Volkswirtschaftliche Gesamtrechnungen

Der theoretische Hintergrund

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Quelle

- Ronald E. Miller/Peter D. Blair: Input-Output-Analysis. Foundations and Extensions. Second Edition 2009, Chapter 4.

2 Akteure/Sektoren

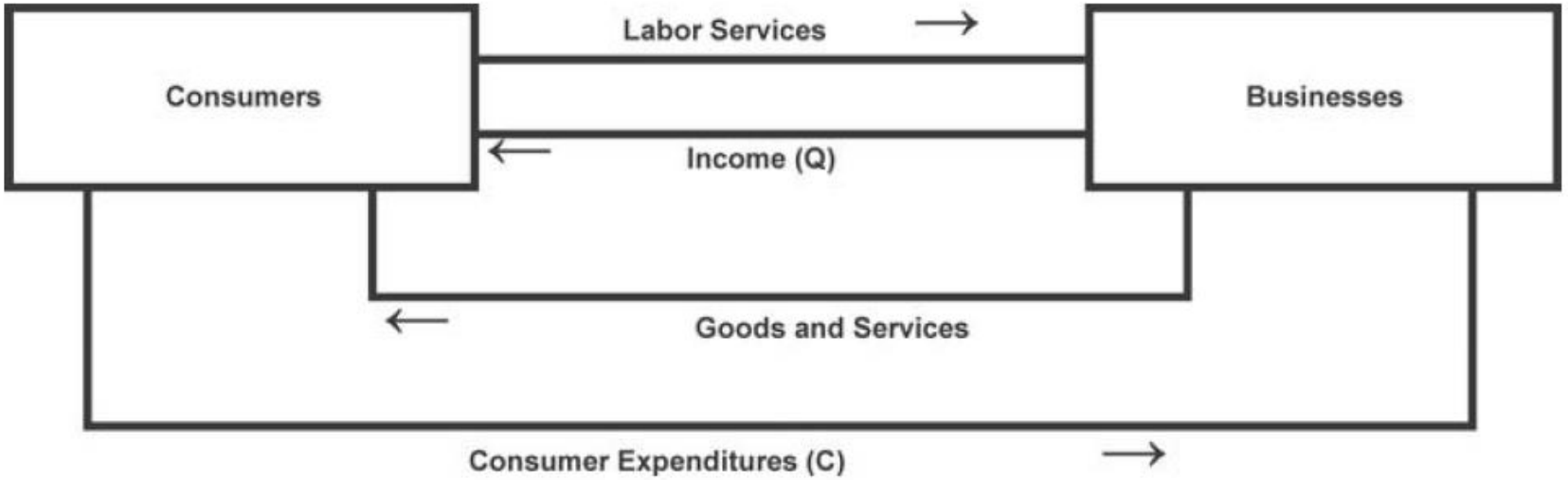

Figure 4.1 The Circular Flow of Income and Expenditures

2 Akteure/Sektoren

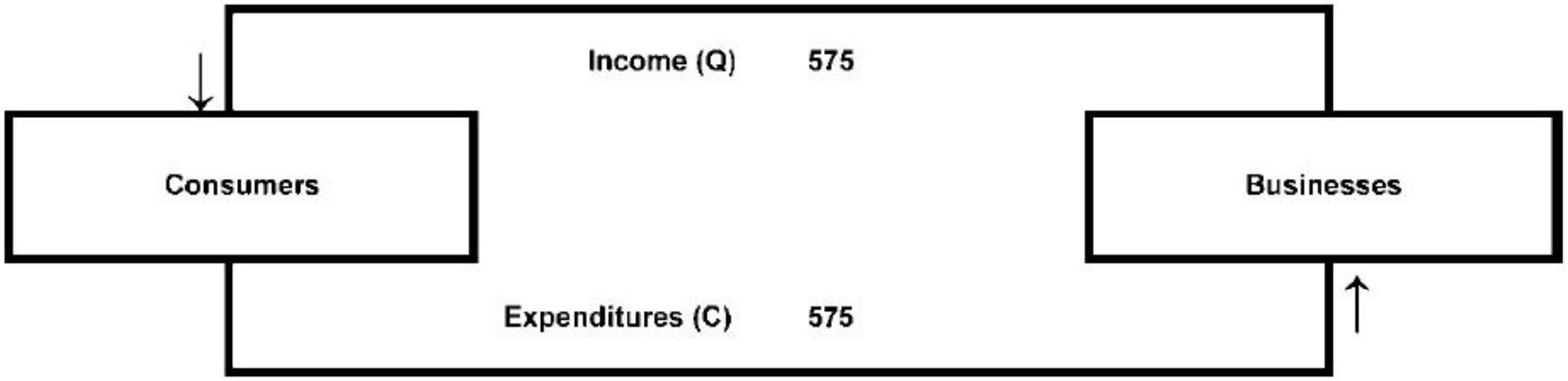

Figure 4.2 Circular Flow Example: Point of Departure

Gegenstand der VGR

- Eine Volkswirtschaft, eine Region, aber auch die Weltwirtschaft als Ganzes
- Konzentriert auf Forderungsströme
- Forderungsströme sind oft Geldflüsse, aber nicht immer
- Beispiel Abschreibung (siehe unten)

S=I

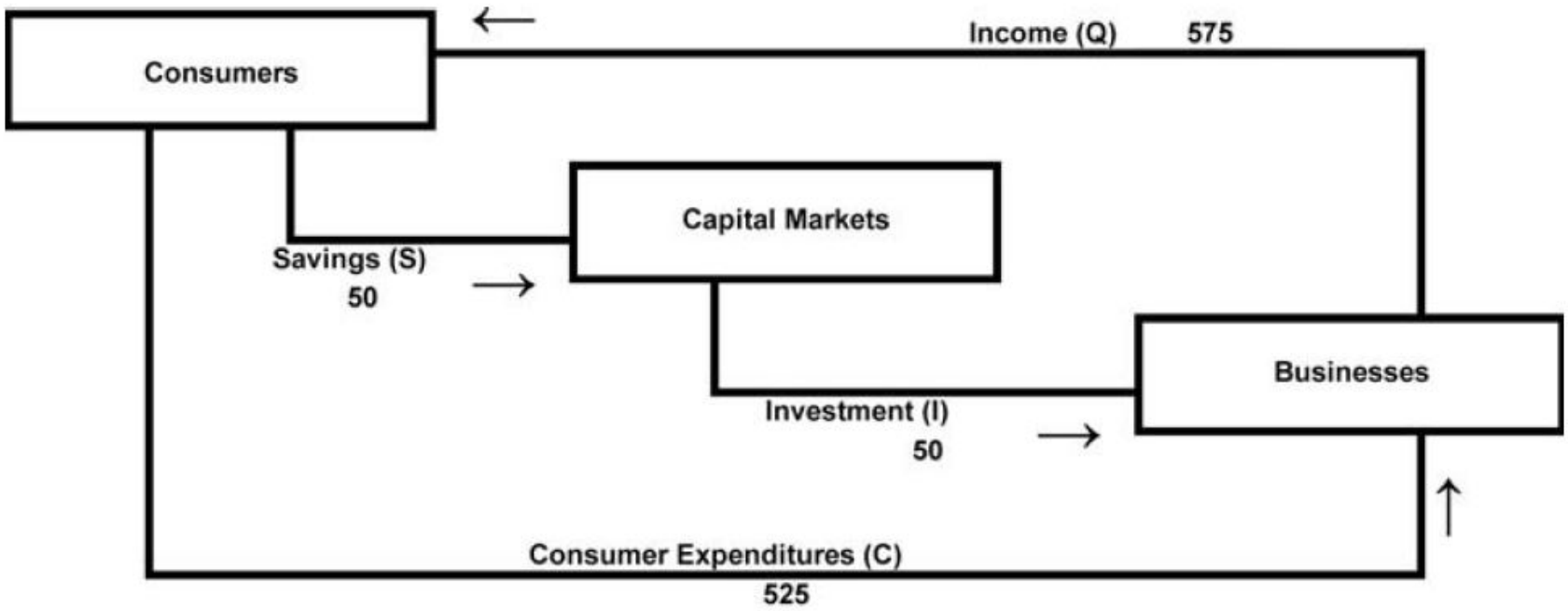

Figure 4.3 Introduction of Savings and Investment into the Circular Flow of Income and Expenditures

Kapital, Abschreibung und Investition

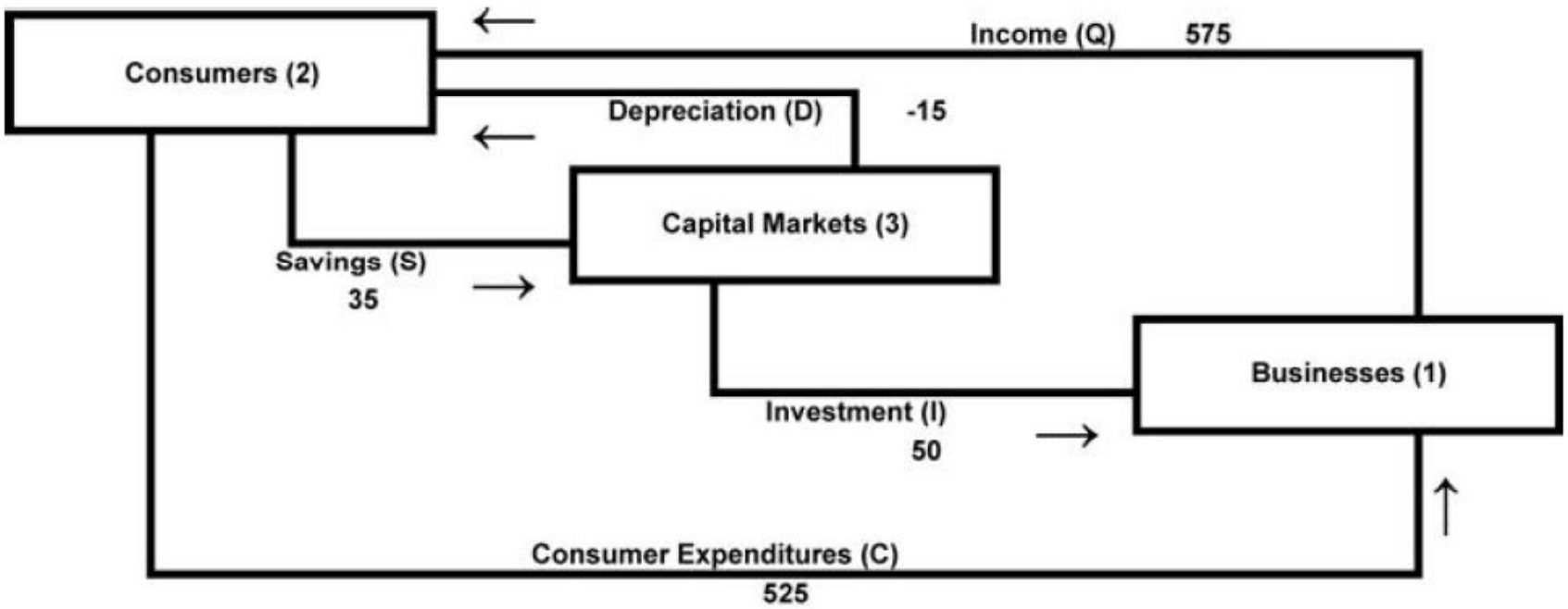

Figure 4.4 Introduction of Depreciation into the Circular Flow of Income and Expenditures

T-Tabelle

Table 4.1 Basic National Accounts: Example Economy

Debits		Credits	
Production (Domestic Product Account)			
Income (Q)	575	Sales of consumption goods (C)	525
		Sales of capital goods (I)	50
Total	575	Total	575
Consumption (Income and Outlay Account)			
Purchases of consumption goods (C)	525	Income (Q)	575
Savings (S)	35	Depreciation (D)	−15
Total	560	Total	560
Accumulation (Capital Transactions Account)			
Purchase of capital goods (I)	50	Savings (S)	35
Depreciation (D)	−15		
	0		
Total	35	Total	35

Bilanzgleichungen

- Eingehende Ströme werden rechts gebucht, ausgehende links.
- Bilanzgleichungen sind keine Gleichgewichtsgleichungen, sondern Identitäten, die per definitionem immer wahr sind.
- Zu jeder Buchung gibt es eine Gegenbuchung auf der anderen Seite der Tabelle.

Variablendarstellung

$$Q = C + I \tag{4.2}$$

$$C + S = Q + D \tag{4.3}$$

$$I + D = S \tag{4.4}$$

Offene Volkswirtschaft

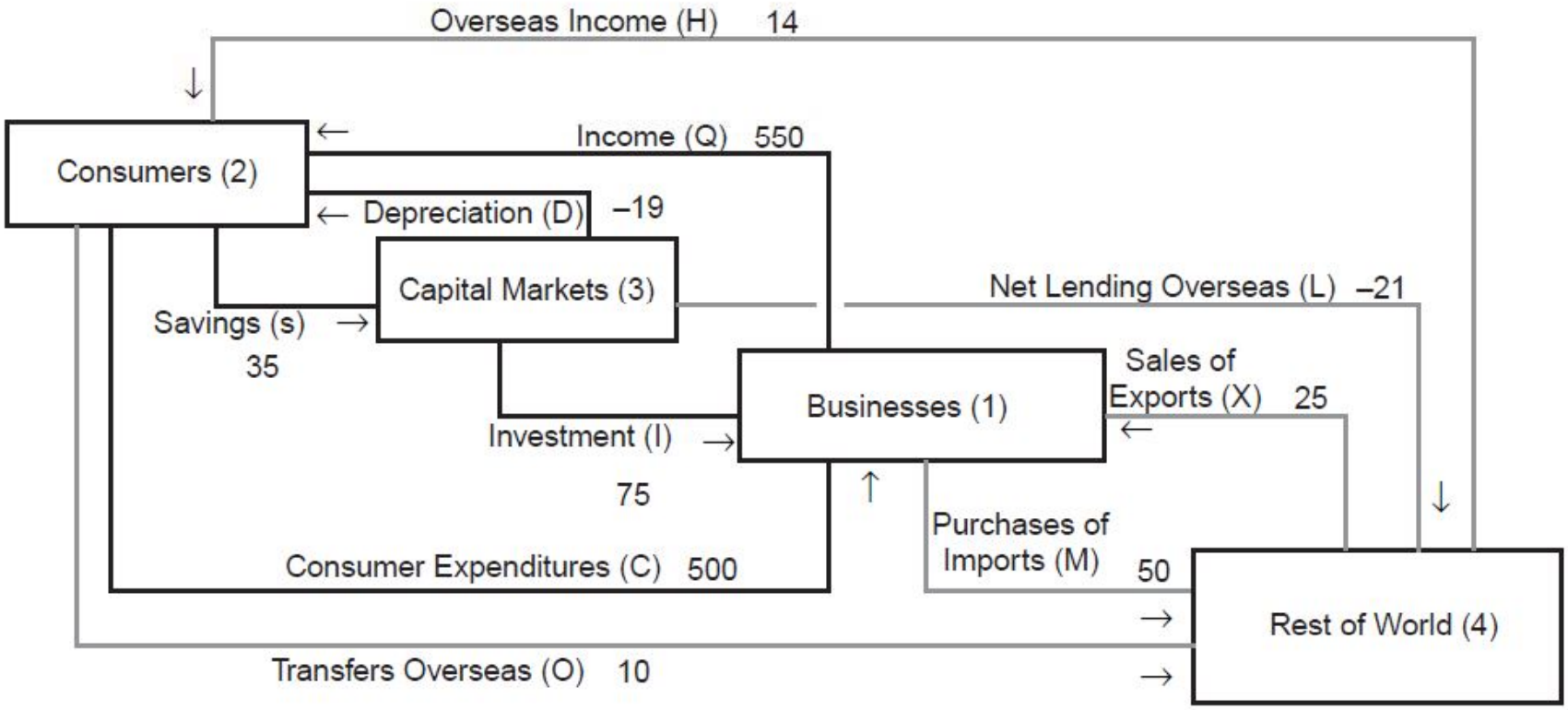

Figure 4.5 Addition of the Rest of World Account

Offene Volkswirtschaft

$$Q + M = C + I + X \tag{4.5}$$

$$C + S + O = Q + D + H \tag{4.6}$$

$$I + D + L = S \tag{4.7}$$

$$X + H = M + O + L \tag{4.8}$$

Offene Volkswirtschaft

Table 4.2 Basic National Accounts Including Rest of World

Debits		Credits	
Production (Domestic Product Account)			
Consumer Income Payments (Q)	550	Sales of consumption goods (C)	500
Purchases of Imports (M)	50	Sales of capital goods (I)	75
		Sales of Exports (X)	25
Total	600	Total	600
Consumption (Income and Outlay Account)			
Purchases of consumption goods (C)	500	Income (Q)	550
Net Transfers Overseas (O)	10	Depreciation (D)	−19
Savings (S)	35	Net Overseas Income (H)	14
Total	545	Total	545
Accumulation (Capital Transactions Account)			
Purchases of capital goods (I)	75	Savings (S)	35
Depreciation (D)	−19		
Net Lending Overseas (L)	−21		
Total	35	Total	35
Rest of World (Balance of Payments Account)			
Purchases of Exports (X)	25	Sales of Imports (M)	50
Net Overseas Income (H)	14	Net Transfers Overseas (O)	10
		Net Borrowing Overseas (L)	−21
Total	39	Total	39

Staat inclusive

$$Q + M = C + I + X + G \tag{4.9}$$

$$C + S + O + T = Q + D + H \tag{4.10}$$

$$I + D + L + B = S \tag{4.11}$$

$$X + H = M + O + L \tag{4.12}$$

$$G = T + B \tag{4.13}$$

Die Akteure/Sektoren

1. Production of Goods and Services or the *Domestic Product Account*
2. Consumption of Goods and Services or the *Income and Outlay Account*
3. Accumulation of Capital or the *Capital Transactions Account*
4. Imports and Exports or the *Balance of Payments Account*
5. Government or the *Government Account*

Table 4.3 Basic National Accounts Including the Government Sector

Debits		Credits	
Production (Domestic Product Account)			
Consumer Income Payments (Q)	550	Sales of consumption goods (C)	475
Purchases of Imports (M)	50	Sales of capital goods (I)	75
		Government Purchases (G)	25
		Sales of Exports (X)	25
Total	600	Total	600
Consumption (Income and Outlay Account)			
Purchases of consumption goods (C)	475	Income (Q)	550
Net Transfers Overseas (O)	10	Depreciation (D)	−19
Taxes (T)	20	Net Overseas Income (H)	14
Savings (S)	40		
Total	545	Total	545
Accumulation (Capital Transactions Account)			
Purchase of capital goods (I)	75	Savings (S)	40
Depreciation (D)	−19		
Government deficit spending (B)	5		
Net Lending Overseas (L)	−21		
Total	40	Total	40
Rest of World (Balance of Payments Account)			
Purchases of Exports (X)	25	Sales of Imports (M)	50
Net Overseas Income (H)	14	Net Transfers Overseas (O)	10
		Net Borrowing Overseas (L)	−21
Total	39	Total	39
Government (Government Account)			
Government purchases (G)	25	Taxes (T)	20
		Government deficit spending (B)	5
Total	25	Total	25

Zusammengefasste Tabelle

Table 4.4 Balance Statement for the Basic National Accounts

Debits							Credits				
Prod.	Cons.	Capital Accum.	Govt.	Rest of World	Var.	Economic Transaction	Prod.	Cons.	Capital Accum.	Govt.	Rest of World
	475				C	Consumption Goods	475				
		75			I	Capital Goods	75				
				25	X	Exports	25				
50					M	Imports					50
550					Q	Income		550			
		−19			D	Depreciation		−19			
				14	H	Overseas Income		14			
	10				O	Transfers Abroad					10
	40				S	Savings			40		
		−21			L	Net Lending Abroad					−21
			25		G	Govt. Expendi-tures	25				
	20				T	Taxes				20	
		5			B	Govt. Deficit Spending				5	
600	545	40	25	39		Totals	600	545	40	25	39

Minimaltabelle

Table 4.5 The Basic National Accounts Balance Statement in Matrix Form

	Prod.	Cons.	Cap.	ROW	Govt.	Total
Production		475	75	25	25	600
Consumption	550		−19	14		545
Capital Accum.		40				40
Rest of World	50	10	−21			39
Government		20	5			25
Total	600	545	40	39	25	

Einfache Input-Output-Tabelle

Table 4.11 Consolidated Input–Output Accounts: Example 2

Millions of Dollars		Commodities		Industries		Final Demand	Total
		A	*B*	*A*	*B*		
Commodities	*A*			12	8	80	100
	B			10	7	83	100
Industries	*A*	90	0				90
	B	10	100				110
Value Added				68	95	163	
Total		100	100	90	110		