

*Economic Commission for Europe  
3-5 October, 2017, Minsk, Belarus*

*Workshop on the implementation 2008 SNA: Consistency between national  
accounts and balance of payments statistics*

## **The account of the rest of the world of the Republic of Moldova and the relationship with the balance of payments**

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# 1. SNA of the Republic of Moldova (RM)

**The System of National Accounts (SNA)** is a system of interconnected statistical indicators, built in the form of a specific set of accounts and balance tables that characterize the results of the country's economic activity.

The **SNA** allows to harmonize and classify economic information, to streamline the data, which, although related to different aspects of the economic process, includes: production, distribution and redistribution of income, consumption, accumulation.

The production of National Accounts in the Republic of Moldova (RM) is carried out in accordance with the methodology of the United Nations System of National Accounts, version 1993 (SNA-UN-93) harmonized with the methodology of the European System of Accounts, version 1995 (SNA, UN-93 / ECC-95).

## The system of national accounts is represented by the following main non-financial accounts:

1. • goods and services account;
2. • production account;
3. • generation of income account;
4. • allocation of primary income account;
5. • secondary distribution of income account;
6. • use of disposable income account;
7. • redistribution of income account in natural form;
8. • use of adjusted gross disposable income account;
9. • capital account;
10. • the rest of the world accounts.

Accounts are balanced using a balancing item.

***The financial account is not developed.***

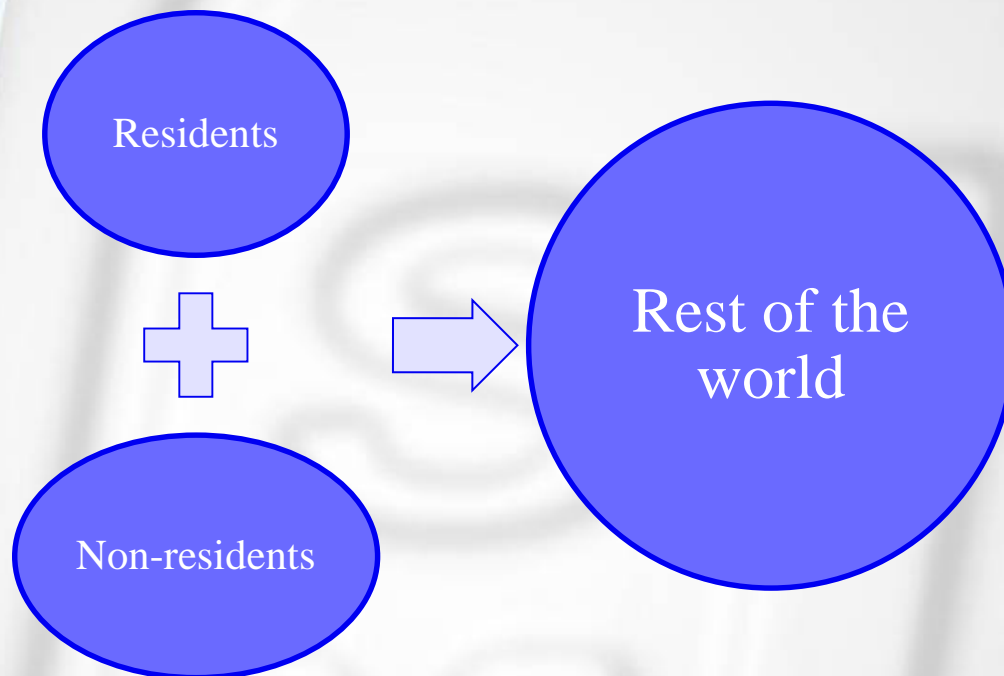
The accounts are developed on an annual basis in the economy as a whole, by economic activities and institutional sectors.

In the accounts are recorded economic transactions related to:

- production;
- income generation;
- income distribution and redistribution;
- savings and accumulations.

As a result of National Accounts development, the following important interrelated macroeconomic indicators are obtained:

- gross domestic product;
- gross national income;
- gross national disposable income;
- and others (final consumption, gross saving, gross fixed capital formation, net lending / net borrowing).



The national accounts is that take place recording all economic transactions with residents and non-residents.

## **2. Sources of information used to compile the account “Rest of the world”**

- 1. Balance of Payments (National Bank of the Republic of Moldova);**
- 2. Foreign trade and services statistics (NBS);**
- 3. Transports, communications and tourism statistics (NBS);**
- 4. Financial results (NBS);**
- 5. Price statistics (NBS);**
- 6. Indices of EUROSTAT(<http://ec.europa.eu/Eurostat>).**



### **3. Sector “Rest of the World” in the national accounts of the Republic of Moldova**

In the National Accounts of the Republic of Moldova, the “Rest of the World” sector is developed according to the methodologies of the United Nations System of National Accounts, version 1993 (SNA-UN-93) harmonized with the methodology of the European System of Accounts, version 1995 (SNA, UN-93 / ECC-95); on a quarterly and on a ready basis.

It covers foreign institutional units - non-residents, who enter into transactions with resident units or have other economic ties with them.



**On an annual basis, the following accounts are drawn up for the sector  
“Rest of the World”:**

**1.**

- **goods and services account**

**2.**

- **primary income and current transfers account**

**3.**

- **capital account**

## Goods and services account

Use	Resources
Export of goods and services	Import of goods and services
Final consumption of non-resident households on the economic territory	Final consumption of resident households abroad
Balance of goods and services	

- **The import of goods and services**, included in the resource part of the account, is the import of goods into the economic territory of the country that increases its material values.
- **The final consumption of resident households abroad** includes the purchase of goods and services by citizens of our country abroad.
- **Export of goods and services** represents the costs for other countries and receipts for RM in foreign currency.
- **The final consumption of non-resident households in the economic territory of the country** includes the costs of purchasing goods and services of foreign citizens (diplomats, tourists, students, etc.).
- **The balance of goods and services** is defined as the difference between the income received by a given country from other countries in current operations (the "use" section) and the country's current expenditures ("resources" section). If the balance is positive, then it shows the profit in business transactions with goods and services with the rest of the world; on the contrary, if the balance is negative - deficit for the entire economy.

## Primary incomes and current transfers account

Use	Recourses
	Balance of goods and services
Remuneration of resident employees by non-residents	Remuneration of non-resident employees by residents
Income from property received from "Rest of the World"	Income from property paid from "Rest of the World"
Current transfers received from "Rest of the World"	Current transfers transferred to the "Rest of the World"
Balance of current operation with the "Rest of the World"	

**Primary incomes and current transfers account for the “Rest of the World”** sector reflects foreign economic transactions related to the movement of primary incomes and current transfers between residents and non-residents. It covers, in terms of resources, the revenues and current transfers paid by the country to the rest of the world countries, and in terms of uses, income received and current transfers by the entire economy of the country from the rest of the world countries.

**The balance of current operations with the “Rest of the World”** is defined as the difference between the result of primary incomes and current transfers received by the given country from other countries, reflected in the “Use” section and the country's expenses for the same elements, reflected in the “Resources” section.

*Positive balance* reflects the excess of income over expenditure, the negative balance - the excess of expenditure over income.

## Capital account

**In the account of capital operations** are shown changes in assets, liabilities and net worth of non-resident equity capital (rest of the world) that occur as a result of transactions with residents.

Change in assets	Changes in liabilities and in own capital
	Balance of current operation with the “Rest of the World”
Acquisition minus disposal of non-produced non-financial assets	Capital transfers received from the rest of the world, (+)
	Capital transfers, transferred from the rest of the world, (-)
Net lending (+) / net borrowing of the country (-)	

*Quarterly*, national accounts elaboration only the account of goods and services, in current and comparable prices.

# **Balancing current transfers, capital transfers and total revenues from the economy (XLS file)**



# The account of goods and services for the “Rest of the world” sector – quarterly calculations

Показатели	Текущие цены			Количество размещенных туристов в коллективных структурах по приему туристов с функциями размещением		Индексы цен				Сопоставимые цены, тыс. лей		Индексы физического объема	Дефлятор
						ИПЦ	Индексы цен Импорт/Экспорт		Индексы физического объема (отр. отдел)				
	ЕUROSTAT	Статистика внешней торговли и услуг											
			Среднегодовые цены 2016=100				I-17/I-16						
I - 2017			I - 2016	I - 2017	I-2017 в средних ценах 2016 года		I-17/I-16	I-17/I-16	I - 2016	I - 2017	I - 2017		
Экспорт	748 100		14 911 844							12 128 492	14 974 862	123,5	99,6
товары	531 610	19,9233	10 591 447				98,98	98,7	127,5	8 447 272	10 700 713	126,7	99,0
услуги	216 490	19,9566	4 320 397							3 681 219	4 274 149	116,1	101,1
Промеж уточный итог										2 742 744			
Туризм	157 640	19,9566	3 145 953							3 112 277		113,5	101,1
Туризм	60 300	19,9566	1 203 381	22 020	23 627	103,8			107,3	868 783	1 158 774	133,4	103,8
Транспорт	80 070	19,9566	1 597 922			103,3			111,4	1 454 022	1 619 781	111,4	98,7
Связь	17 270	19,9566	344 650			103,3				419 939	333 722	79,5	103,3
Другие	58 850	19,9566	1 174 444			101,1			113,5	938 475	1 161 872	123,8	101,1
Импорт	1 259 340		25 087 342							21 438 245	25 818 097	120,4	97,2
товары	1 061 820	19,9144	21 145 521				99,01	99,0	120,1	17 797 338	21 356 950	120,0	99,0
услуги	197 520	19,9566	3 941 821							3 640 907	4 461 148	122,5	88,4
Промеж уточный итог										2 728 664			
Туризм	148 060	19,9566	2 954 769							3 344 054		122,6	88,4
Туризм	64 000	19,9566	1 277 220			95,9			135,3	1 131 113	1 431 339	126,5	89,2
Транспорт	74 480	19,9566	1 486 365				99,0		120,0	1 427 776	1 713 343	120,0	86,8
Связь	9 580	19,9566	191 184			95,9				169 775	199 373	117,4	95,9
Другие	49 460	19,9566	987 052			88,4			122,6	912 243	1 117 094	122,5	88,4
Сальдо	-511 240	0	-10 175 498							-9 309 753	-10 843 236	116,5	93,8
товары	-530 210	0	-10 554 074							-9 350 065	-10 656 236	114,0	99,0
услуги	18 970	0	378 576							40 312	-186 999	-463,9	-202,4
Промеж уточный итог													
	9 580	0	191 184							14 080	-231 777	-1 646,1	-82,5
Туризм	-3 700	0	-73 839							-262 330	-272 565	103,9	27,1
Транспорт	5 590	0	111 557							26 247	-93 562	-356,5	-119,2
Связь	7 690	0	153 466							250 163	134 349	53,7	114,2
Другие	9 390	0	187 392							26 232	44 778	170,7	418,5
Импорт - резиденты	56 380	19,9566	1 125 151			95,9			135,3	984 262	1 173 344	119,2	95,9
Экспорт - нерезиденты	44 540	19,9566	888 865	22 020	23 627	103,8			107,3	646 992	775 063	119,8	114,7
Сальдо													
	-11 840	0	-236 286							-337 271	-398 281	118,1	59,3

## 4. Consistency of SNA and Balance of Payments data

In national accounts, the export / import of goods and services is recalculated in national currency

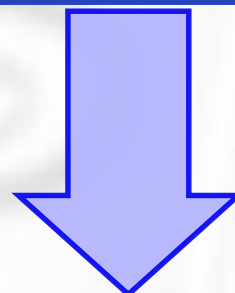
National accounts

- ....
- Export of goods and services
- Import of goods and services
- ...

FOREIGN ECONOMIC SECTOR  
(Balance of Payments, US dollars,  
operation)

- **Current operations account**
- Export of goods and service
- Import of goods and services
- Primary income(net)
- Secondary income (net)
- ...

Export and import in national accounts should correspond to export and import in the BOP, converted into national currency

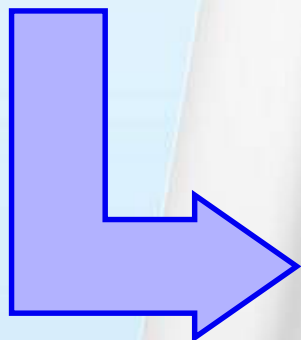


Discrepancies may arise from the use of average exchange rates and other accounting differences

Macroeconomic accounts are balanced when they record the same transactions between sectors. A unique methodology allows establishing cross-sectorial relationships:

General methodology for:

- Sectors;
- Tools;
- Accounting rules.



Allows:

- To link the main macroeconomic statistical data;
- To fill the missing data using the relevant data from other accounts;
- To obtain preliminary information from other data sets.

Accounts must be agreed upon, all transactions should be reflected on the basis of an agreed methodology, but in practice there are discrepancies.

*Causes of discrepancies:*

- different sources of information;
- different interpretation of a definition;
- different coverage;
- different method of accounting (cash method or accrued).

*Troubleshooting discrepancies:*

- to identify the cause of the discrepancy;
- compare international methodologies for the calculation of an indicator;
- compare coverage;
- compare distribution methods.

## 5. Plans for the near future

1. Implementation of the SNA – 2008 methodology into official statistical practice (starting from the first quarter of 2018);
2. Development of the “Rest of the World” sector in accordance with the methodology of the Balance of Payments - VI edition;
3. Recalculation of GDP dynamics and compilation of quarterly data under annual data, as a result of the implementation of the SNA 2008 methodology and the Balance of Payment - VI edition.



## Basic guidelines for the future

1. System of National Accounts (SNA 2008)
2. Balance of Payments Manual, 6th Edition (BPM6) (2009)





*Thank you for your attention!*





