CHAPTER 6

The Open Economy

小型开放经济

Presentation Slides

Macroeconomics

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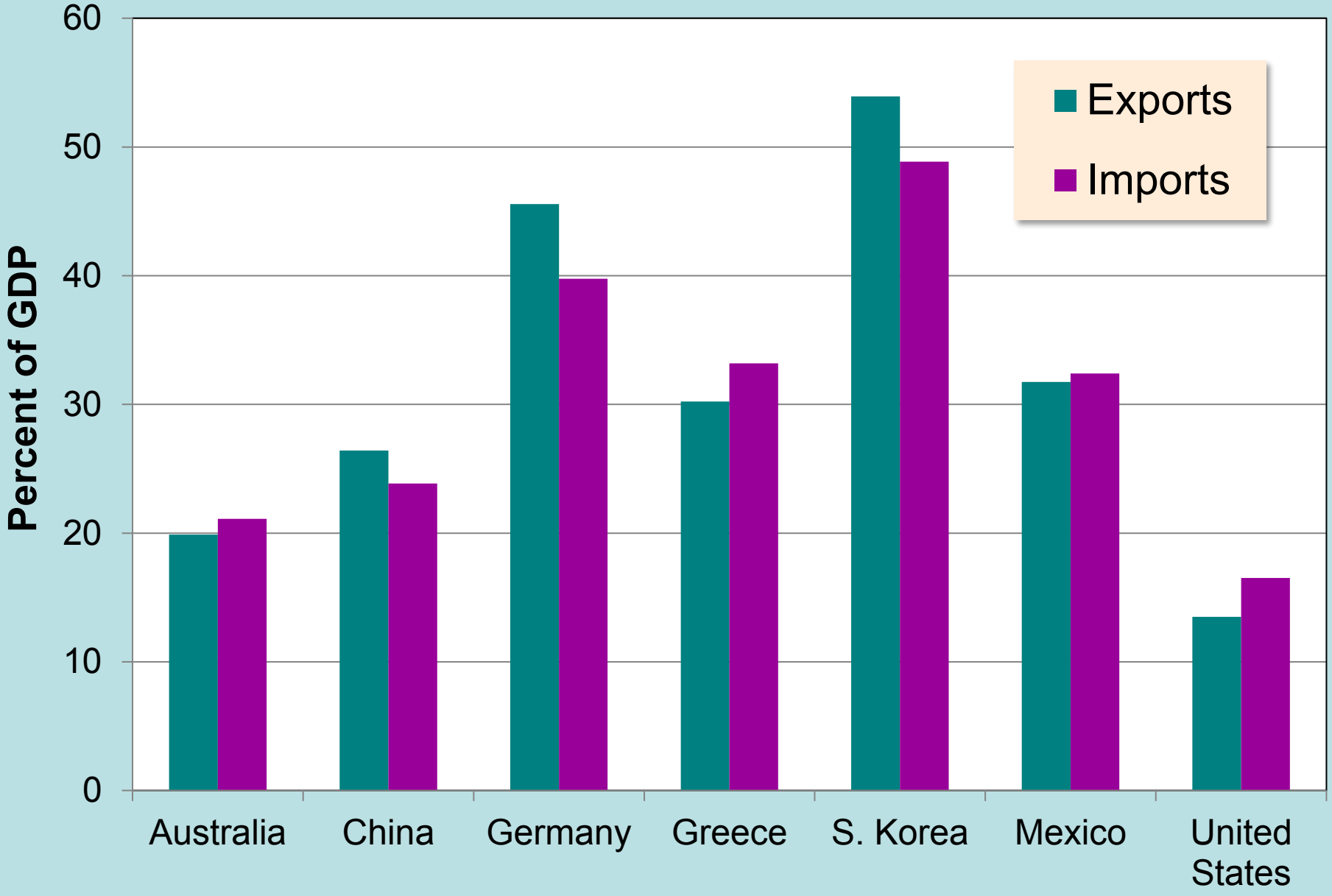
IN THIS CHAPTER, YOU WILL LEARN:

- Accounting identities for the open economy
- The small open economy model
  - what makes it “small”
  - how the trade balance and exchange rate are determined
  - how policies affect trade balance & exchange rate

$$Y = F(K, L)$$

Imports and exports of selected countries, 2013



6.1 The International Flows of Capital and Goods

In an open economy,

- spending need not equal output
- saving need not equal investment

Preliminaries

$$C = C^d + C^f$$

$$I = I^d + I^f$$

$$G = G^d + G^f$$

superscripts:

d = spending on domestic goods

f = spending on foreign goods

EX = exports =
foreign spending on domestic goods

IM = imports = $C^f + I^f + G^f$
= spending on foreign goods

NX = net exports (*a.k.a.* the "trade balance")
= ***EX*** – ***IM***

GDP = Expenditure on domestically produced g&s

$$Y = C^d + I^d + G^d + EX$$

$$= (C - C^f) + (I - I^f) + (G - G^f) + EX$$

$$= C + I + G + EX - (C^f + I^f + G^f)$$

$$= C + I + G + EX - IM$$

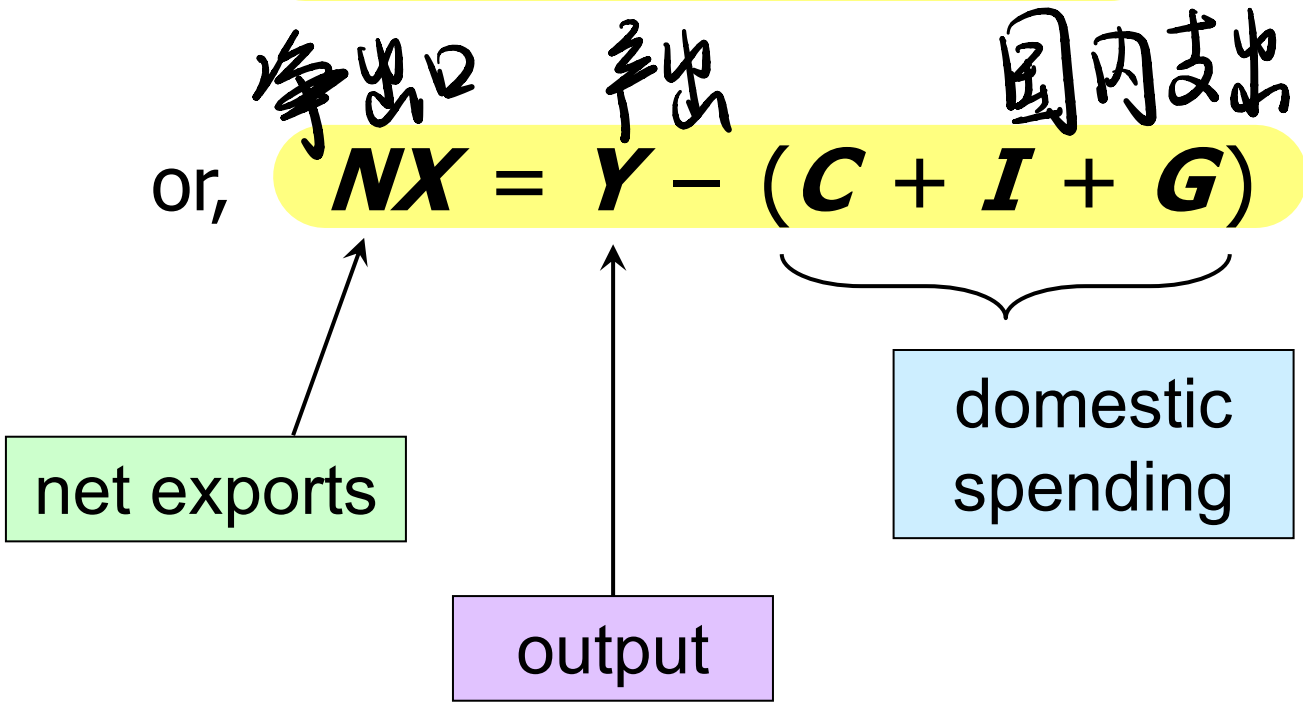
$$= C + I + G + NX$$

The national income identity in an open economy

$$Y = C + I + G + NX$$

or,

$$NX = Y - (C + I + G)$$



Trade surpluses and deficits

$$NX = EX - IM = Y - (C + I + G)$$

- **Trade surplus**: $Y > C + I + G$
  output > spending and exports > imports
  Size of the trade surplus = ***NX***
- **Trade deficit**: $Y < C + I + G$
  spending > output and imports > exports
  Size of the trade deficit = ***–NX***

International capital flows

- **Net capital outflow**
  - = $S - I$
  - = net outflow of "loanable funds"
  - = net purchases of foreign assets
    the country's purchases of foreign assets
    minus foreign purchases of domestic assets
- When $S > I$, country is a *net lender*
- When $S < I$, country is a *net borrower*

The link between trade & cap. flows

$$NX = Y - (C + I + G)$$

implies

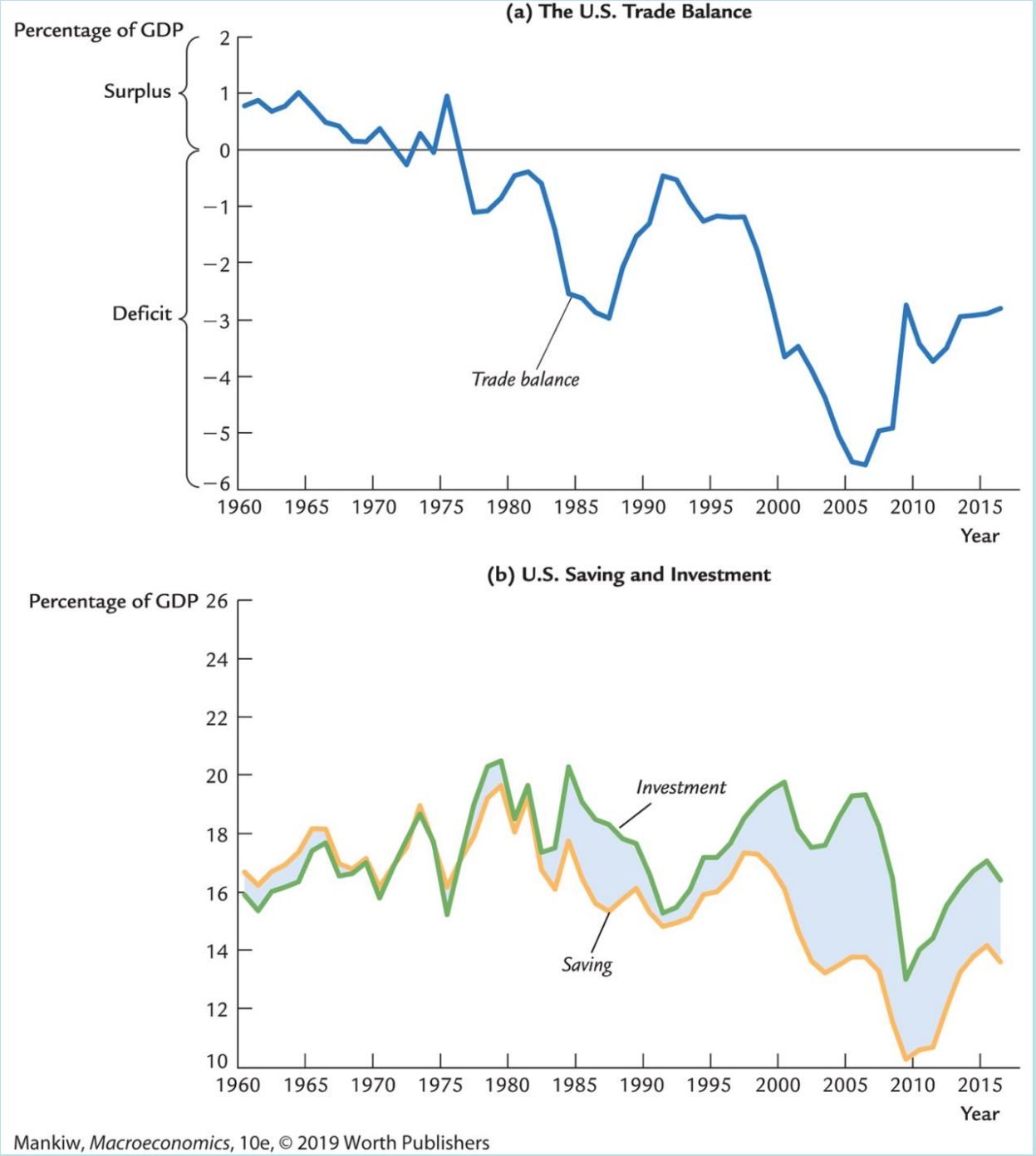
$$NX = (Y - C - G) - I$$

$$= S - I$$

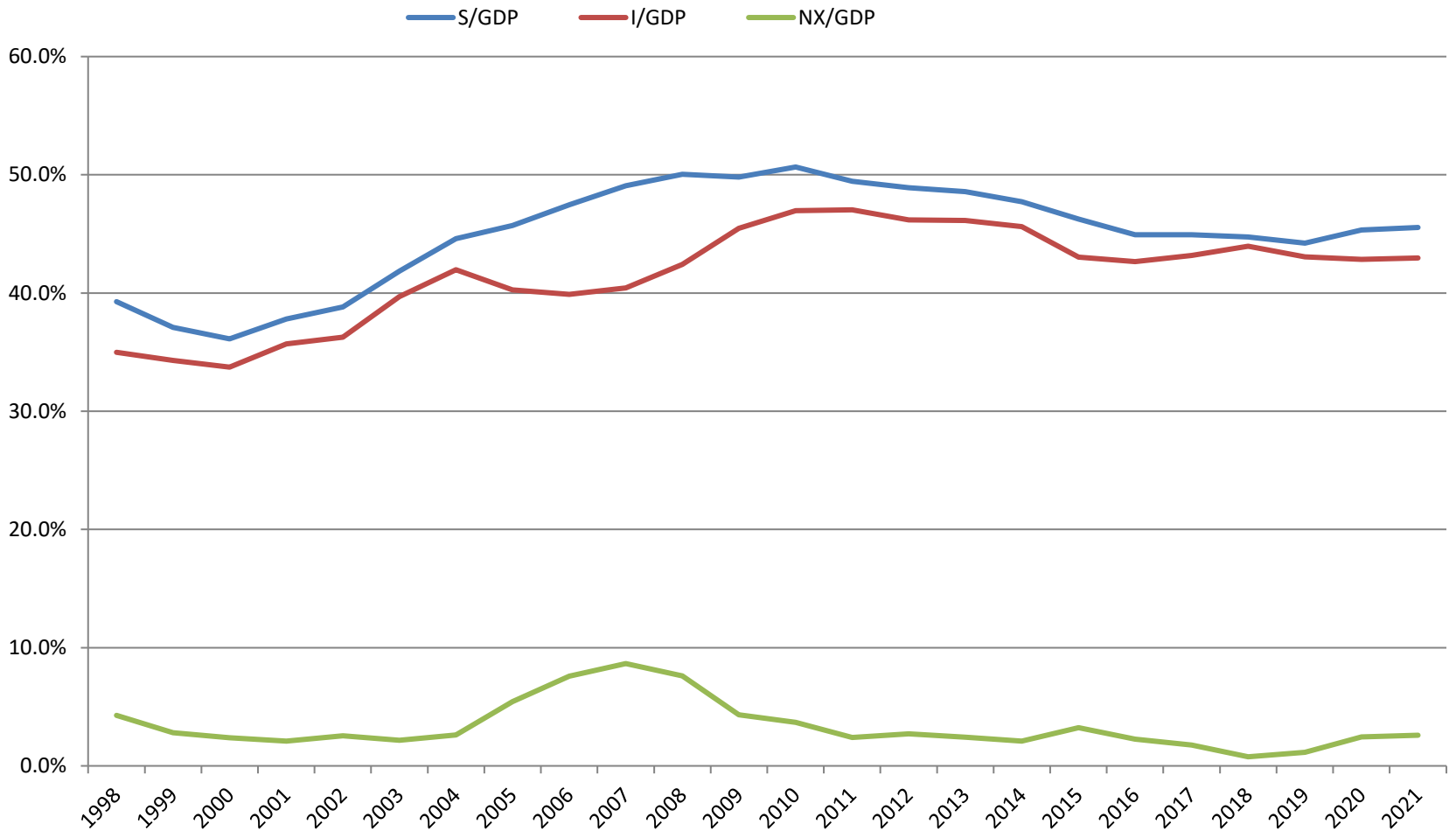
trade balance = net capital outflow

Thus,
a country with a trade deficit ($NX < 0$)
is a net borrower ($S < I$).

Saving, investment, and the trade balance 1960–2014



China


S/GDP
I/GDP
NX/GDP
60.0%
50.0%
40.0%
30.0%
20.0%
10.0%
0.0%
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021

U.S.: the world's largest debtor nation

- Every year since the 1980s: huge trade deficits and net capital inflows, *i.e.,* net borrowing from abroad
- As of 12/31/2014:
  - U.S. residents owned $24.7 trillion worth of foreign assets
  - Foreigners owned $31.6 trillion worth of U.S. assets
  - U.S. net indebtedness to rest of the world: $6.9 trillion—higher than any other country, hence U.S. is the "world's largest debtor nation"

6.2 Saving and Investment in a Small Open Economy

Saving and investment in a small open economy

实际利率

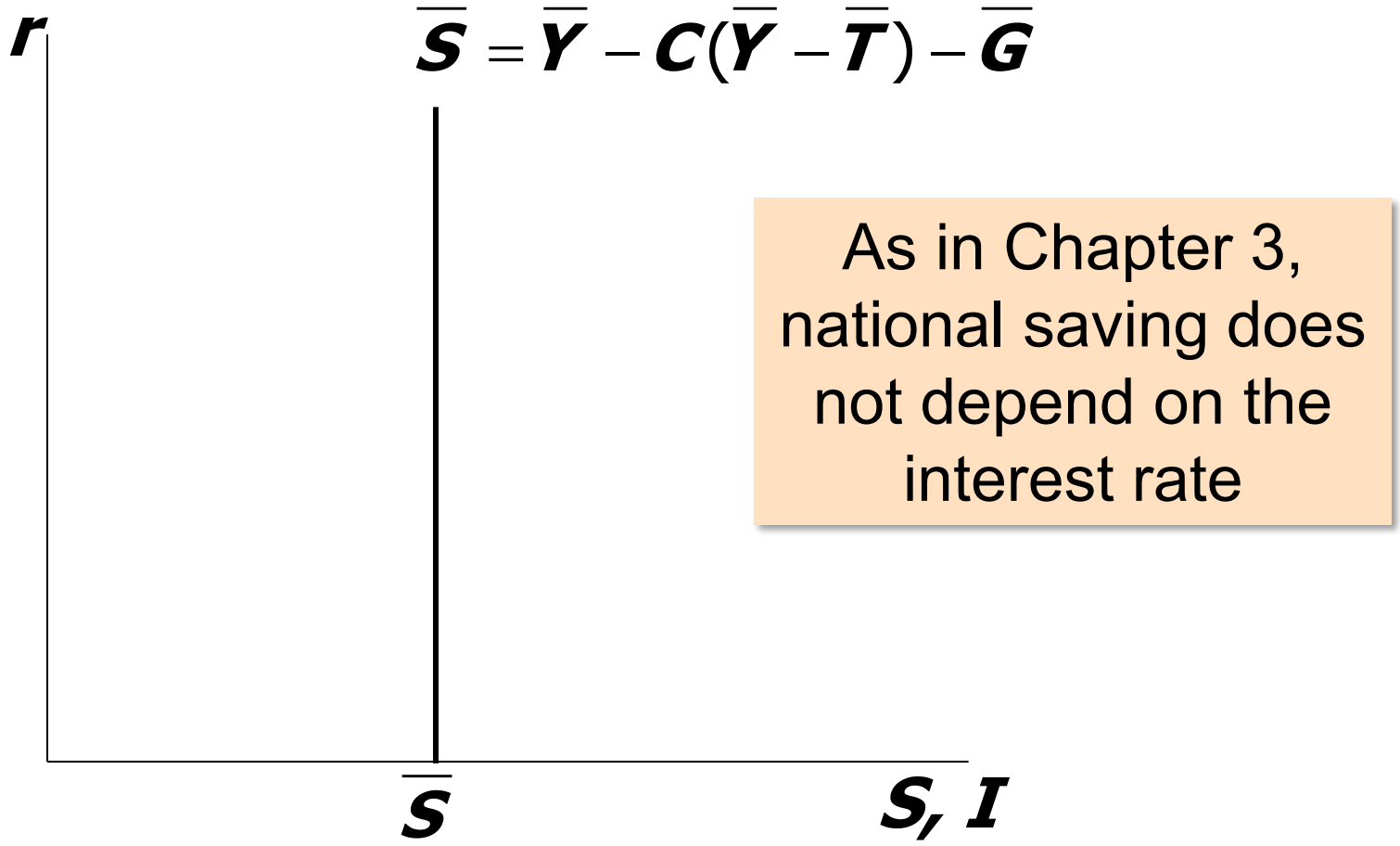
- An open-economy version of the loanable funds model from Chapter 3.
- Includes many of the same elements:
  - production function $Y = \bar{Y} = F(\bar{K}, \bar{L})$
  - consumption function $C = C(Y - T)$
  - investment function $I = I(r)$
  - exogenous policy variables $G = \bar{G}, \quad T = \bar{T}$

Saving = Y - C - G

public saving T - G

private saving Y - C - T

National saving: The supply of loanable funds



As in Chapter 3, national saving does not depend on the interest rate

Assumptions about capital flows

a. Domestic & foreign bonds are perfect substitutes (same risk, maturity, etc.)

b. **Perfect capital mobility**:
no restrictions on international trade in assets

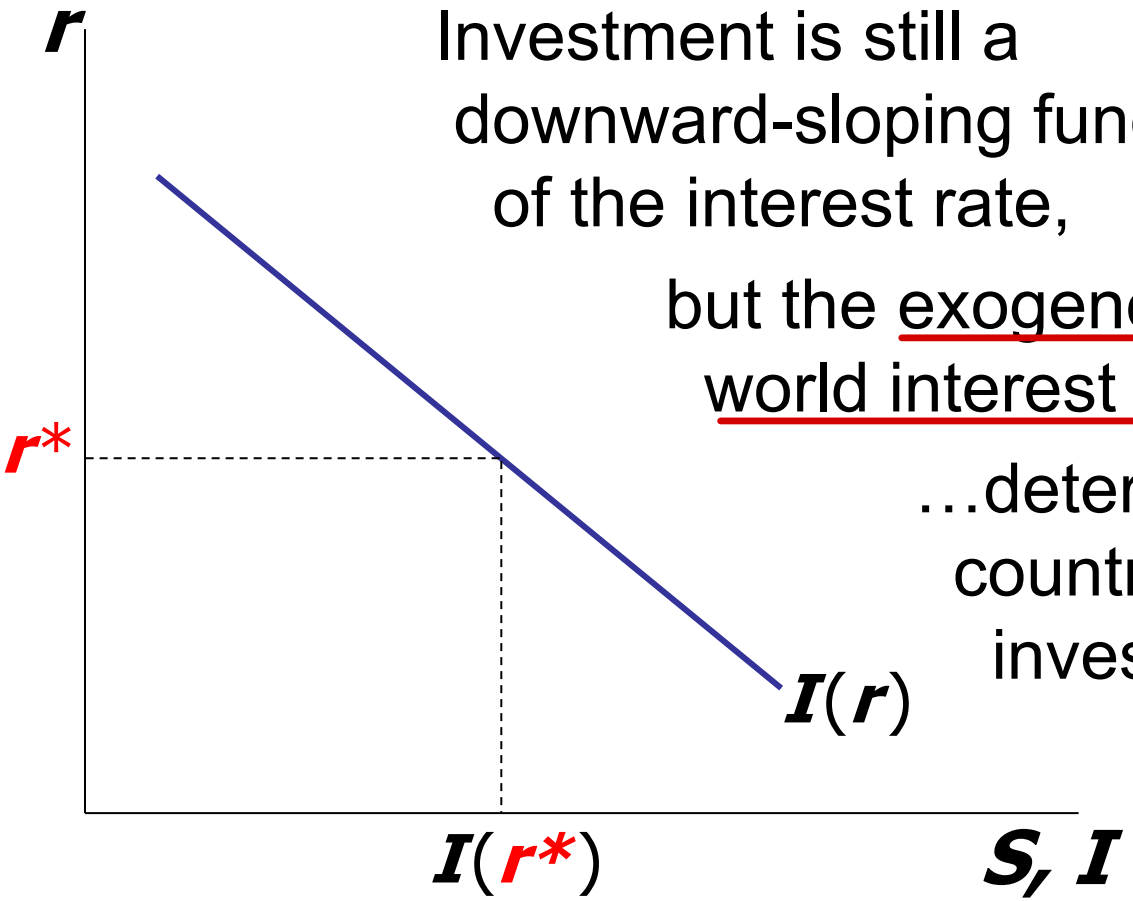
c. Economy is **small**:
cannot affect the world interest rate, denoted r^*

$r > r^*$ 外部资本进入 利率下降

a & b imply $r = r^*$ equilibrium

c implies r^* is exogenous

Investment: The demand for loanable funds



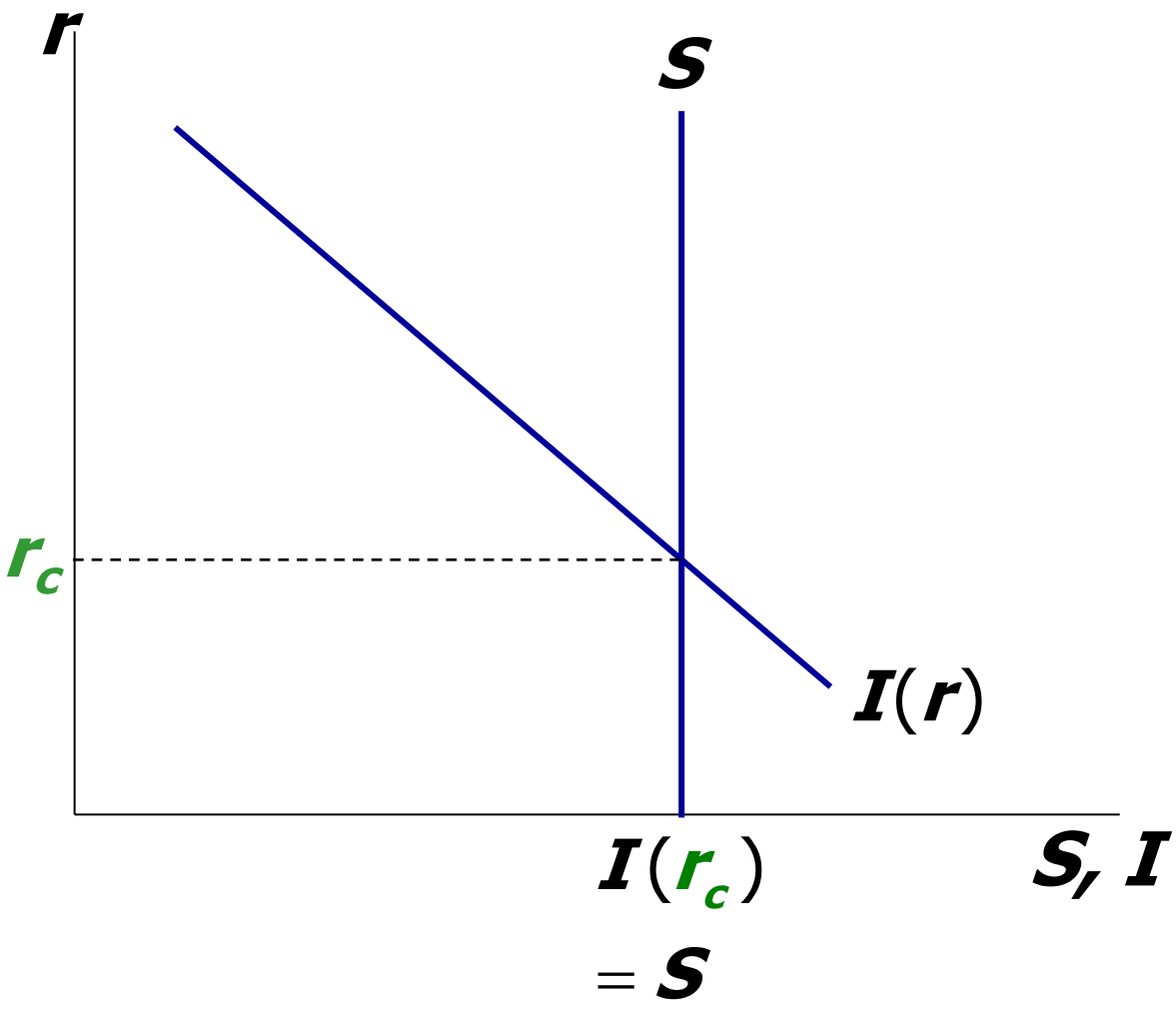
Investment is still a downward-sloping function of the interest rate,

but the exogenous world interest rate…

…determines the country's level of investment.

If the economy were closed . . .

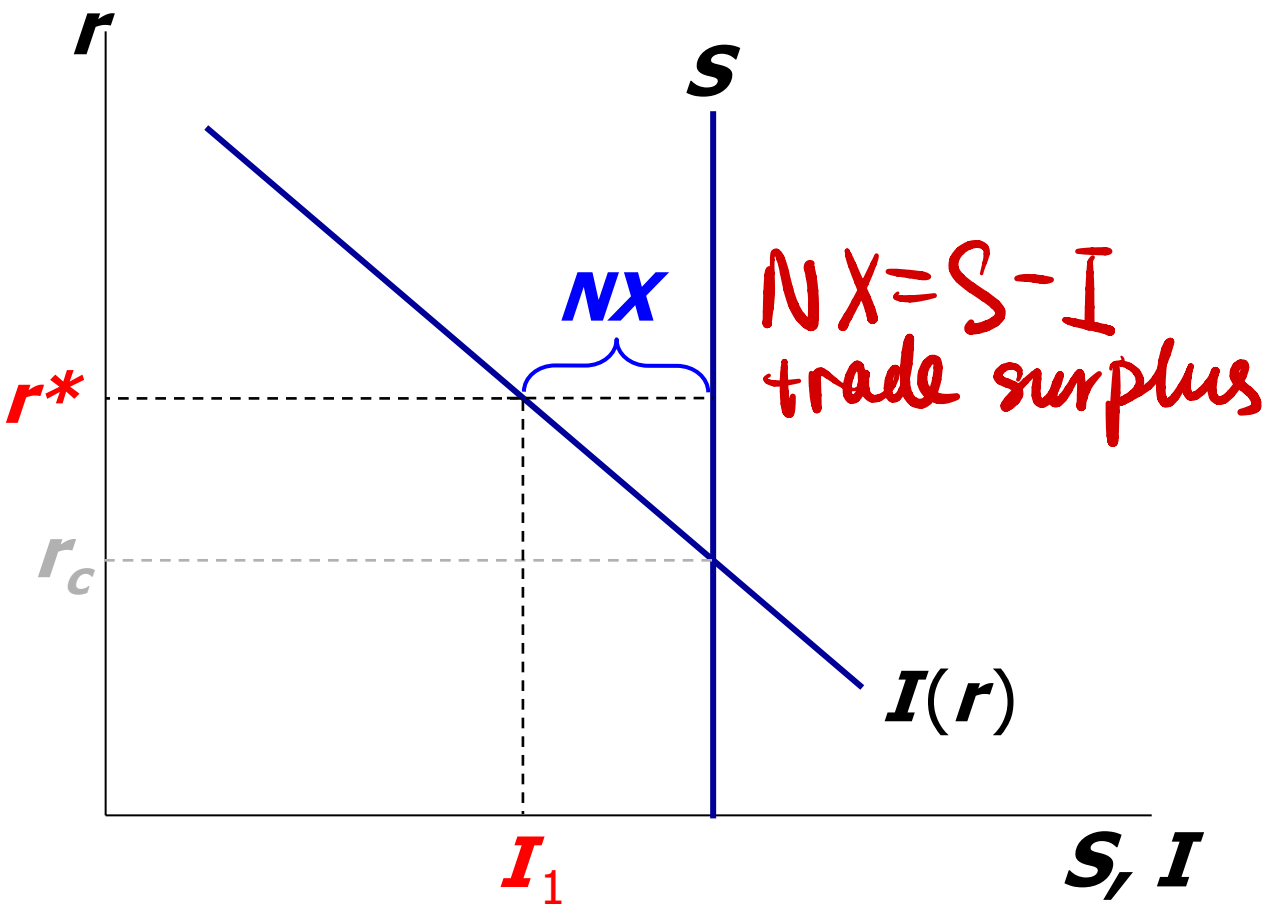
. . . the interest rate would adjust to equate investment and saving.



But in a small open economy…

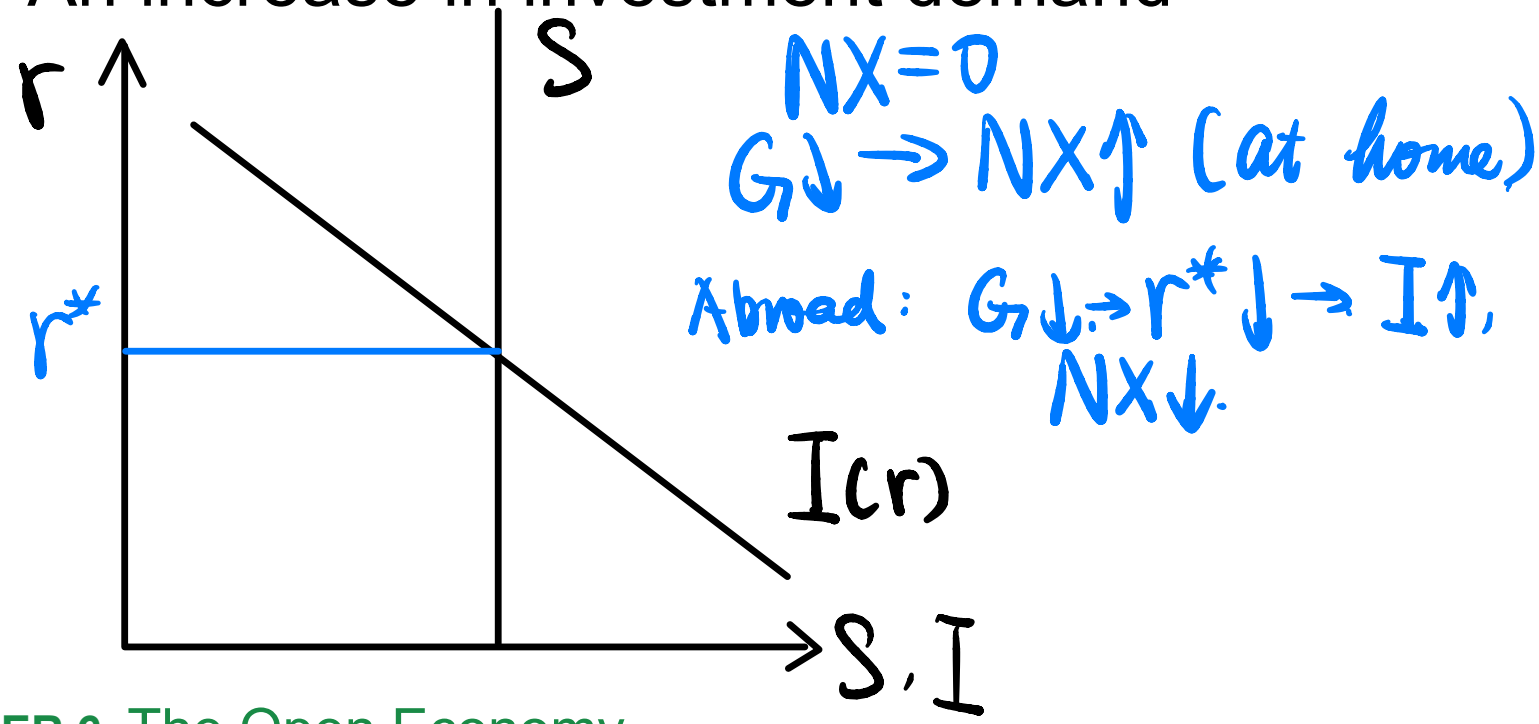
the exogenous world interest rate determines investment…

…and the difference between saving and investment determines net capital outflow and net exports



Three experiments:

1. Fiscal policy at home
2. Fiscal policy abroad
3. An increase in investment demand



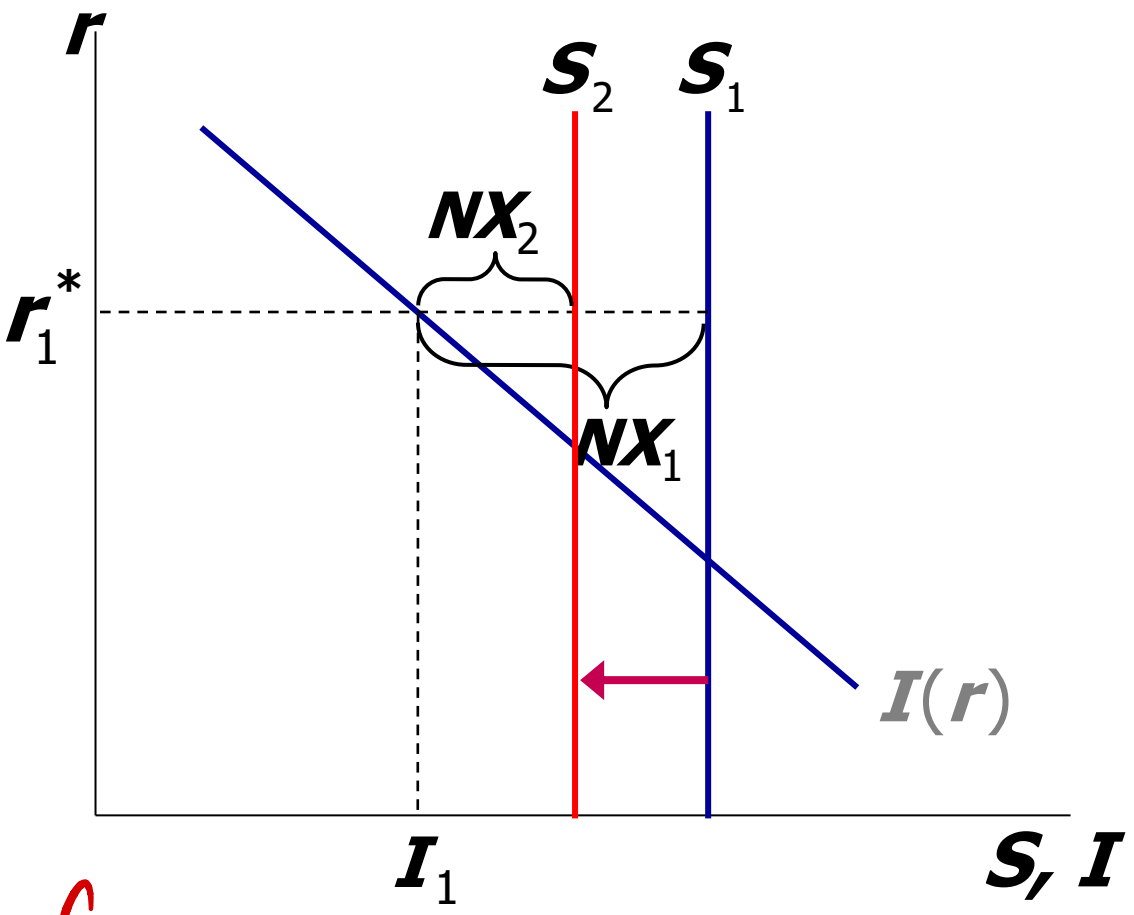
1. Fiscal policy at home

An increase in ***G*** or decrease in ***T*** reduces saving.

Results:

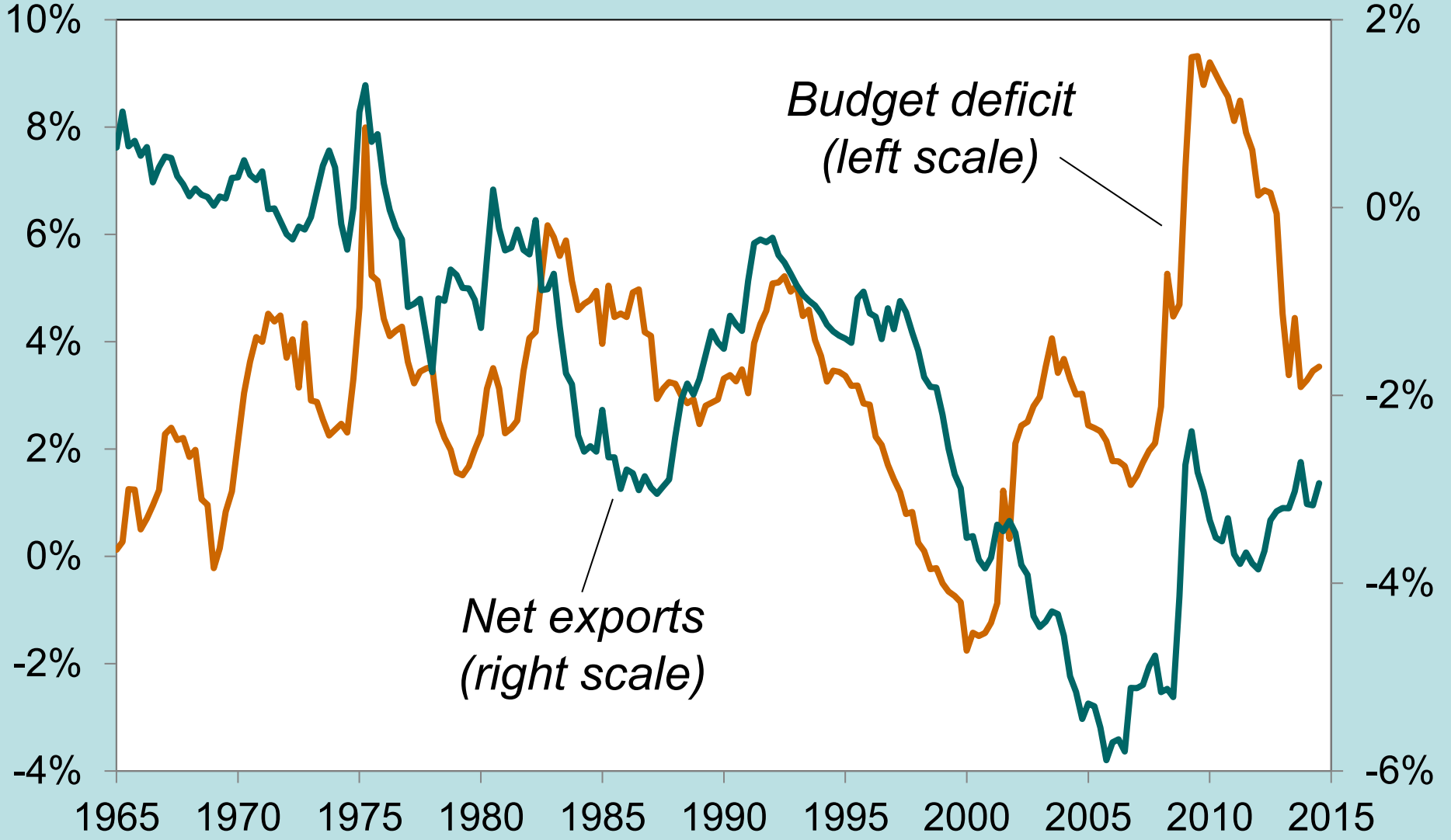
$\Delta \boldsymbol{I} = 0$

$\Delta \boldsymbol{NX} = \Delta \boldsymbol{S} < 0$



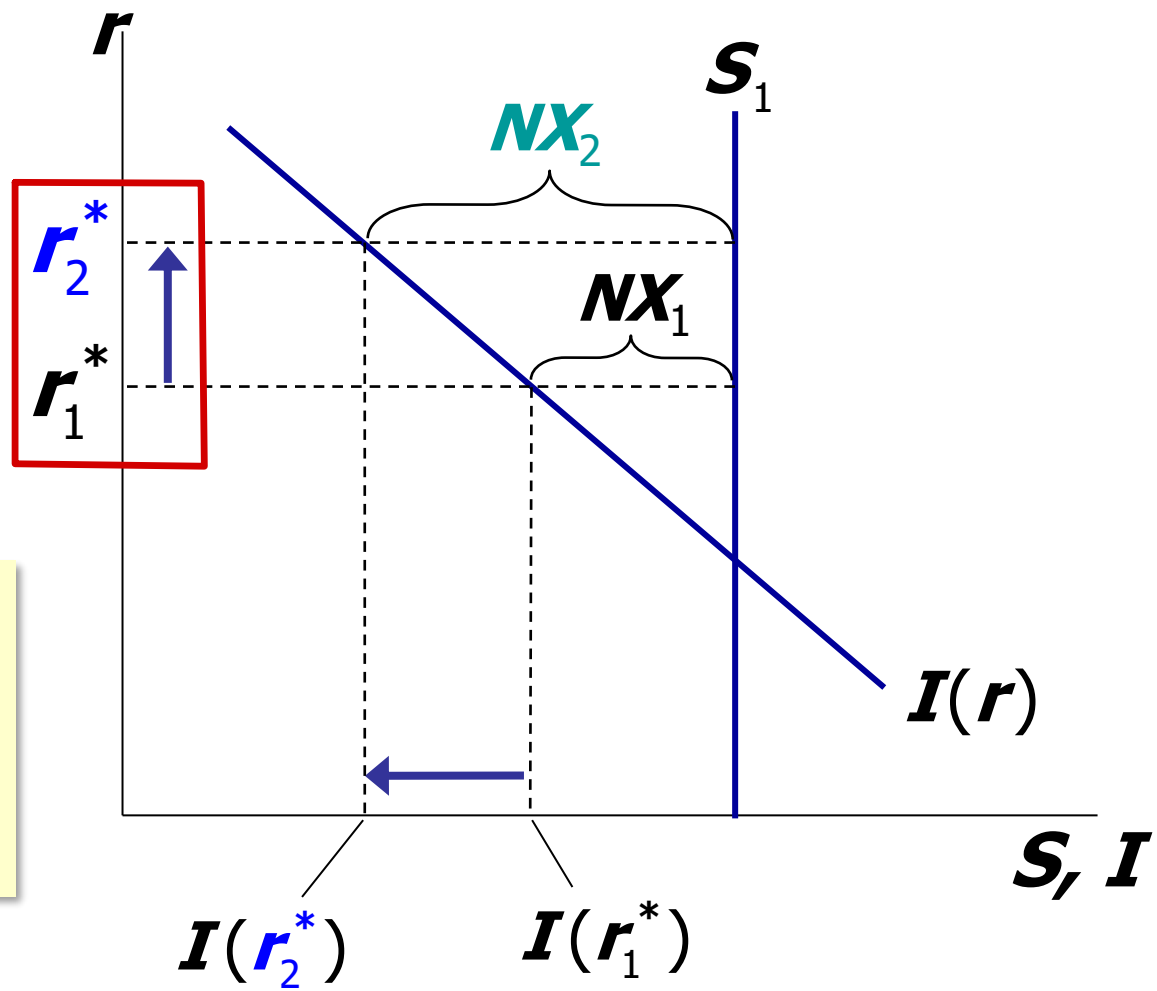
Saving = Y − C − G

NX and the federal budget deficit
(% of GDP), 1965–2014



2. Fiscal policy abroad

Expansionary fiscal policy abroad raises the world interest rate.



Results:

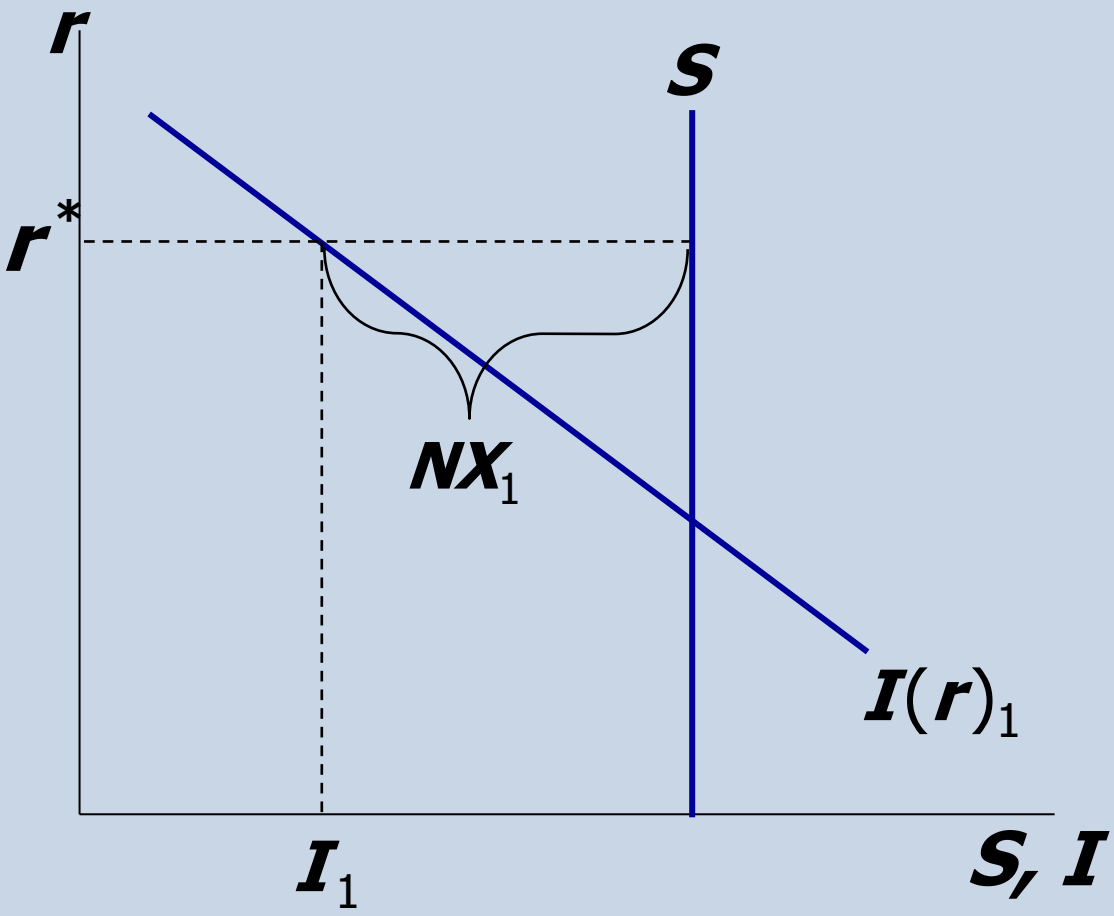
$$\Delta I < 0$$

$$\Delta NX = -\Delta I > 0$$

NOW YOU TRY

3. An increase in investment demand

Use the model to determine the impact of an increase in investment demand on ***NX***, ***S***, ***I***, and net capital outflow.

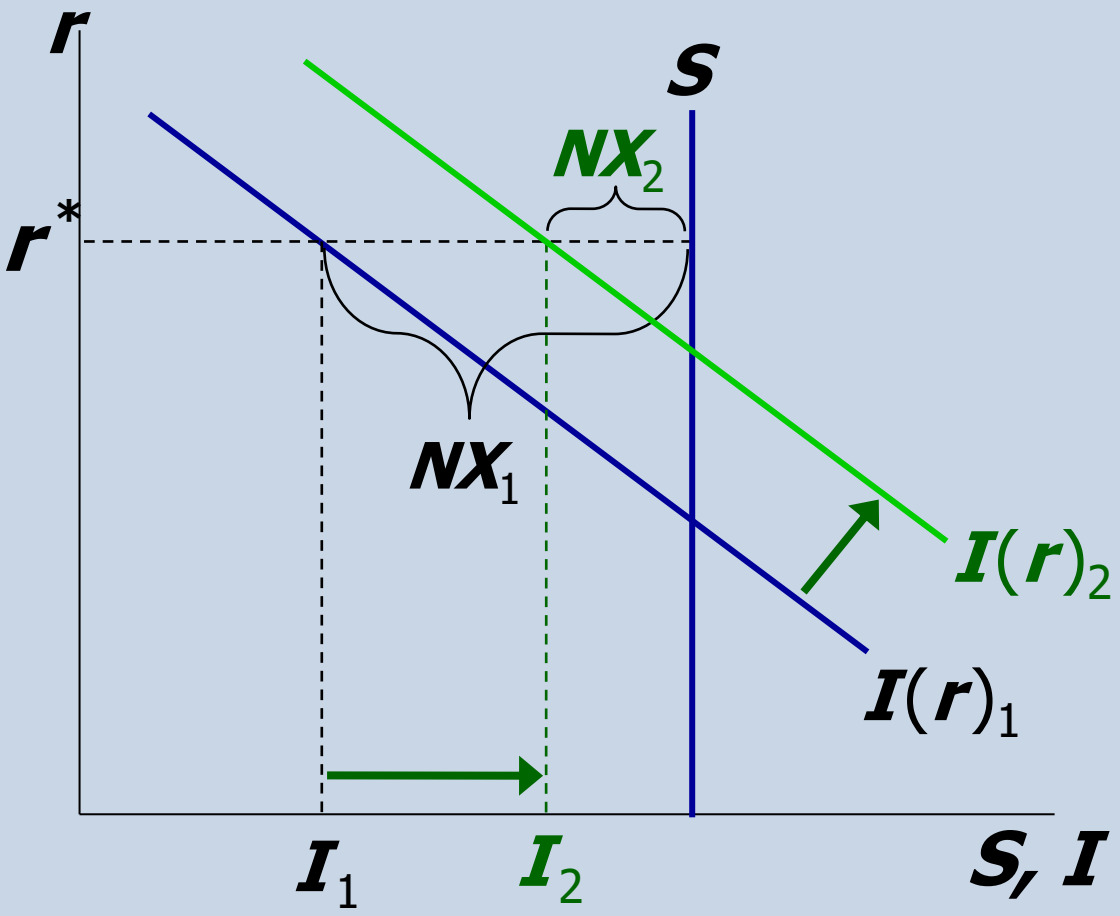


ANSWERS

e.g. 技术 投资抵税

3. An increase in investment demand

$\Delta I > 0$,
$\Delta S = 0$,
net capital outflow and ***NX*** fall by the amount ΔI



6.3 Exchange Rates

The exchange rate

e = nominal exchange rate,
the relative price of
domestic currency
in terms of foreign currency

(*e.g.,* yen per dollar)

A few exchange rates, as of 1/13/2015

country	*exchange rate*
Euro area	0.85 euro/$
Indonesia	12,576 rupiahs/$
Japan	118.0 yen/$
Mexico	14.6 pesos/$
Russia	65.85 rubles/$
South Africa	11.50 rand/$
U.K.	0.66 pounds/$

The real exchange rate

ε = real exchange rate,
the relative price of
domestic goods
in terms of foreign goods

(*e.g.* Japanese Big Macs per U.S. Big Mac)

the lowercase Greek letter epsilon

Understanding the units of ε

$$\varepsilon = \frac{e \times P}{P^*} \Rightarrow e = \frac{\varepsilon \times P^*}{P} \Rightarrow \%\Delta e \approx \%\Delta \varepsilon + \underbrace{\pi^* - \pi}_{\approx 0}$$

$$= \frac{(\text{Yen per \$}) \times (\text{\$ per unit U.S. goods})}{\text{Yen per unit Japanese goods}}$$

$$= \frac{\text{Yen per unit U.S. goods}}{\text{Yen per unit Japanese goods}}$$

$$= \frac{\text{Units of Japanese goods}}{\text{per unit of U.S. goods}}$$

~ McZample ~

ε>1 本国的贵

- One good: Big Mac
- Price in Japan:
  P^* = 200 Yen
- Price in USA:
  P = \$2.50
- Nominal exchange rate
  e = 120 Yen/\$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{e \times P}{P^*}$$

$$= \frac{120 \times \$2.50}{200 \text{ Yen}} = 1.5$$

To buy a U.S. Big Mac, someone from Japan would have to pay an amount that could buy 1.5 Japanese Big Macs.

ε in the real world & our model

- In the real world:
  We can think of ε as the relative price of
  a basket of domestic goods in terms of a basket
  of foreign goods.
- In our macro model:
  There's just one good, "output."
  So ε is the relative price of one country's output
  in terms of the other country's output.

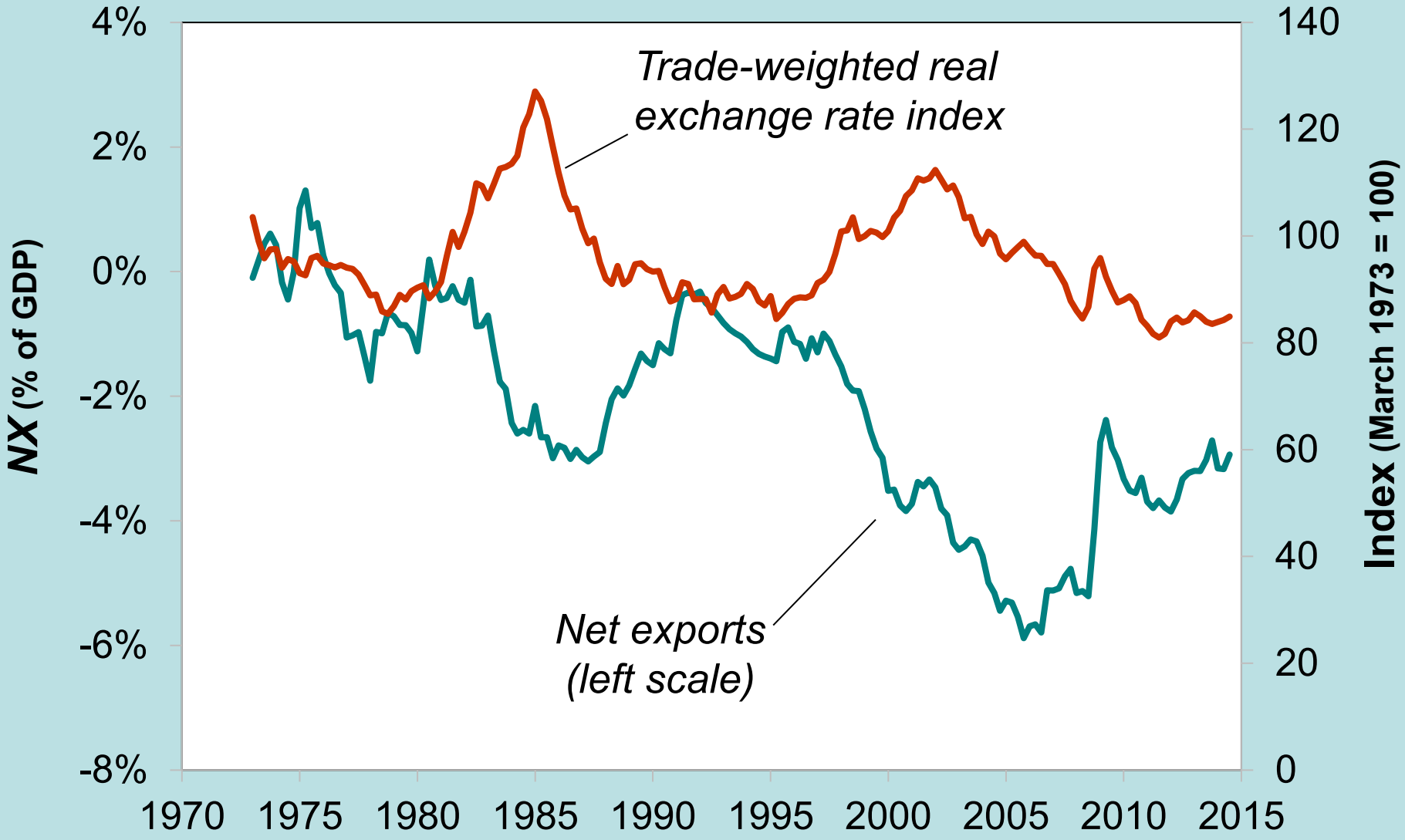
How *NX* depends on ε

NX depends negatively on ε.

If ε rises:

- U.S. goods become more expensive relative to foreign goods
- exports fall, imports rise
- net exports fall

U.S. net exports and the real exchange rate, 1973-2014

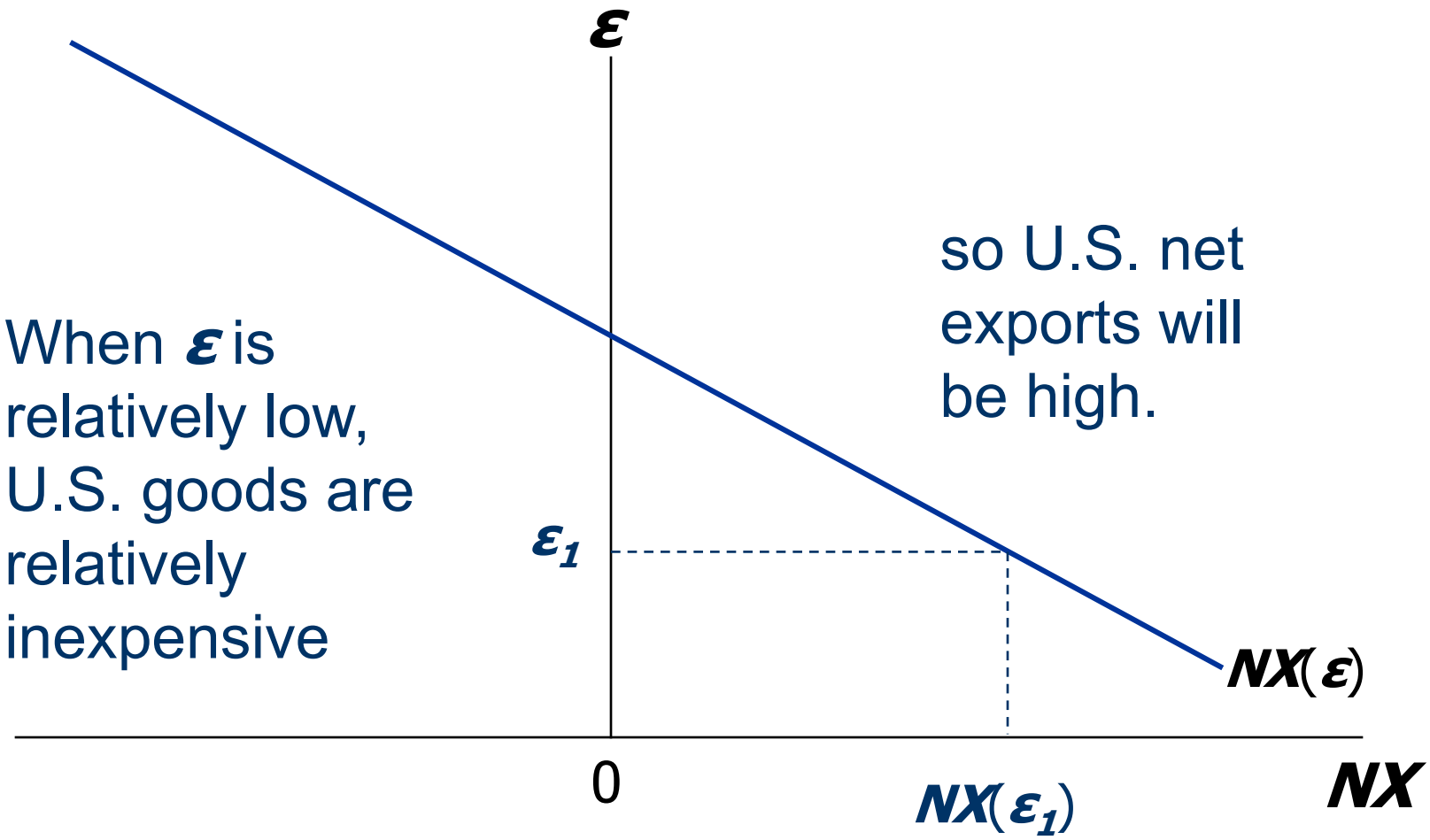


The net exports function

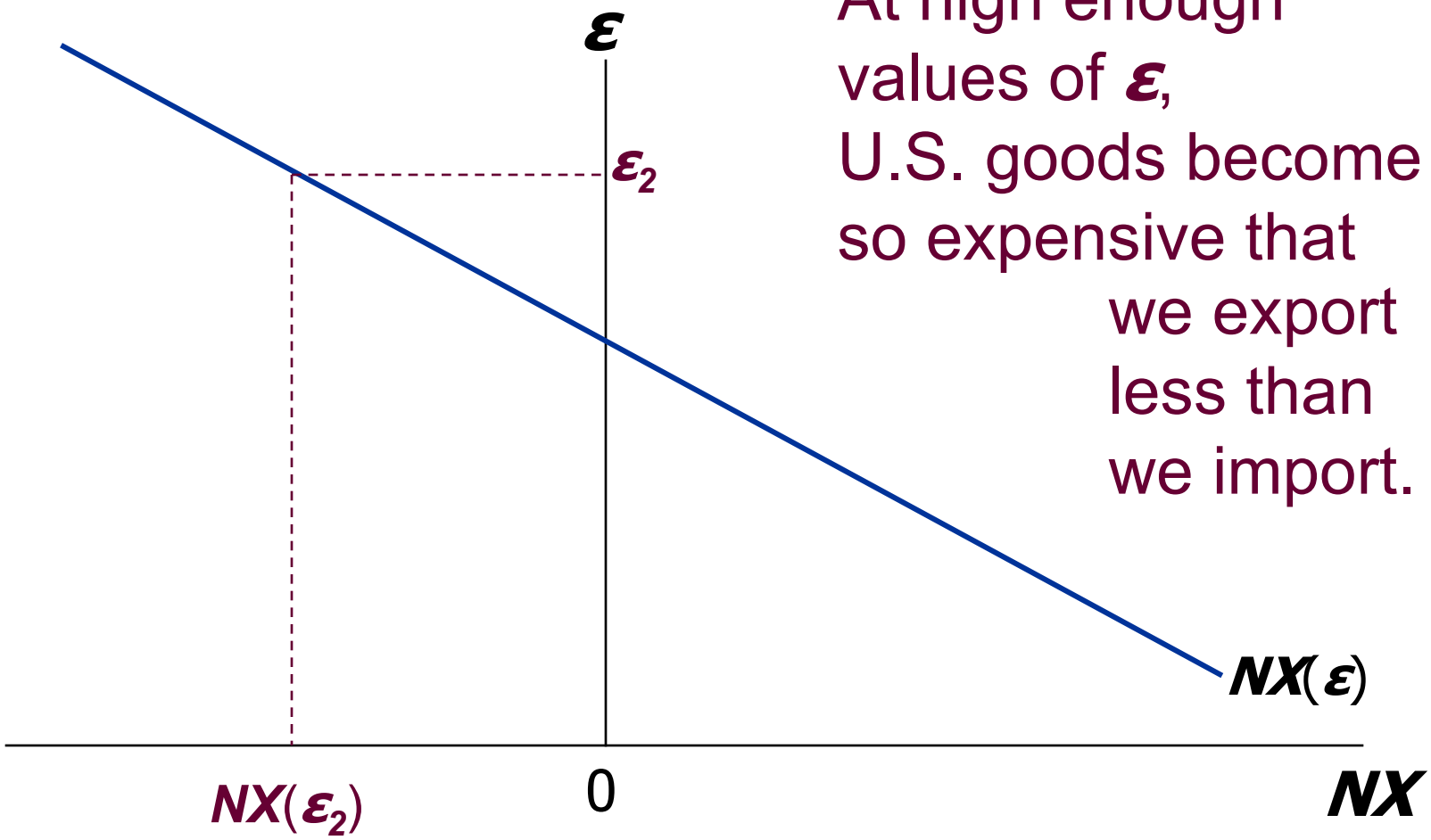
- The **net exports function** reflects this inverse relationship between NX and ε:

$$NX = NX(\varepsilon)$$

The *NX* curve for the U.S.



The *NX* curve for the U.S.



At high enough values of ε, U.S. goods become so expensive that we export less than we import.

How ε is determined

- The accounting identity says $NX = S - I$
- We saw earlier how $S - I$ is determined:
  - S depends on domestic factors (output, fiscal policy variables, etc.)
  - I is determined by the world interest rate r^*
- So, ε must adjust to ensure

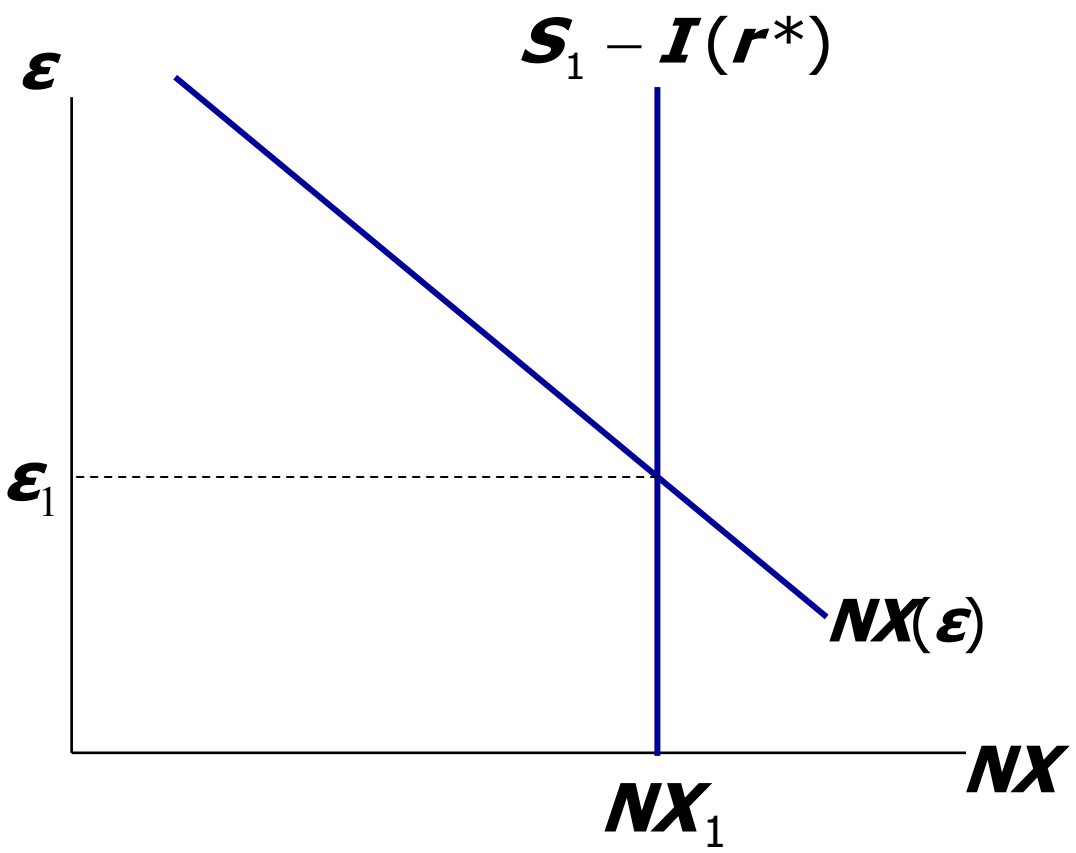
$$NX(\varepsilon) = \overline{S} - I(r^*)$$

↑ equilibrium

How ε is determined

Neither S nor I depends on ε, so the net capital outflow curve is vertical.

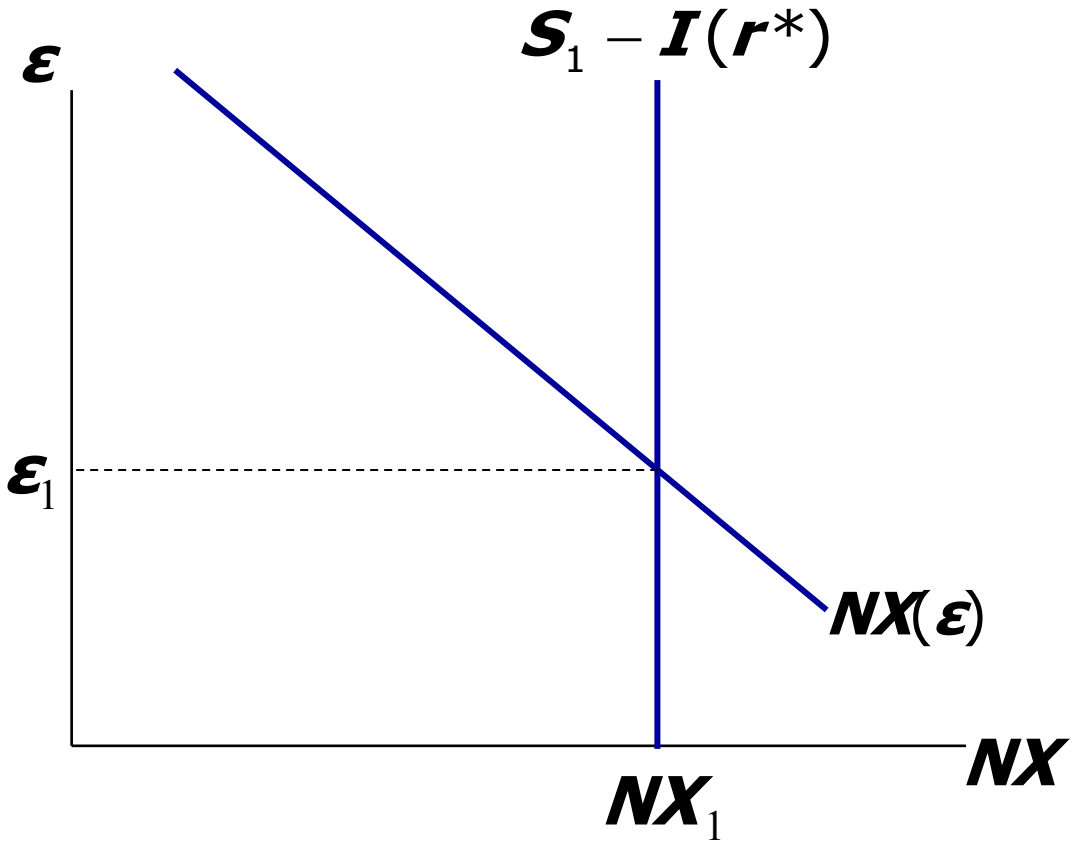
ε adjusts to equate NX with net capital outflow, $S - I$.



Interpretation: supply and demand in the foreign exchange market

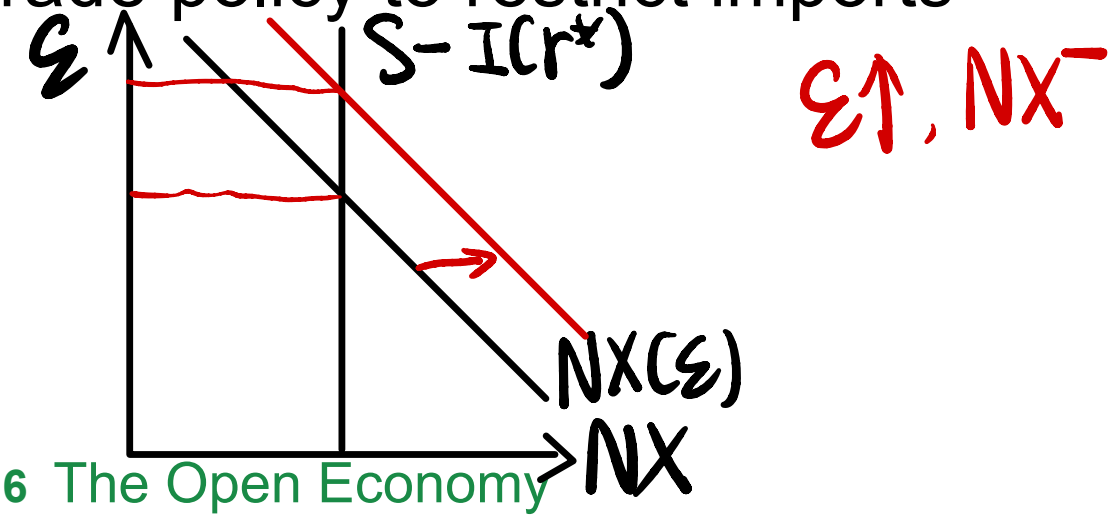
Demand:
Foreigners need dollars to buy U.S. net exports.

Supply:
Net capital outflow ($S - I$) is the supply of dollars to be invested abroad.



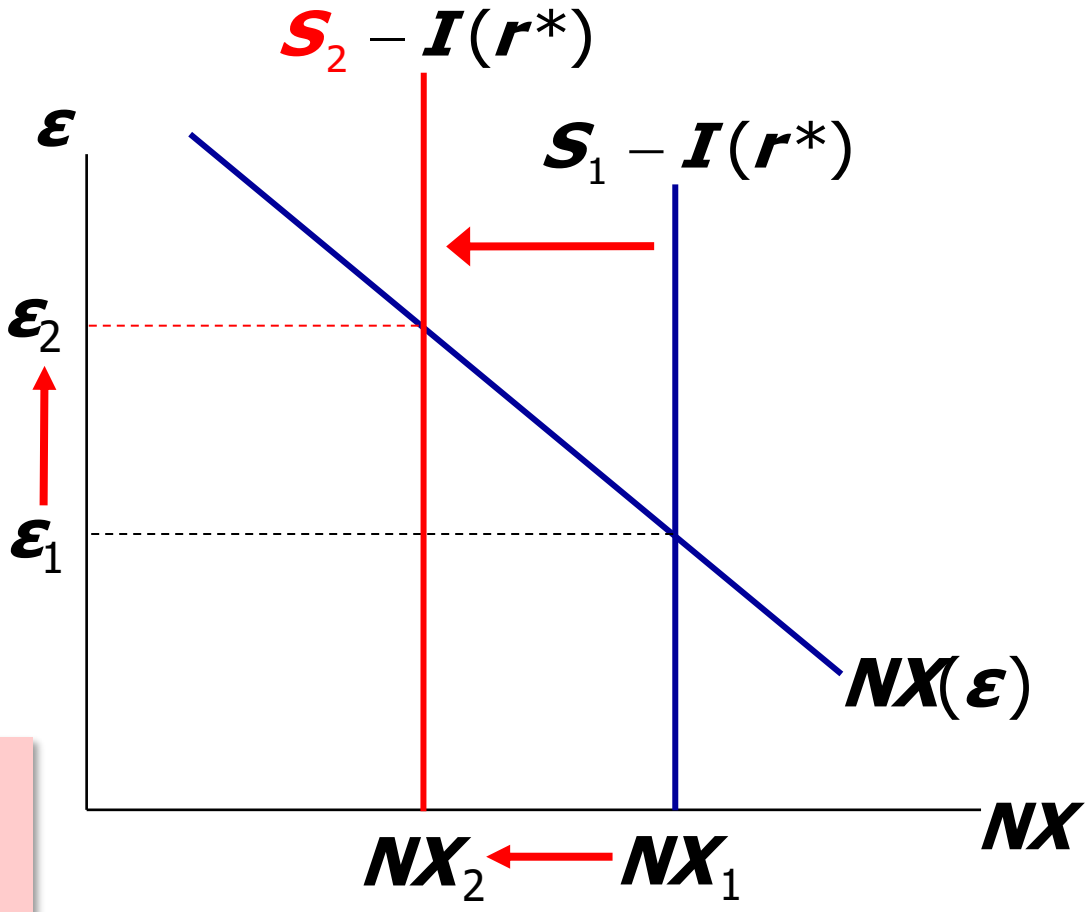
Four experiments:

1. Fiscal policy at home
2. Fiscal policy abroad
3. An increase in investment demand
4. Trade policy to restrict imports



1. Fiscal policy at home

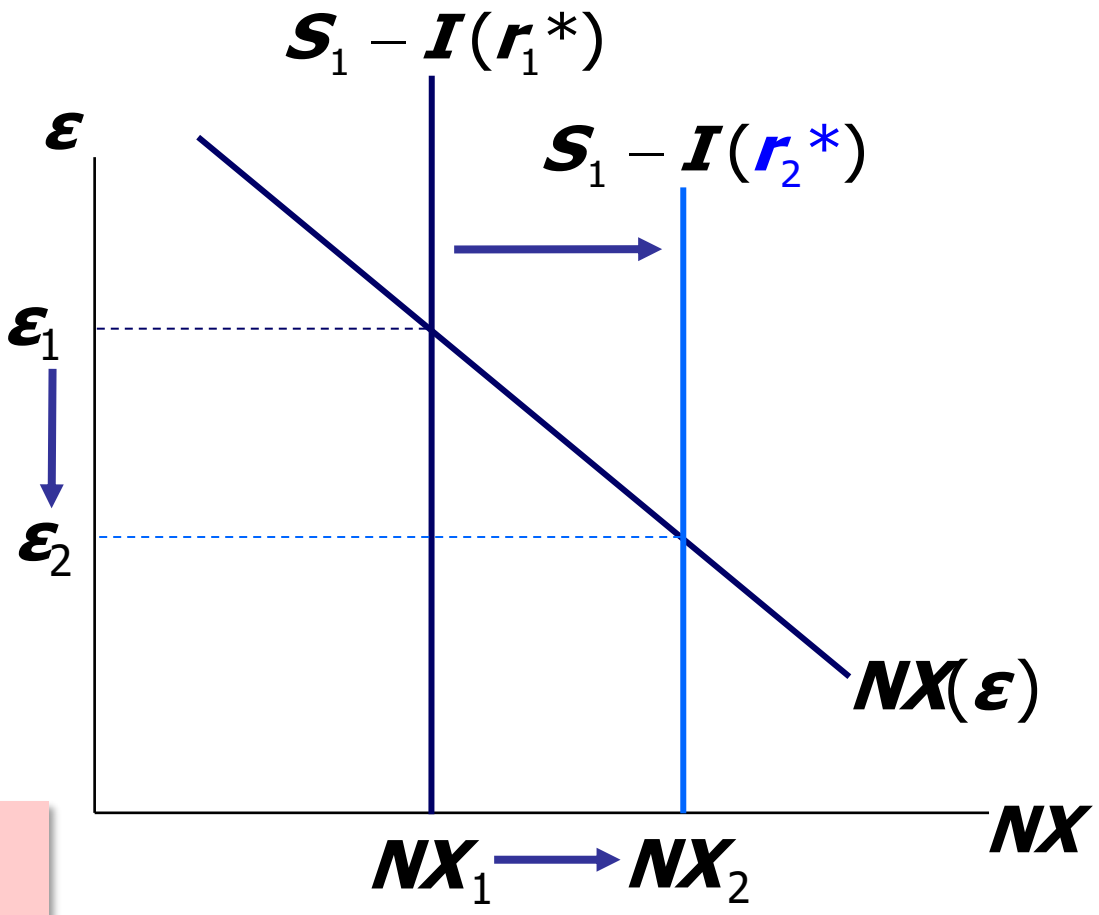
A fiscal expansion reduces national saving, net capital outflow, and the supply of dollars in the foreign exchange market…



...causing the real exchange rate to rise and ***NX*** to fall.

2. Fiscal policy abroad

An increase in r^* reduces investment, increasing net capital outflow and the supply of dollars in the foreign exchange market…

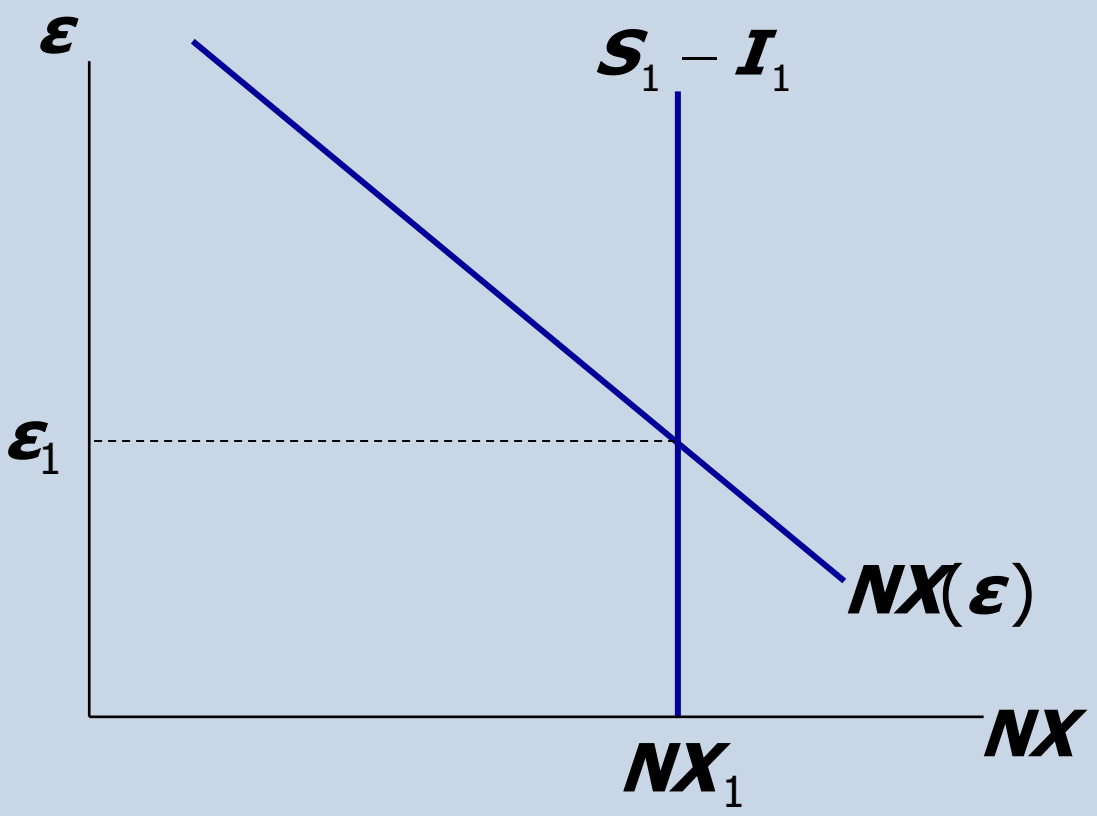


...causing the real exchange rate to fall and ***NX*** to rise.

NOW YOU TRY

3. Increase in investment demand

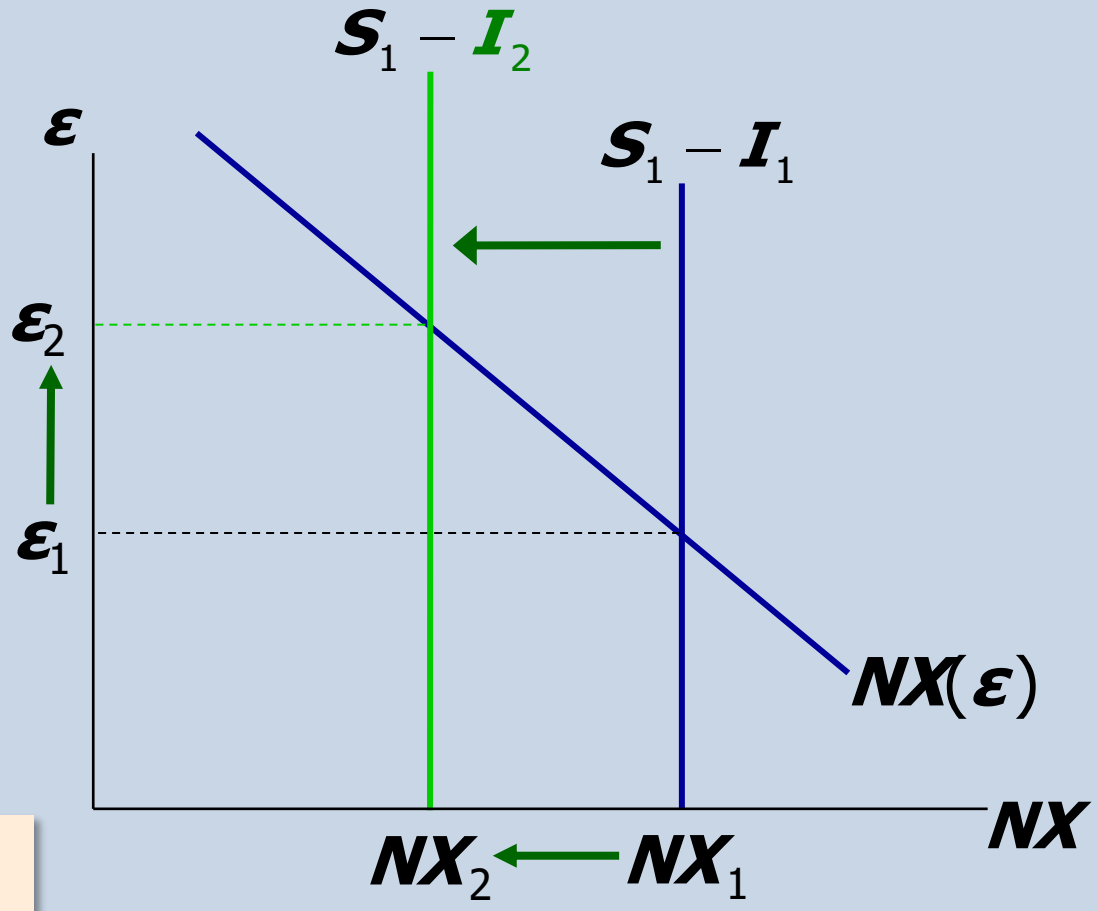
Determine the impact of an increase in investment demand on net exports, net capital outflow, and the real exchange rate.



ANSWERS

3. Increase in investment demand

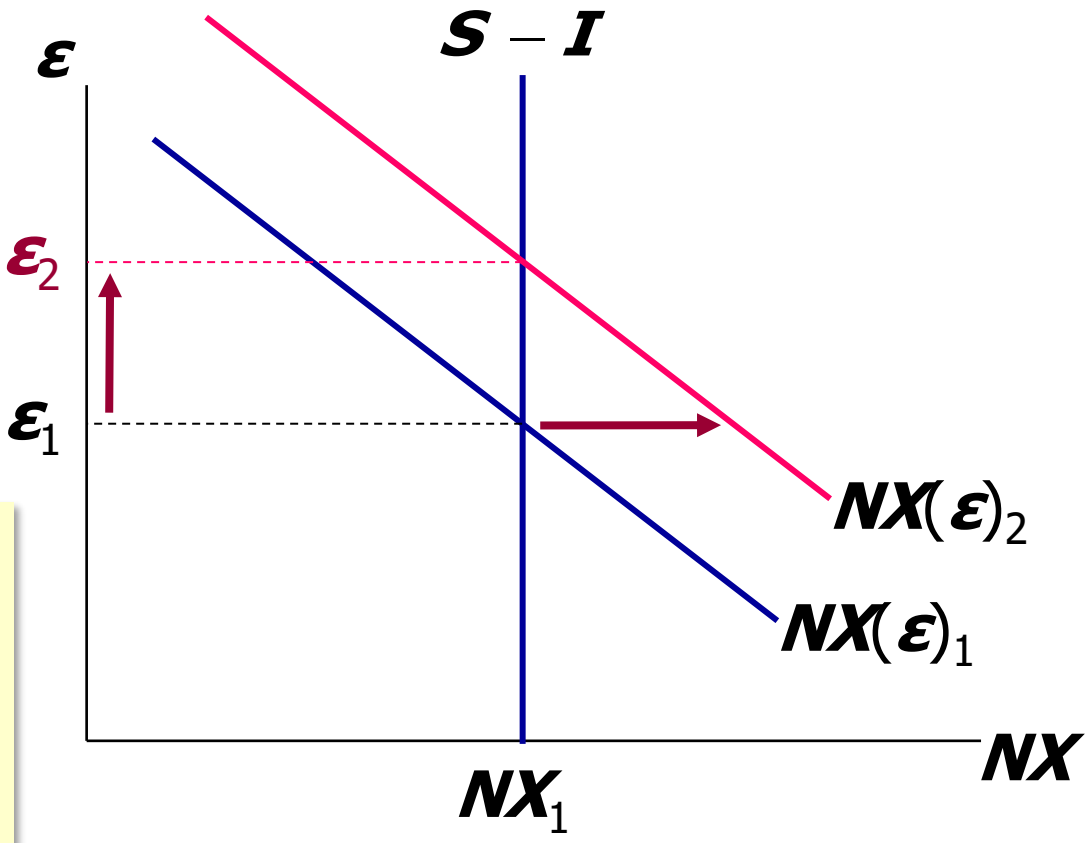
An increase in investment reduces net capital outflow and the supply of dollars in the foreign exchange market…



...causing the real exchange rate to rise and ***NX*** to fall.

4. Trade policy to restrict imports

At any given ε, an import quota reduces *IM*, increases *NX*, increases demand for dollars.



Trade policy doesn't affect *S* or *I* , so capital flows and the supply of dollars remain fixed.

4. Trade policy to restrict imports

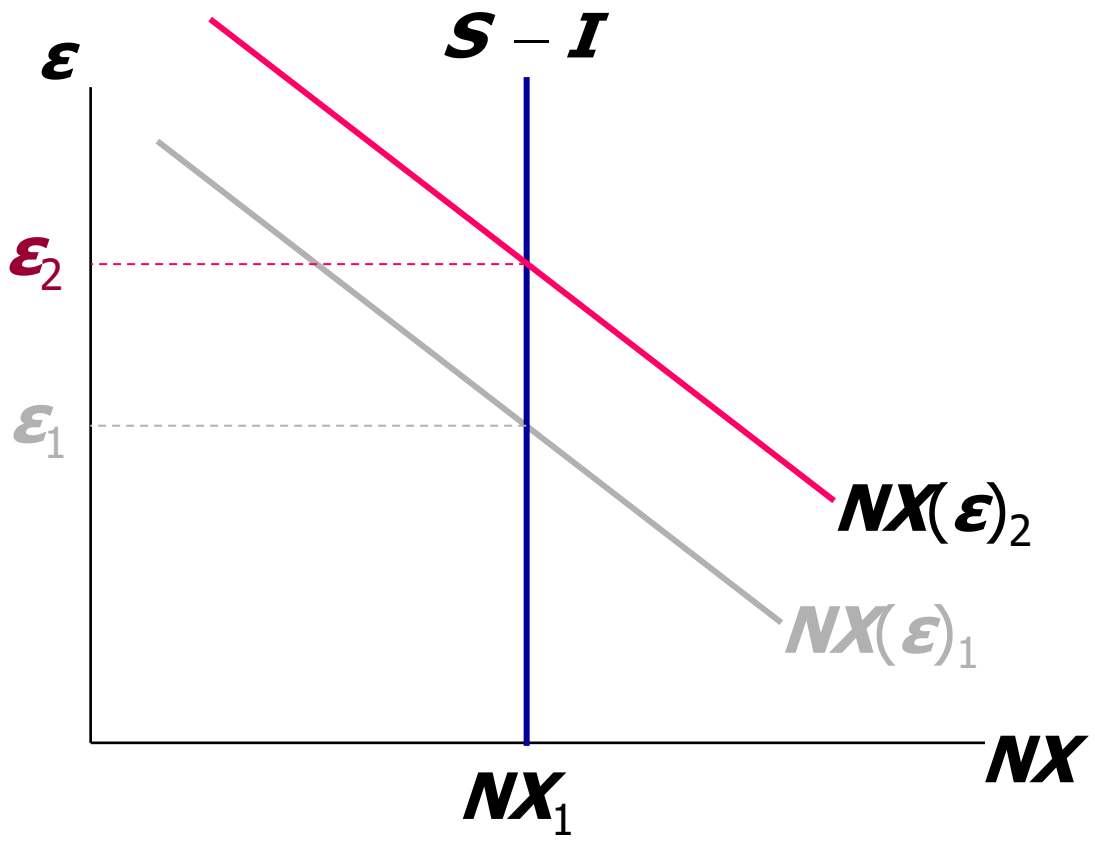
Results:

$\Delta\varepsilon > 0$
(demand increase)

$\Delta NX = 0$
(supply fixed)

$\Delta IM < 0$
(policy)

$\Delta EX < 0$
(rise in ε)



The determinants of the nominal exchange rate

- Start with the expression for the real exchange rate:

$$\varepsilon = \frac{e \times P}{P^*}$$

- Solve for the nominal exchange rate:

$$e = \varepsilon \times \frac{P^*}{P}$$

The determinants of the nominal exchange rate

- So e depends on the real exchange rate and the price levels at home and abroad . . .

  and we know how each of them is determined:

$$\frac{M^*}{P^*} = L^*(r^* + \pi^*, Y^*)$$

$$e = \varepsilon \times \frac{P^*}{P}$$

$$NX(\varepsilon) = \overline{S} - I(r^*)$$

$$\frac{M}{P} = L(r^* + \pi, Y)$$

The determinants of the nominal exchange rate

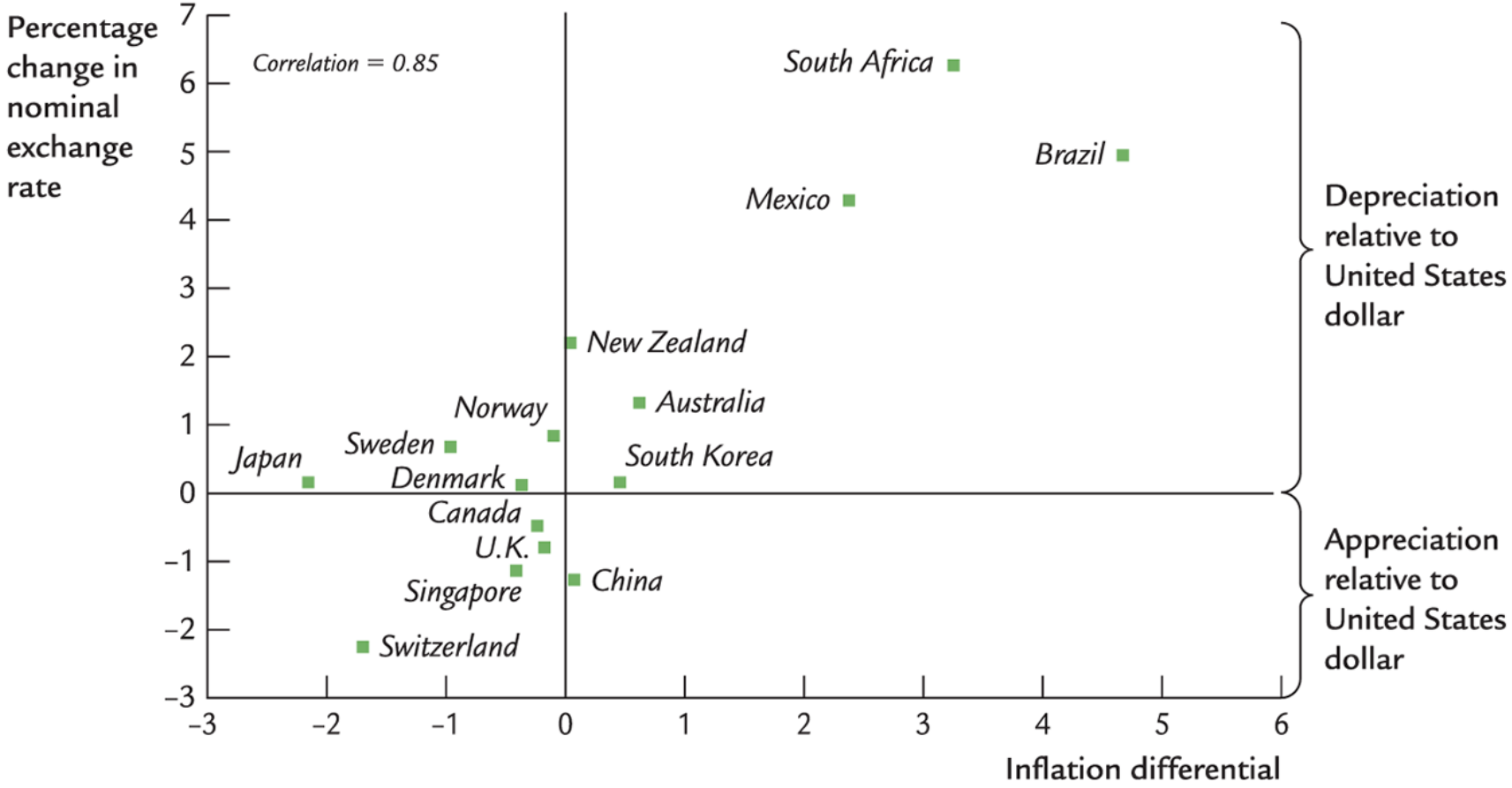
$$e = \varepsilon \times \frac{P^*}{P}$$

- Rewrite this equation in growth rates
  (*see "arithmetic tricks for working with percentage changes," Chapter 2*):

$$\frac{\Delta e}{e} = \frac{\Delta \varepsilon}{\varepsilon} + \frac{\Delta P^*}{P^*} - \frac{\Delta P}{P} = \boxed{\frac{\Delta \varepsilon}{\varepsilon} + \pi^* - \pi}$$

- For a given value of ε,
  the growth rate of e equals the difference between foreign and domestic inflation rates.

Inflation differentials and nominal exchange rates for a cross section of countries



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Purchasing Power Parity (PPP)

$(\varepsilon = 1)$

Two definitions:

- A doctrine that states that goods must sell at the same (currency-adjusted) price in all countries.
- The nominal exchange rate adjusts to equalize the cost of a basket of goods across countries.

Reasoning:

- arbitrage, the law of one price

Purchasing Power Parity (PPP)

- PPP: $e \times P = P^*$

Cost of a basket of foreign goods, in foreign currency.

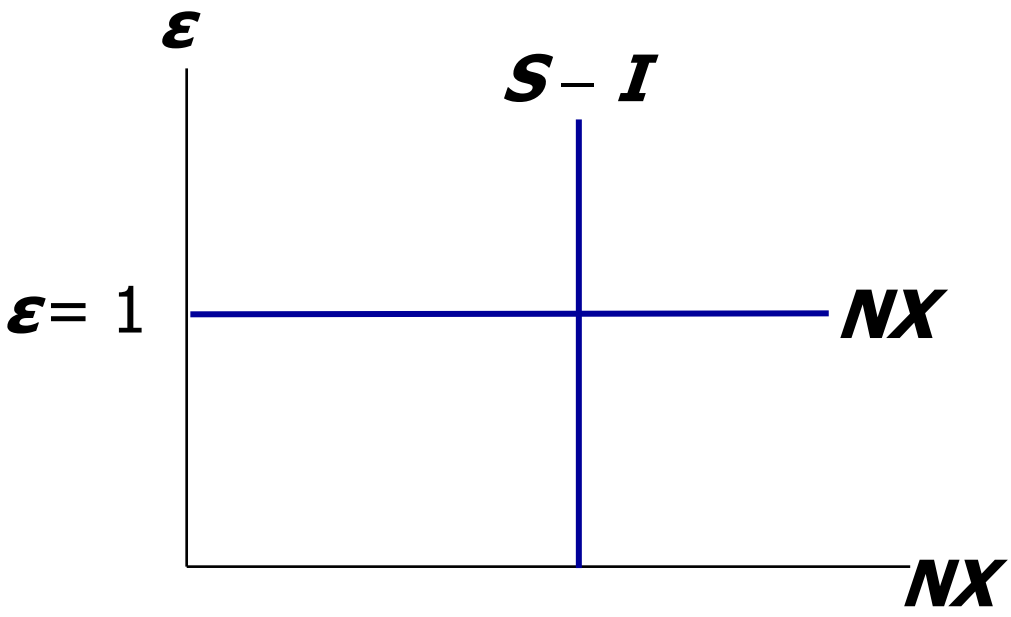
Cost of a basket of domestic goods, in foreign currency.

Cost of a basket of domestic goods, in domestic currency.

- Solve for e: $e = P^*/P$
- PPP implies that the nominal exchange rate between two countries equals the ratio of the countries' price levels.

Purchasing Power Parity (PPP)

- If $e = P^*/P$,
  then $\varepsilon = e \times \frac{P}{P^*} = \frac{P^*}{P} \times \frac{P}{P^*} = 1$
  and the *NX* curve is horizontal:



Under PPP, changes in ($S - I$) have no impact on ε or e.

Does PPP hold in the real world?

No, for two reasons:

1. International arbitrage not possible
   - nontraded goods
   - transportation costs
2. Different countries' goods not perfect substitutes

Yet, PPP is a useful theory:

- It's simple & intuitive.
- In the real world, nominal exchange rates tend toward their PPP values over the long run.

CASE STUDY:
The Reagan Deficits Revisited

	1970s	1980s	actual change	closed economy	small open economy
G – T	2.2	3.9	↑	↑	↑
S	19.6	17.4	↓	↓	↓
r	1.1	6.3	↑	↑	no change
I	19.9	19.4	↓	↓	no change
NX	-0.3	-2.0	↓	no change	↓
ε	115.1	129.4	↑	no change	↑

*Data: Decade averages; all except **r** and **ε** are expressed as a percent of GDP; **ε** is a trade-weighted index.*

6.4 Conclusion: The United States as a Large Open Economy

The U.S. as a large open economy

- So far, we've learned long-run models for two extreme cases:
  - closed economy (Chapter 3)
  - small open economy (Chapter 6)
- A large open economy—like the U.S.—falls between these two extremes.
- The results from large open economy analysis are a mixture of the results for the closed & small open economy cases.
- For example . . .

A fiscal expansion in three models

A fiscal expansion causes national saving to fall.
The effects of this depend on openness & size.

	closed economy	*large open economy*	*small open economy*
r	rises	rises, but not as much as in closed economy	no change
I	falls	falls, but not as much as in closed economy	no change
NX	no change	falls, but not as much as in small open economy	falls

CHAPTER SUMMARY

- Net exports—the difference between:
  - exports and imports
  - a country's output (***Y***)
    and its spending (***C*** + ***I*** + ***G***)
- Net capital outflow equals:
  - purchases of foreign assets minus foreign purchases of the country's assets
  - the difference between saving and investment

CHAPTER SUMMARY

- National income accounts identities
  - $Y = C + I + G + NX$
  - trade balance $NX = S - I$ net capital outflow
- Impact of policies on NX
  - NX increases if policy causes S to rise or I to fall
  - NX does not change if policy affects neither S nor I. Example: trade policy

CHAPTER SUMMARY

- Exchange rates
  - nominal: the price of a country's currency in terms of another country's currency
  - real: the price of a country's goods in terms of another country's goods
  - The real exchange rate equals the nominal rate times the ratio of prices of the two countries.

CHAPTER SUMMARY

- How the real exchange rate is determined
  - ***NX*** depends negatively on the real exchange rate, other things equal
  - The real exchange rate adjusts to equate ***NX*** with net capital outflow

CHAPTER SUMMARY

- How the nominal exchange rate is determined:
  - ***e*** equals the real exchange rate times the country's price level relative to the foreign price level.
  - For a given value of the real exchange rate, the percentage change in the nominal exchange rate equals the difference between the foreign & domestic inflation rates.