

Notes to tables

Tables S-69 to S-85

National accounting data, presented in Tables S-69 to S-85 of this issue of the *Quarterly Bulletin*, were revised in several respects. Firstly, several series were revised because better statistical information became available recently. In particular, the estimates of private consumption expenditure data were revised considerably on the basis of a more comprehensive sample survey of retail sales statistics.

Secondly, estimates of provision for depreciation were changed to reflect the *replacement value* of the fixed capital assets. Previously figures relating to the provision for depreciation had been based on the *original cost* of the assets. This change was deemed necessary in view of the substantial increases in the prices of capital goods that occurred during recent years. The new series will also be more comparable with those of other countries. However, provision for

depreciation in the national accounts constitutes an *economic* concept, based on the straight line method of computing depreciation and on assumptions regarding the average economic life of the various assets for individual sectors, and therefore differs markedly from the amounts *actually* brought into account by business enterprises. The effect of the new procedure is to lower net national income, net domestic product, net domestic investment and net domestic saving. The gross concepts are, of course, not affected.

Thirdly, constant price estimates of the real gross domestic product by kind of economic activity (Table S-72), real private consumption expenditure classified according to services and durability of goods (Table S-75), real fixed investment by kind of economic activity and type of organisation (Table S-81) and the real fixed capital stock by kind of economic activity and type of organisation (Table S-82) were added to the existing national accounts tables.

Opmerkings oor tabelle

Tabelle S-69 tot S-85

Die nasionale rekeninge-gegewens wat in tabelle S-69 tot S-85 van hierdie uitgawe van die *Kwartaalblad* aangebied word, is in verskeie opsigte hersien. Eerstens is verskeie reekse hersien omdat beter statistiese gegewens onlangs beskikbaar gekom het. In die besonder is die ramings ten opsigte van die private verbruiksbesteding heelwat hersien op basis van 'n meer omvattende steekproef van statistieke van kleinhandelsverkope.

Tweedens is die ramings van die voorsiening vir waardevermindering gewysig om die *vervangingswaarde* van die vaste kapitaalbates te weerspieël. Voorheen is syfers met betrekking tot die voorsiening vir waardevermindering op die *oorspronklike koste* van die bates gebaseer. Hierdie verandering is nodig geag in die lig van die aansienlike stygings in die pryse van kapitaalgoedere wat gedurende die afgelope aantal jare voorgekom het. Die nuwe reekse sal nou ook meer vergelykbaar wees met dié van ander lande. Die voorsiening vir waardevermindering in die nasionale

rekeninge is egter 'n *ekonomiese* begrip, gebaseer op die reguitlynmetode van berekening van waardevermindering en op aannames aangaande die gemiddelde ekonomiese leeftyd van die verskillende bates van individuele sektore, en verskil derhalwe opmerklik van die bedrae wat *werklik* deur sake-ondernemings in berekening gebring word. Die uitwerking van die nuwe prosedure is dat die netto nasionale inkome, netto binnelandse produk, netto binnelandse investering en netto binnelandse besparing verlaag word. Die bruto-begrippe word natuurlik nie geraak nie.

Derdens is ramings teen konstante pryse van die reële bruto binnelandse produk volgens tipe ekonomiese bedrywigheid (tabel S-72), die reële private verbruiksbesteding ingedeel volgens dienste en duurzaamheid van goedere (tabel S-75), die reële vaste investering volgens tipe ekonomiese bedrywigheid en tipe organisasie (tabel S-81), en die reële vaste kapitaalvoorraad volgens tipe ekonomiese bedrywigheid en tipe organisasie (tabel S-82) by die bestaande nasionale rekeninge-tabelle gevoeg.