



**Short-Answer Questions (16 points)**

Answer in the space provided.

43. (4 points) Provide some reason why the Japanese Yen has recently been appreciating despite Japan's economy being in tatters because of the earthquake and ensuing tsunami.

- Because speculators are anticipating that because of the high cost of reconstruction, Japan will have to borrow from the rest of the world and pay a substantial interest on the loans, which, according to the Interest Rate Parity Theory, should result in an appreciation of the yen.

- Also, foreign buyers may have been buying undervalued Japanese equity.

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44. (4 points) Suppose a can of pop costs \$0.80 in Canada and 12 pesos in Mexico. **held**

a. What would the peso-dollar exchange rate be if purchasing-power parity holds?

Under PPP,  $e = \frac{P^*}{P}$

$\Rightarrow e = \frac{12 \text{ pesos}}{0.8 \text{ CAD}} = 15 \text{ pesos/CAD}$  relative to Canada

b. If monetary policy caused all prices in Mexico to increase by 50 percent, what do you expect would happen to the peso-dollar exchange rate?

$\Rightarrow$  would increase by 50% (to 22.5 pesos/CAD)

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45. (8 points) Suppose that real GDP is expected to grow by 3 per cent next year. What would you expect the BoFC to do if it has an inflation target of 2 per cent and that Money Supply is currently increasing at 4 per cent a year? What would you expect to happen to interest rates, the real exchange rate and net exports? Explain.

$$\% \Delta Y = 0.03$$

$$\% \Delta P = 0.02$$

$$\% \Delta M = 0.04$$

$$\% \Delta M \approx \% \Delta P + \% \Delta Y$$

$$\approx 0.02 + 0.03 = 0.05$$

- (3) Assuming constant velocity (as usual), Money supply should increase by 5% instead of 4%.
- (2) BoFC will accelerate growth in Money supply  
 To do that, BoFC will reduce the bank rate / overnight rate on a conventional open-market purchases  
 One way or the other, this will reduce interest rates, which according to the IRP Theory, will lower the real exchange rate and, as a result, increase net exports.