

Balance of PaymentsChapter Three

Chapter Outline

- Balance of Payments Accounting
- Balance of Payments Accounts
 - The Current Account
 - The Capital Account
 - Statistical Discrepancy
 - Official Reserves Account
- The Balance of Payments Identity
- Balance of Payments Trends in Major Countries

Balance of Payments Accounting

 The balance of payments is the statistical record of a country's international transactions over a certain period of time presented in the form of double-entry bookkeeping.

Note: When we say "a country's balance of payments" we are referring to the transactions of its citizens and government.

Balance of Payments Example

- Suppose that Maplewood Bicycle in Maplewood, Missouri, USA imports \$100,000 worth of bicycle frames from Mercian Bicycles in Darby, England.
- There will exist a \$100,000 credit recorded by Mercian that offsets a \$100,000 debit at Maplewood's bank account.
- This will lead to a rise in the supply of dollars and the demand for British pounds.

Balance of Payments Accounts

- The balance of payments accounts are those that record all transactions between the residents of a country and residents of all foreign nations.
- They are composed of the following:
 - The Current Account
 - The Capital Account
 - The Official Reserves Account
 - Statistical Discrepancy

The Current Account

- Includes all imports and exports of goods and services.
- Includes unilateral transfers of foreign aid.
- If the debits exceed the credits, then a country is running a trade deficit.
- If the credits exceed the debits, then a country is running a *trade surplus*.

The Capital Account

- The capital account measures the difference between U.S. sales of assets to foreigners and U.S. purchases of foreign assets.
- In 2009, the U.S. enjoyed a \$281.1 billion capital account surplus—absent of U.S. borrowing from foreigners, this "finances" our trade deficit.
- The capital account is composed of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), portfolio investments, and other investments.

Statistical Discrepancy

- There are going to be some omissions and misrecorded transactions—so we use a "plug" figure to get things to balance.
- Exhibit 3.1 shows a discrepancy of \$79.40 billion in 2011.

		Credits	Debits
Curre	ent Account		
1	Exports	\$2,843.7	
2	Imports		(\$3,182.8)
3	Unilateral Transfers	\$19.5	(\$154.0)
	Balance on Current Account		(\$473.6)
Capit	al Account		
4	Direct Investment	\$227.9	(\$406.2)
5	Portfolio Investment	\$166.9	(\$14.7)
6	Other Investments	\$395.8	\$40.4
	Balance on Capital Account	\$410.1	
7	Statistical Discrepancies	\$79.4	
	Overall Balance	\$15.9	
Offici	al Reserve Account		(\$15.9)

The Official Reserves Account

 Official reserves assets include gold, foreign currencies, SDRs, and reserve positions in the IMF.

 The Special Drawing Right (SDR) is an international reserve asset, created by the IMF in 1969 to supplement the existing official reserves of member countries.

The Balance of Payments Identity

BCA + BKA + BRA = 0

where

BCA = balance on current account

BKA = balance on capital account

BRA = balance on the reserves account

Under a pure flexible exchange rate regime, BCA + BKA = 0

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In 2011, the U.S. imported more than it exported, thus running a current account deficit of \$473.6 billion.

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During the same year, the U.S. attracted net investment of \$410.1 billion clearly the rest of the world found the U.S. to be a good place to invest.

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Under a pure flexible exchange rate regime, these numbers would balance each other out.

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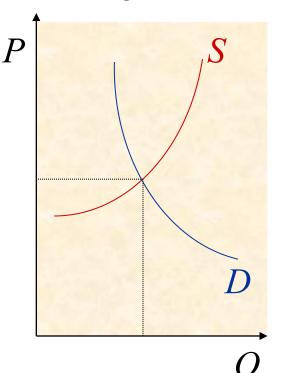
In the real world, there is a statistical discrepancy.

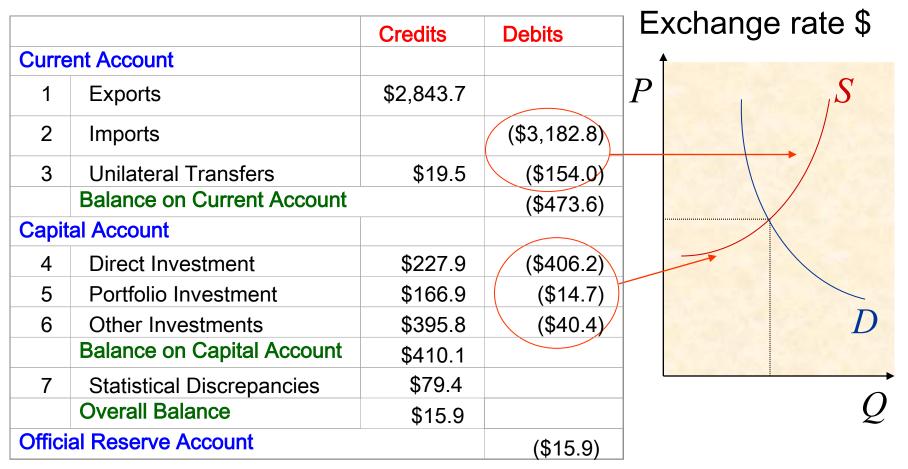
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Including that, the balance of payments identity should hold:

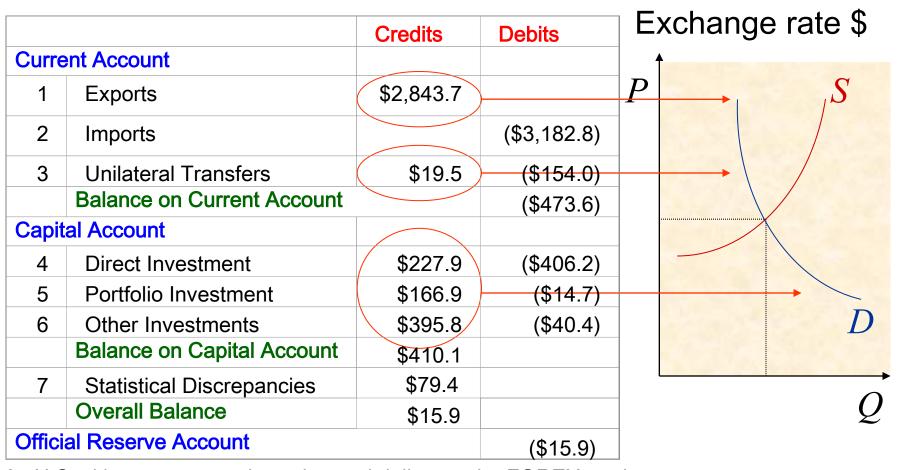
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Exchange rate \$





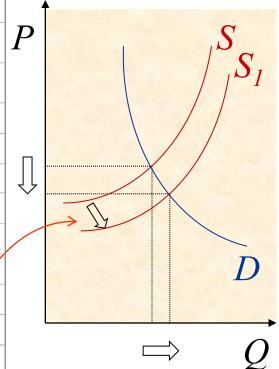
As U.S. citizens import, they supply dollars to the FOREX market.



As U.S. citizens export, others demand dollars at the FOREX market.

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As the U.S. government sells dollars, the supply of dollars increases.