Recall Macro from Econ 102

- Aggregate Supply and Demand Determine
  \[ Y = GDP = Output = Income \]
  - This in turn implies level of Employment
  \[ P = \text{Price level} \]

Recall Macro from Econ 102

- Aggregate Supply and Demand Determine
  \[ Y = GDP = Output = Income \]
  - This in turn implies level of Employment
  \[ P = \text{Price level} \]

Recall Macro from Econ 102

- Macroeconomic Policies
  - Monetary Expansion = Increase in Money Supply (M)
    - Open market operations: purchase bonds
    - Reserve requirement: reduce it
    - Discount rate: reduce it
    - Usually indicated by Fed target for Federal Funds Rate
  - Fiscal Expansion
    - Increase government purchases (G)
    - Reduce taxes (or increase transfers) (T)

- They differ in effects on interest rate (i):
  - \( \Delta M > 0 \) lowers i
  - \( \Delta G > 0, \Delta T < 0 \) raise i
Recall Macro from Econ 102

- Macroeconomic Policies
  - Contractionary policies (ΔM<0, ΔG<0, or ΔT>0) are just the opposite
  - All have only temporary effects on output and employment, but lasting effects on price level
  - Policies can be useful (if done right) for dealing with temporary problems such as a recession

Outline: International Macroeconomics

- Recall Macro from Econ 102
  - Aggregate Supply and Demand
  - Policies

- Effects ON the Exchange Market
  - Expansion
  - Interest Rate
- Effects OF the Exchange Market
  - Depreciation effects via Trade
  - Depreciation effects via Net Wealth
- Effects THOUGH the Exchange Market

Effects ON the Exchange Market

- Non-Monetary Expansion
  - Y rises ⇒ imports rise ⇒ D€ shifts right
  - P rises ⇒ capital inflow ⇒ S€ shifts right
  - We’ll always assume that the interest rate effect is larger, because capital today is very mobile
  - Three cases to consider:
    - Floating exchange rate
    - Pegged exchange rate at overvalued rate
    - Pegged exchange rate at undervalued rate

US Non-Monetary Expansion:

- Floating Exchange Rate
  - ΔG>0, ΔT<0 → Causes dollar to appreciate

- Pegged Exchange Rate - Overvalued
  - ΔG>0, ΔT<0 → Less intervention (sells)
- Pegged Exchange Rate - Undervalued
  - ΔG>0, ΔT<0 → More intervention (buys)
Effects ON the Exchange Market

• Summary: Non-Monetary Expansion
  – Results: Effects of non-monetary expansion
    • Floating exchange rate appreciates
    • Pegging the exchange rate becomes easier
      – If reserves were falling (overvalued case) they now fall less rapidly
      – If reserves were rising (undervalued case) they now rise more rapidly

Floating Exchange Rate Appreciates

Y falls
P falls
i rises
\( \Rightarrow \) imports fall
\( \Rightarrow \) capital inflow
\( \Rightarrow \) shifts left
\( \Rightarrow \) shifts right

– Assume again that the interest rate effect is larger
– Same three cases
  • Will only show floating case; others are similar

• US Monetary Contraction:
  Floating Exchange Rate

\( E = \frac{\text{S}}{\text{D}} \)

\( E_0 \quad E' \quad E_1 \)

\( S_0 \quad S_1 \quad S_1' \)

\( D_0 \quad D_1 \quad D_1' \)

\( \Delta M < 0 \)

\( \Rightarrow \) Causes dollar to appreciate

\( \text{Due to } \Delta P < 0 \)

\( \text{Due to } \Delta i > 0 \)

Outline: International Macroeconomics

• Recall Macro from Econ 102
  – Aggregate Supply and Demand
  – Policies
• Effects ON the Exchange Market
  – Expansion
    – Interest Rate
• Effects OF the Exchange Market
  – Depreciation effects via Trade
  – Depreciation effects via Net Wealth
• Effects THOUGH the Exchange Market

Effects OF the Exchange Market

• Under a pegged exchange rate, the exchange market has little effect on the economy unless the pegged rate itself is changed
  – Exception: without sterilization, domestic money supply is sensitive to trade and capital flows
• Under a floating exchange rate, movement of the exchange rate can matter a lot
Effects of the Exchange Market

• Thus, in both cases, we want to know effects of changing the exchange rate

• We’ll look only at an exchange depreciation  
  – (Usually called a “devaluation” when a pegged exchange rate is depreciated)

Two Major Effects of Exchange-Rate Depreciation

– Trade Effect  
  • Depreciation makes country’s goods cheaper  
  • Wealth Effect  
  • Depreciation makes country’s assets cheaper

Trade Effect of Depreciation

– $\Delta E > 0$  
  • Stimulates exports (they are cheaper to foreigners)  
  • Retards imports (they are more expensive for domestic buyers)  
  • Thus depreciation increases aggregate demand (AD)  
  – Stimulates economy

Wealth Effect of Depreciation

– If assets and liabilities are in same currency, then little effect  
– If assets and liabilities are in different currencies, one home and the other foreign, then BIG EFFECT

Example: Effect of 20% depreciation of Mexican peso ($p$): $E=10p/$ → 12p/$  
  – Case 1: Assets and liabilities both in pesos  
  – Case 2: Assets in pesos but liabilities in $
Effects OF the Exchange Market

Case 1:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initial</th>
<th>Before</th>
<th>After</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E = 10 p/$</td>
<td>in pesos</td>
<td>in $</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assets: 1000 p</td>
<td>(100 $)</td>
<td>≈ 80 $</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liabilities: -900 p</td>
<td>(−90 $)</td>
<td>≈ −72 $</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Wealth: 100 p</td>
<td>(+10 $)</td>
<td>+8 $</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

20% loss of net worth (in $)

Case 2:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initial</th>
<th>Before</th>
<th>After</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E = 10 p/$</td>
<td>in pesos</td>
<td>in $</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assets: 1000 p</td>
<td>(100 $)</td>
<td>≈ 80 $</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liabilities: -900 p</td>
<td>(−90 $)</td>
<td>= −90 $</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Wealth: 100 p</td>
<td>(+10 $)</td>
<td>−10 $</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bankrupt!

Effects OF the Exchange Market

• Wealth Effect of Depreciation
  – This is exactly what happened to lots of developing countries when they had an Exchange Crisis and their currencies suddenly depreciated.
  – The wealth effect overwhelms any beneficial effect that the country might otherwise feel from a boost in exports.

Effects OF the Exchange Market

• Wealth Effect of Depreciation
  – It is also what happened in 2008 to
    • Iceland
    • Latvia
    • Perhaps others in Eastern Europe
  – They had liabilities denominated in euros, and then their own currencies fell.
  – (It is not what happened in 2010 to Greece. Their debt and assets were both in euros, and they had no currency of their own. They just borrowed more than they could repay.)

Effects OF the Exchange Market

• Another recent example: Brazil

Iceland Exchange Rate 2005-12

Worse than it looks
Brazil’s dollar-denominated debt:
Billions
Effects OF the Exchange Market

• Example of a different sort: Appreciation of the Chinese Yuan (aka renminbi)
  – For many years, the yuan was pegged to the US dollar
  – On July 21, 2005, China
    • Changed to pegging to a basket of currencies
    • The yuan appreciated by 2%
    • After that it rose by about another 20%
    • The increase stopped at the start of the financial crisis, in July 2008
  – It rose slowly since then, for a while and then fell more recently (as we saw in the graph last time)

Effects OF the Exchange Market

• Effects of the Yuan Appreciation
  • (See reading by Stiglitz)
    – Change was gradual, rising only about 6% per year
    – Wealth effect
      • For US, negligible, since our debt is in dollars
      • For China, there was some decline in yuan value of their dollar assets

Effects OF the Exchange Market

• Effects of any Yuan Appreciation
  – Trade effect
    • Effects on prices
      – US goods become cheaper to China
      – Chinese goods become dearer to US
        (But note, from Stiglitz: Chinese exports to the US have 70-80% import content; thus yuan matters little)
    • Helps US sales, hurts Chinese sales

Effects OF the Exchange Market

• Effects of the Yuan Appreciation
  – Other effects
    • Helps China fight inflation and excessive monetary expansion and credit growth
    • Permits increased consumption in China

Effects OF the Exchange Market

• Are these the actual reasons for the yuan appreciations of 2005-12?
  – No
  – US had been
    • Pressing China for years to stop holding down the value of the yuan
    • Threatening increased protection against Chinese exports
  – Idea was that appreciation would reduce the Chinese bilateral trade surplus with the US, & thus reduce the US deficit
  – China refused to be bullied, but perhaps it was

Effects OF the Exchange Market

• Will a further Yuan Appreciation Change the US Trade Balance?
  – Probably not
    • To do so, it would have to change US saving and investment
    • It’s not clear why an appreciation would do that
  – One possibility (see Stiglitz, writing in 2005)
    • Chinese spending increases
      ➢ They stop financing the US current account deficit
      ➢ US interest rates rise
      ➢ US housing bubble bursts
      ➢ US spending would fall
        (First 2 didn’t happen; second 2 did.)
Effects of the Exchange Market

- Most recently, the Chinese yuan depreciated in 2016, instead of appreciating, as it had been doing for years.
- It rose in 2017 but has been depreciating again recently.
Effects of the Exchange Market

- The depreciation in 2016 was done deliberately by the Chinese central bank.
- Purpose was, initially, to discourage those who had been bringing funds into China.
- But for most of this period it was trying to slow down the depreciation that the market was causing.

Another Example: The Depreciation of the US Dollar

- Quite aside from what happened to the yuan, the US dollar depreciated over several years.
  - Mann and Plück, writing in 2005, say that it fell by 25%.
  - What were the effects of the fall?

Effects of the Dollar Depreciation

- Did this help the US trade balance? No!
- For more reasons see Mann and Plück.
  - Lots of US imports come from countries whose currencies didn’t appreciate (China, Thailand), or even depreciated (Mexico).
  - “Pass-through” is low in the US market: 10% fall in $ only causes 2.5 - 4.0% rise in import prices.
- Note that the dollar depreciated less vis a vis China than vis a vis Canada & euro.

Outline: International Macroeconomics

- Recall Macro from Econ 102
  - Aggregate Supply and Demand
  - Policies
- Effects ON the Exchange Market
  - Expansion
  - Interest Rate
- Effects OF the Exchange Market
  - Depreciation effects via Trade
  - Depreciation effects via Net Wealth
- Effects THROUGH the Exchange Market

The issue here:

- Do macroeconomic effects get transmitted to other countries, and if so how?
- i.e., does an expansion, for example, in one country cause an expansion or a contraction in other countries?
Effects THROUGH the Exchange Market

- The answer: Although many exceptions are possible, it is usually true that changes in one country cause changes in the same direction in others:
  - Expansion here → expansion there
  - Inflation here → inflation there
  - High interest rates here → high interest rates there

Example: How a recession in US can cause recession Canada
- Fall in aggregate demand in US (due to non-monetary contraction such as a fall in investment) leads to
  - Fall in US income, leads to
  - Fall in Canadian exports to US, leads to
  - Fall in Canadian income
- To see these links in more detail...

US Investment Falls
  US Income Falls
    US Imports Fall
      US Interest Rate Falls
        US Dollar Depreciates
          US Imports Fall More
      Canadian Exports Fall
        Canadian AD Falls
          Canadian Income Falls

We saw some of this dramatically in the global financial crisis of 2008:
- Crisis started in US
- Effects were transmitted to the world
- Exception: US dollar did not depreciate immediately; it appreciated at first. (Due to “flight to safety.”)

The lesson from this is that countries’ macro policies and macro performance matter for other countries
- See Economist, “More Spend, Less Thrift”
  - Countries that run large surpluses
    - In both government budgets and current account
    - Impose costs on other countries.
  - “Seemingly prudent budgeting in economies like Germany’s produce dangerous strains globally.”

Surfeit of surpluses

Selected euro-area countries, €bn
- Germany
- Greece
- Ireland
- Spain
- Current-account balances
- Budget balances

- Sources: Eurostat, National statistics

2008 10 11 12 13 14 15

2009 10 11 12 13 14 15

0 100 200 300 400 500 600
Effects THROUGH the Exchange Market

- Why is one country’s surplus harmful to others?
  - Because it means that the country is buying less, in particular from other countries, and this puts downward pressure on their economies.
  - This has been especially problematic recently, because interest rates have been so low that monetary authorities haven’t had scope for offsetting it.

Next Time

- Currency Manipulation and Currency Wars
  - What are they?
  - History