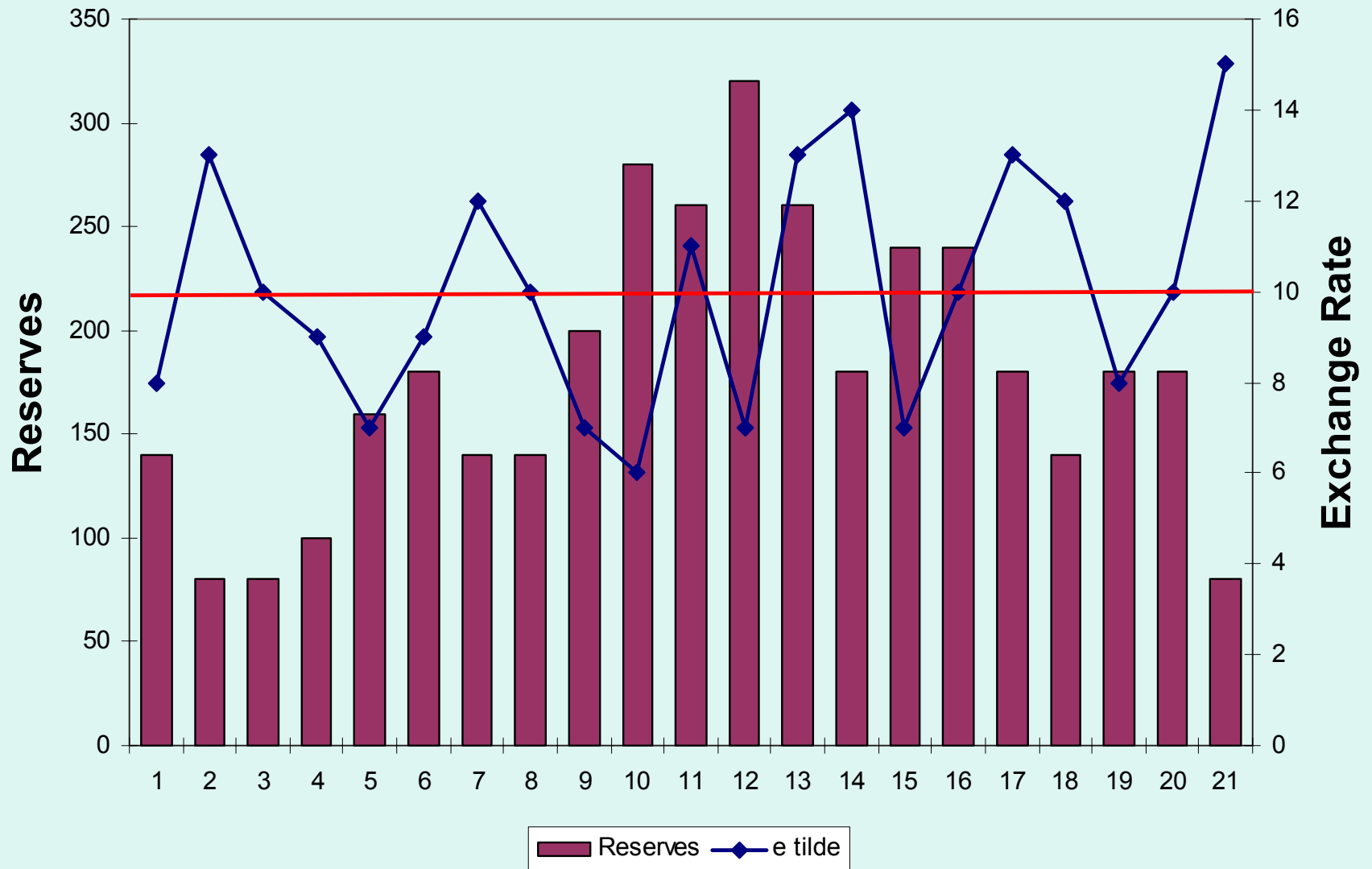
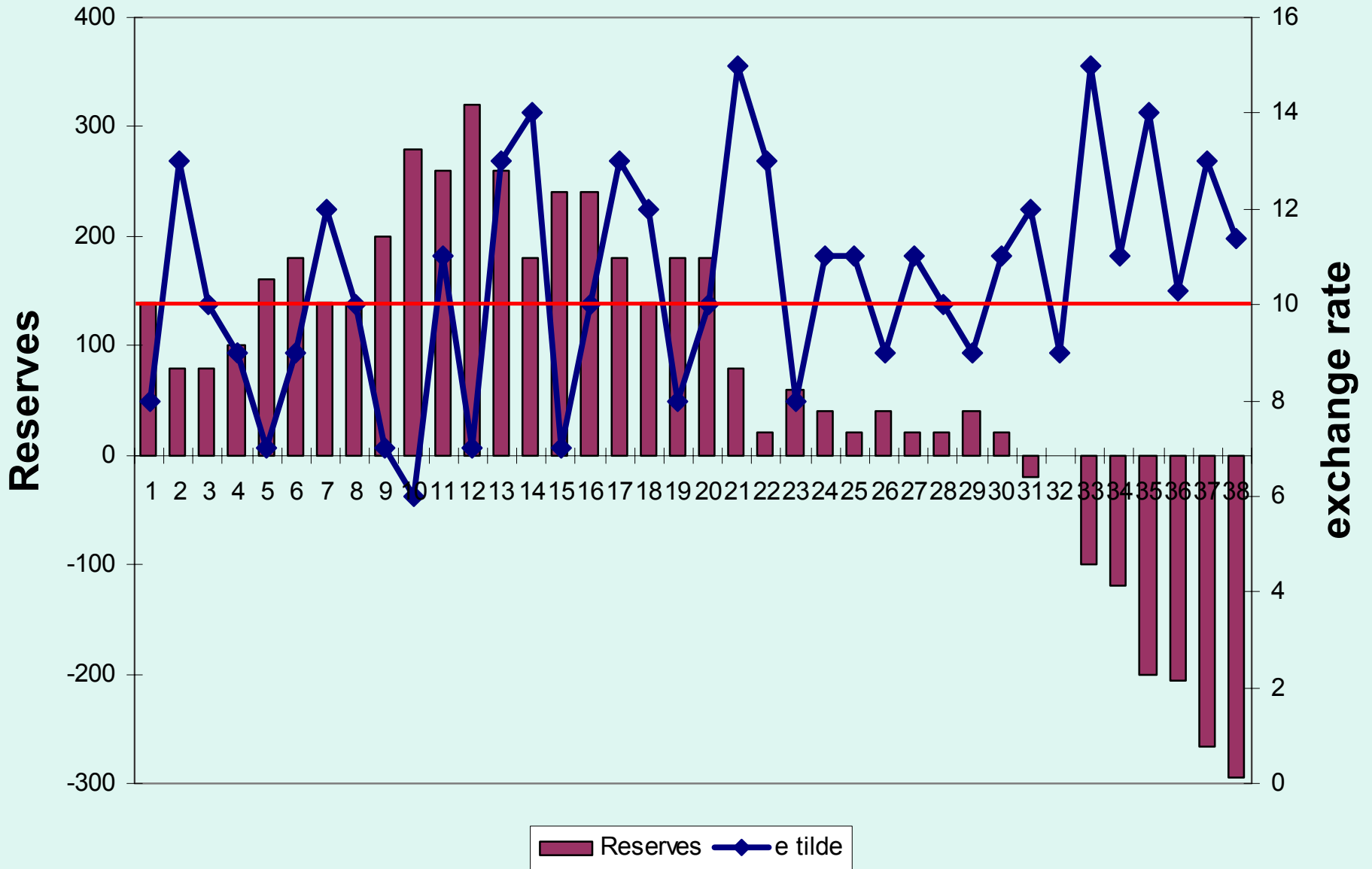


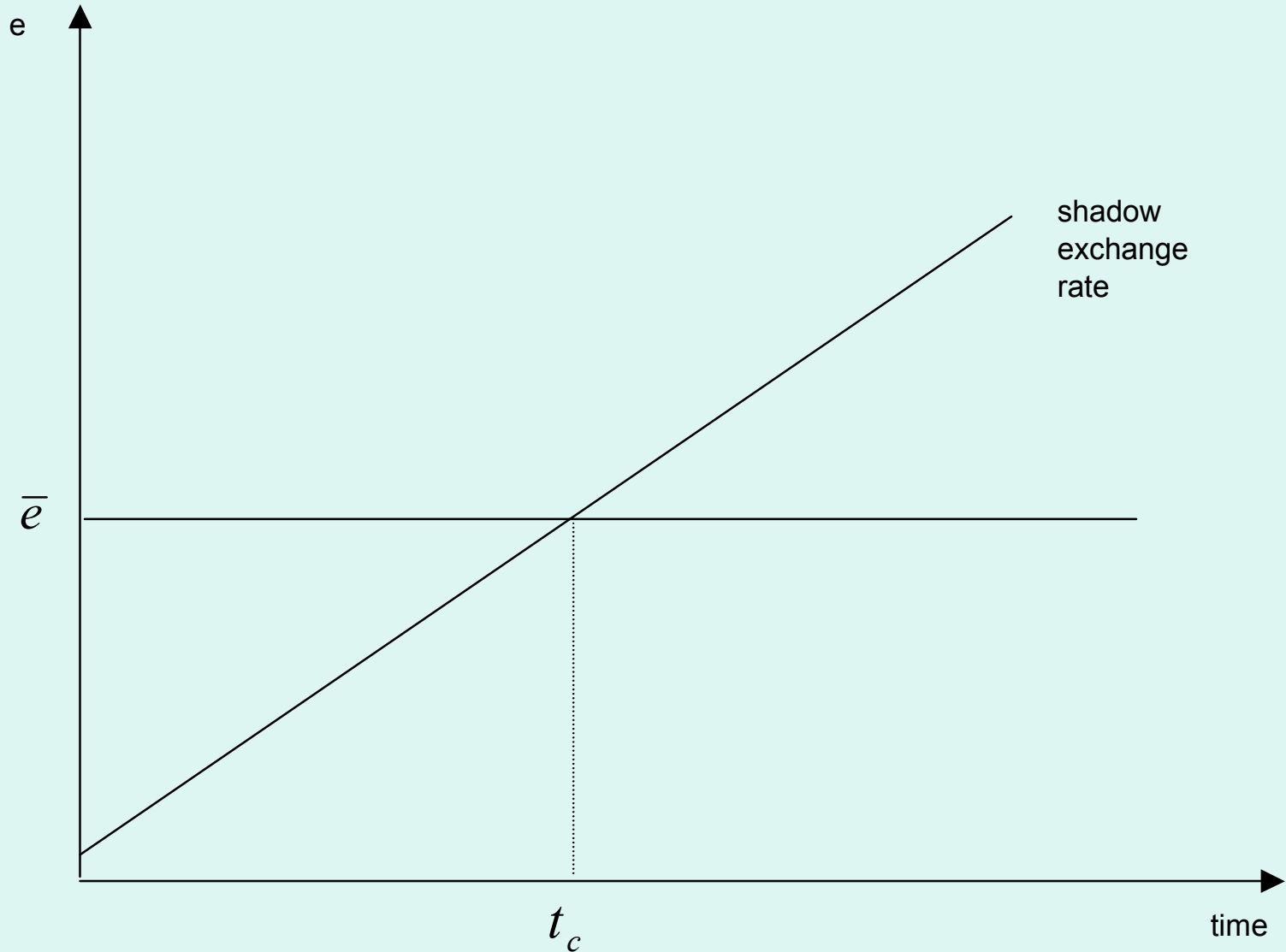
# A Sustainable Exchange Rate ( $\bar{e} = 10$ )

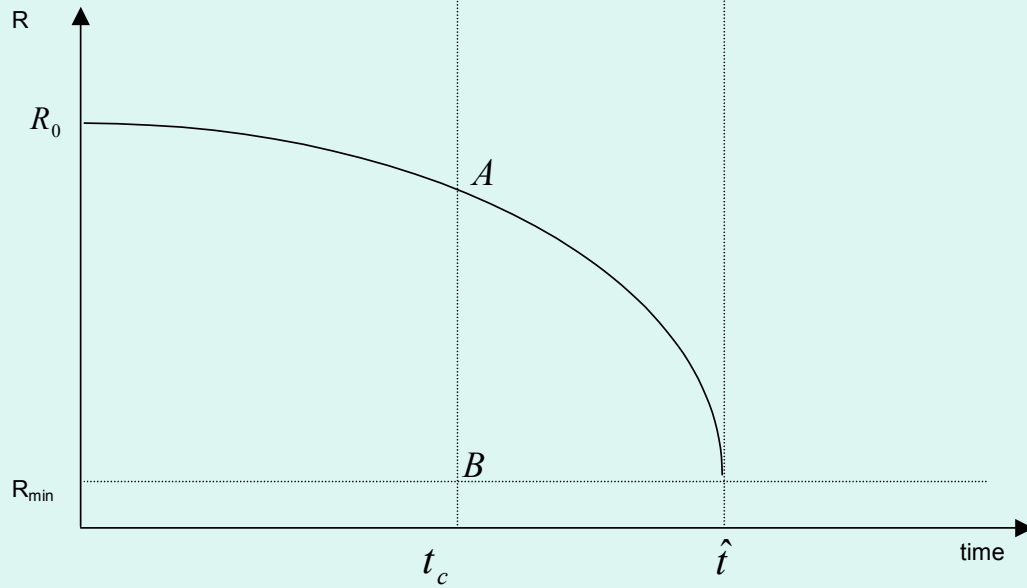
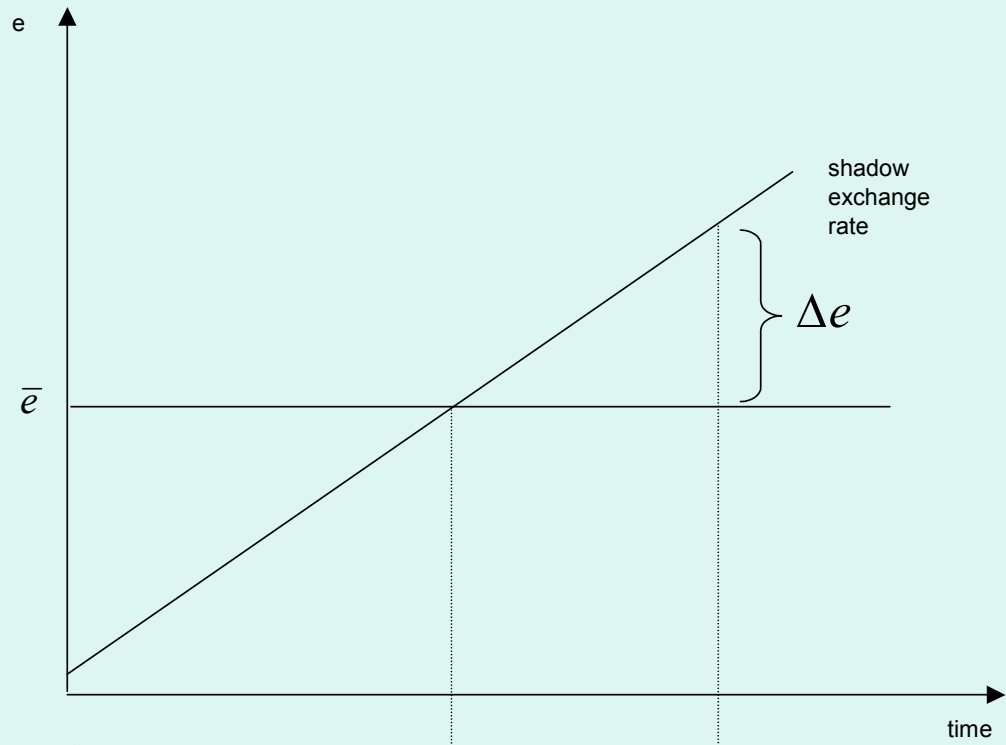


# Unsustainable Fixed Exchange Rate ( $\bar{e} = 10$ )

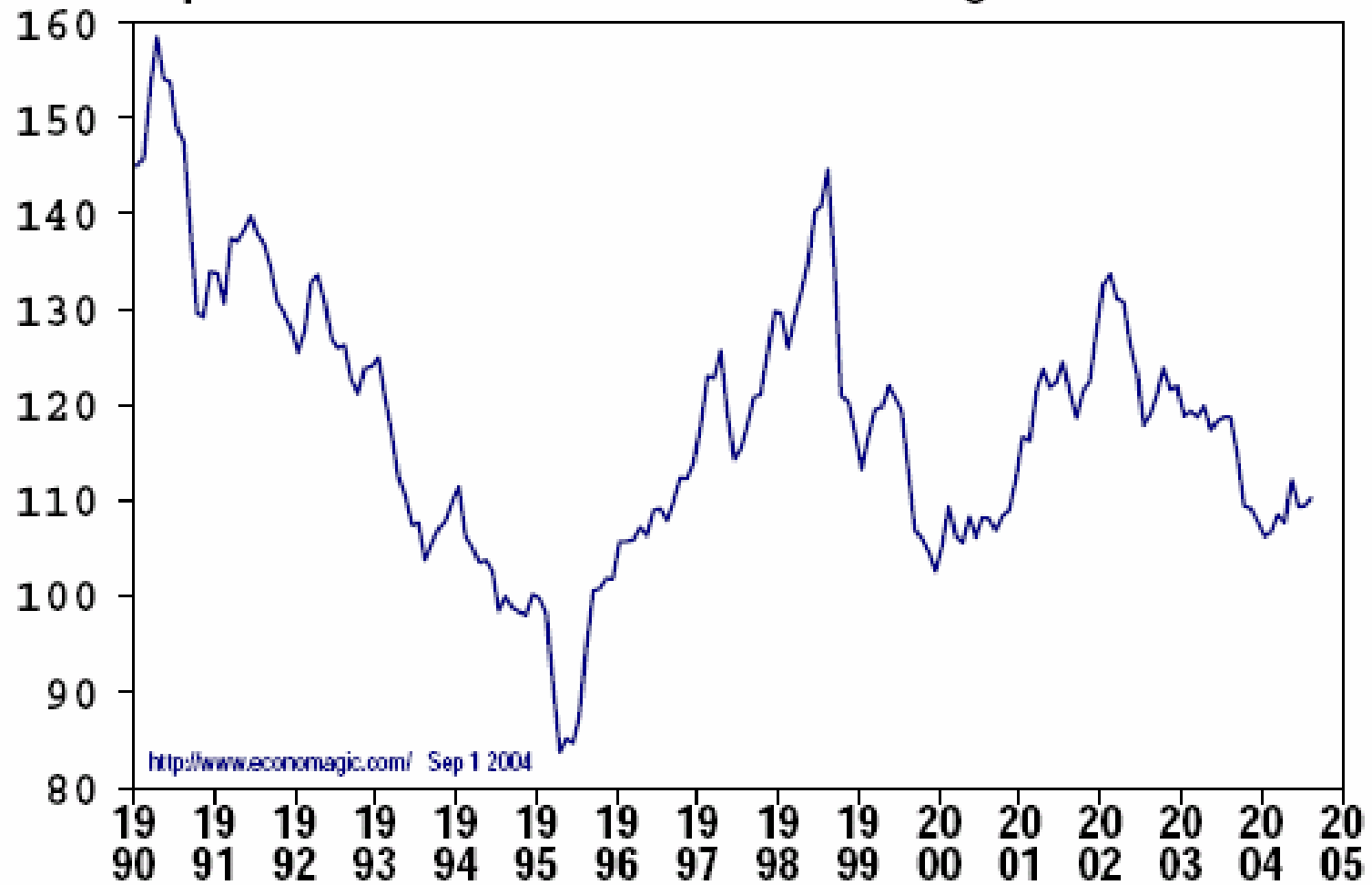


# Time of Collapse

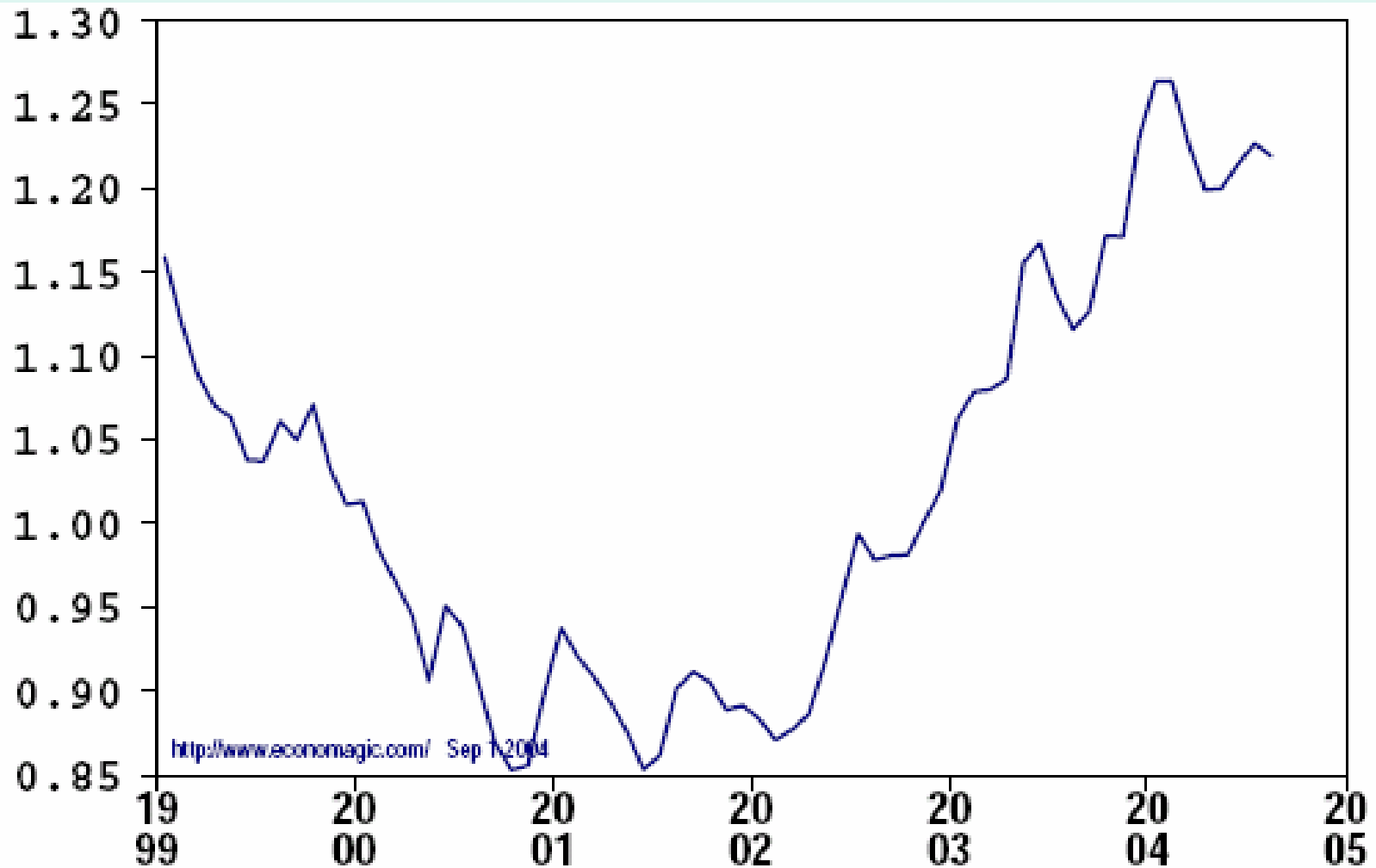




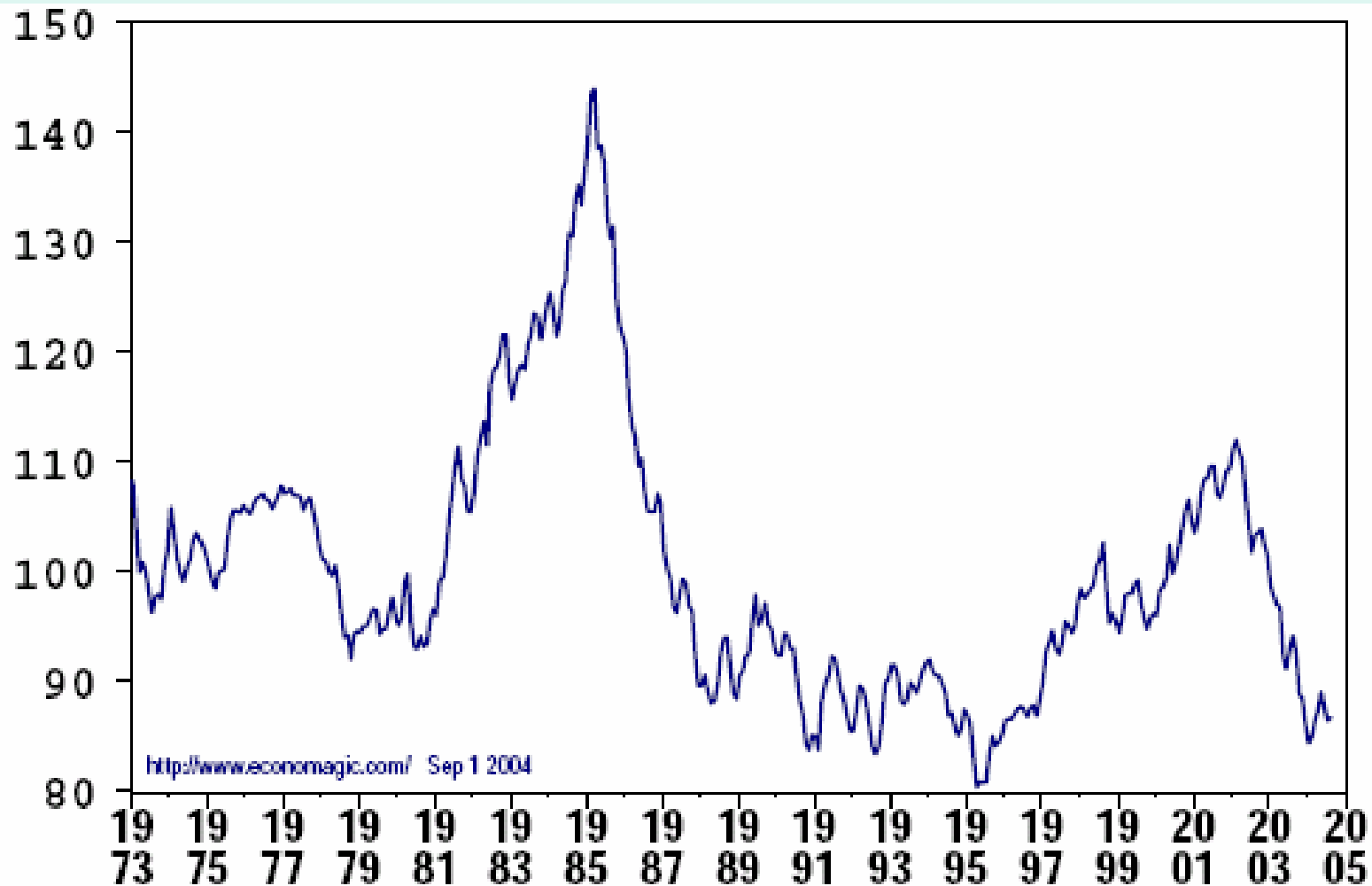
# Yen-Dollar Rate



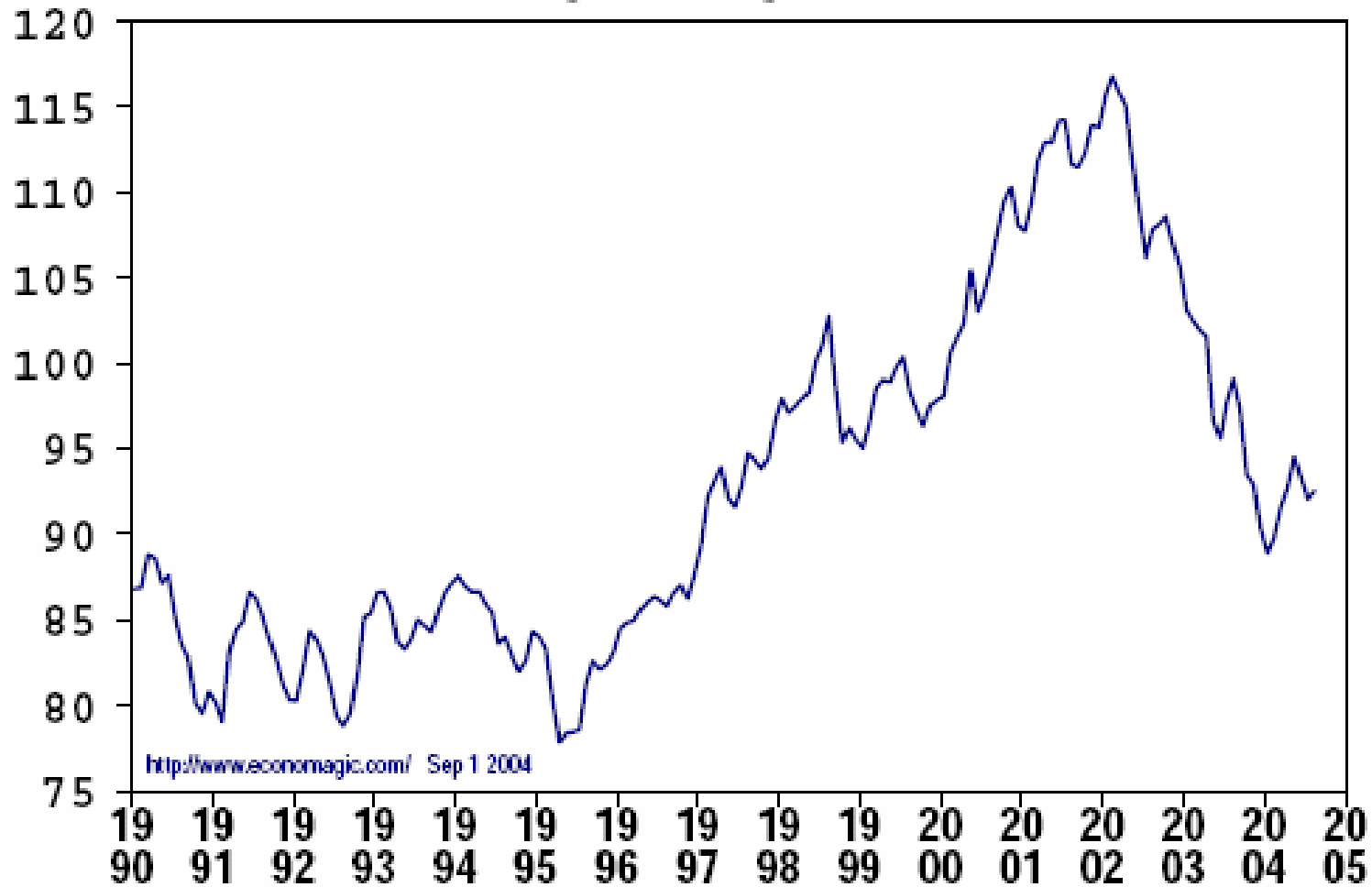
# Dollar Price of a Euro



# Trade-Weighted Value of the Dollar (Major Currencies)



# Trade-Weighted Value of the Dollar (Real, Major Currencies)





# Global foreign exchange market turnover

Daily averages in April, in billions of US dollars

Instrument	1989	1992	1995	1998	2001	2004
Spot transactions	317	394	494	568	387	621
Outright forwards	27	58	97	128	131	208
Foreign exchange swaps	190	324	546	734	656	944
Estimated gaps in reporting	56	44	53	60	26	107
<b>Total "traditional" turnover</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>1,190</b>	<b>1,490</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,880</b>
<i>Memorandum item:</i>						
<i>Turnover at April 2004 exchange rates<sup>2</sup></i>	650	840	1,120	1,590	1,380	1,880

<sup>1</sup> Adjusted for local and cross-border double-counting. <sup>2</sup> Non-US dollar legs of foreign currency transactions were converted into original currency amounts at average exchange rates for April of each survey year and then reconverted into US dollar amounts at average April 2004 exchange rates.

## Currency distribution of reported foreign exchange market turnover

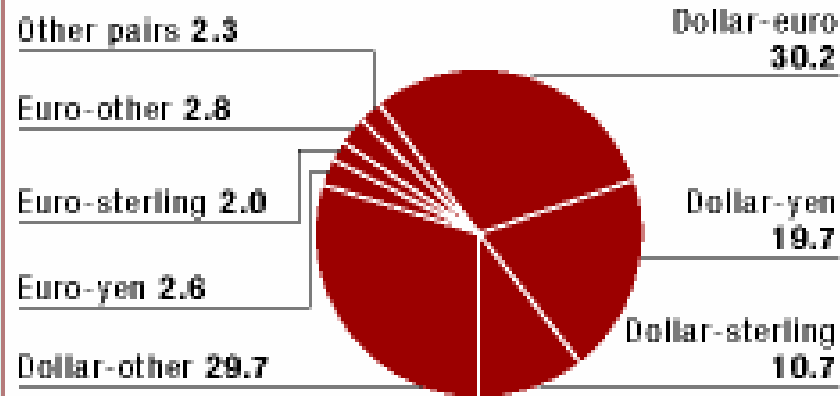
Percentage shares of average daily turnover in April

Currency	1989	1992	1995	1998	2001	2004
US dollar.....	90	82.0	83.3	87.3	90.3	88.7
Euro .....	.	.	.	.	37.6	37.2
Deutsche mark <sup>2</sup> .....	27	39.6	36.1	30.1	.	.
French franc.....	2	3.8	7.9	5.1	.	.
ECU and other EMS currencies.....	4	11.8	15.7	17.3	.	.
Japanese yen .....	27	23.4	24.1	20.2	22.7	20.3
Pound sterling.....	15	13.6	9.4	11.0	13.2	16.9
Swiss franc .....	10	8.4	7.3	7.1	6.1	6.1
Australian dollar .....	2	2.5	2.7	3.1	4.2	5.5
Canadian dollar.....	1	3.3	3.4	3.6	4.5	4.2

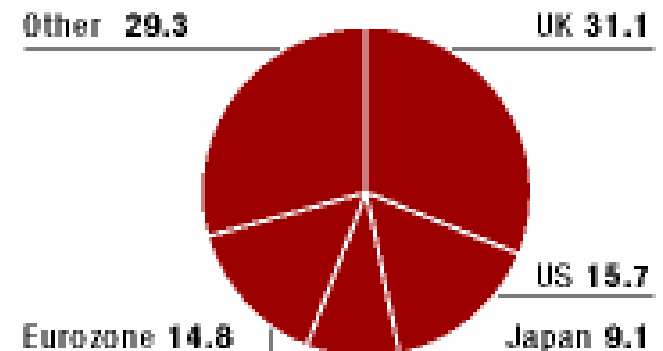
# Foreign Exchange Turnover, Currency and Region

## Foreign exchange turnover

By currency pair, April 2001 (%)



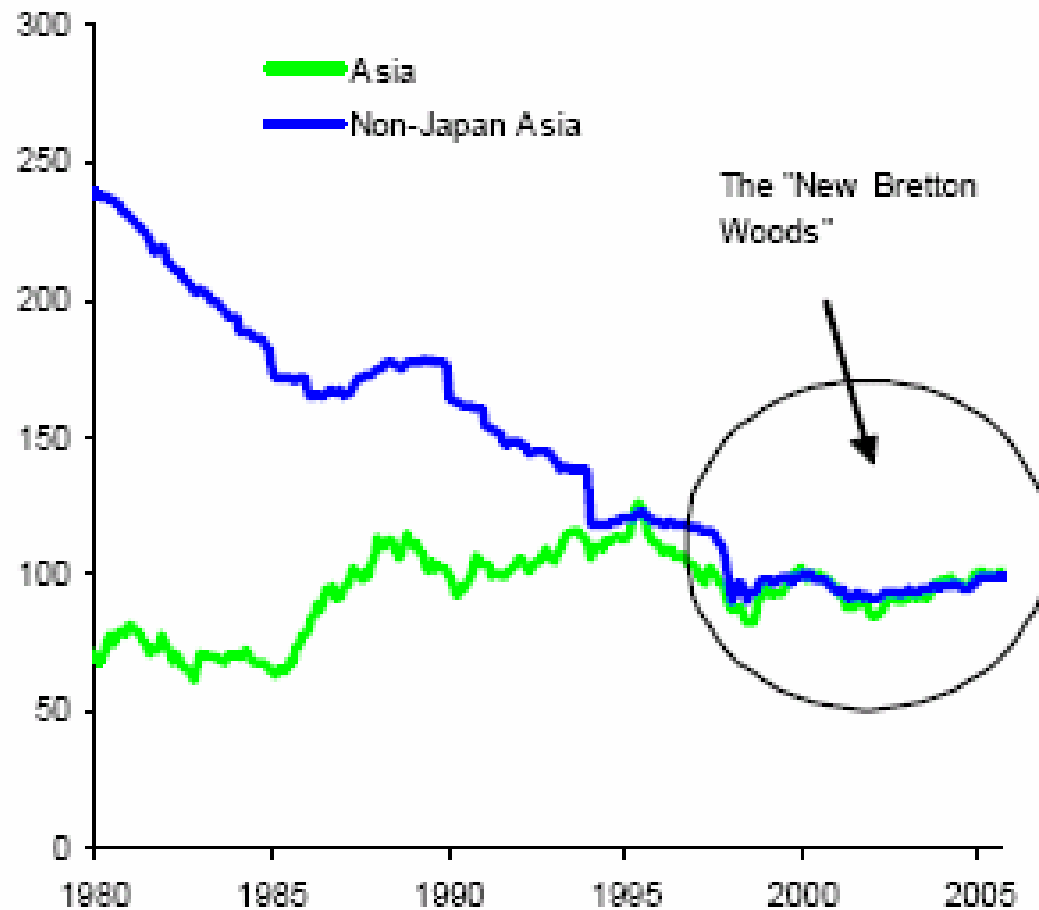
Geographical distribution, April 2001 (%)



Sources: BIS; Wahl & Walden 'Currency Transaction Tax - a Concept With a Future' (WEED, 2001)

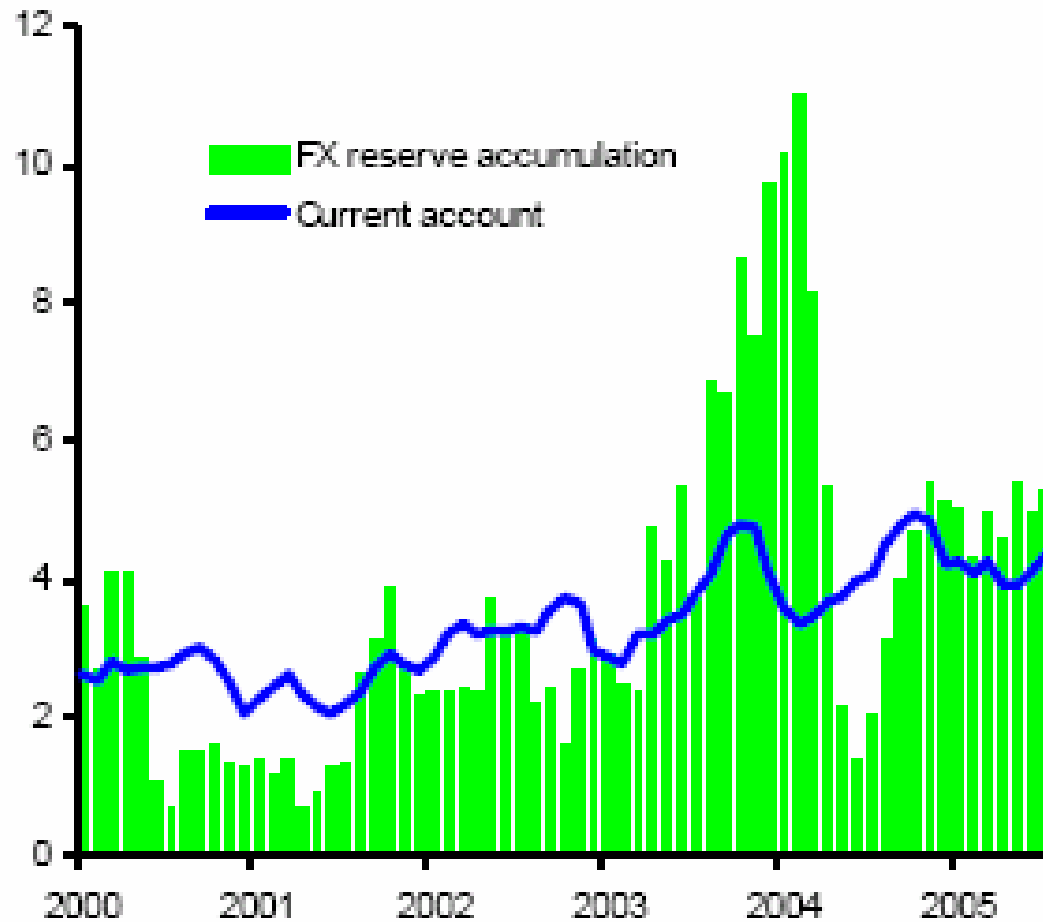
Since 2000, “pegged to the dollar”

Asian currencies against the USD (index 2000=100, + = appreciation)

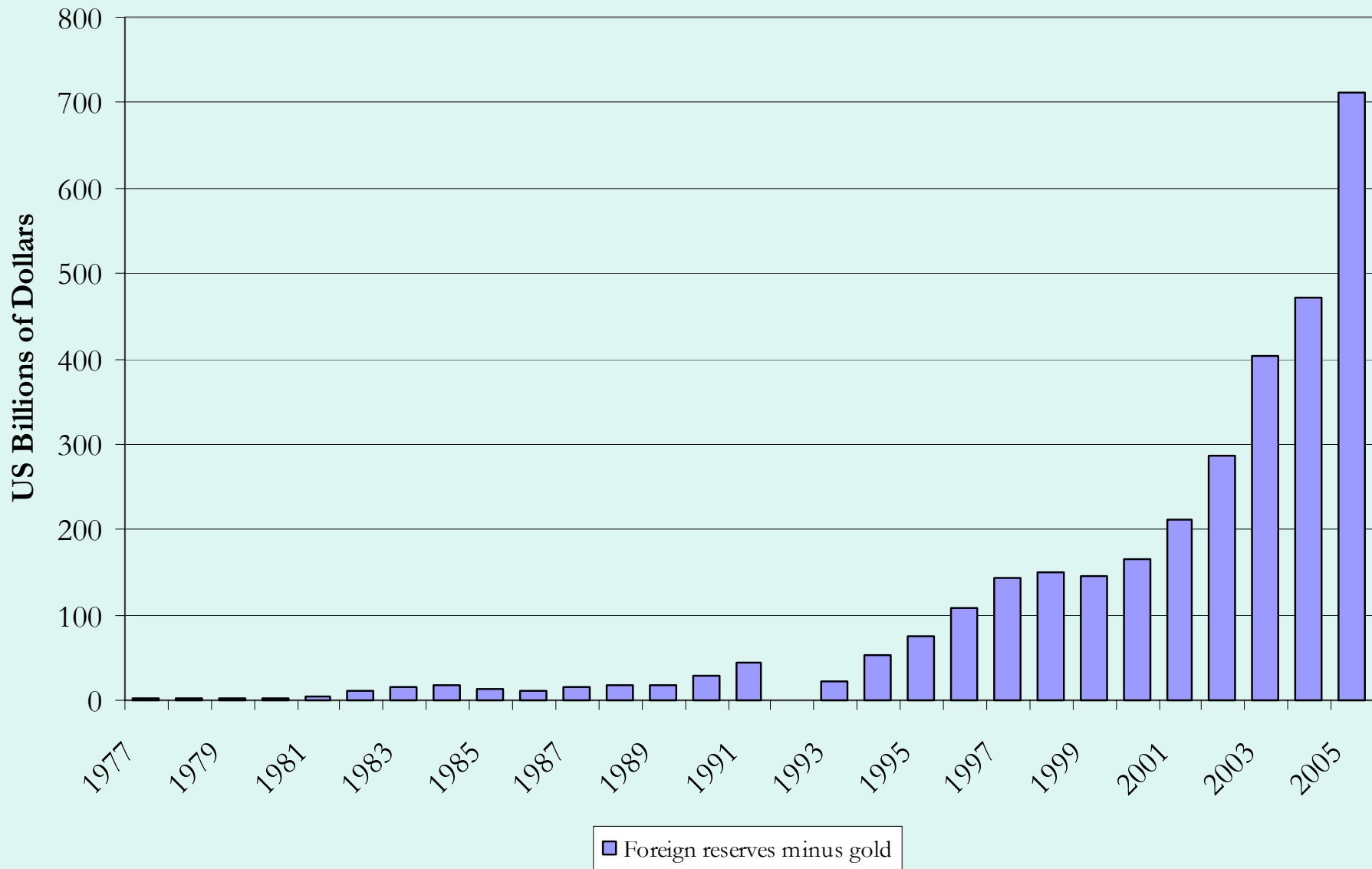


# Reserve Accumulation

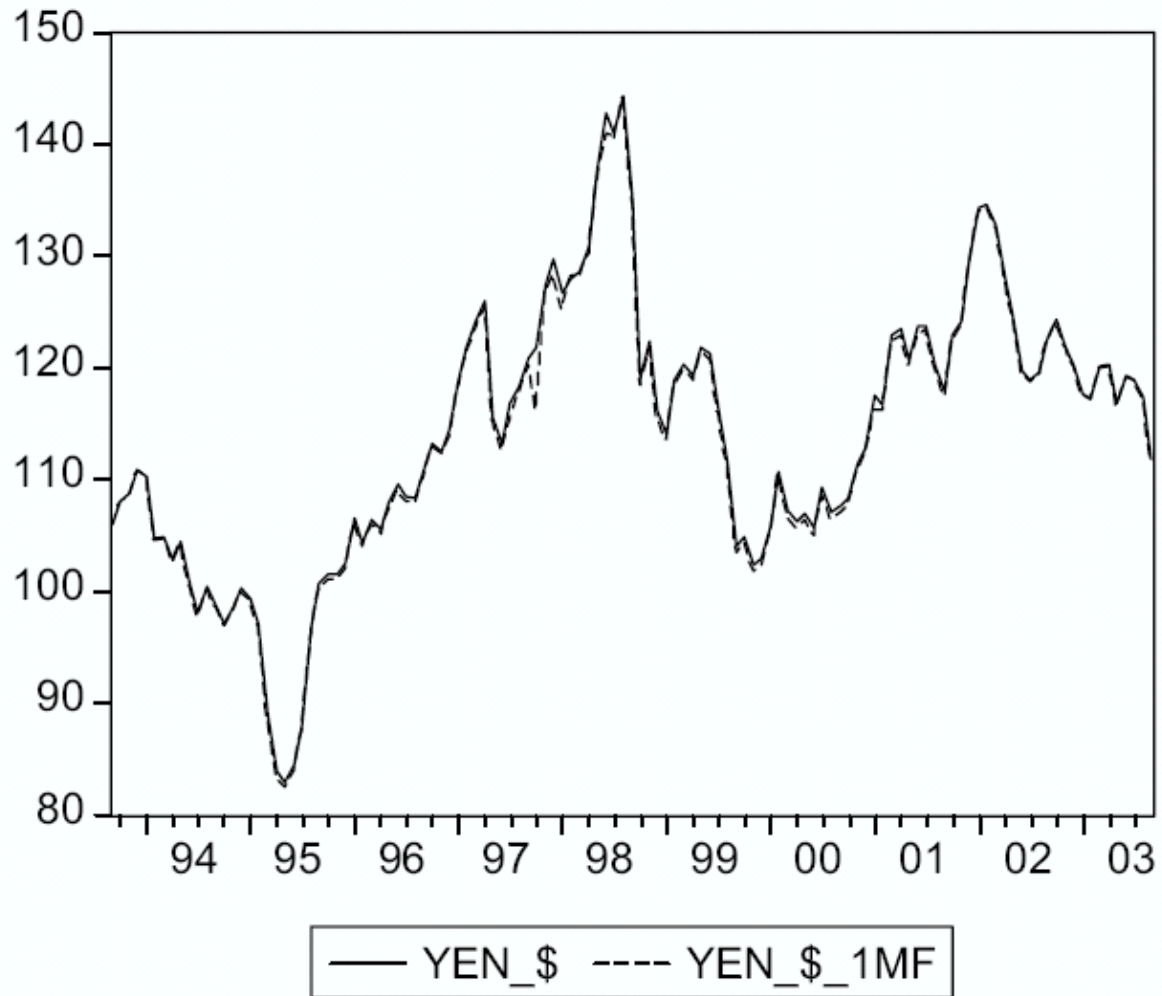
Share of GDP (% , 3mma)



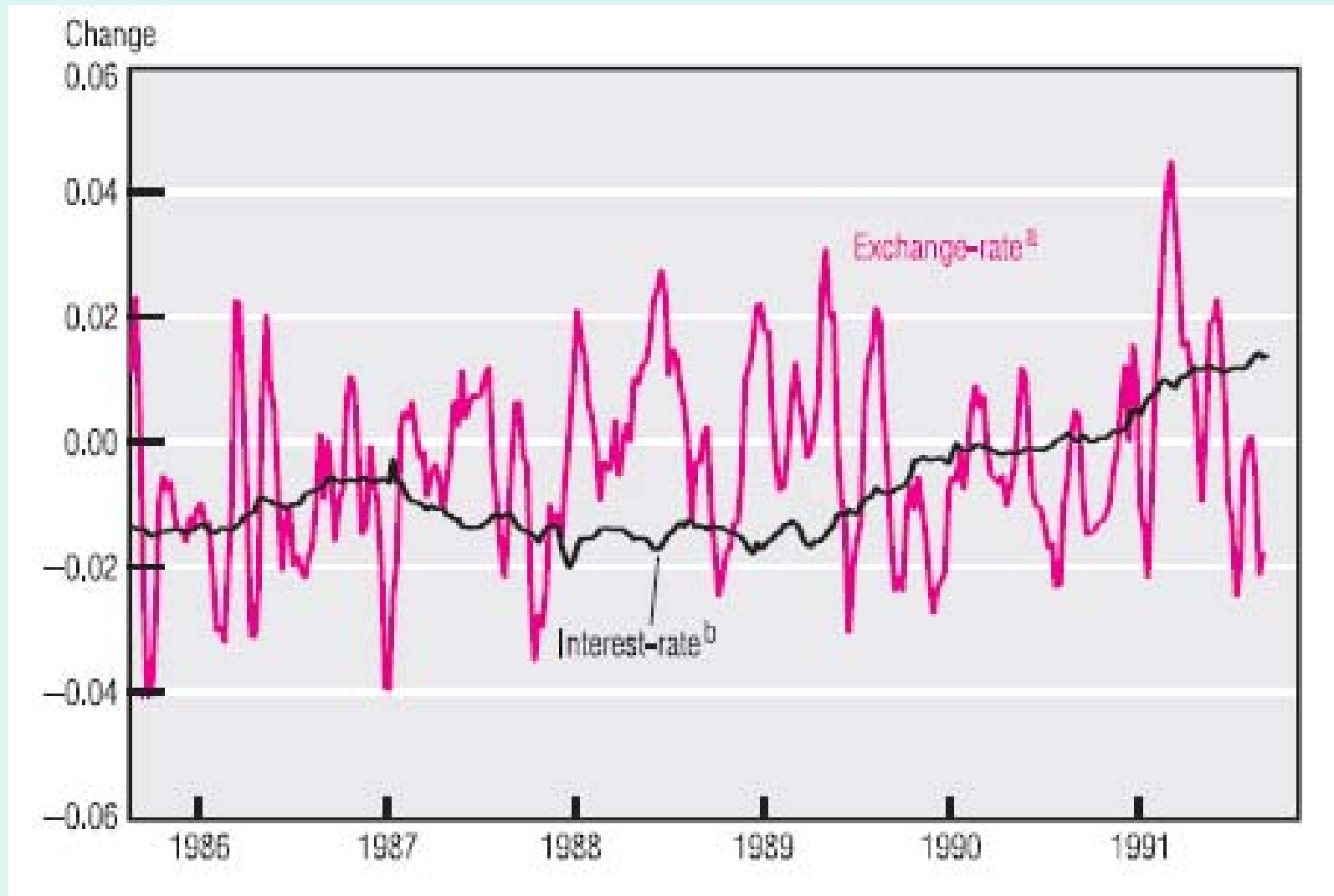
# China's Reserves



# Yen Spot and Forward Rate

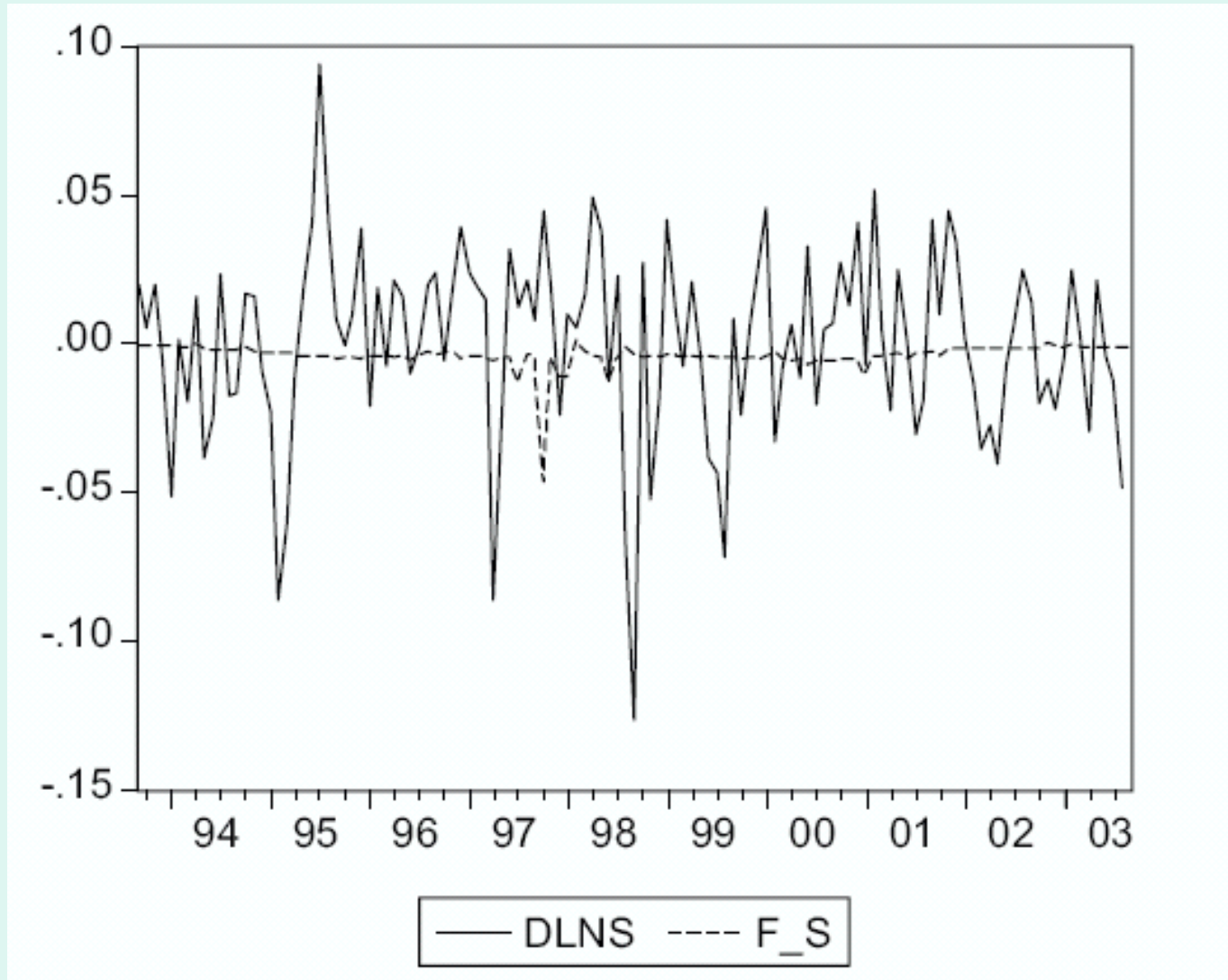


# Dollar – DM forward puzzle

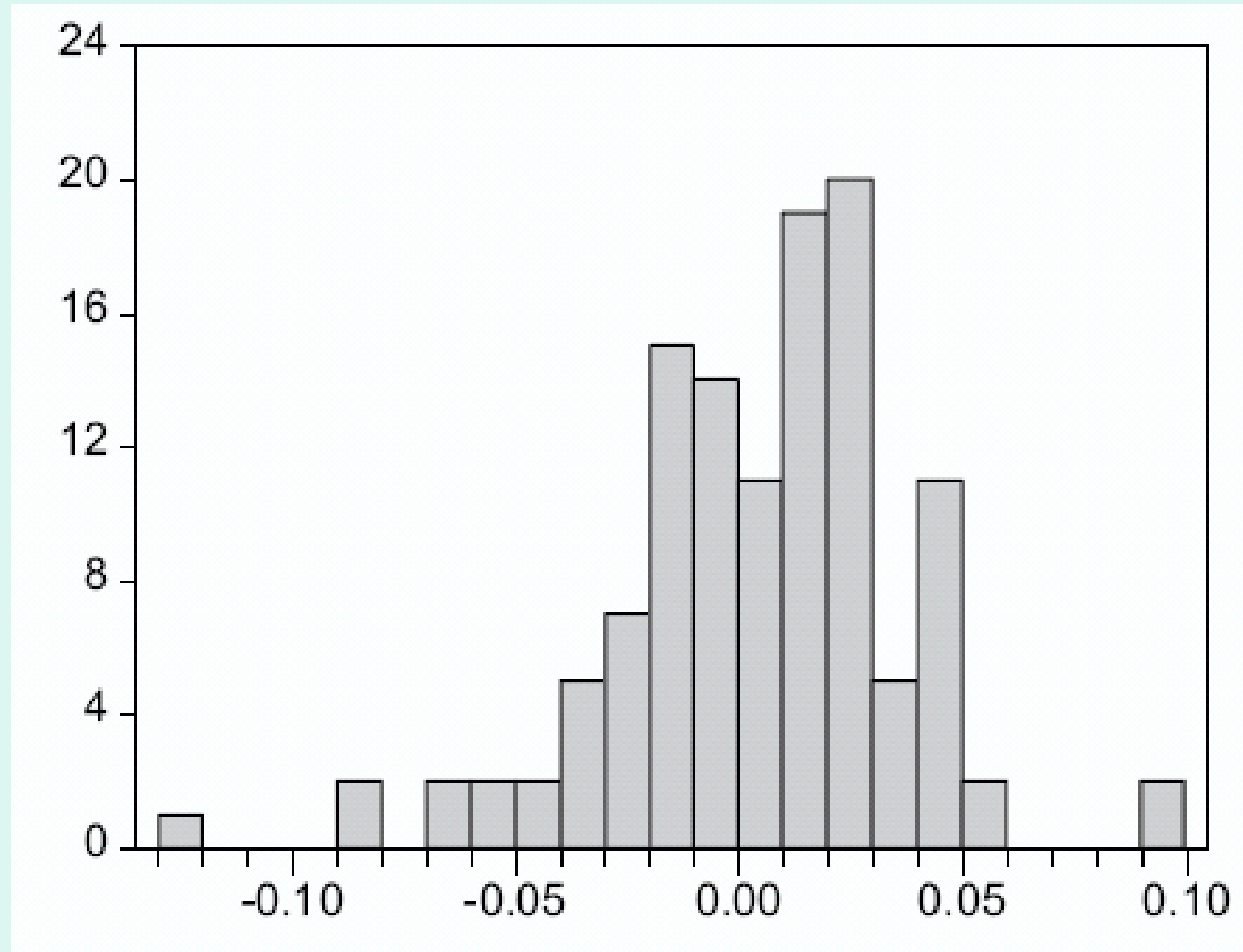




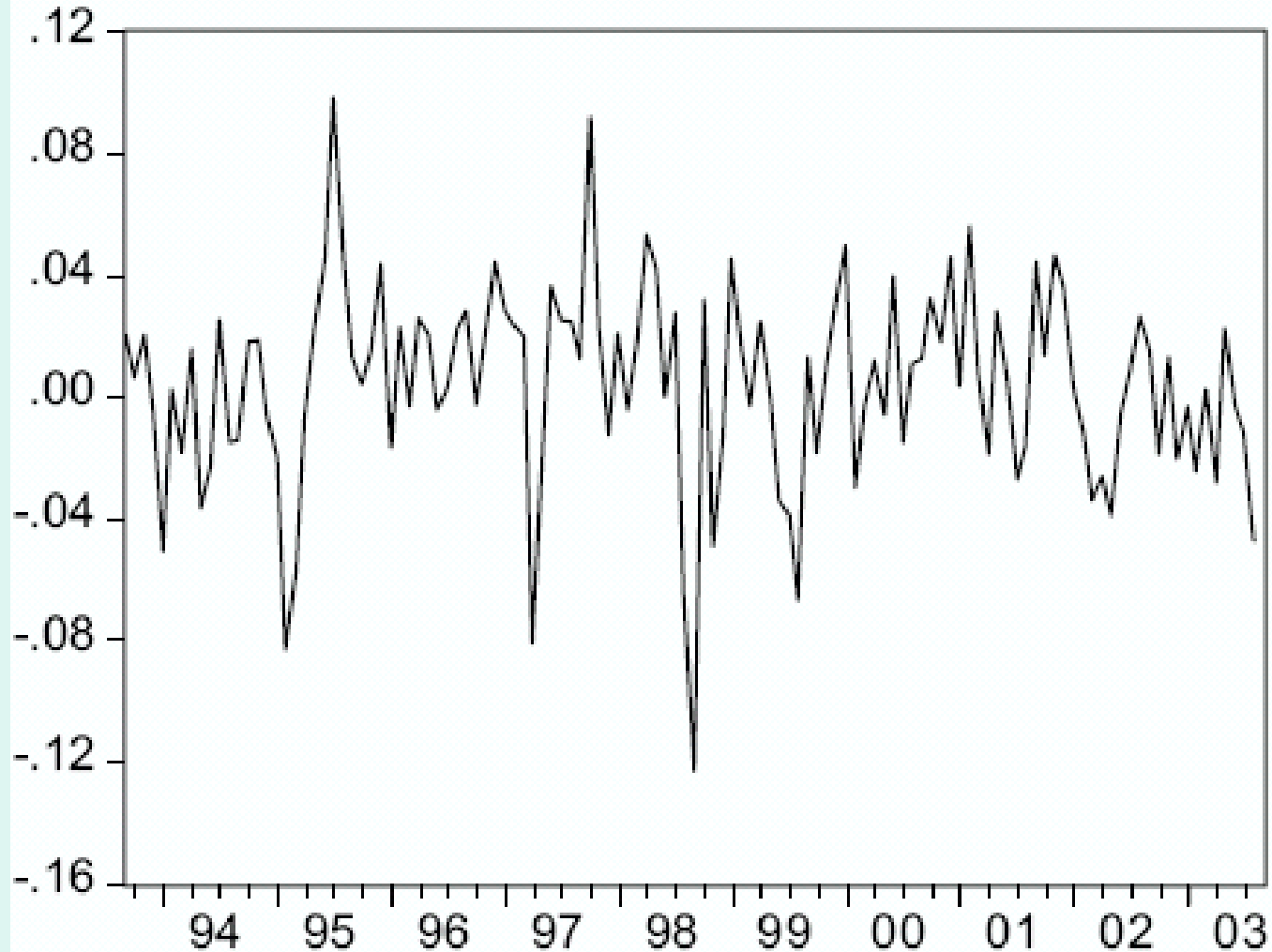
# Realized Changes and the Forward Premium, Yen



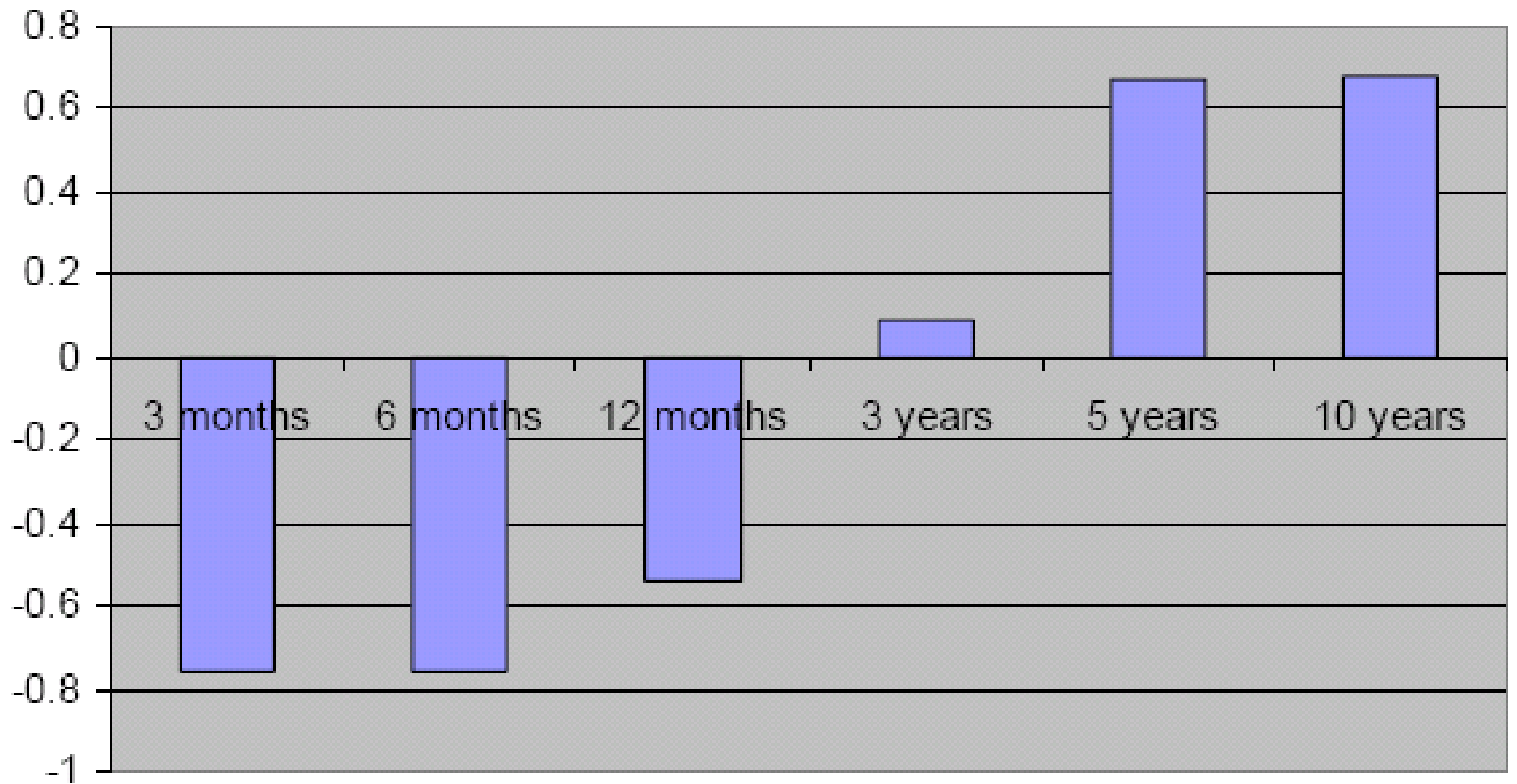
# Realized Profits on Yen Arbitrage



# Realized Profits on Yen Arbitrage



# Beta Coefficients



# Short-Horizon Tests

Table 1. Short-Horizon Estimates of  $b$

$$\Delta s_{t,t+k} = \alpha + \beta(i_{t,k} - i_{t,k}^*) + \varepsilon_{t,t+k}$$

Currency	Maturity		
	3 months	6 months	12 months
Deutsche mark	-0.809* (1.134)	-0.893*** (0.802)	-0.587*** (0.661)
Japanese yen	-2.887*** (0.997)	-2.926*** (0.800)	-2.627*** (0.700)
U.K. pound	-2.202*** (1.086)	-2.046*** (1.032)	-1.418*** (0.986)
French franc	-0.179 (0.904)	-0.154 (0.787)	-0.009 (0.773)
Italian lira	0.518 (0.606)	0.635 (0.670)	0.681 (0.684)
Canadian dollar	-0.477*** (0.513)	-0.572*** (0.390)	-0.610*** (0.490)
Constrained panel <sup>1</sup>	-0.757*** (0.374)	-0.761*** (0.345)	-0.536*** (0.369)

Notes: Point estimates from the regression in equation (7) (serial correlation robust standard errors in parentheses, calculated assuming  $k-1$  moving average serial correlation). Sample is 1980: Q1–2000: Q4. \*, \*\*, \*\*\* indicate different from null of unity at, respectively, the 10 percent, 5 percent, and 1 percent marginal significance level.

<sup>1</sup>Fixed-effects regression. Standard errors adjusted for serial correlation (see text).

# Long-Horizon Tests, Annual Data

$$\Delta s_{t,t+k} = \alpha + \beta(i_{t,k} - i_{t,k}^*) + \varepsilon_{t,t+k}$$

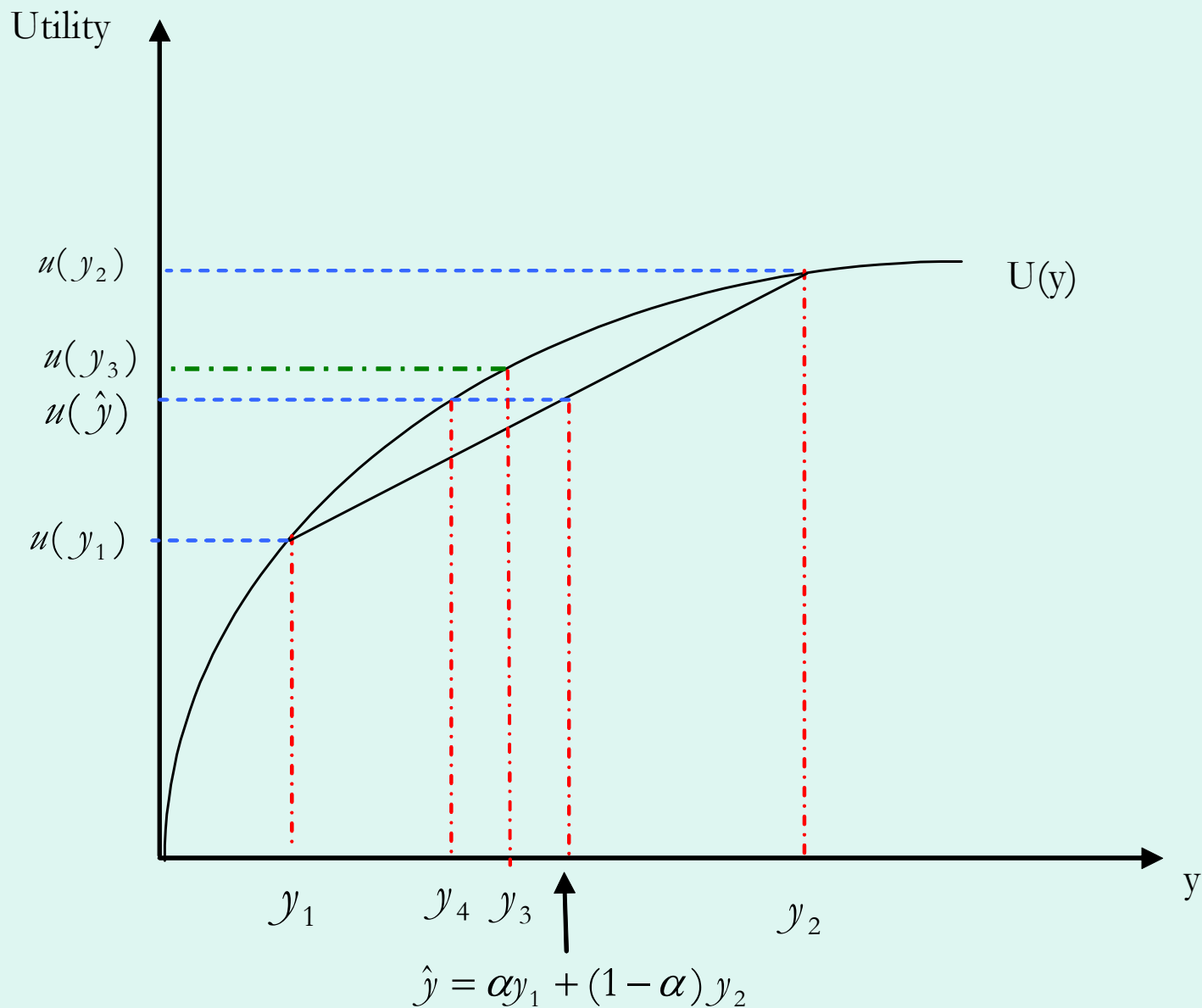
5-Year Government Bond Yields  
(MA(4)-adjusted standard errors in parentheses)

	$\hat{\alpha}$	$\hat{\beta}$	Reject $H_0: \beta = 1$	$R^2$	$N$
Deutsche mark	0.001 (0.013)	0.608 (0.902)		0.03	21
U.K. pound	0.001 (0.018)	0.402 (0.529)		0.02	21
Canadian dollar	-0.006 (0.009)	0.608 (0.534)		0.04	21
Constrained panel <sup>1</sup>	...	0.514 (0.473)		0.06	63

Notes: Point estimates from the regression in equation (7) (serial correlation robust standard errors in parentheses, calculated assuming  $k-1$  moving average serial correlation). Sample period: 1980:Q1–2000:Q4. \*, \*\*, and \*\*\* indicate different from null hypothesis at, respectively, the 10 percent, 5 percent, and 1 percent marginal significance level.

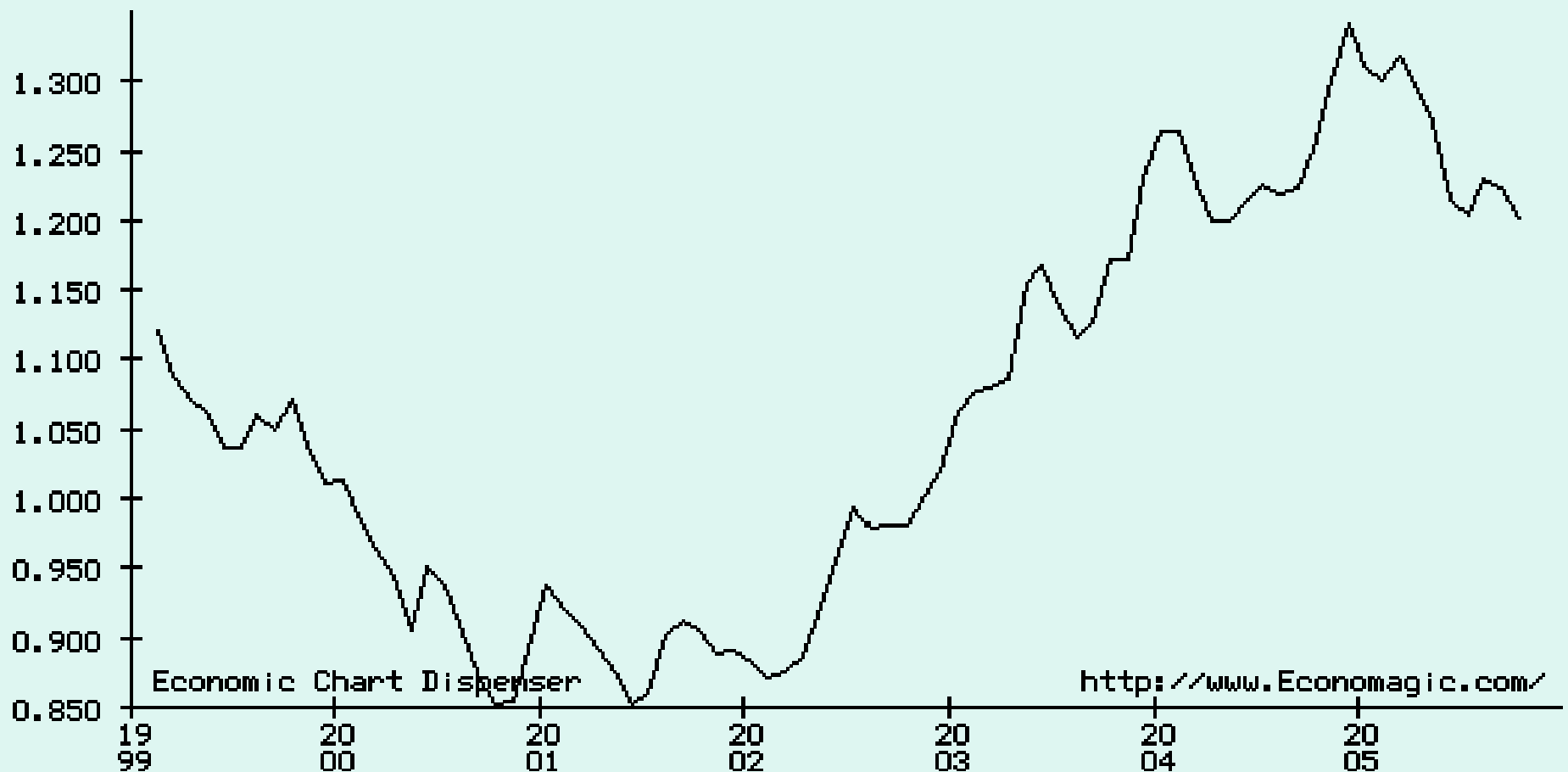
<sup>1</sup>Fixed-effects regression. Standard errors adjusted for serial correlation (see text).

# Certain and Uncertain Income and Utility



# Dollar rises against Euro

## U.S. / Euro Foreign Exchange Rate: U.S. Dollars to One Euro





# Euros per dollar

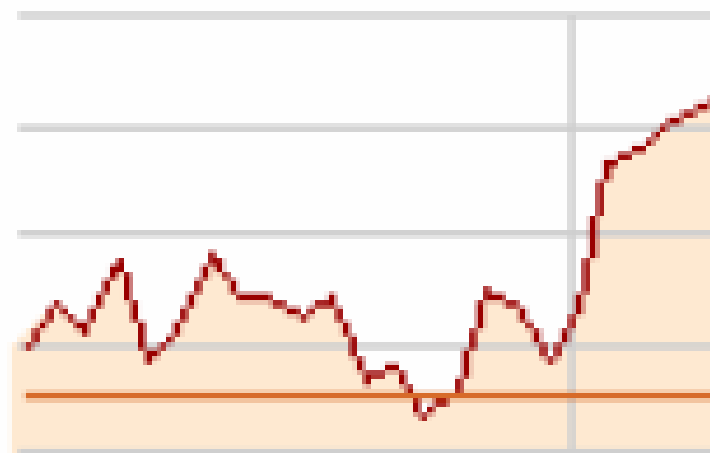
**USD v. EUR**

9/11/05

0.85



+0.002



0.86

0.85

0.84

0.83

0.82

Nov

© BigCharts.com

9/11/05

# Pounds per Dollar

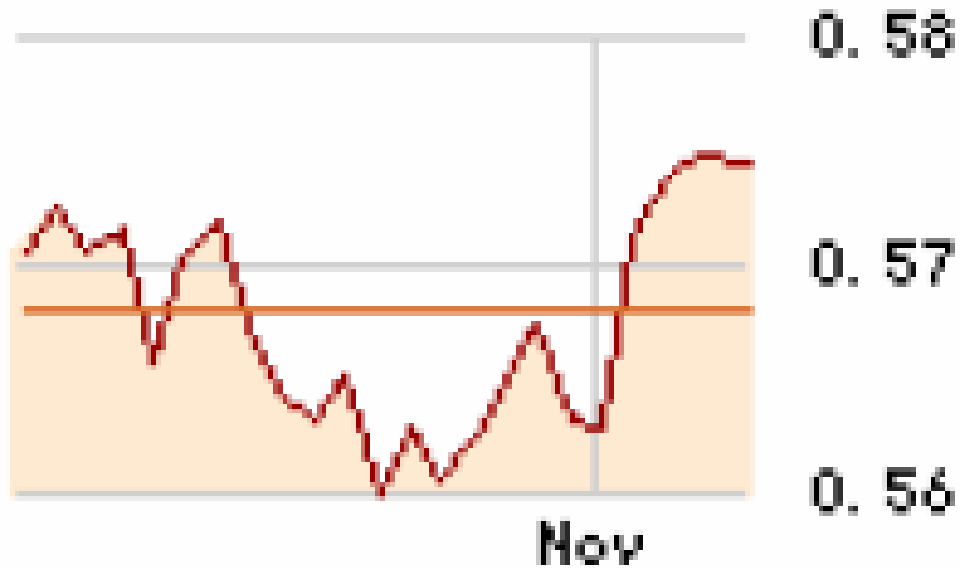
**USD v. GBP**

9/11/05

0.57



-0.000



© BigCharts.com

9/11/05

# Yen per Dollar



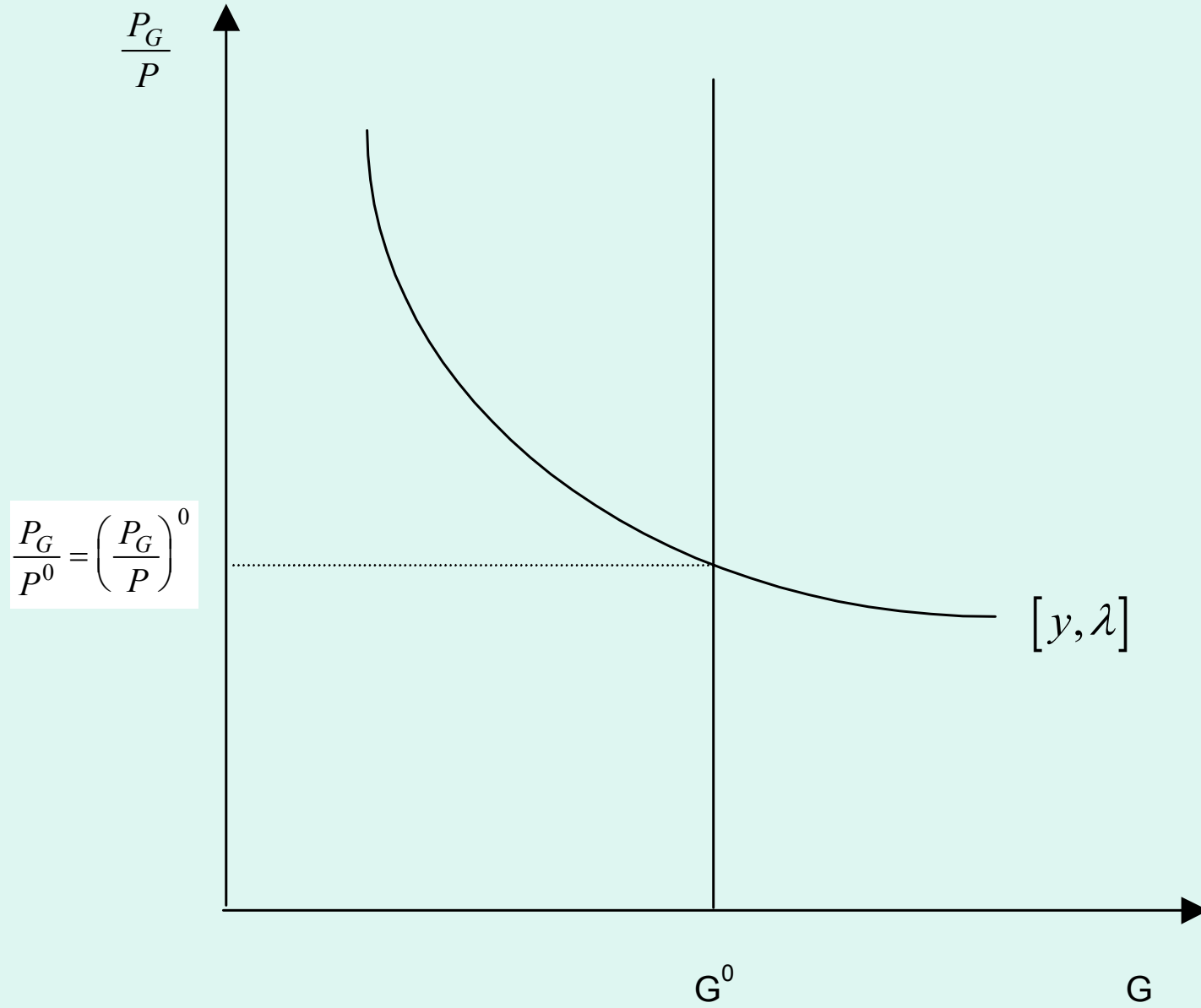
# Hume: Specie-Flow Mechanism

- "Suppose four-fifths of all the money in Great Britain to be annihilated in one night...what would be the consequence? Must not the price of all labour and commodities sink in proportion, and everything be sold as cheap as they were in those ages? What nation could then dispute with us in any foreign market, or pretend to navigate or to sell manufactures at the same price, which to us would afford sufficient profit? In how little time, therefore, must this bring back the money which we had lost, and raise us to the level of all the neighbouring nations? Where, after we have arrived, we immediately lose the advantage of the cheapness of labour and commodities; and the farther flowing in of money is stopped by our fullness and repletion." Hume, Of Money.

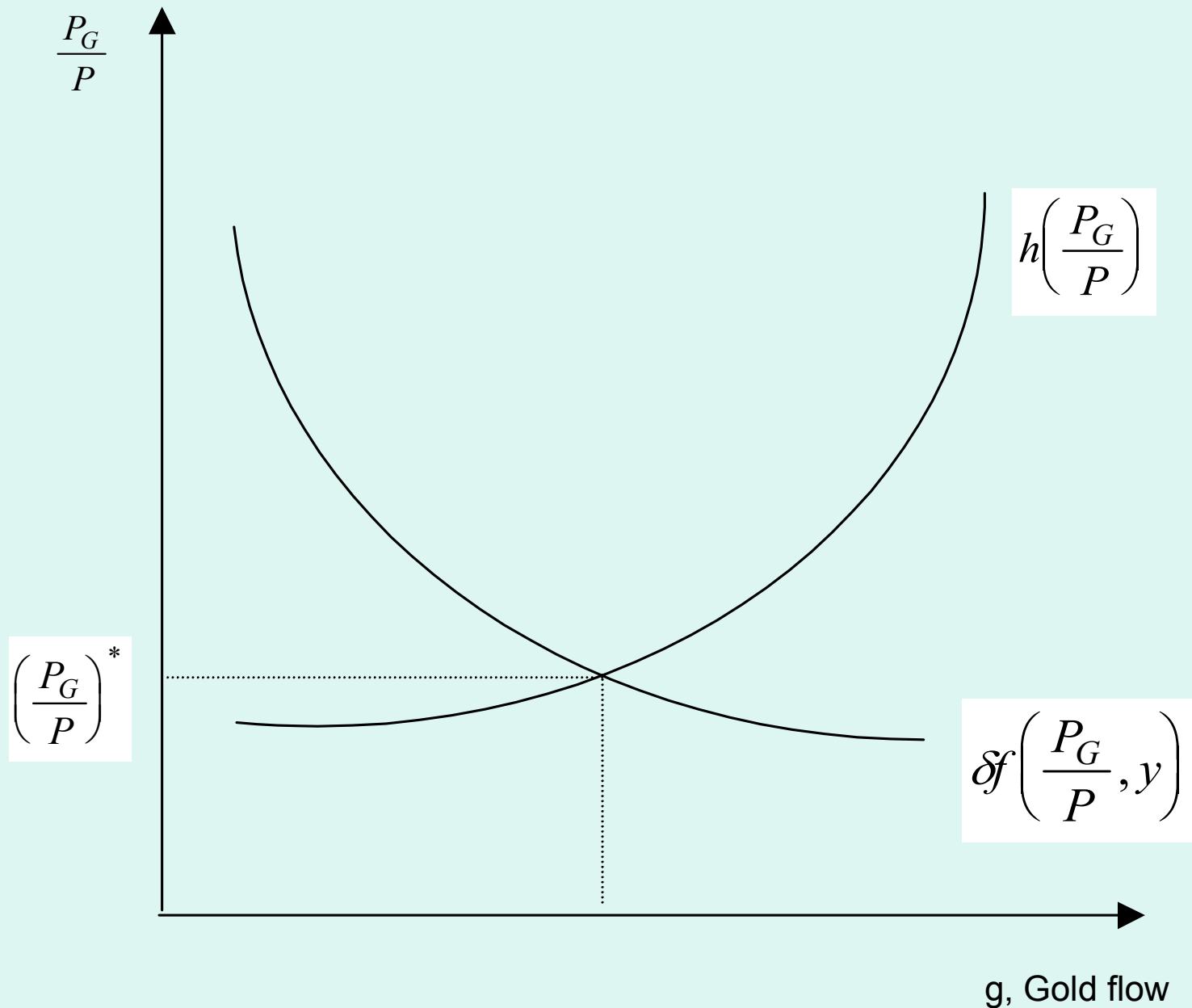
# Rules of the International Gold Standard

1. Fix a gold price (parity) and convert gold freely between domestic money and gold at that price.
2. No restrictions on the export of gold by private citizens or of capital across countries.
3. Back national banknotes and coinage with gold reserves and condition long-run money growth on gold reserves
4. In short-run liquidity crises resulting from a gold outflow, have the central bank extend liquidity at higher interest rates (Bagehot's Rule).
5. If rule 1 is temporarily suspended restore convertibility at the soonest feasible point in time at the old parity.
6. Allow the common worldwide price level to be determined endogenously by world demand and supply of gold.

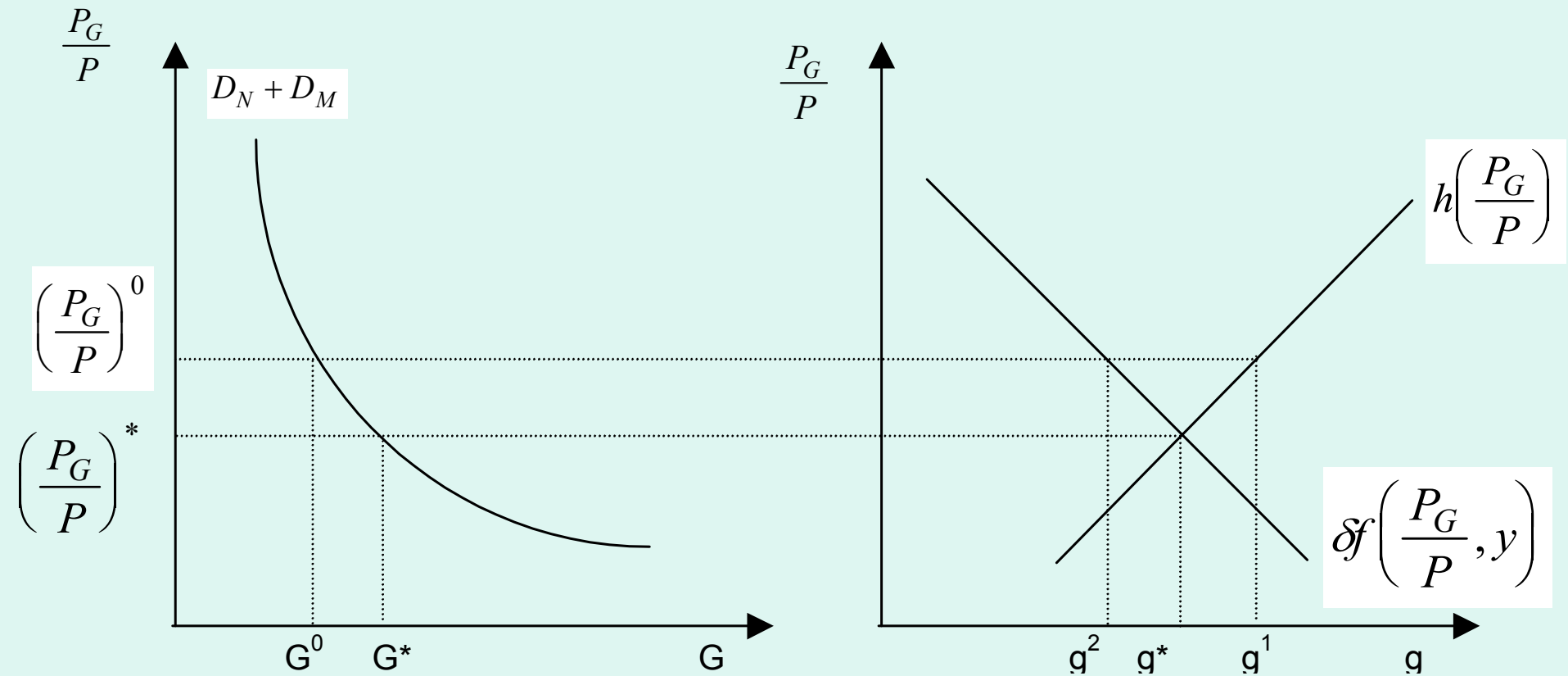
# Price Determination under the Gold Standard



# Flow supply and demand for gold

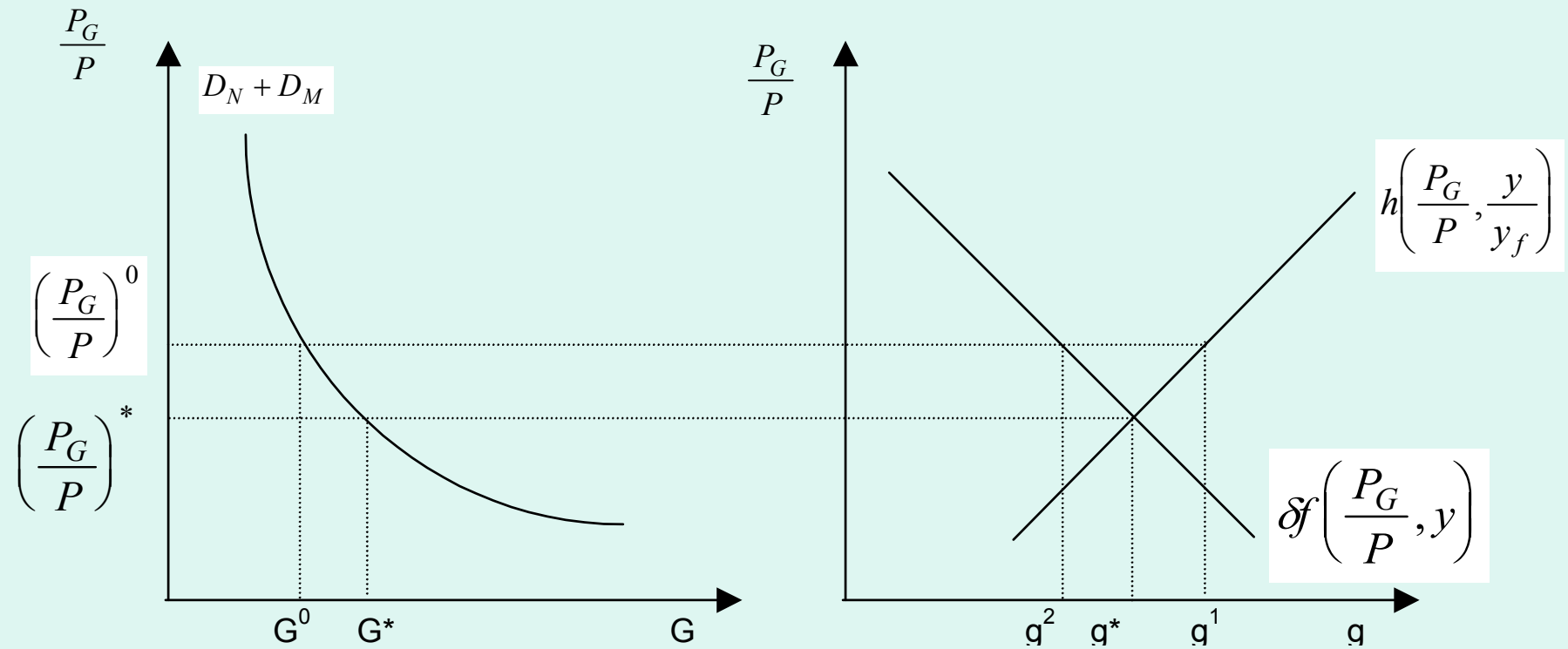


# Gold Standard Model

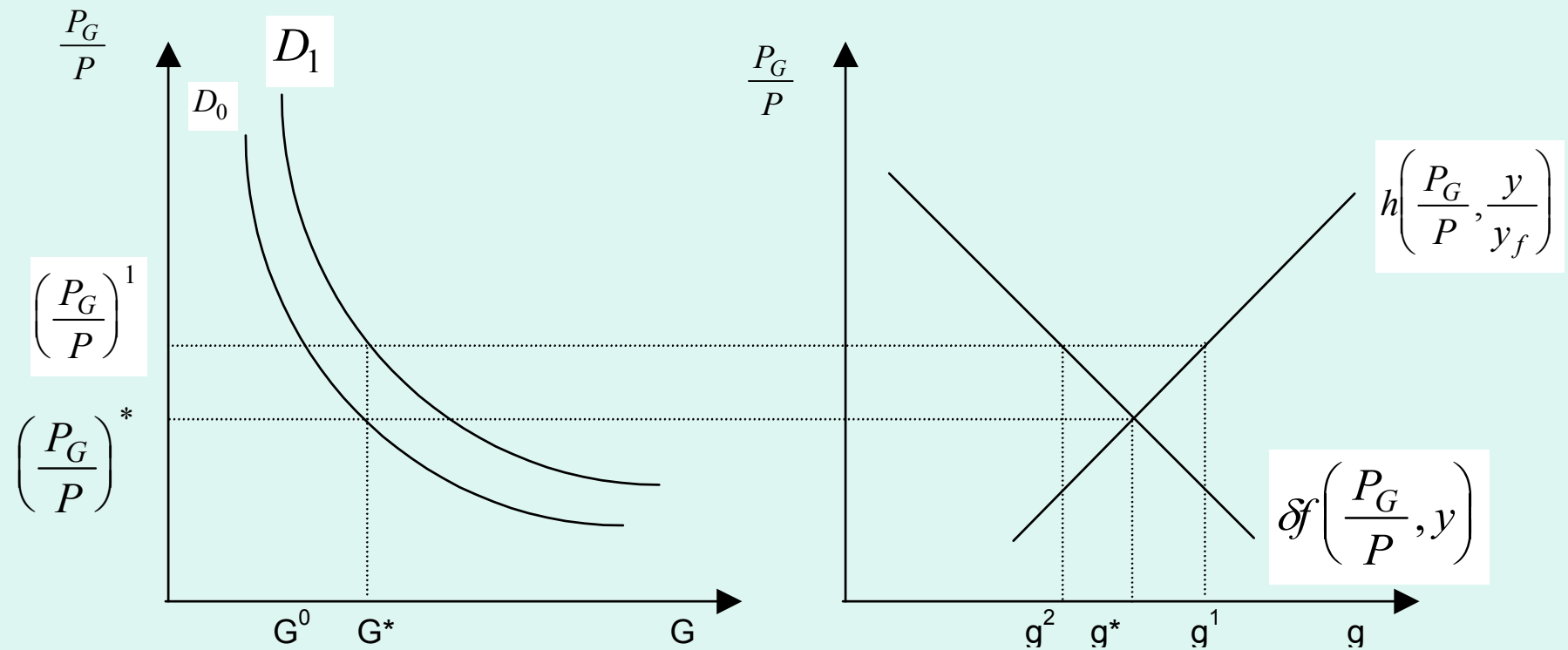




# Gold Standard in the Open Economy

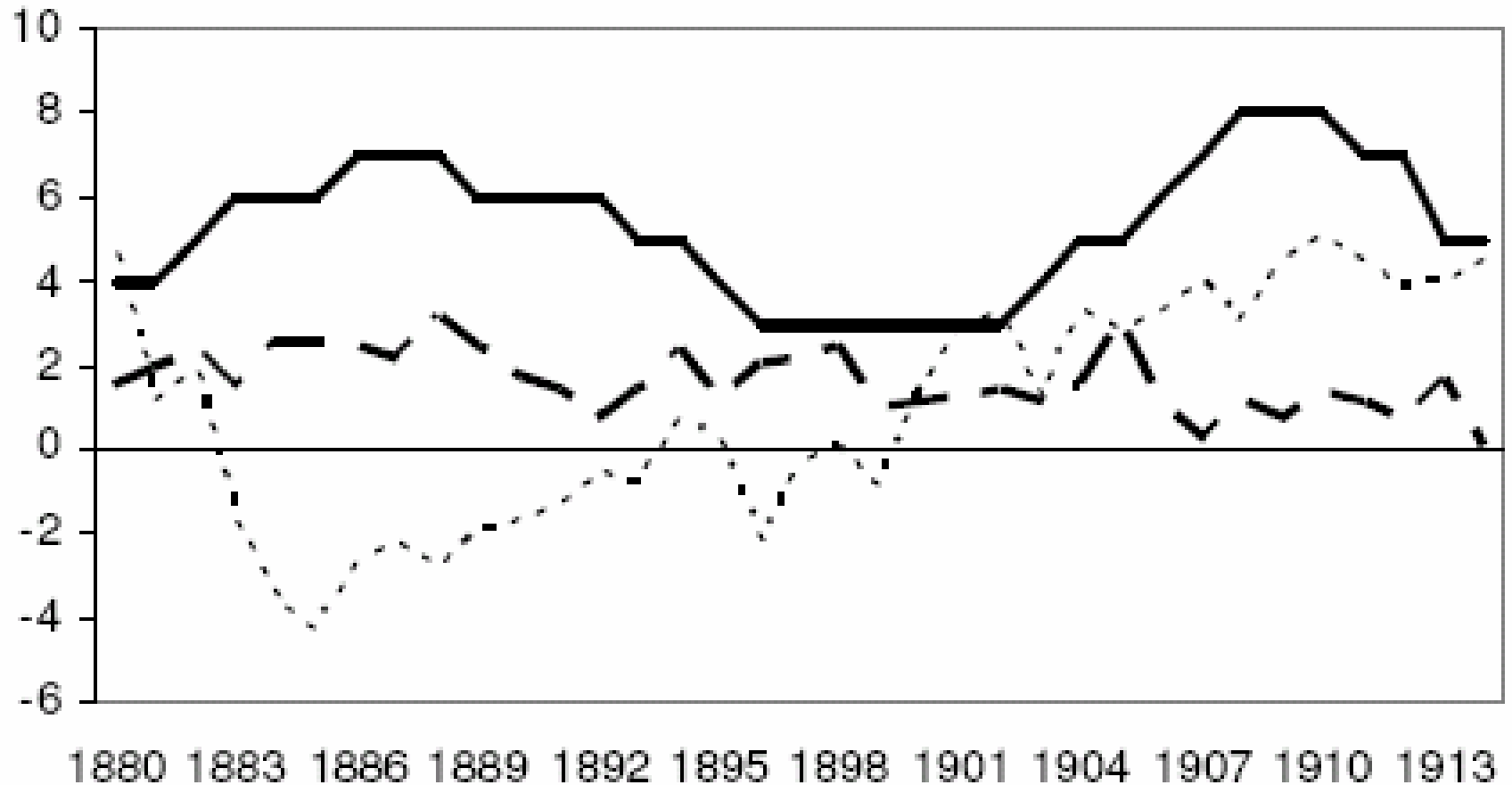


# An increase in Money Demand



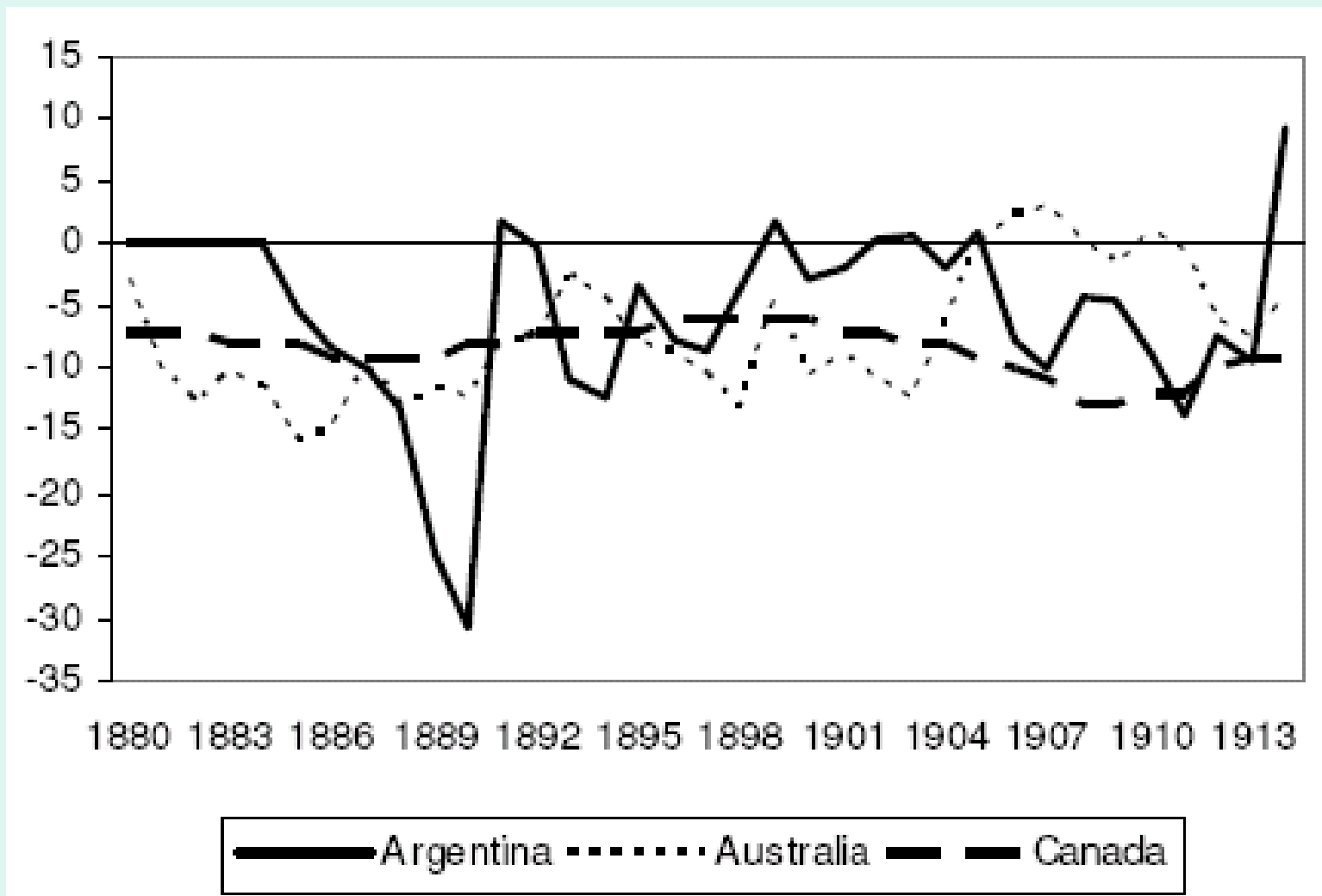
# Surplus Countries During Gold Standard

CA/GDP



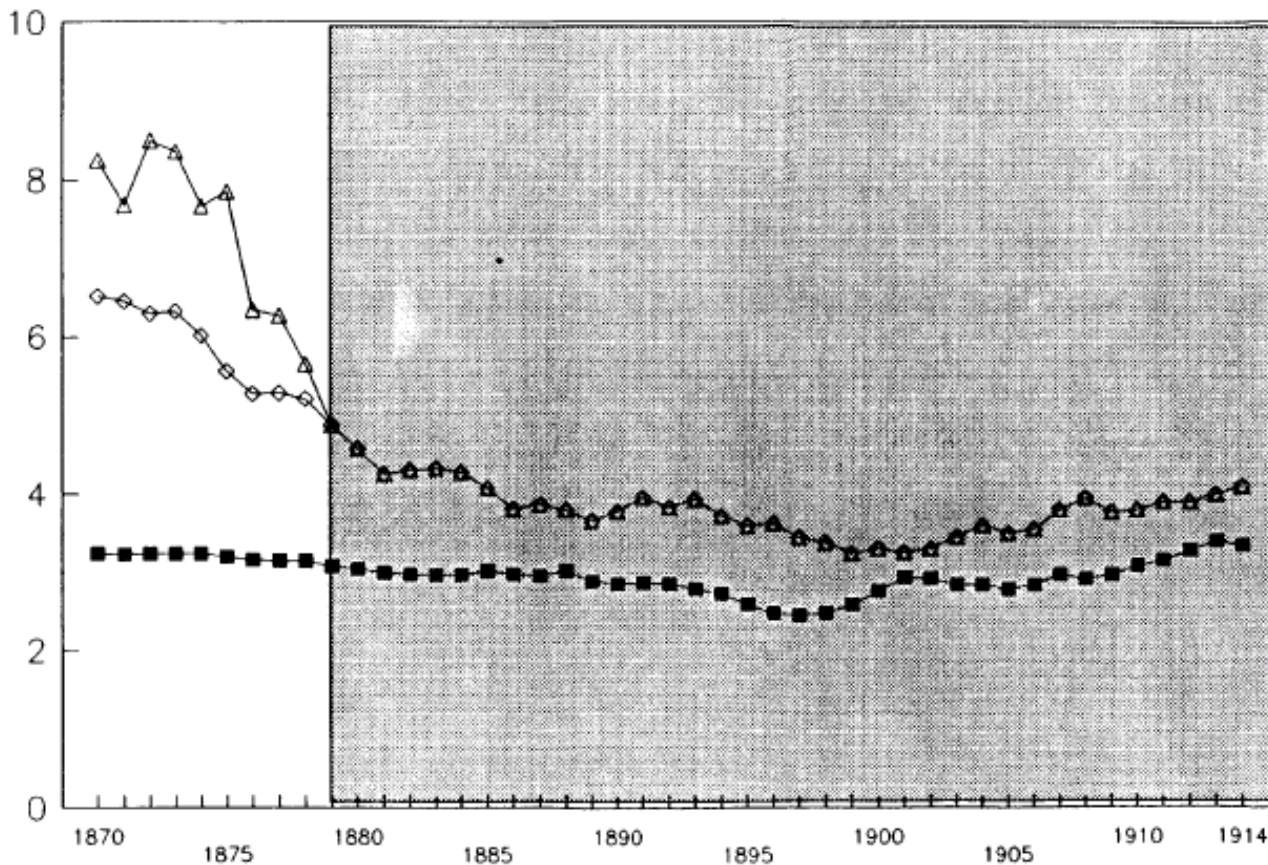
— UK ····· France — — Germany

# Deficit Countries During Gold Standard CA/GDP



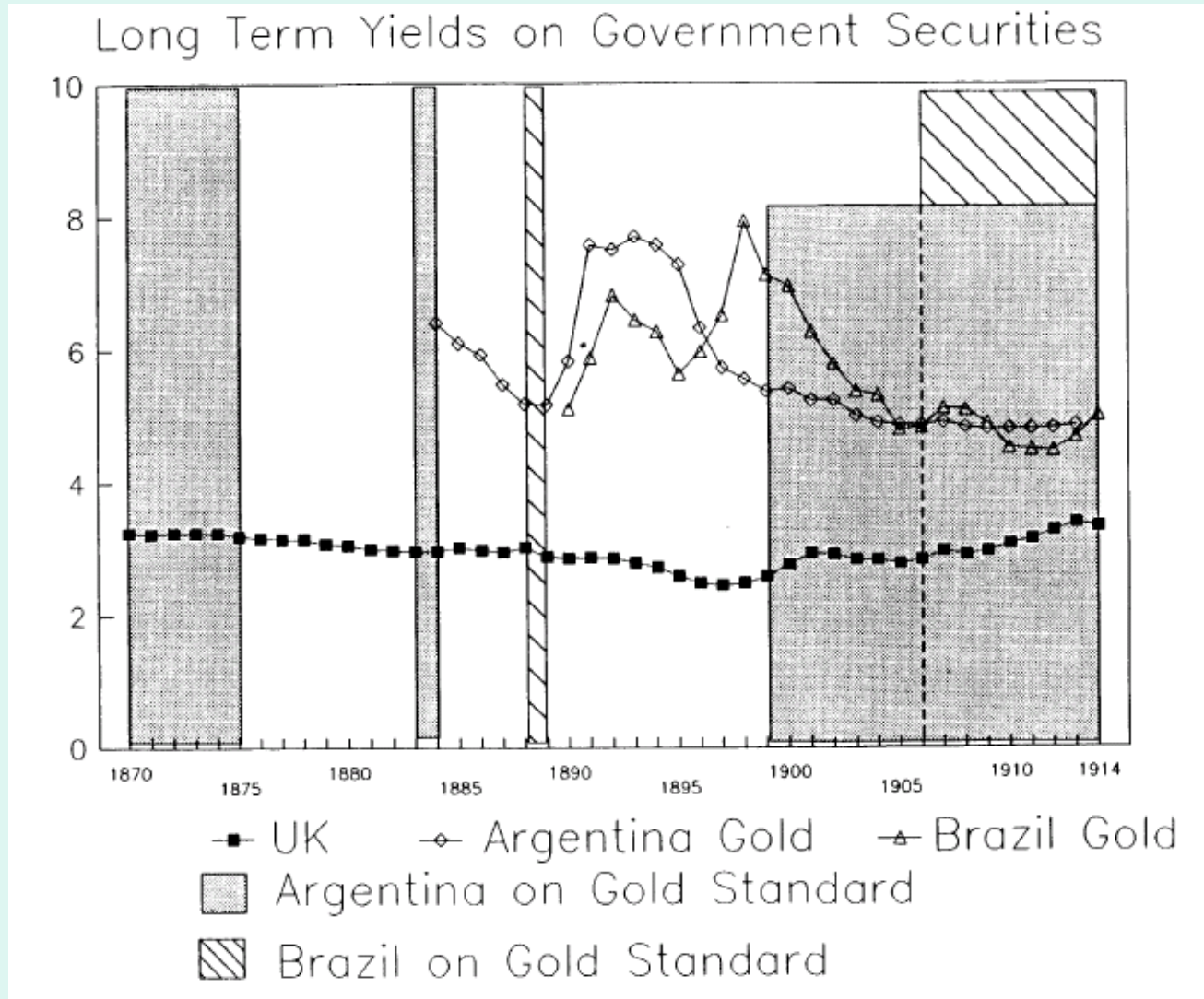
# Value of Adhering to Gold, US

Long Term Yields on Government Securities



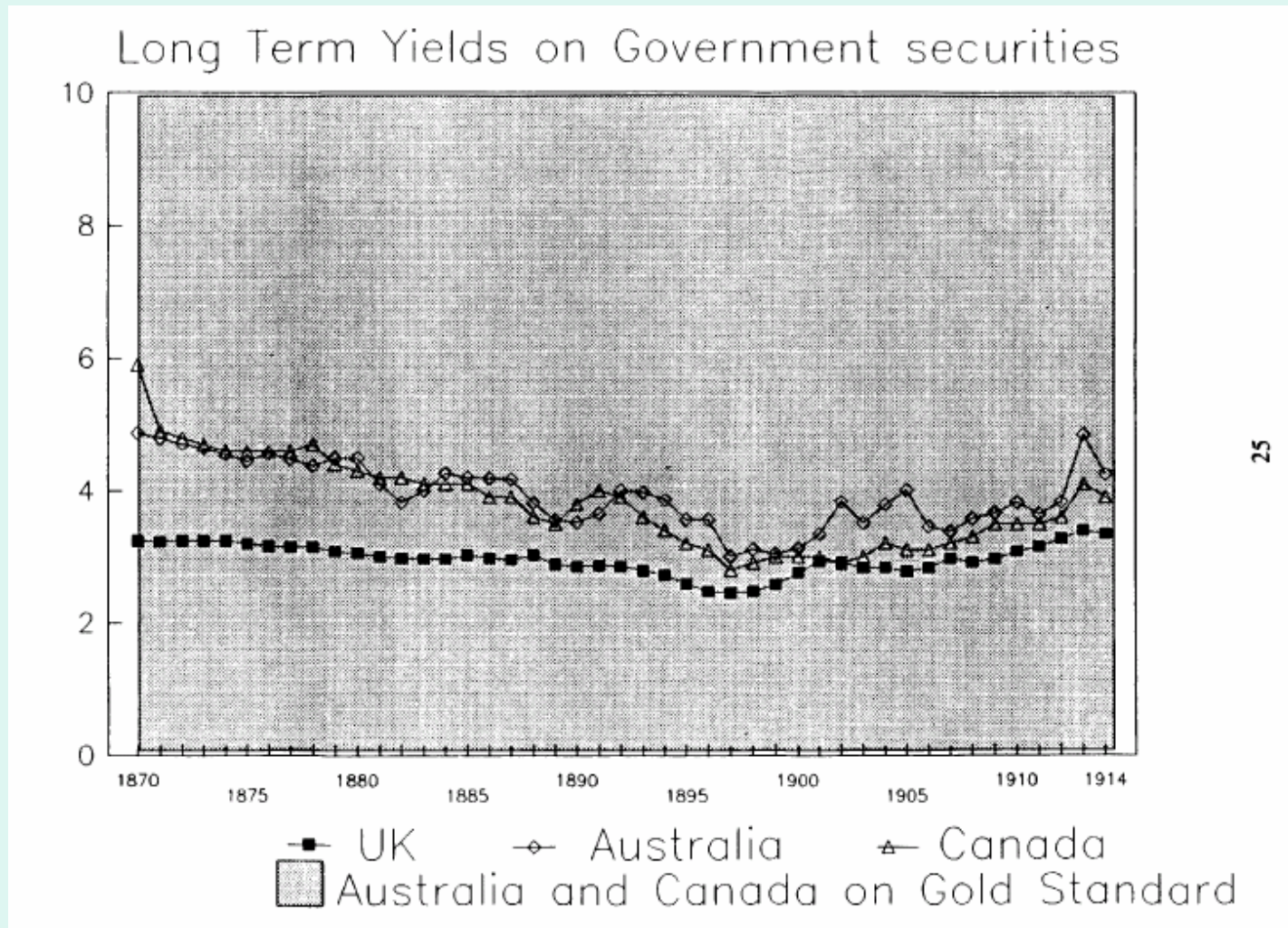
■ UK    ◆ US Paper    ▲ US Gold  
■ US on Gold Standard

# Value of Adhering to Gold, Argentina and Brazil

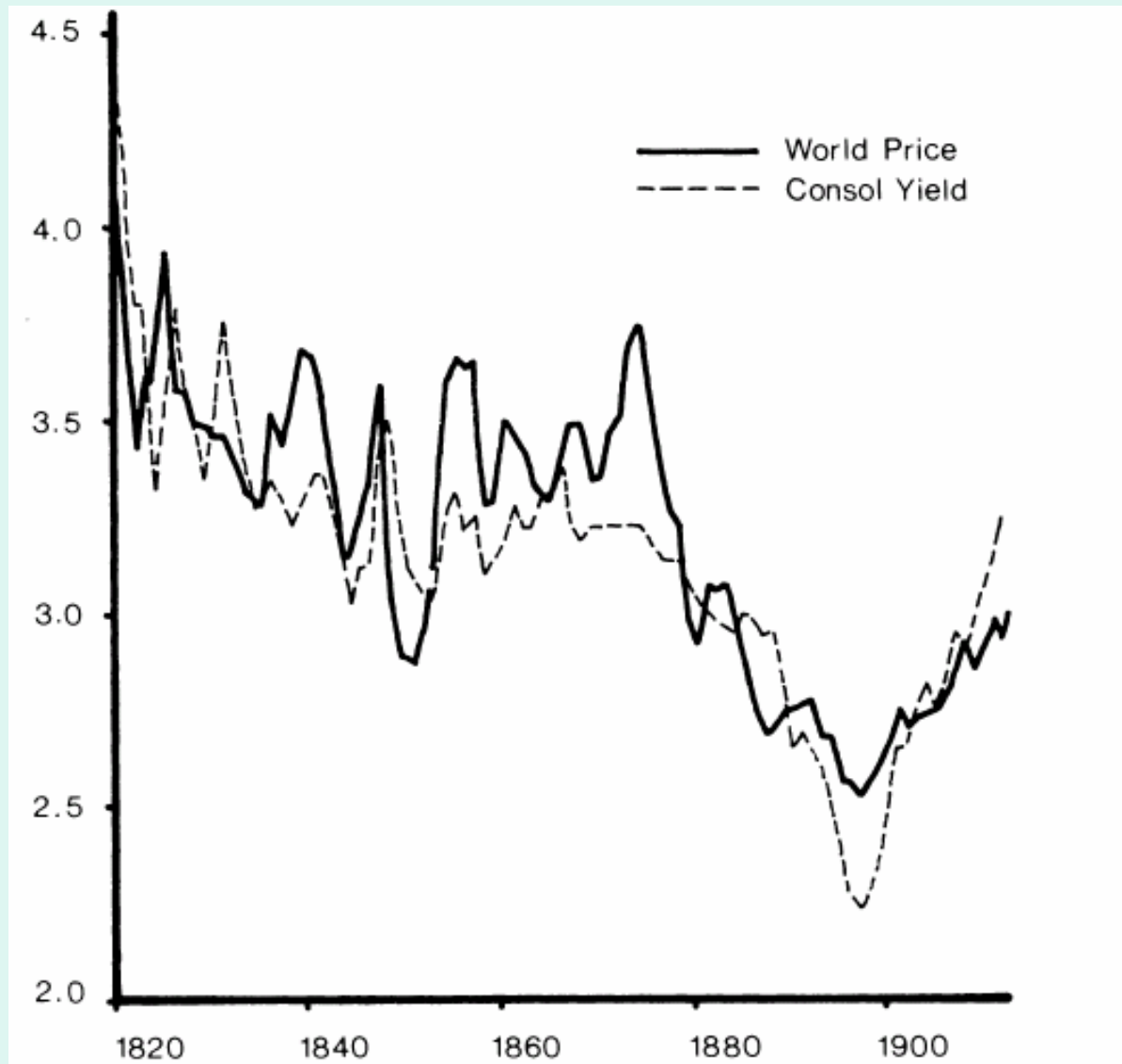




# Australia and Canada

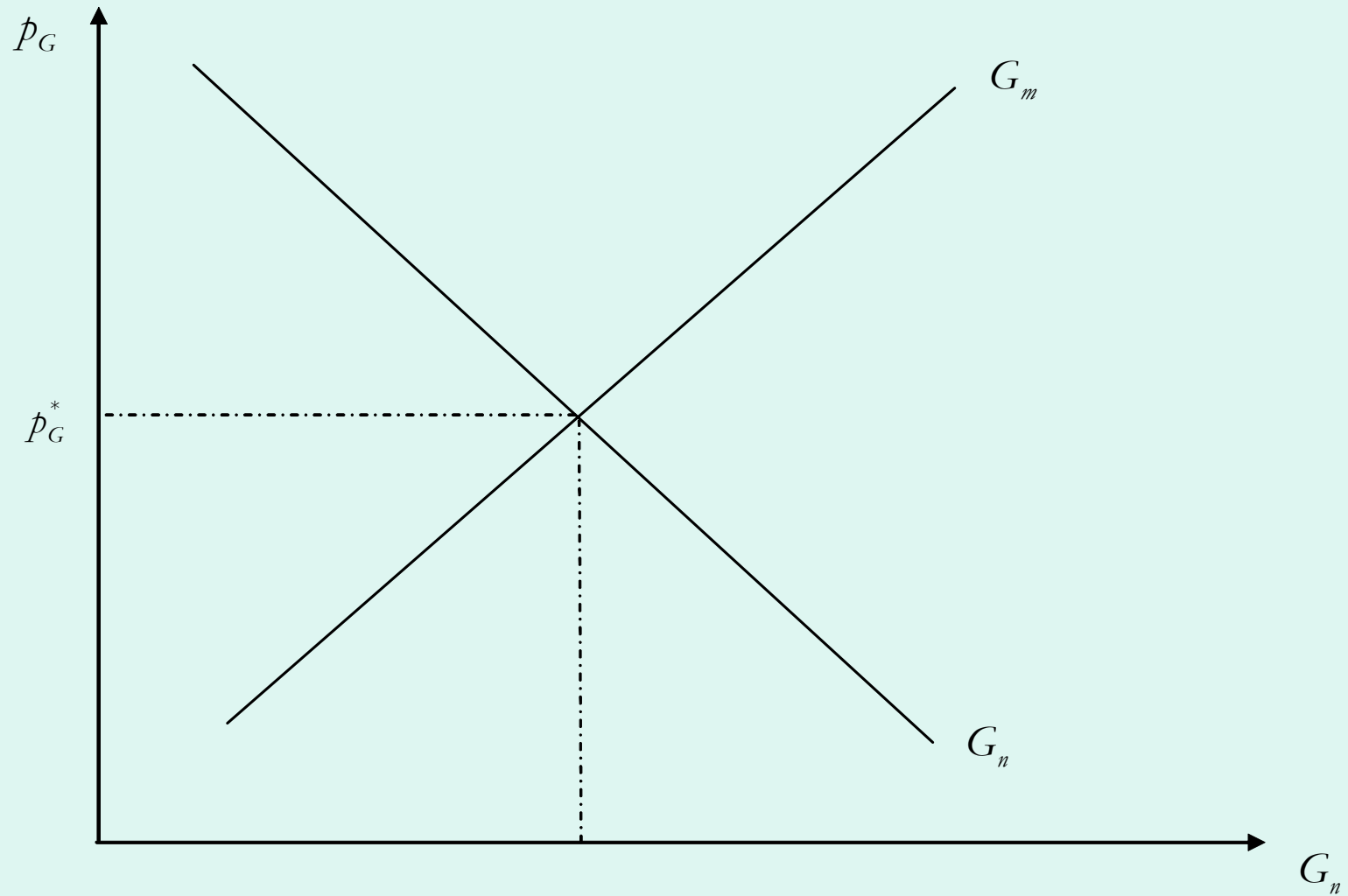


# Gibson's Paradox: World Price Level and Interest Rates





# Determination of the price of gold



# Bimetallism



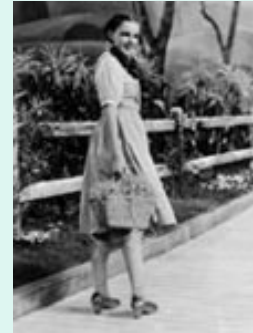
# Key Characters



Farmers



William Jennings  
Bryan



Honest  
(Midwestern)  
American



Worker



Grover Cleveland



Wicked Witch of the  
West = drought



Good Witch  
of the South

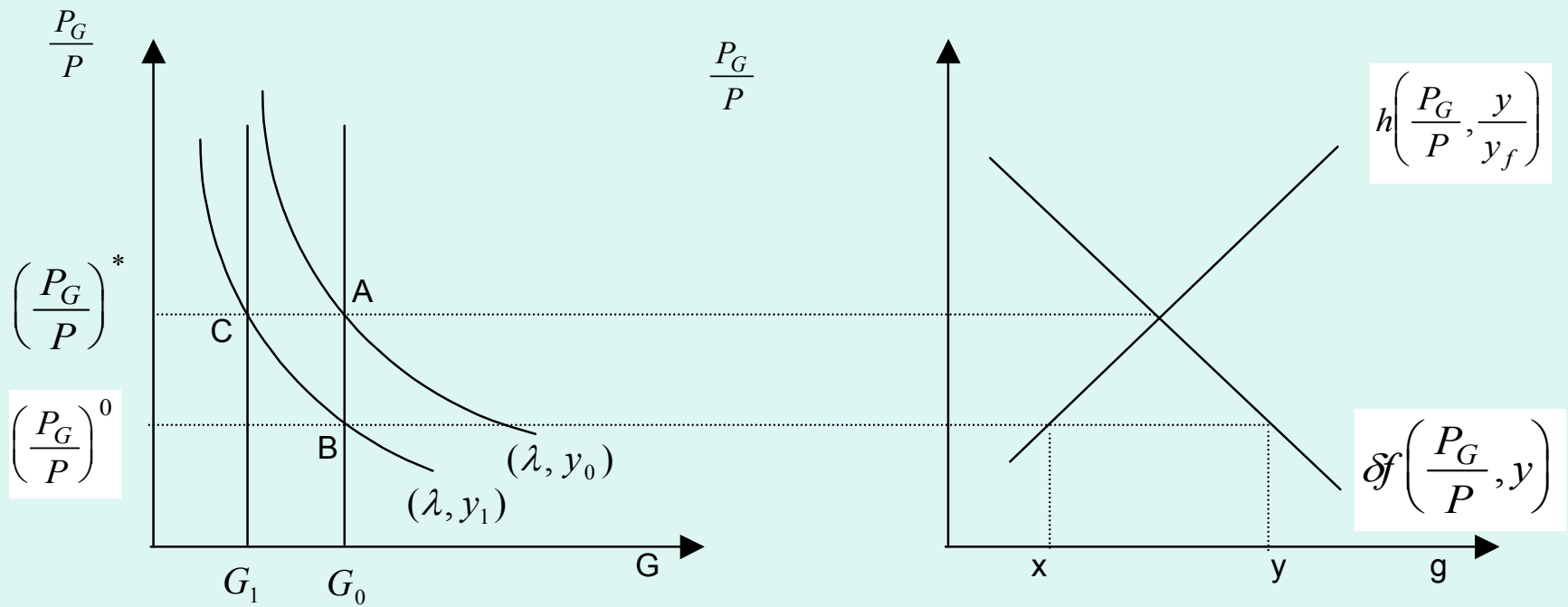
## Morale of the story

- On the next to last page of the book Baum has Glinda, Witch of the South, tell Dorothy, "Your Silver Shoes will carry you over the desert.....If you had known their power you could have gone back to your Aunt Em the very first day you came to this country." Glinda explains, "All you have to do is knock the heels together three times and command the shoes to carry you wherever you wish to go." (p.257). William Jennings Bryan never outlined the advantages of the silver standard any more effectively. Not understanding the magic of the Silver Shoes, Dorothy walks the mundane -- and dangerous -- Yellow Brick Road.

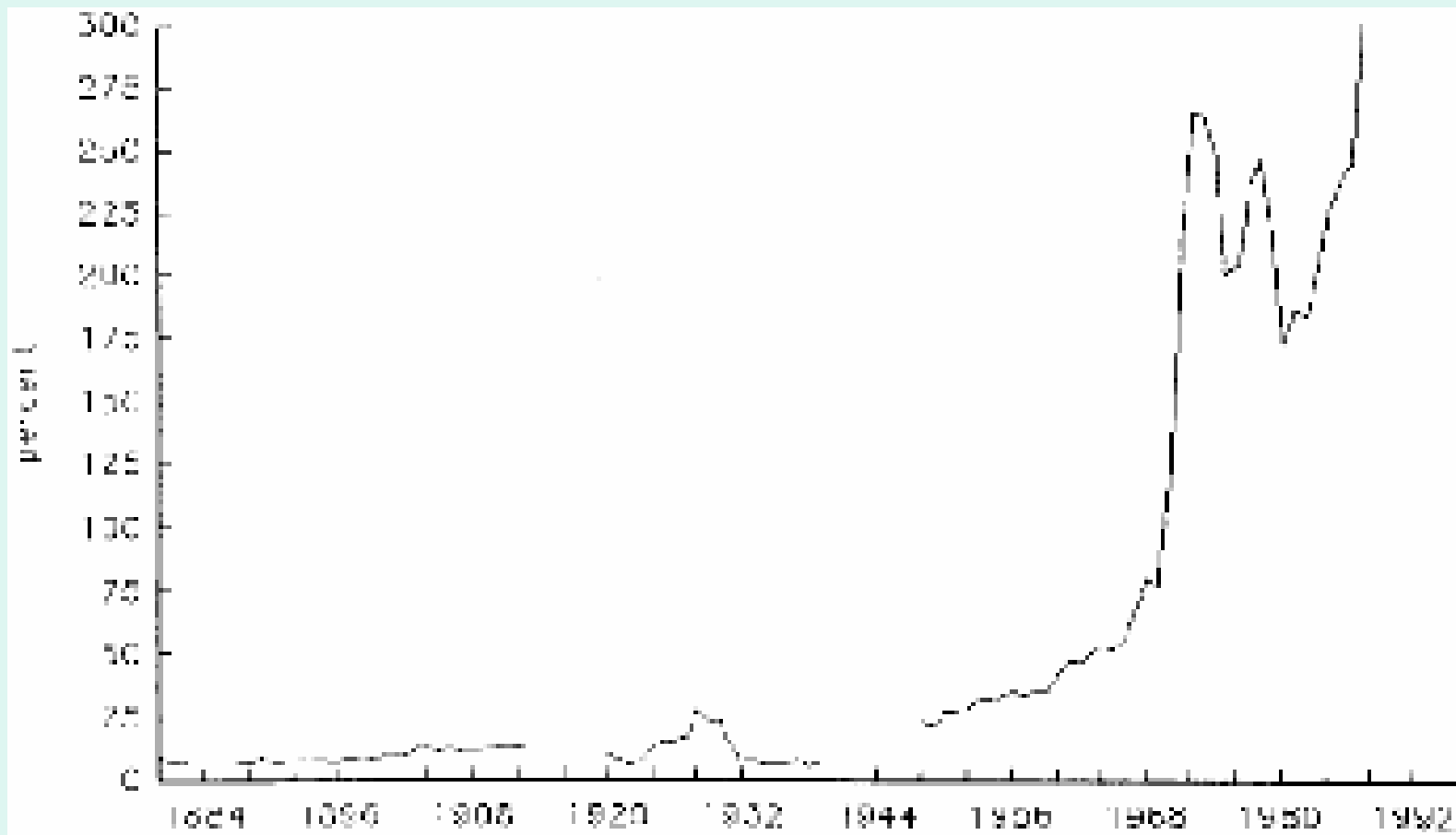
# Yellow brick Road, Emerald City



# Too Low a Price for Gold



# Ratio of Foreign Exchange Reserves to Gold



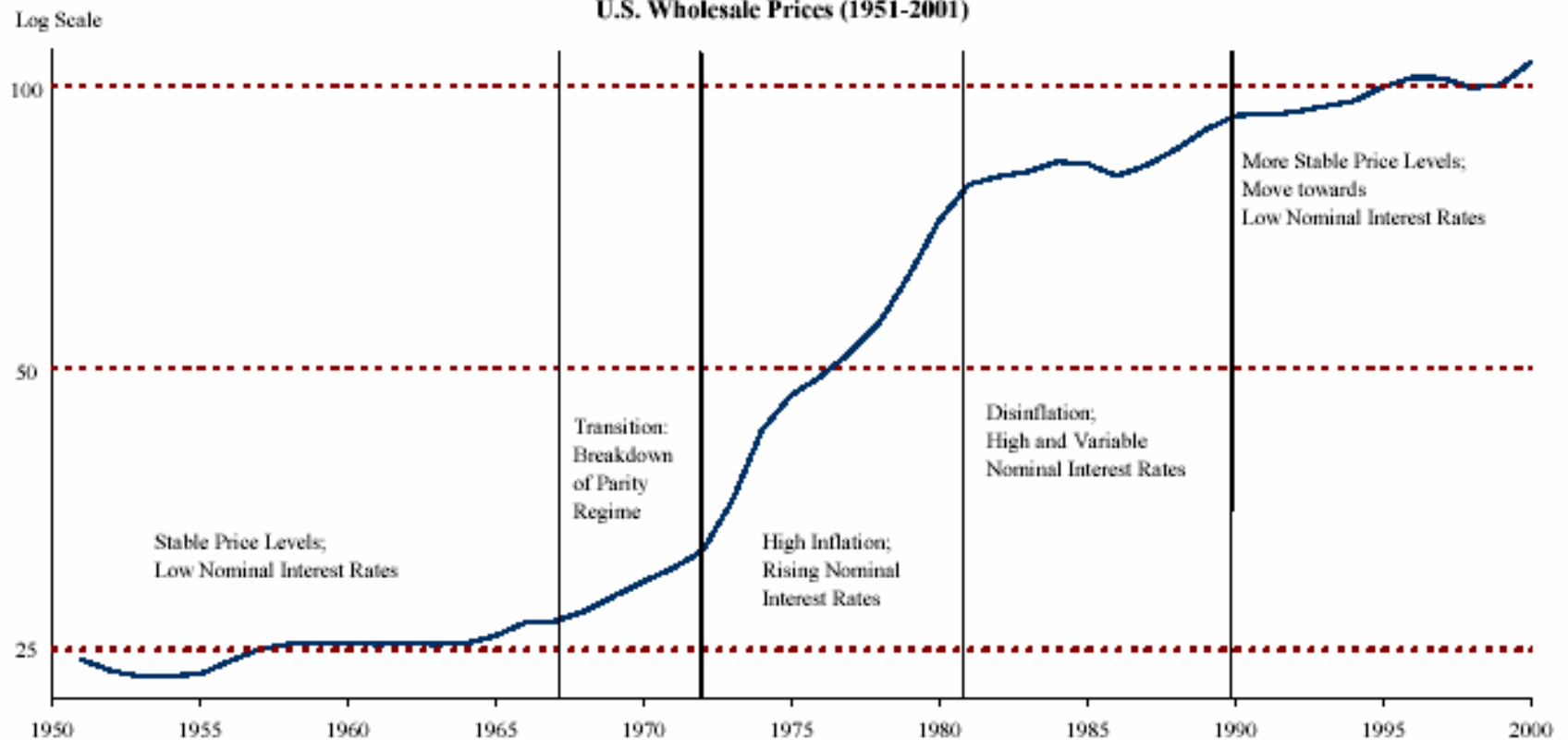
Gold Standard: 18 countries, Bloomfield (1993) and Lindert (1987, 1988)

Interwar: 21 countries, League of Nations

Post war: 21 countries, Gold = Official Value, IFS

# Price Levels and Regimes

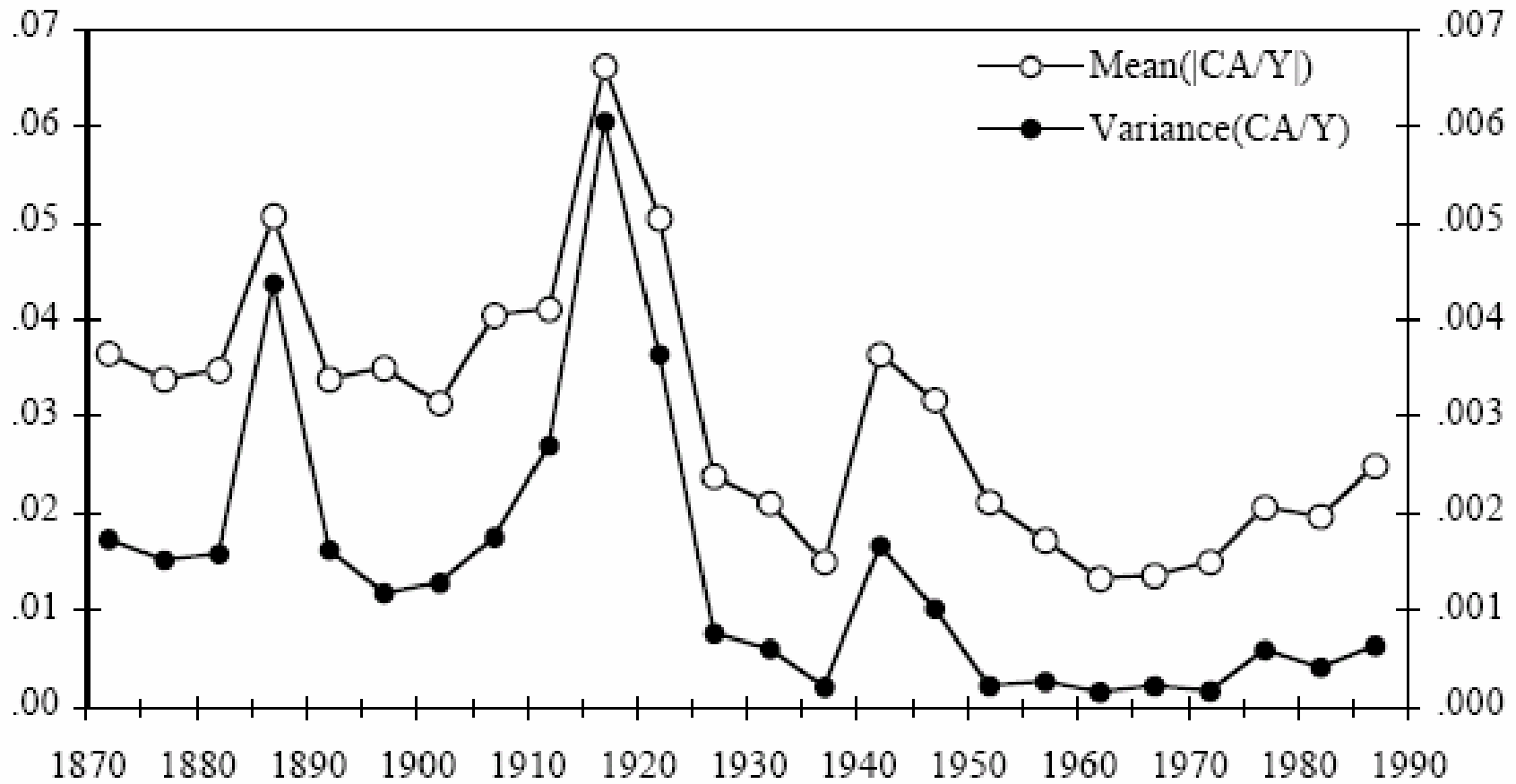
Figure 1: The World's Nominal Anchor:  
U.S. Wholesale Prices (1951-2001)



Source: International Financial Statistics, IMF (March 2002)



# CA/GDP of major countries, 1870-1990



## Real Exchange Rate Since Napoleon

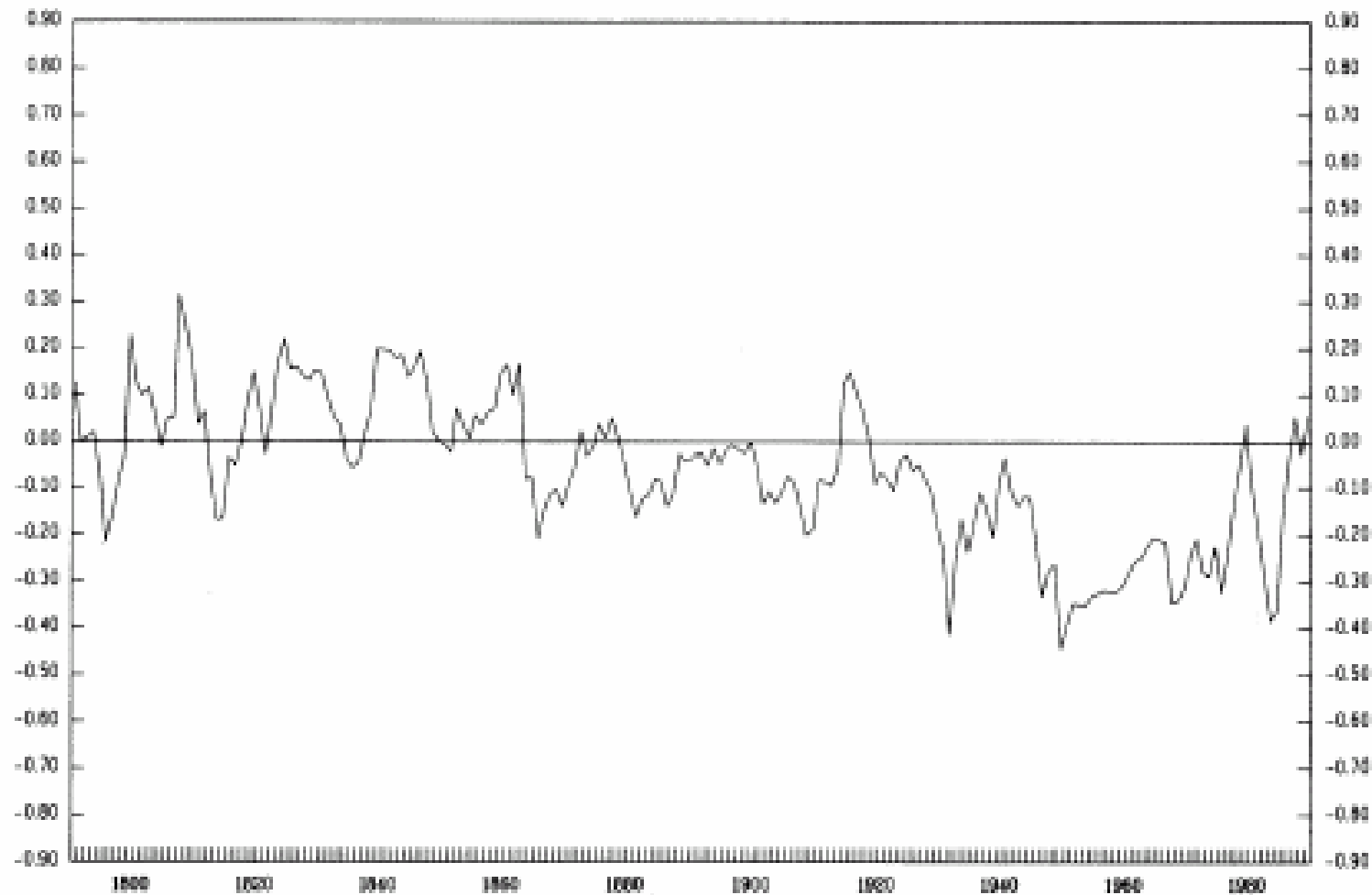
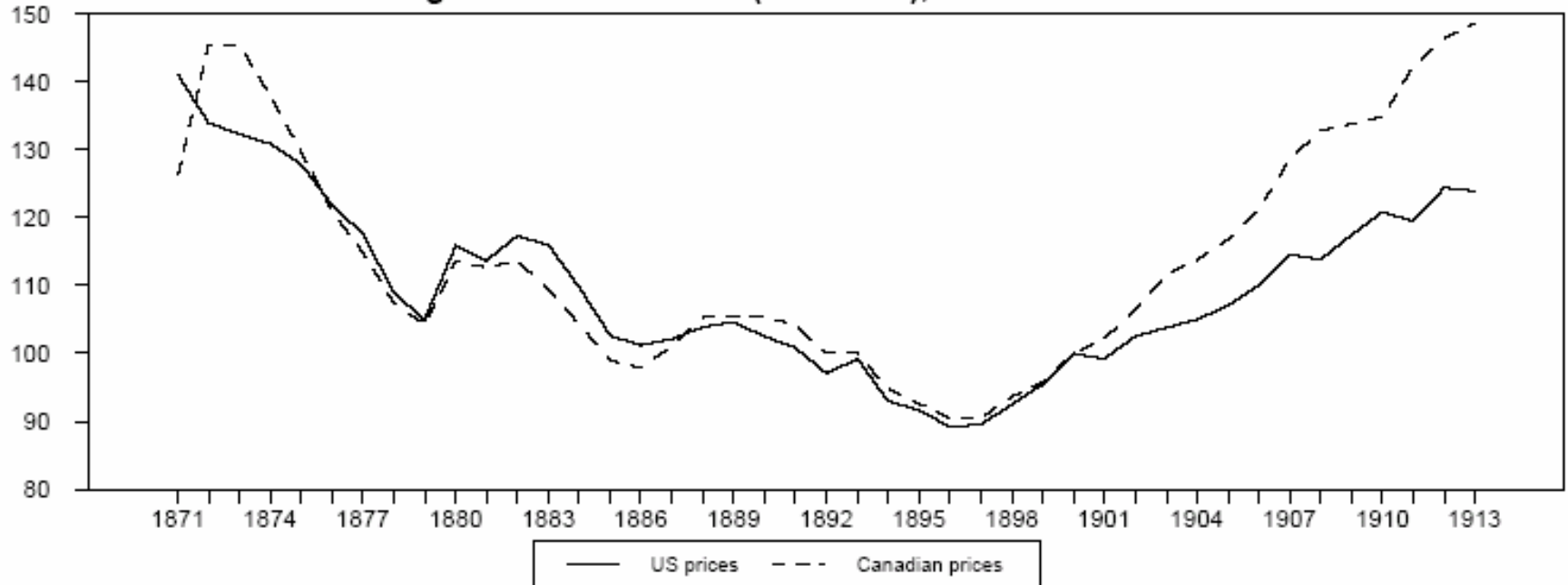


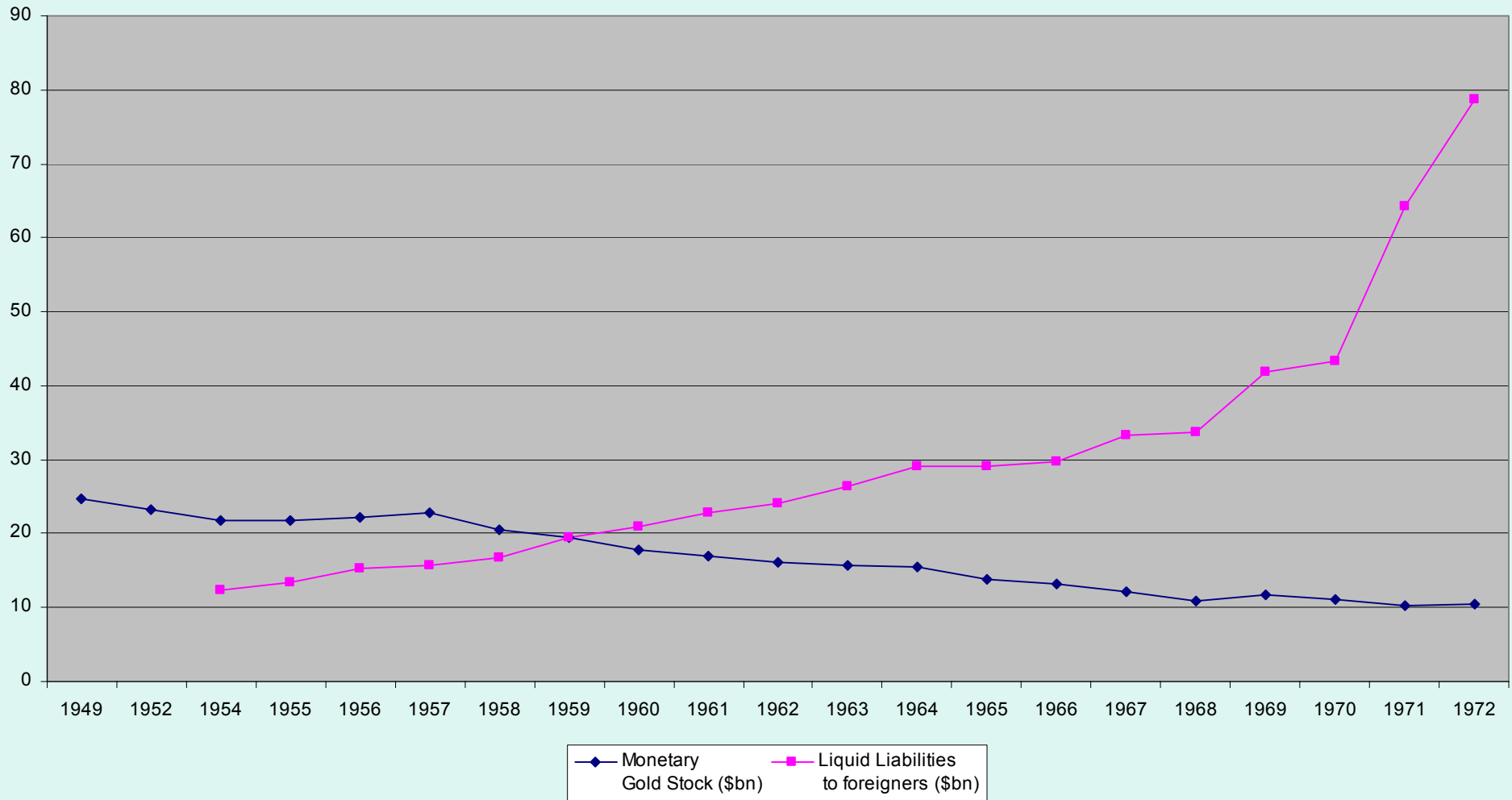
FIG. 1.—Logarithm of dollar-sterling real exchange rate, 1791–1990 (1900 = 0; increase = sterling appreciation).

# Price Levels and the Gold Standard

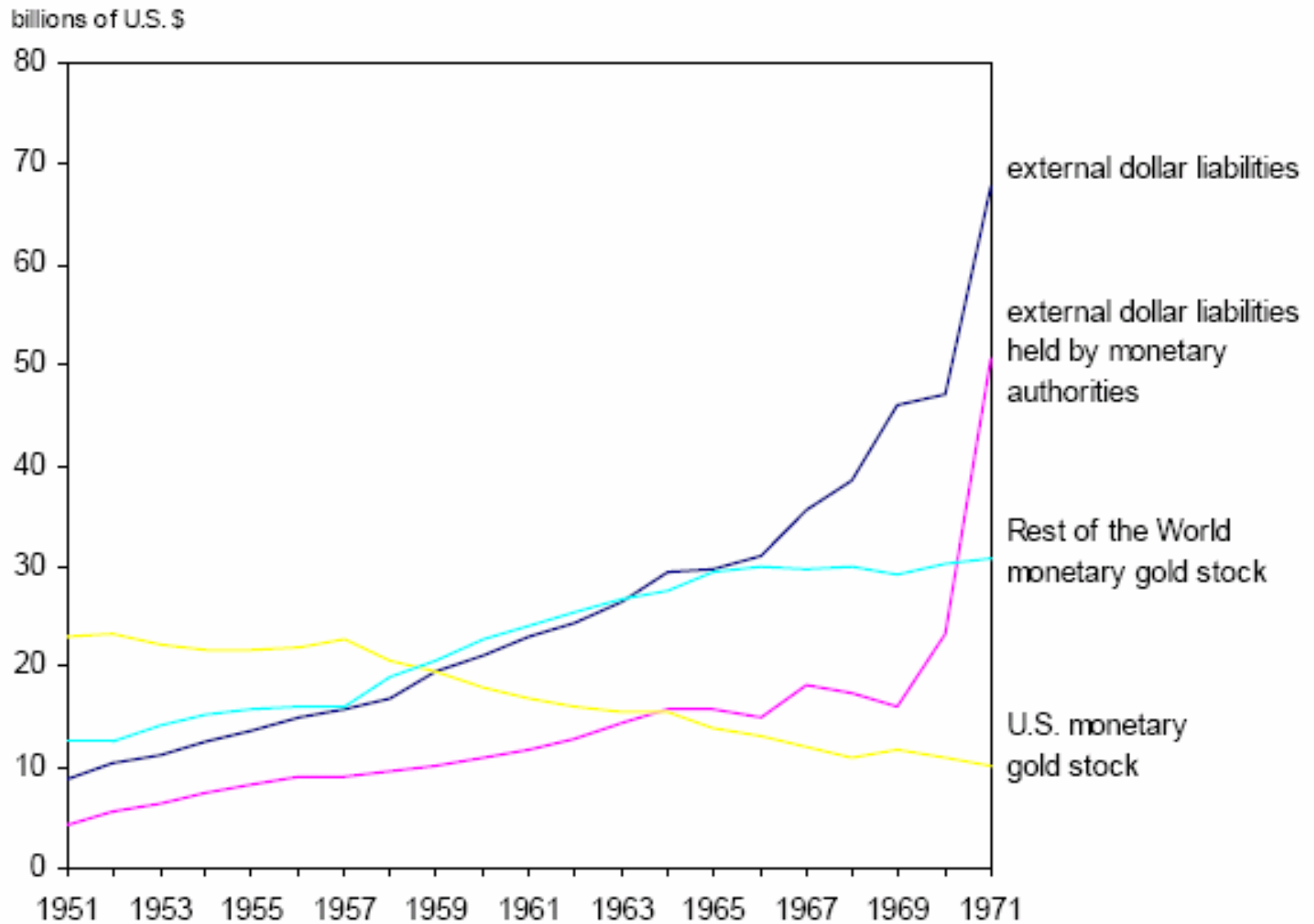
Figure 2a: Price levels (1900=100), US and Canada



# Triffin Dilemma

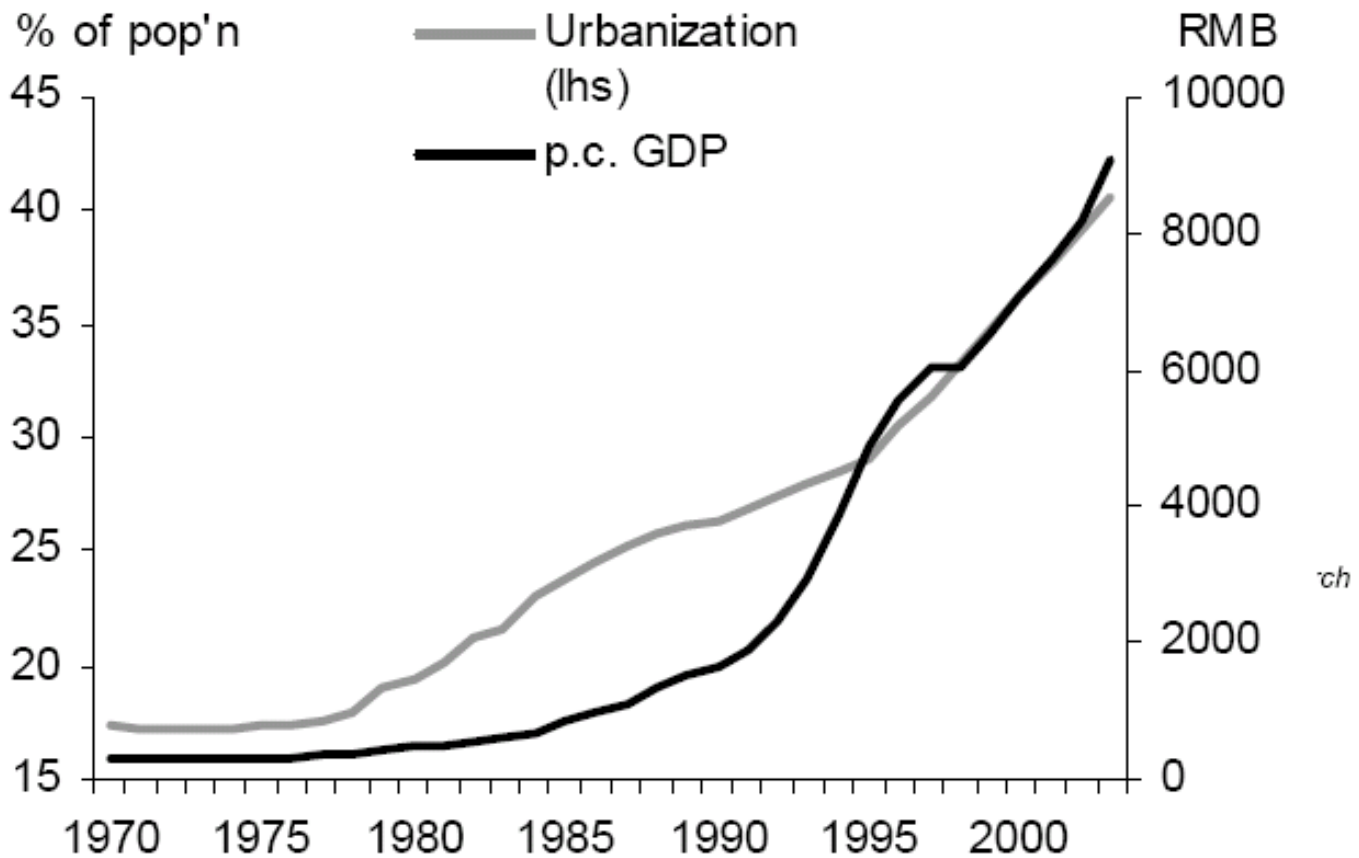


## Monetary gold and dollar holdings, US and Row, 1951-71

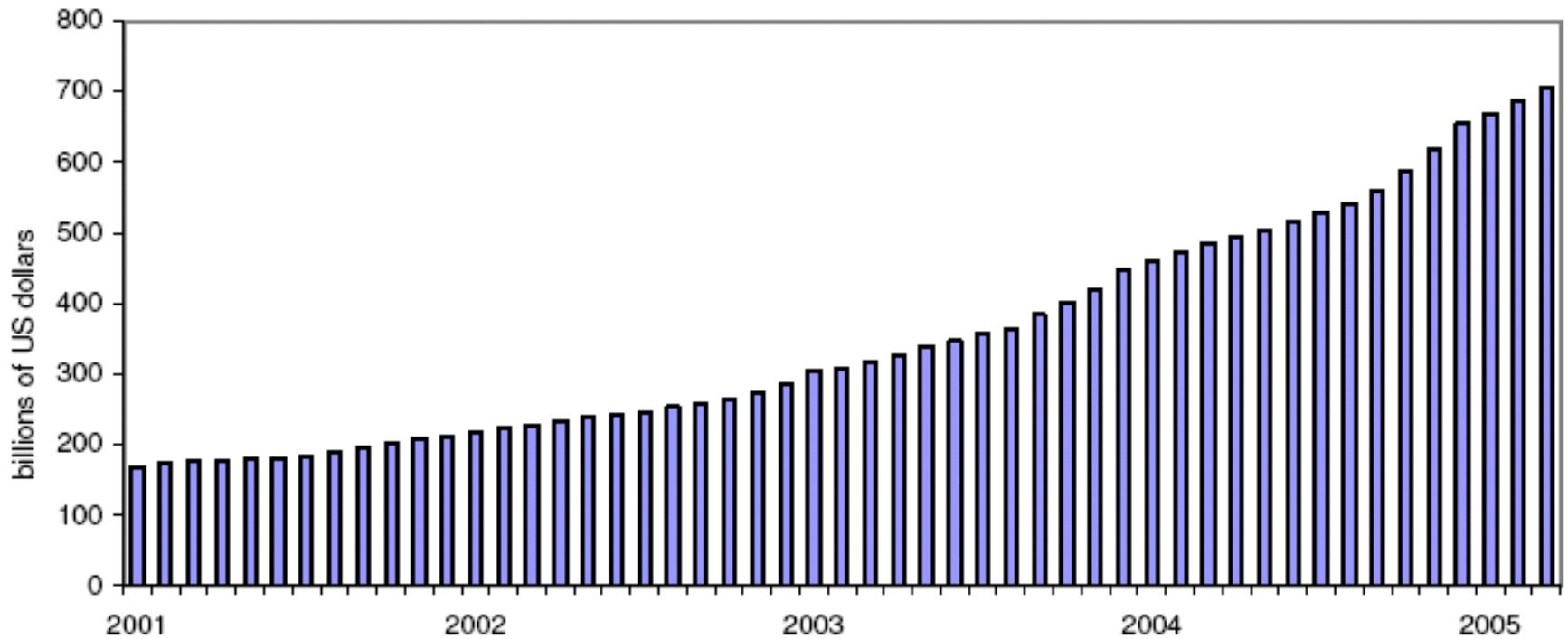


# China's Demographics

Urban population growth = 20 million p.a.



# China's Foreign Exchange Reserves



Note: After 12/2003, foreign exchange figures are adjusted to reflect \$45 billion transfer to SOCB.

# Varieties of Exchange Rate Regimes

