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**PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTING THE SYSTEM OF NATIONAL ACCOUNTS  
(SNA 1993) IN LATIN AMERICAN AND  
CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES, 1996**

**\*/ This document was prepared by the ECLAC Statistics and Economic Projections  
Division.**

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## ABSTRACT

With the support of the United Nations Statistical Division, which is part of the Inter-Secretariat Working Group on National Accounts, and the United Nations regional commissions, the Latin American and Caribbean countries have begun to revise their national accounts to reflect the new international recommendations contained in the System of National Accounts 1993 (SNA 1993), an updated version of the United Nations System of National Accounts 1968 (ST/STAT/SER.F/2/Rev.3).

In view of the importance of the subject, the ECLAC Statistics and Economic Projections Division has allocated resources to this joint activity to support the countries of the region in implementing SNA 1993.

This document constitutes the second progress report presented since the start of implementation activities. It was prepared with the collaboration of the offices responsible for national accounts in the respective countries, which devoted time to responding to an extensive questionnaire on the progress made since 1996. The document includes information on the current status of national accounts as the starting point for the programmes that were proposed, in progress or concluded at the time of writing; on the process of compiling the basic statistics needed for the SNA 1993 accounts there are plans to prepare; and on the needs for technical assistance discovered in the course of the work already done. Lastly, the report classifies the countries according to their present stage of SNA 1993 implementation as defined by the United Nations Statistical Commission.



## INTRODUCTION

This report is based on a survey of the countries of the region conducted from September to November 1996 in order to determine the extent of progress in adopting SNA 1993. The survey asked for detailed information on use of the new SNA accounts and tables and incorporation of its concepts, classification systems, valuation methods and accounting treatment. It also asked for information on activities aimed at improving and adapting basic statistics and on perceived needs for technical assistance and training. For some of the countries, the data collected through the survey was supplemented with information obtained from regional and subregional activities in which ECLAC participated in 1996. The data gathered on those occasions was the chief source of information on the countries that did not respond to the survey.

Of the 33 countries surveyed, no information was obtained on three; 14 had not yet taken any steps towards implementing SNA 1993; 16 were working on adopting the new system.

In order to put the progress so far achieved into perspective, the report includes by way of background a summary of the status of national accounts preparation and basic statistics compilation in the countries of the region at the time the implementation programme was initiated.

Comparison of the initial situation with the results of the survey helps to highlight the progress the countries have made in applying the system and in designing new methods and instruments for data compilation; the changes they have made in the organizational structure of national accounts offices and their interactions with other agencies whose work is related to national accounts; and their specific needs for technical cooperation.

The report therefore analyses which of the SNA 1993 tables and charts are being adopted; what progress has been made in elaborating the variables and accounts entailed by the new SNA; to what extent the proposed classifications are in use or have been adopted; and what concrete results have been achieved to date. It also discusses innovations not related to the new System that the countries of the region have made in their national accounts in the last two years.

Lastly, the countries of the region are categorized according to level of development in national accounts based on the categories or stages defined by the Inter-Secretariat Working Group on National Accounts to serve as milestones on the road to SNA 1993.





## I. BACKGROUND

At the time the new national accounts guidelines were approved, the 33 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean were preparing their national accounts according to the second or third versions of the System of National Accounts recommended by the United Nations; Cuba was the last country to adopt those criteria; not long ago it changed the guidelines for its macroeconomic calculations, switching from the System of Balances of the National Economy to the System of National Accounts.

From an operational standpoint, SNA 1993 requires a vast body of information more extensive and complex than that required by the previous version (SNA Rev. 3) with which to prepare the goods and services accounts and tables, institutional sector accounts and satellite accounts that make up the System. For Latin America and the Caribbean, this meant changing methods of producing basic statistics and compiling more extensive and detailed data bases.

That task represented a major challenge for the countries of the region. First of all, it meant integrating establishment-type observable units into enterprise-type or institutional units in all future data compilation. Second, it meant that most of the countries faced having to redesign their data collection tools and data compilation methods to take account of the new definitions and classifications recommended by SNA 1993.

Throughout the region, basic statistics, particularly those on non-financial enterprises, were generally based on data gathered and compiled on the establishment level, rather than the enterprise level. Data on the enterprise level was collected only for segments of some institutional sectors (such as government, banking and insurance) and some large State-owned enterprises, such as the electricity, gas and water utilities and large mining, transport and communications enterprises.

Because of these gaps in basic statistics, most of the countries were able to make only partial progress in their national accounts. To illustrate the progress achieved, a description is given below of which SNA 1968 accounts the countries were able to prepare with the data they then had available.

Most of the countries of the region had made the greatest progress in the areas of origin of production and of use of output by the main components of final consumption. Fewer were compiling data by types of goods or by purpose of internal consumption, except in the area of fixed capital formation.

Many countries were already calculating the functional distribution of income generated in the total economy, but had made considerably less progress in measuring cost structures by sectors of economic activity.

Estimates of disposable national income and its use in the total economy were generally obtained by combining transaction flows on aggregate levels, rather than by consolidating current income and outlay accounts for institutional sectors.

In most of the countries, gross capital formation was computed by analysing goods flows without relating them to changes in agents' assets. Only Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Peru and Venezuela had reach the point where they were able to estimate gross fixed capital formation by institutional sector (expenditure method) and by types of goods (goods flows method). When it changed its base year to 1986, Chile began calculating gross fixed capital formation by types of goods, according to utilizing sector. Ecuador was doing periodic estimates of gross fixed capital formation by institutional sector, types of goods and kind of activity using the goods.

Most estimates at that time treated changes in inventories as an adjustment item between supply and demand, rather than the product of a separate calculation covering all areas.

Furthermore, most of the countries, lacking accounts by institutional sector, were figuring national savings as a balancing item between disposable national income and total consumption. Household consumption was also being estimated as a balancing item.

With respect to the preparation of accounts by institutional sector, most countries were preparing the fullest sets for general government and rest of the world, less complete sets for financial enterprises and far less complete sets for non-financial enterprises. Since unincorporated non-financial enterprises were not generally recorded in commercial registers or surveys, they were reported under household accounts, and the latter, because of the procedures utilized in structuring the system, were also in part composed of balancing items. The same was true for the accounts for private non-profit institutions serving households; in the absence of separate information on them, they were included in household accounts.

Moreover, there were often marked discrepancies, for the same country and period, between estimates derived from national accounts or those derived from other macroeconomic statistical systems, such as balance of payments or public finance accounts. The discrepancies were due in part to inconsistencies between international recommendations on how to prepare accounts for the different systems and in part to differences in the criteria applied and data sources used by the preparers.

## II. PROGRESS AND RESULTS ACHIEVED IN 1996

Of the 33 States members of ECLAC in the region, 16 (Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela) have already begun to apply the new version of SNA (see table 1). Another two countries are still at the stage of designing their implementation programmes.

The countries that had not begun to implement SNA 1993 at the time of the survey were Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and Uruguay. No information was obtainable from Bahamas, Dominica and Guyana.

For purposes of this analysis, a country is deemed to be applying SNA 1993 if it has formally begun to implement a programme of work to that end. Generally speaking, such programmes include activities of various kinds in the areas of basic statistics and national accounts, including:

- i) Organizational and operational measures directed in particular towards expanding and improving the generation of basic statistics;
- ii) Total or partial preparation of selected components of SNA 1993; and
- iii) Training and identification of technical cooperation needs.

### A. ADVANCES IN ORGANIZATIONAL AND OPERATIONAL AREAS

The 16 countries of the region now using SNA 1993 are involved in activities to review and improve their data-collection sources and tools. Among other things, they are making inventories of data sources, both public and private, and searching out and selecting administrative records that might be useful as direct sources or as the basis for directories. Some countries are doing price studies and attempting to make use of the results of censuses and economic and household surveys. Some have taken steps to reconcile the concepts and estimation methods applicable to national accounts with those applicable to balance of payments and public finances (see table 1).

Only six countries report that they have increased their technical resources and created or strengthened work units concerned with institutional sectors and computer processing; four report that they have developed organizational restructuring programmes, which will be put into effect once approved. Another six do not consider it necessary to reorganize the agencies involved (see table 1).

Most of the countries have stated their intention of adapting the recommended classification systems in particular those for products (Central Product Classification), industries (ISIC, Rev. 3) and institutional sectors (SNA 1993) to their own analytical needs and situations.

At the time of the survey, however, the countries of the region were still using the classifications recommended in SNA Rev. 3, except for foreign trade and, in some cases, for household consumption expenditure by types of goods or services.

## **B. PROGRESS IN TOTAL OR PARTIAL PREPARATION OF THE COMPONENTS OF SNA 1993**

Of the 16 countries considered, nine are preparing supply and use tables along with their goods and services accounts; in contrast, under the SNA Rev. 3 guidelines, at their maximum point of application, only six countries were doing the analogous calculations. The other seven countries are preparing simplified accounts, at this initial stage, for products by origin and by type of expenditure (see table 2).

Eight countries are preparing accounts for all institutional sectors of the economy; this again represents progress in the light of the constraints of the countries' data compilation systems, especially for non-financial enterprises, and their limited experience in the calculation of such aggregates. None of the countries except for the Dominican Republic, however, are planning to prepare the complete sequence of accounts within the next three years.

As of November 1996, only one country (Dominican Republic) had prepared satellite accounts for the tourism sector; one country (Mexico) had published partial results of its environmental accounting, and others (Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia and Ecuador) were doing some measurements of natural resources with the intention of later incorporating them into environmental accounts (see table 2).

## **C. TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND TRAINING**

The countries of the region have identified areas in the preparation or improvement of their national accounts in which they need external assistance in order to be able to meet their desired objectives with greater speed and precision and at lower cost (see table 1). They stressed that in order to deal with both the conceptual and practical aspects of SNA 1993, they urgently need handbooks, manuals and instructions with the proper national accounts terminology in their own language (Spanish, French, English or Portuguese).

They also perceive a great need for training, especially on the following topics: government statistics and accounts; financial statistics and accounts; links between business accounting and national accounting standards; integrated institutional sector accounts; accumulation accounts, financing and changes in assets; use of national accounts and satellite accounts for policy analysis; environmental accounting; calculation of purchasing power parities; and computerized national accounts compilation (see tables 3.a, 3.b and 3.c).

Those surveyed have expressed an interest in receiving direct technical assistance regarding the preparation of questionnaires and data compilation systems linking establishment-type and enterprise-type units; development of nomenclatures and uniform systems for registering enterprises and establishments; preparation of supply and use tables and input-out tables for goods and services accounts; and household accounts based on household surveys. They also see a need for technical assistance on quarterly accounts and environmental accounting; use of computerized systems for compiling national accounts data; reorganizing units responsible for national accounts and computer services; and other studies (see tables 4.a, 4.b and 4.c).

#### **D. PRESENT STATUS**

A few countries (Bolivia, Dominican Republic, Mexico and Trinidad and Tobago) report that they have already published or released some results based on the new methods of calculating national accounts (see table 1).

Bolivia has released its results with respect to goods and services accounts and the sequence institutional sector accounts, although it has retained some elements of SNA Rev. 3 in the classifications and transactions.

Mexico has published goods and services accounts and tables, including supply and use tables and estimates at constant 1993 prices. It has adopted the main classifications recommended and begun to apply the standard concepts and definitions proposed in SNA 1993.

Trinidad and Tobago has completed the tables for gross domestic product by type of economic activity and type of expenditure and is working at gradually introducing the other components of the system.

The Dominican Republic has done a preliminary calculation of national accounts for the period 1991-1994 that conforms to much of SNA 1993. It is now extending the accounts to 1995 and expects to publish the results officially in March this year. It has already prepared goods and services accounts and institutional sector accounts, except for balance sheets. It has prepared matrices of income distribution by institutional sector and production accounts by institutional sector. It has also prepared an input-output matrix derived from supply and use tables. In addition, it has prepared a satellite account for tourism, a very important sector in this country, and has elaborated a social accounting matrix (SAM) for the year 1991.

The other countries in question are gradually moving forward with their work plans; only four expect to be completing the new calculations within the next two years (see table 1).

Dissemination of SNA 1993 has revealed how far behind some countries were in modernizing their national accounts, and it has inspired a number of them (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Grenada, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Uruguay) to make efforts aimed not at anything so ambitious as adapting national accounts to SNA 1993, but simply at improving and updating official calculations. These efforts have resulted in decisions, many taken within the last two years, to improve and expand basic statistics and to change the base year for official estimates. El Salvador

has just recently updated its national accounts, except for financial accounts; published a complete set of accounts in keeping with SNA version 3; and released goods and services accounts and accounts by institutional sector.

In order to show how far the countries of the region have come with their national accounts from an international perspective, they have been classified in one of the six categories or stages of development defined by the Inter-Secretariat Working Group on National Accounts; this is intended to help any that are interested to get a perspective on the level of coverage they have achieved so far and to make decisions about the gradual adoption of the System's other components. Each of these phases combines, coherently from a conceptual and account standpoint, various components of SNA 1993, increasing in number and complexity at each stage to the sixth and final stage, which entails the adoption of the entire system.

Of the 16 countries in the process of adopting SNA 1993, only the Dominican Republic has plans to complete the entire series of institutional accounts, including balance sheets. The goals it has set itself correspond to the sixth stage, but for the moment it is not contemplating doing estimates for balance sheet accounts, stocks of capital or quarterly and regional accounts.

The series of estimates Colombia, Ecuador and Peru are doing correspond to the fifth stage; of these three, only Ecuador has plans to estimate stocks of capital by type of activity; it is not, however, planning to do regional accounts.

Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Mexico and Venezuela have plans to complete the fourth stage, excluding estimates of stocks of capital, within the next two years; Panama has plans to do so by the year 2000.

Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago will be completing the third stage, preparing aggregate goods and services accounts and all accounts for certain institutional sectors except for financial accounts and balance sheets. They are not currently planning to estimate stocks of capital or to prepare regional and quarterly accounts. Nor are they planning to prepare supply and use tables, input-output tables or satellite accounts.

Argentina, Belize and Paraguay will be completing the second stage within the next two years.

Cuba, which just recently began preparing national accounts according to SNA Rev. 3 guidelines, has plans in the near future to prepare estimates of gross domestic product by origin and type of expenditure and some other economic indicators; its plans correspond to the first stage. In the medium-term, it plans to adopt other SNA components and to advance to further stages.

**III. ANNEXES**





TABLE 1

## APPLICATION OF SNA 1993 IN TERMS OF ORGANIZATION ACTIVITIES

Country	Applying SNA 1993	Activities				
		Plan of work defined	Coordination with basic statistics	Reorganization of agencies responsible for national accounts	Need for technical	Publication of results
Antigua and Barbuda	no	no	...	...	yes	...
Argentina	yes	yes	yes	no	...	...
Bahamas	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barbados	no	no	...	yes	yes	...
Belize	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	...
Bolivia	yes	yes	yes	yes	...	1996
Brazil	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	1997
Chile	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	1998
Colombia	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	...
Costa Rica	no	no	...	...	...	...
Cuba	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	...
Dominica	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dominican Republic	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	1997
Ecuador	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	1997
El Salvador	no	no	...	...	yes	...
Grenada	no	no	...	...	...	...
Guatemala	no	no	...	...	yes	...
Guyana	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haiti	no	no	...	...	yes	...
Honduras	no	no	...	...	yes	1997
Jamaica	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	...
Mexico	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	1996
Nicaragua	no	no	...	...	yes	...
Panama	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	2000
Paraguay	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	...
Peru	yes	yes	yes	no	...	...
Saint Kitts and Nevis	no	...	...	...	...	...
Saint Lucia	no	...	...	...	...	...
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	no	...	...	...	yes	...
Suriname	no	...	...	...	...	...
Trinidad and Tobago	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	1996
Uruguay	no	no	yes	...	...	...
Venezuela	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	...

Source : ECLAC, on the basis of official information.

Note : "..." indicates that no information was available or that the question was not answered.

TABLE 2

## APPLICATION OF SNA 1993 IN TERMS OF COMPONENTS

Country	Components					
	Goods and services accounts		Institutional sectors			Other accounts and related tables
	Supply and use tables	GDP calculated for the total economy	Sector accounts including balance sheets	Accounts for all sectors excluding balance sheets	Accounts for some sectors excluding balance sheets	
Antigua and Barbuda	...	...	...	...	...	...
Argentina	no	yes	...	...	...	...
Bahamas	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barbados	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belize	no	yes	no	yes	no	no
Bolivia	yes	...	no	yes	no	yes
Brazil	yes	...	no	yes	no	no
Chile	yes	...	no	no	yes	yes
Colombia	yes	...	no	yes	no	yes
Costa Rica	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuba	no	yes	no	no	no	no
Dominica	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dominican Republic	yes	...	yes	no	no	yes
Ecuador	yes	...	no	yes	no	yes
El Salvador	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grenada	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guatemala	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guyana	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haiti	...	...	...	...	...	...
Honduras	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jamaica	no	yes	no	no	yes	no
Mexico	yes	...	no	no	yes	yes
Nicaragua	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panama	no	yes	no	no	yes	no
Paraguay	yes	...	no	no	yes	...
Peru	yes	...	no	yes	no	yes
Saint Kitts and Nevis	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saint Lucia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saint Vicent and the Grenadines	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suriname	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trinidad and Tobago	no	yes	no	no	yes	no
Uruguay	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venezuela	no	yes	no	yes	no	yes

Source : ECLAC, on the basis of official information.

Note : "..." indicates that no information was available or that the question was not answered.

TABLE 3.a

## TECHNICAL TRAINING NEEDED TO IMPLEMENT SNA 1993

Country	Areas in which technical training is needed					
	Classification systems, surveys and nomenclatures	Supply and use tables, input-output tables and production accounts	External sector accounts, balance of payments and foreign trade accounts.	General government accounts	Financial accounts and statistics	Links between business accounting and national accounts
Antigua and Barbuda						
Argentina						
Bahamas						
Barbados	x	x	x	x	x	x
Belize				x		
Bolivia						
Brazil	x					
Chile						
Colombia						x
Costa Rica						
Cuba	x					
Dominica						
Dominican Republic	x					
Ecuador						
El Salvador	x	x		x		
Grenada			x	x	x	x
Guatemala	x	x	x			
Guyana						
Haiti	x	x				
Honduras	x	x	x	x	x	x
Jamaica		x	x	x		x
Mexico						
Nicaragua						
Panama		x	x	x	x	x
Paraguay	x	x	x	x	x	x
Peru						
Saint Kitts and Nevis						
Saint Lucia						
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		x		x	x	
Suriname						
Trinidad and Tobago	x	x	x	x	x	x
Uruguay						
Venezuela	x			x	x	

Source : ECLAC, on the basis of official information.

TABLE 3.b

## TECHNICAL TRAINING NEEDED TO IMPLEMENT SNA 1993

Country	Areas in which technical training is needed					
	Accounts for the non-financial enterprise sector	Household surveys and other research for the household accounts	Integrated institutional sector accounts	Accumulation accounts (investment, financing and changes in assets)	Constant price accounting	Quarterly accounting, short-term indicators
Antigua y Barbuda						
Argentina						
Bahamas						
Barbados	x	x	x	x	x	x
Belize						x
Bolivia						
Brazil						
Chile						
Colombia	x	x	x	x		x
Costa Rica						
Cuba						
Dominica						
Dominican Republic						
Ecuador						
El Salvador	x		x	x	x	x
Grenada	x	x	x		x	x
Guatemala						
Guyana						
Haiti	x	x	x	x		x
Honduras	x	x	x	x	x	x
Jamaica	x	x		x		x
Mexico						
Nicaragua						
Panama	x		x	x	x	x
Paraguay	x	x	x	x	x	
Peru						
Saint Kitts and Nevis						
Saint Lucia						
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	x	x	x	x		x
Suriname						
Trinidad and Tobago	x	x	x	x	x	x
Uruguay						
Venezuela	x		x	x	x	x

Source : ECLAC, on the basis of official information.

TABLE 3.c

## TECHNICAL TRAINING NEEDED TO IMPLEMENT SNA 1993

Country	Areas in which technical training is needed					
	Use of national and satellite accounts for analytical purposes	Environmental accounting	Satellite accounts	Purchasing power parity	Using computer systems to compile national accounts	Reorganizing offices related to national accounts (government agencies, computer services, etc.)
Antigua and Barbuda						
Argentina						
Bahamas						
Barbados	x	x	x	x	x	x
Belize	x	x		x	x	
Bolivia						
Brazil		x			x	
Chile						
Colombia	x	x		x	x	
Costa Rica						
Cuba						
Dominica						
Dominican Republic						
Ecuador				x		
El Salvador				x	x	
Grenada		x		x	x	x
Guatemala						
Guyana						
Haiti					x	
Honduras	x	x	x	x	x	x
Jamaica						
Mexico		x		x		
Nicaragua						
Panama	x	x		x	x	
Paraguay	x				x	x
Peru						
Saint Kitts and Nevis						
Saint Lucia						
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	x	x			x	x
Suriname						
Trinidad and Tobago	x	x	x	x	x	x
Uruguay						
Venezuela						

Source : ECLAC, on the basis of official information.

TABLE 4.a

## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE NEEDED TO IMPLEMENT SNA 1993

Country	Areas in which technical assistance is needed					
	Classification systems, surveys and nomenclatures	Supply and use tables, input-output tables and production accounts	External sector accounts, balance of payments and foreign trade accounts	General government accounts and government statistics	Financial accounts and statistics	Links between business accounting and national accounts
Antigua and Barbuda						
Argentina						
Bahamas						
Barbados	x	x	x	x	x	x
Belize		x				
Bolivia						
Brazil	x					
Chile						
Colombia						x
Costa Rica						
Cuba	x					
Dominica						
Dominican Republic	x					
Ecuador						
El Salvador	x		x		x	x
Grenada		x	x	x	x	x
Guatemala	x	x	x			
Guyana						
Haiti	x					
Honduras	x	x	x	x	x	x
Jamaica		x				
Mexico		x		x	x	x
Nicaragua						
Panama	x	x			x	
Paraguay		x				
Peru						
Saint Kitts and Nevis						
Saint Lucia						
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines			x			
Suriname						
Trinidad and Tobago	x	x	x	x	x	x
Uruguay						
Venezuela	x					

Source : ECLAC, on the basis of official information.

TABLE 4.b

## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE NEEDED TO IMPLEMENT SNA 1993

Country	Areas in which technical assistance is needed					
	Accounts for the non-financial enterprise sector	Household surveys and other studies for household accounts	Integrated institutional sector accounts	Accumulation accounts (investment, financing and changes in assets)	Constant price accounting	Quarterly accounting, short-term indicators
Antigua and Barbuda						
Argentina						
Bahamas						
Barbados	x	x	x	x	x	x
Belize						
Bolivia						
Brazil						
Chile						
Colombia		x				
Costa Rica						
Cuba						
Dominica						
Dominican Republic						
Ecuador						
El Salvador		x				
Grenada				x		
Guatemala						
Guyana						
Haiti						
Honduras	x	x	x	x	x	x
Jamaica			x			x
Mexico						
Nicaragua						
Panama						x
Paraguay						x
Peru						
Saint Kitts and Nevis						
Saint Lucia						
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		x	x			x
Suriname						
Trinidad and Tobago						
Uruguay						
Venezuela	x		x	x	x	x

Source : ECLAC, on the basis of official information.

TABLE 4.c

## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE NEEDED TO IMPLEMENT SNA 1993

Country	Areas in which technical assistance is needed.					
	Use of national and satellite accounts for analytical purposes	Environmental accounting	Satellite accounts	Purchasing power parity	Using computer systems to compile national accounts	Reorganizing offices related to national accounts (institutional, computer services, etc.)
Antigua and Barbuda						
Argentina						
Bahamas						
Barbados	x	x	x	x	x	x
Belize						
Bolivia						
Brazil						
Chile						
Colombia					x	
Costa Rica						
Cuba						
Dominica						
Dominican Republic						
Ecuador					x	
El Salvador	x	x				x
Grenada						
Guatemala						
Guyana						
Haiti						
Honduras	x	x	x	x	x	x
Jamaica						
Mexico						
Nicaragua						
Panama					x	x
Paraguay					x	x
Peru						
Saint Kitts and Nevis						
Saint Lucia						
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	x	x		x	x	
Suriname						
Trinidad y Tobago	x	x	x	x	x	x
Uruguay						
Venezuela						

Source : ECLAC, on the basis of official information.