

Study Questions

Lecture 14 Pegging the Exchange Rate

Part 1: Multiple Choice

Select the **best** answer of those given.

1. Suppose the central bank of Mexico is pegging its currency, the peso, to the U.S. dollar at a rate of \$0.10/peso. If on a particular day the demand for pesos exceeds the supply by 1.3 billion pesos, the central bank will
 - a. Use its reserves of U.S. dollars to buy 1.3 billion pesos.
 - b. Prohibit individuals from selling pesos for more than the official rate.
 - c. Add to its dollar reserves by \$130,000,000.
 - d. Devalue the peso.
 - e. Buy 1.3 billion pesos on the open market and sell them to those whose demands are not being met by private supply

2. Under a crawling peg
 - a. The exchange rate moves, but by amounts too little to notice.
 - b. The exchange rate is permitted to change only slowly within the band.
 - c. The par value of the currency is kept secret and changed slowly over time.
 - d. The central bank intervenes to slow down exchange rate movements during a day.
 - e. The central value of a pegged exchange rate is changed frequently, by small amounts, and with advance notice.

3. When a central bank is trying to maintain an over-valued currency by buying its own currency on the foreign exchange market, sterilization of that transaction means for it to
 - a. Buy foreign currency
 - b. Sell foreign currency
 - c. Buy domestic bonds
 - d. Sell domestic bonds
 - e. Devalue

4. Sterilization of exchange-market transactions by a central bank means to prevent those transactions from affecting
 - a. The level of its reserves
 - b. The level of the domestic money supply
 - c. The level of the foreign money supply
 - d. The spot exchange rate
 - e. The forward exchange rate

5. If Canada were pegging the Canadian dollar to the U.S. dollar and also trying to sterilize the effects of its exchange market intervention, then when it buys U.S. dollars on the foreign exchange market, it should
 - a. Sell Canadian government bonds.
 - b. Buy Canadian government bonds..
 - c. Sell U.S. government bonds.
 - d. Buy U.S. government bonds.
 - e. Sell Canadian dollars.

6. If a country's currency is undervalued, and if its central bank is pegging its exchange rate but **not** sterilizing the effects of its intervention, then which of the following will happen?
 - a. Its central bank will sell its own currency on the foreign exchange market.
 - b. Its central bank will gain reserves of foreign currency.
 - c. The country's money supply will expand.
 - d. The central bank will buy foreign currency on the foreign exchange market.
 - e. All of the above.

7. Which of the following was **not** true of the Bretton Woods system of exchange rates?
 - a. The official value of the U.S. dollar was fixed to gold.
 - b. The IMF prohibited all member countries, except the United States, from devaluing their currencies.
 - c. Currencies other than the U.S. dollar were pegged to the dollar.
 - d. Central banks other than the Fed used U.S. dollars as reserves.
 - e. Persistent U.S. deficits led to an accumulation of dollars outside the United States.

8. What is Section 421?
 - a. The provision in the International Monetary Fund that requires countries to devalue their currencies when they are losing international reserves.
 - b. The requirement that the United States Federal Reserve sterilize the effects of its exchange-rate intervention.
 - c. The portion of the IMF's holdings of currency that is held in US dollars.
 - d. The Special China Safeguard, negotiated as part of the agreement to let China into the World Trade Organization.
 - e. The department within the European Commission responsible for managing exchange rates.

9. How has the yuan/dollar exchange rate (the value of the US dollar measured in Chinese yuan) behaved during the 21st century?
 - a. It has remained at a constant level throughout the decade, due to Chinese intervention in the exchange market.
 - b. It has fluctuated around a rising trend.
 - c. It has fluctuated around a falling trend.
 - d. It was constant for six years, rose for two and a half years, was constant again until summer 2010, and has risen since then until recently.
 - e. It was constant for six years, fell for two and a half years, was constant again until summer 2010, and has fallen since then until recently.

Part II: Short Answer

Answer in the space provided.

1. What are the three rules of the gold standard? That is, what are the rules that a central bank of a country must follow in order to maintain a “gold exchange standard?”

i.

ii.

iii.

2. Define or explain

a. Dollarization

b. Over-valued exchange rate

c. Managed float

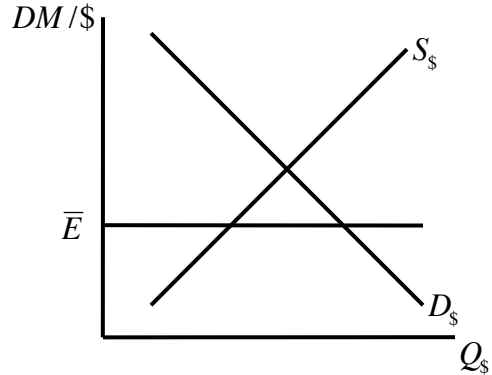
3. In each of the following examples, a currency is being pegged to another at the exchange rate shown as \bar{E} , and the central bank is either sterilizing or not sterilizing, as stated. For each example, do the following:

- i. First, fill in the first set of blanks by checking the correct responses, as indicated, to say what is happening in the initial situation.
- ii. Second, analyze the indicated change by shifting the appropriate curve or curves in the diagram.
- iii. Third, fill in the second set of blanks, by checking responses, to say what happens as a result of the change.

a. Germany's central bank, the Bundesbank, is pegging its currency the deutsche mark, DM, to the US dollar, and it is *not* sterilizing.

- i. In the initial situation, the Bundesbank is..... Gaining
 Losing
 Not changing
- its international reserves, and the German money supply is..... Expanding
 Contracting
 Not changing

ii. Now, the demand for exports of German cars expands. (Show this in the diagram.)



- iii. As a result, the Bundesbank will..... Increase
 Decrease
 Not change

the pace at which it intervenes.

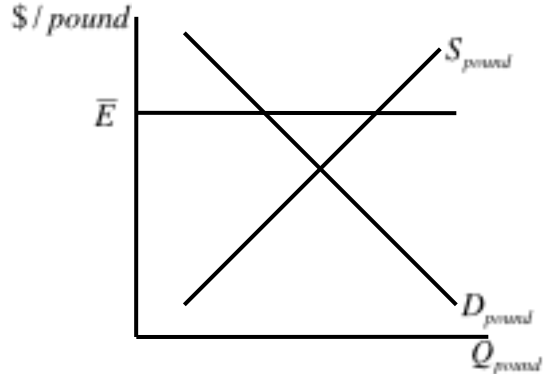
b. The United States central bank, the Fed, is pegging the US dollar to the British pound (£), and it *is* sterilizing.

- i. In the initial situation, the Fed is..... Buying
 Selling
 Neither

- British pounds on the foreign exchange market,
 and Buying
 Selling
 Neither

bonds on the U.S. bond market.

- ii. Now, interest rates in the United Kingdom go down. (Show this in the diagram.)



- iii. As a result, the Fed will..... Increase
 Decrease
 Not change

- the pace at which it buys/sells pounds, and
 the U.S. money supply will..... Expand more rapidly
 Expand less rapidly
 Contract more rapidly
 Contract less rapidly
 Continue to remain constant

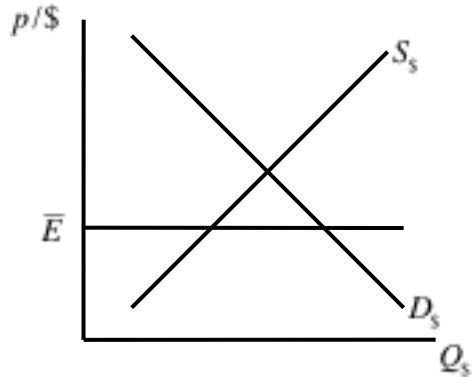
c. The Mexican central bank, Banco de México, is pegging the peso (here denoted “p”) to the U.S. dollar (\$), and it is *not* sterilizing.

- i. In the initial situation, Banco de México is..... Buying
 Selling
 Neither

- pesos on the foreign exchange market, and Buying
 Selling
 Neither

bonds on the Mexican bond market.

ii. Now, Mexico devalues the peso.
 (Show this in the diagram.)



- iii. As a result, Banco de México will..... Increase
 Decrease
 Not change

- the pace at which it buys/sells dollars, and
 the Mexican money supply will..... Expand more rapidly
 Expand less rapidly
 Contract more rapidly
 Contract less rapidly
 Continue to remain constant