Seminar on National Accounts for Latin America and the Caribbean: The future of Economic Statistics

Integrated economic accounts

Central Bank of the Dominican Republic

October 2020
Background of the National Accounts in the DR

Beginning of the national accounts system

1965
Base year 1962
Methodology CN–ONU. Rev.2–1957

1978
Base year 1970
CN–ONU. Rev.2–1957: annual and quarterly estimates

1996
Base year 1991
SCN 1993

2008
Reference year 2007
SCN 2008

Quarterly accounts- SCN1993

Reference year 2018
SCN 2008

2018
Outline of the process of preparing the new reference year 2007

Sources of basic information

- Census of population and housing
- Household surveys
- Business directory
- Economy activities survey
- Administrative records
- Special studies

Intermediate system

- Institutional Sectors (5)
- Transactions
- Nomenclature of economic activities (35)
- Product nomenclature (175)

SNA Compilation Framework

- Institutional Sectors Accounts Worksheet
- Economic activity accounts worksheet
- Supply and Use Balances Worksheet

Goods and services

- Production account
- Generation of income account
- Supply and use components
- Supply and use balances

SUT

Gross Domestic Product (GDP):
- Production approach
- Spending approach
- Income approach

Cross Classification of Activities and Institutional Sectors

Complete Sequence of Accounts:
- Production account
- Income Distribution and Use Account
- Accumulation account
- Balances

Integrated economic accounts (IEA)

- Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
- National Income
- National disposable income
- Savings
- Net lending (+) / net borrowing (−)

Analytical Indicators
Classification by Institutional Sectors

Institutional sectors

Non-financial corporations
- Non-financial public corporations
- Non-financial private corporations

Financial corporations
- Central Bank
  - Other deposit-taking corporations
    - Other financial intermediaries
      - Financial auxiliaries
        - Captive financial institutions and money lenders
          - Insurance corporations
            - Pension funds
  - NPIs controlled by government
    - Central government
    - Local government
    - Social security

General government

Households and NPISHs

Rest of the world
## Information sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Non-financial corporations</th>
<th>Financial corporations</th>
<th>General government</th>
<th>Households</th>
<th>NPISHs</th>
<th>Rest of the world</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Records</td>
<td>Online banking platform</td>
<td>Budget execution</td>
<td>Transfers</td>
<td></td>
<td>Customs BoP</td>
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<tr>
<td>Financial statements</td>
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<td>SIGEF</td>
<td>received</td>
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<td>Economic Surveys</td>
<td></td>
<td>SISMAP</td>
<td>MEPYD registry</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Direct investigation**

**Information Universe**

**Special treatment:** Household Expenditure and Income Survey and the Continuous National Survey of the Workforce

**Continuous information**
Special treatments

- Households Sector
- Rest of the World vs BoP Reconciliation
- SNFP Information
- Financial account
Reference Compilation Project of National Accounts of the Dominican Republic (PCR 2018) - Implications for Integrated Economic Accounts.
Objective

Reflect *changes in the national productive structure, and thus maintain the statistical system as an effective instrument for analysis and decision-making for policy makers, different economic sectors, and the general public.*

Best international practices suggest updating the reference period of the National Accounts every ten years. The year 2018 has been selected as the reference for the new Dominican national accounts.
Reference Compilation Project of National Accounts of the Dominican Republic (PCR 2018)

Expected products from the reference compilation project:

- Supply and use tables
- Input-Output Matrix
- Social accounting matrices (SAM)
- Gross fixed capital formation by economic activity and by type of good
- Employment matrix
- Institutional sector accounts
- Capital services
- Tourism satellite accounts
- Air emissions and energy environmental accounts

Expected products from the follow-up compilations:

- Quarterly supply and use tables
- Input-Output matrix
- Annual institutional sectors accounts
- Quarterly institutional sector (up to capital account and main aggregates for each sector)
- Quarterly GDP: production, expenditure and income approach
- Annual gross fixed capital formation by economic activity and by type of good
- Capital services
- Monthly economic activity indicator and monthly aggregate demand indicator
Main findings and relevant results
Value Added Institutional Sectors (% total)

- Non-financial private corporations: 53.4%
- Households and NPISHs: 35.0%
- General government: 6.2%
- Financial corporations: 4.0%
- Non-financial public corporations: 1.4%
Main aggregates by sector 2016

Gross capital formation:
- Non-financial corporations: 45.3%
- Financial corporations: 1.2%
- General government: 6.7%
- Households: 46.8%
- Non-profit institutions serving households: 0.0%

Gross savings:
- Non-financial corporations: 37.0%
- Financial corporations: 1.7%
- General government: 0.9%
- Households: 60.3%
- Non-profit institutions serving households: 0.1%

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Households: 60.3%
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### Main aggregates by sector 2016
**Millions of RD$**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>RD$ (Millions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non-financial corporations</strong></td>
<td>-42,066.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Financial corporations</strong></td>
<td>5,370.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>General government</strong></td>
<td>-87,023.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Households</strong></td>
<td>84,743.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non-profit institutions serving households</strong></td>
<td>1,514.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total for the economy:** RD$ -37,461.5 millions
Main economic aggregates 2016

- Social transfers in kind: 21.3%
- Remittances: 31.7%
- Tax burden (Taxes on production and on imports as % of GDP): 13.0%
Main aggregates for the household sector 2016

- Value added to production: 77.1%
- Average propensity to consume: 86.0%
- Propensión media al ahorro (average propensity to save): 16.1%
- Remunerations + mixed income to disposable income: 73.2%
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