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APPENDIX D

A COMPARISON OF NATIONAL ACCOUNTING STRUCTURES IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

(Tables prepared December 1956 by William R. Leonard, Director, Statistical Office, United Nations, in response to questions from the committee)

A COMPARISON OF NATIONAL ACCOUNTING STRUCTURES
Table D-1, Nature of Sectors and Accounts

Country	Sector	Enterprises					General government		Economy as a whole			
		Households including private non-profit institutions	Unincorporated enterprises	Private corporations	PUBLIC corporations	Government enterprises	Central	Local	Domestic product account	National income account	Saving and investment account	External transactions account
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
United States		B	← AB →				← B →		← X →		X	X
Australia		B	← AB →				B	B	← X →		X	X
Canada		B	← AB →				B	B	← X →		X	X
New Zealand		← B →					B	B	← X →		X	-
United Kingdom		← BC →		← B →			← BC →		← X →		X	X
Denmark		← B →					← B →		X	X	A	X
Norway		B	← B →				← B →		X	-	X	X
Sweden		AB'C'	← AB'C' →				← B →		-	-	X	X
France		ABC	← AEC →				← BC →		-	-	-	X
Netherlands		B, B ₁ C'D	← AB, B ₁ C'D →				← AB, B ₁ C'D →		-	-	X	X
Japan		← B →					← B →		X	-	X	X

Notes

General. The letters A, B, C indicate respectively production, income appropriation and capital account. The use of the letter X in columns (8) (9) (10) and (11) indicates that such accounts are an integral part of the accounting structure.

Australia. Within the combined production and appropriation account for enterprises a distinction is made between trading enterprises and financial enterprises.

United Kingdom. Within the appropriation account for general government, national insurance funds are distinguished.

Norway. Current and capital items are combined in one account for central and local government respectively. Social security agencies constitute one of the many subsectors of government distinguished.

Sweden. B' and C' here refer to "income distribution" and "consumption" account respectively.

France. In the capital account for enterprises "banques et assurances" are distinguished while in the capital account for "administrations" the sub-sector "trésor" is distinguished. In the income appropriation account for the sector "administrations" the following sub-sectors are distinguished in addition to "état" and "collectivités locales": "secours social, établissements administratifs, administrations privées, administrations étrangères et internationales".

The balance of payments is divided into "opérations courantes" and "opérations financières" both sectorized into "étranger", "P.O.M." and "Sarre".

Netherlands. The letters B, B₁C', and D refer respectively to primary redistribution of income account, secondary redistribution of income account, consumption account and "goods" account. The "goods" account indicates the origin and destination of the flow of goods and services within and between sectors.

Accounts B₁ and B₂ are also provided for a supplementary sector "insurance funds" which includes private pension funds and life insurance funds as well as social security funds.

A COMPARISON OF NATIONAL ACCOUNTING STRUCTURES (continued)

Table D-2. Replies to following questions

Questions Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
								(a)	(b)	(c)
Australia	No	No	All motor vehicles are treated as capital formation	Tax returns basis, original cost	No	No estimates published	Standard	No	No	No
Canada	No	No	Current expenditures	Tax returns basis, original cost	No	Product by final expenditure	Standard	No	No	No
New Zealand	Yes	Gross, separately	Current expenditures	Tax returns basis, original cost	No	No estimates published	Standard	No	No	Yes
United Kingdom	Yes	Gross, separately	Current expenditures	Replacement cost	No	Product by final expenditure and gross product by industry	Standard	No	No	No
Denmark	Yes	Gross and net, total	Current expenditures	Replacement cost	No	Product by final expenditure and gross product by industry	Standard	No	No	Yes
Norway	Yes	Gross and net, separately	Current expenditures	Replacement cost	Natural increase in forests considered as increase in stocks	Product by final expenditure and gross product by industry	Standard	No	No	Yes
Sweden	Yes	Gross and net, separately	Current expenditures	Replacement cost	Variation in timber cutting allowed for in computing increase in stocks	Product by final expenditure	Standard	No	No	No
France	No	No	Current expenditures	Replacement cost	No	Product by final expenditure	Family gardening activity included	No	Yes	Yes
Netherlands	No	Capital formation not distinguished from current expenditure	Current expenditures	Replacement cost	No	Product by final expenditure	Standard	Yes	Yes	Yes
Japan	Yes	Total only	Current expenditures	Book values as reported in corporate enterprise survey	No	Product by final expenditure and national income aggregate	Standard	No	No	No

Questions

1. Is investment shown for each sector separately?
2. Are separate estimates provided for gross and net capital formation of central and local government?
3. Are consumer durables (other than houses and land) treated as current expenditures or investment?
4. What is the basis for the estimation of capital consumption allowances?
5. Do the accounts include allowances for depletion and discovery of natural resources?
6. Are tables published in constant prices?
7. Is the scope of non-market activity included in the estimates broader or narrower than standard practice?
8. Is there a systematic connexion between the national accounts and (a) a national wealth statement or balance sheet; (b) a money flow type statement; (c) an input-output type statement?

Notes. The replies to question 4 indicate the main basis for the estimation of depreciation. Replacement cost estimates may be made for certain sectors and for certain components of capital consumption in those countries where another basis for estimation is generally employed.

New Zealand. The reply to 8 (c) is in the affirmative since the present system of accounts is being currently replaced by an articulated system of production accounts involving eighteen sectors.

Netherlands. 8 (a) and 8 (b). The development of the present system is continuing and in theory provides for the inclusion of detailed accounts of financial transactions and of sector balance sheets.

William R. Leonard
Director
Statistical Office
United Nations