

# Currency Areas and Voluntary Transfers

by Pierre M. Picard and Tim Worrall  
*Journal of International Economics*

## Glossary of Symbols

Foreign variables are distinguished by an \* superscript. Where necessary, the currency area or flexible exchange rate regime are designated by a *c* or *f* superscript.

- $\theta > 1$  is the elasticity of substitution between labor services.
- $\delta < 1$  is the discount factor.
- $\mu < 1$  measures the preference for real money balances.  $\xi = \mu^\mu(1 - \mu)^{(1-\mu)}$ .  $\vartheta = \mu/(1 - \mu)$ .
- $\sigma > 1$  is the elasticity of substitution between home and imported goods.
- $\gamma$  is coefficient of relative risk aversion.
- $\psi$  is the inverse Frisch elasticity of labor supply. In the paper  $\psi = 1$ .
- $M_0$  is money supply.
- $a_s$  is the inverse productivity in state  $s$ .  $z < 1$  is the Home productivity in the “Good” state.
- $b_s$  is a measure of relative productivity in state  $s$ .
- $C$  is the lower tier composite of consumption of Home and Foreign goods.
- $X$  is the upper tier composite of consumption of goods and real money balances.
- $L$  is labour supplied.
- $D$  is product demand.
- $W$  is the wage set one period in advance.
- $\varepsilon_s$  is the exchange rate in state  $s$ .
- $P$  is the price index.
- $p$  is the price of Home goods.
- $T_s$  is the intercountry transfer, to Home from Foreign, in state  $s$ .  $T$  is the vector of transfers.
- $\bar{T}_s$  is an optimal transfer.  $\hat{T}_s$  is the best constrained transfer.
- $E$  is total expenditure.
- $Y$  is income, equal to the value of production and the wage bill.
- $A$  is a measure of global productivity.
- $B_s$  is a measure of the impact of the exchange rate on local prices.
- $W(T)$  is the wage as a function of transfers.
- $U_s(W, T)$  is the indirect utility function in state  $s$  as a function of the wage and transfers.
- $V_s(W, T)$  is the discounted expected indirect utility in state  $s$ .
- $B_s(T_s)$  is the measure  $B_s$  as a function of the transfer.
- $\bar{\delta}$  is the minimum discount factor above which optimal transfers can be sustained.
- $\underline{\delta}$  is the maximum discount factor below which no transfers can be sustained.
- $\tau \geq 1$  is a transaction cost factor for the exchange of currencies.