

Financing
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Capital and
Financial
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Flexible

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Rates

Fixed Exchange

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Recent U.S.

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Last Word







Exchange Rates, the Balance of Payments, and Trade Deficits



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Chapter Objectives

- How Currencies of Different Nations are Exchanged When International Transactions Take Place
- About the Balance Sheet the United States Uses to Account for the International Payments it Makes and Receives
- How Exchange Rates are Determined in Currency Markets
- The Difference Between Flexible Exchange Rates and Fixed Exchange Rates
- The Causes and Consequences of Recent Record-High U.S. Trade Deficits



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Financing International Trade

- U.S. Export Transactions create foreign demand for US \$
- U.S. Import Transactions create domesws6.1 demand for foreign currency
- Balance of Payments the sum of all transactions between two nations (net exports, interest on debt, tourism, etc.)
- The Current Account summarizes US trade of goods and services (net exports).
- Balance on Current Account=
 - + balance of goods and services (exports imports)
 - + net investment income (interest/dividend balance)
 - + net transfers (private and public \$, foreign aid)
 - ***Any \$ flow out of the US is neg, \$ flow into US is pos

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Financing International Trade

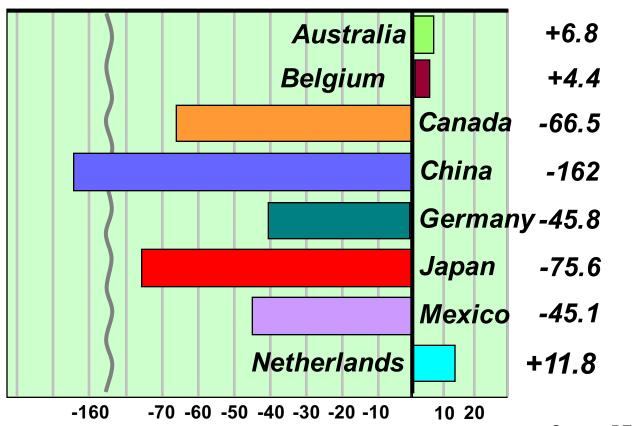


GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

U.S. Trade Balances in Goods and Services Select Nations, 2004

Good and Services Deficit

Goods and Services Surplus



Source: BEA



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Capital and Financial Account

- <u>Capital Account</u> net debt forgiveness b/w US and foreign nations (+ if other nations owe us more than we owe them)
- Financial Account purchase or sale of real financial assets (ex. Factories, Bonds)
 - If foreigners buy our stuff + (exports)
 - If we buy foreign stuff (imports)
- Balance on the Capital and Financial Account – (sum of both + or -)
 - Balance-of-Payments Deficits and Surpluses –
 - Current account + capital and financial account =0
 - If need be, gov will use official reserves to correct for surpluses or deficits



Capital and Financial Account

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Flexible Exchange Rates

• Flexible or Floating Exchange Rates —636.1 supply and demand determine the exchange rates without gov intervention

- Fixed Exchange Rate system —
 governments determine exchange rates and
 make adjustments to keep them fixed
- <u>Depreciation</u> more units of one currency are needed to buy another
 - \$1=1Euro...\$2 = 1 Euro
- Appreciation less units of one currency are needed to buy another
 - 10 pesos = \$1...7pesos = \$1



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Flexible Exchange Rates

- Determinants of Exchange Rates
 - 3 general rules:
 - 1. If Demand for currency ↑ = appreciation,
 If Demand↓ = depreciation
 - 2. If Supply of currency↑ = depreciation,
 If Supply ↓ = appreciation
 - 3. If a nation's currency appreciates, another nation's will depreciate relative to it



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Determinants of Exchange Rates

- Changes in Tastes (preference for one nation's goods over another's)
- Relative Income Changes (growth of one nation's NI will depreciate it's currency)
- Relative Price-Level Changes
 (Inflation= depreciation, deflation= appreciation)
 - Purchasing-Power-Parity Theory (PPP)
 Comparing the value of two market
 baskets will show the exchange rate
- Relative Interest Rates High interest rates attracts investment and appreciates currency
- Speculation expectations of appreciation cause investors to purchase a currency which leads to appreciation!



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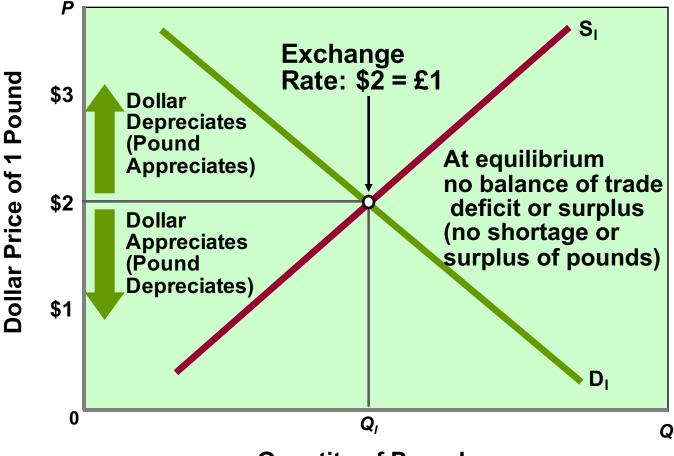
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Flexible Exchange Rates

The Market for Foreign Currency (Pounds)





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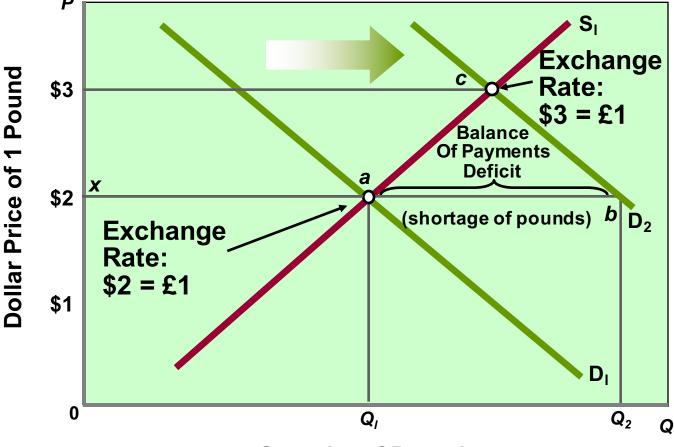
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Key Terms
End Show

Flexible Exchange Rates

The Market for Foreign Currency (Pounds)

D1→D2 (British goods are the new fad, U.S. price level ↑, U.S. interest rates↓)



Quantity of Pounds



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Flexible Exchange Rates

- Flexible Rates and the Balance of Payments self correcting for deficits or surpluses between nations!
- Disadvantages of Flexible
 Exchange Rates Uncertainty alters expectations and changes economic behavior and can lead to instability!
- Terms-of-Trade Changes trade agreements are in constant state of flux!



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Fixed Exchange Rates

- Use of Reserves Currency Interventions used by central banks in order to correct for balance of payments deficits or surpluses
- Trade Policies nations can try to increase or decrease imports or exports to maintain a fixed exchange rate
- Domestic Macroeconomic Adjustments
 - Contractionary monetary or fiscal policy results in ↓AD and ↑interest rates and reduce or eliminate a U.S. balance of payments deficit
 - Expansionary monetary or fiscal policy results in ↑ AD and ↓interest rates reduces o eliminates a U.S. balance of payments surplus



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International Exchange-Rate Systems

- The Gold Standard: Fixed Exchange Rates
 - Devaluation
 - -Gold Flows
 - Domestic Macroeconomic Adjustments
 - Collapse of the Gold Standard



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International Exchange-Rate Systems

- The Bretton Woods System
 - International Monetary Fund (IMF)
 - IMF and Pegged Exchange Rates
 - Official Reserves
 - Gold Sales
 - IMF Borrowing
 - Fundamental Imbalances:Adjusting the Peg
 - Demise of the Bretton Woods System



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International Exchange-Rate Systems

- The Current System:
 The Managed Float
 - –Managed FloatingExchange Rates
 - In Support of the Managed Float
 - Concerns With the Managed Float



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Recent U.S. Trade Deficits

- Causes of Trade
 Deficits
- Implications of U.S.
 Trade Deficits
 - Increased CurrentConsumption
 - -Increased U.S. Indebtedness



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Speculation in Currency Markets Last

Negative or Positive Influence on Currency Markets and Trade

- Word **Currency Purchases to Purchase Goods and Services**
 - Contributing to Currency **Market Fluctuations**
 - Speculator's Role and **Activities**
 - Smoothing Short-Term **Fluctuations**
 - Absorbing Risk
 - Futures Market at Work
 - Positive Role Played Overall



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Key Terms

- balance of payments
- current account
 - balance on goods and services
- trade deficit
- trade surplus
- balance on current account
- capital and financial account
- balance on capital and financial
- balance-of-payments deficits and surpluses
 - official reserves

- flexible- or floatingexchange-rate system
- fixed-exchange-rate system
- purchasing-powerparity theory
- currency interventions
 - exchange controls
- gold standard
- devaluation
- **Bretton Woods** system
- **International** Monetary Fund (IMF)
- managed floating exchange rates



Course Review...

Final Discussions...



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