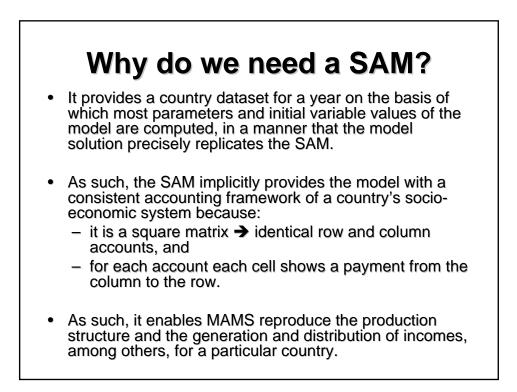
## Plenary session II:

### Quick refresher on standard SAM and adaptation for MAMS

Marco V. Sanchez

(UN-DESA/DPAD)

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### Main accounts in a "standard" SAM

- Activities: produce one or more commodities using factors and intermediate inputs.
- · Commodities: goods and services
  - supplied by activities and/or via imports
  - demanded for exports and domestic (final and intermediate) use.
- **Factors:** services produced by stocks. Main types: labour, capital, land, other natural resources
- **Institutions:** entities that own factors, consume and invest, receive or pay taxes and transfers. Main types: households, enterprises, government, rest of world. Typically have a current account.
- Auxiliary institutional accounts: taxes, interest (rarely), saving, capital, and investment.

Ac	counts in an aggregated "standard" SAM
Account	Explanation
act	production activities
com	commodities
fac	factors
hhd	households (domestic non-government)
gov	government
RoW	rest of world
tax-dom	domestic taxes
tax-imp	import taxes
sav-inv	saving-investment (consolidated)

Cells in an	aggregated "standard" SAM
ltem	Explanation
prod	production (output)
cons	consumption
exp	exports
imp	imports
va	value added (=GDP at factor cost)
va-g	value added paid to government
va-h	value added paid to household
inv	investment
sav	savings
dtax	direct taxes
itax	domestic indirect taxes
mtax	import taxes (tariffs)
trns	transfers
incf	factor income

Aggr	ega			and blar	_		M	— V	erb	al
	act	com	fac	hhd	gov	RoW	tax- dom	tax- imp	sav- inv	total
act		prod								
com				cons	cons	exp			inv	
fac	va					incf				
hhd			va-h		trns	trns				
gov			va-g	trns		trns	itax+ dtax	mtax		
RoW		imp	incf	trns	trns		ulax			
tax-dom	itax			dtax						
tax-imp		mtax								
sav-inv				sav	sav	sav				
total										
				-						

Accounts in a more disaggregated
"standard" SAM

Account	Explanation	Account	Explanation
a-agr	activity - agriculture	h-rur	household - rural
a-ind	activity - industry	h-urb	household - urban
a-ser	activity - services	gov	government
c-agr	commodity - agriculture	tax-d	taxes - domestic
c-ind	commodity - industry	tax-m	taxes - imports
c-ser	commodity - services	row	rest of world
f-lab	factor - labor	s-i	saving-investment
f-cap	factor - capital		
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	a-agr	a-ind	a-ser	c-agr	c-ind	c-ser	f-lab	f-cap	h-rur	h-urb	gov	tax-d	tax-m	row	s-i	tota
a-agr				7.9												7.9
a-ind					25.3	40.0										25.3
a-ser	0.3	2.7	0.1			19.8			1.3	0.6				2.0	0.0	19.8
c-agr c-ind	0.3 1.3	2.7 7.8	4.6						1.3 5.2	7.5	0.3				0.0 5.4	
c-ser	2.0	4.2	2.1						2.5	3.0					0.3	
f-lab	1.4	3.8	7.6						2.0	0.0	1.0			1.0	0.0	12.9
f-cap	2.0	6.0	4.8													12.8
h-rur							1.6	2.0		5.8	1.1			0.1		11.
h-urb							11.2	10.8		3.3	1.6					26.9
gov												5.2	1.9	0.3		7.4
tax-d	0.2	0.7	0.5						0.7	3.0						5.2
tax-m				0.0	1.8	0.1										1.9
row s-i				0.1	7.5	0.5	0.0		1.4	0.5 3.2				1.6		9.0 5.7
total	7.9	25.3	19.8	7.9	34.6	20.3	12.9	12.8		-	7.4	5.2	1.9	9.0	5.7	-
	•							- 1						-		1

### Stages and steps to adapt "standard" SAM for MAMS

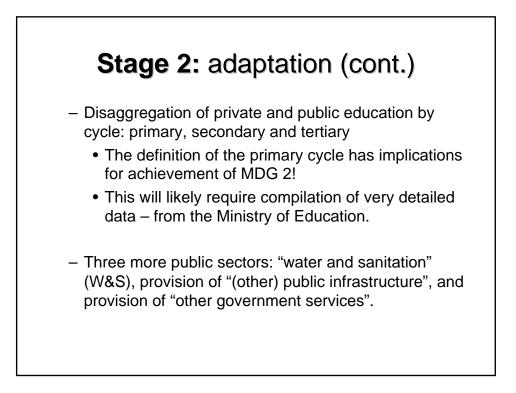
- Stage 1: preparation of the standard SAM
  - Aggregation/disaggregation of sectors (activities + commodities)
  - Setting gross fixed capital formation
- Stage 2: adaptation of the adjusted standard SAM for MAMS
  - New sector (activity + commodity) disaggregation
  - Labour disaggregation by level of education
  - Non-labour factor disaggregation
  - Interest payments
  - Savings and capital accounts per institution
  - Investment accounts

# Stage 1: preparation of the standard SAM

- Disaggregation of sectors that:
  - produce key exports;
  - are natural-resource-based sectors;
  - are particularly important for the economy (ex., in terms of employment generation); and
  - are subject to changes in world prices (ex., food, oil, etc.).
- Aggregation of sectors that are not very important.
  - helps to reduce the number of parameters needed to calibrate MAMS.
- Proper recording of gross fixed capital formation (GFCF)
  - Payments from the "s-i" account to the commodity accounts should solely record GFCF.
  - Changes in stocks by commodity accounted for through separate account.

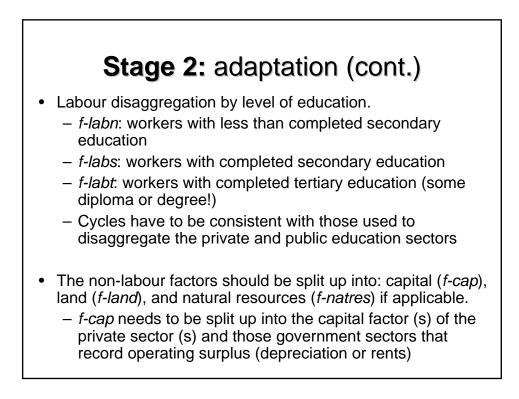
# SAM for MAMS

- New sector (activity + commodity) disaggregation.
  - Separation of private sectors from public ones.
  - Disaggregation into "private" and "public" for "Education" and "Health" sectors
    - detailed input-output
    - detailed supply and use tables with a proper mapping of intermediate consumption
    - other data sources or tailor-made data from the NA.



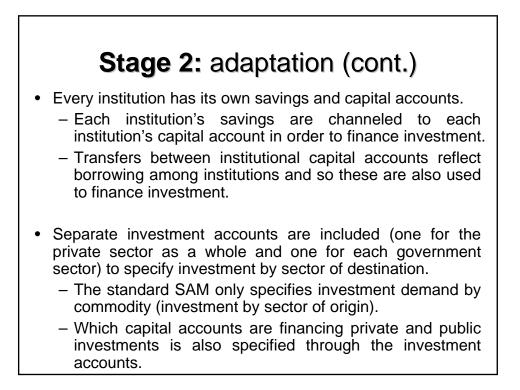
### Stage 2: adaptation (cont.)

- Other public infrastructure essentially accounts for electricity and transport (public roads, bridges, airports, etc.); but the adaptation of the sector may be very country-specific.
- Other government services include all other government services not considered as part of the other government sectors; usually, the most important component is public administration.
- W&S could be solely provided by the private sector but under government regulation. MAMS can handle regulated sectors without problems.



#### Stage 2: adaptation (cont.)

- Accounts need to be included for, respectively, net domestic interest payments to the domestic private sector (*int-dom*) and net foreign interest payments to the rest of the world (*int-row*).
  - *int-dom* receives payments from the government (who borrows from the domestic private sector) and these are transferred to households
  - *int-row* receives payments from both the government and households and these are transferred to the row.



Item	Explanation
prod	production of gov/priv commodity
cons	gov/hhd consumption of gov/priv commodity
exp	exports of private commodity
imp	imports of private commodity
interm	intermediate use of priv commodity by gov/priv activity
va	value added to labor/priv-capital from priv/gov activity
va-h	value added to hhd from labor/capital
incf	factor income to capital/RoW from RoW/capital
sav	gov/hhd/RoW savings
borr	borrowing
inv	investment use of private commodity for gov/priv capital
inv-g	investment in gov capital financed by gov
inv-p	investment in priv capital (financed by hhd or RoW)
dstk	stock change for priv commodity
dstk-g /dstk-h	stock change financed by gov / stock change financed by hhe
dtax	direct taxes
itax	domestic indirect taxes
mtax	import taxes
trns	transfers to gov/hhd/RoW from gov/hhd/RoW
intd	domestic interest to hhd from gov
intr	RoW interest (total)
intr-g /intr-h	RoW interest from gov / RoW interest from hhd

