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**ECLAC**  
**Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean**

**REPORT OF THE LATIN AMERICAN SEMINARY ON NATIONAL ACCOUNTS:**

**STATE OF ADVANCES OF 1993 SNA IMPLEMENTATION IN THE LATIN  
AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN REGION.**

**(Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, 26 - 29 November 2002)**

\*/ This document was prepared by the Section of National Accounts, Statistics and Economic Projections Division of ECLAC. It has not been submitted to editorial revision.

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## **I. ORGANIZATION AND OBJECTIVES OF THE SEMINAR**

This "Latin American Seminar on National Accounts: Advances on the implementation of the System of National Accounts 1993 SNA" is the continuation of previous years' seminars on the subject of the implementation of 1993 SNA in Latin American and Caribbean countries.

Although in previous seminars also existed a concern for monitoring the implementation of 1993 SNA in Latin American and Caribbean countries, this was the first seminar done in the region that had as main objective to do an evaluation, on a national basis as well as on a regional basis, of the achievements, difficulties and solutions adopted to face those difficulties, when elaborating the national accounts in each one of the countries of the Latin-American and Caribbean region.

This Seminar was organized jointly by the Economic Commission of Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and by the Central Bank of Dominican Republic, and its was held at the Central Bank of Dominican Republic, Santo Domingo, from 26 to 29 November 2002.

Representatives of 18 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean assisted to this seminar - Bahamas, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela -, as well as representatives from ECLAC, from United Nations Statistical Division in New York (UNSD), from ECLAC's regional offices in Buenos Aires and Mexico, from INSEE from France, and also several regional consultants on the field of national accounts and the implementation of 1993 SNA.

Besides the report of activities and the final conclusions, the following annexes are included in this report:

1. The Agenda of the Seminar.
2. The list of participants.
3. A list of presentations to the seminar.
4. A questionnaire about the advances of the implementation of 1993 SNA answered by the countries' representatives and was used as a working document during the Seminar.
5. A chart elaborated by countries' representatives which intends to summarize the characteristics the SNA 93 implementation processes have adopted for the countries for which information was available.
6. A matrix that intends to resume the state of advances of 1993 SNA implementation in the Latin American and Caribbean region.

## II. AGENDA DEVELOPMENT

The seminar was declared open by Mr. José del Castillo, who welcomed participants on behalf of the Central Bank of the Dominican Republic and expressed the Bank's satisfaction for being the host of the seminar, which had been organized together with the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). He said that the seminar was an important step towards full implementation of the 1993 System of National Accounts (1993 SNA).

The seminar was the first of its kind held to evaluate the experience acquired since countries had started to apply 1993 SNA. The objective was to understand the scope and quality of the work carried out, the difficulties encountered and to come up with proposals for changing course or finding solutions. In addition, specific subjects of great topical interest had been included, such as calculation of purchasing power parities (PPP) within the framework of the forthcoming round of the International Comparison Programme Project, which was to be executed in the region and coordinated by ECLAC; being that indicator of vital importance for the evaluation of market exchange rates and for comparing income and poverty levels in different countries of the region and between the region and the world. Another topic, chain indices, was also vital for an accurate assessment of the economic situation.

Mr. Heber Camelo drew attention to the issues on the agenda and the importance of such meetings for progressing towards implementation of 1993 SNA in Latin America and the Caribbean. He conveyed the greetings of the Officer in Charge of the Statistics and Economic Projections Division of ECLAC, Mr. Hubert Escaith, as well as those of the Chief of National Accounts, Mr. Marcelo Ortúzar. He also thanked the Central Bank of the Dominican Republic for hosting the meeting and wished participants success in their deliberations.

The participants at the Seminar adopted the following agenda:

1. Advances in the implementation of the 1993 SNA in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.
2. Prospects and guidelines for the future work of application of standards.
3. International Comparison Programme (ICP).
4. Chain indices in national account time series.

Under agenda item 1, presentations were made by representatives of the Statistical Division of the United Nations Secretariat (UNSD) and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, who gave an overview of progress made towards the application of the 1993 SNA globally and within the region of Latin America and the Caribbean in particular; in addition, participating countries reported on their experiences, problems and perspectives.

Under agenda item 2, participants presented reports on the extension of the 1993 SNA to economic surveys for purposes of statistical consistency, on satellite accounts for the integration and/or analysis of unpaid work and non-profit institutions serving households and on use-of-time surveys.

### *II.1. Progress report on the application of 1993 SNA in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean*

1. The first presentation on this item was made by the UNSD Interregional Adviser on National Accounts who gave an overview of accounts being compiled, the application of new concepts and the quality of the estimates being produced within the framework of the new system of national accounts in different regions, with reference to the targets established in 1997 for application up to the year 2000; he also reported on the minimum data requirements as defined by the Inter-Secretariat Working Group on National Accounts and presented to the United Nations Statistical Commission in 2001. Statistics were presented on the percentage of countries that satisfied the criteria and that applied the new concepts in different regions in the world.

With respect to those results, one participant stated that the UNSD questionnaire, which was the basis for calculating the indices, included questions that did not apply to all countries and, moreover, that the mere sum of responses without taking into consideration the size or context of the country could be misleading or biased. In response to the concern expressed by another participant, the speaker briefly explained the importance in the future of incorporating studies on unpaid activities, domestic work and work in non-profit-making organizations in the 1993 SNA satellite accounts.

2. The ECLAC representative outlined the programme agreed in 1993 for the gradual application of the central framework for the 1993 SNA in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, and gave a status report on the work currently being conducted by countries on the basis of information available to ECLAC; she invited countries to review and update, during the course of the seminar, the reports that were the basis for the preparation of the matrix table. One participant stated that the matrix table should be disaggregated to facilitate the position of countries therein and to reflect the widely diverse circumstances. Participants agreed to set up a sub-group to present a proposal for discussions during the course of the seminar.

3. The representative of the Central Bank of the Dominican Republic briefly outlined the project for application of the 1993 System of National Accounts and said that it comprised three phases, starting in 1993. She described the features of the Compilation Framework for the application of the 1993 SNA in terms of the nomenclature, accounts and tables, in which the data was incorporated within the central framework. She presented the main coefficients of analysis used based on the macroeconomic results of

the national accounts at current and constant prices. She commented on the integration of the quarterly national accounts as well as the adjustment of national accounts with quarterly accounts. Advances had been made in preparing satellite accounts for the health sector based on the model of the matrices proposed by the University of Harvard and for the tourism sector based on the methodology recommended in the manual of the World Tourism Organization on tourism satellite accounts. In order to analyze family spending on health, one participant recommended referring to the framework proposed by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

4. The representative of the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics of Peru (INEI) described the advances made and the prospects for application of the 1993 SNA, with reference to the institutional organization for preparing accounts in the country as well as the main sources of information used. He also referred to the preparation of production matrices within the framework of the supply and utilization tables. In response, the UNSD representative commented on the existing software packages for compiling national accounts. One participant remarked that those packages were used to organize and systematize information, but that the work of the national accountant continued to be of utmost importance. Another participant underscored the importance of basic statistics in calculating national accounts.

5. The representative of the Central Bank of Ecuador outlined the work carried out with a view to changing the base year for national accounts to 1993 and spoke of the difficulties arising from dollarization of the Ecuadorian economy. She said that the change in the unit of account of the currency implied changing the base year for prices to 2000. The Bank was currently working on harmonizing quarterly national accounts with annual national accounts. The results of the calculations of the new basis for national accounts in dollars were given in 2000 prices.

6. The representative of the Brazilian Geographical and Statistical Institute (IBGE) presented the structure of Brazil's national accounts as well as the national statistical system. He referred to the preparation of integrated economic accounts, the preparation of supply and use tables and the harmonization of annual national accounts with quarterly national accounts and regional national accounts. With respect to the latter, participants asked several questions relating to specific aspects of harmonization of accounts. The IBGE representative also referred to the enhancement of the compilation of basic statistics for the preparation of national accounts.

7. The representative of the National Statistical Institute of Bolivia said that his country had been gradually incorporating the 1993 SNA, as it had been successful in applying SNA Rev. 3. The Institute was planning to embark on studies for working out a new base year for its national accounts (2003). Progress with the studies was often determined by requests for information both by external users and by government authorities and generally a higher priority was granted to responding to questions on statistical information on the current economic situation.

8. The representative of the Central Bank of Costa Rica referred to the projects for the application of 1993 SNA in the country. They included changing the base year of national accounts to 1991, enhancing basic statistics and applying 1993 SNA. The last project had been planned in two phases, the preparation of the Supply and Use Table with the subsequent calculation of institutional accounts and preparation of the central framework for 1993 SNA without preparation of the balance sheet account. The treatment of surveys continued to pose problems and plans were underway for starting work on a new base year. The base years being considered were 2006 and 2007.

9. The representative of the Central Bank of Guatemala stated that they were continuing to publish the series of national accounts in accordance with SNA Rev. 2 and that they had been hampered in their efforts to apply 1993 SNA by the lack of basic statistics. A pilot project was put into effect for 1995. The purpose of the National Project for the Enhancement of Economic Statistics being carried out jointly with the National Statistical Institute was to expand and improve the basic statistics necessary for the national account estimates, to change the base year and to ensure application of 1993 SNA. The project would be completed in the year 2005.

After the above presentation, participants discussed the importance of basic statistics in the preparation of national accounts and the possibility of having different countries collaborate on the design and interpretation of the economic surveys and share experiences and solutions to specific problems. Another important input for the production of basic statistics was the technical and financial capacity of institutions of the countries of the region.

10. The representative of the National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE) of Colombia reported on the changes introduced in the calculation of national account series using 1993 SNA with 1994 as the base year. She referred to the method adopted for calculating value added in the branch of construction. She said that studies had recently been initiated to work out a new base year (2000). One participant expressed concern about the way value added was measured by the central bank and there followed a discussion on the international recommendations on that point. Participants also touched on the measurement of illegal activities both in terms of national accounts and as regards the calculation of the balance of payments.

11. The representative of the Central Reserve Bank of El Salvador made a presentation on the structure of the system of national accounts, current developments and future prospects. He said that the current system was based on SNA Rev. 3 and that the Bank had successfully applied that version of SNA. Nevertheless, it intended to proceed with the application of 1993 SNA; as part of that process, it was implementing the Project for Modernization of the National Statistical System and Creation of a National Statistical Institute.



12. The representative of the Central Bank of Uruguay said that studies were being conducted for the adoption of a new base year (1997) and that supply and use tables were being prepared for 1997 and 2001. She also referred to studies relating to cross-classifications and the problems of compiling basic statistics. One participant was particularly concerned about how to calculate profit margins and a short discussion ensued on that topic.

13. The representative of the Central Bank of Venezuela outlined the national statistical system and said that advances had been made in terms of the adoption of a new base year for national accounts (1997) and the application of 1993 SNA. The compilation of basic statistics raised a number of problems. The authorities had decided to point out the statistical discrepancy resulting from net lending/ net borrowing obtained from capital account and that one obtained from the financial account. One participant drew attention to the extent of that discrepancy, which might have arisen from the change in base year, and said that its statistical treatment was an important point for the discussion.

14. The representative of the National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Informatics (INEGI) of Mexico described the system of national accounts and the application of 1993 SNA through the institutional accounts with special reference to the importance of calculating value added for State governments and general government accounts and how they affect the calculation of total national value added. Responding to one participant's concern about the quality of the statistical information in the Mexican system, he gave a full description of the project for certification of the processes of compilation and calculation being carried out by the Institute.

15. The representative of the National Statistical Office of Cuba presented the new national accounts series using 1997 as base year and which were compiled on the basis of recommendations in 1993 SNA. She said that there had been an important change in the methodology since, prior to 1995 the official methodology was the System of Material Balances. Cuba had switched to the System of National Accounts in 1994 and, to date, statistics had been published for the period 1996-2001. Currently, a project for the enhancement of SNA in Cuba was being implemented under the auspices of ECLAC. In response to a question about the calculation of double deflation, she said that that was the practice whenever information was available.

16. The representative of the Directorate of Statistics and the Census of the Office of the Comptroller-General of the Republic of Panama presented studies on the adoption of 1993 SNA and the definition of the new base year in terms of improvements and constraints encountered. He said that the full results would be available at the beginning of 2003 and presented preliminary supply and use tables calculated for the new base year for comparison with base year 1982 and the preliminary series 1990-2001.

17. The representative of the Central Bank of Nicaragua explained the methodology using the new base year for national accounts (1994) under the project for enhancement

of national accounts, initiated in 1996. He said that the national account series for the period 1994-2000 had not yet been published but were due to come out early in 2003. The new level was higher than that of the series of accounts that had already been published. In addition, progress had been made in compiling institutional sector accounts for the year 1998. On the basis of that experience, coordination efforts were being made and information was being compiled more efficiently with a view to the forthcoming change. An employment matrix had been drawn up for the year 2000 and quarterly accounts had been prepared as well as tourism and environmental satellite accounts.

18. The representative of the Central Bank of Chile presented studies carried out with a view to changing the base year of the series of national accounts (1996) and referred to the innovations incorporated as well as to the difficulties that had arisen. He also drew attention to advances made in the programme for updating the base year to 2003, which included studies starting with calculations for the input/output table for 1996 to 2003.

19. The representative of the Department of Statistics in the Division of Economic Statistics of the Bahamas described the System of National Accounts in her country. She said that progress had been made and national accounts series were being published for the main economic aggregates and for gross domestic product (GDP) by branch of industrial activity. Currently, her Department was working on preparation of the supply and use tables and was keen to advance towards the preparation of quarterly accounts, environmental satellite accounts. It was also preparing studies for drawing up the tourism satellite account. Among the more serious problems confronting the Department were lack of funding, timeliness and the quality of the statistical information and the fact that many establishments consulted failed to respond.

20. The representative of the Central Statistical Office of Trinidad and Tobago reported on the progress achieved in applying 1993 SNA and gave a description of the existing system of national accounts. Referring to the studies relating to the preparation of integrated economic accounts, he said that the greatest difficulty in applying 1993 SNA lay in the availability of resources and not in the availability of information. The institutional accounts and integrated economic accounts for 1999 were to be completed and published in a bulletin form in 2003. The year 2003 would see the start of studies on the preparation of supply and use tables. He also mentioned a plan to develop the Tourism Satellite Accounts. In this sense, the workshop that was being planned to be held in Trinidad & Tobago early in 2003, organized by ECLAC and WTO, was of great importance. The Central Statistical Office of Trinidad and Tobago is working on a comprehensive National Income Report covering the period 1995-2002.

## *II. 2. Prospects and guidelines for the future work of application of standards*

21. The representative of the Higher Council for Scientific Research of Spain gave a presentation on the importance of statistics on unpaid work and own consumption of non-market services. She said that the assessments made in Spain and in other countries showed an increase in the proportion of unpaid working hours compared with total working hours, a pattern which was particularly significant in the case of health care. Such voluntary work was conducted within the home (including the work of housewives) and also within public and private non-profit institutions serving households. In the case of Spain, research showed that unpaid work accounted for two-thirds of hours worked during the year and that, in the case of the health care sector, the percentage was 88%.

22. The representative of the ECLAC Office in Buenos Aires described the general features of the Manual of Nonprofit Institutions and the main conceptual differences compared with the central framework of 1993 SNA with respect to the definition of nonprofit institutions and voluntary work and in terms of the classification of branches of activity. He pointed to the differences between the concept of voluntary work which was used in the Manual and that used in Spanish research outlined by the previous speaker. As regards the definition of nonprofit institutions, one participant pointed out that that type of institution was often financed commercially and often recorded a significant operating surplus, as was the case with private universities or sanatoriums, and as such it cast doubts on the comparability of those institutions with others financed through household transfers, government or the rest of the world.

23. The expert invited to speak on the use of 1993 SNA as a substantial analytical framework in economic surveys briefly reported on his experience in Chile in developing an analytical tool for making the most of and optimizing production of continuous regional statistics and introducing those elements in an integrating framework which would give insight into the issues affecting each of the regions in the country. He showed how databases and spreadsheets were designed using well-known software (Microsoft Access and Excel) subject to the computer equipment and available human resources.

## *II.3: International Comparison Programme (ICP)*

24. The ECLAC representative gave details on the forthcoming round of the International Comparison Programme (ICP), which was designed to calculate purchasing power parities (PPP) in order to express in a common currency the expenditure components of GDP and the values of indigence and poverty lines. He said that the results of that Programme were indispensable for making international comparisons both in terms of per capita values and in terms of growth rates. He outlined the advantages and disadvantages of the different approaches to the problem of expressing costs in a common currency, the development of the ICP over the past twenty years and the difficulties that had arisen with the 1993/1996 round in which ten countries of the region had participated. He presented the World Bank and ECLAC proposal for overcoming

past difficulties and achieving timely, better quality results with a wider coverage. Thus, he presented a concrete example of the calculation of the elementary parities and the aggregation method used by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

#### *II.4: Chain indices in national account time series*

25. The representative of the Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies of France gave a presentation on the use of the chain index methodology for calculating national accounts series with special reference to the advantages and disadvantages of using that methodology, comparing to the methodology of using prices of a base year, making special reference to the INSEE's experience regarding this issue. He also reported on the experience of the countries of the European community regarding the use of chain indices in national accounts time series. He made reference to the recommendations issued by EUROSTAT regarding the use of this type of indices and presented the French methodology for the calculation of chain indices. He also said that copies of the Handbook on Prices and Volume Measures in National Accounts were available to participants.

26. The IBGE representative presented the methodology used for calculating historical series in current and constant prices with a fixed base and a rolling base. He referred to the conditional ties that the evolution of economic activity places on the preparation of national account series, in particular, the existence of high inflation rates and sharp devaluations in the rate of exchange. He mentioned also the advantages and disadvantages that the use of the chain index methodology presented for Brazil. He also explained the methodology used for harmonizing quarterly national accounts with annual accounts and regional accounts.

### III. CONCLUSIONS

Following the discussions of the seminar, the participants agreed to put forward the following suggestions for future work by ECLAC in the area of national accounts and basic statistics:

- (a) To promote the Statistical Conference of the Americas, whose Executive Committee would be holding its next meeting in December 2002 in Panama City and to consider urging or requiring countries to improve the basic statistical information necessary for the full implementation of the central framework of 1993 SNA.
- (b) To help countries in their applications for financial and/or political support with a view to improving their basic national statistics.
- (c) To collaborate with national statistical institutes in reorganizing and providing training in areas of national accounts and the production of basic statistics and to provide the necessary logistical support and, where necessary, collaboration for reorganizing these areas.
- (d) To disseminate and promote practical uses among the different users of the 1993 SNA central framework wherever warranted by the existence of a specific demand and wherever such demand facilitates the procurement of funds for maintaining or expanding human and financial resources for their implementation. In this regard, efforts should be made to improve the distribution of documents that show practical uses for 1993 SNA and derived indicators and the reports and main documents of the national account seminars should be included in the ECLAC web page or specific links should be established to facilitate access to them.
- (e) To convene technical meetings to analyze specific issues relating to national accounts and to harmonize the approaches and procedures. These issues could be: financial accounts, estimates of marketing and transport channels and margins at current and constant prices, employment matrices, central bank treatment (drawing the dividing line between financial and non-financial operations and treatment for the sum of costs or some similar treatment for the rest of financial corporations), distribution of financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM), household accounts and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH), estimation of the informal economy and smuggling and other illegal activities, methods of estimating fixed capital consumption both in the private and in the public sector, physical volume and price indices in difficult sectors (financial, insurance, government, services in general), quarterly estimates at current and constant prices by origin of GDP and composition of final demand. Other issues mentioned were chain indices, splicing of series and balance accounts.

(f) To coordinate and or provide the technical support necessary for countries to overcome their weaknesses or delays in implementing the central framework of 1993 SNA.

(g) To prepare a progress report on the application of 1993 SNA in countries of Latin America and the Caribbean in order to define in the next six months the desirable basic level for application of 1993 SNA. On this basis to review the programme of work for the next five years, with support from a Technical Advisory Group which should be made up of ECLAC staff, officials from countries and permanent or ad hoc independent experts. On the basis of this programme a technical agenda should be prepared and groups of countries formed and coordinated whose progress in these areas will be reported on at meetings for the benefit of other countries.

(h) To improve the follow-up of agreements achieved and requirements set forth in regional meetings of national accounts and to report periodically to countries on the status of commitments adopted.

In the course of the seminar, the countries worked out an exercise for assessing the stage of advancement in the application of the central framework of the 1993 SNA, and this is presented in annex 1. They also updated basic information, which supported the ECLAC summary matrix on this point (see annex 2).

Countries agreed to send information or to report periodically to ECLAC on the progress achieved in applying the 1993 SNA.

The establishment of networks of experts interested in preparing innovations in national accounts will be promoted. To this end, activities such as joint publications, sharing of information and collaboration with research entities with similar objectives may be envisaged.

## Annex I Agenda of Seminary

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NOVEMBER 26

10.00h – 11.00h      **TOPIC 1 *Advances in the implementation of the 1993 SNA in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.***

•      *“World Overview of the Implementation of the SNA 1993”*, Ivo Havinga, United Nations Statistical Division.

*“El avance de la implementación del SCN 1993 en los países de América Latina y del Caribe”*. Sandra Manuelito, ECLAC.

11.30h – 13.00h      **Cont. Topic 1.**

*“Avance de la Aplicación del Sistema de Cuentas Nacionales SCN 1993”*  
Mercedes Carrasco, Central Bank of Dominican Republic.

*“Perú: avance y perspectivas en la aplicación del Sistema de Cuentas Nacionales SCN 1993”*, Carlos Carré, National Institute of Statistics and Informatics.

*“La Evolución Reciente de las Cuentas Nacionales de Ecuador”*, Gabriela Córdova, Central Bank of Ecuador.

14.30h - 16.30h      **Cont. Topic 1.**

*“Metodologia das Contas Nacionais”*, Eduardo Pereira Nunes, Brazilian Geographical and Statistical Institute (IBGE).

*“El SCN 93 y las Cuentas Nacionales en Bolivia”* , Gabriel Chávez, National Statistical Institute of Bolivia.

*“Avances de la implementación del SCN 93 en Costa Rica”*, Mariam Cover Jiménez, Central Bank of Costa Rica.

16.30h – 17.30h      **Cont. Topic 1.**

*“El proceso de implementación del SCN 93 en Guatemala”*, Fernando Estrada, Central Bank of Guatemala.

*“Las bases de cuentas nacionales de Colombia años 1994 y 2000 y la implementación de las recomendaciones del SCN 1993”*, Magdalena Cortes, National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE), Colombia.

NOVEMBER 27

9.00h – 11.00h **Cont. Topic 1**

*“Avances en la implementación del SCN 93 en El Salvador”*, Benjamín Garay, Central Reserve Bank of El Salvador.

*“Implementación de directrices y mejoras del SCN 1993 en el programa año base 2003”*, Francisco Ruiz, Central Bank of Chile.

*“Avances en la aplicación del SCN-93: El caso venezolano”*, Pedro Emilio Colls, Central Bank of Venezuela.

11.30h – 13.00h **Cont. Topic 1**

*“Avances del Sistema de Cuentas Nacionales 1993 y su aplicación en los Gobiernos Locales de México”*, Jesús Estrada, National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Informatics ( INEGI ) , México.

*“Implementación del SCN 93 en Cuba. Resultados del Cambio de Año Base”*, Mayra Mir Arguelles, National Statistical Office of Cuba.

*“Avances en la implementación del nuevo sistema de cuentas nacionales en Panamá”*, José Félix Botello, Directorate of Statistics and Census of the Office of the Comptroller- General of the Republic of Panama.

14.30h – 16.00h **Cont. Topic 1**

*“Avance de la implementación del SCN 93 en Nicaragua”*, Miguel Medina, Central of Nicaragua.

*“Características y avance de la implementación del Sistema de Cuentas Nacionales 1993 en Uruguay”*, Lourdes Erro, Central Bank of Uruguay.

*“The implementation of SNA 93 in The Bahamas”*, Leona Wilson, Department of Statistics of Bahamas.

16.30h – 17.30h **Cont. Topic 1**

*“The challenges of implementing SNA 93 – The Trinidad & Tobago Experience”*, Clifford Lewis, Central Statistical Office of Trinidad and Tobago.



NOVEMBER 28

9.00h –11.00

**Topic 2. *Prospects and guidelines for the future work of application of standards.***

*"La integración del trabajo no remunerado en las Cuentas Nacionales: la integración de las Encuestas del Uso del Tiempo"*, María Ángeles Duran, Higher Council for Scientific Research of Spain.

*"Las Instituciones sin fines de lucro en el Sistema de Cuentas Nacionales"* Daniel Gropper, ECLAC office in Buenos Aires.

*"El manejo de las encuestas económicas"*, Hernán Frigolett.

Summary and discussion about future works and application on standards.

11.30h - 13.30h

**Topic 3. *International Comparison Programme (ICP)***

*"El Proyecto Mundial del nuevo cálculo de las Paridades de Poder de Compra"*, Heber Camelo, ECLAC.

NOVEMBER 29

9.30h – 11.00h

**Topic 4. *Chain indices in national account time series***

*"Experiencia francesa en cuanto a los índices encadenados en las Cuentas Nacionales"*, Luis Cases, Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies of France, INSEE.

*"La experiencia de Brasil en el uso de los índices encadenado"*, Eduardo Pereira Nunes, IBGE, Brazil.

11.30h – 13:00h

Seminary report and discussion

## Annex II

### List of participants

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### Anexo III Presentations

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*United Nations Statistical Division*, Mr. Ivo Havinga.

***“World Overview of the Implementation of the SNA 1993”***

*ECLAC*, Ms. Sandra Manuelito, Statistics and Economic Projections Division.

***“El avance de la implementación del SCN 1993 en los países de América Latina y del Caribe”***

*Dominican Republic*, Ms. Mercedes Carrasco, Central Bank of the Dominican Republic.

***“Avance de la Aplicación de Sistema de Cuentas Nacionales SCN 1993”***

*Peru*, Mr. Carlos Carré, National Institute of Statistics and Informatics.

***“Perú: avance y perspectivas en la aplicación del Sistema de Cuentas Nacionales SCN 1993”***

*Ecuador*, Ms. Gabriela Córdova, Central Bank of Ecuador.

***“La Evolución Reciente de las Cuentas Nacionales de Ecuador”***

*Brazil*, Mr. Eduardo Pereira Nunes, Brazilian Geographical and Statistical Institute, IBGE.

***“Metodologia das Contas Nacionais”, “SCN-PreçosCorrentes-Constantes”***

*Bolivia*, Mr. Gabriel Chávez,, National Statistical Institute of Statistics.

***“El SCN 93 y las Cuentas Nacionales en Bolivia”***

*Costa Rica*, Ms. Mariam Cover Jiménez,, Central Bank of Costa Rica.

***“Avances de la implementación del SCN 93 en Costa Rica”***

*Guatemala*, Mr. Fernando Estrada, Central Bank of Guatemala.

***“El proceso de implementación del SCN 93 en Guatemala”***

*Colombia*, Ms. Magdalena Cortes, National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE), Colombia.

***“Las bases de cuentas nacionales de Colombia años 1994 y 2000 y la implementación de las recomendaciones del SCN 1993”***

*El Salvador*, Mr. Benjamín Garay, Central Reserve Bank of El Salvador.

***“Avances en la implementación del SCN 93 en El Salvador”***

*Chile*, Mr. Francisco Ruiz, Central Bank of Chile.

***“Implementación de directrices y mejoras del SCN 1993 en el programa año base 2003”***

*Venezuela*, Mr. Pedro Emilio Colls,, Central Bank of Venezuela.

***“Avances en la aplicación del SCN-93: El caso venezolano”***

*Mexico*, Mr. Jesús Estrada, National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Informatics, (INEGI).

***“Avances del Sistema de Cuentas Nacionales 1993 y su aplicación en los Gobiernos Locales de México”***

*Cuba, Ms. Mayra Mir Arguelles, National Statistical Office.*

***“Implementación del SCN 93 en Cuba. Resultados del Cambio de Año Base”***

*Panama, Mr. José Félix Botello, Directorate of Statistics and the Census of the Office of the Comptroller General of Republic of Panama.*

***“Avances en la implementación del nuevo sistema de cuentas nacionales en Panamá”***

*Nicaragua, Mr. Miguel Medina, Central Bank of Nicaragua.*

***“Avance de la implementación del SCN 93 en Nicaragua”***

*Uruguay, Ms. Lourdes Erro, Central Bank of Uruguay.*

***“Características y avance de la implementación del Sistema de Cuentas Nacionales 1993 en Uruguay”***

*Bahamas, Ms. Leona Wilson, Department of Statistics.*

***“The implementation of SNA 93 in the Bahamas”***

*Trinidad and Tobago, Mr. Clifford Lewis, Central Statistical Office.*

***“The challenges of implementing SNA 93 – The Trinidad & Tobago Experience”***

*Spain, Ms. Maria Ángeles Duran, Higher Council for Scientific Research.*

***“La integración del trabajo no remunerado en las Cuentas Nacionales: la integración de las Encuestas del Uso del Tiempo”***

*ECLAC Office in Buenos Aires, Mr. Daniel Gropper*

***“Las Instituciones sin fines de lucro en el Sistema de Cuentas Nacionales”***

*Consultant, Mr. Hernán Frigolett.*

***“El manejo de las encuestas económica”.***

*ECLAC, Mr. Heber Camelo.*

***“El Proyecto Mundial del nuevo calculo de las Paridades de Poder de Compra”***

*INSEE, France, Mr. Luis Cases.*

***“Experiencia francesa en cuanto a los índices encadenados en las Cuentas Nacionales”***

*Brazil, Mr. Eduardo Pereira Nunes, IBGE, Brasil.*

***“La experiencia de Brasil en el uso de los índices encadenados”***

## Annex IV

Table 1  
Questionnaire about the advances of the implementation of 1993 SNA

Country	Activities					
	1993 SNA being applied	Work plan	Coordination with basic statistics	Restructuring of national accounts departments	In need of technical assistance	Dissemination of results
<b>Bahamas</b>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
<b>Bolivia</b>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	1996
<b>Brazil</b>	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	1997
<b>Chile</b>	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES
<b>Colombia</b>	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	1997
<b>Costa Rica</b>	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	2000
<b>Cuba</b>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	2002
<b>Ecuador</b>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
<b>El Salvador</b>	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	...
<b>Guatemala</b>	YES / <sup>1</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES	2005
<b>Mexico</b>	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	1997
<b>Nicaragua</b>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	2003
<b>Panama</b>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
<b>Peru</b>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	2000
<b>Dominican Republic</b>	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	2003
<b>Trinidad &amp; Tobago</b>	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	1996
<b>Uruguay</b>	NO	YES	YES / <sup>2</sup>	NO	YES / <sup>3</sup>	NO
<b>Venezuela</b>	YES	1997-2001	YES	YES	NO	2003

Source: ECLAC, on the basis of official data.

The three dots [...] indicate that the information was unavailable or that the question was left unanswered.

<sup>1/</sup> The process of adoption of 1993 SNA is under way.

<sup>2/</sup> It has been coordinated with NSO the elaboration of the National Economic Census and annual surveys to private manufacturing companies, commercial and services companies, so these may be done according to the requirements of the implementation of 1993 SNA.

Besides a number of special investigations has been made in order to fulfill the basic statistical requirements for the elaboration of the base year and following years.

<sup>3/</sup> Is receiving technical assistance from ECLAC/ Buenos Aires.



## Annex IV

**Table 2**  
**Questionnaire about the advances of the implementation of 1993 SNA**

Country	Classifiers used for implementation of 1993 SNA						Classific. of population and employment
	Classific. of transactions and flows	Classific. of balance sheet items	Classific. of assets	Classific. of output and activities	Classific. of institutional sectors	Classific. of expenditure by function or objective	
<b>Bahamas</b>	A	A	A	A	B	A	A
<b>Bolivia</b>	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
<b>Brazil</b>	B	B	B,C	A	A	B	A
<b>Chile</b>	SI	SI	NO	SI	SI	NO	NO
<b>Colombia</b>	C	A	C	C	A	C	A
<b>Costa Rica</b>	A	B	A	D,B	A	B	A
<b>Cuba</b>	A	C	C	A	A	C	A
<b>Ecuador</b>	C	C	C	C	C	C,E	C
<b>El Salvador</b>	A,B	A,E	E	C	A	A,E	E
<b>Guatemala</b>	C	C	C	C	C	C	E
<b>México</b>	A	A	A	C	A	C	C,E
<b>Nicaragua</b>	B	B	B	C	B	B	...
<b>Panama</b>	A	A	B	A	B	A	B
<b>Peru</b>	A,B	E	E	C	E	E	A,E
<b>Dominican Republic</b>	A	A	A	A	A	A,C,E	A
<b>Trinidad &amp; Tabago</b>	B	B	B	E,C	C	B,E	C,E
<b>Uruguay</b>	C <sup>2/</sup>	E <sup>1/</sup>	E <sup>1/</sup>	C <sup>2/</sup>	C <sup>2/</sup>	E	C <sup>2/</sup>
<b>Venezuela</b>	A <sup>1</sup>	A <sup>1</sup>	A <sup>1</sup>	A <sup>1</sup>	A <sup>1</sup>	A	

Source: ECLAC, on the basis of official data

The three dots [...] indicate that the information was unavailable or that the question was left unanswered.

A: The proposed classifier is being used.

A1: The proposed classifier is being used, nevertheless, there is a greater breakdown according to the national needs

B: The proposed classifier will be used.

C: The proposed classifier will be adapted to match national circumstances.

D: Authorities have decided not to use the proposed classifier.

E: Consideration has not yet been given to its application.

1/ The ongoing programme consists of a first stage where 1993 SNA will be implemented without including other accounts than those of production and generation of income; therefore these classifiers are not relevant for the moment

2/ This stage has been completed.

## Annex IV

**Table 3**  
**Questionnaire about the advances of the implementation of 1993 SNA**

COUNTRY	Components					
	Goods and services accounts		Institutional sectors			Other accounts and related tables
	Supply and use matrices	GDP aggregate calculation	Sector accounts including balance sheets	Accounts of all sectors excluding balance sheets	Accounts of sectors excluding balance sheets	
<b>Bahamas</b>	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES
<b>Bolivia</b>	YES	...	NO	YES	NO	YES
<b>Brazil</b>	YES	...	NO	YES	...	YES
<b>Chile</b>	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
<b>Colombia</b>	YES	YES	...	YES	NO	YES
<b>Costa Rica</b>	YES	...	...	YES	YES	YES
<b>Cuba</b>	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES
<b>Ecuador</b>	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES
<b>El Salvador</b>	YES	...	NO	...	...	YES
<b>Guatemala</b>	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES
<b>Mexico</b>	YES	...	NO	YES	YES	YES
<b>Nicaragua</b>	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES
<b>Panama</b>	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES
<b>Peru</b>	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
<b>Dominican Republic</b>	YES	...	NO	YES	NO	YES
<b>Trinidad &amp; Tobago</b>	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO
<b>Uruguay</b>	YES <sup>1/</sup>		NO	YES <sup>2/</sup>	NO	YES <sup>3/</sup>
<b>Venezuela</b>	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO

Source: ECLAC, on the basis of official data

The three dots [...] indicate that the information was unavailable or that the question was left unanswered.

<sup>1/</sup> Enmarked in the ongoing programme, Supply and Use Tables for the base year 1997 are being elaborated. These tables refer to 121 activities by 208 products. These tables will be updated to the year 2001.

<sup>2/</sup> The ongoing programme comprehends the construction of production accounts and generation of income accounts for the global economy disaggregated in the following institutional sectors: General Government, Public Financial Corporations, Private Financial Corporations, Public Non-financial corporations, most important Non-financial Private Corporations and Rest of the Economy. These accounts will be terminated on the fourth year of the programme, that is approximately during year 2004.

<sup>3/</sup> En marked in the ongoing programme, matrices for employment and remuneration by occupational categories and economic activity are being elaborated, for the years 1997 to 2001.

## Annex IV

Table 4.a  
Questionnaire about the advances of the implementation of 1993 SNA

COUNTRY	Areas in which technical training is required					
	Classifiers surveys and nomenclatures	Supply-and-use, input-and output and production-account tables	External sector accounts, balance of payments and foreign trade	General government accounts and government statistics	Financial accounts and financial statistics	Relationship between corporate accounting and national accounts
Bahamas	...	X	X	X	X	X
Bolivia	X	X	X	X	X	X
Brazil	...	...	...	...	X	...
Chile	-	-	X	-	-	-
Colombia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Costa Rica	X	X	X		X	X
Cuba	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ecuador	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	...	X	X	X	X	X
Guatemala	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mexico	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nicaragua	X	X	X	X	X	X
Panama	X	X	X	...	X	X
Peru	X	X	X	X	X	X
Rep. Dominicana	X	X	X	X	X	X
Trinidad & Tobago	...	X	-	-	X	-
Uruguay	-	-	-	-	-	X
Venezuela	X	X	X	X	X	X

Source: ECLAC, on the basis of official data

The three dots [...] indicate that the information was unavailable or that the question was left unanswered.

(-) indicates that it doesn't need technical assistance or training regarding this subject.

## Annex IV

Table 4.b  
Questionnaire about the advances of the implementation of 1993 SNA

COUNTRY	Areas in which technical training is required					
	Accounts of the non-financial corporations sector	Household surveys and other studies on the household account	Integrated institutional sector accounts	Accumulation accounts (investment, financing and changes in assets)	Accounting in constant prices	Quarterly accounting, short-term indicators
Bahamas	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bolivia	X	X	X	X	...	X
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chile	-	X	-	X	-	X
Colombia	-	X	-	-	X	X
Costa Rica	X	X	X	X	X	-
Cuba	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ecuador	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	X	X	X	X	X	X
Guatemala	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mexico	...	...	...	X	...	...
Nicaragua	X	...	X	X	...	X
Panama	X	X	X	X	X	X
Paraguay						
Peru	X	X	X	X	X	X
Dominican Republic	X	X	X	X	X	X
Trinidad & Tabago	-	-	-	-	-	X
Uruguay	-	-	-	-	X <sup>1/</sup>	-
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	X

Source: ECLAC, on the basis of official data

The three dots [...] indicate that the information was unavailable or that the question was left unanswered.

(-) indicates that it doesn't need technical assistance or training regarding this subject.

<sup>1/</sup> Specifically, regarding the use of chain indices and calculations at last year's prices.

## Annex IV

Table 4c

Questionnaire about the advances of the implementation of 1993 SNA

COUNTRY	Areas in which technical training is required					
	Use of national and satellite accounts for analytical purposes	Environmental accounting	Satellite accounts	National purchasing power parities	Computerized system for compiling national accounts	Restructuring national accounts departments
Bahamas	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bolivia	X	X	X	X	X	X
Brazil	...		...		...	
Chile	-	-	-	X	-	-
Colombia	X	X	X	X	...	...
Costa Rica	-	-	-	-	X	-
Cuba	X	X	X	X	X	...
Ecuador	-	X	X	X	-	-
El Salvador	X	...	X	X	X	X
Guatemala	X	...	X	X	X	...
Mexico	X	X	X	X	...	...
Nicaragua	X	X	...	X	X	X
Panamá	X	X	X	X	X	X
Peru	X	X	X	X	X	X
Dominican Republic	X	X	X	X	...	...
Trinidad & Tobago	-	X	-	X	X	X
Uruguay	-	-	-	-	X <sup>1/</sup>	-
Venezuela	-	-	X	-	-	-

Source: ECLAC, on the basis of official data

The three dots [...] indicate that the information was unavailable or that the question was left unanswered.

(-) indicates that it doesn't need technical assistance or training regarding this subject.

<sup>1/</sup> Uruguay is developing an informatic system to aid to the elaboration of Supply and Use Tables.

The country has great interest in interchange experiences in the use of computer systems for National Accounts.

## Annex V

	ARGENTINA	BAHAMAS	BOLIVIA	BRAZIL	CHILE	COLOMBIA	COSTA RICA	CUBA	DOMINICAN REP.	ECUADOR
<b>1993 SNA CENTRAL FRAMEWORK</b>										
<b>PRODUCTION ACCOUNTS (Goods and services)</b>										
Production matrices at basic prices		X	X	X	X	X	1	2	2	X
Production accounts	X	X		X	X					
Absorption matrices										
At basic prices		X		X	X					
At producer prices		X		X	X					
At consumer prices			X	X	X	X		2	2	X
Market production			X	X	X	X		2	2	X
Non-market production			X	X	X	X		2	2	X
Industry cluster			35	42	33	60	127	33	31	47
Products (groups)			210	80	33	466	170	400	247	300
<b>VALUE ADDED</b>										
Breakdown of payments of factors of production		X	X	X	X	X	1	2	2	X
Calculation of fixed capital consumption		X			X	Gob				X
Calculation of mixed income			X	X	X	X		2	2	X
Occupation by type of industry		X	X*	X		X*				X*
<b>SUPPLY AND USE</b>										
Matrices										
Production matrix at basic prices			X			X	1	2	2	X
+Imports + Import duties + Profit margins = Consumer price	X		X	X	X	X	1	2	2	X
<b>ADJUSTMENT CIF/FOB</b>			X			X	1	2	2	X
Intermediate absorption matrix, base year										
At basic prices				X	X					
At producer prices				X	X					
At consumer prices			X	X	X	X		2	2	X
Final demand matrix			X	X	X	X	1	2	2	X
<b>Tables</b>										
Tables for use with intermediate absorption matrix				X						
<b>Vectors</b>										
Supply and use vectors				X	X					
At basic prices			X	X	X	X	1	2	2	X
At producer prices				X	X					
At consumer prices			X	X	X	X	1	2	2	X
Final demand vector										
At basic prices										
At producer prices										
At consumer prices			x	X	X	x	1	2	2	x
Government final consumption makes a distinction between collective consumption and individual consumption	X		x	X	X	x	2	2	2	x
Import valuation prices										
CIF	X		x	X	X	x	1	1	2	x
FOB							1	2	2	X
<b>Symmetrical matrix</b>			x			1994				

Key:

1. Published
2. Prepared but not yet published
3. In progress
4. Pilot

X means the country has some activities in this area whether they are published, done but not published, under way or correspond to pilot projects.

## Annex V

	EL SALVADOR	GUATEMALA	HONDURAS	MEXICO	NICARAGUA	PANAMA	PERU	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	URUGUAY	VENEZUELA
1988 SNA CENTRAL FRAMEWORK										
PRODUCTION ACCOUNTS (Goods and services)										
Production matrices at basic prices	2	4			2	1	X			X
Production accounts				X				X	X	
Absorption matrices										
At basic prices	2									
At producer prices	2									
At consumer prices	2				2	2	X			X
Market production	2	4		X	2	2	X	X		X
Non-market production	2	4		X	2	2	X			X
Industry cluster	45	45		73	84	32	45	116	39	127
Products (groups)	60	177			150	157	287			300
VALUE ADDED										
Breakdown of payments of factors of production		4		X	2	1	X	X		X
Calculation of fixed capital consumption				X			X	X		X
Calculation of mixed income				X	2	1		X		X
Occupation by type of industry							X*			X*
SUPPLY AND USE										
Matrices										
Production matrix at basic prices	2	4			2	2	X			X
+Imports + Import duties + Profit margins = Consumer price	2	4		X	2	2	X			X
ADJUSTMENT OFF FOB	2	4			2	2	X			X
Intermediate absorption matrix, base year										
At basic prices	2			X						
At producer prices	2			X						
At consumer prices	2			X	2	2	X			X
Final demand matrix	2	4		X	2	2	X			X
Tables										
Tables for use with intermediate absorption matrix	2									
Vectors										
Supply and use vectors										
At basic prices	2	4			2	2	X			X
At producer prices	2									
At consumer prices	2	4			2	2	X			X
Final demand vector										
At basic prices										
At producer prices										
At consumer prices	2	4		X	2	1	x			x
Government final consumption makes a distinction between collective consumption and individual consumption										
		4		X	2	2		X	X	x
Import valuation prices										
OF	2	4		X	2	1	x	X	X	x
FOB	2	4			2	2				X
Symmetrical matrix							1994			

Key:  
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 3. In progress  
 4. Pilot  
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## Annex V

	ARGENTINA	BAHAMAS	BOLIVIA	BRAZIL	CHILE	COLOMBIA	COSTA RICA	CUBA	DOMINICAN REP.	EQUADOR
<b>1993 SNA CENTRAL FRAMEWORK</b>										
<b>INTEGRATED ECONOMIC ACCOUNTS</b>										
1968 SNA production accounts										
Production accounts			X	X	X	X	3	2	2	X
Income generation			X	X	X	X	3	2	2	X
Primary income distribution			X	X	X	X	3	3	2	X
Secondary income distribution			X	X	X	X	3	3	2	X
Accumulation accounts			X	X	X	X	3	3	2	X
Financial accounts			X	X	X	X	3	3		X
External transactions	X		X	X	X	X	3	3	2	X
<b>BALANCE ACCOUNTS</b>										1993 A 1997
Classification of institutional sectors		X		X	X					
Financial corporations		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Central bank		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Other depository corporations		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Financial auxiliaries		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Fest of financial corporations		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Insurance		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Savings banks				X	X		X		X	
Non-financial corporations		X		X	X					
Public		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Private			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Public administration				X	X					
Central		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Regional			X	X	X	X1				X1
Municipal			X	X	X	X1	X	X	X	X1
Private non-profit institutions (PNP)				X	X		X		X	
Social security system (SSS)			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Households		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
NPI's serving households		X				X	X	X	X	
Fest of world		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>CROSS-CLASSIFICATION OF INDUSTRY AND SECTORS</b>		X	NP			NP	3	3	2	PARTIAL

Key:

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## Annex V

	EL SALVADOR	GUATEMALA	HONDURAS	MEXICO	NICARAGUA	PANAMA	PERU	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	URUGUAY	VENEZUELA
<b>1988 SNA CENTRAL FRAMEWORK</b>										
<b>INTEGRATED ECONOMIC ACCOUNTS</b>										
1988 SNA production accounts	1								X	
Production accounts		4		X	3	3		X		X
Income generation		4		X	3	3		X		X
Primary income distribution		4		X	3	3		X		X
Secondary income distribution		4		X	3	3		X		X
Accumulation accounts		4		X	3	3		X		X
Financial accounts		4		X	3	3				X
External transactions		4		X	3	3		X	X	X
<b>BALANCE ACCOUNTS</b>										X
Classification of institutional sectors				X						
Financial corporations	X	X		X	X	X		X		X
Central bank	X	X		X	X	X		X		X
Other depository corporations	X	X		X	X	X		X		X
Financial auxiliaries	X	X		X	X	X		X		X
Rest of financial corporations	X	X		X	X	X		X		X
Insurance	X	X		X	X	X		X		X
Savings banks	X	X		X	X	X		X		X
Nonfinancial corporations				X				X		
Public	X	X		X	X	X		X		X
Private	X	X		X	X	X		X		X
Public administration				X				X		
Central	X	X		X	X	X		X		X
Regional				X						X
Municipal	X	X		X	X	X		X		X
Private non-profit institutions (PNP)	X	X		X	X	X				X
Social security system (SSS)	X	X		X	X	X				X
Households	X	X		X	X	X		X		X
NP's serving households	X	X		X	X	X		X		X
Rest of world	X	X		X	X	X		X		X
<b>CROSS CLASSIFICATION OF INDUSTRY AND SECTORS</b>		4			3	3		X		NP

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## Annex V

	ARGENTINA	BAHAMAS	BOLIVIA	BRAZIL	CHILE	COLOMBIA	COSTA RICA	CUBA	DOMINICAN REP.	EQUADOR
1993 SNA CENTRAL FRAMEWORK										
ECONOMIC SYSTEM TABLE										
ISIC for reference for classifier by activities										
Rev. 2							X			
Rev. 3	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
ADOPTION OF BASE YEAR	1993	1991	1990	1985	1996	1994	1991	1997	1991	1993
PRICES										2000
PUBLICATIONS										
SERIES										
PERIOD										
Definitive	X		1988 - 1999	X	X	1994-2000	1991 - 2000	1996 - 2001	1991 - 1998	1993-1999
Semi-definitive			2000	X	X		2001			2000
Preliminary estimate	X		2001	X	X	2001				2001
RETROPOLATION			1980-1987			1990-1994	1993 - 1990			1990-1999
SERIES										
PERIODO										
Definitivo										
Semidefinitivo										
Estimación Preliminar										
Valuation of published series										
At current prices		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
At constant prices (Fixed bases)		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
At previous year's prices				X		X			X	X
SUMMARY OF DEGREE OF APPLICATION OF SNA 93										
Supply and Use tables based on 1993 SNA				X						
Supply and Use tables based on 1993 SNA without Employment matrix					X					
Supply and Use tables based on 1993 SNA without Employment matrix without mixed income										
Supply and Use vectors										
Integrated economic accounts without Balance-sheet accounts					X					
Integrated economic accounts without Financial accounts without Balance-sheet accounts				X						
Integrated economic accounts without Financial accounts without Balance-sheet accounts and without Household accounts										
Accounts by institutional sector according to 1993 SNA										
Does not present accounts by institutional sectors	X									
REGIONAL ACCOUNTS			PIB-C-K	X	X	PIB-C-K				PIB-C-K
QUARTERLY ACCOUNTS	X		X	X	X	X	1	2	2	X
PROJECTS UNDERWAY										
Calculation of series of accounts disseminated to complete the period 1979-2000										
Use of ERETES model for preparing in an integrated manner accounts by industry/institutional sector			PROGRAMA			PROGRAMA				PROGRAMA
Input-output matrix for 1997										
PROGRAMMED PROJECTS										
Financial transaction accounts				X	X					
Balance-sheet accounts										
Change of base year	X			X	X					
START-UP OF PROJECT FOR APPLICATION OF SNA			1993			1991	1997	1995	1993	1995
START OF PROGRAMME TO CHANGE THE BASE YEAR			1988			1991	1992	1996	1993	1996
START OF PROJECT FOR APPLICATION OF SNA AND CHANGE IN BASE YEAR										
COMPLETION OF PROJECT FOR APPLICATION OF SNA						1997				1999
COMPLETION OF PROJECT FOR CHANGE IN BASE YEAR			1994			1997	2000			1999
COMPLETION OF PROGRAMME FOR SNA AND CHANGE IN BASE YEAR										

Key:

1. Published
2. Prepared but not yet published
3. In progress
4. Pilot

X means the country has some activities in this area whether they are published, done but not published, under way or correspond to pilot projects.

## Annex V

	EL SALVADOR	GUATEMALA	HONDURAS	MEXICO	NICARAGUA	PANAMA	PERU	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	URUGUAY	VENEZUELA
1993 SNA CENTRAL FRAMEWORK										
ECONOMIC SYSTEM TABLE										
ISIC for reference for classifier by activities										
Rev. 2	X							X	X	
Rev. 3		2		X	X	X	X	X		X
ADOPTION OF BASE YEAR	1990	Pendiente de definirse		1993	1994	1996	1994	2000	1983	1997
PRICES										
PUBLICATIONS										
SERIES										
PERIOD										
Definitive	1990 - 1999			X			1997-1999		X	
Semi-definitive	2000			X	1994 - 2000		2000			
Preliminary estimate	2001			X		1990 - 2001	2001		X	
RETROPOLATION	1970 - 1999									
SERIES										
PERIOD										
Definitive										
Semidefinitive								1998		
Estimación Preliminar										
Valuation of published series										
At current prices	X			X		X	X			X
At constant prices (Fixed bases)	X			X		X	X			X
At previous year's prices										
SUMMARY OF DEGREE OF APPLICATION OF SNA 93										
Supply and Use tables based on 1993 SNA										
Supply and Use tables based on 1993 SNA without Employment matrix										
Supply and Use tables based on 1993 SNA without Employment matrix without mixed income										
Supply and Use vectors				X						
Integrated economic accounts without Balance-sheet accounts				X						
Integrated economic accounts without Financial accounts without Balance-sheet accounts										
Integrated economic accounts without Financial accounts without Balance-sheet accounts and without Household accounts										
Accounts by institutional sector according to 1993 SNA										
Does not present accounts by institutional sectors									X	
REGIONAL ACCOUNTS				X			PIB-CR			
QUARTERLY ACCOUNTS	1			X			X			X
PROJECTS UNDERWAY										
Calculation of series of accounts disseminated to complete the period 1979-2000										
Use of ECHETS model for preparing in an integrated manner accounts by industry/institutional sector							PROGRAMA			
Input-output matrix for 1997										
PROGRAMMED PROJECTS										
Financial transaction accounts										
Balance-sheet accounts										
Change of base year				X					X	
START-UP OF PROJECT FOR APPLICATION OF SNA	2003	1997			1996	1996	1996	X		1996
START OF PROGRAMME TO CHANGE THE BASE YEAR		2000			1996	1996	1996			1996
START OF PROJECT FOR APPLICATION OF SNA AND CHANGE IN BASE YEAR										
COMPLETION OF PROJECT FOR APPLICATION OF SNA										2003
COMPLETION OF PROJECT FOR CHANGE IN BASE YEAR							2000			2002
COMPLETION OF PROGRAMME FOR SNA AND CHANGE IN BASE YEAR		2005								

Key:

1. Published

2. Prepared but not yet published

3. In progress

4. Pilot

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# Annex VI – Matrix to resume the state of advances of 1993 SNA implementation in the Latin American and Caribbean region.

	Supply and use tables based on 1993 SNA with employment matrix	Supply and use tables based on 1993 SNA with calculation of mixed income	Supply and use tables based on 1993 SNA	Supply and use vectors	National economic aggregates
Countries that are publishing national accounts series in accordance with 1993 SNA and extent of progress					
Integrated Economic Accounts using 1993 SNA, with balance sheets		Chile Colombia			
Integrated Economic Accounts using 1993 SNA, with financial accounts				Mexico	
Integrated Economic Accounts using 1993 SNA, with household accounts	Brazil				
Apply 1993 SNA without accounts by institutional sector		Ecuador Panama	Argentina* Peru Netherland Antillas ** Cuba	Costa Rica	Trinidad & Tobago Bahamas
Countries that have projects and/or studies in progress for the application of 1993 SNA, but which have not yet published their outputs.	Uruguay	Dominican Republic Honduras Nicaragua	Paraguay	Venezuela	Guyana ** St. Lucia ** Suriname ** Jamaica ** Rest of Caribbean **
Countries with projects and/or studies in progress for the application of 1993 SNA, but which continue to present calculations of institutional sector accounts on the basis of 1968 SNA			Bolivia El Salvador		
Countries that do have projects or studies in progress to implement SNA 1993, nevertheless continue to apply calculations of institutional sector accounts according to SNA 1953.					Guatemala

Source: ECLAC, on the basis of information provided by representatives of the countries participating in the Latin American Seminary on National Accounts.

\* The country has published the use-supply tables only for year 1997

\*\* The principal source for the information about these countries was the document "Report SNA meetings in CARICOM (4-9 November, 2001), Jan Tongeren, Interregional Adviser on Macro Accounting for Policy Analysis, UN Statistics Division.





