (ILO).

2.2 Scope—The scope is in accord with internationally accepted standards

2.2.1 The scope is broadly consistent with international standards, guidelines, or agreed practices: see dataset-specific framework

The CPI covers metropolitan Dakar, which in 2001 accounted for 24.6 percent of the total population, and 53.9 percent of the urban population in Senegal.

The reference population consists of African households resident in metropolitan Dakar, and excludes non-African households and expatriate African households whose members are employed by an international agency or in the diplomatic corps.

In accordance with international conventions, the scope of the index also excludes investment transactions (purchases of housing or machinery, etc.), financial transactions, savings transactions, direct taxes, social contributions, interest payments, gifts or allowances paid to other households, purchases of used goods and household self-consumption. As well, because their weight is insignificant or they are difficult to monitor, health insurance and accident insurance services, subsidiary education services, social assistance, certain housing services (sanitation, insurance), products sold by itinerant vendors, and certain recreational and cultural goods (computer materials, major durable goods, flowers and pets) are also excluded.

The scope of the index also excludes the rental value of owner-occupied housing, contrary to ILO recommendations. Only actual rent paid by renters is taken into account.

2.3 Classification/sectorization—Classification and sectorization systems are in accord with internationally accepted standards

2.3.1 Classification/sectorization systems used are broadly consistent with international standards, guidelines, or agreed practices: see dataset-specific framework

In classifying products, the DPS uses a nomenclature common to countries of the WAEMU, the West African Classification Nomenclature (NCOA), which is consistent with the *1993 SNA* because it is derived directly from the COICOP.

2.4 Basis for recording—Flows and stocks are valued and recorded according to internationally accepted standards

2.4.1 Market prices are used to value flows and stocks

The valuation rules used for recording flows and stocks are generally consistent with the *1993 SNA*. Consumption spending is valued at price of acquisition, which includes the relevant markups and taxes.

On the other hand, production for own final use is not covered in the scope of the CPI, as indicated above.

2.4.2 Recording is done on an accrual basis

The prices of goods and services are recorded during the period they were acquired.

2.4.3 Grossing/netting procedures are broadly consistent with international standards, guidelines, or agreed practices

Consistent with international practice, used goods are not covered in the CPI.

3. Accuracy and reliability—Source data and statistical techniques are sound, and output data sufficiently portray reality

3.1 Source data—Source data available provide an adequate basis to compile statistics

3.1.1 Source data are collected from comprehensive data collection programs that take into account country-specific conditions

Estimates of the weights for the CPI are taken from the Survey of Expenditure of Households in the Capital (EDMC), which was conducted in February–May of 1996 among 1,008 households representative of the population of metropolitan Dakar, the capital. Consumption expenditure data are not compiled on a regular basis.

The 1996 EDMC sample was based on a random selection from the 1988 population census. Cases of non-response were dealt with by imputation methods. Expenditure data were gathered at a level of detail below level 4 of the COICOP, and covered all spending on goods and tradable services, valued at price of acquisition. On the other hand, the value of goods produced for own final consumption and the value of services produced for own final consumption, in particular the rental value of owner-occupied housing, were not covered.

The basket is described with the aid of 10 consumption functions, 32 groups, 73 subgroups, 105 items, and 345 varieties. Prices are monitored at 350 points of sale, including six markets, two supermarkets, and 30 places of accommodation. Varieties and points of sale were selected consciously in light of the volume of business and, in the case of accommodations, the census. Overall, some 1,500 price series are monitored. For markets, 30 non-manufactured products are surveyed each month, and manufactured products are surveyed once. At other points of sale, four surveys are conducted each month, and rental prices are observed quarterly. Data on rates and charges are collected from official documents or by consulting the responsible agency (water, electricity, telephone, public transport, fuel, newspapers and periodicals). The total number of price surveys per month is 3,300. Products sold in nonstandard units are purchased. A general description of the varieties is provided by the central service, and price researchers specify the detailed characteristics of the products surveyed, such as their brand, volume, origin, etc. Once the selection is made, the same product is monitored continuously. The weights of products purchased in bulk are measured at the DPS Price Bureau.

To date, there has been felt to be no need to conduct "ad hoc" surveys to supplement the regular surveys.

3.1.2 Source data reasonably approximate the definitions, scope, classifications, valuation, and time of recording required

Source data are consistent with the definitions, scope and classification required for CPI purposes. With respect to the time of recording, all price surveys are conducted during the reference month, with the exception of rental prices, which are observed quarterly.

3.1.3 Source data are timely

The source data on expenditures are for 1996.

The price survey schedule allows the CPI to be published each month, before the 10th day of the following month, i.e., a schedule that respects the Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS).

3.2 Statistical techniques—Statistical techniques employed conform with sound statistical procedures

3.2.1 Data compilation employs sound statistical techniques

The CPI uses an unbiased formula for calculating indices at the elementary level. Indices at the elementary level are calculated using average price ratios for homogeneous varieties, and as an average of indices for heterogeneous varieties. The formula used for aggregating the elementary indices is the standard version of the Laspeyres formula.

3.2.2 Other statistical procedures (e.g., data adjustments and transformations, and statistical analysis) employ sound statistical techniques

When a product is temporarily absent for a period of three months at most, the CHAPO software imputes the missing data from the price trend of similar products, where such information is available. In certain cases (considered to be rare) the price of the missing product is presumed to remain stable during this three-month period. After these three months, a replacement product is selected, but such cases are also considered rare.

3.3 Assessment and validation—Source data are regularly assessed and results validated

3.3.1 Source data—including censuses, sample surveys and administrative records—are routinely assessed, e.g., for coverage, sample error, response error, and nonsampling error; the results of the assessments are monitored and made available to guide planning

Information is available on sampling error, non-response and the percentage of imputed source data in the 1996 EDMC. When it comes to price surveys, sampling errors cannot be calculated, because the varieties and points of sale were selected consciously in light of business volume.

Information on price surveys is first controlled, manually, by the collection officer. Subsequently, the data are verified by the CHAPO reconciliation module, which can detect aberrant data.

3.3.2 Main intermediate results are validated against other information where applicable.

Since there are no monthly indices for producer prices or other prices, it is not possible to assess intermediate results of the CPI against other sources. Price surveys for the CPI are not compared with those conducted by the BCEAO.

3.3.3 *Statistical discrepancies and other potential indicators of problems in statistical outputs are investigated and made available to guide users.*

All statistical problems (for example, aberrant price data) are verified but they are not normally signaled to users.

3.4 Revision studies—Revisions, as a gauge of reliability, are tracked and mined for the information they may provide

3.4.1 Studies and analyses of revisions are carried out routinely and used to inform statistical processes

Consistent with international practice, CPI results are not revised, except to correct for material errors (such as keystroke errors).

4. Serviceability—Statistics are relevant, timely, consistent, and follow a predictable revisions policy

4.1 Relevance—Statistics cover relevant information on the subject field

4.1.1 Processes to monitor the relevance and practical utility of existing statistics in meeting users' needs are in place.

The CPI is used by government and monetary authorities for economic and social policy purposes. It is also used by civil society and donors.

The Statistics Law created the COCOES, to render an advisory opinion when new surveys are undertaken, and to provide technical advice, particularly on data quality. In practice, however, there is no systematic or regular procedure for consulting users among civil society and the general public. During consultations between the IMF mission and statistics users in Senegal, the latter indicated a need for geographically more refined data on price trends.

Managers of the Price Bureau have had the opportunity to attend CPI methodology seminars organized by AFRISTAT and ECOWAS.

4.2 Timeliness and periodicity—Timeliness and periodicity follow internationally accepted dissemination standards

4.2.1 Periodicity follows dissemination standards

The CPI is published on a monthly basis, in accordance with the GDDS and the SDDS.

4.2.2 Timeliness follows dissemination standards

CPI data are published ten days after the end of the reference month, in accordance with the GDDS. This timing is also consistent with the SDDS, and practice adheres to this schedule.

4.3 Consistency—Statistics are consistent over time, internally, and with major data systems

4.3.1 Statistics are consistent or reconcilable over a reasonable period of time

Consistent time series are available without break since January 1996. The CPI series with base 100 = 1967 have been projected backward at the aggregate level and at the 10-functions level since 1967.

The CPI is published together with a commentary prepared by the DPS. Any irregular fluctuations in monthly time series are explained in terms of the contribution of index components to variations in the index itself.

4.3.2 Statistics are internally consistent (e.g., accounting identities observed)

Not applicable.

4.3.3 Statistics are consistent or reconcilable with those obtained through other data sources and/or statistical frameworks

Since there are no other price indices available, it is not possible to assess the CPI results against other sources. Nor are they compared against other macroeconomic aggregates such as the money supply.

The national accounts use CPI components as deflators for calculating the accounts at constant prices.

4.4 Revision policy and practice—Data revisions follow a regular and publicized procedure

4.4.1 Revisions follow a regular, well-established, and transparent schedule

For the moment, there is no fixed calendar for revising the CPI base.

4.4.2 Preliminary data are clearly identified

Not applicable (CPI results are not revised).

4.4.3 Studies and analyses of revisions are carried out routinely and made public

Not applicable (CPI results are not revised).

5. Accessibility—Data and metadata are easily available and assistance to users is adequate

5.1 Data accessibility—Statistics are presented in a clear and understandable manner, forms of dissemination are adequate, and statistics are made available on an impartial basis

5.1.1 Statistics are presented in a way that facilitates proper interpretation and meaningful comparisons (layout and clarity of text, tables, and charts)

The DPS publishes the index monthly through the publication "Harmonized Consumer Price Index for Member Countries of WAEMU" which gives the general level, the ten functions and eight items for the function "food, beverages and tobacco" and is accompanied by a commentary on the trend of the index and its components.

5.1.2 Dissemination media and formats are adequate

In addition to the monthly notice, the index is also published in the semimonthly statistical bulletin, the quarterly economic notice, and the Economic and Social Situation of Senegal. The public may also consult the index at the Web site of the Ministry of Economy and Finance (http://www.finances.gouv.sn).
The longer time series in the DPS electronic database are publicly accessible, for a fee, upon request to the Price Bureau.

5.1.3 Statistics are released on a pre-announced schedule

Methodological documentation as well as the GDDS metadata specify that the CPI is published ten days after the reference month.

5.1.4 Statistics are made available to all users at the same time

The data are made available to all users at the same time through the monthly publication "Harmonized Consumer Price Index for Member Countries of WAEMU." Subsequently, the data are also posted on the web site of the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

5.1.5 Nonpublished (but nonconfidential) subaggregates are made available upon request

The different levels of aggregation, i.e., the overall index, the indices for the ten functions, 32 groups, 73 subgroups, and 105 items, are publicly available on demand to the Price Bureau.

5.2 Metadata accessibility—Up-to-date and pertinent metadata are made available

5.2.1 Documentation on concepts, scope, classifications, basis of recording, data sources, and statistical techniques is available, and differences from international standards are annotated

The DPS published a three-page brochure (Format A4) in February 1998 entitled "Harmonized Consumer Price Index (HCPI) based 100 = 1996," describing the methodology followed.

A methodological guide published by the WAEMU Commission, entitled "Harmonized Consumer Price Index in Member Countries of WAEMU -- Theory and Practice," is the methodological reference document for all eight countries.

5.2.2 Different levels of detail are provided depending on intended audience and type of collection

The metadata are available at different levels of detail (see 5.2.1).

5.3 Assistance to users—Prompt and knowledgeable support service is available.

5.3.1 Contact person for each subject field is publicized

The names of contact persons for the CPI are provided in the monthly note, together with e-mail, telephone, fax, and postal coordinates.

5.3.2 Catalogues of publications, documents, and other services, including information on any charges, are widely available

Catalogs of publications, specifying their price, are available through the DPS Documentation Service.

III. Government Finance Statistics

0. Prerequisites of quality

0.1 Legal and institutional environment—The environment is supportive of statistics

0.1.1 The responsibility for collecting, processing, and disseminating statistics is clearly specified

Ministerial Order 00001/MEF/DGCPT of January 4, 2001, on organization of the General Directorate of Government Accounting and DGCPT of the Ministry of Finance assigns responsibility for producing the government flow of funds table (TOFE) to the Research, Statistics and Forecasting Division (notably Article 14). The General Directorate of Government Accounting and the Treasury DGCPT) collects budgetary performance data from the Debt and Investment Directorate (DDI), the BCEAO, and other administrations.

In the context of decrees 91-439 and 2000-269 on the allocation of responsibilities among directorates of the MEF, responsibility for disseminating statistics from the Ministry of Finance falls to the DPS, established by order 5229 of May 30, 1981, now in the process of amendment (draft Order dated March 1990, but not yet made into law).

The annual TOFE (1990–2000) has been available over the Web site of the Ministry of Finance since the end of September 2001.

In terms of quarterly data, the DPS currently produces a very fragmentary publication, but is examining the possibility of publishing the TOFE on a quarterly basis.

In addition, in the multilateral surveillance framework governed by regulation 11/99/CM/WAEMU on procedures for implementing the Convergence, Stability, Growth and Solidarity Pact, the annual TOFE of each member state is reported to the Union Secretariat.

0.1.2 Data sharing and coordination among data producing agencies are adequate

Procedures for the sharing and coordination of data appear on the whole to be adequate.

Budgetary information is used for preparation of the TOFE, the general scope of which coincides with that of the budget, including transactions for which the DGCPT does not have accounting responsibility (investments with foreign resources).

In the future, the 06/98/CM/WAEMU directive on the TOFE, which provides a bridge table between the TOFE nomenclature and the accounting and budgetary items, will further strengthen links with sources. The implementation of this directive can be envisaged in 2004, provided the new WAEMU accounting plan is fully implemented and the ASTER software program adopted. In addition, the Net Government Position Committee (NGP Committee), created by an Instruction, meets regularly (as often as once a week at the end of each quarter). It examines the reconciliation between the non-financial and the financial account, as well as the NGP status, which is treated as provisional, on the basis of the following documents:

- Projected government cash position (DGCPT).
- NGP table (BCEAO).

In terms of the national accounts, the DPS prepares only a partial TEE[1] (production account and generation of income account), and therefore only an incomplete account for the general government sector. With respect to the "definitive" accounts (up to 1997), national accounts data on general government are not taken directly from the TOFE, but are derived from the same sources. For the provisional accounts (1988–2000), the TOFE is used in the context of estimating the general government account. Moreover, TOFE and national accounts data differ in the treatment of Special Treasury Account transactions (gross recording in the national accounts), and in the time of recording for investments (physical realization basis rather than financial settlement basis). In the national accounts, the general government subsectors are not published. The data concerning most local public administrations are taken from accounting sources provided by the DGCPT.

In terms of coordination with users, the TOFE is discussed with the National Economic Policy Committee (in the context of multilateral surveillance). Moreover, it is used as the basis for discussion of the budgetary situation and in the lead-up to adoption of the budget, within the Economic Budgets Working Group. Other than these specific coordination exercises, there is no real mechanism for officials responsible for establishing the government finance statistics (GFS) and major users outside government to liaise.

0.1.3 Respondents' data are to be kept confidential and used for statistical purposes only

The principle of confidentiality is applicable only to the extent that, in establishing the Government Finance Statistics (GFS), data may be obtained from nongovernmental agencies, which is not the case. The GFS tracks the behavior of administrations and not (at least in Senegal) that of the public sector as a whole.

The TOFE is published by the DPS, whose officers are subject to a strict statistical code of ethics. They must also take an oath (Article 6 of Law 66-59 of June 10, 1966).

0.1.4 Statistical reporting is ensured through legal mandate and/or measures implemented to encourage voluntary response

The Order of January 2, 2001, establishes the legal framework by which the DGCPT obtains the necessary information for its work.

[1] *Tableau Economique d'ensemble*—integrated economic accounts.

Procedures for data sharing and coordination among agencies are contained in regulatory or administrative provisions. These procedures are also rooted in long-standing administrative practice, and appear to function well.

Preparation of the TOFE requires participation by DGID, DGD, DS, DB, DSPRV, and DDI, as well as the BCEAO National Agency, which cooperate with the DGCPT and transmit information to it on a regular basis.

The following monitoring committees in groups have been established:

- The NGP committee.
- The revenue monitoring group.
- The salaries and wages monitoring group.
- The expenditure monitoring group.

These monitoring groups examine very recent data. The frequency of their meetings is usually established in the order creating them.

Pursuant to Law 96 06 on municipal codes, municipal governments follow government accounting rules. Their financial statements are submitted to the central government. These data, however, are not for the moment recorded in the TOFE, which reflects only their net balance, from their correspondent accounts with the Treasury.

0.2 Resources—Resources are commensurate with needs of statistical programs

0.2.1 Staff, financial, and computing resources are commensurate with institutional programs

The current staff (four individuals) available to the DGCPT division responsible for preparing the TOFE is inadequate, given the other tasks they must fulfill. Most of the positions shown in the organization chart published with the 2001 order are still vacant. Given the current status of computerization, staff needs to be increased. Staffing for the DPS Studies and Programs Bureau (four individuals), responsible for forecasting and dissemination, would seem highly inadequate in light of the many other tasks incumbent on them.

There is no systematic formula for training DGCPT agents, and training is provided on a highly ad hoc basis. The DGCPT training center, as called for in the 2001 Order, may in time include a TOFE module. Moreover, the TOFE is covered by the National School of Administration and Judiciary (ENAM) in Dakar. While two DPS officers have taken a course on government financial statistics at seminars in Bamako, financed by the African Capacity Building Fund, most training is obtained on the job.

No government finance statistics courses have been offered by the IMF in French since 1993, either at headquarters or in the region.

In terms of facilities and equipment, the DGCPT is well equipped with computers, compared to many other countries in the region. A project to link government accountants through a microcomputer network is underway, and this should allow TOFE statisticians swift and reliable access to primary accounting sources. On the other hand, while the DPS has e-mail access and operates online, its computers are not very powerful. Moreover, its material resources appear inadequate. For example, the publication “emorandum on economic conditions” (*note de conjoncture*) that the DPS publishes is sometimes delayed because of lack of printing facilities.

0.2.2 Measures to ensure efficient use of resources are implemented

The costs of producing the GFS, and in particular the TOFE, are neither quantified nor assessed on a regular basis, since budgetary information concerning the DGCPT and the services of other basic information producers does not identify these costs.

It would appear, however, that tasks and responsibilities are properly shared within the ministry between the DGCPT and the DPS. The latter produces forecasts in a TOFE format, in the context of the budget Law, as well as monitoring IMF programs, and ensures overall macroeconomic consistency. As well, the DPS plays a useful control role.

0.*3* *Quality awareness—Quality is recognized as a cornerstone of statistical work*

0.3.1 Processes are in place to focus on quality, to monitor the quality of the collection, processing, and dissemination of statistics, to acknowledge and deal with tradeoffs within quality, and to guide planning for existing and emerging needs

Quality is regarded as the cornerstone of statistical work underlying preparation of the TOFE. The producers of the TOFE monitor the accounts delivered by the government accountants, and conduct plausibility tests. They notify them of any anomalies they may detect.

The source data are discussed with all relevant departments before being approved. Institutions regularly exchange messages on any anomalies detected.

Nevertheless, these procedures, which are all the more necessary because it is not yet possible to turn to a single accounting source (the *Balance Générale des Comptes*), should be better documented.

Prompt production of the TOFE (provisional version) requires procedures for estimating certain lines. Moreover, the frequency and timing of the production and publication of the GFS seem to be subordinate to considerations of data reliability. For example, the TOFE is published only on an annual basis, while certain elements are published quarterly.

The TOFE relies on data collected in the context of budgetary execution. It is revised in successive stages until the results of the "definitive" balance are apparent (but not yet certified). These results differ little from those relating to the budget review laws (*lois de règlement*), which are reviewed by the Court of Accounts (Supreme Court), but are not used directly for producing the TOFE, because they are not available in time.

Plans for improvement, particularly those for the GDDS, take certain data quality aspects into account. Thus, the TOFE should in time be based directly on the *Balance Générale des Comptes*. Statistical quality will be reinforced by application in 2002 of the various WAEMU directives, including that on the TOFE.

As well, the DDI intends to introduce DAIDA debt management software, which will help indirectly to improve the overall conditions under which foreign debt data are collected.

1. Integrity—The principle of objectivity in the collection, processing and dissemination of statistics is firmly adhered to

1.1 Professionalism—Professionalism in statistical policies and practices is a guiding principle

1.1.1 Statistics are compiled on an impartial basis

The TOFE uses a methodology common to the entire WAEMU and is based on accounting and budgetary sources that are themselves established by agents who must obey a strict ethical code, and may be held personally and financially liable for any errors. These officers must answer to the Court of Accounts for performance of their duties, and their responsibility can be questioned.

TOFE statistics, however, are not based directly on the budget settlement law (*loi de règlement*), which are too late and which must be confirmed by the local Court of Accounts (Supreme Court).

In addition, the BCEAO, which is independent of the ministry, contributes to establishment of the financial portion of the TOFE.

The DGCPT, which produces the TOFE, is a key directorate of the MEF and yet there is no legislation enshrining its independence with respect to the GFS. The fact that the agency producing the TOFE is itself the principal keeper of the accounts/accounting and administrative sources, as a key player in government economic and financial policy, reinforces the need for more formal arrangements to effectively guarantee the necessary independence and impartiality in the production of government finance statistics. The legal and administrative obligation for the public accountant to justify his **accounting** results to auditors must be supplemented by a text that guarantees the independence of the DGCPT in its production of statistics. A text prescribing a reference methodology (to be supplemented by a published « sources land methods » document that would explain possible departures from that methodology) would help ensure this independence.

Moreover, while the DGCPT is well placed to prepare its portion of the TOFE, based on direct accounting information (the *Balance Générale des Comptes*), i.e., relative to the government in the strict sense, establishment of a TOFE, in the context of WAEMU directives, dealing with the entire central government, and indeed with the entire general government, requires additional expertise in terms of synthesis, which is already available in the DPS.

1.1.2 Choices of sources and statistical techniques are informed solely by statistical considerations

There has been no indication of any political pressure.

As in the rest of the WAEMU, Senegal's GFS can be likened, in terms of flows (transactions), to the TOFE, preparation of which generally follows a common methodology throughout the zone. With the various WAEMU directives, in particular those on government accounts (05/98/CM/WAEMU), budgetary accounting (04/98/CM/WAEMU) and TOFE (06/98/CM/WAEMU), this feature will be reinforced, thus offering further protection from political influence for these statistics.

In practice, statisticians appear to be free in their choice of methodologies and procedures. There may however be a degree of self-censorship in preparing the GFS.

In this context, departures from agreed standards should be particularly closely monitored and would need to be clearly identified in footnotes and metadata for instances.

1.1.3 The appropriate statistical entity is entitled to comment on erroneous interpretation and misuse of statistics

Because of its membership on the National Economic Policy Committee, the DGCPT, like other directorates, can provide opinions on the documents proposed.

No comments may be aired publicly on any erroneous interpretation of the GFS without express authorization from senior management, and ultimately from the Minister of Finance.

1.2 Transparency—Statistical policies and practices are transparent

1.2.1 The terms and conditions under which statistics are collected, processed, and disseminated are available to the public

Legislative and regulatory provisions governing budget laws and procedures and preparation of the TOFE (particularly the Order of January 2, 2001, organic laws on budgetary procedure, WAEMU directives) are published, in particular in the *Journal Officiel* (official gazette).

Some of these elements are also mentioned in the context of the GDDS metadata on the IMF Website.

The restrictions to public access to the GFS are not clarified, nor explained.

1.2.2 Internal governmental access to statistics prior to their release is publicly identified

To the extent that the TOFE is a statistical tool used to analyze the conduct of economic policy, Government agents who participate in economic and financial policy meetings have access to TOFE data before they are published. In particular, the MEF and the BCEAO national agency have privileged access to these data.

There are no rules governing this privileged access under the procedures for approval and publication of the GFS.

Publication of fragmentary data by the DPS is done on a non-discriminatory basis. They are published in its "memorandum on economic conditions" and its "operating report" (*Tableau de Bord*), which are available on request or by subscription. The "memorandum on economic conditions" and the "Economic and Social Situation" are available over the MEF web site. The Ministry of Finance posted the annual TOFE data (1990-2000) on its web site at the end of September 2001. Moreover, the annual TOFE is accessible to the public through the BCEAO's "Information and Statistical Notes" (NIS), which are available by subscription and at public libraries.

GFS approval procedures are neither specified nor published.

1.2.3 Products of statistical agencies/units are clearly identified as such

The annual data that appear on the Internet site make only partial reference to sources (only the DPS is mentioned, and the DGCPT is overlooked).

Tables containing partial, quarterly statistics published by the DPS ("memorandum on economic conditions" and "operating report"), and those for the annual data ("Economic and Social Situation") make reference to the source agency producing the data.

The BCEAO is not clear in citing the sources of the TOFE that it publishes in its NIS.

1.2.4 Advance notice is given of major changes in methodology, source data, and statistical techniques

Some important methodological changes have been discussed in the appropriate bodies and notified at the same time as the new data, but not in advance. For example, a working group met during 1997 and 1998 to reclassify loans that had been on-lent, from the capital spending line to the "lending minus repayment" line, as well as to reclassify repayments on on-lent loans, from a financing line to a "lending minus repayment" line. These two significant amendments gave rise to backward compilation.

The move to the WAEMU-harmonized TOFE was described in relatively detailed directives, and the methodological changes associated with that move were implicitly announced in advance.

1.3 Ethical standards—Policies and practices are guided by ethical standards

1.3.1 Guidelines for staff behavior are clear and publicized

There are no specific regulations governing the GFS. Producers of the TOFE at the DGCPT, and of external debt figures at the DDI, operate under the aegis of general administrative texts, in particular those relating to professional error and ethics (Civil Service Statute 61-33 of June 15, 1961). In addition, Treasury officers rely generally on financial statements, establishment of which is anchored in solid usage guarantees, given the particular status of Treasury officers within the public service (Decree 62,195 on the responsibility of accountants).

The Research Division of the DGCPT, responsible for the TOFE, is directed by Treasury inspectors graduated from the National School of Administration and Judiciary (ENAM), who generally have been trained as economists.

2. Methodological soundness—The methodological basis for the statistics follows international standards, guidelines, or agreed practices

2.1 Concepts and definitions—Concepts and definitions used are in accord with standard statistical frameworks

2.1.1 The overall structure in terms of concepts and definitions follows international standards, guidelines, or agreed practices: see dataset-specific framework

Generally speaking, the TOFE follows the structure and methodology of *A Manual on Government Finance Statistics,* 1986 *(GFSM 1986*).

As well, the TOFE structure and certain key elements of its methodology are fixed for the WAEMU zone. Work conducted in the late 1990s by the Committee of Experts (WAEMU Secretariat) led to a series of WAEMU directives covering "government finance" aspects, and in particular the TOFE. The current practice of preparing a TOFE that is already partially harmonized with thus be made official when Directive 06/98/CM/WAEMU comes into effect in 2002.

2.2 Scope—The scope is in accord with internationally accepted standards

2.2.1 The scope is broadly consistent with international standards, guidelines, or agreed practices: see dataset-specific framework

The scope meets international standards and principles, in particular those of the IMF *GFSM 1986*. However, application of this scope is limited, and the TOFE cover only Central Budgetary Government operations in the broad sense: general budget, externally funded investments (*Comptes annexes* — "accounts supplementary to the budget"), and transactions of the Treasury Special Accounts but for their net impact only for the latter (as well as the Sinking Fund until 2000, when it was incorporated into the general budget).

The "specific budgets" (*budgets annexes*) as well as the sinking fund for the public debt have been reintegrated into the general budget, as of the 2001 budget law.

The TOFE does not completely cover the entire central administration, however (in the sense of the *GFSM 1986*): it does not include various entities of the central government and the Social Security system. Moreover, local administrations are not covered. While expenditures and revenues of these entities are not included in the TOFE, the balance (net basis) of their transactions is covered in part, through their "correspondent" accounts with the Treasury (the impact is included, under the current methodology, "above the line").

Regarding correspondent accounts, and to the extent they are limited to deposit accounts at the Treasury, these accounts must be treated as financing ("below the line"). They should furthermore be classified as financing from banks, since in this case a banking function is imputed to the Treasury (this Treasury function playing an intermediary role between depositors (the *correspondents*) and the Treasury itself as a government unit). If correspondents accounts are also used to conduct quasi-fiscal operations, statistics on these operations should be broken down among relevant aggregates (revenue, expenditure etc.)

The WAEMU directive requires that the TOFE, as of 2002, must cover the entire general government. A working group responsible for overseeing application of WAEMU directives is preparing this transition for Senegal. As well, a number of agencies of the central administration have for the past year been providing statistical statements that will be useful for broadening the sector basis of the TOFE.

Production of government debt is impeded by a lack of clarity regarding responsibilities with respect to compiling and publishing debt data. While external public debt is regularly measured and published by the ministry, this is not true of the domestic public debt, the constituent elements of which are available in the *Balance Générale des Comptes*, as well as the total public debt. Nevertheless, as a first degree indicator of convergence, the total public debt as a percentage of GDP (annual)—a WAEMU harmonized statistic—is published by the WAEMU Commission Secretariat (Multilateral Surveillance Report of WAEMU).

The TOFE fails to articulate between flows and stocks, and does not sufficiently reflect transactions with financial assets, which are important aspects of the new manual (*Government Finance Statistics Manual, 2001* or *GFSM 2001*).

In line with international practice, internal government flows are not recorded. For example, the portion of domestic financing for investment is eliminated and there is thus no double accounting. For the future, available accounting information will allow for reasonably detailed consolidation within the general government. The rules governing the accounts of administrative entities, including local governments, distinguish certain transactions (transfers) between administrations (WAEMU directive).

Moreover, the TOFE, which is used for high-frequency forecasting purposes, consists of preliminary results that can be supplemented by estimates for the missing marginal elements (their forecasts are usually used). In the future, expansion to all general government units will involve more intensive resort to estimation procedures.

The central bank (BCEAO) conducts no transactions for government account. The equalization and price stabilization fund has been eliminated (and its allocation reintegrated into the budget). However, the significant losses of certain public enterprises that are not reported directly in the TOFE would suggest that some non-market activities or transactions relating more directly to economic policy are not covered. As well, externally funded investments may not be completely covered, perhaps because of communication problems between donors and the MEF (DDI).

2.3 Classification/sectorization—Classification and sectorization systems are in accord with internationally accepted standards

2.3.1 Classification/sectorization systems used are broadly consistent with international standards, guidelines, or agreed practices: see dataset-specific framework

For the time being, the TOFE concerns only the "State" (Budgetary Central Government) subsector. It covers only units of the general government as defined in the *1993 SNA* (excluding all market units).

For the future, the WAEMU directive calls for a classification by subsector in line with the *1993 SNA*.

The categorization between financial transactions (especially by counterpart) and non-financial transactions appears overall to be in line with the *GFSM 1986*.

Privatization receipts are nonetheless taken into financing, which is an acceptable pragmatic approach that anticipates the *GFSM 2001*. Furthermore, the treatment in the TOFE of "deposits of guarantees"—which have involved in recent years substantial amounts of money—would need to be clarified for transparency purposes. The status of those "deposits" could be further examined, having in mind the high likely-hood of subsequent forfeit. The proper recording in the TOFE of such an event supposes to ensure the recording of a transfer. In particular, the economic ownership of those deposits might be reassessed as well as their (current) inclusion in the NGP. However, to the extent that these deposits were recently eliminated, this aspect has only a historical interest.

Asset movements relating to "on-lent" loans (disbursements and repayments) are, since a recent change, classified in a more consistent manner above the line, under "lending minus repayment." The issue will be addressed again during the move to *GFSM 2001*.

Nevertheless, efforts would seem to be needed to define more clearly the delimitation between subsidies, capital transfers and current transfers and, within the latter category, between social transfers (or transfers to households), transfers to other administrations and other transfers.

"Expenditures to be classified, to be adjusted" are properly taken into expenditures. They are not, however, given a systematic and detailed classification in the provisional TOFE. A statistical treatment that would allocate these expenses by category while awaiting accurate accounting information is recommended.

The TOFE covers most transactions of the central administration, as defined in the *GFSM 1986.*

The sectoral classification of the future TOFE for the entire WAEMU will be in line with the national accounts classification (*1993 SNA*). Subsectors will not necessarily be published.

2.4 Basis for recording—Flows and stocks are valued and recorded according to internationally accepted standards

2.4.1 Market prices are used to value flows and stocks

Flows are generally evaluated at market prices (wages and prices of goods purchased)

Transactions in foreign currency use the actual exchange rate, as notified by the BCEAO in its statements of operations sent to the DGCPT (and to the DDI). Commissions are thus implicitly considered as negligible.

Debts in foreign currency, derived from the DDI database, use the exchange rate observed at the end of the accounting period.

2.4.2 Recording is done on an accrual basis

Data are established on a near-cash basis, in accordance with the *GFSM 1986.* Expenditures, however, are recorded on the basis of payment authorization (*ordonnancement*) (except for externally financed investments, which follow more complex rules). Given the crucial role of "Expenditures Committed but Not Authorized" (DENO), a pragmatic approach would be to use a commitment basis, which would also be more in line with the new *GFSM 2001* (the trigger could also be "delivery").

In addition, the proper taking into account (above the line) of payments effected without mandate might be ensured by a closer and more regular examination of the *Balance Générale des Comptes* and its use for the compilation of the TOFE.

For the TOFE, the data used for investments are those from the records of financial settlements (kept by the DDI), rather than those relating to actual realizations (kept by the DCEF). A more systematic and regular comparison of those two sets of data would ensure adequate monitoring of possible discrepancies.

In addition, it seems that the measure of foreign financed investments in the TOFE uses a formula which relies on grants, drawdowns, repayments and which therefore implicitly neglects the buildup or drawdown of cash positions of individual projects. While it is perceived by compilers that the net change of such cash position of externally financed projects as a whole is unlikely to be large—since available cash is generally quickly disbursed and since a retreatment is made for large and identified events—a more systematic taking into account of such cash movements, while not technically difficult, would substantially boost the transparency of the TOFE.

2.4.3 Grossing/netting procedures are broadly consistent with international standards, guidelines, or agreed practices

For the TOFE, recording is done on a gross basis, in line with international standards, except for the Special Treasury Accounts. This would not be too problematic if, they relate primarily (as they must except for the Special Allocation Accounts—*comptes d'affectation spéciale*) to transactions of a financial nature.

The NGP reflects the government's net position vis-à-vis the banking system. In particular, calculation of the total public debt (published as a percentage of GDP) seems to be based on this concept of NGP, and government bank deposits are apparently currently deducted from the amount of the gross domestic debt.

3. Accuracy and reliability—Source data and statistical techniques are sound, and output data sufficiently portray reality

3.1 Source data—Source data available provide an adequate basis to compile statistics

3.1.1 Source data are collected from comprehensive data collection programs that take into account country specific conditions

The producers of the TOFE have access to many sources of accounting and non-accounting data that are useful in their preparation: revenues (source: DGCPT and DGI), operating expenses (source: Budget Directorate, "Appropriations Report"), investment (source: the DDI, "Appropriations Report"), bank financing (BCEAO), external financing (DDI).

The many monitoring committees, organization of which could be better documented for clarity and efficiency purposes, are all the more necessary since there is as yet no single accounting source to turn to. The DGCPT plans in time to base calculation of the TOFE on the data from the *Balance Générale des Comptes* and its auxiliary accounts, for greater reliability.

Questions relating to consolidation of accounts are not critical in the restricted context of establishing the current TOFE, which relates only to one subsector ("State"). Over the longer term, the WAEMU directives call for some information in this area.

Because the TOFE is produced in a very short time, a few missing categories may be estimated, particularly with respect to externally financed investments (with little impact on the deficit as both inflows and outflows are imputed). Because the scope of the TOFE is reduced, these procedures are not much used, however.

"Expenditures to be classified, to be adjusted" are properly taken into expenditures. They are not, however, given a systematic and detailed classification in the provisional TOFE. A statistical treatment that would allocate these expenses by category while awaiting accurate accounting information is recommended.

In addition, the proper taking into account (above the line) of payments effected without mandate might be ensured by a closer and more regular examination of the *Balance Générale des Comptes* and its use for the compilation of the TOFE.

Producers of the TOFE make only very little use of data from other public administrations, beyond the central government. The DPS has access to these data for establishing the national accounts. In time, the DGCPT plans to automate the keeping of information from public accounts officers (in particular from municipal governments).

3.1.2 Source data reasonably approximate the definitions, scope, classifications, valuation, and time of recording required

To a large extent, budgetary nomenclature ties in well with the categories of the TOFE. The bridge table will be even more exhaustive in the context of the WAEMU directives.

Compiling the TOFE is currently a task of statistical synthesis. The DGCPT intends to establish an automated bridge table using the *Balance Générale des Comptes* (and its annexes), which is once again being produced more normally and regularly (monthly basis).

The time of recording seems to be in line with the methodology of the 1986 manual.
Given the importance of accurately monitoring commitments to avoid the risk of slippage in Expenditure Committed but Not Authorized (DENO), it is strongly recommended to move to accrual-basis accounting for the "expenditures" side. The sources would seem adequate for making this change ("Appropriations Report").

3.1.3 Source data are timely

The following sources are available relatively promptly:

- Weekly statements of receipts from various directorates, as of Thursday evening, summarized for the following Tuesday (T+3 days).
- Ten-day statements of public accounts available at day T+5 at most.
- "Appropriations Report" available promptly: taken from the "Appropriations Report" after each "accounting day."
- Measure of the NGP, weekly at end of quarter, at day T+2.

Accounting sources on the accounts for local administrations are available sufficiently quickly for the future TOFE.

3.2 *Statistical techniques—Statistical techniques employed conform to sound statistical procedures*

3.2.1 Data compilation employs sound statistical techniques

Producers of the TOFE perform their extrapolations in line with accepted standards, using their forecasts for missing marginal elements (essentially amounts of externally financed investments that have little impact on the deficit). They could however update more regularly their quarterly estimates, once monthly hard data gradually fill in.

3.2.2 Other statistical procedures (e.g., data adjustments and transformations, and statistical analysis) employ sound statistical techniques

Not applicable.

3.3 *Assessment and validation—Source data are regularly assessed and results validated*

3.3.1 Source data—including censuses, sample surveys and administrative records—are routinely assessed, e.g., for coverage, sample error, response error, and nonsampling error; the results of the assessment are monitored and made available to guide planning

Production schedules are very tight, reflecting in part the currently limited scope, and also a willingness to use estimates if necessary. The approach appears sound.

Numerous meetings are held between directorates, mainly for examining the fiscal and budgetary situation as well as short-term forecasts; the data are thoroughly reviewed in detail at these meetings, which could however be better documented.

Moreover, TOFE statistics are amended on the basis of revised data, until the "definitive balance." The "status" of statistics is properly indicated in the various publications. Revisions of provisional statistics are indicated in the "memorandum on the economic situation" as well as in the "operating report."

The annual TOFE data published by the BCEAO and over the ministry's web site do not make use of provisional statistics.

3.3.2 Main intermediate results are validated against other information where applicable

TOFE statistics are compared and discussed within the National Economic Policy Committee.

3.3.3 Statistical discrepancies and other potential indicators of problems in statistical outputs are investigated and made available to guide users

The NGP committee examines revenue and expenditure data as well as the deficit/surplus and financing (Ministry Order No. 2526/MEFP/TG of 14 mars 1991creating this committee). Issues relating to coverage differences are not raised.

3.4 Revision studies—Revisions, as a gauge of reliability, are tracked and mined for the information they may provide

3.4.1 Studies and analyses of revisions are carried out routinely and used to inform statistical processes

A note is regularly prepared on the differences between preliminary and revised data. It is not used, however, to inform statistical processes. Provisional estimates related to externally financed operations could be improved notably by taking more systematically on board monthly hard data when they gradually fill in.

3.4.2 Revision studies and analyses are made public and used to guide data users

This note is sent to the IMF, as part of the program monitoring, but it has not yet been published.

4. Serviceability—Statistics are relevant, timely, consistent, and follow a predictable revisions policy

4.1 Relevance—Statistics cover relevant information on the subject field

4.1.1 Processes to monitor the relevance and practical utility of existing statistics in meeting users' needs are in place

The TOFE is a statistical tool that is integrated into the forecasting process, and is closely linked to the budget laws and to the monitoring of budgetary performance. It is well suited to the needs of the authorities. However, the quarterly TOFE is not published, and the needs of other potential users are not taken into account.

The short time limits observed in producing the TOFE mean that it plays a major role in the exchange of views among administrations, and in dialogue with the IMF. The TOFE is a key statistical element of IMF programs but would gain to be compiled on a monthly basis as most neighbor countries do.

In addition, in the multilateral surveillance framework governed by regulation 11/99/CM/WAEMU on procedures for implementing the Convergence, Stability, Growth and Solidarity Pact, the annual TOFE of each member state is reported to the Union Secretariat.

4.2 Timeliness and periodicity—Timeliness and periodicity follow internationally accepted dissemination standards

4.2.1 Periodicity follows dissemination standards

The annual TOFE does not cover the entire central government, as the GDDS stipulates. It excludes gross expenditures and gross revenues of the Social Security administrations, of various central agencies and of the Special Treasury Accounts (although their net impact is in principle taken into account by combining it with the net changes in correspondents' accounts).

Moreover, the complete data (TOFE) on quarterly budgetary activity are produced in accordance with the GDDS, but are not published.

No data are available on the overall general government on annual basis, and in fact the alternative source (the complete general government account in the national accounts) has not been produced since 1990.

Total public debt (of central administrations) is published only on annual basis as a percentage of GDP, and only indirectly over the web site www.izf.net. External public debt is published quarterly in the text portion of the "memorandum on economic conditions."

4.2.2 Timeliness follows dissemination standards

The annual TOFE is published at day T + 220 by the BCEAO. Publication over the MEF Internet site will allow it to appear much earlier.

As well, the authorities have a reasonably sound version of the quarterly/monthly TOFE internally available at T + 30 days. The quarterly TOFE is not yet published.

Some monthly data are also available within a very short time (certain revenues are published).

4.3 Consistency—Statistics are consistent over time, internally, and with major data systems

4.3.1 Statistics are consistent or reconcilable over a reasonable period of time

Since the field of coverage of the TOFE is primarily the budget, the trends of revenue and expenditure time series reflect the budgetary situation and policy.

The TOFE is particularly useful for comparing program forecasts and performance converted to a quarterly basis, and for day-to-day monitoring of budgetary execution.

Backward compilation seem to be properly indicated.

4.3.2 Statistics are internally consistent (e.g., accounting identities observed)

The DDI seeks to maintain a rigorous consistency between flows and stocks of external debt (resulting primarily from externally funded investment).

The accounting constraints of the statistics are respected for recent years. Discrepancies appear in years before 1998. The statistics identify the "errors and omissions" item, which remains low and is closely monitored. The identity whereby revenues −expenditures = financing seems to be respected.

The concordance between financial and non-financial transactions is closely monitored by the NGP committee. There is however a discrepancy of scope, which is poorly indicated, between the NGP and revenues and expenditures in the TOFE, which may create distortions in the TOFE.

The annual TOFE is obtained by simply adding up the monthly or quarterly TOFE. There seems to be however procedures for checking some items a posteriori to the annual data.

4.3.3 Statistics are consistent or reconcilable with those obtained through other data sources and/or statistical frameworks

The aggregates in the national accounts are based on the same sources as the TOFE. The rules for preparing them differ however from those currently followed for the TOFE: treatment on a gross basis for the Special Treasury Accounts; investment on a physical realization rather than a financial basis. Moreover, the national accounts publish data only for the general government as a whole (production and generation of income account only).
Final government consumption, implicit or explicit, is in principle the same in the two accounts. It does not appear explicitly, however, in the TOFE (which is normal).

The consistency of the TOFE with the monetary statistics is ensured mechanically, notwithstanding errors, by the NGP committee. The difference of scope (poorly indicated) nevertheless complicates reconciliation. Moreover, a more in-depth effort at reconciliation would require the use of financing data from government accounts. Such an approach will be facilitated with direct exploitation of the *Balance Générale des Comptes*.

In principle, producers of the balance of payments use data from the TOFE, primarily those on externally financed investment: transfers received, local borrowings, repayments of loans and interest. The data published by the balance of payments are inadequately detailed for proper reconciliation by the public.

While the TOFE data for 1999 and 2000 appear to be in line with the monetary statistics and compatible with those of the national accounts, there are substantial discrepancies with the NGP before 1999 and with general government investments before 1997.

There is currently very little reconciliation with the national accounts, since, for lack of funds, the DPS suspended production of a complete TEE in 1990. It has limited itself to calculating the general government production and generation of income accounts.

Moreover, the provisional national accounts (all general government) seem to include investment data taken from the TOFE, despite the differences in time of recording and sectoral coverage, which would seem to risk a discontinuity in the series between "definitive figures" and "provisional figures."

Hence, these discrepancies between statistical sources before 1999 or 1997 reflect a certain heterogeneity in terms of backward compilation policies between statistical fields. A detailed explanation of these differences and of their impact on the figures would appear necessary to avoid confusion.

4.4 Revision policy and practice—Data revisions follow a regular and publicized procedure

4.4.1 Revisions follow a regular, well-established and transparent schedule

To the extent that each new piece of information is taken into account for revising the statistics as it is made available, it can be difficult to establish a revision calendar. This revision practice is however not made public and revisions are not always clearly identified, notably in the TOFE posted on the MEF Website (see also next section).

4.4.2 Preliminary data are clearly identified

Revisions and preliminary data are generally indicated. These should be flagged in all published tables, including the TOFE posted on the MEF Website.

Revised data are released at the same level of detail and following the same procedures as the initial data. Despite the revisions resulting from the classification of expenditures (initially) "not classified to be adjusted," the preliminary data are subject to very little revision, reflecting the still narrow sectoral scope of the TOFE.

4.4.3 Studies and analyses of revisions are carried out routinely and made public

Apart from the regular note on differences between preliminary and revised data (see 3.4), neither the DGCPT, which produces the TOFE, nor the DPS has any real policy for communicating and publishing revisions.

5. Accessibility—Data and metadata are easily available and assistance to users is adequate

5.1 Data accessibility—Statistics are presented in a clear and understandable manner, forms of dissemination are adequate, and statistics are made available on an impartial basis

5.1.1 Statistics are presented in a way that facilitates proper interpretation and meaningful comparisons (layout and clarity of text, tables, and charts)

The TOFE is a quasi-international standard that clearly identifies the principal elements of the government accounts. On the other hand, the public debt (total) is not published by the MEF.

The TOFE is used actively in budget preparation ("Economic Budgets Campaign"), and monitoring (various meetings including the NGP Committee) as well as "program meetings" and for informing the IMF. In the budget area, it is also the principal means for WAEMU multilateral surveillance.

The field of coverage, although insufficiently broad, appears reasonable: it includes most extra-budgetary elements. It allows meaningful comparisons. Nevertheless, the rate of effective coverage of externally funded investment deserves to be examined more systematically.

The external public debt is published quarterly only in the text portion of the "memorandum on economic conditions": it should also be summarized in a table. Total public debt (of central administrations) is only indirectly published over the web site www.izf.net and on annual basis as a percentage of GDP.

5.1.2 Dissemination media and formats are adequate

There are no clearly stated principles for disseminating the TOFE. The new work designed to implement a more active dissemination over the Internet could provide the occasion for clarifying these rules.

There is no publication exclusively reserved to public finance statistics. The chapter on the state budget in the annual publication of the DPS, "Economic and Social Situation" (273 pp. for the 1999 edition) is much too modest (four pages, of which only one is text). Moreover, it follows a budgetary rather than a TOFE presentation format.

The annual TOFE has been available on the MEF Internet site since the end of September 2001. It is also regularly published in the quarterly NIS of the BCEAO.

5.1.3 Statistics are released on a pre-announced schedule

The date of publication (by WAEMU/BCEAO) of annual data from the TOFE is not announced in advance. In fact, the "memorandum on economic conditions" is often delayed for lack of printing facilities.

5.1.4 Statistics are made available to all users at the same time

The TOFE statistics are published on a non-discriminatory basis as far as the public at large is concerned. An internal circulation takes place well beforehand among various agencies involved and between the authorities and the IMF.

5.1.5 Nonpublished (but nonconfidential) subaggregates are made available upon request

Greater detail is freely available to the public from the DPS. This access is not clearly announced.

5.2 Metadata accessibility—Up-to-date and pertinent metadata are made available

5.2.1 Documentation on concepts, scope, classifications, basis of recording, data sources, and statistical techniques is available, and differences from international standards are annotated

As a quasi-international standard, the broad lines of the TOFE methodology are in principle known. Moreover some information is published in the metadata posted on the IMF Website devoted to the GDDS; these will be subject to possible revisions before the end of 2002 in the framework or the annual review required by the GDDS.

The concepts, sources and methods of implementation are not well documented: there appear to be internal notes on the NGP, the TOFE, the Forecast Government Cash Position. These methods are not published.
The concepts, sources and methods do not explain the differences between the TOFE and other international standards, in particular the IMF's GFS.

Moreover, the bridge tables between the source data and the TOFE are not supplied.

5.2.2 Different levels of detail are provided depending on intended audience and type of collection

Despite the fact that the TOFE is a recognized standard, it is difficult for even an experienced user to assess the strengths and weaknesses of the TOFE. There is no document to help users understand the passage from statistical sources to the TOFE and to place government finances statistics within the overall framework of statistical production.

5.3 Assistance to users—Prompt and knowledgeable support service is available

5.3.1 Contact person for each subject field is publicized

The contact person for questions about the TOFE is clearly indicated at the GDDS Web site.

Nevertheless, no specific measure is in place to react to misuse of the GFS or to sensitize users.

5.3.2 Catalogues of publications, documents, and other services, including information on any charges, are widely available

The catalog of publications is only available on the Dissemination Standards Bulletin Board (DSBB).

IV. Monetary and Financial Statistics

0. Prerequisites of quality

0.1 Legal and institutional environment—The environment is supportive of statistics

0.1.1 The responsibility for collecting, processing, and disseminating statistics is clearly specified

The BCEAO and its National Office for Senegal (DNS) together collect the source data, process it and publish monetary statistics for Senegal. This responsibility is not explicitly mentioned, however, in the statutes of the BCEAO. Article 70 of those statutes (Title IV -- Miscellaneous Provisions, Section 5 – Monthly Situation and Annual Report) merely provides that, for each fiscal year, a report must be submitted on the evolution of monetary conditions in the West African Monetary Union (WAMU). Taken literally, Article 70 does not call for monitoring the individual monetary survey of each member state of WAMU. Similarly, Article 36 of the statutes (Title II – Central Bank Transactions, Section 6 –Assistance by the Central Bank to Governments of WAMU) refers only to "the general monetary and financial survey of the Union and its outlook."

The monthly statement of the BCEAO for Senegal is prepared in cooperation between the DNS and BCEAO headquarters.

The financial statements (*situations comptables*) of banking institutions located in Senegal are collected by the DNS. The WAMU's banking chart of accounts (PCB) explicitly provides that monthly financial statements of banking institutions are to be sent to the national Principal Agency of the BCEAO, (for Senegal, this is in Dakar), where the DNS is also located. The monetary position of Senegal is calculated by the DNS. The monetary statistics for Senegal are disseminated by Headquarters at the same time as those for other member states of WAMU, in the monthly report entitled "Information and Statistics Notes" (NIS), which the BCEAO has recently started posting on its Internet site (www.bceao.int).

0.1.2 Data sharing and coordination among data producing agencies are adequate

Procedures for coordination and exchanging data between units of the BCEAO (among the DNS offices and between the DNS and headquarters) are apparently formalized through internal memoranda.[2] The procedures in place appear reasonable and adequate.

The procedures for transmitting the statements of financial institutions are codified in detail in the PCB, as to their content and their structure (in statement format and electronic files).

[2] These memoranda were not provided to the mission.

The data provided by the Postal Checks Center do not relate to the PCB, but are transmitted under an ad hoc bilateral agreement. The same is true for data obtained from the Treasury (cash and "obligations cautionnées"—secured bonds issued in settlement of duties or taxes).

0.1.3 Respondents' data are to be kept confidential and used for statistical purposes only

Within the DNS, the Monetary Section of the Research Department is responsible for preparing the monetary statistics. The Monetary Section (SM) receives, from BCEAO's Headquarters, the financial statements of the DNS; the SM accesses the statements of deposit money banks in the database managed by the Credit Department (SC) of the DNS, which is the sole recipient of all regular documents provided by banks and financial institutions.[3]

The software available to the SM can automatically produce a synthetic financial statement for all commercial banks, based on the individual DEC2000 forms collected by the SC. It is also possible for the SM to obtain individual synthetic financial statements, for control and analysis purposes, under the same conditions.

The monetary statistics produced by the SM respect the principles of confidentiality, i.e., only aggregate data for all deposit money banks are presented and it is impossible to identify transactions by an individual reporting institution. The only transactions that can be identified are those of the Central Bank, the Postal Checks Center, and the Treasury.

The financial statements of banks and the various surveys that make up the monetary statistics are stored electronically and available over the DNS computerized network. To access the network, DNS agents have a personalized identifier that is associated with a password. An accreditation system authorizes access for each agent only to those sources of information necessary to his duties within the DNS. The DNS premises, where both the SM and the SC are housed, are surrounded by a secure perimeter.

0.1.4 Statistical reporting is ensured through legal mandate and/or measures implemented to encourage voluntary response

Law No. 90-06 of June 26, 1990, on banking regulations (the Banking Law) applies to banks and "établissements financiers."[4] Article 41 provides that "banques and établissements financiers" must, during the year, prepare statements in accordance with the timing and conditions prescribed by the Central Bank. These statements are communicated to the Central Bank and to the Banking Commission of the West African Monetary Union.

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[3] In fact, the SC (DNS) sends a copy of these statutory submissions to HQ and to the Banking Commission.

[4] Non-bank financial corporations engaged in the provision of finance to non-financial sector, but not allowed to collect deposits from the public. According to the *Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual* (*MFSM*), such institutions are classified as "other financial intermediaries."

The regulatory deadline for all banking institutions to submit monthly financial statements to the BCEAO is one month. Failure to do so is punished by substantial and progressive penalties (Banking Law Article 54); these penalties are actively enforced (institutions were penalized for delays resulting from the shift to Y2K).

Although the banking law does not apply to the Post Office (Article 2), the Postal Checks Center must provide the BCEAO with information deemed useful to its purposes (Articles 42 and 43).

Information that the BCEAO obtains from banks, "établissements financiers," and the Postal Checks Center largely covers the data needed to produce monetary statistics (banking risks, unpaid checks and instruments, and other incidents of payment). Banking secrecy cannot be invoked against the BCEAO or against the Banking Commission.

0.2 Resources—Resources are commensurate with needs of statistical programs

0.2.1 Staff, financial, and computing resources are commensurate with institutional programs

The SM consists of two supervisors and two employees: this level of staffing appears sufficient in light of the workload. The two supervisors have university degrees, while the two employees are high school graduates. A year of practice is needed to acquire a sufficient level of expertise in working with monetary statistics. In September 2001, the SM's four agents had been on the job for an average of 14 years. Personnel may take training offered by the Banking Professional Training Center, as well as by the IMF. The SM undertook a study of the *Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual (MFSM)* published by the IMF in 2000 (French version in 2001).

The SM has three personal computers connected to the DNS network. Processing of the source data and calculation of monetary statistics are totally computerized. The software, developed by the BCEAO, is the same for all national offices of the eight WAEMU countries.

0.2.2 Measures to ensure efficient use of resources are implemented

The human, financial and material resources allocated to the "monetary statistics" function of the DNS are determined by headquarters, which ensures consistency among the national offices of the BCEAO.

0.3 Quality awareness—Quality is recognized as a cornerstone of statistical work

0.3.1 Processes are in place to focus on quality, to monitor the quality of the collection, processing, and dissemination of statistics, to acknowledge and deal with tradeoffs within quality, and to guide planning for existing and emerging needs

The Credit Department collects monthly statements from the banks (DEC2000 and annexes) in the form of electronic files. The consistency of data from the DEC2000 forms (PCB volume II—summary documents) is controlled automatically. Plausibility controls are done manually in cooperation between the SC and the SM. If necessary, defective returns are sent back to the filer, or clarification is requested. The controls performed during the submission of financial statements include reconciliation of the credit and debit positions declared by the filer vis-à-vis the Central Bank and the corresponding balances on the books of the Central Bank.

The monetary statistics series are subject to systematic and automated controls. These controls cover the principal aggregates (credit to the economy, private sector deposits, external assets and liabilities, net government position) and on macroeconomic coefficients or ratios (liquidity preference, velocity of circulation of money).

Any trade-offs between meeting deadlines and ensuring comprehensive data are avoided. In fact, the modest number of report-filers (Central Bank + CCP + treasury + 10 deposit money banks) means that the definitive monetary statistics can be calculated directly. Monetary statistics are not released in a provisional form, except under exceptional circumstances.

The general organization of the process of preparing and disseminating monetary statistics is designed and controlled by headquarters. During this process, data circulate swiftly between the units concerned, exclusively in electronic format.

Within the BCEAO, working groups comprising officers from headquarters and the national offices are established for any methodological change affecting monetary statistics. Currently, such a working group is preparing a revision of the PCB, which will have an impact on the content and format of banking data used for monetary statistics; the SM is a member of this working group. The BCEAO does not survey external users for their points of view (satisfaction index, suggestions for improvements). External users are not expressly invited to provide comments or suggestions. However, the BCEAO is open to any request for information on the monetary statistics from external users.

1. Integrity—The principle of objectivity in the collection, processing and dissemination of statistics is firmly adhere to

1.1 Professionalism—Professionalism in statistical policies and practices is a guiding principle

1.1.1 Statistics are compiled on an impartial basis

The monetary statistics for Senegal are prepared by the DNS, which is dependent in all matters (missions and resources) on the BCEAO headquarters. The DNS is thus independent of the national authorities. The DNS agents hold office by appointment and cannot be removed except for gross negligence. They are recruited either through competition or through submission of candidacies to a commission. There are minimum education requirements, depending on the nature of the duties for each position.

Agents are encouraged to pursue their professional development. They may produce notes or studies, some of which are published under "Studies and Research" in the NIS. They are advised of the training possibilities available through the DNS, and may attend courses, seminars, conferences and meetings with other experts.

1.1.2 Choices of sources and statistical techniques are informed solely by statistical considerations

The monetary statistics of Senegal are in general consistent with the principles set forth in the *Guide to Money and Banking Statistics in IFS (1984 Guide)*. The source data provided by reporting institutions, obtained directly at source, are adequate to produce all the results expected under this methodological framework. The techniques used for producing monetary statistics do not call for specifically statistical methods; all source data are collected monthly by the mean of accounting statements produced by each of the financial institutions within the current scope of the monetary statistics for Senegal.

1.1.3 The appropriate statistical entity is entitled to comment on erroneous interpretation and misuse of statistics

Neither the SM nor the upper levels of the structure in the BCEAO have had to face such a situation. Notices accompanying the monetary statistics warn against erroneous interpretation of data trends (in 1997, the exclusion of liquidated banks from the scope of monetary statistics was explicitly mentioned).

1.2 Transparency—Statistical policies and practices are transparent

1.2.1 The terms and conditions under which statistics are collected, processed, and disseminated are available to the public

The BCEAO statutes and the banking law are accessible over the BCEAO Internet site.

1.2.2 Internal governmental access to statistics prior to their release is publicly identified

The fact that monetary statistics are made available in advance to the Forecasting and Statistics Directorate and the Treasury is not revealed to the public. This advance communication takes place a few days after the monetary statistics become available, and means that these two agencies have the monetary statistics several weeks or even several months before the public, depending on the publication schedule.

1.2.3 Products of statistical agencies/units are clearly identified as such.

The NIS containing the monetary statistics are published under the authority of the BCEAO, without explicit reference to the DNS or to the SE or the SM. The GDDS files, available over the IMF Internet site, mention the units of the DNS and at Headquarters that are responsible for producing the monetary statistics.

1.2.4 Advance notice is given of major changes in methodology, source data, and statistical techniques

Until now, there have been no major changes in methodology; any changes have been indicated at the time the monetary statistics were published.

The DNS has said that the move to the methodology contained in the *MFSM* will constitute a major change, in light of the innovations proposed, particularly in terms of broadening institutional coverage, preparing flow data, and accounting for claims and commitments on an accrued interest basis. For these reasons, this move will certainly have to be the subject of advance notice to users, in agreement with headquarters.

1.3 Ethical standards—Policies and practices are guided by ethical standards

1.3.1 Guidelines for staff behavior are clear and publicized

All BCEAO employees are subject to professional secrecy, under penalty of the sanctions stipulated in criminal legislation (Article 47 of the BCEAO statutes). They may hold no interest in any business, in particular a financial business (Article 48 of the BCEAO statutes). At the time of their recruitment, employees are made aware of the ethical rules, to which they must subscribe in writing.

2. Methodological soundness—The methodological basis for the statistics follows international standards, guidelines, or agreed practices

2.1 Concepts and definitions—Concepts and definitions used are in accord with standard statistical frameworks

2.1.1 The overall structure in terms of concepts and definitions follows international standards, guidelines, or agreed practices: see dataset-specific framework

The monetary statistics are, overall, consistent with the principles presented in the *1984 Guide*. The BCEAO intends subsequently to take steps to apply the methodology from the *MFSM*. More precisely, following an IMF Statistics Department (STA) technical assistance mission in May 2001, the BCEAO indicated that the first steps for bringing the monetary statistics for WAEMU countries into line with the *MFSM* will take place in 2002, and will continue in 2003; however, a final date for achieving full conformity has not yet been established.

2.2 Scope—The scope is in accord with internationally accepted standards

2.2.1 The scope is broadly consistent with international standards, guidelines, or agreed practices: see dataset-specific framework

Depository corporations currently covered in the monetary survey are the central bank, the deposit money banks or commercial banks (including the Islamic Bank of Senegal) and the

Postal Checks Center (CCP). The National Savings Bank and the decentralized financial system are not covered, although they collect savings deposits similar to those taken by the commercial banks, which should be included in the money aggregate; currently, no data are collected from these institutions. Financial statements collected by the BCEAO from the "établissements financiers" are not used in any survey, though they could be incorporated in a banking survey. Also, transactions of the decentralized financial system, micro finance, or savings and loan cooperatives (other depository corporations, in the sense of the *MFSM*), all of which have shown significant growth in recent years, are not taken into account in the monetary statistics.

2.3 Classification/sectorization—Classification and sectorization systems are in accord with internationally accepted standards

2.3.1 Classification/sectorization systems used are broadly consistent with international standards, guidelines, or agreed practices: see dataset-specific framework

The systems for classifying assets and liabilities and for the sectorization of economic units reflect the principles included in the *1984 Guide*. The monetary statistics methodology stipulated in the *MFSM 2000* is now based on the classification and sectorization systems adopted in the *1993 SNA*. For this reason, the classification and sectorization systems applied to monetary statistics in Senegal are no longer consistent with internationally accepted standards. The DNS has plans to implement the *MFSM 2000* methodology as soon as possible.

2.4 Basis for recording—Flows and stocks are valued and recorded according to internationally accepted standards

2.4.1 Market prices are used to value flows and stocks

Assets and liabilities in *foreign currency* are valued at the average exchange rate for the last day of the month.

Senegal does not directly hold any monetary gold: assets of this nature are centralized at BCEAO Headquarters, and do not appear in the accounting statement of the DNS. This type of asset, therefore, does not figure in the monetary statistics for Senegal.

Instruction No. 94-10 stipulates the accounting rules for securities belonging to banking institutions. Investment securities are recorded at their market value. Securities issued by related enterprises, equity securities and long-term investments (portfolio held for yield) are recorded at the lesser of their purchase value and their use value. Investment securities that must be held to maturity are subject to straight-line amortization over their life, for the difference between their book value and their redemption value.

2.4.2 Recording is done on an accrual basis

The PCB (Instruction No. 94-07 on the recording of "apportioned" claims and debts (*créances et dettes rattachées*), Article 2) indicates that "at each accounting date, accrued interest relating to claims and debts must be recorded in the accounts and sub-accounts for “apportioned” claims and debts provided for this purpose, if such interest has been taken into earnings." In fact, interest accrued but not due is not taken into earnings; it therefore does not appear in the accounting statements used for calculating the monetary statistics. Interest due and not paid is “apportioned” to the corresponding claims and debts.

2.4.3 Grossing/netting procedures are broadly consistent with international standards, guidelines, or agreed practices

“Compromised claims” (*créances compromises*) are declared net of provisions constituted to cover any loss. This practice is not consistent with recommendations of the *MFSM*. The PCB (Instruction No. 94-06 on the principle of disallowance) indicates that no compensation may be made between assets and debts of different legal entities, between assets and debts of the same legal entity expressed in different currencies or carrying different terms, between a term deposit and a partial or temporary advance against that deposit, between interest earned and interest paid for the account of the same legal entity, and between charges and revenues relating to repo transactions. These provisions are consistent with internationally accepted principles.

Loans made by banks are recorded at the net value of the provisions constituted to cover anticipated losses due to default by the borrowers.

3. Accuracy and reliability—Source data and statistical techniques are sound, and output data sufficiently portray reality

3.1 *Source data—Source data available provide an adequate basis to compile statistics*

3.1.1 Source data are collected from comprehensive data collection programs that take into account country-specific conditions.

The source data are exhaustive: they are reported by all institutional units of the subsectors covered by the monetary statistics for Senegal. These data accurately reflect the reality of monetary and banking transactions in Senegal, on the basis of the financial statements.

3.1.2 Source data reasonably approximate the definitions, scope, classifications, valuation, and time of recording required

The source data respect the criteria proposed in the *1984 Guide*. There is no use of approximation as a substitute for source data. The *MFSM* has yet to be implemented.

3.1.3 Source data are timely

Monetary statistics are calculated on the basis of the most recent data, and within two or three months after closure date.

3.2 Statistical techniques—Statistical techniques employed conform with sound statistical procedures

3.2.1 Data compilation employs sound statistical techniques

The source data collection documents can be processed by computer. The database is professionally managed.

3.2.2 Other statistical procedures (e.g., data adjustments and transformations, and statistical analysis) employ sound statistical techniques

The BCEAO does not publish seasonally adjusted statistical series. It does not use substitutes for source data, because these are exhaustive.

3.3 Assessment and validation—Source data are regularly assessed and results validated

3.3.1 Source data—including censuses, sample surveys and administrative records—are routinely assessed, e.g., for coverage, sample error, response error, and nonsampling error; the results of the assessments are monitored and made available to guide planning

The source data used are taken exclusively from accounting sources. Reporting institutions constitute the entire population covered; there is no resort to sampling.

3.3.2 Main intermediate results are validated against other information where applicable.

The nature of the process for preparing the monetary statistics does not provide for the production of intermediate results. Calculation of the principal aggregates and their detail is done directly using the accounting data: there are no other, more reliable sources covering the same field.

3.3.3 Statistical discrepancies and other potential indicators of problems in statistical outputs are investigated and made available to guide users.

Any discrepancies are reconciled during the preparation of the monetary statistics, before they are published.

3.4 Revision studies—Revisions, as a gauge of reliability, are tracked and mined for the information they may provide

3.4.1 Studies and analyses of revisions are carried out routinely and used to inform statistical processes

The monetary statistics are rarely subject to revision. The process of producing the monetary statistics is very stable.

3.4.2 Revision studies and analyses are made public and used to guide data users

Studies and analyses relating to revisions are not made public.

4. Serviceability—Statistics are relevant, timely, consistent, and follow a predictable revisions policy

4.1 Relevance—Statistics cover relevant information on the subject field

4.1.1 Processes to monitor the relevance and practical utility of existing statistics in meeting users' needs are in place

Each member state of WAEMU has two representatives on the BCEAO Board of Directors (Article 49 of the BCEAO Statutes). Each member state has a National Credit Committee that is housed with the National Office and chaired by the Minister of Finance. These relations between the BCEAO and the authorities allow the latter to express an opinion on the usefulness of the monetary statistics for purposes of analyzing the economic and financial position of their country. The BCEAO maintains regular contact with users and institutional correspondents such as the Treasury and the DPS, in particular through the NGP committee. On the other hand, it does not hold any meetings or make any contact with other users. It attends the "African Statistics Day" that is held each year, but it does not make any particular contribution.

The BCEAO's monetary statistics methodology includes the consequences of certain trends that affect the financial sector. A revision of the PCB now underway is intended to take account of the economic nature of financial leasing transactions, and the monetary statistics will be adjusted accordingly.

4.2 Timeliness and periodicity—Timeliness and periodicity follow internationally accepted dissemination standards

4.2.1 Periodicity follows dissemination standards

Senegal participates in the GDDS. In general, monetary statistics are published monthly, in accordance with GDDS recommendations.

4.2.2 Timeliness follows dissemination standards

The central bank survey and the survey of the deposit money banks included in the most recent version of the NIS[5] were drawn up at the end of February 2001. Thus, the monetary statistics for the month of March 2001, although they have been calculated, have not been made public. These

[5] Observation made during the mission of September 19, 2001. The BCEAO could not specify the exact date of publication.

data are already six months old, or three months late in comparison to the standard (the GDDS recommends a deadline of one to three months for the central bank survey and two to three months for the survey of other depository corporations).

On the BCEAO website, consulted on September 16, 2001, the latest monetary statistics were those from the end of February 2001 (provisional version). The situation is thus the same as that noted above for the NIS.

4.3 Consistency—Statistics are consistent over time, internally, and with major data systems

4.3.1 Statistics are consistent or reconcilable over a reasonable period of time

The monetary statistics are available as monthly data, and since 1994 a homogeneous methodology has been used in the computer application of the DNS. Headquarters has available longer series, on Excel files, covering the period June 1985–June 2001. A historical series covering the period 1960–1984 is now being prepared. The principal discontinuities in the time series are indicated (example: exclusion of banks liquidated in 1997).

4.3.2 Statistics are internally consistent (e.g., accounting identities observed)

The internal consistency of the monetary statistics is guaranteed: the various statements comprised in the monetary statistics are rigorously articulated. Reciprocal claims and liabilities between the central bank and other deposit institutions are consistent. Flow data are not available, and consistency between stocks and flows can therefore not be verified. Because other financial corporations are not covered by the monetary statistics, the consistency of reciprocal claims and liabilities between the depository corporations and the other financial corporations cannot be verified.

The BCEAO does not perform any reconciliation between the sectoral distribution of components of the money supply and the data shown in the financial transactions account of the national accounts. In fact, the national accounts are based solely on annual data and are available much later than the monetary statistics. For this reason, the BCEAO does not perform any reconciliation between the credit aggregates of the monetary statistics and the debt data shown in the financial transactions accounts.

4.3.3 Statistics are consistent or reconcilable with those obtained through other data sources and/or statistical frameworks

External assets and liabilities in the monetary survey are consistent with the International Investment Position; any discrepancies are the results of clearly documented adjustments. Central government deposits with depository corporations, and its borrowings from these institutions, as shown in the government finance statistics, are consistent overall with the comparable data in the monetary statistics. In fact, the government financial statistics seem to use the data from the monetary statistics. A few discrepancies persist, although fewer than in the past: they may result from differences in the institutional coverage of the concepts of "State" and "central administration," between the BCEAO and the Treasury (on this discrepancy, see the section devoted to government financial statistics).

4.4 Revision policy and practice—Data revisions follow a regular and publicized procedure

4.4.1 Revisions follow a regular, well-established and transparent schedule

In principle, the monetary statistics are not revised

4.4.2 Preliminary data are clearly identified

The monetary statistics are calculated and published only in their definitive version: there is no provisional version.

4.4.3 Studies and analyses of revisions are carried out routinely and made public

Not applicable.

5. Accessibility—Data and metadata are easily available and assistance to users is adequate

5.1 Data accessibility—Statistics are presented in a clear and understandable manner, forms of dissemination are adequate, and statistics are made available on an impartial basis

5.1.1 Statistics are presented in a way that facilitates proper interpretation and meaningful comparisons (layout and clarity of text, tables, and charts)

The monetary statistics for Senegal are published monthly in the Information and Statistics Notes (NIS) under the authority of BCEAO Headquarters. The NIS provide national statistics for all member states of the WAEMU. One of the four sections of the NIS presents the monetary and financial statistics.

The monetary statistics consist of seven tables (BCEAO's terminology):

- Survey of monetary institutions (integrated monetary situation).
- Net government position.
- Survey of the central bank.
- Survey of banks (deposit money banks).
- Net foreign assets of monetary institutions.
- Uses of loans declared to the Credit Risk Bureau.
- Monetary base.

These tables contain figures for the last three months, and end-December figures for the last eight years.

Three graphs are provided:

- The integrated monetary survey (net external assets, net government position, money supply, domestic credit, lending to the economy).
- Money supply (money supply, currency in circulation, means of payments, bank deposits).
- Lending to the economy (total loans, seasonal credits, short-term loans, medium and long-term loans) and refinancing from the central bank.

Apart from national data, the NIS also present the same data consolidated for the entire WAEMU.

The NIS contains no commentary.

5.1.2 Dissemination media and formats are adequate

There is no domestic publication of the monetary statistics. There is no press release issued when the data are published. In addition to the printed version of the NIS, the Headquarters Internet site presents recent monetary statistics, reproducing the tables (but not the charts and graphs) from the NIS.

5.1.3 Statistics are released on a pre-announced schedule

There is no previously announced calendar for publication of the monetary statistics.

5.1.4 Statistics are made available to all users at the same time

The DPS and the Treasury receive the monetary statistics before they are made public through the NIS.

5.1.5 Nonpublished (but nonconfidential) subaggregates are made available upon request

The DNS says that it has never received a request for unpublished data.

5.2 Metadata accessibility—Up-to-date and pertinent metadata are made available

5.2.1 Documentation on concepts, scope, classifications, basis of recording, data sources, and statistical techniques is available, and differences from international standards are annotated

The principal concepts and the scope of the monetary statistics, as well as their points of divergence from international statistics standards, are described in the files of the GDDS. This information should be updated as necessary. There is no document describing the methodology for the monetary statistics. The links to other economic statistics systems are not revealed. However, the monetary statistics are on the whole consistent with the principles of the *1984 Guide.*

5.2.2 Different levels of detail are provided depending on intended audience and type of collection

Data in greater detail than those published in the NIS are not available to DNS staff, except for the SM. Any requests from outside the DNS are examined on a case-by-case basis.

5.3 Assistance to users—Prompt and knowledgeable support service is available

5.3.1 Contact person for each subject field is publicized

SM personnel are available to help monetary statistics users within the DNS. The NIS does not mention any contact point for assistance on monetary statistics. The GDDS files available over the IMF Internet site mention contact points for each statistical category and indicator for the financial sector (name, function, address, telephone, fax, e-mail).

5.3.2 Catalogues of publications, documents, and other services, including information on any charges, are widely available

The NIS provides information on how to obtain this publication (address, unit price, subscription fee). A catalog of regular and occasional publications is available at the BCEAO website. Full details on purchase and subscription (contact, unit price, subscription fee) are provided.

V. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS STATISTICS

0. Prerequisites of quality

0.1 Legal and institutional environment—The environment is supportive of statistics

0.1.1 The responsibility for collecting, processing, and disseminating statistics is clearly specified

Article 1 of Annex III to Regulation R09/98/CM/WAEMU of December 20, 1998 ("the Regulations") on the external financial relations of member states of WAEMU empowers the BCEAO to prepare the external balance of payments for member states of the Union. This obligation is fulfilled by each of the BCEAO's national agencies.

0.1.2 Data sharing and coordination among data producing agencies are adequate

The Regulations empower the BCEAO to require that all agencies holding or collecting raw data must provide the necessary information for preparation of the balance of payments. The procedure is legal in nature, and applies immediately to any public or private institution operating in Senegal.

Moreover, working groups such as the Macroeconomic Framework Group have been instituted and meet whenever needed to ensure consistency among the various statistics produced (balance of payments, monetary statistics, government finance, etc.). This group includes two representatives of the BCEAO for the balance of payments and the monetary statistics, and representatives of the various directorates of the Ministry of Economy and Finance (Customs, debt and investment, commerce, treasury, etc.).

0.1.3 Respondents' data are to be kept confidential and used for statistical purposes only

Article 2 of Annex III to the Regulations guarantees the confidentiality of information collected for balance of payments purposes. Only agents directly involved in preparing the balance of payments have access to this information, and they are prohibited from disclosing it to any outside person or agency.

As well, in the correspondents sent to filers, reference is made to the confidential nature of the information to be supplied, and to the fact that it is to be used exclusively for purposes of preparing the balance of payments statistics.

During each annual survey, a technical note is sent to all filers, providing a concise and clear summary of the methodology for preparing the balance of payments, as well as the composition and content, lined by line, of the various headings of the balance of payments.

BCEAO staff are fully aware of the confidential nature of the information collected and held in the course of their duties. This confidentiality is reiterated in the statute governing the senior personnel of BCEAO, and in its internal bylaws.

With respect to balance of payments statistics, only aggregate items are shown in the various detailed tables that are made public; no other form of individual information is publicly disclosed.

Only agents authorized to handle information have access to the statistical files and the raw source data. Other persons involved later in the process, such as in the validation phase within the Balance of Payments Committee, have no access to individual information.

The premises of the Central Bank guarantee the security of confidential data.

0.1.4 Statistical reporting is ensured through legal mandate and/or measures implemented to encourage voluntary response

The BCEAO is authorized by the Regulations together any information necessary for preparing the balance of payments statistics (Article 1, Annex III of the Regulations).

Penalties are provided in case of refusal to report the data requested (in accordance with legislation governing exchange control violations), but in practice, if the data are not reported these penalties are never imposed, because they are not very appropriate (finance, prison penalties with suspension). In fact, the Central Bank has no means of coercion for imposing these penalties.

The BCEAO offers its services to respondents who have difficulty in answering the questionnaires. Respondents are invited to contact balance of payments officials at the BCEAO in order to clear up any misunderstanding about the preparation of these questionnaires, or whenever a complex transaction must be recorded. Frequent contact (by telephone or visit) by the BCEAO also makes it possible to clear up any difficulties that respondents may have.

0.2 Resources—Resources are commensurate with needs of statistical programs

0.2.1 Staff, financial, and computing resources are commensurate with institutional programs

The balance of payments section, which has had seven employees and is also responsible for monitoring exchange regulations, has recently been reinforced by the assignment of two new officers. This new staffing level is more in line with that defined in the Central Bank standards as necessary for preparing the balance of payments statistics.

The supervisors are trained in the preparation of balance of payments statistics, in the context of *Balance of Payments Manual,* 5th Edition (*BPM5*), and one of them has received training at the IMF Institute in Washington.

New recruits are also trained by their colleagues on the job, with respect to international statistical procedures for data treatment.

In terms of material resources, a computer application has been introduced to simplify processing of the information received, and all staff are equipped with microcomputers.

0.2.2 Measures to ensure efficient use of resources are implemented

At the national level, there is no clear assessment of the cost of producing the balance of payments.

At the regional level, the BCEAO has introduced internal procedures to track the costs of the various tasks performed, in order to monitor the cost effectiveness of balance of payments activities compared to those for other statistics, and to take corrective measures as needed. Cost-effectiveness studies are examined at BCEAO headquarters.

As well, new technologies are constantly being explored in order to minimize costs, and gradual computerization of the office has made it possible to redeploy a portion of the staff initially assigned to the capture of data, to work on analyzing their consistency.

0.3 Quality awareness—Quality is recognized as a cornerstone of statistical work

0.3.1 Processes are in place to focus on quality, to monitor the quality of the collection, processing, and dissemination of statistics, to acknowledge and deal with tradeoffs within quality, and to guide planning for existing and emerging needs

The design of the questionnaires used to collect raw data on the balance of payments has benefited from technical assistance of the IMF, which has focused its work on ensuring quality in the definition of the information to be collected. The BCEAO is also careful to recruit high-quality staff, to upgrade their professional skills and to provide training for agents in new techniques.

The search for quality also applies to the transition to *BPM5*. Procedures for producing the balance of payments have been automated, and new statistical sources have been explored.

In establishing the balance of payments statistics, a considerable effort has been made to overcome previous delays in publishing the data. For some time, the quality focus was on the preparation of consistent historical data. At present, the BCEAO is more concerned with ensuring the exhaustiveness of the raw data collected from respondents, while continuing its effort to accelerate the publication schedule, with a goal of having the report disseminated by the month of June following the end of the year in question.

There is also a National Balance of Payments Committee, which is considered the users' forum. The committee provides commentary and recommendations on the statistics to be published, during the results validation phase.

There is currently no structure in place for seeking or collecting opinions from users other than those represented on the National Balance of Payments Committee. However, on a case-by-case basis, the BCEAO often responds to requests from certain users of the balance of payments statistics. Moreover, seminars are frequently held to address new needs expressed and to consider further improvements.

1. Integrity—The principle of objectivity in the collection, processing and dissemination of statistics is firmly adhere to

1.1 Professionalism—Professionalism in statistical policies and practices is a guiding principle

1.1.1 Statistics are compiled on an impartial basis

The BCEAO statutes (Article 3) stipulate that the capital of the BCEAO is divided into equal shares among all member states, so that decisions on economic and monetary matters, particularly those relating to the balance of payments statistics, reflect the unanimous decision of member states. This guarantees the autonomy and objectiveness of decisions and ensures the BCEAO's independence.

A methodological note is regularly prepared for medium and long-term estimates and projections of the balance of payments, indicating the underlying assumptions. Ad hoc analytical notes are drafted on the behavior of the balance of payments, and agents participate regularly in national and international meetings and maintain contact with professional groups for exchanging views on international transactions and the balance of payments statistics.

1.1.2 Choices of sources and statistical techniques are informed solely by statistical consideration

All collection and aggregation techniques meet statistical requirements, in particular the standards issued by the *BPM5*. However, statisticians do not publish the internal instructions that guide agents in their preparation of the statistics.

1.1.3 The appropriate statistical entity is entitled to comment on erroneous interpretation and misuse of statistics

The BCEAO has the right to issue public comments and to correct any errors of interpretation of the statistics it produces. For this purpose, treatment in the press and other media is monitored. The national agency for Senegal is thus able to demand the right of response in order to correct errors that appear in the press.

1.2 Transparency—Statistical policies and practices are transparent

1.2.1 The terms and conditions under which statistics are collected, processed, and disseminated are available to the public

The balance of payments publications of the BCEAO always carry an introductory reminder of the regulatory provisions. In particular, they note the BCEAO's responsibility for the production and dissemination of the data, and the confidentiality of the individual data submitted by filers. Publications contain a summary and indicate where more detailed information can be obtained.

As well, the regulations governing the collection, processing and dissemination of balance of payments data are published in the official bulletin of the WAEMU.

1.2.2 Internal governmental access to statistics prior to their release is publicly identified.

Officials of the Ministry of Finance, as a provider of raw data, are aware of the provisional aggregates of the balance of payments before they go to the validation committee. The public is advised of this via the Senegalese metadata posted on the DSBB.

1.2.3 Products of statistical agencies/units are clearly identified as such.

All data produced by the BCEAO are disseminated under its authority. When using these data, users are requested to cite the BCEAO as their source.

1.2.4 Advance notice is given of major changes in methodology, source data, and statistical techniques

During preparation of the balance of payments for the year 1996, respondents were advised of the move to the *BPM5* For the publication of data under the new methodology, the public has been informed of the move to *BPM5*, through a detailed introductory note explaining the principle methodological changes.

Moreover, users of balance of payments statistics are advised of any new survey results or statistical technique used in preparing the data. However, there is no advance notice when a new survey or new statistical technique is introduced.

1.3 Ethical standards—Policies and practices are guided by ethical standards

1.3.1 Guidelines for staff behavior are clear and publicized

All BCEAO employees are subject to professional secrecy, under penalty of the sanctions stipulated in criminal legislation (Article 47 of the BCEAO statutes). They may hold no interest in any business, in particular a financial business (Article 48 of the BCEAO statutes). At the time of their recruitment, employees are made aware of the ethical rules, to which they must subscribe in writing.

2. Methodological soundness—The methodological basis for the statistics follows international standards, guidelines, or agreed practices

2.1 Concepts and definitions—Concepts and definitions used are in accord with standard statistical frameworks

2.1.1 The overall structure in terms of concepts and definitions follows international standards, guidelines, or agreed practices: see dataset-specific framework

The statistics are presented in accordance with the definitions, concepts and classification of the *BPM5*.

At the national level, all headings in the *BPM5* standard presentation are used, except for the long-term/short-term breakdown of other investments, available only for banks, and certain other information that is not broken down at the collection stage (other services).

At the regional level, the *BPM5* definitions and concepts are fully respected.

2.2 Scope—The scope is in accord with internationally accepted standards

2.2.1 The scope is broadly consistent with international standards, guidelines, or agreed practices: see dataset-specific framework

The balance of payments of Senegal covers all transactions between residents and nonresidents of Senegal. The notion of residence follows the recommendations in the *BPM5*, and is based on the principle of economic interest. Emigrants are considered as nonresidents, and immigrants as residents. This treatment is clearly explained in the technical notices produced by the BCEAO.

At the regional level, the balance of payments for the Union covers transactions between residents and nonresidents of the WAEMU zone. Taking the national balances as the starting point, procedures are followed to eliminate intra-community transactions.

2.3 Classification/sectorization—Classification and sectorization systems are in accord with internationally accepted standards

2.3.1 Classification/sectorization systems used are broadly consistent with international standards, guidelines, or agreed practices: see dataset-specific framework

At the national level, institutional units and transactions are classified in accordance with the *BPM5*.

At the regional level, the same principle is observed.

2.4 Basis for recording—Flows and stocks are valued and recorded according to internationally accepted standards

2.4.1 Market prices are used to value flows and stocks

Flows are valued at market prices on the day of the transaction. Transactions in foreign currency are converted into CFA francs and valued on the basis of the exchange rate for the transaction. For stocks, they are valued at the close of the fiscal period and transactions in foreign currencies calculated on the basis of stocks are recorded using the average exchange rate for the entire period.

However, these principles are not clearly explained to users. Transactions declared by businesses and banks are transmitted in CFA francs to the national agency.

At the regional level, BCEAO headquarters processes data in foreign currencies and uses the exchange rate for the day of the transaction in the case of flows, and the average rate at the end of the period for valuing stocks.

2.4.2 Recording is done on an accrual basis

Balance of payments transactions are established on an accrual basis, except in the case of goods (customs basis) and income (cash basis). This exception is clearly mentioned in the methodological notes provided by the BCEAO.

2.4.3 Grossing/netting procedures are broadly consistent with international standards, guidelines, or agreed practices

Transactions are recorded by distinguishing assets and liabilities. Financial transactions are declared and recorded on a net basis; current transactions are declared and recorded on a gross basis.

Recording conventions are identical at the national and the regional level.

3. Accuracy and reliability—Source data and statistical techniques are sound, and output data sufficiently portray reality

3.1 Source data—Source data available provide an adequate basis to compile statistics

3.1.1 Source data are collected from comprehensive data collection programs that take into account country-specific conditions

The primary sources of raw data include business surveys, direct collection of information from certain agencies, banking declarations in standard format, foreign trade data provided by the Customs administration, and activity reports from certain international agencies. These data are systematically reviewed to insure that data collection is complete. Moreover, they are compared with other data from secondary sources of an administrative nature, in order to round out or supplement existing information.

At the national level, there are well-established procedures for updating records to ensure exhaustive coverage of transactions, given the limited number of operators engaged in international trade in Senegal. Agents of the National Agency for Senegal are experts in monitoring a group of enterprises or a sector of activity and therefore have their own list, which they keep updated to reflect mergers or suspensions of activity. The sample serving as the basis for preparing the balance of payments statistics is thus annually updated to include new enterprises, or to remove those that have ceased business. Information is updated in the course of direct contacts with filers, as well as by monitoring press reports, and through the dissemination of legal and administrative information.

As well, during implementation of the *BPM5* in 1996, a number of working groups were constituted.

At the regional level, the BCEAO prepares reference surveys, i.e., model questionnaires. For example, the business survey was prepared by BCEAO headquarters in cooperation with the Dakar national agency. In order to obtain more specific information on direct investments, a reference questionnaire is planned for the medium term in the eight countries of the WAEMU.

Senegal uses information from the banks, derived from declarations submitted under the prudential and monetary control system (DEC 2000 statements). Balance of payments data are taken from these declarations. An ITRS approach is therefore not applicable in this case. . However, the BCEAO is currently developing the means to produce the balance of payments on a settlement basis (*base de règlements*), using information from the banks in the ITRS format. These new data will serve in the production of quarterly balances, which will not be published initially but will be used for monetary policy purposes (see "Plans for improvement").

3.1.2 Source data reasonably approximate the definitions, scope, classifications, valuation, and time of recording required

Corrective procedures focus on foreign trade data, particularly for capturing informal trade, through joint efforts with the DPS for calculating the national accounts. In terms of adjustments to trade data recorded by Customs, the BCEAO National agency corrects Customs data in close coordination with the DPS and the Customs administration. At this stage, corrections are made between c.i.f. and f.o.b. data in the case of merchandise imports, and adjustments are made to scope, values and classification.

The National agency also reclassifies bilateral regional transactions with all other countries in the Union in order to establish the bilateral transactions balance. Bilateral asymmetries observed between exports and imports of partner countries within the Union lead to significant discrepancies when they are netted out in calculating the regional balance of payments. There are several ways to correct this: in particular, taking the smaller amount of exports or imports, the weighted average or the geometric average of exports and imports.
At the national level, statisticians are aware of the differences in practice that exist in establishing the source data for the balance of payments statistics. For example, UNDP data are used to confirm the figures on current public transfers, and corrections are made as necessary. At the regional level, only national sources are used, and the figures are compiled on this basis.

3.1.3 Source data are timely

When the questionnaires are sent out, respondents are advised of the deadline for returning their responses. In principle, this is one month after the date the forms are sent out. In case of non-response, reminder letters are sent and, depending on the size of the enterprise or the presumed importance of its foreign transactions, the person responsible for the balance of payments in the company may be contacted.

3.2 Statistical techniques—Statistical techniques employed conform with sound statistical procedures

3.2.1 Data compilation employs sound statistical techniques

With introduction of the computer application, automated procedures for verifying and ensuring the consistency of raw data are being implemented in order to shorten processing times and minimize the errors that manual processing would imply. Documentation is available for each procedure.

As well, survey forms are easy to complete and are tested in advance with a sample of filers.

3.2.2 Other statistical procedures (e.g., data adjustments and transformations, and statistical analysis) employ sound statistical techniques

The following corrections are made to the balance of payments statistics:

- For merchandise trade, the BCEAO recommends reviewing the c.i.f./f.o.b. coefficient every year using the coefficients from the individual Customs declarations. As well, corrections to trade data to take account of undeclared or fraudulent transactions are undertaken on the basis of foreign trade data submitted by the national statistics agency (the Forecasting and Statistics Directorate of the Ministry of Finance).

- Insurance and freight charges are corrected in proportion to the restated c.i.f./f.o.b. gap for merchandise trade.

- Investment income, where data are obtained from statements submitted directly by businesses, are corrected in order to verify that such revenues do not exceed 20 percent of outstanding investments. This analysis is done at BCEAO headquarters during the first presentation of the provisional data.

At the regional level, a correction is made to the item for "other investments—currency in circulation and deposits," in order to neutralize one country's claims in CFA francs on another country within the zone. Thus, the claims and liabilities of any country are on a net basis (after deducting the claims of other countries).

3.3 Assessment and validation—Source data are regularly assessed and results validated

3.3.1 Source data—including censuses, sample surveys and administrative records—are routinely assessed, e.g., for coverage, sample error, response error, and nonsampling error; the results of the assessments are monitored and made available to guide planning.

Sampling errors are detected primarily through comparisons with the previous year, and checking plausibility against other macroeconomic data. For example, direct investment income for year n-1 will be compared with direct investment stocks, data for which are published in the course of year n. Large-value transactions are controlled automatically by the computer application at time of collection, as well as at the end of the analysis, when the data are inserted into the overall macroeconomic framework. Some specific items, for example, are compared with data shown in the Government Flow of Funds Table (TOFE), and comparison with the national accounts also makes it possible to reconcile data on revenues, transfers, trade in goods and services, and financial transactions. This comparison is done during meetings of the macroeconomic framework group, and at the time the national accounts are prepared.

Currently, as quarterly balances on a settlement basis are being developed, the ITRS approach is not yet applicable in Senegal.

3.3.2 Main intermediate results are validated against other information where applicable

When it comes to clarify ambiguous raw data, balance of payments compilers may use secondary data. Information obtained from businesses relating to foreign loans can be corroborated by questioning the commercial banks; data on development assistance and bilateral cooperation, provided by governments, can be compared against UNDP sources and other donors. On the other hand, information obtained from the press and other media is not used until the sources are verified.

3.3.3 Statistical discrepancies and other potential indicators of problems in statistical outputs are investigated and made available to guide users

Errors and omissions are examined when they exceed a certain threshold, which is calculated as the ratio of errors and omissions to the higher of debits or credits. If the threshold is exceeded, verifications, adjustments and reconciliation are undertaken between current transactions and the capital and financial transactions account, and supplementary surveys are conducted to bring these errors and omissions to a reasonable level.

Some series are subjected to in-depth analysis:

- Consistency between revenues, flows and stocks of direct investment is verified.
- Freight and commercial imports are subject to concomitant adjustments.

- The Ministry of Tourism provides data used to corroborate the heading for travel receipts in the balance of payments, which are taken from declarations of businesses in the tourism sector.

The analysis between flows on a transaction basis and on a settlement basis is still at the exploratory stage; an initial analysis has been undertaken in two of the eight countries in the Zone, but it did not yield any positive conclusions.

Balance of payments data are the subject of annual reconciliation at the regional level between countries of the WAEMU zone. At this point certain asymmetries have been identified, attributable to different methods of recording Customs data, in particular the treatment of country of origin (*pays d'origine*) and consignment country (*pays de provenance*), in the case of landlocked countries (Niger, Mali, and Burkina Faso), whose trade in goods is routed essentially through the territories of Cote d'Ivoire and Senegal.

3.4 Revision studies—Revisions, as a gauge of reliability, are tracked and mined for the information they may provide

3.4.1 Studies and analyses of revisions are carried out routinely and used to inform statistical processes

After the balance of payments data are prepared, the corrections needed in the statistical processes are noted and introduced for the following year. However, no new revision is made after validation by the National Balance of Payments Committee.

3.4.2 Revision studies and analyses are made public and used to guide data users

These studies and analyses are not made public.

4. Serviceability—Statistics are relevant, timely, consistent, and follow a predictable revisions policy

4.1 Relevance—Statistics cover relevant information on the subject field

4.1.1 Processes to monitor the relevance and practical utility of existing statistics in meeting users' needs are in place

The BCEAO maintains close contact with other working groups such as the working group on debt and the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative, the macroeconomic framework group, and the working group on externally financed investment expenditures. As well, it participates regularly in international seminars.

4.2 Timeliness and periodicity—Timeliness and periodicity follow internationally accepted dissemination standards

4.2.1 Periodicity follows dissemination standards

Balance of payments statistics on a transaction basis are now being published annually in compliance with the GDDS. The BCEAO intends to produce quarterly balances on a settlement basis.

Net external claims are published on a monthly basis in the NIS by the BCEAO.

Data on trade in goods (foreign trade) are monthly, and are produced by the DPS.

4.2.2 Timeliness follows dissemination standards

Balance of payments data are released about nine months after the end of the period to which they refer, in line with GDDS recommendations. However, balance of payments aggregates are released with a timeliness of seven months, instead of six months as recommended by the GDDS.

4.3 Consistency—Statistics are consistent over time, internally, and with major data systems

4.3.1 Statistics are consistent or reconcilable over a reasonable period of time

In the case of major methodological changes (e.g., the transition to *BPM5*), historic series have been systematically projected backwards. Thus, in 1996, the balance of payments statistics series was reprocessed for the period 1986–95, using the headings and presentation of *BPM5*, in order to ensure data consistency.

Discontinuities in the serious are indicated to users, and explained.

4.3.2 Statistics are internally consistent (e.g., accounting identities observed)

The internal consistency of the data is corroborated by the level of detail of the series produced, which in Senegal follows the standard classification set forth in the *BPM5*. Over the longer term, errors and omissions have shown a stable profile, thanks to the controls described above.

4.3.3 Statistics are consistent or reconcilable with those obtained through other data sources and/or statistical frameworks

The balance of payments statistics are in general consistent with other statistical data. In fact, bridging tables or reconciliation tables are available and ensure proper bridging between balance of payments data, for example, and monetary statistics, or certain headings in the TOFE (external public debt).

Overall consistency is ensured by close and permanent collaboration between the various offices of the Ministry of Finance and the BCEAO.

4.4 Revision policy and practice—Data revisions follow a regular and publicized procedure

4.4.1 Revisions follow a regular, well-established and transparent schedule

Revisions are undertaken as needed, but they relate only to provisional working data and estimates and projections of the balance of payments made during the course of the year, and not the definitive, validated and published data. In this case, revisions are systematically signaled to users.

Methodological notes on revisions to the data are addressed to users.

4.4.2 Preliminary data are clearly identified

Only definitive, validated data are released to the public. Preliminary data are solely for internal use.

4.4.3 Studies and analyses of revisions are carried our and made public

Any revisions introduced are explained to users in the Ministry of Finance.

5. Accessibility—Data and metadata are easily available and assistance to users is adequate

5.1 Data accessibility—Statistics are presented in a clear and understandable manner, forms of dissemination are adequate, and statistics are made available on an impartial basis

5.1.1 Statistics are presented in a way that facilitates proper interpretation and meaningful comparisons (layout and clarity of text, tables, and charts)

The balance of payments statistics have a uniform presentation, consisting of an analysis of events during the year, and an analysis of the international environment and of the macroeconomic setting for the balance of payments of Senegal. Tables and graphs provide details and illustrate the analyses. The report meets the concerns expressed by users.

5.1.2 Dissemination media and formats are adequate

The balance of payments data are made available to the principal documentation and information centers, both for national data and for the regional data. The balance of payments data are made available to the principal documentation and information centers, both for national data and for the regional data. No press communiqué is released when data are formally approved.

Electronic access to the data over the BCEAO Internet site is currently in the course of preparation.

5.1.3 Statistics are released on a pre-announced schedule

The balance of payments data are published as soon as they are formally adopted. There is no pre-announced calendar for publication.

5.1.4 Statistics are made available to all users at the same time

Although there is no calendar established for their publication, the statistics are available to users on demand, as soon as they are published.

5.1.5 Nonpublished (but nonconfidential) subaggregates are made available upon request

Unpublished aggregates may be provided to users upon request. However, these data relate only to balance of payments reports that have already been published.

5.2 Metadata accessibility—Up-to-date and pertinent metadata are made available

5.2.1 Documentation on concepts, scope, classifications, basis of recording, data sources, and statistical techniques is available, and differences from international standards are annotated

In each of the annual publications, a methodological note details the definitions, classifications, concepts and methodology followed. Senegal adopted the GDDS in January 2001, and submitted its metadata in April 2001.

5.2.2 *Different levels of detail are provided depending on intended audience and type of collection*

The data are published in accordance with the standard components of *BPM5*. Information is available upon request and free of charge from the BCEAO.

5.3 Assistance to users—Prompt and knowledgeable support service is available

5.3.1 Contact person for each subject field is publicized

If users have difficulty in interpreting or understanding the contents or methodology of the statistics, the BCEAO is prepared to help them. The BCEAO's coordinates are provided in each of its publications and at its Internet site.

5.3.2 Catalogues of publications, documents, and other services, including information on any charges, are widely available

There is a catalog of publications produced by BCEAO headquarters, which is available throughout the WAEMU zone. As well, the BCEAO Internet site lists published documents.

VI. INCOME AND POVERTY STATISTICS [6]

0. Prerequisites of quality

0.1 Legal and institutional environment—The environment is supportive of statistics

0.1.1 The responsibility for collecting, processing, and disseminating statistics is clearly specified

Law No. 66-59 of June 30, 1966 on statistics obligations, coordination and secrecy gives the DPS responsibility for collecting, processing and disseminating statistics in general. There is no specific law relating to poverty statistics.

Generally, practices are consistent with the statistics law. The law provides for a Statistical Surveys Coordination Committee (COCOES) for this purpose, but it has not functioned since the late 1990s.

0.1.2 Data sharing and coordination among data producing agencies are adequate

There are no mechanisms or procedures for overseeing the effectiveness and timeliness of information flows from the agencies responsible for providing the source data.

There are informal contacts with other data-producing agencies to assess statistical information needs, avoid duplication of effort and assess the workload imposed on those providing these data. Nevertheless, there may be a certain duplication of effort in some cases.

0.1.3 Respondents' data are to be kept confidential and used for statistical purposes only

Respondents are assured that the data they provide will be kept confidential, and this guarantee is clearly and publicly established. Law No. 66-59 of June 30, 1966 on statistical obligations, coordination and secrecy provides that information supplied is confidential and may not be disclosed or used for other than statistical purposes, without the written consent of the respondents. When surveys or any other statistical studies are undertaken, respondents are advised of their rights and obligations.

[6] Poverty statistics are divided into two groups: monetary and nonmonetary. Statistics on monetary poverty, such as the incidence of poverty (poverty indices) and poverty gaps, are based on income and expenditure statistics. Non-monetary poverty statistics are based on other types of data, such as health and education. The statistics discussed in this document concern income poverty.

Respondents are told how their data will be used. In principle, during surveys or other statistical studies, respondents are advised that the information they provide will be used exclusively for statistical purposes. It is possible, however, that surveyors' explanations may not be sufficient. Procedures are in place to prevent the disclosure of individual data. The regulations prohibit the disclosure of confidential information and provide sanctions in case of violation. Special aggregation rules have been implemented to prevent any inadvertent disclosure when survey results and other confidential data are published in aggregate form. Measures are taken to prevent any disclosure of personal data or the identification of respondents who have provided personal data. Although statistical files are made available for research purposes, procedures are in place to prevent their disclosure.

Measures have been taken to provide physical security for data, in order to prevent any disclosure. The level of security, however, is constrained by available resources.

0.1.4 Statistical reporting is ensured through legal mandate and/or measures implemented to encourage voluntary response

Legislation makes it compulsory to provide the information used for establishing the monetary poverty statistics. The DPS is empowered by law to collect the required data. Measures have been taken to advise respondents of their rights and obligations in order to encourage them to respond. In practice, however, surveyors may not provide sufficient information to respondents. The DPS and other statistical agencies encourage respondents to cooperate by making them aware of the issues at stake.

0.2 Resources—Resources are commensurate with needs of statistical programs

0.2.1 Staff, financial, and computing resources are commensurate with institutional programs

The DPS does not have adequate human resources for the tasks required. Available personnel are not sufficient to perform current and future functions. The permanent staffing level is inadequate for the desired statistical program, but the DPS does in general have sufficient staff for the occasional surveys that are normally financed with external resources. The salaries offered by the DPS are regarded as providing little incentive for retaining the more qualified agents.

The DPS does not have adequate financial resources. Available funding is not sufficient for the proper functioning of data collection and processing systems. The financing of surveys relies essentially on foreign funding, which makes it difficult to keep regular statistics on poverty.

Computer resources (hardware, networks, communications systems, software, maintenance) fall short of needs, particularly in terms of maintenance and keeping up with technological progress. The status of the network does not allow full use of Internet possibilities.

0.2.2 Measures to ensure efficient use of resources are implemented

Procedures are in place to ensure sound use of resources. An annual report is published on DPS activities and financial results. The DPS uses cost-effective approaches to organization, computer technologies and data sources (by occasionally switching sources). However, budgetary resources are not used rationally and, in particular, there is no maintenance budget for equipment (for example, if a computer breaks down it can take a long time for it to be repaired).

0.3 Quality awareness—Quality is recognized as a cornerstone of statistical work

0.3.1 Processes are in place to focus on quality, to monitor the quality of the collection, processing, and dissemination of statistics, to acknowledge and deal with tradeoffs within quality, and to guide planning for existing and emerging needs

Specific procedures for quality control: the DPS recognizes that quality is the basis of reliability, and that it therefore constitutes an essential pillar of statistics work. The DPS managers are supposed to take an interest in the various dimensions of data quality: integrity, methodological rigor, accuracy and reliability, serviceability and accessibility. Procedures and activities have been adopted to keep the stress on quality. For example, during surveys, the work of the enumerators is checked by controllers, and that of the controllers by the supervisors. Staff are very sensitive to criticism of their work, and strive to produce high-quality statistics.

The DPS has the physical and intellectual means to support quality (for example, insistence upon quality in terms of reference, databases that can be used for crosschecking) and it maintains relations of interdependence between the various data groups. There are several methods used for verifying data quality.

Procedures for testing the quality of collection, processing and dissemination of statistics: steps have been taken to examine quality at the different phases of statistical production. Coordination procedures with key suppliers and users are in place for examining procedures and sharing data. Users are not regularly surveyed, but there is a plan to establish a committee of users and producers. Whenever necessary, measures are taken to consult users (for example, in seminars held for this purpose).

Procedures to reflect considerations of quality, such as choosing between different dimensions of quality, and in needs planning: the DPS has introduced procedures to take account of quality considerations, including the trade-offs that are implicitly or explicitly made between the different dimensions of quality, and this work is used to inform the planning process.

The DPS recognizes that there are choices to be made between the different dimensions of data quality (for example, between timeliness on one hand and accuracy and reliability on the other) and key users in the administration are advised of the importance of these choices. The DPS tries not to publish poor-quality data. Measures are taken to resolve problems identified at the different stages of data collection, processing and dissemination. Controllers and supervisors verify data quality. It is sometimes necessary to discard unreliable responses, even if this reduces the size of the sample.

Users are not surveyed on a regular basis. There mechanisms for responding to new data needs. Meetings are held (but at irregular intervals) between the statistical agency and data users. The DPS has the capacity to respond to new demands.

1. Integrity—The principle of objectivity in the collection, processing and dissemination of statistics is firmly adhere to

1.1 Professionalism—Professionalism in statistical policies and practices is a guiding principle

1.1.1 Statistics are compiled on an impartial basis

The professional independence of the DPS is officially guaranteed. Law No. 66-59 of June 30, 1966 on statistical obligations, coordination and secrecy declares the need to preserve the professional independence of the DPS. However, the DPS reports to the Ministry of Economy, Financing Planning, and requires its authorization before publishing data.

The DPS promotes professionalism by encouraging its officers to pursue further training, to participate in conferences and meetings with other professional groups, and to publish papers on methodology. However, the people selected to participate in these events are not always those who are working on the issues involved.

1.1.2 Choices of sources and statistical techniques are informed solely by statistical considerations

The choice of data sources and statistical techniques is based exclusively on statistical considerations such as quality. However, financial considerations sometimes affect the timing and cost of publications, as well as the contributions expected of respondents.

The choice of techniques (for example, sampling plans, survey techniques) and statistical definitions is based exclusively on statistical considerations. However, the DPS has no leeway with respect to the objectives of its surveys, since their financing depends on external partners.

1.1.3 The appropriate statistical entity is entitled to comment on erroneous interpretation and misuse of statistics

The DPS issues commentaries (normally via the press) in cases of erroneous interpretation or misuse of its statistics.

1.2 Transparency—Statistical policies and practices are transparent

1.2.1 The terms and conditions under which statistics are collected, processed, and disseminated are available to the public

Information relating to the statistics law, the obligation to produce or publish statistics, the confidential nature of responses, and other essential aspects involved in statistical collection procedures are in the public domain. Information on the criteria used for selecting statistical methods is available upon request. All surveys are accompanied by methodological notes.

1.2.2 Internal governmental access to statistics prior to their release is publicly identified.

Some DPS publications require authorization by the Ministry of Finance. Consequently, its agents have access to these data before they are released.

1.2.3 Products of statistical agencies/units are clearly identified as such.

DPS products are clearly defined. The origin of published data is clearly signaled. In the case of joint publications, the portion attributable to the agency responsible for establishing the data (for example, the Ministry of Education or the Ministry of Health) is clearly signaled.

1.2.4 Advance notice is given of major changes in methodology, source data, and statistical techniques

Prior notice is published for any important changes in statistical methodology.

1.3 Ethical standards—Policies and practices are guided by ethical standards

1.3.1 Guidelines for staff behavior are clear and publicized

DPS officials, up to and including the level of the numerator, take an oath before the local court of first instance, in accordance with statistics legislation. However, there is no official document setting out clear principles governing the behavior expected of DPS staff when there is a risk of conflict of interest.

2. Methodological soundness—The methodological basis for the statistics follows international standards, guidelines, or agreed practices

2.1 Concepts and definitions—Concepts and definitions used are in accord with standard statistical frameworks

2.1.1 The overall structure in terms of concepts and definitions follows international standards, guidelines, or agreed practices: see dataset-specific framework

Monetary poverty statistics are generally established in accordance with standards, guidelines and practices. The principal concepts and definitions are consistent with the methods used by United Nations institutions and regional agencies (AFRISTAT), in consultation with international experts (UNDP and the World Bank).

2.2 Scope—The scope is in accord with internationally accepted standards

2.2.1 The scope is broadly consistent with international standards, guidelines, or agreed practices: see dataset-specific framework

The scope of monetary policy statistics is generally consistent with internationally or regionally accepted rules, directives and practices. However, the sampling basis is that of the 1988 census, which may affect the quality and coverage of the surveys.

For monitoring household living standards, information is normally taken from household surveys. These are supplemented by census data and by demographic and health surveys. The main household surveys conducted by the DPS are the following:

- **Priority Survey (ESP)**

This survey was held in 1991/92 within the framework of the structural adjustment program. The aim was to produce socioeconomic indicators on standards of living and to identify chronically poor target groups with a view to promoting assistance programs. The survey covered is a nationwide sample of some 9,960 households. The country was divided into two areas for sampling purposes: one urban and one rural. The urban area is subdivided into three strata (Dakar, Dakar suburbs, and regional capitals plus some other towns). The rural area is subdivided into nine agro-ecological strata as defined by the Senegal Agricultural Research Institute. Two-stage independent sample selection was performed for each stratum. In this way, a sample of 498 Census Districts (DR: delimited areas of about 100 households) was selected in the first stage, with probability proportional to size, in terms of households. In each census district, a sample of 20 households was selected systematically and randomly, irrespective of the size of the district. For anthropometrical measurements, a sample of children aged 6–59 months was selected from one out of four households.

Before starting data collection, the survey team updates the census districts sampled. Next, while in the field, survey teams draw a sample of households from a pre-established list. A sub-sample of households is also established for anthropometrical measurements. The selected households are assigned to survey takers, who collect the data. Sampled households are visited only once.

Data were collected from September 1991 and January 1992 (over a four-month period), and covered 9,960 households. The household is a unit comprising individuals living together under the same roof, sharing main meals and recognizing the authority of one leader called the head of household. The results are analyzed in terms of the de jure population. The data collected made it possible to compile a variety of indicators on the living conditions of households. These indicators are very different, depending on the geographic variable (region, place of residence), socio-demographic characteristics (size, sex, age, marital status of the head of household and its members), and socioeconomic characteristics (level of education, state of health, nutritional status of children, access to basic services, employment situation, profession exercised, income, expenditure, etc.).

Moreover, a poverty profile was drawn up, with a poverty threshold estimates in absolute terms, using the "food energy" method, referring to a minimum consumption of 2,400 calories per day for adults-equivalent.

The analysis of data quality was developed at length in the national report, disseminated February 1993 and currently available from the DPS.

- **Senegalese Household Survey (ESAM)**

This survey was conducted in 1994: its main objective was to determine the level and structure of income and expenditure of households and to define a poverty profile. It covered a stratified sample (urban, rural) of 3,300 households obtained by means of three-stage sampling. At the first stage, a number of census districts were drawn from the master sample taken from the 1988 population census, with equal probabilities. At the second stage, a list of district was drawn up with probability proportional to size. And at the third stage, 15 households were selected in each census district sample in urban areas and 12 households in rural areas. The survey sampling rate in urban areas is twice as high as in rural areas because of the socioeconomic differences. All the communes were selected using this method, but the rural communities were selected with a probability proportional to the size of each region.

One month before data collection, a headcount team was responsible for defining the boundaries of the census districts sampled. Then, the households are located. Each urban household is visited 11 times-once every three days- in a 33-day cycle. In rural areas, the survey agent makes two rounds of visits with a six-month break, for a better assessment of household consumption, which is largely dependent on harvests. Each round consists of five visits three days apart, in a 15-day cycle.

Data collection took place from March 1994 to April 1995 (a duration of 12 months). The household is a unit comprising individuals living together under the same roof, sharing main meals and recognizing the authority of a leader called the head of household. The data collected through the ESAM was used to construct a variety of indicators for analysis by: region, place of residence, size of household, characteristics of the head of household, sex, age of household members, level of education, status of health, access to basic social services, household amenities, type of housing, employment status, profession practiced, level of income, and expenditure, etc.

The poverty profile estimated on the basis of ESP data is updated using ESAM data. The results directly observed have improved noticeably with better evaluation of total household expenditure, which now takes into account home consumption and seasonal variations. The poverty thresholds were calculated on the basis of a list of food items and non-food products. These were calculated for the entire country, according to strata: Dakar, other towns, and rural areas.

- **Survey of the Expenditure of Households in the Capital (EDMC)**

This survey was carried out in 1996 simultaneously by all country members of the WAEMU. Its purpose is to determine the structure of purchases of goods and services of households in order to provide weights for a harmonized price index for all WAEMU countries. The survey is limited to the departments of Dakar its suburban area, Pikine. The sample is randomly selected, in two-stage selection. A sample of census districts was selected at the first stage and at the second stage. The basis of the first stage of the survey consists of all the census districts in the General Population and Housing Census of 1988. In the second stage, a sample of 1,008 households was selected from a sample of 84 census districts. The 1,008 households were interviewed between March and June 1996. The data collection period was organized in four waves of 18 days each. During each wave, a team of four survey takers visited households six times at three-day intervals.

In addition to household expenditure, data are collected on demographics, housing, unemployment, employment, profession, level of education of household members, etc.

- **Senegalese Household Survey (ESAM II)**

The second Senegalese Household Survey (ESAM II) for 2001/2002 is part of the program for monitoring living conditions. It is intended to define a poverty profile and analyze its determinants, to reveal the distribution of annual expenditure according to certain household characteristics; to identify inequalities between different socioeconomic groups; to analyze household consumption spending, and to calculate indicators of unemployment, education, health and nutrition, family assets and housing.

Data collection includes surveys of day-to-day spending by household members. These expenditures, it is hoped, will be recorded on special forms left with households, who will be visited every three days. Data collection has already begun, and will continue over a period of 12 months from June 2001 to June 2002. In rural areas, the sample will be applied in three rounds, of about 75 days each. In urban areas, this is expected to take 71 days. The ESAM sample is permanent, i.e., the households surveyed during the first round are the same as those who will be monitored in subsequent rounds. Nationwide, it covers 6,624 households, and will moreover be able to produce significant results at the regional level. The urban area includes 3,384 households, and the rural area 3,240, distributed respectively among 282 and 270 census districts, at a rate of 12 households per district.

Generally speaking, lateral coverage, in terms of geographic limits or socioeconomic groups, is adequate, but collective households and homeless families are not included. There are adequate data on household incomes and consumption, certain demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of households, and prices. Nonmonetary transactions such as consumption of home-produced food, gifts, payments in-kind, and owner-occupied housing are measured.

2.3 Classification/sectorization—Classification and sectorization systems are in accord with internationally accepted standards

2.3.1 Classification/sectorization systems used are broadly consistent with international standards, guidelines, or agreed practices: see dataset-specific framework

Income, expenditure and consumption statistics are classified in accordance with international standards or directives. The classification is based on the COICOP.

The definition of household members and households is generally consistent with international standards, but the surveys do not include multifamily households and homeless families.

The definitions are based on United Nations census directives.

The classification of prices is generally consistent with international standards based on the ILO manual, "Consumer Price Indices," harmonized for the West African region.

The consumer shopping baskets used for price comparisons take into account the different consumption patterns of various socioeconomic groups.

2.4 Basis for recording—Flows and stocks are valued and recorded according to internationally accepted standards

2.4.1 Market prices are used to value flows and stocks

The reference period to which the survey relates and the recording techniques are generally consistent with United Nations recommendations and those of other international agencies.

For household surveys, the DPS uses market prices to measure self-consumption of final products and intermediate products, as well as other nonmonetary transactions. Expenditure and consumption are recorded when the goods and services are acquired (not when they are used). Incomes are recorded as they are earned, and not as they are received in cash.

3. Accuracy and reliability—Source data and statistical techniques are sound, and output data sufficiently portray reality

3.1 Source data—Source data available provide an adequate basis to compile statistics

3.1.1 Source data are collected from comprehensive data collection programs that take into account country-specific conditions

The data for establishing monetary poverty statistics are not collected through a regular program of household surveys. The surveys are conducted only when financing is available.

The sampling plan is appropriate and the modules include income, expenditure, consumption, prices and household characteristics. The sampling basis uses survey units (individual, household, community, etc.) appropriate to the needs of the survey, it minimizes underestimation and overestimation, it is suited to the target population and is regularly updated. Coverage is not complete: multifamily households and homeless families are not included. The sampling plan, the method of estimation, the size of the sample, and sample stratification are done using internationally accepted techniques, and in consultation with international experts (World Bank, INSEE, etc.).

The surveys are not conducted with sufficient frequency. The DPS uses administrative and census data to supplement the source data and to ensure data consistency.

3.1.2 Source data reasonably approximate the definitions, scope, classifications, valuation, and time of recording required

There are informal procedures for correcting data from various sources, in order to improve coverage, classification and reliability and to comply with internationally accepted standards, directives or practices.

3.1.3 Source data are timely

Data providers are aware of the reporting deadlines and DPS provides follow-up to ensure that the information is received on time.

With respect to the level of detail, the current surveys do not meet the need for data at the decentralized level of departments (*départements*) and smaller geographic areas.

3.2 Statistical techniques—Statistical techniques employed conform with sound statistical procedures

3.2.1 Data compilation employs sound statistical techniques

Data management procedures (for example, verifying the work of enumerators, computerized reconciliation, verification of ratios, elimination of aberrant data, and validation) have been introduced to minimize processing errors. For example, during surveys, enumerators' work is verified by controllers, and controllers' work by supervisors.

3.2.2 Other statistical procedures (e.g., data adjustments and transformations, and statistical analysis) employ sound statistical techniques

Imputation methods, estimation techniques (for example, sample weightings, benchmarking parameters), corrections for inflation, geographic price variations, and seasonal fluctuations use sound statistical techniques.

The DPS uses internationally accepted statistical methods for correcting non-sampling errors. Steps are taken to resolve problems (for example nonresponse, oversights, declaration errors, respondent bias, surveyor bias, poorly designed instrument). In case of nonresponse, corrections are made to ensure that the weightings will not be affected.

3.3 Assessment and validation—Source data are regularly assessed and results validated

3.3.1 Source data—including censuses, sample surveys and administrative records—are routinely assessed, e.g., for coverage, sample error, response error, and nonsampling error; the results of the assessments are monitored and made available to guide planning

The source data, censuses and administrative data are regularly evaluated and the results are reported. For the EDS, information is available on sampling errors. In general, the standard deviations applied in sampling to establish confidence intervals for estimates are not provided.

3.3.2 Main intermediate results are validated against other information where applicable

To the extent possible, survey results are compared with the national accounts, census figures, administrative data, retail trade statistics, production statistics, statistics on businesses, foreign trade and prices, and socioeconomic data. There is, however, no formal mechanism for making these comparisons.

3.3.3 Statistical discrepancies and other potential indicators of problems in statistical outputs are investigated and made available to guide users

Systematic procedures are in place for examining errors and omissions and resolving data problems. The causes of statistical discrepancies are examined and documented.

3.4 Revision studies—Revisions, as a gauge of reliability, are tracked and mined for the information they may provide

3.4.1 Studies and analyses of revisions are carried out routinely and used to inform statistical processes

Not applicable.

4. Serviceability—Statistics are relevant, timely, consistent, and follow a predictable revisions policy

4.1 Relevance—Statistics cover relevant information on the subject field

4.1.1 Processes to monitor the relevance and practical utility of existing statistics in meeting users' needs are in place

To ensure that monetary poverty statistics continue to meet users' needs, the DPS is planning to establish a network of users and producers as a regular mechanism of consultation with users. However, no firm calendar has been adopted for this project.
Statistics encompass relevant information for estimating the incidence, severity and distribution of poverty. In addition to data on poverty and incomes derived from the aggregates (for example, income/expenditure/consumption per capita, prices, poverty threshold), information on households and their demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, as necessary for analyzing poverty, is available either in published form or on request.

4.2 Timeliness and periodicity—Timeliness and periodicity follow internationally accepted dissemination standards

4.2.1 Periodicity follows dissemination standards

Timing of the release of monetary poverty statistics is not consistent with international recommendations. Analytical reports for the ESP, ESAM and EDMC are published 11 months, two years and one year after the end of the respective collection periods.

4.2.2 Timeliness follows dissemination standards

The periodicity of monetary poverty statistics is not consistent with international recommendations. No periodicity has been adopted for the various surveys, because of the lack of a permanent survey system.

4.3 Consistency—Statistics are consistent over time, internally, and with major data systems

4.3.1 Statistics are consistent or reconcilable over a reasonable period of time

There are only two household surveys at the national level. The methodologies used to establish monetary poverty statistics are consistent between these two surveys. Changes in methodology are explained, but information on the potential impact on data comparability overtime is not provided.

4.3.2 Statistics are internally consistent (e.g., accounting identities observed)

Monetary poverty statistics are internally consistent and there are formal procedures for ensuring this consistency.

4.3.3 Statistics are consistent or reconcilable with those obtained through other data sources and/or statistical frameworks

There is consistency among the statistical methodologies used for different surveys of households and incomes. Classifications and definitions are not always consistent with those used for the census and other data sources (for example, the definition of unemployment). Differences between the survey results and national accounts data are not reconciled. The results are not systematically checked against the national accounts, price statistics or the results of other surveys and censuses.

4.4 Revision policy and practice—Data revisions follow a regular and publicized procedure

4.4.1 Revisions follow a regular, well-established and transparent schedule

Revisions to provisional data, rules for changing weightings and methodologies are not undertaken in accordance with a precise, well-established and transparent calendar, because there is no regular schedule for the poverty survey.

4.4.2 Preliminary data are clearly identified.

Preliminary data are clearly identified as such in statistical publications.

4.4.3 Studies and analyses of revisions are carried out routinely and made public

Not applicable.

5. Accessibility—Data and metadata are easily available and assistance to users is adequate

5.1 Data accessibility—Statistics are presented in a clear and understandable manner, forms of dissemination are adequate, and statistics are made available on an impartial basis

5.1.1 Statistics are presented in a way that facilitates proper interpretation and meaningful comparisons (layout and clarity of text, tables, and charts)

Monetary poverty statistics are sufficiently detailed. Each publication contains an analysis of estimates for the current period, but these analyses are essentially descriptive. Data at greater levels of disaggregation (for example, the household level) are available.

5.1.2 Dissemination media and formats are adequate

Except for key users within the administration, there are no mechanisms for evaluating user needs. Dissemination mediums and formats take account of these needs to the extent possible.

5.1.3 Statistics are released on a pre-announced schedule

There is no regular schedule for conducting surveys, and consequently there is no pre-announced calendar of publication for monetary poverty statistics.

5.1.4 Statistics are made available to all users at the same time

The statistics are made available to all users at the same time. However, officials in the Ministry of Economy, Finance and Planning must authorize their publication.

5.1.5 Nonpublished (but nonconfidential) subaggregates are made available upon request

Specific needs are met upon request.

5.2 Metadata accessibility—Up-to-date and pertinent metadata are made available

5.2.1 Documentation on concepts, scope, classifications, basis of recording, data sources, and statistical techniques is available, and differences from international standards are annotated

The metadata on monetary poverty inform users about the concepts, definitions and classifications used. There is detailed documentation available on statistical methodologies (for example, concepts, definitions, classification, target population, sampling base, sampling plan, sample size, sample stratification, data collection, and treatment), data analysis, data systems (for example, codes, data organization, and formats). This information is made available to users.

5.2.2 Different levels of detail are provided depending on intended audience and type of collection

The DPS provides different levels of detail in responding to users' needs. Depending on the audience and the objective, the DPS provides different levels of aggregation (if they are representative).

5.3 Assistance to users—Prompt and knowledgeable support service is available

5.3.1 Contact person for each subject field is publicized

The DPS Documentation Service provides assistance to users. Some statistical publications specify the name and coordinates of contact persons.

5.3.2 Catalogues of publications, documents, and other services, including information on any charges, are widely available

Information on publications, documents and other services, and charges relating to them, is widely available and regularly updated.

Table 1.1 Senegal: Data Quality Assessment Framework: Summary Presentation of Results for National Accounts Statistics

(Compiling agency: Directorate of Forecasting and Statistics—DPS)

Key to symbols: NA = Not Applicable; O = Practice Observed; LO - Practice Largely Observed; LNO = Practice Largely Not Observed; NO = Not Observed; SDDS = Complies with SDDS Criteria

Element	NA	Assessment				Comments on Assessment	Plans for Improvements and Target Dates
		O	LO	LNO	NO		
0. Prerequisites of quality							
0.1 Legal and institutional environment			X			Legal framework for data collection needs updating regarding obligation of survey respondents. Official texts establishing organization and responsibilities of Directorate of Forecasting and Statistics (DPS) not been given force of law.	
0.2 Resources				X		Lack of physical resources. Staff perception of inadequate salaries.	
0.3 Quality awareness			X			No systematic process to promote timeliness/accuracy and reliability of data.	
1. Integrity							
1.1 Professionalism		X					
1.2 Transparency			X			Access of government officials to data before publication not made public.	
1.3 Ethical standards		X					
2. Methodological soundness							
2.1 Concepts and definitions			X			*1968 SNA* followed.	Work is underway to adopt the 1993 SNA. The first accounts based on the new system should be published at end-2002, using the ERE/TES (supply-use and input-output tables) computer module. A series of simplified accounts (1997-2001) using 1999 as the base year is planned for end-2001.
2.2 Scope			X			Coverage essentially in compliance with *1968 SNA*, several regional units not covered.	
2.3 Classification/sectorization			X			Accounts for institutional sectors have not been compiled since 1990.	
2.4 Basis for recording				X		Agricultural output not adjusted from crop year to calendar year. No accrual basis accounting.	

Table 1.1 Senegal: Data Quality Assessment Framework: Summary Presentation of Results for National Accounts Statistics

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Key to symbols: NA = Not Applicable; O = Practice Observed; LO - Practice Largely Observed; LNO = Practice Largely Not Observed; NO = Not Observed; SDDS = Complies with SDDS Criteria

Element	NA	Assessment				Comments on Assessment	Plans for Improvements and Target Dates
		O	LO	LNO	NO		
						Recording on gross basis daily.	
3. Accuracy and Reliability							
3.1 Source data				X		No annual program of establishment surveys (neither for formal nor for informal sector). Data sources mainly administrative. Lags in collection of such data slow down compilation and dissemination of final accounts.	Plans to improve the source data include household surveys, informal employment survey (short term) and a general population and housing census (late 2001).
3.2 Statistical techniques				X		GDP is compiled only using production approach. Base year (1987) obsolete. No reliable estimate of scope of unrecorded activities in national accounts.	Work is underway in DPS to change the base year for the accounts from 1987 to 1999, along with the set of necessary surveys (monographs). The overhaul of the industrial production index is also planned for the medium term.
3.3 Assessment and validations				X		No regular use of adequate framework for validating internal consistency of data, such as supply-use balances.	
3.4 Revision studies				X		Magnitude of revisions observed, but studies and analysis of revisions are not undertaken.	
4. Serviceability							
4.1 Relevance			X			No formal consultation with users of statistics (who expressed specific needs in meeting with IMF mission).	
4.2 Timeliness and periodicity			X			Accounts for institutional sectors not prepared annually.	
4.3 Consistency			X			Investment data deviate from government finance statistics (TOFE) prior to 1997.	
4.4 Revision policy and practice			X			Revision policy not published.	
5. Accessibility							
5.1 Data accessibility			X			Publication dates not announced in advance.	

Table 1.1 Senegal: Data Quality Assessment Framework: Summary Presentation of Results for National Accounts Statistics

(Compiling agency: Directorate of Forecasting and Statistics—DPS)

Key to symbols: NA = Not Applicable; O = Practice Observed; LO - Practice Largely Observed; LNO = Practice Largely Not Observed; NO = Not Observed; SDDS = Complies with SDDS Criteria

Element	NA	Assessment				Comments on Assessment	Plans for Improvements and Target Dates
		O	LO	LNO	NO		
5.2 Metadata accessibility			X			Metadata not designed to a wide public.	
5.3 Assistance to users		X					

Table 1.2 Senegal: Data Quality Assessment Framework: Summary Presentation of Results for Consumer Price Index

(Compiling agency: Directorate of Forecasting and Statistics—DPS)

Key to symbols: NA = Not Applicable; O = Practice Observed; LO - Practice Largely Observed; LNO = Practice Largely Not Observed; NO = Not Observed; SDDS = Complies with SDDS Criteria

Element	**NA**	**Assessment**				**Comments on Assessment**	**Plans for Improvements and Target Dates**
		O	**LO**	**LNO**	**NO**		
0. Prerequisites of quality							
0.1 Legal and institutional environment			X			The official texts establishing the organization and responsibilities of the DPS have not been given force of law. No coordination with the BCEAO which also conducts price surveys.	
0.2 Resources				X		The Price Bureau has the bare minimum of staff and does not have reliable financial resources.	
0.3 Quality awareness			X			No reference to statistical quality in laws/regulations. No formal procedure for consultation with users of statistics.	
1. Integrity							
1.1 Professionalism		X					
1.2 Transparency			X			Public is not informed of prior access of Minister of Finance to CPI data.	
1.3 Ethical standards		X					
2. Methodological soundness							
2.1 Concepts and definitions		X					
2.2 Scope			X			Geographic coverage limited to Dakar. Owner-occupied housing rental services are excluded from the CPI.	DPS also collects prices in the St. Louis, Tambacounda, and Kaolack regions. In the long term, DPS plans an index that is more representative that the current harmonized CPI in terms of geographic coverage.
2.3 Classification/sectorization		X					
2.4 Basis for recording		X					

Table 1.2 Senegal: Data Quality Assessment Framework: Summary Presentation of Results for Consumer Price Index

(Compiling agency: Directorate of Forecasting and Statistics—DPS)

Key to symbols: NA = Not Applicable; O = Practice Observed; LO - Practice Largely Observed; LNO = Practice Largely Not Observed; NO = Not Observed; SDDS = Complies with SDDS Criteria

Element	NA	Assessment				Comments on Assessment	Plans for Improvements and Target Dates
		O	LO	LNO	NO		
3. Accuracy and Reliability							
3.1 Source data			X			CPI weights based on three months only of the 1996 consumer budget survey.	In the medium term, DPS plans to increase the number of price surveys for the "housing" category and conduct a supplementary survey to correct the seasonality of the basket (based on three months in 1996 only).
3.2 Statistical techniques		X					
3.3 Assessment and validations		X					
3.4 Revision studies	X					Data are final when first released.	
4. Serviceability							
4.1 Relevance			X			No formal consultation with users of statistics (who expressed specific needs in meetings with the IMF mission).	
4.2 Timeliness and periodicity		SDDS					
4.3 Consistency			X			No other price indices with which to compare the CPI results. No comparison of the CPI with other macroeconomic aggregates (money supply trends).	
4.4 Revision policy and practice			X			No established timetable for revision of the CPI base.	
5. Accessibility							
5.1 Data accessibility		X					There are plans to calculate a seasonally adjusted index starting in 2002.
5.2 Metadata accessibility		X					There are plans to publish data based on the secondary classifications, and to place the methodological note on the website of the Ministry of Economy and Finance (short term).
5.3 Assistance to users		X					

Table 1.3 Senegal: Data Quality Assessment Framework: Summary Presentation of Results for Government Finance Statistics

(Compiling agency: Treasury and DPS)

Key to symbols: NA = Not Applicable; O = Practice Observed; LO - Practice Largely Observed; LNO = Practice Largely Not Observed; NO = Not Observed; SDDS = Complies with SDDS Criteria

Element	NA	Assessment				Comments on Assessment	Plans for Improvements and Target Dates
		O	LO	LNO	NO		
0. Prerequisites of quality							
0.1 Legal and institutional environment			X			The responsibilities for the dissemination of the TOFE and the compilation and dissemination of data on the (total) government debt are not clearly defined.	
0.2 Resources				X		Lack of human resources at Treasury and DPS and computer equipment at the DPS.	
0.3 Quality awareness			X			The quality control mechanisms are not very clear and are not sufficiently followed up (insufficient documentation, regularity).	
1. Integrity							
1.1 Professionalism			X			No regulation guarantees the effective independence of the unit that compiles the TOFE, which is part of the general directorate that is responsible both for keeping the government accounts and advising the government on its economic and financial policy.	
1.2 Transparency			X			The procedure for the production of the TOFE is not in the public domain. Access of government officials to data before publication is not made public.	
1.3 Ethical standards		X					
2. Methodological soundness							
2.1 Concepts and definitions		X					
2.2 Scope				X		Data on total government debt not published regularly. Coverage of central government is incomplete and there is no tracking of statistics on all general government or public enterprises. No functional classification of expenditure.	Under the WAEMU directives, extension of the TOFE to cover all central government, including social security, and local governments by end-2002. In the medium term, increased detail (and publication on website).

Table 1.3 Senegal: Data Quality Assessment Framework: Summary Presentation of Results for Government Finance Statistics

(Compiling agency: Treasury and DPS)

Key to symbols: NA = Not Applicable; O = Practice Observed; LO - Practice Largely Observed; LNO = Practice Largely Not Observed; NO = Not Observed; SDDS = Complies with SDDS Criteria

Element	NA	Assessment				Comments on Assessment	Plans for Improvements and Target Dates
		O	LO	LNO	NO		
2.3 Classification/sectorization			X			Clarification of some items in the TOFE is needed, especially: distinction between subsidies, current transfers (to households in particular), capital transfers as well as "deposit of guarantees."	In the medium term, improvement of classification in conjunction with the introduction of the new IMF *GFS Manual* (2001).
2.4 Basis for recording		X					
3. Accuracy and Reliability							
3.1 Source data			X			TOFE is not yet based directly on the General Accounts Balance; in particular, statistics on financing (below the line) are based on counterpart data.	In the context of the application of the WAEMU directives by end-2002, production of the TOFE based on the monthly General Accounts Balance, which is produced regularly (medium term), and based on the new budget nomenclature.
3.2 Statistical techniques			X			Reliability of provisional estimates of foreign financed operations and external debt could be improved.	
3.3 Assessment and validations		X					
3.4 Revision studies			X			Revision studies not carried out to improve the statistical process.	
4. Serviceability							
4.1 Relevance			X			The production of GFS data is more tailored to the needs of institutional users, those of the wider public being largely ignored.	
4.2 Timeliness and periodicity			X			Quarterly TOFE is not published.	
4.3 Consistency			X			TOFE deviates significantly from the net government position (NGP) before 1999 and the national accounts before 1997 (investment).	Increased details (medium term).

Table 1.3 Senegal: Data Quality Assessment Framework: Summary Presentation of Results for Government Finance Statistics

(Compiling agency: Treasury and DPS)

Key to symbols: NA = Not Applicable; O = Practice Observed; LO - Practice Largely Observed; LNO = Practice Largely Not Observed; NO = Not Observed; SDDS = Complies with SDDS Criteria

Element	NA	Assessment				Comments on Assessment	Plans for Improvements and Target Dates
		O	LO	LNO	NO		
4.4 Revision policy and practice				X		To the extent that new information is taken into account for revising the statistics as it becomes available, establishing a calendar of revision is not practical. This revision practice is however not made public and revisions are not clearly identified in some tables, as, for example, the TOFE posted on the MEF Website.	
5. Accessibility							
5.1 Data accessibility				X		Rules governing the dissemination of the GFS (link with TOFE) lack clarity. There is no publication timetable.	Dissemination of increased detail on ministry website (medium term).
5.2 Metadata accessibility				X		Apart from general descriptions of concepts, the public does not have access to technical descriptions of methods.	
5.3 Assistance to users			X			Catalogues, in particular specifying tariffs, are insufficient.	

Table 1.4. Senegal: Data Quality Assessment Framework: Summary Presentation of Results for Monetary Statistics

(Compiling agency: Senegal National Office of the BCEAO)

Key to symbols: NA = Not Applicable; O = Practice Observed; LO - Practice Largely Observed; LNO = Practice Largely Not Observed; NO = Not Observed; SDDS = Complies with SDDS Criteria

Element	**NA**	**Assessment**				**Comments on Assessment**	**Plans for Improvements and Target Dates**
		O	**LO**	**LNO**	**NO**		
0. Prerequisites of quality							
0.1 Legal and institutional environment			X			Responsibility of the BCEAO for monetary statistics, particularly national monetary statistics, is not clearly established.	
0.2 Resources		X					
0.3 Quality awareness			X			Lack of users' focus in the statistical process	
1. Integrity							
1.1 Professionalism		X					
1.2 Transparency			X			Advance access by the Treasury and DPS to data is not made public; major changes in the methodology, database, and statistical procedures are not announced in advance.	
1.3 Ethical standards		X					
2. Methodological soundness							
2.1 Concepts and definitions			X			Do not meet the *MFSM* methodology requirements of collecting data from financial institutions beyond depository corporations and organizing a comprehensive set of flow data to complement stock data.	Implementation of the *MFSM* methodology (short term).
2.2 Scope			X			Some depository institutions are not included.	Idem.
2.3 Classification/sectorization		X					Idem.
2.4 Basis for recording		X					Idem.
3. Accuracy and Reliability							
3.1 Source data			X			Source data do not comply with *MFSM* requirements on institutional coverage.	Implementation of the *MFSM* methodology (short term).
3.2 Statistical techniques		X					

Table 1.4. Senegal: Data Quality Assessment Framework: Summary Presentation of Results for Monetary Statistics

(Compiling agency: Senegal National Office of the BCEAO)

Key to symbols: NA = Not Applicable; O = Practice Observed; LO - Practice Largely Observed; LNO = Practice Largely Not Observed; NO = Not Observed; SDDS = Complies with SDDS Criteria

Element	NA	Assessment				Comments on Assessment	Plans for Improvements and Target Dates
		O	LO	LNO	NO		
3.3 Assessment and validations		X					
3.4 Revision studies			X			Revision studies not used to improve statistical process.	
4. Serviceability							
4.1 Relevance			X			No organized relations with external users, but methodological changes provided by compilers when deemed necessary.	
4.2 Timeliness and periodicity				X		Dissemination lags exceed GDDS recommendations.	Overhaul of the BCEAO “accounting” application (short term); reduction of the lag in compilation of monetary statistics from three months to 45 days (short term).
4.3 Consistency		X					
4.4 Revision policy and practice			X			Generally, data are final when first released but there is no established and transparent revision policy.	
5. Accessibility							
5.1 Data accessibility				X		No comments are issued with the monetary statistics; no pre-announced release schedule.	Publication of a pre-announced release schedule for statistical memoranda “Notes d’Information et Statistiques” (short term); creation of statistical database accessible to the public (short term).
5.2 Metadata accessibility			X			No detailed methodological document apart from GDDS metadata.	
5.3 Assistance to users			X			Assistance available only through an informal process.	

Table 1.5 Senegal: Data Quality Assessment Framework: Summary Presentation of Results for Balance of Payments Statistics

(Compiling agency: Senegal National Office of the BCEAO)

Key to symbols: NA = Not Applicable; O = Practice Observed; LO - Practice Largely Observed; LNO = Practice Largely Not Observed; NO = Not Observed; SDDS = Complies with SDDS Criteria

Element	NA	Assessment				Comments on Assessment	Plans for Improvements and Target Dates
		O	LO	LNO	NO		
0. Prerequisites of quality							
0.1 Legal and institutional environment		X					
0.2 Resources		X					
0.3 Quality awareness		X					
1. Integrity							
1.1 Professionalism		X					
1.2 Transparency			X			No advance notice for methodological changes; access of some officials to data before dissemination is not made public.	
1.3 Ethical standards		X					
2. Methodological soundness							
2.1 Concepts and definitions		X					
2.2 Scope		X					
2.3 Classification/sectorization		X					
2.4 Basis for recording		X					
3. Accuracy and Reliability							
3.1 Source data		X					Integration of other sources: BIS in short term and Centrale des bilans in medium term.
3.2 Statistical techniques		X					
3.3 Assessment and validations		X					
3.4 Revision studies		X					
4. Serviceability							
4.1 Relevance			X			The only user targeted by BCEAO dissemination is strictly an institutional user. The wider public is not targeted.	

Table 1.5 Senegal: Data Quality Assessment Framework: Summary Presentation of Results for Balance of Payments Statistics

(Compiling agency: Senegal National Office of the BCEAO)

Key to symbols: NA = Not Applicable; O = Practice Observed; LO - Practice Largely Observed; LNO = Practice Largely Not Observed; NO = Not Observed; SDDS = Complies with SDDS Criteria

Element	NA	Assessment				Comments on Assessment	Plans for Improvements and Target Dates
		O	LO	LNO	NO		
4.2 Timeliness and periodicity			X			Timeliness of BOP aggregates (7 months) exceeds GDDS recommendations (6 months).	
4.3 Consistency		X					
4.4 Revision policy and practice			X			Methodological changes are not announced. Provisional data are compiled but are not disseminated.	
5. Accessibility							
5.1 Data accessibility			X			No advance release calendar. No official/press release when data are made available.	
5.2 Metadata accessibility			X			Presentation of metadata is not based on the needs of the different target audiences.	
5.3 Assistance to users			X			No designated person to provide assistance to users.	

Table 1.6. Senegal: Data Quality Assessment Framework: Summary Presentation of Results for Income Poverty

(Compiling agency: Directorate of Forecasting and Statistics—DPS)

Key to symbols: NA = Not Applicable; O = Practice Observed; LO - Practice Largely Observed; LNO = Practice Largely Not Observed; NO = Not Observed; SDDS = Complies with SDDS Criteria

Element	**NA**	**Assessment**				**Comments on Assessment**	**Plans for Improvements and Target Dates**
		O	**LO**	**LNO**	**NO**		
0. Prerequisites of quality							
0.1 Legal and institutional environment			X			Laws/regulations make no reference to poverty statistics.	
0.2 Resources				X		DPS does not have adequate physical and computer resources. Survey financing relies on external resources which adversely affect the regularity of poverty statistics.	
0.3 Quality awareness		X					
1. Integrity							
1.1 Professionalism		X					
1.2 Transparency			X			Public is not informed of prior access of Minister of Finance to certain data.	
1.3 Ethical standards		X					
2. Methodological soundness							
2.1 Concepts and definitions		X					
2.2 Scope			X			Surveys do not include collective households or the homeless in the definition of households.	
2.3 Classification/sectorization		X					
2.4 Basis for recording		X					
3. Accuracy and Reliability							
3.1 Source data			X			Source data for income poverty statistics are not collected in a regular program of household surveys. The last census dates back to 1988, and current and ongoing surveys do not meet the need for detailed data on decentralization.	Conduct of the third general population and housing census in November 2001 (RGPH III).

Table 1.6. Senegal: Data Quality Assessment Framework: Summary Presentation of Results for Income Poverty

(Compiling agency: Directorate of Forecasting and Statistics—DPS)

Key to symbols: NA = Not Applicable; O = Practice Observed; LO - Practice Largely Observed; LNO = Practice Largely Not Observed; NO = Not Observed; SDDS = Complies with SDDS Criteria

Element	NA	Assessment				Comments on Assessment	Plans for Improvements and Target Dates
		O	LO	LNO	NO		
3.2 Statistical techniques		X					
3.3 Assessment and validations			X			No formal mechanism to validate the results of surveys against other economic and socio-demographic data.	
3.4 Revision studies				X		No studies of revisions are carried out routinely to improve the statistical process.	
4. Serviceability							
4.1 Relevance			X			No regular consultations with users of statistics.	In the medium term, DPS plans to establish a network of users and producers to have a regular consultation mechanism among users.
4.2 Timeliness and periodicity				X		Dissemination lags for income poverty statistics exceed GDDS recommendations. No established periodicity.	In the medium term, DPS plans to reduce publication lags for the various documents prepared and published by the Directorate.
4.3 Consistency			X			Household income and expenditure data are not consistent with national accounts data and the discrepancies are not reconciled.	
4.4 Revision policy and practice	X					No regular program of surveys.	
5. Accessibility							
5.1 Data accessibility		X					
5.2 Metadata accessibility		X					
5.3 Assistance to users		X					

Table 2.1. Senegal: Overview of Current Practices Concerning Coverage, Periodicity and Timeliness in the Dissemination of Statistical Data Compared to the GDDS

COVERAGE		PERIODICITY		TIMELINESS	
GDDS	Senegal	GDDS	Senegal	GDDS	Senegal
1. Real sector					
COMPREHENSIVE FRAMEWORK: NATIONAL ACCOUNTS					
Producing and disseminating the full range of national accounts aggregates and balancing items in nominal and real terms, yielding Gross Domestic Product, Gross National Income, Gross Disposable Income, Consumption, Saving, Capital Formation, and Net lending/ borrowing. Producing and disseminating sectoral accounts and national and sectoral balance sheets as relevant.	The national accounts are established on the basis of the System of National Accounts 1968. GDP at current prices and GDP at constant prices are estimated annually. Institutional sector accounts have not been produced since 1990.	Annual	Annual	10–14 months	National accounts estimates: in June of the year following reference year. Provisional accounts: in December of the same year. Semifinal accounts: in December of the second-year after the reference year. Final accounts: in December of the third year after the reference year.

COVERAGE		PERIODICITY		TIMELINESS	
GDDS	**Senegal**	**GDDS**	**Senegal**	**GDDS**	**Senegal**
Data Categories and Indicators					
National Accounts Aggregates					
GDP (nominal and real)	Based on the 1968 System of National Accounts, and GDP at current prices and at 1987 constant prices is estimated annually using the production approach and then the expenditure approach. The income approach is not used.	Annual *(quarterly encouraged)*	Annual	6–9 months	6 months (see above)
Other encouraged categories or indicators: Gross national income, capital formation, saving	*Gross national income, capital formation, saving*	*Annual*	*Annual*	*6-9 months*	*10-11 months*
Production Index/Indices					
Manufacturing or industrial	Production indices are produced in conformity with ISIC rev. 2 and cover activity in twelve sectors. This index is calculated into versions, using a moving base and affixed base (1976).	Monthly	Quarterly	6 weeks–3 months	3 months after the reference period
Primary commodity, agricultural, or other indices, as relevant	*Not available*	*As relevant*	*Not applicable*	*6 weeks–3 months*	*Not applicable*
Price Indices					
Consumer price index	The harmonized consumer price index measures the average change in prices of goods and services consumed by households between two dates. The methodological calculation is based on the consumer price index for countries of the West African Economic and	Monthly	Monthly	1–2 months	10 days after the end of the reference month.

COVERAGE		PERIODICITY		TIMELINESS	
GDDS	**Senegal**	**GDDS**	**Senegal**	**GDDS**	**Senegal**
	Monetary Union (WAEMU). The reference population includes African households resident in metropolitan Dakar, and excludes non African households and expatriate African households, whose members are employed by an international agency or in the diplomatic corps. The classification used in the West African nomenclature (NCOA) is derived from the COICOP. The reference period used is the year 1996 (base 100) for the indicator. Weightings are derived from a household expenditure study in the Capital City (EDMC), conducted in February-May 1996, and covering 1008 households representative of the population of metropolitan Dakar.				
Other encouraged categories or indicators: Producer price index	*Not available*	*Monthly*	*Not applicable*	*1–2 months*	*Not applicable*
Labor Market Indicators					
Employment	There are 3 major sources on employment. The Forecasting and Statistics Directorate (DPS) collects statistics on employment from censuses and household surveys and partly from businesses using the West African Accounting System SYSCOA, or surveys of the informal sector. The statistics on civil service staff are culled from the payroll file managed by	Annual	Annual	6–9 months	Employment data for the public sector and the formal private sector are published in April of the year following the year of reference.

COVERAGE		PERIODICITY		TIMELINESS	
GDDS	**Senegal**	**GDDS**	**Senegal**	**GDDS**	**Senegal**
	the Ministry of Economy and Finance. The Ministry of Civil Service, Labor, and Employment records reports of recruitment and registered offers of and requests for employment it receives.				
Unemployment	Data on unemployment are only collected when the household surveys are conducted: General Population and Housing Census (1988); Survey on Priorities (1991); Employment, Underemployment and Unemployment Survey of the Dakar Region (1991); and Senegalese Household Survey (ESAM - 1994/95). The Employment Directorate surveyed jobseekers in 1999.	Annual	No periodicity established	6–9 months	No periodicity timeliness
Wages/earnings (all sectors)	*The DPS publishes data from the fiscal-year-end reports on staff and wages by sex, nationality, socio-professional category, industry, sector, sectoral group, or macrosectors in the ISIC Rev. 2. The wages paid by the government and enterprises are published within the framework of the national accounts.*	Annual	Annual	6–9 months	April of the year following the reference year.

COVERAGE		PERIODICITY		TIMELINESS	
GDDS	**Senegal**	**GDDS**	**Senegal**	**GDDS**	**Senegal**
2. Fiscal sector					
COMPREHENSIVE FRAMEWORK: CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS					
Producing and disseminating comprehensive data on central government transactions emphasizing: (1) coverage of all central government units; (2) use of appropriate analytical framework; and (3) development of a full range of detailed classifications (tax and nontax revenue, current and capital expenditure, domestic and foreign financing) as relevant.	Statistics from the TOFE cover government and the broad sense, namely: General budget transactions, special treasury accounts (on a net basis) and externally financed investments, or most of the central government sector. Excluded: various central government agencies and Social Security agencies. The statistics are generally consistent with the 1986 IMF *Government Finance Manual*. Transactions are recorded on a cash basis for revenues and an authorization basis for expenditures. The data included breakdown of revenues and expenditures, as well as domestic (Bank and nonbank) and external financing. A quarterly TOFE is prepared at T+30 days but not published.	Annual	Annual	6–9 months	7 months
Encouraged extensions: General government or public sector operations data, strongly encouraged where subnational levels of government or public enterprise operations are of analytical or policy importance.	*No consolidated statistics are produced for government operations (including local governments). There is no statistical monitoring of public enterprises, whose deficits may at times be considerable.*	*Annual*	*Not applicable*	*6–9 months*	*Not applicable*

COVERAGE		PERIODICITY		TIMELINESS	
GDDS	**Senegal**	**GDDS**	**Senegal**	**GDDS**	**Senegal**
COMPREHENSIVE FRAMEWORK: PUBLIC DEBT					
Producing and disseminating comprehensive data on domestic and foreign debt, emphasizing: (1) coverage of all central government units; (2) use of appropriate analytical framework; and (3) development of a full range of detailed classifications (tax and nontax revenue, current and capital expenditure, domestic and foreign financing) as relevant, with breakdowns (debt holder, instrument, currency, etc. as relevant).	GDDS recommendations are followed for public debt service and amounts outstanding (Central Government debt, including debt resulting from externally financed investment). Transactions are recorded on a cash basis. Neither the domestic debt nor the total government that are regularly published. The ratio of total government debt as a percentage of GDP (annual) is published, web site wwwizf.net	Annual	Quarterly for external debt data. Domestic debt data not regularly published	6–9 months	2 months for external debt. Not applicable for domestic debt and total debt.
Data Categories and Indicators					
Central Government Budgetary Aggregates					
Revenue, expenditure, balance, and financing with breakdowns (debt holder, instrument, currency), as relevant	Incomplete totals on government operations in the strict sense (namely, General budget, excluding externally financed transactions): tax and nontax revenues excluding gifts; primary budget spending. The balance is not published.	Quarterly	Quarterly Monthly for tax revenues	1 quarter	2 months 2 months
Other encouraged categories or indicators: Interest payments	*Interest payments on domestic and external debt*	*Quarterly*	*Monthly for interest on total debt. Quarterly for interest on the external debt*	*1 quarter*	*2 months* *2 months*

COVERAGE		PERIODICITY		TIMELINESS	
GDDS	**Senegal**	**GDDS**	**Senegal**	**GDDS**	**Senegal**
Central Government Debt					
Domestic debt and foreign debt, as relevant, with appropriate breakdowns (currency, maturity, debt holder, instrument), as relevant	Data on domestic and external debt, including debt service (see External Sector) are published separately. External debt amounts and service are broken down by creditor, maturity, principal and interest. The ratio of total public debt as a percentage of GDP (annual) is published on the web site www.izf.net.	Annual *(Quarterly recommended)*	Quarterly for external debt The MEF does not regularly published data on domestic debt	1–2 quarters	2 months for external debt. Not applicable for domestic debt.
Encouraged extensions: Government guaranteed debt	*Data on guarantees to non government entities that have not yet been "called" are produced monthly but are not published*	*Annual*	*Not applicable*	*1–2 quarters*	*Not applicable*
3. Financial sector					
COMPREHENSIVE FRAMEWORK : BROAD MONEY SURVEY[1]					
Producing and disseminating comprehensive data emphasizing: (1) coverage of all depository corporations (banking institutions), (2) use of an appropriate analytical framework; and (3) development of classifications of external assets and liabilities, domestic credit by sector, and components of money (liquidity) and nonmonetary liabilities.	The Integrated Monetary Survey is a consolidation of the overall balance sheets of the 10 commercial banks and the BCEAO-Senegal. It covers demand deposits with the CCP and cash reserves and secured debt held by the Treasury. The IMS is produced using analytical tables devised by the IMF in the 1984 Guide to money and banking statistics. The external position is established on the basis of residence criteria. The classification is functional, based on the characteristics of the instrument rather than on the sector to which the economic agent belongs. The same principle is also used for sectorization of the economy.	Monthly	Monthly	2–3 months	6 months

COVERAGE		PERIODICITY		TIMELINESS	
GDDS	**Senegal**	**GDDS**	**Senegal**	**GDDS**	**Senegal**
Data Categories and Indicators					
Broad Money and Credit Aggregates					
Net external position, domestic credit, broad or narrow money	**Broad money (M2)** comprises M1 (currency in circulation less cash balances in the Treasury and banks, and bank money--namely the credit balances and demand deposit accounts of individuals and enterprises in CFA francs, with banks, the central bank, and postal checking centers) plus such assets as cash vouchers, term accounts, and other savings accounts managed by banks on behalf of economic agents. Domestic credit consists of net claims on government and claims on the economy (financing granted to nonfinancial institutions other than the government and to nonbank financial institutions).	Monthly	Monthly	1–3 months	6 months
Central Bank Aggregates					
Reserve money	**Assets:** *Net foreign assets*: the balance of central bank foreign claims and obligations; *Claims on banks and financial institutions; Claims on government.* **Liabilities:** Currency in circulation; bank deposits with the BCEAO (including cash reserves); Treasury deposits (including cash reserves); other deposits (demand deposits of transactors and resident agents)	Monthly	Monthly	1–2 months	6 months

COVERAGE		PERIODICITY		TIMELINESS	
GDDS	**Senegal**	**GDDS**	**Senegal**	**GDDS**	**Senegal**
Interest Rates					
Short and long-term government security rates, policy variable rate	BCEAO discount rate (10 to 360 days); repo rate (30 days); money market rate; interbank market rate; prime rate; deposit rate; legal rate.	Monthly	Variable depending on type of rate: in general, weekly or monthly; Annual for the legal rate.	Dissemination as part of a high-frequency (e.g., monthly) publication	Weekly rates: same day to one week; monthly and annual rates one month maximum
Other encouraged categories or indicators: Money or interbank market rates and a range of deposit and lending rates	*See above*	*Monthly*	*See above*	*Dissemination as part of a high-frequency (e.g., monthly) publication*	*See above*
Stock Market					
Share price index, as relevant	The Regional Stock Exchange (BRVM), headquartered in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, is a joint stock exchange of all eight WAEMU member states; it has 16 bond lines and 39 equity securities representing ownership rights over companies in the WAEMU zone. BRVM activity is measured through two composite indices, the BRVM 10 (the 10 most active shares) and the BRVM composite (the aggregate index of all listed securities).	Monthly	Three times a week	Dissemination as part of a high-frequency (e.g., monthly) publication	Next day in newspaper
4. External sector					
COMPREHENSIVE FRAMEWORK: BALANCE OF PAYMENTS					
Producing and disseminating comprehensive data on the main aggregates and balancing items of the	Data are compiled on the basis of *MBP5*. Commercial transactions cover informal trade and smuggling. Detailed data are published with standard components details, but do not include all reserves.	Annual	Annual	6–9 months	9 months

COVERAGE		PERIODICITY		TIMELINESS	
GDDS	Senegal	GDDS	Senegal	GDDS	Senegal
balance of payments, including, e.g., imports and exports of goods and services, trade balance, income and transfers, current account balance, reserves and other financial transactions, and overall balance, with detailed components as relevant.					
Other encouraged categories and indicators: International Investment Position (IIP)	*Data are compiled and disseminated using the categories and definitions in the MBP5.*	*Annual*	*Annual*	*6–9 months*	*18 months*
Data Categories and Indicators					
Balance of Payments Aggregates					
Imports and exports of goods and services, current account balance, reserves, overall balance	The scope is that encouraged in the MBP5 except for reserves.	Annual (Quarterly recommended)	Annual	6 months	7 months
External Debt and Debt Service					
Public and publicly guaranteed external debt outstanding (with maturity breakdown) and debt service schedule	Data are published on the external public debt, including guaranteed debt and debt service. Data are broken down by maturity, creditor, drawings and reschedulings etc.	Stock of debt: Quarterly Debt service : twice a year (With advance data for 4 quarters and 2 semesters)	Produced monthly (debt service) and quarterly (debt stock), published annually. Once a year	Stock data: 1–2 quarters Service: 3–6 months	3 years for detailed data, 7 months debt stock 7 months

COVERAGE		PERIODICITY		TIMELINESS	
GDDS	**Senegal**	**GDDS**	**Senegal**	**GDDS**	**Senegal**
Encouraged extension: Private external debt not publicly guaranteed	*Not applicable*	*Annual*	*Not applicable*	*6-9 months*	*Not applicable*
International reserves					
Gross official reserves denominated in U.S. dollars	Gross official reserves of the UEMOA, in millions of CFA francs	Monthly	Monthly	1–4 weeks	2-3 months
Encouraged extension: Reserve related liabilities	*These data are not produced.*	*Monthly*	*Not applicable*	*1–4 weeks*	*Not applicable*
Merchandise Trade					
Total exports and total imports	Total exports and total imports.	Monthly	Monthly	8 weeks-3 months	1-2 months
Encouraged extension: Major commodity breakdowns with longer time lapse	*Major breakdowns, including by product group, country of origin and destination.*	*Monthly*	*Monthly*	*8 weeks-3 months*	*3 months*
Exchange rates					
Spot rates	Spot rate for manual transactions and transfers.	Daily	Daily	Dissemination as part of a high-frequency (e.g., monthly) publication	1 to 3 working days

COVERAGE		PERIODICITY		TIMELINESS	
GDDS	**Senegal**	**GDDS**	**Senegal**	**GDDS**	**Senegal**
5. Socio-demographic data[7]					
Data Categories and Indicators					
Population					
Population characteristics: size and composition of the population by standard enumeration units, derived from census, surveys, or vital registration system	Current population estimates are compiled on the basis of projections, based on assumptions about trends in fertility, mortality, and migrations. Demographic censuses and studies with data on: population size; population structure; geographic distribution; average annual growth rate; population density; gender ratio; age at first marriage; polygamy rate; emigration and immigration rate; migration intensity index; probability of death (infants/child); housing amenities; overcrowding rate (persons per room); access to drinking water; main cooking fuel; main source of lighting.	Annual	Current population estimates : Annual The last population census was conducted in 1988. The next census is planned for November 2001. There is no set periodicity for the demographic surveys, which depend on needs and resource availability (EDS-I 1986; EDS-II 1992/93; EDS-III 1997; Migration	6 months	4 months 1988 census, preliminary results: 4 months ; definitive results : 4 years EDS-II and EDS-III : 8 months. EMUS : 4 years

[7] All indicators must be classified as a function of age, sex, urban or rural residence and/or other characteristics, as appropriate.

COVERAGE		PERIODICITY		TIMELINESS	
GDDS	**Senegal**	**GDDS**	**Senegal**	**GDDS**	**Senegal**
Dynamics of growth: vital statistics: births, deaths, and migration.	Vital statistics (births, deaths): not published on a regular basis.		and Labor 1979; Migration and Urbanization 1993). Main social indicators: Annual		Main social indicators: (irregular), last appeared in 1995
Encouraged extensions: *Disaggregation of population and vital statistics data by age, sex, and geographic units, as appropriate.* *Reporting of mortality rates, crude birth rate, fertility rate, and life expectancy*	*No regular data*	*Annual (census every 10 years)*		*3-6 months for annual revisions; 9–12 months for censuses*	
Health					
Inputs: measures of current financial, human, and physical resources available to public and private (if significant) health system, including public expenditures on health services; capacity of health care facilities by location and type of facility, and the number of trained personnel by location and certification	Probability of death (infant/child); Rate of contraceptive use (current and past).	Annual (Infectious disease epidemics should be surveyed more frequently and published sooner)		3–6 months after end of reference period	

COVERAGE		PERIODICITY		TIMELINESS	
GDDS	**Senegal**	**GDDS**	**Senegal**	**GDDS**	**Senegal**
Process (service delivery): Measures describing the number of clients served and type of care provided by public and private care providers, including inpatient, outpatient, and preventative care; population served by public health services such as immunizations, sanitation services, and improved water supply ***Outcomes:*** statistics on mortality and morbidity, including mortality by cause and the incidence of disease by location and patient characteristics					
Encouraged extensions: *Private (household) expenditures on health services. Disaggregation of data by subnational or regional units, as appropriate*	*No regular data*	Annual (Infectious disease epidemics should be surveyed more frequently and published sooner)		3–6 months after end of reference period	

COVERAGE		PERIODICITY		TIMELINESS	
GDDS	**Senegal**	**GDDS**	**Senegal**	**GDDS**	**Senegal**
Measures of the responsiveness of the health system to non-health aspects of service delivery. Disaggregation of data by subnational or regional units, as appropriate *Comprehensive assessment of the burden of disease*					
Education					
Inputs: measures of current financial, human, and physical resources available to public and private (if significant) educational institutions, recorded by level of education or type of program ***Process:*** measures of student progress through school, such as enrollment, dropout, and repetition rates, recorded by level of education and sex of students	Literacy rate; enrollment rate; employment and unemployment rate. Number of students by grade (pre-school, elementary, secondary, and higher education), by sex, by region, by teacher, by class. Admission rate; enrolment rate by level of education. School and pre-school attendance rate, failure rate. Literacy rate. Number of teaching personnel. School infrastructure and facilities. School map data.	Annual	The data are published annually in three different publications: the "Statistical Yearbook," the "Compilation of Indicators," and the "Stat Flash."	6–12 months after beginning of school year	The following deadlines are observed: "Statistical Yearbook": March "Stat Flash": June "Compilation of Indicators": October

COVERAGE		PERIODICITY		TIMELINESS	
GDDS	**Senegal**	**GDDS**	**Senegal**	**GDDS**	**Senegal**
Outcomes: educational attainment measured by progress through school, graduation rates, and average grade level completed					
Encouraged extensions: *Disaggregation of data by subnational or regional units, as appropriate, is recommended for all data categories.* *Characteristics of teaching staff, including training, experience, and terms of employment (full or part time).* *Expenditures by households on education (including fees and other expenses for public or private education)* *Calculation of net enrollment rates (by grade and sex)* *Scores on standardized achievement exams*	*No regular data*	*Annual*		*6–12 months after beginning of school year*	

COVERAGE		PERIODICITY		TIMELINESS	
GDDS	**Senegal**	**GDDS**	**Senegal**	**GDDS**	**Senegal**
Poverty					
Income poverty: number and proportion of people or households with less than minimum standard of income or consumption; valuation of minimum consumption bundle ***Other poverty measures:*** measures of deprivation or insecurity used to identify the population living in poverty, such as evidence of malnutrition, endemic diseases, educational achievement, and lack of access to basic services	*Household amenities (radio, TV, refrigerator, motorcycle, car, etc.), overcrowding rate (persons per housing unit; persons per room),* ratio of connections to the water supply (in urban areas) or per capita ratio of sources of drinking water (in rural areas), main sources of cooking fuel, main lighting sources, average water consumption, ratio of connections to the sewerage system and telephone lines; income/household/person and by year, expenditure/household/person and by year, level of consumption/household/person/year, poverty threshold/region/area (urban, rural).	3 to 5 years	There is no regular periodicity for the various surveys conducted.	6–12 months after survey	Analytical reports were published 11 months, two years, and one year after completion of data collection for the ESP, ESAM, and EDMC, respectively.
Encouraged extensions: *Measures of the distribution of household or per capita income or consumption* *Separate poverty estimates for urban and rural populations or for major regions, states, or provinces. Disaggregation of data by subnational or regional units, as appropriate*	*Poverty profiles (incidence, degrees, Gini indices)*	*3 to 5 years*		*6–12 months after survey*	

Table 2.2. Senegal: Plans for Improvement

Forecasting and Statistics Directorate (DPS), Ministry of Economy and Finance

	Timeframe	Technical Assistance, Financing Needs, Other Prerequisites
General Plans for Improvement		
Adopt a second generation World Bank Live Database to manage time series and tables of indices, including data on macroeconomic aggregates, consumer price index, producer price index and merchandise trade, and make such data available on the DPS website. The terms and conditions of access are still to be defined.	Short-term	Technical and financial assistance required
DPS to create its own website.	Medium-term	
Upgrade current Forecasting and Statistics Directorate to a National Statistics Institute.	Medium-term	
National Accounts		
Several household surveys are planned for 2001 and 2002, as are the informal labor survey, and analysis of the secondary nomenclatures of the consumer price index and the national accounts.	Short-term	Technical assistance needed
The base year of the accounts is being changed from 1987 to 1998 or 1999. There are also plans to adopt the SNA93 and to install the Supply-Use Equilibrium Input-Output Table Module (AFRISTAT's ERE/TES) for national accounts compilation.	Short-term	Technical assistance needed
Production Index		
Harmonize the instruments for collecting data from industrial enterprises used by the DPS, the Directorate of Industry, and the BCEAO.	Short-term	
Introduce a new industrial production index.	Short-term	Technical and financial assistance needed
Update the sample and the weighting system within the framework of the WAEMU.	Short-term	
Implement processes to produce seasonally adjusted data.	Medium-term	
Price Indices		
Analyze the data by secondary nomenclatures.	Short-term	Training needed
Post the methodological guide online at the Ministry of Economy and Finance website (www.minfinances.gouv.sn).	Short-term	

Calculate a seasonally adjusted index starting in 2002.	Medium-term	
A supplementary survey is envisaged to seasonally adjust the basket (which is based on only three months of 1996).	Medium-term	
The operation of the CHAPO software was evaluated and a number of improvements are pending (particularly regarding its speed).	Medium-term	
The DPS also collects prices in the regions of St. Louis, Tambacounda, and Kaolack. Eventually, an index that is more representative than the present Harmonized CPI in terms of geographic coverage could be envisaged.	Medium-term	
Labor Market Indicators		
The ESAM II, scheduled to start in April 2001, and the general population and housing census planned for November 2001, will provide more recent and reliable national data.	Short-term	
Finalize and implement an appropriate methodology for estimating employment and unemployment levels.	Short-term	Technical assistance required.
The employment survey in the capital, planned in the framework of the WAEMU Commission program of Survey 1-2-3, with technical support from AFRISTAT, will provide updates for the EESEC data.	Short-term	
Merchandise Trade		
Regularly publish a monthly external trade bulletin.	Short-term	
Continue annual survey of fisheries and horticultural exports until all customs offices are connected to the customs data processing system.	Short-term	
Take steps to create a decision-making structure for validating external trade data (transform the foreign trade statistics monitoring committee into a validation committee).	Short-term	
Share mirror data with key partner countries, particularly the ECOWAS countries.	Medium-term	
Central Government Operations		
Implementation of the WAEMU government finance directives by end-2002. This includes a standard WAEMU budget nomenclature, expanded coverage including social security agencies and local governments in revenue and expenditure, and classifying Treasury Correspondents under financing in the TOFE.	Short-term	
Improve the economic classification of government expenditure by adopting standards closer to those recommended in the new version of the IMF's *Government Finance Statistics Manual.*	Medium-term	Technical assistance required.
Compile more detailed data and release them to the public by posting to the Ministry of Finance website.	Medium-term	
Improve the timeliness of the data, with faster production of the monthly Treasury balances of government financial operations.	Medium-term	

Central Government Debt		
Implementation of DAIDA public debt management software.	Short-term	
Purchase and installation of debt analysis software: DEBT-PRO (World Bank).	Short-term	Additional training of Government Debt Division staff in modern debt analysis techniques.
Population		
Implement software combining ISSA and IMPS programs for entering and processing RGPH data and data from future surveys.	Short-term	
Ongoing updates of the oversight ministry's website (MEF).	Short-term	
Conduct second household survey (ESAM II).	Short-term	
Conduct third general population and housing census (RGPH III).	Short-term	Technical and financial assistance
Strengthening and sustainability of vital statistics.	Medium-term	
Undertake Household surveys (migration, on priorities II, EDS-IV).	Medium-term	
Regular publication of the database on social indicators (BADIS).	Medium-term	
Establish a demographic and social database.	Medium-term	
Establish an observatory on living conditions of households.	Medium-term	
Shorter lag time for publication of the various documents issued and disseminated by the Forecasting and Statistics Directorate.	Medium-term	
Launch a DPS population newsletter.	Medium-term	
Health		
Computerize the SIG in the Ministry of Health.	Short-term	Technical and financial assistance
Implement geographic information system for health.	Short-term	
Extend the SIG to the entire territory.	Medium-term	Technical and financial assistance
Establish a demographic and health database.	Medium-term	Technical and financial assistance

Education		
Operationalize units in charge of education data collection in the ministries and inspection units.	Short-term	Technical and financial assistance
Extend scope of statistics to include non-formal institutions.	Short-term	
Design and disseminate statistical yearbooks at the regional level.	Short-term	
Poverty		
Conduct a survey on the perception of poverty in the context of preparing the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper.	Short-term	
Conduct the third general population and housing census in November 2001 (RGPH III).	Short-term	
Conduct the second Senegal Household Survey (ESAM II).	Short-term	
Ongoing updates of the oversight ministry's website (MEF).	Short-term	
Finalize and disseminate results of a study on trends in the households living conditions of in Senegal over the last six years.	Short-term	
Develop tools to assist with decision making on poverty reduction, such as the social accounting matrix.	Medium-term	
Draft a poverty map.	Medium-term	
Setup an observatory of the living conditions of households.	Medium-term	
Establish a demographic and social database.	Medium-term	
Regular publication of the database on social indicators (BADIS).	Medium-term	
Introduce qualitative surveys as part of the system for monitoring the living conditions of households, with the assistance of sociologists or participatory approach specialists.	Medium-term	
Conduct a community survey covering infrastructure and basic social and economic services.	Medium-term	
Reduce time lag for publication of various documents edited and published by the Directorate.	Medium-term	
Conduct household surveys on Migration, on Priorities II, and DHS type.	Medium-term	

Central Bank of West African States (BCEAO)

	Timeframe	Technical Assistance, Financing Needs, Other Prerequisites
General Plans for Improvement		
Computerization of all BCEAO accounting operations, which should help reduce the lag time for data availability.	Short-term	
All monetary and financial series will be published on the BCEAO website (http://www.bceao.int).	Short-term	
Setup of a comprehensive statistical database with monetary data, interest and exchange rates, and balance of payments data.	Short-term	
Advance release calendars for the "Information and Statistics Bulletin" ("Notes d'Informations Statistiques").	Short-term	
Broad Money Survey		
Draft reform of the Chart of Accounts of the BCEAO to better conform to international standards and to the practices of other central banks.	Short-term	
Reduction in the time taken to produce and publish monetary statistics from 3 months to 45 days.	Short-term	
Implementation of the new *Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual.*	Short-term	
Preparation of a financial survey for Senegal.	Medium-term	
See above plans for Broad Money Survey.		
Broad Money and Credit Aggregates		
Implementation of an efficient system for forecasting monetary aggregates.	Medium-term	
See above plans for Broad Money Survey.		
Central Bank Aggregates		
See above plans for Broad Money Survey.		
Interest Rates		
Listing and publication of interest rates on government securities.	Medium-term	

Balance of Payments		
Capacity building for units at BCEAO Headquarters and in the BCEAO National Offices for each WAEMU member country that are responsible for compiling the quarterly balance of payments.	Short-term	Training for new staff
Use of statistics from the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) to improve coverage of the foreign assets of other sectors.	Short-term	
Conduct a specific survey of stocks of foreign direct investment in the WAEMU countries, in terms of balances, with a view to improving statistical coverage of this item in the balance of payments.	Medium-term	
Use of enterprise balance sheets (SYSCOA), where available, in the WAEMU Central Balance Sheet Office, in order to improve the quality of the data collected through the questionnaires.	Medium-term	
Bilateral exchanges of information between statisticians of the Union responsible for the balance of payments.	Medium-term	
External Debt and Debt Service		
Training officials of the Government Debt Division in modern debt analysis and management techniques	Short-term	
Purchase and installation of debt management software (DEBT-PRO) to enhance analysis of debt.	Short-term	Training of Government Debt Division staff in modern debt management and analysis techniques
Publish a bulletin (on a monthly or quarterly basis) on debt.	Short-term	
Support the creation of a specialized unit for external debt management and analysis in the DDI.	Medium-term	
Enhance the Ministry of Economy and Finance website to incorporate external debt data in real time.	Medium-term	
Publish an annual report on Senegal's external debt position including recent trends in commitments, drawings, service, negotiations with donors under the debt rescheduling, the HIPC Initiative, etc.	Medium-term	

Regional Stock Exchange (BRVM)

	Timeframe	Technical Assistance, Financing Needs, Other Prerequisites
Stock Market		
Translation of the BRVM website into English.	Short-term	
Execution of settlement on day D+3.	Medium-term	
Introduction of continuous trading.	Medium-term	

Overview of the GDDS

The IMF's General Data Dissemination System (GDDS)[8] has four ***dimensions***: data dimension, quality, integrity, and access. Each dimension provides insight into how effectively a statistical system is achieving its dissemination objectives. The data dimension relates to statistical products, while the other three relate to the conditions under which these products are produced and disseminated as seen from a user's perspective. Together, the four dimensions are meant to provide an overview of the major official macroeconomic and social-demographic statistics compiled in a country. The GDDS recommends that participating countries develop and disseminate plans for improvements to practices in each of the dimensions where shortcomings exist. The four dimensions may be described as follows:

The ***data dimension*** focuses on **coverage, periodicity** and **timeliness** of the statistics that are considered important in evaluating performance and policy in five sectors of the economy—real, fiscal, financial, external, and socio-demographic.

The ***quality dimension*** is designed to assist users in assessing the quality of the data. However, quality is difficult to measure, and therefore the GDDS includes proxies and descriptions that may be helpful for users to assess the quality of disseminated data.

To assess the ***integrity*** of data produced and disseminated, the GDDS looks at the following practices of the agencies that produce and disseminate the data: (a) dissemination of the terms and conditions under which official statistics are produced, including those relating to the confidentiality of individually identifiable information; (b) identification of internal government access to data before release; (c) identification of ministerial commentary on statistical releases; and (d) provision of information about revisions and advance notice of major changes in methodology.

To support ready and equal ***access by the public,*** the GDDS recommends that there be (a) dissemination of advance release calendars and (b) simultaneous release of data to all interested parties.

The dimensions of the GDDS may be applied to core frameworks for a country's macroeconomic and social-demographic statistics, to specific data categories, and to encouraged extensions. Four ***core frameworks*** are identified: national accounts for the real sector, central government operations for the fiscal sector, broad money survey for the financial sector, and balance of payments for the external sector. There is no single core framework for socio-demographic data. ***Data categories*** refer to a specific data item or data sets that are considered to be of special importance in their own right. Some data categories

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[8] A detailed description of the GDDS can be found on the IMF's Dissemination Standards Bulletin Board (DSBB) on the Internet at http://dsbb.imf.org.

are components of core frameworks (e.g., subsets of national accounts aggregates) while others exist independently (e.g., price indices). ***Encouraged extensions*** to the core frameworks are considered to be less pressing priorities when statistical agencies are faced with tight resource constraints. There are two encouraged comprehensive frameworks, viz., the general government (or public sector) operations for the fiscal sector, and the international investment position (IIP) for the external sector. By analogy, data categories have core indicators (e.g., GDP for national accounts) and encouraged extensions (e.g., gross national income for the national accounts aggregates).

Box 1. The General Data Dissemination System in a Nutshell

Data Coverage, Periodicity, and Timeliness: Dissemination of reliable, comprehensive, and timely economic, financial, and socio-demographic data is essential to the transparency of macroeconomic performance and policy.

GDDS *recommended* coverage, periodicity, and timeliness are summarized in Table 1of Appendix II.

Quality: Data quality must have a high priority. Data users must be provided with information to assess quality and quality improvements. The GDDS recommends:

Dissemination of documentation on methodology and sources used in preparing statistics.

Dissemination of component detail, reconciliations with related data, and statistical frameworks that support statistical crosschecks and provide assurance of reasonableness.

Integrity: To fulfill the purpose of providing the public with information, official statistics must have the confidence of their users. In turn, confidence in the statistics ultimately becomes a matter of confidence in the objectivity and professionalism of the agency producing the statistics. Transparency of practices and procedures is a key factor in creating this confidence. The GDDS, therefore, recommends:

Dissemination of the terms and conditions under which official statistics are produced, including those relating to the confidentiality of individually identifiable information.

Identification of internal government access to data before release.

Identification of ministerial commentary on the occasion of statistical releases.

Provision of information about revisions and advance notice of major changes in methodology.

Access by the public: Dissemination of official statistics is an essential feature of statistics as a public good. Ready and equal access by the public are principal requirements. The GDDS recommends:

Dissemination of advance release calendars.

Simultaneous release to all interested parties.

Plans for improvement. The GDDS recommends that plans for improvement be developed for all areas in which shortcomings exist and that these plans be disseminated. The GDDS also recommends that any needs for assistance be identified in the metadata. This may also be helpful for donors and technical assistance providers to prioritize their activities.

For each participating member country, the GDDS metadata provide descriptions of the dimensions listed above together with plans for improvement and needs for assistance. This information is posted on the IMF's DSBB; participating countries are encouraged to also post the metadata on their national websites.

Data Quality Assessment Framework

1. Work toward a framework for assessing the quality of data has been underway in STA for some time. This initiative responds to a number of needs, in particular, to complement the focus on dissemination in the SDDS and GDDS, to focus more closely on the quality of the data provided by countries to the IMF that underpin surveillance of their economic policies, and to assess evenhandedly the quality of the information available as complement to the IMF's Reports on the Observance of Standards and Codes (ROSCs). Against this background, STA has developed a tool that provides a structure and a common language to efforts to assess data quality and establishes a link with the SDDS and GDDS. This data quality assessment framework comprises a generic framework that brings together internationally accepted core principles for official statistics and serves as the overarching best practice frame of reference for the dataset specific frameworks (for national accounts, prices, government finance, monetary, balance of payments statistics, and income poverty).

2. These dimensions recognize that data quality is a multifaceted concept encompassing the quality of the institution or system behind the production of the data as well as the quality of the individual data product. The Data Quality Assessment Framework (DQAF) encapsulates principles of quality organized from the more abstract (dimension) to the more specific (indicator of desirable statistical practices). It covers five key dimensions of quality that provide a common frame of reference for the assessment of data quality across countries and data sets within each country. The following are the main statistical practices that are associated with each dimension:

- Prerequisites of quality—environment is supportive of statistics; resources are commensurate with the needs of statistical programs; and quality is recognized as a cornerstone of statistical work.

- Integrity—professionalism in statistical policies and practices is a guiding principle; statistical policies and practices are transparent; and statistical processes are guided by ethical standards.

- Methodological soundness—concepts and definitions used are in accord with standard statistical frameworks; the scope of the data is in accord with internationally accepted standards; classification and sectorization systems are in accord with internationally accepted standards; and flows and stocks are valued and recorded according to internationally accepted standards.

- Accuracy and reliability—source data available provide an adequate basis to compile statistics; statistical techniques employed conform to sound statistical procedures; and source data are regularly assessed and results validated, and revisions as a gauge of reliability, are tracked and mined for the information they may provide.

- Serviceability—statistics cover relevant information on the subject field; timeliness and periodicity follow internationally accepted dissemination standards; statistics are consistent over time, internally, and with major data systems; and data revisions follow a regular and publicized procedure.

- Accessibility—statistics are presented in a clear and understandable manner, forms of dissemination are adequate, and statistics are made available on an impartial basis; up-to-date and pertinent metadata are made available; and prompt and knowledgeable support service is available.

3. The information resulting from the application of this framework to Senegal's statistical system is presented in this ROSC. A detailed assessment of five macroeconomic datasets (national accounts, prices, government finance statistics, monetary statistics, and the balance of payments statistics) and a socio-demographic dataset (income poverty) was conducted using the frame of reference provided by each dataset specific DQAF. On the basis of this information, summary assessments were prepared. The mission's conclusions are also presented in the form of standardized summary tables in which the assessment of data practices is made on a qualitative basis, using a five-part scale (Tables 1.1–1.6).

Consultation with Economic Statistics Users

Responses to the user questionnaire
(number of responses in each category)

	Subregional organizations	International organizations	Universities	Employers' organizations	Printed press	Banks	Government	NGO	Businesses	Total	Percentage
Questionnaires sent out	5	20	3	4	7	7	7	2	4	59	100%
Responses	4	11	3	1	1	5	4	0	3	32	54%
1. What economic statistics do you use regularly ?											
National accounts	4	7	3	0	1	4	3	0	3	25	78%
Price statistics	3	8	2	1	1	4	3	0	1	23	72%
Government finance statistics	4	7	2	1	1	4	1	0	1	21	66%
Balance of payments	4	7	3	1	1	4	2	0	1	23	72%
Monetary statistics	2	9	3	0	1	4	2	0	0	21	66%
Socio-demographic statistics	3	10	3	1	1	4	4	0	1	27	84%
Others	2	2	2	0	1	2	2	0	1	12	38%
2. Is the scope of the statistics satisfactory ?											
Yes	2	5	1	1	1	3	3	0	2	18	56%
No	1	6	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	12	38%
3. Is the degree of detail satisfactory?											
Yes	1	4	2	0	0	2	3	0	0	12	38%
No	3	5	1	1	1	2	1	0	3	17	53%
4. Is the frequency (weekly, monthly, quarterly, annual) satisfactory?											
Yes	2	5	1	0	1	3	3	0	2	17	53%
No	2	5	2	1	0	2	1	0	1	14	44%

	Subregional organizations	International organizations	Universities	Employers' organizations	Printed press	Banks	Government	NGO	Businesses	Total	Percentage
5. Is the timeliness of publication satisfactory?											
Yes	2	3	2	0	0	1	3	0	1	12	38%
No	2	7	1	1	1	4	1	0	2	19	59%
6. Is their accuracy satisfactory?											
Yes	3	2	1	1	1	4	2	0	3	17	53%
No	1	6	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	10	31%
7. Is the methodology of these statistics well explained?											
Yes	3	3	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	12	38%
No	1	6	2	1	1	1	1	0	3	16	50%
8. In general, are you informed in advance of the publication dates for economic statistics on Senegal?											
Yes	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	9%
No	4	10	3	1	1	4	3	0	3	29	91%
9. Are there types of data for which you would like to the publication date in advance?											
Yes	4	6	3	1	1	4	4	0	3	26	81%
No	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	9%
10. Do you feel the need for other economic statistics that are not currently produced/published in Senegal?											
Yes	4	4	3	1	1	3	2	0	1	19	59%
No	0	4	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	9	28%

	Subregional organizations	International organizations	Universities	Employers' organizations	Printed press	Banks	Government	NGO	Businesses	Total	Percentage
11. What is your overall assessment of the statistics for Senegal?											
Very good	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Good	3	4	0	1	1	4	2	0	1	16	50%
Average	1	5	3	0	0	0	1	0	2	12	38%
Poor	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3%
12. In your opinion, what areas of statistics on Senegal could be improved?											
13. In your opinion, how do statistics on Senegal compare with those for other countries of Africa / West Africa?											
Very favorably	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	9%
Favorably	4	6	3	1	0	3	4	0	0	21	66%
Unfavorably	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	6%
Very unfavorably	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%

Users' Comments On Economic Statistics

A survey of the principal users of official Senegalese economic statistics was conducted in July and August 2001. It focused primarily on the usefulness of the statistics, and on identifying user needs. A questionnaire was sent out in July 2001 to a sample of 59 users (among the media, financial institutions, public agencies, foreign embassies, professional associations, etc.) and the response rate was 54 percent. As well, the IMF mission hosted a meeting with users in Dakar in September 2001. The responses to the questionnaire, as well as the great number of users who turned up for the IMF mission meeting, show that there is a high degree of public interest in economic statistics on Senegal.

Overall, the quality of Senegalese economic statistics is considered satisfactory, and Senegal compares favorably with other countries of Africa/West Africa in this regard. However, users pointed to shortcomings with respect to the timing and frequency of publication for official economic statistics, and the lack of adequate advance notice concerning the date and contents of publications. Moreover, users felt that the level of detail in the data was inadequate, and that the methodological notes were not very descriptive.

Publication dates are considered too late for the kind of economic statistics evaluated, in particular the socio-demographic statistics, the national accounts, the balance of payments and government finance statistics.

The periodicity is considered too long for the national accounts, government finances, socio-demographic statistics and the balance of payments.

The lack of advance information on publication dates applies to all published statistics.

In half the cases, users considered that the methodological notes are not sufficiently descriptive, or are inappropriate to a non-expert audience.

The level of detail is judged inadequate, in particular for the national accounts and socio-demographic statistics.

Areas that could be improved relate primarily to the national accounts (consistency between the aggregates for different macroeconomic statistics, economic conditions, surveys and census of economic units, updating of the business registry, sectoral studies, more detail on the indicators published); government finance statistics (greater transparency in publication of the quarterly TOFE); socio-demographic statistics (poverty indicators, more detailed social indicators, in particular at the administrative/regional level of the country); price statistics; balance of payments; and statistics on industrial output, foreign trade and agriculture.

Statistics Legislation in Senegal

The statistics system in Senegal is based on a series of laws, decrees and ministerial orders, in which the administrative approach to institutional functioning predominates. The system is relatively decentralized, and in theory consists of a network of specialized entities that coordinate and pool resources and raw data. In practice, however, these coordination bodies have been inoperative, and as for the DPS, the only permanent government body that takes a general overview, it has little in the way of technical or methodological guidelines to work by, and finds itself competing with various other agencies, without credible resources.

The Statistics Law (Law 66-59 of June 30, 1966) establishes the basic principles in terms of obligations, coordination and secrecy in statistical matters. It also creates the Statistical Surveys Coordination Committee (COCOES), defines the surveys to be undertaken, and provides penalties for those who fail to respect the obligations with respect to transmission of confidentiality of data. The COCOES is supposed to provide an advisory opinion for guiding new surveys, and renders technical opinions that are not binding on the regulatory authority.

Several decrees applying this law, or flowing from the regulatory powers of the President of the Republic, have established various agencies: the National Accounts Commission (CCN), the Forecasting and Statistics Directorate (DPS) and the Planning and Economic Policy Delegation. The CCN establishes the fundamental methodological options for the national accounts, and approves those accounts. The other two agencies exercise their administrative authority by delegation from the Minister of Finance and Planning, and their internal organization is determined by ministerial order. The DPS was created in March 1990 through the merger of the Statistics Directorate and the Forecasting and Economic Conditions Directorate. The definitive text of the order determining the internal organization of the DPS has never been adopted, however; the DPS is currently operating on the basis of the draft order, of which there exist several versions.[9] The DPS has an operating budget allocated by the Ministry[10] that sets limits on the expenditures that may be paid by this envelope: telephone and vehicle expenses, however, are not on this list. DPS employees, as agents of the government, are paid from the general payroll.

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[9] The April 2001 mission was given two versions of the order. In one version, a Balance of Payments and Foreign Trade Bureau is attached to the Macroeconomic Summary and Projections Division, and in the other version, an External Trade Bureau is attached to the Economic Statistics and National Accounts Division, which is involved in preparing the balance of payments.

[10] The budget has been fixed as an advance of 10 million CFA francs, or the equivalent of US$13,400. In principle, no new advance is provided until the preceding one has been spent and justified. Article 2 sets limits on expenditures: purchase of office supplies, printing, unblocking sinks, purchase of water tap, light bulbs and electric fuses; repair and maintenance of the photocopier, computers and printers. Order of 10/04/1995.

The Planning and Economic Policy Delegation falls under the authority of the President of the Republic. Its task is to prepare information that will serve as the basis for the country's development strategy. The Delegation embraces three entities: the DPS, the Planning Directorate and the Structural Adjustment Program Monitoring Committee.

A Prime Ministerial Order of May 1997 created the Statistics Coordination Committee (CCS), which has a broad but purely advisory role focused on the improvement of statistical services: advising on the status of information, overseeing consultation with users, monitoring the performance of statistical programs. Its field of responsibility is not defined. It reports to the Prime Minister and includes representatives of the ministries of finance, agriculture, handicrafts and industry, trade, research and technology.

Apart from these five institutions, there are several ministries that have statistical units responsible for collecting and publishing data in their specific field. For example, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock has an Statistics, Forecasting and Analysis Directorate (DAPS). Under the powers delegated to them, ministers can issue orders to create statistical units (see below, abstract of the law establishing the Ministry of Agriculture). Data are produced in response to government needs, and may eventually be published. The statistics field in Senegal thus embraces a variety of administrative agencies, working in principle under technical and methodological advisory institutions that report to the highest levels of government. In practice, these institutions function only imperfectly, either because they have ceased activity (COCOES has held only one meeting, in 1982, since its creation in 1969, the Planning and Economic Policy Delegation has been suspended), or for a lack of resources (the DPS), or the independent habits of different ministries, or lack of continuity in their activities (the National Accounts Commission, the Statistics Committee). Moreover, national statistics producers face competition from regional or international agencies that are endowed with greater resources (BCEAO, WAEMU Commission).

Senegalese legislation governing statistics is not very transparent, is based on an institutional focus and is not suitable to the coordination of different initiatives, whether for raw data collection or data dissemination. The legal cornerstone, the 1966 law, and the decrees implementing it, should in theory create favorable conditions for producing and disseminating statistics. The difficulties lie in: (i) a lack of resources for the DPS, in terms of authority and funding, and (ii) lack of any effective coordination agency.

DECREE NO. 2000. TO 95

POWERS OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

Considering:

Articles 37, 43 and 65 of the Constitution.

Decree No. 2000-264 of April 1, 2000, on appointment of the Prime Minister.
Decree No. 2000-266 of April 3, 2000 on the appointment of ministers.
Decree No. 2000-269 of April 5, 2000 on the distribution of government services and the control of public enterprises, national corporations and corporations in which the government holds an interest, between the Presidency of the Republic, the Prime Minister and the Ministries.

Upon the proposal of the Prime Minister,

Decrees

ARTICLE 10. The Statistics, Forecasting and Analysis (DPS) is responsible for:

- Preparing agricultural development policies, together with other branches of the ministry.
- Monitoring implementation of agriculture development policies and evaluating the results.
- Coordinating the preparation and monitoring of programs, projects and activities for agricultural development.
- Collecting and analyzing data and establishing agricultural statistics.
- Constituting and updating documentation on the agriculture sector.
- Using computer applications suitable to the needs of the branches.
- Disseminating agricultural information to public and private users.

The Statistics, Forecasting and Analysis (DPS) includes:

- The Analysis and Forecasting Division.
- The Agricultural Statistics, Documentation and Information Division.
- The Programs and Projects Division.
- The Administrative and Financial Bureau.

ARTICLE 15. The Regional Directorates for Rural Development (DRDR) for each region are to embrace the branches of the Ministry of Agriculture. The Regional Directorates for Rural Development are responsible for:

- Monitoring and analyzing plant and animal products.
- Preparing and implementing agricultural policy measures in pursuit of regional objectives, and for improving the economic and social environment for farming and livestock operations.
- Implementing, monitoring and coordinating agricultural development projects and activities at the regional level, as well as activities of the different operators involved in rural development.
- Controlling, monitoring and evaluating work on public agricultural infrastructure and facilities performed by different operators in the region.

- Providing technical support to producers and upgrading the capacities of rural professional organizations.
- Controlling the enforcement of agricultural regulations by the various operators involved in the region.
- Assisting local governments to prepare and implement local agricultural development programs.
- Serving as the interface between the regional authorities and the Ministry of Agriculture.

The Regional Directorates for Rural Development will each include:

- An Analysis, Forecasting and Statistics Division.
- A Plant Products Division.
- An Animal Products Division.
- A Rural Engineering Division.
- An Administrative and Financial Bureau.

Law of June 30, 1966 (No. 66-59) on obligations, coordination and secrecy and statistical matters.

This law provides for the creation of a statistical surveys coordination committee, and stipulates its composition and its operating procedures.

The law provides protection for statistical information of a confidential nature by stipulating that statistical officers, up to and including the level of enumerator, must take an oath before the court of first instance. Violations of the provisions of the law are punished pursuant to Article 363 of the Criminal Code. Individual information obtained from statistical questionnaires is covered by professional secrecy, and its disclosure is prohibited. The results of surveys may be published only in anonymous form.

Decrees

Decree No. 69-406 of March 31, 1969, establishing the composition and operating procedures of the Statistical Surveys Coordination Committee (COCOES). The Directorate of Planning chairs this committee and the DPS provides secretarial services for it.

Decree 86-10 14 of August 19, 1986, creating the national identity number, a national registry of businesses and associations, and the monitoring committee.

Draft decree revoking and replacing Decree No. 9839 of July 24, 1990, creating the National Accounts and Economic Conditions Commission, chaired by the Minister of Economy, Finance and Planning.

Ministerial orders (*Arrêtés*)

Order No. 16,164 of December 2, 1980, on organization of the Statistics Directorate.

Order revoking and replacing Order No. 5229 of May 30, 1981, on organization of the Forecasting and Economic Conditions Directorate.

Order No. 4073 of April 10, 1995, creating an imprest account (régie d'avance) for the Ministry of Economy, Finance and Planning, entitled: "Industrial and Commercial Operations – DPS."

Order No. 12,795 of September 29, 1983, revoking Order No. 1457 of May 9, 1960, and creating an interim revenue account for the Statistics Directorate.

Order No. 5327 of May 9, 1997, on the creation, organization and functioning of a Statistical Coordination Committee, under the authority of the Prime Minister. This committee is also responsible for the collection of statistical information, production of statistical data, and ensuring permanent coordination between producers and users of statistical information.

Draft Order on organization of the Forecasting and Statistics Directorate, of March 1990, created by merger of the Statistics Directorate and the Forecasting Directorate. The DPS has operated on the basis of this draft since 1990.

Planning and Economic Policy Delegation

The Planning and Economic Policy Delegation consists of the DPS, the Directorate of Planning and the Structural Adjustment Program Monitoring Committee. It is responsible, among other things, for compiling all data required to measure and forecast economic activity, for submitting to the President of the Republic the general objectives and means of execution for economic and social development plans, and for monitoring the execution of those plans.