

ECON 1550: International Finance

National Income Accounting for  
Open Economies

# Announcements

- Problem Set 1 due today before midnight
- Solutions and Problem Set 2 posted right after
- Read pages 58–67 of textbook before Wednesday lecture
- Fill in survey for office hours and section (right now!)

# Office Hours and Section Availability

Please fill in your availability:



<https://www.when2meet.com/?34820140-APJfJ>

# Agenda

- Balance of payments account
- Exchange rate determination with asset approach

# Macro Review: GDP

**Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** measures the total value of:

- **Production:** All final goods and services produced within a country
- **Income:** All income earned from production within a country
- **Value added:** Sum of value added at each stage of production

All three approaches yield the same number.

# Closed Economy

$$Y = C + I + G$$

- All output is either consumed, invested, or purchased by government
- No trade with the rest of the world

# Open Economy with GDP

$$GDP = C + I + G + \underbrace{EX - IM}_{NX}$$

- $EX$  = Exports (domestic goods sold abroad)
- $IM$  = Imports (foreign goods purchased domestically)
- $NX$  = Net exports (trade balance)

# GDP and GNP

- **GDP:** Value of production *within a country's borders*
  - Regardless of who owns the factors of production
- **GNP:** Value of production by *a country's residents*
  - Regardless of where production takes place
- **Relationship:**

$$\text{GNP} = \text{GDP} + \text{Net Income from Abroad}$$

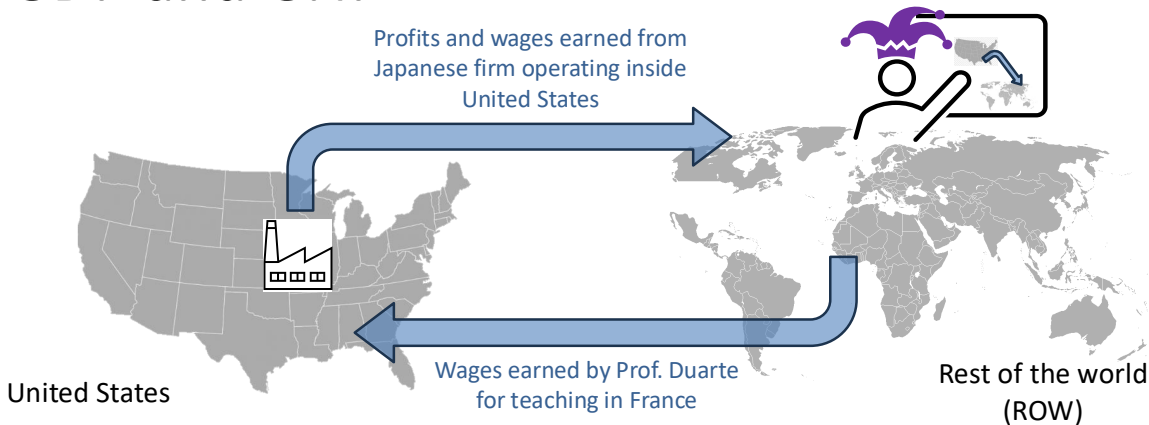


# Open Economy with GNP

$$GNP = C + I + G + CA$$

- $CA$  = Current account
- $CA = NX$  + Net income from abroad

# GDP and GNP



Net Income = wages from Prof. Duarte teaching in France — profits and wages from firm operating inside US

United States GNP = United States GDP + Net Income

# National Saving: Closed Economy

**National saving** = output not used for consumption or government spending

$$\begin{aligned} S &\equiv Y - C - G \\ &= (C + I + G) - C - G \\ &= I \end{aligned}$$

**In a closed economy:**  $S = I$

# National Saving: Open Economy

Starting from  $Y = C + I + G + NX$ :

$$S \equiv Y - C - G$$

$$= I + NX$$

**In an open economy:**  $S = I + NX$

# National Saving: Open Economy

Rearranging:  $S - I = NX$

- If  $S > I$ : Trade surplus, country is a net lender
- If  $S < I$ : Trade deficit, country is a net borrower

# Private Saving

**Private saving** = disposable income that is saved, not consumed

$$S^p \equiv Y - T - C$$

# Public (Government) Saving

**Government saving** = tax revenue minus government spending

$$S^g \equiv T - G$$

- If  $T > G$ : Budget surplus ( $S^g > 0$ )
- If  $T < G$ : Budget deficit ( $S^g < 0$ )

# Total Saving

**Total national saving:**

$$\begin{aligned} S &= S^p + S^g \\ &= (Y - T - C) + (T - G) \\ &= Y - C - G \end{aligned}$$

Using  $S = I + NX$  from before, we get:

$$S^p + S^g = I + NX$$



# Balance of Payments

<b>Current Account</b>	-200
<b>Capital Account</b>	-1
<b>Financial Account</b>	-201

$$\begin{array}{rclcl} \text{Current} & & \text{Capital} & & \text{Financial} \\ \text{Account} & + & \text{Account} & = & \text{Account} \\ (-200) & + & (-1) & = & -201 \end{array}$$

# Balance of Payments

<b>Current Account</b>	-200
<b>Capital Account</b>	-1
<b>Financial Account</b>	-201
<b>Statistical discrepancy</b>	0

$$\begin{array}{rclcl} \text{Statistical} & = & \text{Financial} & - & \left( \begin{array}{cc} \text{Current} & \text{Capital} \\ \text{Account} & \text{Account} \end{array} \right) \\ \text{Discrepancy} & & \text{Account} & & \\ 0 & = & -201 & - & [ (-200) + (-1) ] \end{array}$$

## U.S. Balance of Payments Accounts for 2025-Q3 (\$ bn)

Current Account	-226
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Capital Account	-1
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Financial Account	-410
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Statistical discrepancy	-183
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$$\begin{array}{rclcl} \text{Statistical} & & \text{Financial} & & \\ \text{Discrepancy} & = & \text{Account} & - & \left( \begin{array}{cc} \text{Current} & \text{Capital} \\ \text{Account} & \text{Account} \end{array} \right) \\ -183 & = & -410 & - & [ (-226) + (-1) ] \end{array}$$

Source: BEA

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## Current Account

- 1 Exports total
- 2     Goods
- 3     Services
- 4     Income receipts (primary income)
- 5 Imports total
- 6     Goods
- 7     Services
- 8     Income payments (primary income)
- 9 Net unilateral transfers (secondary income)
- 10 **Balance on current account**

## Capital Account

- 11 Balance on capital account
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## Financial Account

12 Net U.S. acquisition of foreign financial assets

13     Official reserve assets

14     Other assets

15 Net U.S. incurrence of domestic liabilities

16     Official reserve assets

17     Other liabilities

18 Financial derivatives, net

19 **Net financial flows**

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20 **Statistical discrepancy**

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# Bottom line to remember

Whenever goods cross borders, assets move  
in the opposite direction.