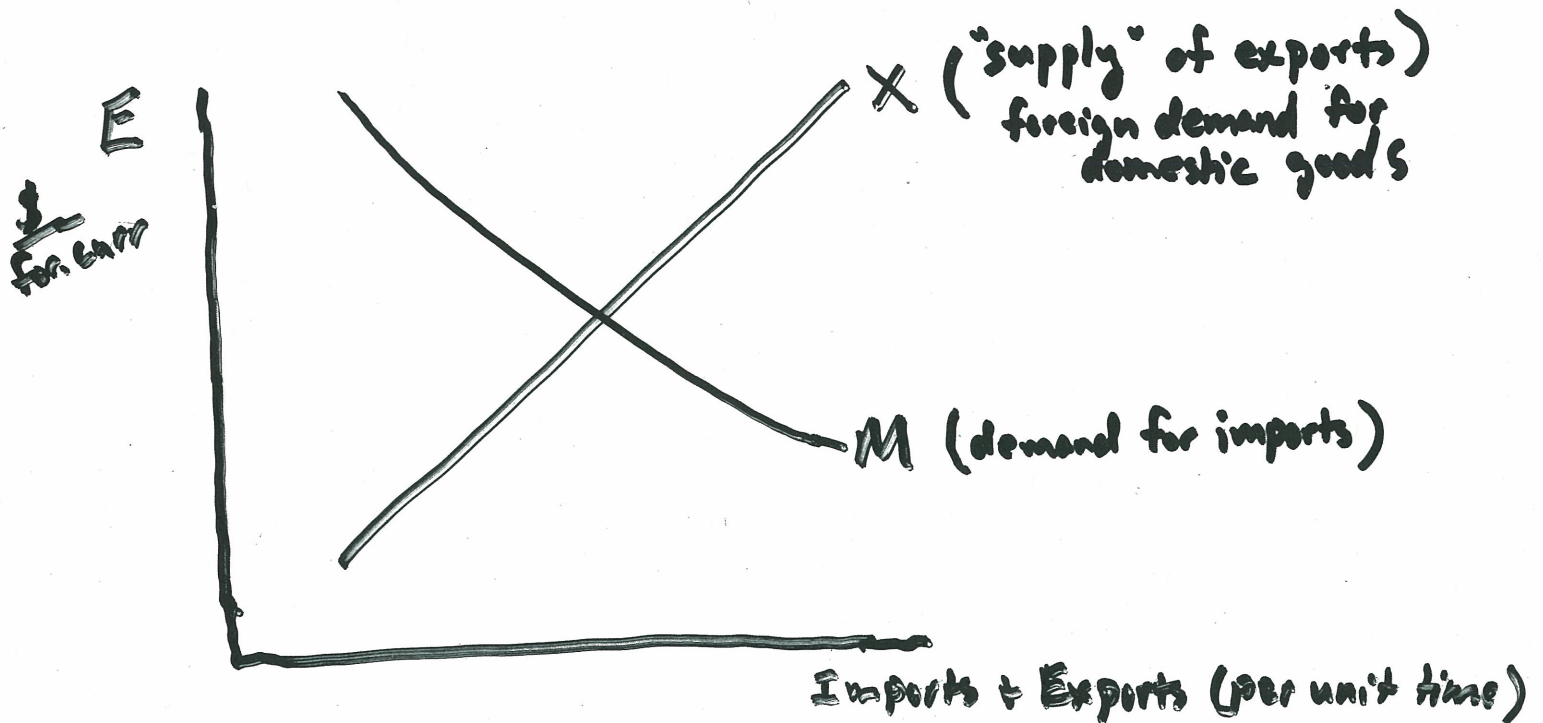


# Topics for Today

- ① The Asset Market Approach to Exchange Rate Determination vs. the Goods Market Approach to Exchange Rate Determination
- ② Equilibrium in the FX Market
  - Uncovered Interest Parity (UIP)
- ③ Comparative Statics
  - Changes in  $R, R^*, E^c$
- ④ Testing UIP

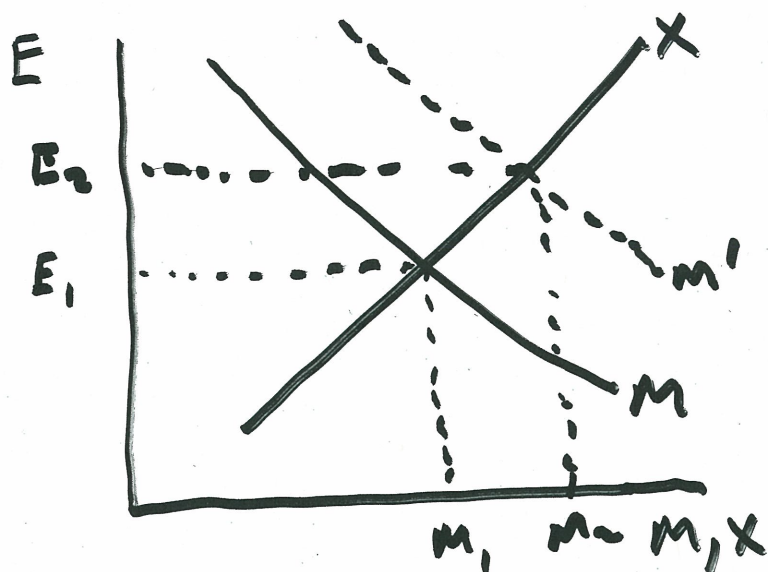
# The Goods Market Approach to Ex. Rates



$E \uparrow \Rightarrow$  Price of foreign goods  $\uparrow$  for domestic residents  
 $\Rightarrow M \downarrow$

$E \uparrow \Rightarrow$  Price of domestic goods  $\downarrow$  for foreigners  
 $\Rightarrow X \uparrow$

Suppose there is an exogenous increase in demand for  $M$  (unrelated to  $E$ ).



Demand for  $M \uparrow \Rightarrow E \uparrow$

### Problem with Goods Mkt. Approach:

- It ignores capital mobility. With international capital mobility trade does not have to balance each period. Countries can borrow and lend.
- In the short-run, it is better to think of exchange rates as equilibrating the supply + demand for asset stocks.  
(Stocks vs. flows)