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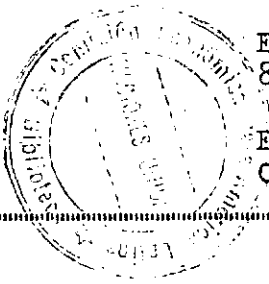

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EXPERIENCES OF THE LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES IN USING THE REVISED SNA

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CONTENTS

/I. BRIEF

I. BRIEF ACCOUNT OF TRENDS IN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS IN LATIN AMERICA 1/

National accounts for Latin American countries were first prepared towards the end of the 1940s. They began to acquire real importance towards the beginning of the 1950s, and during the course of this decade the first generalized preparation of these accounts on a regular basis was established.

During the 1960s the estimates were consolidated and improved; the number of accounts and tables included in the permanent work carried on was increased, appropriate methodology being introduced to take maximum advantage of the basic statistics available. Simultaneously basic research was extended to new fields to provide training for technical cadres essential to the development of national accounts in these countries. At the beginning of the 1970s all the countries of the region, including the English-speaking ones, had estimates of the accounts and supplementary tables of the previous system proposed by the United Nations.2/ Currently, the great majority of them have at least periodic series of the gross domestic product by branch of economic activity and by type of expenditure. Progress achieved in this field has been the result of constant efforts and the incentives provided by the development of research methods and economic planning.

Around 1970 most of the countries entered a period of transition in which the possibility of applying the new SNA 3/ was studied. Conceptual discussions of its scope were held, and attention was drawn to the inevitable need for reorganizing the basic statistics systems.

1/ The following documents provide greater details: United Nations, National accounting practices in sixty countries, Series F, No. 11, 1964; United Nations, Seminario de las Naciones Unidas sobre cuentas nacionales para América Latina, ST/TAO/Ser.C/44, 1959; Estado actual de las cuentas nacionales de América Latina, by Carlos Noriega, 1973; and Cuentas Nacionales en América Latina, by Horacio Santamaría, November, 1974.

2/ United Nations, A system of national accounts and corresponding statistical tables, ST/STAT/Ser.F/2/Rev.2, 1965.

3/ United Nations, A system of national accounts, ST/STAT/Ser.F/2/Rev.3, 1970.

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As a result, the stages to be followed in applying the new recommendations were planned in many countries of the region, and priorities were established on the basis of those calculations which were immediately feasible.

Certain aspects of national accounting which were also developed in Latin America in the last two decades are noteworthy and have made considerable contributions to this type of research. Basically, these are: historical product series at constant prices; the preparation of input-output matrices; and regional accounts estimates.

Product series at constant prices 4/

The need for indicators of economic trends in the countries, expressed in real or constant terms, became apparent some time ago as a result of the inflationary processes present in several Latin American countries after the post-war period. The relatively greater supply of production data and the reduction in the supply of price statistics naturally steered calculation methods in the common direction of a combination of extrapolation procedures using quantum indexes of the values of a base year of reference - generally linked to the greater availability of information supplied by census surveys - and the deflation of current values using price indexes, as a complement to the former.

The base years used in the calculations of the gross domestic product given in official publications for 1974 ranged, for the majority of countries, between 1958 and 1965, and the results of the economic censuses of the 1970s are now awaited for the purpose of adopting new base years.

Input-output tables 5/

The greatest activity in the preparation of intersectoral or input/product tables for the economy as a whole and for the industrial sector in particular was concentrated in the 1950s. Limited resources

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4/ On this subject see Producto interno bruto de los países de América Latina, partes I and II, E/CN/12/L.51, October 1970.

5/ A more detailed analysis of the subject is provided in the document El sector externo en las experiencias de insumo-producto de América Latina, E/CN.12/L.101, August 1973.

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and the delay in obtaining the required census information have been responsible for the drop in the intensity and frequency of research compared with what was observed during those years. However, there are some updated versions of the original tables which seek to incorporate the principal changes that have taken place in the economic structure and in prices.

Almost all of the known work is of national scope and covers all the sectors of economic activity, with the exception of the tables for Colombia, Costa Rica, and the Dominican Republic, which are limited to recording the transactions of the manufacturing sectors. Normally, activities were classified according to the United Nations recommendations.6/

So far, Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico and Peru have designed programmes for the preparation of new input-output tables, using the latest economic censuses.

Regional accounts 7/

The greater part of the known experience gained in the region in the preparation of regional accounts resulted from the fact that in each country such accounts were a prerequisite for the formulation of regional development plans and for facilitating the design of economic policies in respect of the internal socio-economic imbalances shown by these countries.

The studies prepared were limited, generally, to the calculation of the sectoral product, and gave nation-wide coverage of the countries, divided up into regions or states. In a few cases, coverage was limited to a particular zone, region or geographical area.

6/ United Nations, International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC), Series M, No. 4, Rev.1, 1958. The sole exception is that of the Argentine table for the year 1963, in which use is made of the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC), Series M, No. 4, Rev.2, 1969.

7/ The principal studies on the subject are to be found in the document Experiencias sobre cálculos de producto interno bruto regional, E/CEPAL/L.118, May 1975.

/In calculations

In calculations providing nation-wide coverage, the method usually used was that of calculating the added value on the basis of the gross values of production, and normally the results were presented on the basis of the existing political-administrative divisions. The studies were sporadic in nature, except in Argentina, Brazil and Chile where they were prepared in the form of periodic series.

II. GENERAL TRENDS IN THE USE OF THE NEW SNA

Latin American countries usually have the experience and resources needed for the gradual application of the new SNA, insofar as statistical limitations and priority information needs for purposes of the planning and design of economic policies permit.

This point of view is supported by the features of the new SNA, which make it particularly suitable for stage-by-stage application in view of the perfect interrelationship which exists between the component parts of the accounts and tables of the system and the different levels of aggregation planned for the preparation of the different tabulations.

The experience of the teams of technicians who calculate national accounts at present in the countries of the region has facilitated the design of programmes for introducing the new SNA which are adapted to the particular features of the statistical systems and the priority information needs of the different countries.

The preparation of national accounts on the basis of the previous United Nations recommendations has developed considerably,8/ as briefly noted in the previous chapter, and as a result a considerable and representative number of accounts and tables of the new SNA can be obtained by transforming and rearranging the basic statistics used at present for this purpose.

8/ For greater detail on this, see figure 1 and table 2 of the document Las cuentas nacionales en América Latina: desarrollo reciente, situación actual y perspectivas, by Horacio Santamaría, presented to the XI Meeting of Central Bank Experts of the American Continent held in Quito in November 1974.

/In the

In the following chapter an attempt is made to provide a detailed outline of the principal programmes, either planned or already being implemented, for the application of the new SNA in Latin American countries. The conclusion to be drawn from an overall view of these programmes is that account I. Consolidated Accounts for the Nation, appears in all the programmes and its preparation is perfectly feasible, since it constitutes a more synthetic version of the global transactions of the economy than that provided by the accounts recommended by the previous system. Account I. Consolidated Accounts for the Nation have been prepared periodically in almost all the countries, to a greater or lesser degree of disaggregation, since the early years of the 1960s.

Account II. C. Industries, production account, is a key element of the first stage of the application of the SNA, and sufficient information is usually available for its preparation, since the present calculations of the aggregate value by branch of economic activity are almost totally based on the production method. Production accounts, which are the results of these calculations, are at times incomplete insofar as details of factor remuneration are concerned, or are not published regularly, but the abundant supply of information existing in the majority of countries ensures their periodic preparation.

The corresponding standard tables for these production accounts II are also easy to prepare, even where some adaptation and simplification has to be done. In the programmes for the application of the new SNA which have been reviewed top priority is also accorded to these accounts.

In all the projects, as well as in the discussion and working meetings, priority was given to the preparation of the tables in constant prices of some items for II. Production, consumption expenditure and the capital formation accounts. These tables constitute a basic tool among the instruments used for analysis and economic planning in the region, and their preparation is further justified by the past experience gained in the field of calculations at constant prices, motivated by the indispensable need for monitoring real growth trends in the economies experiecing high rates of inflation. Their widespread use has made them the most up-to-date

/tables of

tables of the national accounts, some of them even being calculated on a quarterly basis in order to obtain better measurement of conjunctural fluctuations.

As regards account III. Income and Outlay and Capital Finance Accounts of the institutional sectors, there is general agreement on the possibility of, and need for, the immediate calculation of accounts for financial institutions and general government, it being suggested that a second stage be reserved for non-financial enterprises, limited in some cases, to corporate enterprises, for which periodic and organized information normally required by government departments for tax purposes or to meet some legal requirement is usually available.

Among the special accounts, suggested as an adaptation of the complete system for the developing countries, special attention has been given to those of group V: Accounts for Key Economic Activities and those of group VI: Accounts for the Public Sector. Kinds of experience in the region is greatest in respect of the latter, but since they are not always prepared by the same technical teams who prepare the national accounts, problems have arisen as regards bringing them in line. Most of the countries have accounts of this type (not usually published), and they are often prepared by the Planning Offices or agencies attached to the Ministry of Finance. It is general knowledge that the information taken from the account books on the implementation of the budget is difficult to adapt and cannot be used to the full in the preparation of national accounting schemes. In spite of all these limitations, however, because of the importance of the public sector in the economic systems of the countries of the region it has become almost inevitable to arrange to have systematic information relating to the national accounts estimates required for the modern management of government policy.

The projects analysed all show concern for the definition of priorities in the preparation of the system's accounts and tables. The general guidelines for these priorities have already been indicated in previous paragraphs in connexion with the groups of accounts and tables which are already being prepared. The criteria for the selection of

/these are

these are very similar throughout the region, depending on the degree of progress and the common problems of each country regarding basic information.

The analysis of the possibilities of applying the new SNA also shows the interest that exists in improving the training of the technical cadres of the teams responsible for working out the national accounts. For this, special courses and working meetings are to be held - with, in some cases, the participation of the main users - to discuss the priorities in the preparation of tabulations, the adaptation of the classifications, and the final form of the accounts and tables.9/

At more advanced stages a study is also being made of the possibility of adapting the features of the new SNA to a wider range of users and the need for the new SNA to be a subject of university study.

Lastly, it is important to point out that in all the programmes studied repeated mention is made of the need for progress in the field of basic statistics in order to ensure a more complete and fundamental application of the new recommendations. For this purpose, encouragement is being given in several countries to the preparation of medium-term and long-term statistical plans which include an initial survey of all the national statistical systems to ensure the more efficient use of all the statistical information available and the appropriate planning of new research projects aimed at improving the general situation regarding statistics. These proposals are complemented by efforts to adapt basic statistics to the requirements of the new SNA, as the natural framework for ordering the available statistical material. The increased participation of experts in national accounts is also reflected in the preparation of the forms for the primary collection of data and the design of tabulation plans for censuses and periodic surveys.

9/ For example, mention could be made of the "Jornadas de debate" held in 1973 in Peru and the Meeting of National Accounts Experts of Argentina, Uruguay and Venezuela recently held in Montevideo.

/In conclusion,

In conclusion, it may be said that although the application of the new SNA in the region is not free of problems, the system has been welcomed by the countries, which have recognized it as a major step forward in the conceptual field of national accounts and as an important addition to the range of quantitative instruments used in the application of methods for evaluating the economy as a whole.

III. PRINCIPAL PROGRAMMES FOR THE APPLICATION OF THE NEW SNA IN THE COUNTRIES OF THE REGION

Colombia

The National Administrative Department for Statistics (DANE) assumed responsibility at the beginning of this decade for the programming and organization of the work of preparing a series of accounts and tables for the application of the new SNA, while the Bank of the Republic will continue preparing national accounts according to the previous recommendations, using its own methodology, until the end of the 1970s.

At the same time, the Bank has entered into undertakings with DANE to prepare the financial accounts of the new SNA and to co-operate in the preparation of accounts: i) 6. "External transactions" of I. Consolidated Accounts for the Nation; ii) B. "Other goods and services" of group II. Production, Consumption Expenditure and Capital Formation Accounts and iii) B. "Financial institutions" of group III. Income and Outlay and Capital Finance Accounts.

The work programme of DANE in this field began with the classification of all the bodies making up the public sector, according to this kind of economic activity in which they operate, and by institutional sectors as defined according to the new SNA. The result of this first stage was the definition of the institutional sectors for Colombia and the classification of their component bodies, a preliminary version of which was presented internally towards the end of 1972.

/The preparation

The preparation of national accounts began with the preparation of public administration accounts. Those available to date, which are referred to the year 1970 and cover the central government subsector were presented in the document Cuentas del subsector de las administraciones públicas centrales. Metodología y resultados - 1970, which contains:

VI. Accounts for the public sector

A. Production accounts:

1a. Public enterprises;

1b. Producers of government services.

B. Income and outlay and capital finance accounts.

3. Income and outlay account.

5. Capital finance account.

Some modifications have been introduced in these accounts with respect to the new SNA, the most important being the following:

(1) Consumption of fixed capital does not appear in the production accounts because of statistical difficulties;

(2) In calculating the production accounts of the producers of central government services, a distinction is made between the bodies which although belonging to this institutional sector, do not provide community services.

The document mentioned contains information broken down into "Analytical tables" and "Summary tables" (see Annex 1) which form the basis of the calculations of the accounts mentioned previously. Simultaneously, DANE - with the co-operation of the Central Bank - is preparing production accounts for 14 branches of activities for the years 1967, 1968 and 1969 which the Bank had been preparing under the previous system.

Similarly, DANE in its Análisis preliminar de la oferta. Utilización de bienes y servicios a disposición de la economía nacional durante el período 1967-1969 provides details of the supply and disposition of goods and services for 35 kinds of economic activity. This represents a simplified version of standard table 2. "Supply and disposition of commodities" of the new SNA.

/It should

It should be pointed out that this is the first time in Latin America that the concept of basic values as a means of valuing the supply and demand of commodities has been used in a study of this kind.

The tables contain aggregates of intermediate consumption and gross capital formation for producers: industries, producers of government services, and non-profit bodies serving households. The supply data also contain a single total for imports, without distinguishing between competitive and complementary commodities, since this was not considered a priority classification and its calculation would have involved great practical difficulties.

The document mentioned also contains a comprehensive methodologica note on the estimation of subsidies and indirect taxes on products, sales, imports, etc., in order to determine the approximate basic values.

The updating of the production accounts mentioned previously was programmed for the purpose of preparing an input-output matrix for the year 1970, at purchasers' and producers' prices, disaggregated into 31 kinds of economic activity.

These work programmes will be complemented by a plan for improving basic statistics, which will facilitate the application of the new SNA.

Ecuador

In this country the revision of the estimates of national accounts from 1965 onwards is under way with a view to the application of the new SNA and in order to comply with the agreements adopted at the last meeting of the representatives of the Andean Group.10/

A preview of the work which is being carried out appears in the Memoria 1973 of the Central Bank of Ecuador in which the series 1965-1973, for expenditure and the gross domestic product by kind of economic activity at current and constant 1970 prices, appears with the figures revised according to the new SNA.

10/ Board of the Cartagena Agreement, Informe final, JUN/REG.ACI/1 1974.

/The main

The main changes are to be found in the classification of activities adopted in this document, which corresponds to the revised version of the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities,11/ and in the series on product expenditure using the general government concept in the measurement of final consumption.

A provisional document was published later 12/ containing the consolidated accounts for the nation for the period 1970-1974 and the main standard tables of the new SNA for the same period, including the following:

Table 1. Gross domestic product and factor incomes, by kind of economic activity.

A simplified version of this table was prepared which only shows the gross domestic product at market prices for:

(a) Industries, using the summarized classification;

(b) Producers of Government services;

(c) Other producers, including:

(i) Private non-profit services to households, and

(ii) Domestic services of households.

Table 2a. Supply and disposition of commodities.

Table 7a. Composition of gross capital formation by type of capital goods.

The original table recommended in the new SNA is included and shows stock variations without disaggregation, supplemented by the classification by institutional sectors into public and private users.

Table 16a. Composition of gross domestic capital formation at constant prices.

Its presentation is similar to that of table 7a.

Table 18. National and disposable income.

A simplified version of this table contains part (a) "National income, for resident factors".

11/ United Nations, Series M, No. 4, Rev.2, 1969.

12/ Central Bank of Ecuador, Cuentas nacionales del Ecuador, No. 1, May 1975.

/Table 26.

Table 26. External transactions.

It is hoped that the gradual adoption of the new SNA which is reflected in previous publications of the Central Bank will contribute to the general improvement of basic statistics in Ecuador.

Guatemala

The efforts made in Guatemala to apply the new United Nations recommendations in the calculation of the country's national accounts are summarized in a programme of activities 13/ for the gradual implementation of the new SNA on the basis of criteria adopted at the meetings held by the Central American experts on national accounts.14/

In the programme approved by the authorities of the Bank of Guatemala and the National Planning Council an order of priorities and a tentative time-table were established for the tasks in question (see Annex II). Specific mention was made of the need for the improvement of basic statistics in order to solve information problems connected with the introduction of the new SNA.

In general, the programme covers the presentation of almost all the accounts and tables at constant 1972 prices. The calculation at constant prices will go back as far as 1965.

Starting with that year plans have been made to prepare:

I. Consolidated accounts for the nation

II. Production, consumption expenditure and capital formation accounts

Excluded from this calculation are accounts A. "Commodities" and E. "Producers of private non-profit services to households". As an alternative it is proposed to consolidate the production activities of the latter institutional sector in account F. "Domestic services of households".

13/ Anteproyecto del Programa de aplicación del nuevo sistema de cuentas nacionales de las Naciones Unidas (mimeographed version for internal discussion).

14/ The meetings were held in Guatemala (February 1968); Costa Rica (April 1971) and Guatemala (May 1972).

/Accounts B.

Accounts B. "Other Goods and Services" of this group II will be calculated in their entirety, but the accounts a. "Sales of other goods and services and direct imports of government services" and b. "Final consumption expenditure of government services" will cover general government activities.15/

For accounts C. "Industries", the latest revision of the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities 16/ will be used.

These accounts will be supplemented by the following standard tables for the production consumption expenditure and capital formation accounts:

Tables at current prices:

Table 1. Gross domestic product and factor incomes by kind of economic activity.

The final presentation of this table would be adapted to the productive structure of the country, including among the columns of added value and gross production value a column which reflects subsistence and own-account production. Because of statistical difficulties stemming from the disaggregation of these figures by kind of economic activity, it is suggested that they be grouped under agricultural, industrial and other production only.

Column 6 of standard table 1, referring to fixed capital consumption, will not be disaggregated by activities under the agreement reached between the Central American countries.

Table 4. Government final consumption expenditure.

(a) By purpose;

(b) By composition of costs.

15/ This also holds true for standard table No. 4 (a and b) of the SNA, and the heading general government in reference to general government bodies corresponds to the agreement reached at the meetings of experts on national accounts of the Central American countries.

16/ United Nations, Series M, No. 4, Rev.2, 1969.

/Table 6.

Table 6. Composition of the final consumption expenditure of households.
(a) By type of expenditure;
(b) By object.

Table 7. Composition of gross fixed capital formation.
(a) By type of goods;
(b) By kind of economic activity.

Table 26. External transactions.

Financial transactions are excluded from this calculation.

Current transactions will be classified in two groups: those which take place with other Central American countries and those with the rest of the world.

Table 28. Supply and disposition of goods and services.

Tables at constant prices:

Table 8.17/ Constant-price value and price indexes of the gross domestic product by type of expenditure.

Table 9.17/ Gross domestic product at constant prices by kind of economic activity.

Table 15.18/ Composition of final consumption expenditure of households at constant prices.
(a) By type of expenditure;
(b) By object.

Table 16.18/ Composition of gross domestic capital formation, at constant prices.
(a) By type of capital goods;
(b) By kind of economic activity.

III. Income and outlay and capital finance accounts.

At a later stage it is planned to calculate accounts 3. "Income and outlay" and accounts 5. "Capital finance accounts" for the years 1973 and 1974 for all the institutional sectors defined in the new SNA.

17/ These will be calculated for the period 1965-1974.

18/ For the years 1973 and 1974.

/Private non-profit

Private non-profit institutions serving households, and Households, including private unincorporated non-financial enterprises, will be consolidated for the purposes of these calculations. Movements of financial assets and liabilities of account 5. Capital finance account will not be shown for the general government and household sectors. The preparation of these accounts will involve the calculation of the following standard detailed tables:

Table 17. Domestic factor incomes according to kind of economic activity and institutional sector of origin.

Table 18b. Distribution of national income and disposable income.

Table 19. Capital transactions of private and public sectors, excluding transactions of financial assets and liabilities.

Table 20. Income and outlay and capital transactions of non-financial corporate and quasi-corporate enterprises, by kind of economic activity.

IV. Accounts for the public sector

In accordance with the Central American agreements 19/ work will be undertaken on the preparation of the following accounts for the years 1971 and 1972:

A. Production accounts:

1a. Public enterprises.

These will cover non-financial enterprises, unincorporated non-financial government industries, and non-financial government institutions.

1b. Producers of government services.

These will correspond to the consolidation of the production accounts of the central, state, local government and social security subsectors.

B. Income and outlay and capital finance accounts:

19/ Central American Monetray Council, Definiciones y conceptos de las cuentas del sector público, CN/1/73, January 1973.

/These will

These will include accounts 3. "Income and outlay account" and 5. "Capital finance account" for the consolidated public sector, public enterprises and general government.

Mexico

The first known application of the new SNA in Latin America was effected in Mexico, although it was limited in essence to the preparation and presentation of Consolidated accounts for the nation and Production accounts by kind of economic activity for the period 1950-1967.20/

On that occasion the Consolidated accounts for the nation and Production and capital formation accounts, disaggregated, were published for 46 branches of economic activity. A detailed table was prepared for each year of the series, giving the gross values of production, intermediate consumption and the components of the added value at current and constant 1960 prices (adaptation of standard tables 1 and 11 which refer to gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity).

Special attention was also given to the preparation of the series covering the composition of gross capital formation at current and constant prices for the same period, 1950-1967.

The tables presented constitute a somewhat shorter version of the standard tables of the SNA on "composition of gross capital formation by type of capital goods" and "kind of economic activity" (table 7 "at current prices" and table 16 "at constant prices").

Also included in the published statistical material are price indexes - base 1960 - used for the application of the double deflator method, through which the added value and its components at constant prices for that year are estimated for the different branches of economic activity.

20/ Banco de México, Cuentas nacionales y acervos de capital, consolidadas y por tipo de actividad económica, 1950-1967. June 1969.

/The principal

The principal aggregates of the production accounts continue to be calculated at present 21/ at current and constant prices as one of the regular calculations, and an input-output table referred to 1970 will facilitate the updating and revision of the estimates.

Panama

An indispensable framework for the research on income distribution carried out in recent years by the Department of Statistics and Censuses of Panama was the series of important tasks geared to the gradual application of the new SNA, including the updating of the base year for estimates at constant prices.

For the purposes of the calculations, the Department of Statistics prepared, with the technical assistance of the United Nations, a detailed work plan 22/ establishing the priorities of the accounts and standard tables in accordance with their importance for the analysis and the availability of the basic statistics at the moment of beginning the work.

The results of the recent census surveys and the data extracted from the continuous surveys and others 23/ which were specifically carried out as part of this programme helped to a large extent to solve the statistical information needs of the new SNA and determined the scope of the modifications needed for the implementation of the new recommendations.

At the time of writing, the conceptual and methodological bases are sufficient for the implementation of the system, together with the information incorporated in the new schemes of accounts which will permit a first stage of the implementation of the SNA-preparation of production accounts for industries, income and expenditure and gross

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21/ Bank of Mexico, Estadísticas de la oficina de cuentas de producción y precios, 1930, 1940, 1950 and 1960-1971. Mexico, 1973.

22/ United Nations Development Programme, Informe sobre distribución de ingreso y cuentas nacionales, Panama, Sergio Zamora, 1975.

23/ Surveys of industry, trade, transport, construction, financial services, real estate, and the agricultural sector.

/accumulation accounts

accumulation accounts of the institutional sectors, and consolidated accounts for the nation. Also in preparation are the main standard tables with disaggregation of the sections on production, and income and expenditure accounts.

The programme that is being implemented provides for the preparation of the following accounts and tables, using the base-year 1970:

I. Consolidated accounts for the nation

II. Production, income and expenditure and capital formation accounts:

C. Industries (account 1, production account).

D. Producers of government services (account 1, production account).

E. Producers of private non-profit services to households (account 1, production account).

F. Domestic services of households.

The programme for the preparation of the "production, consumption expenditure and capital formation accounts" provides for the preparation of the following standard tables:

Table 1. Gross domestic product and factor income, by kind of economic activity.

Table 2. Supply and disposition of commodities (combination of tables 2a and 2B).

Table 4. Final government consumption expenditure by composition of costs and purpose.

A simplified version of this table is planned which will contain only two columns (2) "employee remuneration" and (8) "total".

Table 5. Final consumption expenditure of non-profit private bodies serving households, by composition of costs and purpose. Only the columns (2) "employee remuneration" and (6) "total" will be calculated.

Table 6. Composition of final consumption expenditure of households;
(a) By type of expenditure;
(b) By object.

/Table 7.

Table 7. Composition of gross capital formation.

For the preparation of this table two classifications will be adopted: (a) by type of goods and (b) by user (institutional sector).

A preview of "gross capital formation by type of goods" for the years 1971 to 1973 has been published 24/ in the form of a shortened version of this table.

In general the calculations for table 7 will refer to "gross fixed capital formation". The concept of increases in stocks will for the moment form part of a sole aggregate.

Table 10. Employment by kind of economic activity.

The results obtained from the household surveys will facilitate the incorporation in this tabulation of the data on the employed population by type of activity.

III. Income and outlay and capital finance accounts

These include accounts 3 "income and expenditure account" and 5. "capital finance account", excluding financial transactions of assets and liabilities, for all institutional sectors defined in the new SNA.

The standard tables planned for the income and expenditure and capital finance accounts are:

Table 17. Domestic factor incomes according to kind of economic activity and institutional sector of origin.

Table 18. National and disposable income.

Table 21. Income and outlay and capital transactions of the general government subsectors, without showing the movements of financial assets and liabilities.

Table 22. Selected outlays of general government, by purpose.

Table 26. External transactions.

An interesting experiment planned is that of using the complementary system of income distribution statistics 25/ relating it to the revision of the system of accounts. This work will be based

24/ Department of Statistics and Censuses, "Ingreso nacional, años 1971 and 1972", Estadística Panameña, year XXXIII, Serie C.

25/ United Nations, Statistics on income distribution, consumption and wealth, E/CN.3/426.

/on the

on the data resulting from the tabulation of a special survey on household income carried out with reference to the year 1970.26/

Peru

A broad-based programme was prepared for the implementation of the new SNA in Peru. First the Interinstitutional Commission on National Accounts was set up in 1971. Its members comprised officials of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance, the National Institute of Planning, the Central Reserve Bank and the National Office of Statistics and Censuses. The main objectives of the Commission are the design of the structure of a system of accounts and the establishment of a calculation methodology suited to planning needs, to the widespread use of this information in the institutions of the country, and to the availability of basic statistics.

In 1973 the first part of the plan of work was completed with a series of meetings for broad discussion, called "Jornadas de debates",27/ at which the basic features of the system of accounts, geographical coverage, periodicity and the orders of priority to be given to the estimates were submitted for consideration to the principal institutions connected with the preparation of the national accounts.

In order to establish the proposed general guidelines, the new recommendations of the United Nations were adapted to the Peruvian situation so that the aggregates would provide a suitable picture of the agents and transactions of the national economy.27/ In carrying out this task technical assistance was provided by the United Nations.

Under the second stage of the programme, the Commission completed in 1974 a diagnosis of the statistical system of the country and a total inventory of the basic statistical series by sectors of economic activity 27/ to help in the definitive introduction of the proposed system of national accounts and the preparation of future national statistical programmes.

26/ Department of Statistics and Censuses, "Encuesta especial sobre ingresos a través de los hogares: año 1970", Estadística Panameña, Year XXXIV, supplement.

27/ Annex III contains details of the documents prepared for each one of these topics.

/When these

When these two stages had been completed, work began on the methodological studies for the practical implementation of the system adopted. So far, a preliminary methodology for measuring the product of the agricultural sector, hunting and forestry has been published as an internal discussion document.27/

The Commission has also undertaken the dissemination of the conceptual framework of the new SNA in the universities of the country and the establishment of rules for processing data on public sector expenditure and general government income. It has also designed a scheme for the presentation of the balance sheets of private enterprises to facilitate the future use of these sources of information in the calculation of national accounts.

So that full use could be made in the new system of accounts of the information obtained through the economic censuses carried out during 1974, the Commission not only designed many of the census forms but also took part in the planning and implementation of the continuous statistical programme planned on the basis of the censuses mentioned, so as to ensure the supply of periodic information indispensable for the regular calculation of the national accounts.

In general terms, the Commission suggested that preference should be given to the preparation of accounts and tables which would provide summary data on all aspects of the economy on an annual and in some cases a quarterly basis (see annex IV), so that this could be used as background information for appraising the short-term economic situation and as a basis for the adoption of economic policy measures.

Special importance was attached to the preparation of the consolidated accounts for the public sector, and as an advance step agreement has been reached with the pertinent agencies to make use, in their budgetary accounting, of the concepts, definitions, classifications, time-table of operations, etc., established for the national accounts of the sector.

27/ Annex III contains details of the documents prepared for each one of these topics.

/On a

On a regional basis it has been proposed that certain variables and comprehensive accounts for three institutional sectors be studied non-financial enterprises, financial institutions, and general government, the present political division by departments being taken as the frame of reference.

Among the tasks involved in the preparation of the national accounts, the Commission has designed 45 statistical tables which coincide as far as possible with those presented in the new SNA, the transactions being modified where necessary in the light of the economic needs and features of the country.28/

Annex V gives details of all the tables 29/ programmed in the project at current and constant prices.

The presentation of disaggregated data goes beyond the recommendations of the new SNA mentioned above, as can be appreciated from the list in the Annex referred to.

In addition to making certain modifications with regard to the tables suggested in the new SNA, other tabulations were suggested which will be of enormous use in the analysis. For these reasons some comments on these two aspects are given below:

Table 1. Product and income by kind of economic activity.

This table does not include column 6 "fixed capital consumption" of standard table 1 of the new SNA, since a special table on "composition of fixed capital consumption by kind of economic activity of the owner of the goods" was designed.

In the tables on production, fishing was considered an independent kind of economic activity because of the importance of this sector in the economy of the country.

28/ Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance, Cuadros estadísticos para implementar el sistema de cuentas nacionales, document CCN/2, Lima, 1973.

29/ The numbering of the tables does not correspond to that of the SNA but to the adopted version used in the Peruvian Programme.

/Table 6.

Table 6. Supply and disposition of commodities.

This is presented as a disaggregated version of table 28 "supply and disposition of goods and services" and includes transactions at producer prices.

The tables indicated below deserve special mention because of their importance in the preparation of the system of accounts which, although not provided for in the project, could be prepared on the basis of the proposed tables which include all the data necessary for the preparation of the accounts of the new SNA.

Table 3. Product and income by institutional sector.

This table was designed for the preparation in the future of a complementary system of accounts by institutional sectors, and is also aimed at providing information, through the entrepreneurial structure, on the institutional basis and the changes which have taken place in the forms of ownership, organization, technological advance, etc., of domestic production.

It may be observed that in this design a special institutional type is distinguished, made up of semi-public enterprises or institutions, in addition to the public or private ones.

Tables 12 and 13. Composition of gross capital formation.

These record the gross formation of capital by kind of economic activity, according to the sector using the goods, and by institutional sectors. Both tables are supplementary to table 11 of the Programme, which gives information by kind of economic activity of the owner of the goods. They thus satisfy important requirements of an analytical nature.

Table 32. Indirect taxes by kind of economic activity.

This table constitutes a possible alternative in the calculation of indirect taxes by kind of economic activity, through the study of each type of tax.

Tables 42 and 43. Composition of gross capital formation at constant prices.

/These tables

These tables provide the same information as tables 12 and 13 respectively. In their calculation, column (4) on stock variations will probably have to be omitted, owing to the lack of the detailed data needed for making estimates with a good degree of reliability.

Table 45. Employment by institutional sectors.

This table supplements a series of tables on employment which are of major analytical importance.

This ambitious plan is being implemented on a continuous basis and has kindled great interest in other countries of the region because of the depth of its coverage. The exhaustive study of the conceptual base of the system, the planned adaptation of the tables, and the role of the project in the improvement of basic statistics are some of the most important aspects of this programme.

Uruguay

Of the work carried out in Uruguay, the recent meeting of experts on national accounts held in Montevideo 30/ was the major contribution of this country to the interchange of experiences and the achievement of progress in the application of the new system of national accounts.

Among other documents, the Manual de clasificación de agentes para el Uruguay was discussed at this meeting; this was presented as a preliminary document by the Central Bank of Uruguay, which is the agency responsible for preparing the national accounts of this country. The document comprises a broad and detailed study of the agents of the transactions of the production, consumption expenditure and capital formation accounts and of the income and outlay and capital finance accounts, and establishes their definition, coverage, corresponding statistical unit and the general criteria for identification and allocation.

30/ At the date when the present document was prepared the final report of this meeting was in the final stage of preparation and was not yet available.

/The Manual

The Manual also includes the institutional classification for Uruguay, resulting from a wide ranging study of the institutions from the point of view of their purpose and the kind of economic activity in which they are engaged. The analysis includes the five institutional sectors which the new System of National Accounts distinguishes, with some typically Uruguayan features such as in particular, the definition of private non-profit institutions as a subsector of the public departments 31/ covering the "Honorary Commissions" set up under various laws which operate as instruments of government policies in economic and social affairs.

In addition to the conceptual aspects, the work done covers a wide programme of activities applying the new System of National accounts. As a result of the first stage of the programme, the following calculations are available for 1968, the starting year for the new estimates:32/

II. Production, consumption expenditure and capital formation accounts

A. Commodities (accounts 1, 2 and 4).

The supply and disposition of goods were calculated for agricultural activities, construction and manufacturing.

B. Other goods and services (accounts 1, 2 and 4).

(b) Final consumption expenditure of government services;

(c) Final consumption expenditure of private non-profit services to households.

C. Industries (account 1, production account).

The accounts were prepared for the nine classes of economic activity, detailing 13 groups for manufacturing.

D. Producers of government services (account 1, production account).

E. Producers of private non-profit services to households (account 1, production account).

31/ The term general government is used to designate public departments.

32/ Banco Central del Uruguay, Cuentas de mercancías y producción, año 1968, May 1970.

/F. Domestic

F. Domestic services of households.

The standard tables in current prices which were calculated for the production, consumption expenditure and capital formation accounts are:

Table 1. Gross domestic product and factor incomes by kind of economic activity.

This refers to industries and producers of government services.

Table 2. Supply and disposition of commodities.

This table includes total supply at producers' prices.

III. Income and outlay and capital finance accounts

The preparation of account 3. "income and outlay account" for each of the subsectors of the public sector is an anticipation of the complete set of these accounts.

As a first step towards the preparation at a later stage of accounts 3. "income and outlay account" and 5. "capital finance account" for the following institutional sectors: A. "Non-financial enterprises" and B. "Financial institutions", the plan of work includes the design of a single balance schedule applicable to private enterprises.

IV. Accounts for the public sector 33/

A. Production accounts:

1a. Public enterprises;

1b. Producers of government services.

This account is broken down into the central government, local government and social security subsectors.

B. Income and outlay and capital finance account.

Account 3. "income and outlay account" is presented for each of the subsectors of the public sector given below:

(a) "non-financial public enterprises";

(b) "financial public enterprises" (Central Bank, other monetary institutions and insurance companies and pension funds); and

(c) "general government" (central, local and social security).

33/ Banco Central del Uruguay, Sector público del Uruguay, May 1975.

/As part

As part of the projects to improve basic statistics and their full use in the calculations of the new System of National Accounts, attention has been drawn to the need for the preparation of census and specific survey schedules according to the guidelines laid down by the Central Bank, so as to include all the new data collected in the work of calculating the national accounts.

Venezuela

Venezuela is the country which has made most progress in applying the new System of National Accounts in the region.

In 1972, the Central Bank of Venezuela published the important document Aspectos metodológicos de las cuentas nacionales de Venezuela, which is an adaptation of the United Nations recommendations for use in this country and also contains detailed quantitative results of the calculations for 1968, prepared according to these norms.

The initial presentation, which very closely follows the recommendations of the new system of national accounts, includes:

I. Consolidated accounts for the nation

II. Production, consumption expenditure and capital formation accounts

A. Commodities (accounts 1, 2 and 4).

The accounts of type b. "Characteristic products" were prepared for seven kinds of economic activities, with special emphasis on the key sector "crude petroleum and natural gas production".

B. Other goods and services (accounts 1, 2 and 4).

Calculations will be made for:

(a) "Sales of other goods and services";

(b) "Final consumption expenditure of government services";

(c) "Final consumption expenditure of private non-profit services to households";

(d) "Final consumption expenditure of households".

C. Industry (account 1, production account)

Production accounts were prepared for nine kinds of economic activity, broken down into 22 activities (3 in the mining and quarry sector and 9 in manufacturing).

/D. Producers

D. Producers of government services (account 1, production account).

E. Producers of private non-profit services to households (account 1, production account).

F. Domestic services households.

All these standard tables in current prices suggested by the system of National Accounts correspond to the production, consumption expenditure and capital formation accounts, with the exception of the following:

Table 2. Supply and disposition of commodities - Standard table.

Table 3. Gross output and input of industries.

Table 6. Composition of final consumption expenditure of households.

(a) By type of expenditure;

(b) Final consumption expenditure in the domestic market by object.

Table 2 was replaced by a simplified version, table 2a. "Supply and disposition of Commodities", while table 3 was partly replaced by the production accounts of the manufacturing sector.

III. Income and outlay and capital finance accounts

Accounts 3. "income and outlay account" and 5. "capital finance account" were calculated for all the institutional sectors defined in the new SNA.

The standard tables of the income and outlay and capital finance accounts detailed in the new SNA were also prepared, except for table 20, "income and outlay and capital transactions of non-financial corporate and quasi-corporate enterprises" by kind of economic activity.

Since the key sector of the economy of Venezuela is petroleum, the following accounts, following the recommendations of the new SNA, were calculated to bring this out:

V. Accounts for key kinds of economic activity

A. Production, consumption expenditure and capital formation accounts.

(a) Commodities (accounts 1, 2 and 4);

(b) Industries (account 1, production account).

/B. Income

B. Income and outlay and capital finance accounts.

The relevant accounts 3. "income and outlay account" and 5. "capital finance account" were prepared without making distinctions among the agents entering into petroleum activities.

The time "supply" in the commodities account corresponds to the characteristic and non-characteristic production of the establishments included in the sector.

Using the experience acquired by Venezuela in the public sector, the respective accounts were prepared following the general lines of the System of National Accounts:

VI. Accounts for the public sector

A. Production accounts:

1a. Public enterprises;

1b. Producers of government services.

B. Income and outlay and capital finance accounts.

The accounts 3 "income and outlay account" and 5 "capital finance account" were calculated for:

(a) Public sector (consolidated account);

(b) Corporate and quasi-corporate public enterprises;

(c) General government.

It is important to note that this document recognises the weaknesses in the calculation of some accounts, tables or aggregates, owing to the fact that this experiment is a forerunner of a deep-rooted change in statistics which is expected to take place in the country, stemming precisely from the need for basic information arising out of the periodic preparation of a system as complete as this.

/The results

The results achieved required the maximum use of existing statistics, complemented by special research which is described in the document itself, and incursions into new fields, particularly those of an institutional nature, through the generalized use of information on the balances of enterprises collected by the Ministry of Finance.

The annual issues of the Informe Económico of the Central Bank of Venezuela present periodically the continuation of the initial calculations for 1968, with a smaller coverage of accounts and tables comprising in the main the consolidated accounts of the nation and the following standard tables:

Table 1. Gross domestic product and factor incomes by kind of economic activity.

Table 7b. Composition of gross capital formation by kind of economic activity.34/

Table 18b. Distribution of national income and disposable income.

Table 9. Gross domestic product at constant prices by kind of economic activity.

Table 16b. Composition of gross domestic capital formation at constant prices by kind of economic activity.34/

The present publications also include additional information on gross fixed investment by origin (national or imported) and net investment (gross investment less depreciation) by kind of economic activity for industries and producers of government services.

34/ Including the composition of gross fixed capital formation.

/Other national

Other national projects

This chapter analyses projected programmes or programmes already being implemented which are of note for their degree of progress or depth or because the agencies responsible for carrying them out have taken the trouble to disseminate them.

There is also work planned or in progress in the region, however, which is of great interest although its actual details have not produced the impact of the above. Among this work, mention may be made of that carried out in Argentina to apply the new SNA as from 1970, which proposes that use be made of the results of the recent economic censuses for 1973, the population and housing census of 1970 and the continuing economic statistics which are undergoing thorough reorganization. Use will also be made of the material and experiences acquired from the recent revision of the previous system of accounts prepared by the Central Bank.

Work on the application of the new SNA in Brazil began some time back and recently received a considerable stimulus from the presentation by the Fundaçao Getulio Vargas, the agency responsible for preparing the national accounts, of a revision 35/and updating of the figures for the period 1970-1973, including a substantial improvement in the methodology for calculation and the incorporation of some of the new recommendations of the United Nations. At the same time, the Instituto Brasileiro de Geografía y Estatistica is preparing a table of interindustrial transactions on the basis of the economic censuses, referred to 1970, complemented by information from current statistics and specially designed surveys.

The national accounts figures for Costa Rica were revised by the Central Bank with a view to a progressive application of the new SNA and in order to comply with the agreements for standardizing the systems of accounts adopted by the Central American countries.

35/ Fundaçao Getulio Vargas, Sistema de Contas Nacionais-Metodologia e quadros estadisticos, 1949 e 1959 - 1970 a 1973, Novas Estimativas, September 1974.

/A recent

A recent publication of the Central Bank 36/ includes a preview of the work being carried out, containing revised figures for the main economic aggregates up to 1973, adjusted to the main concepts of the new SNA and the latest revision of the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activity (ISIC).37/

Chile is working on the preparation of information which will enable the national accounts to be presented in the near future according to the new SNA. The new estimates take the year 1970 as their starting-point and will adapt as their natural basis the production accounts for the period 1960-1971 for 21 economic activities and the complementary tables on the functional distribution of income according to the remuneration of aggregated factors at the level of 12 branches of economic activity.38/ These studies were published in 1969 and later updated in 1973 and constitute a valuable basis for introducing the new recommendations of the United Nations.

The progressive adaptation of the new SNA has been co-ordinated with the activities programmed at the first meeting of technical experts on national accounts of the member countries of the Board of the Cartagena Agreement, held in Lima in September 1974.

36/ Banco Central de Costa Rica, Cifras de cuentas nacionales de Costa Rica: Serie 1975 a 1972, Estimación 1973, November 1974.

37/ United Nations, Series M. Nº 4, Rev.2, 1969.

38/ ODEPLAN, Distribución del ingreso y cuentas de producción 1960-1971, January 1973.

IV. SUBREGIONAL MACHINERY WHICH HAS STIMULATED THE HARMONIZATION OF THE SYSTEMS OF ACCOUNTS THROUGH THE APPLICATION OF THE NEW SYSTEM OF NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

Central American Common Programme

Since 1968 the Office of the Executive Secretary of the Central American Monetary Council has convened various meetings of experts on national accounts from the Central American countries (Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras and Costa Rica) with the initial aim of improving the estimates made in each country and increasing their level of comparability, by setting up the machinery required to standardize the work plans of the member countries.

The schemes proposed originally were modified in order to cover the main lines of the new System of National Accounts, and thus lay the bases for introducing this system. Latterly,39/ the "minimum accounting scheme" was discussed and approved,40/ as well as the priorities and the stages required to achieve it, which include:

I. Consolidated accounts for the nation

II. Production, consumption, expenditure and capital formation accounts:

A. Commodities (accounts 1, 2 and 4).

Account b. "Characteristic products" of the nine kinds of economic activity indicated in the new System of National Accounts will be presented.

B. Other goods and services (accounts 1, 2 and 4).

(a) Sales of other goods and services and direct imports of government services.

(b) Final consumption expenditure of government services.

39/ Central American Monetary Council, Documento de trabajo para la Segunda Reunión de Expertos en Cuentas Nacionales de Centroamérica, 1971.

40/ Subject to an evaluation of the basic statistics available and the suitable preparation of the national accounts units of the countries.

/(c) Final

(c) Final consumption expenditure of private non-profit services to households.

This would be consolidated with part (d), "Final consumption expenditure of households".

C. Industries (account 1, production account).

This would be prepared by consolidating the operating surplus items in the section "consumption of fixed capital".

D. Producers of government services.

By express agreement this will be termed general government (account 1, production account).

E. Producers of private non-profit services to households (account 1, production account).

F. Domestic services of households.

An evaluation was made of the feasibility of preparing the standard tables in current and constant prices and establishing the priorities and modifications which would be applied in their presentation. A brief description will be given of the main adaptations mentioned in the tables of the production, consumption expenditure and capital formation accounts at current prices and at constant prices.

Tables in current prices:

Table 1. Gross domestic product and factor incomes, by kind of economic activity.

(a) Industries.

In this part of the table the "gross operating surplus" (column 9) will be presented, thus including "fixed capital consumption".

Table 2. Supply and disposition of commodities.

A simplified version will be prepared similar to that of table 28 "supply and disposition of goods and services".

Table 3. Gross output and input of industries.

It is proposed to leave this calculation for a later stage for lack of sufficient detail in the basic statistics available.

/Table 4.

Table 4. General Government final consumption expenditure according to cost structure and purposes.

In the first stage priority would be given to "final consumption expenditure" and the row of totals. The classification by purpose would continue under study.

Tables in constant prices:

Table 8. Value at constant prices and price indexes of the gross domestic product, by type of expenditure.

No changes will be made in this table.

Table 9. Gross domestic product at constant prices by kind of economic activity.

The method of calculation would only make it possible to obtain data at producers' prices. The producers of general government services and the producers of private non-profit services to households will be presented only as a total item, since disaggregated data for these are not available.

III. Income and outlay and capital finance accounts

At the first meeting it was agreed to calculate accounts 3. "income and outlay account" and 5. "capital finance account" for only two institutional sectors: B. "Financial institutions" and C. "General government". The preparation of the basic and supporting tables for the income and outlay and capital finance accounts was limited to only two considered to be feasible in the short term:

Table 21. Income and outlay and capital transactions of the subsectors of general government.

Table 25. Financial transactions of the monetary system (consolidated).

At a later meeting this scheme was amplified,41/ with the addition of the methodological patterns for calculating the income and outlay and capital finance accounts of the other institutional sectors:

41/ Central American Monetary Council, Informe de la Tercera Reunión de Expertos en Cuentas Nacionales de Centroamérica, 1972.

/A. Non-financial

A. Non-financial enterprises (corporate and quasi-corporate).

D. Private non-profit institutions serving households.

E. Households, including private non-financial unincorporated enterprises.

It was also agreed that the calculation of account 5. "capital finance account" would not include in its first stage the registration of movements of financial assets and liabilities.

VI. Accounts for the public sector

A. Production accounts:

1a. Public enterprises.

1b. Producers of government services.

In both accounts the flow of the operating surplus would be presented in gross form, thus including the consumption of fixed capital.

B. Income and outlay and capital finance accounts: Public sector (consolidated), public enterprises and general government (consolidated).

In 1973 this system for calculating accounts for the public sector was completed by laying down the criteria for grouping the agents of the sector and the classifications for identifying the transactions made.42/

Andean Group

In order to solve some of the main problems affecting the comparability of figures for the national accounts of the countries of the Andean Group,43/ a joint plan of work was agreed upon for standardizing and improving the estimates of the member countries.

In December 1974 the first meeting of technical experts on national accounts was held in Lima and important agreements were adopted on the basic conceptual and methodological lines for the

42/ Central American Monetary Council, Definiciones y conceptos de las cuentas del sector público, CN/1/73, January 1973.

43/ Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela.

/joint preparation

joint preparation of a group of selected accounts and tables within the scheme proposed in the new SNA.

Noteworthy among the main decisions was the adoption of the new SNA for the preparation of series in current and constant prices as from 1970, the present calculations - according to the recommendations of the previous System of National Accounts - continuing to be used until the new estimates prepared are in position to replace them.

The selection of accounts and tables was made on the basis of their priority and use in the programming and evaluation of the integration process and the limitations of existing statistics.

With the application of these criteria, it was agreed that in a first stage (see Annex VI) only the global aspects of the economy and the transactions of supply and disposition of goods and services would be covered.

It was decided that priority should be given to preparing the consolidated accounts for the nation and the basic tables for the production, consumer expenditure and capital formation accounts, as follows:

Tables in current prices:

Table 1. Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity.

The presentation of this table has been simplified compared with that of the System of National Accounts in that it includes the summarized list of activities. To replace it, table 1a. has been designed with ample details of those activities which require more detailed programming analysis and could be presented for a recent reference year only.

Furthermore, in both tables columns (5) "indirect taxes less subsidies", (6) "consumption of fixed capital" and (7) "domestic factor incomes" have been suppressed owing to statistical limitations.

/For manufacturing

For manufacturing industries a table 1b. with the same features as 1a., will be prepared.

Table 2. Supply and disposition of commodities.

A reduced version of this table (table 2a.) adapted to the requirements of the integration programme, will be calculated.

Table 28. Supply and disposition of goods and services.

As a complement to the above table a table summarizing the real flows of the economy in their entirety will be prepared.

Table 7. Composition of gross capital formation.

In this table the programme introduces an additional classification by type of purchaser similar to that used in the previous United Nations system.

Table 10. Employment by kind of economic activity.

The original classification of this table has been simplified, with the adoption of a similar table to that included in the tables for gross output and sectoral product by kind of economic activity.

Table 26. External transactions.

Tables in constant prices

Table 8. Value at constant prices and price indexes of the gross domestic product, by type of expenditure.

Table 9. Gross domestic product at constant prices, by kind of economic activity.

Table 16. Composition of gross domestic capital formation, at constant prices.

Tables 8, 9 and 16 undergo the same adaptations for the tables in current prices.

/Accounts and

For a later stage 44/ the following accounts and tables were selected:

II. Production, consumption expenditure and capital formation accounts.

C. Industries (account 1, production account).

It is intended to prepare an account similar to the model for each of the activities included in table 2a, and specific accounts for the basic activities of the economy.

Table 4. Government final consumption expenditure according to cost-composition and purpose.

Table 6. Composition of final consumption expenditure of households.

Table 13. Government final consumption at constant prices, by purpose.

Table 15. Composition of final consumption expenditure of households at constant prices.

Table 19. Capital transactions of the private and public sectors.

Table 11. Supply and disposition of commodities (standard table).

Mention should be made of the important role played in the region by the sub-regional integration machinery in promoting the recommendations of the United Nations both as regards national accounts and in other areas.

The references contained in this last chapter to the different meetings of technical experts on national accounts of the countries of Central America and the Andean Group bring out the support given to the agreements adopted on the application of the new System of National Accounts through the introduction of programmes for the improvement and standardization of the national accounts of both groups of countries on the conceptual basis on the new system of accounts recommended by the United Nations.

It should also be noted that the new meetings are being programmed, and that the Central American Group has already been convened for a date in the next few months, while a second meeting of the Andean Group for the second half of 1975 is being prepared.

44/ Board of the Cartagena Agreement, Programa inicial de armonización de cuentas nacionales en el Grupo Andino, JUN/dt.45, July 1974.

Annex I

COLOMBIA: TABLES OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT SUBSECTOR 1/

A. Analytical tables

Table 1. Central government outlay by kind of economic activity.

Table 2. Central government income by kind of economic activity.

Table 3. Outlay of decentralized institutions by kind of economic activity.

Table 4. Income of decentralized institutions by kind of economic activity.

Table 5. Consolidated outlay of the central government subsector.

Table 6. Consolidated income of the central government subsector.

Table 7. Central government outlay by purpose and kind of economic activity.

Table 8. Outlay of decentralized institutions by purpose and kind of economic activity.

Table 9. Outlay of the central government subsector by purpose and kind of economic activity.

Table 10. Distribution by economic activity of the central government.

Table 11. Distribution by economic activity of decentralized institutions (which are institutional entities).

Table 12. Economic activities involved in the production account of the central government subsector.

B. Summary tables

Table 13. Comparison of total outlay of all entities with total outlay according to the national accounts concept. Central government bodies.

Table 15. Comparison of total outlay of all entities, with total outlay to the national accounts concept. Decentralized institutions - institutional units.

Table 16. Comparison of total income of decentralized institutions (institutional units), with total income according to national accounts concept.

1/ DANE, Cuentas del subsector de las administraciones públicas centrales - metodología y resultados - 1970.

Table 17. Comparison of total outlay of the central government subsector by entity, with total outlay according to the national accounts concept.

Table 18. Comparison of total income of the central government subsector by entity, with the total income according to the national accounts concept.

/Annex II

Annex II

GUATEMALA: PROVISIONAL IMPLEMENTATION TIME-TABLE 1/

1.	Consolidated accounts for the nation, production, consumption expenditure, and capital formation accounts and their corresponding standardized tables.	June 1974-January 1975 (P)
2.	Series at constant prices.	October 1974-September 1975 (P)
3.	Continuation of the present calculation of the product at 1958 prices.	June 1974-September 1975 (P)
4.	Preparation of some indicators of economic activity by region.	October 1974-March 1975
5.	Guidelines of a programme for improving basic statistics.	October 1974-September 1975 (P)
6.	Public sector accounts.	February 1975-May 1975 x/
7.	Income and expenditure and capital finance accounts.	October 1975-May 1976 x/
8.	The setting-up of a study group for the analysis of economic trends.	October 1975-May 1976 (P) x/
9.	Phased introduction of the accounts system and tables of 1 and 2 for later years (including the calculation for the year 1973 at current prices).	October 1975-May 1976 (P) x/

1/ Draft project of the Programa de aplicación del nuevo sistema de cuentas nacionales de las Naciones Unidas.

x/ Activities will continue for the preparation of periodic calculations.

(P) Means priority.

/Annex III

Annex III

PERU: DOCUMENTS PREPARED FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF THE NEW SNA

I. Ministry of Economic Affairs and National Planning Institute:

CCN/1, El Sistema de Cuentas Nacionales de las Naciones Unidas (simplified version for general dissemination, giving a comparison with the previous review).

CCN/2, Cuadros estadísticos para implementar el Sistema de Cuentas Nacionales.

CCN/3, Estructura y características del Sistema de Cuentas Nacionales.

CCN/4, Jornada de debates para determinar la estructura y características del Sistema de Cuentas Nacionales.

II. Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance, Interinstitutional Commission for National Accounts, Survey of National Statistical machinery:

CCN/5, Análisis y evaluación del aparato estadístico nacional.

CCN/6, Resultados generales y cuestionario utilizado.

CCN/7, Vol. 1, Inventario de las series básicas del sector presidencia de la república.

Vol. 2, Inventario de las series básicas del sector pesca.

Vol. 3, Inventario de las series básicas del sector agricultura.

Vol. 4, Inventario de las series básicas del sector energía y minas.

Vol. 5, Inventario de las series básicas de los sectores educación, vivienda, trabajo y salud.

Vol. 6, Inventario de las series básicas del sector transporte y comunicaciones.

CCN/8,

CCN/9, Metodología para la medición del producto del sector agropecuario, caza y sivicultura.

/Annex IV

Annex IV

PERU: PERIODICITY OF THE ESTIMATES PROPOSED AT NATIONAL LEVEL ж/

Annual Estimates

Table 1. Summary of supply and demand of goods and services, at current and constant prices.

Table 2. Product by kind of economic activity, at current and constant prices.

Table 3. Origin of income by kind of economic activity.

Table 4. Gross capital formation by type of goods and by kind of economic activity, at current and constant prices.

Table 5. Fixed capital consumption by type of goods and by kind of economic activity.

Table 6. Final consumption expenditure of general government by purpose, at current and constant prices.

Table 7. Product and income current income and expenditure transactions and capital transactions by institutional sectors.

Table 8. Total external transactions and external transactions by geographic area.

Table 9. Employment by kind of economic activity and by institutional sector.

Quarterly estimates

Table 10. Summary of global demand and supply at constant prices.

Table 11. Product by kind of economic activity at current and constant prices.

Table 12. Gross capital formation by type of goods, at current and constant prices.

Table 13. General government final consumption expenditure by purpose, at current and constant prices.

Table 14. Total external transactions.

ж/ Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance, Estructura y características del sistema de cuentas nacionales, CCN/3, Lima, 1973.

/Annex V

Annex V

PERU: TABULATIONS PROPOSED BY THE INERINSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION FOR NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

At current prices:

Table 1. Product and income by kind of economic activity.

Table 2. Gross production and total imports in industry.

Table 3. Product and income by institutional sectors.

Table 4. Product by kind of economic activity and institutional sector of origin, obtained from tables 1 and 3.

Table 5. Supply and disposition of goods and services.

Table 6. Supply and disposition of commodities, presented as a disaggregation of the previous table, although the transactions were recorded at producer prices.

Table 7. Final consumption expenditure of general government by composition of cost and purpose.

Table 8. Final household consumption expenditure, by type of expenditure and by object.

Table 9. Final consumption expenditure of private non-profit institutions serving households, by composition of costs and purposes.

Table 10. Composition of gross capital formation, by type of goods.

Table 11. Composition of gross capital formation, by kind of economic activity of the owner of the goods.

Table 12. Composition of gross capital formation by kind of economic activity according to the sector using the goods.

Table 13. Composition of gross capital formation, by institutional sectors.

Table 14. Composition of fixed capital consumption by type of goods.

Table 15. Composition of fixed capital consumption by kind of economic activity of the owner of the goods.

Table 16. Composition of fixed capital consumption by kind of economic activity according to the sector using the goods.

Table 17. Composition of fixed capital consumption by institutional sectors.

/Annex VI

Annex VI

ANDEAN GROUP: TIME-TABLE FOR THE PRESENTATION OF ESTIMATES a/

Estimates \ Date of presentation	1975		1976		1977		1978	
	1st Semester	2nd Semester	1st Semester	2nd Semester	1st Semester	2nd Semester	1st Semester	2nd Semester
1. Updating of existing estimates at current prices (old system)	All the accounts and tables of documents Serie F. Nº 2, Rev. 2 up to 1973	All the accounts and tables of documents Serie F. Nº 2, Rev. 2 up to 1974		All the accounts and tables of documents Serie F. Nº 2, Rev. 2 up to 1975		All the accounts and tables of documents Serie F. Nº 2, Rev. 2 up to 1976		All the accounts and tables of Documents Serie F. Nº 2, Rev. 2 up to 1977
2. Estimates at constant prices (old system)	Tables I, II and VI-A of F2. Rev. 2 up to 1973 at 1968 prices b/	Tables I, II and VI-A of F2. Rev. 2 up to 1974 at 1973 prices	Tables I, II and VI-A of F2. Rev. 2 up to 1975 at 1973 prices		Tables I, II and VI-A of F2. Rev. 2 up to 1976 at 1973 prices		Tables I, II and VI-A of F2. Rev. 2 up to 1977 at 1973 prices	
3. Estimates at current prices (new system)		Accounts: I.1, I.3, I.5 and I.6 Tables: 1, 1a, 7, 10, 26 and 28 for 1973	Accounts: I.1, I.3, I.5 and I.6 Tables: 1, 1a, 2a, 28, 7, 10 and 26 for 1974	Accounts: II.C, Tables: 1b, 6, 4 and 19, years 1973 and 1974	Accounts: I.1, I.3, I.5, I.6, II.C Tables: 1, 1a, 2a, 28, 7, 10, 26, 1b, 6, 4, 19 for 1975	Accounts: I.1, I.3, I.5, I.6, II.C Tables: 1, 1a, 2a, 28, 7, 10, 26, 1b, 6, 4, 19 for 1976		Accounts: I.1, I.3, I.5, I.6, II.C Tables: 1, 1a, 2a, 28, 7, 10, 26, 1b, 6, 4, 19 for 1977
4. Estimates at constant 1973 prices (new system)			Tables: 8, 9 and 16; years 1973 and 1974	Tables: 8, 9, 16, 11, 13, 15, years 1973, 1974, 1975	Tables: 8, 9, 16, 11, 13 and 15 for 1976		Tables: 8, 9, 16, 11, 13 and 15 for 1977	

a/ Venezuela is exempt from this requirement for its estimates have been based on the new system since 1968.

b/ Countries at present preparing estimates on other bases would introduce changes in line with the contents of the document Estimaciones del producto interno bruto a precios de 1968. J/PR/53, August 1974.