Lecture 6 Output and Exchange Rate in the Short Run

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E4310 Exchange Rates & Global Economics

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Aggregate Demand in Open Economy

Aggregate demand equation

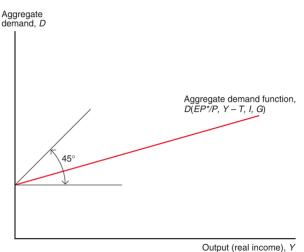
$$D = C(Y - \overline{T}) + \overline{I} + \overline{G} + CA(EP^*/P, Y - \overline{T})$$

$$= D(\mathbf{q} = \underbrace{EP^*/P}_{(+)}, Y - \overline{T}, \overline{I}, \overline{G})$$

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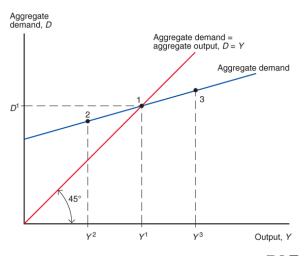
- Determinants of aggregate demand
 - ▶ consumption: $C = C(Y^d)$, $Y^d = Y \overline{T}$ remark: $Y^d \uparrow \Rightarrow C \uparrow$ less than one-for-one
 - ightharpoonup investment: $I = \overline{I}$
 - government purchases: $G = \overline{G}$
 - ► current account: $CA = CA(q, Y^d)$ remark 1: $IM = q \times EX^*$ measured in domestic output remark 2: $q \uparrow \Rightarrow EX \uparrow$, $IM \downarrow$ (?) $\Rightarrow CA \uparrow$ (valid under Marshall-Lerner condition) remark 3: $Y^d \uparrow \Rightarrow IM \uparrow \Rightarrow CA \downarrow$

Aggregate Demand Function



- Why AD function slopes positive but less than one?
- $ightharpoonup Y \uparrow \Rightarrow C \uparrow > IM \uparrow \Rightarrow D \uparrow less than one-for-one$

Short-Run Equilibrium Output

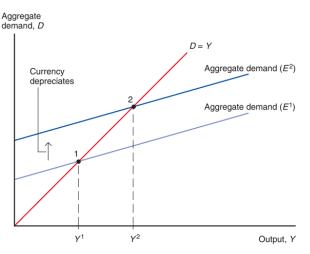


- ▶ Equilibrium occurs when $Y = D(EP^*/P, Y \overline{T}, \overline{I}, \overline{G})$
- **Exogenous**: $(EP^*/P, I, T, G)$; endogenous: Y

The Road Ahead...

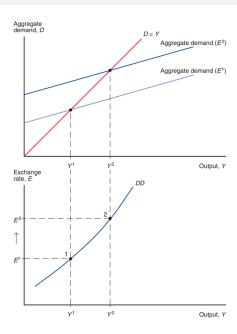
- Output market equilibrium in short run
- Asset market equilibrium in short run
- Short-run equilibrium of all markets
- Monetary and fiscal policy in open economy
- Miscellaneous

Output Effect of Currency Depreciation

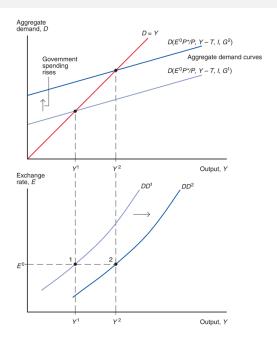


- All else equal, higher exchange rate raises output
- **Exogenous:** (P, P^*, I, T, G) ; endogenous: (Y, E)

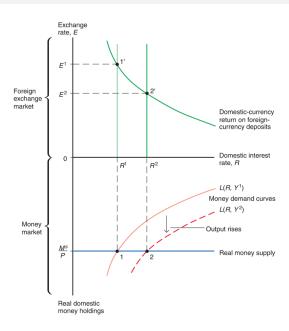
DD Schedule



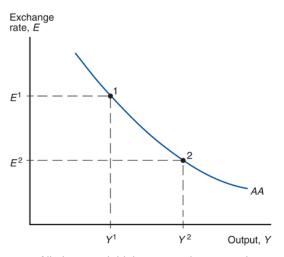
Shift in DD Curve



Currency Effect of Higher Output

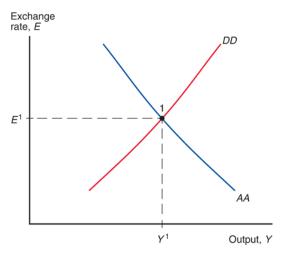


AA Schedule



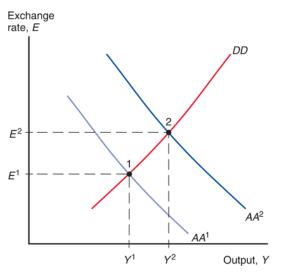
- ► All else equal, higher output lowers exchange rate
- **E**xogenous: (M^s, P, R^*, E^e) ; endogenous: (R, Y, E)

Equilibrium Output and Exchange Rate



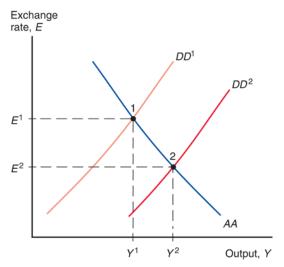
- Output market equilibrium on DD curve
- Asset market equilibrium on AA curve
- Simultaneous equilibrium occurs at intersection

Temporary Monetary Expansion



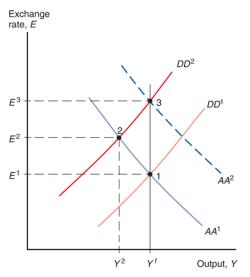
- ▶ $M^s \uparrow$ with expected $M^s \downarrow \Rightarrow E^e$ unchanged

Temporary Fiscal Expansion



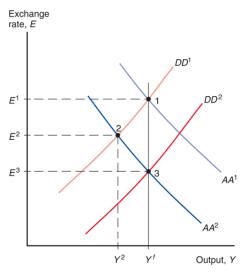
- ▶ $G \uparrow$ with expected $G \downarrow \Rightarrow E^e$ unchanged

Restoring Full Employment



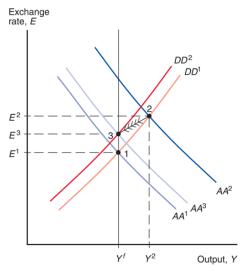
- ▶ Temporary demand shift towards foreign goods $(1 \rightarrow 2)$
- ▶ M expansion $(2 \rightarrow 3)$; F expansion $(2 \rightarrow 1)$

Restoring Full Employment (Cont'd)



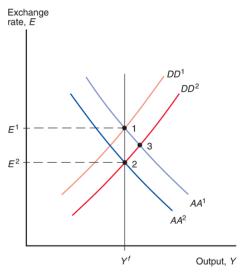
- ▶ Temporary increase in money demand $(1 \rightarrow 2)$
- ▶ M expansion $(2 \rightarrow 1)$; F expansion $(2 \rightarrow 3)$

Permanent Monetary Expansion



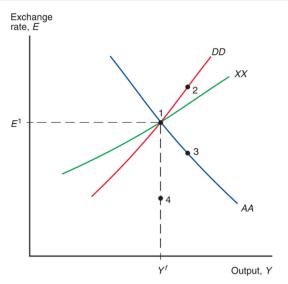
- ▶ $M^s \uparrow$ with no future reversal $\Rightarrow (P^e, E^e) \uparrow$

Permanent Fiscal Expansion



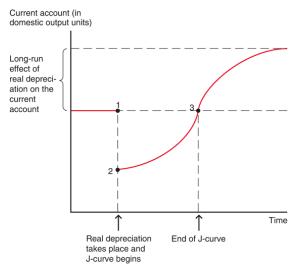
- ▶ $G \uparrow$ with no future reversal $\Rightarrow E^e \downarrow$

Macro Policies & Current Account



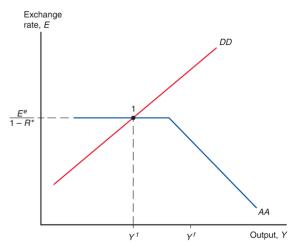
- ▶ XX curve: $CA(EP^*/P, Y T) = X$ (constant)
- ► Effects of temporary/permanent MP/FP on CA?

J-Curve



- ▶ 1 \rightarrow 2: value effect dominates, $CA \downarrow$ immediately
- ightharpoonup 2
 ightharpoonup 3 & beyond: volume effect takes over

Liquidity Trap



- ▶ Set R = 0 (ZLB), interest parity: $E = E^e/(1 R^*)$
- \triangleright With fixed E^e , M expansion becomes ineffective
- Unconventional monetary policies

Readings & Exercises

- Readings
 - ► KOM: chapter 17
- Exercises
 - KOM: problem 1, 2, 3, 4
 - ► In-class quiz: problem 14
 - What are effects of temporary/permanent MP/FP on CA? Hint: M expansion improves CA; F expansion worsens CA