

**University of Zurich, Dept. of Economics**  
International Macroeconomics  
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Midterm Exercise Sheet FS2021

1. Consider a small open economy in which the representative agent maximizes

$$U_t = \mathbf{E}_t \left\{ \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \beta^s u(C_{t+s}) \right\}$$

with

$$u(C_{t+s}) = -\frac{1}{2}(h - C_{t+s})^2$$

subject to the intertemporal budget constraint

$$B_{t+1} = (1 + r)B_t + NO_t - C_t$$

and  $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{B_{t+k}}{(1+r)^k} = 0$ .

The notation is familiar from the lecture:

$B_t$	Holdings of foreign bonds
$r$	World interest rate
$C_t$	Consumption
$Y_t$	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
$I_t$	Gross Investment
$NO_t = Y_t - I_t$	Net Output / National Cash-Flow
$\mathbf{E}_t(\cdot)$	Expectations Operator
$K_t$	Capital stock
$I_t = K_{t+1} - K_t$	Investment

- (a) Under the assumption that  $\beta(1 + r) = 1$ , we have shown in the course that the current account balance,  $CA_t$ , is given by

$$CA_t = - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\mathbf{E}_t(\Delta NO_{t+k})}{(1 + r)^k} \quad (1)$$

Carefully explain an empirical test of equation (1). In your answer give special attention to why it is important to include the current account in the forecasting equation for  $\Delta NO_{t+k}$ .

- (b) Now assume that net output is composed of permanent ( $P_t$ ) and transitory ( $T_t$ ) components so that

$$\Delta NO_t = \lambda \Delta P_t + (1 - \lambda) \Delta T_t$$

where  $0 \leq \lambda \leq 1$  and

$$\Delta P_t = \alpha \Delta P_{t-1} + \eta_t$$

$$\Delta T_t = (\rho - 1) T_{t-1} + \nu_t$$

with  $\alpha, \rho$  between zero and one and where  $\eta_t$  and  $\nu_t$  are time  $t$  shocks. Use equation (1) to show that the response of the current account in period  $t$  ...

1. ... to a shock in  $\Delta P_t$  equals  $-\frac{\lambda\alpha}{1+r-\alpha}$
  2. ... to a shock in  $\Delta T_t$  equals  $\frac{(1-\lambda)(1-\rho)}{1+r-\rho}$
- (c) It has been observed that current accounts are more negatively correlated with (net) output growth in emerging than in developed economies. Suppose the above model can describe both groups of economies (i.e. emerging and developed). In which respect should the parametrization of the model differ between the two groups? Explain carefully!