The Italian National Accounts System: the general framework and recent innovations

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OUTLINE

The general framework of National Accounts

Innovations introduced: SNA 2008 and ESA 2010

New methods and sources

The key role of quarterly national accounts

A quick glance to regional accounts



National Accounts as the pillar of macro-economic statistics



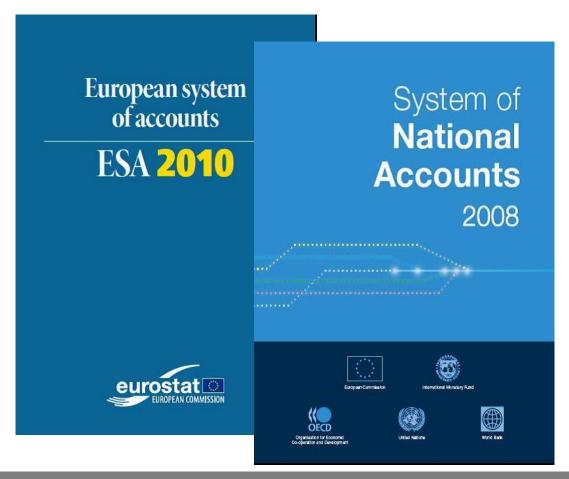
The European statistical system has developed a large set of macro-economic statistics

The main components are:

- Annual National Accounts;
- Quarterly National Accounts;
- Short-term business statistics indicators



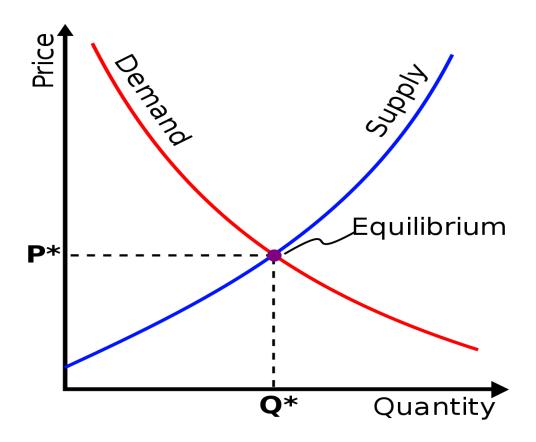
National Accounts



Annual National Accounts are codified in the SNA manual and in the EU ESA Regulation.



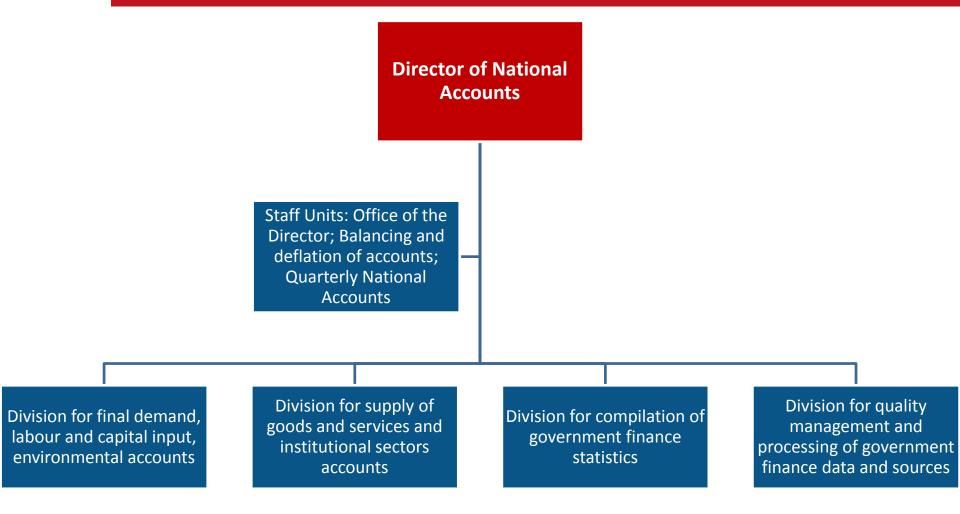
ESA National Accounts



Annual National Accounts (ANA) provide users with a complete picture of the economic structure



Organisation of National Accounts at Istat

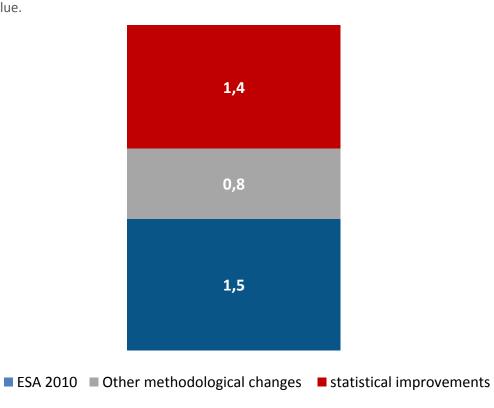




The ESA 2010 and the main revision

IMPACT OF METHODOLOGICAL CHANGES AND STATISTICAL IMPROVEMENTS ON THE LEVEL OF GDP

Year 2011; percent value.



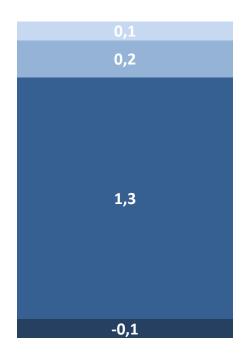
The national accounts version defined in September 2014 is the result of a comprehensive revision, embodying important changes.



The ESA 2010 main methodological innovations

IMPACT OF CHANGES INTRODUCED BY ESA 2010 ON THE LEVEL OF GDP

Year 2011; percent value.



The most notable methodological change:

- The capitalisation of Research & Development (R&D) expenditures;
- Reclassification from intermediate consumption to investment expenditure of the cost of weapon systems;
- New definition of foreign trade

- The capitalisation of (R&D) expenditures
- Reclassification weapon systems
- New definition of foreign trade

■ Other changes



The introduction of some illegal activities

IMPACT OF OTHER METHODOLOGICAL CHANGES ON THE LEVEL OF GDP

Year 2011; percent value.

-0,2

A relevant change is the inclusion in national accounts of illegal activities:

- The production and marketing of drugs
- Alcohol and tobacco smuggling
- Prostitution.

■ Illegal activities ■ Other changes



Innovations deriving from new sources and methods



In 2014 many aspects of the compilation of ANA have been modified in order to improve both data sources and methods used.

A central role in the revision was played by the new sources created through the integration of administrative archives and survey data

The availability of those sources is the cornerstone for introducing new methods of correction of under-reporting



The new source of data for the estimation of value added

The estimate of the supply of market producers of goods and services is based on the strict separation of observed activities from the non-observed ones.

For observed activities the initial estimates are based on the economic results that are measured directly

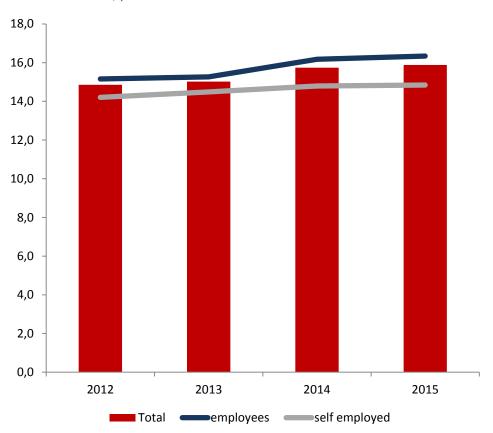
Frame-SBS is a statistical register of annual economic variables of all active enterprises included in the ASIA-Enterprises business register



Measuring the underground economy

SHARE OF UNDECLARED EMPLOYMENT (Out of TOTAL)

Year 2012-2015; percent value.



New methodologies were introduced for measuring underground production

The current method identify different components of the underground economy:

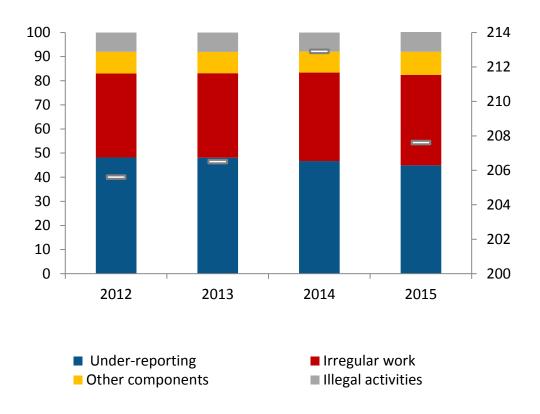
- 1. The correction of the underreporting of business activities
- 2. The measurement of undeclared labour input
- 3. Marginal, non-structured micro-enterprises
- 4. Other components



Measuring the underground economy

VALUE ADDED OF UNDERGROUND ECONOMY AND ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES

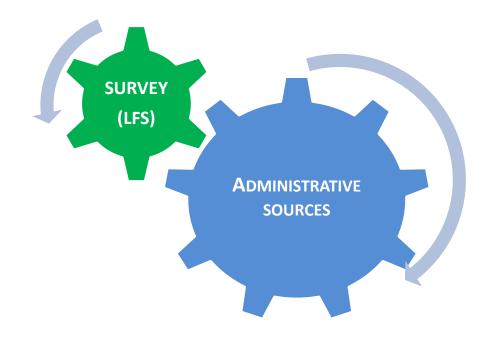
Year 2012-2015; (billion euros right scale; percent value.)



In 2015, the Not observed economy (Underground Economy and illegal activities) is 12.6% of GDP



The definition of the Database on Workers: LFS_ADMIN



The *Database on* workers is developed integrating statistical and administrative sources

LFS_ADMIN is the most important source of the database on workers in terms of coverage and richness of information



The value added generated by undeclared employment



The undeclared labour input activates an important part of the non-observed value added in the economic system (4,7% of GDP in 2015).



The compilation and revision of ANA



The compilation of national accounts is a continuous process aimed at improving estimates



The information content of annual NA estimates change significantly over time



The process of revision of Annual estimates of NA



The revision cycle of annual data can occur once or twice in a year



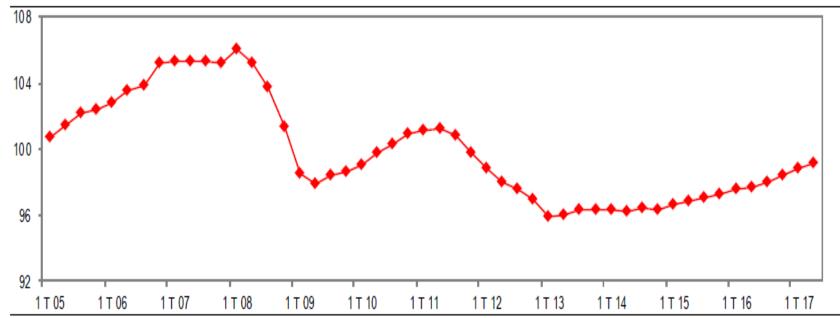
Efforts must be constantly devoted to strengthen the robustness of the estimation process



Quarterly National Accounts (QNA)

GDP QUARTERLY

Seasonally and calendar adjusted, chained volume measure; index 2010 = 100



The Quarterly National provide information about the short-term evolution of the economic situation

Quarterly GDP is the main reference variable for business cycle analisys



The role of QNA in the preliminary estimates of Annual data



There is an important role of QNA in providing the base for the early compilation of Annual National Accounts

It is very important that quarterly aggregates provide a reliable assessment of the infra-annual movements of supply and demand

The coherence between ANA and QNA estimates, crucially depends on the set of indicators utilised in the estimation processes



Regional Accounts

Regional accounts play an important role in the monitoring of territorial developments of a Country economy

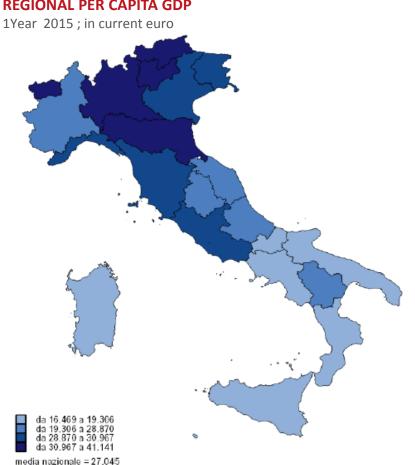
In Italy Regional accounts are compiled at annual frequency for the main territorial units: there are 21 regions

At EU level recommendations have been developed in order to compile regional accounts consistent across countries



Regional Accounts: the compilation

REGIONAL PER CAPITA GDP



To allow the measurement of economic variables at regional level, units that correspond at the local activity are needed

A further development of NA: Regional Accounts coherent with SNA and ESA standards

