6.4 Exchange rates

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ **Total: 30 marks**

KEY WORDS exchange rate • depreciation • appreciation • devaluation • fixed exchange rate • foreign exchange reserves

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on **exchange rates** : floating, fixed and managed systems, what makes a currency rise or fall, and the effects of exchange-rate changes on the economy.

You must be able to:

- explain how a floating exchange rate is set by demand and supply
- explain the factors that change the demand for and supply of a currency
- compare floating, fixed and managed exchange rates
- evaluate the effects of a depreciation or appreciation on inflation, growth, unemployment and the current account
- calculate exchange rates and prices in other currencies

1 Key knowledge and worked examples

Exchange rates

An **exchange rate** is the price of one currency in terms of another (e.g. €1 = $1.10).

Floating exchange rate: set by **demand and supply** in the foreign exchange market. Foreigners **demand** a currency to buy the country's exports, invest there, or speculate; residents **supply** it to buy imports and invest abroad. **Depreciation**: the currency falls in value; **appreciation**: it rises.

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a currency appreciates when	because
the country's **interest rates** rise relative to others	"hot money" flows in to earn higher returns
foreign **incomes** rise	foreigners buy more exports
the country's **inflation** is lower than abroad	its exports become more competitive
foreign direct investment flows in	investors buy the currency
speculators expect it to rise	they buy now
the central bank buys its own currency	demand rises

Fixed exchange rate: the government or central bank holds the rate at a set level by buying and selling currency with its **reserves** and by changing interest rates. **Devaluation/revaluation** = a deliberate change in a fixed rate. **Managed** (dirty) float: the rate floats but the central bank intervenes to limit swings.

Effects of a depreciation: exports cheaper abroad and imports dearer at home → net exports and AD rise (growth, more jobs) → the **current account** may improve; but **imported inflation** (dearer imported goods and inputs), lower living standards for importers, and dearer foreign debt.

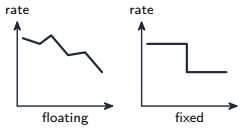
	floating	fixed
strengths	adjusts automatically; interest rates free for domestic goals; no need for big reserves	certainty for traders and investors; discipline against inflation
weaknesses	volatility and uncertainty; speculation	needs reserves; interest rates tied to the peg; risk of speculative attack

AHL – calculations: if $1 = ¥150, then ¥1 = $\$\frac{1}{150}$. A good priced $20 costs $20 \times 150 = ¥3000$. A percentage change in the rate $= \dfrac{\text{new} - \text{old}}{\text{old}} \times 100$.

Answer shapes: currency market diagram (price of currency vs quantity, D and S) → the shift and new rate → effects on exports, imports, AD, inflation and stakeholders.

2 Practice

2.1 Distinguish between a depreciation and a devaluation. [2]



2.2 State **two** reasons why foreigners demand a country's currency. [2]



2.3 Using a diagram, explain how a rise in a country's interest rates affects its exchange rate. [4]



[[drawlines:4]]

2.4 Explain **one** reason why a depreciation may cause inflation. [3]



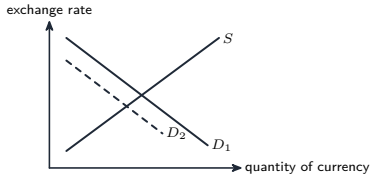
2.5 The exchange rate changes from \$1 = ¥150 to \$1 = ¥120. Calculate the percentage change in the value of the dollar, and the dollar price in Japan of a \$30 American shirt before and after, in yen. [3]

\$1 = ¥150
\$1 = ¥120

3 Exam-style questions

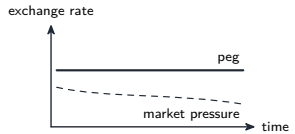
3.1 A country's currency has depreciated by 15% in one year.

Explain the likely effects of the depreciation on the country's economy. [10]



3.2 A small country fixes its currency to the US dollar.

Explain how the central bank maintains the peg if there is pressure for the currency to fall, and evaluate fixed exchange rates. [6]



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