



對外經濟貿易大學
UNIVERSITY OF INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS

Chapter 15

Macroeconomics of International Currencies





I. 教学目的

By the end of the chapter, students should be able to know about

- how international currencies originated
- why there lacks currency substitution
- the Bretton Woods system
- international monetary system



II. 教学计划

This chapter will cover 3 hours. 2 hours for the introduction of background information and explanations of terms and the texts. And the other 1 hours for discussion and practice.




III. 教学方法

- Translation: key sentences and terms
- Paraphrasing: major words and sentences
- Summarizing: important paragraphs
- Discussion: key issues
- Questions and answers




IV. 背景知识

- 1) In the early 1970s, the demise of the Bretton Woods system resulted in fundamental changes in the way international monetary system worked. Most important among these changes was that the supply and the composition of international liquidity became endogenously determined and the international monetary system departed from a commodity system.




2) The international monetary system is the framework within which countries borrow, lend, buy, sell and make payments across political borders. So far the world has gone through the following types of monetary system:


- a) the gold standard
- b) the gold exchange standard
- c) flexible exchange rate system
- d) managed float



3) The foreign exchange market is a place where currencies are bought and sold.

The interbank market is an informal, over-the-counter, around the clock market including major commercial banks and some specialized brokers. The market is linked by telephone, fax, and the Internet, and the settlement of transactions is done via SWIFT.

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- ◆ Purchasing power parity: Purchasing power parity (PPP) is a theory of exchange rate determination and a way to compare the average costs of goods and services between countries. The theory assumes that the actions of importers and exporters motivated by cross country price differences, induces changes in the spot exchange rate. capital account, induces changes in the exchange rate.



◆ In another vein, PPP suggests that transactions on a country's current account, affect the value of the exchange rate on the foreign exchange market. This contrast with the interest rate parity theory which assumes that the actions of investors, whose transactions are recorded on the



V. 重点讲解

1. 概念讲解

- **Fiat system** 法币/不兑换纸币体系

a monetary system in which the value of money (usually paper money) is determined by a government's fiat or decree.



◆ **Commodity standard** 商品本位制

a monetary system in which the value of money is based on a physical commodity such as gold or silver



◆ gold standard 金本位制

A monetary system that backs its currency with a reserve of gold, and allows currency holders to convert their currency into gold. The U.S. went off the gold standard in 1971.



Deregulated financial market

取消管制/自由化的金融市场

financial markets whose legal restrictions are lifted.

Capital flow 资本流动

the movement of funds across political borders.



- **Par value** 平价/面值

also called nominal value or face value; the stated value of a currency representing how much the holder is to be paid.



- **Reserve assets 外汇储备**

also termed international liquidity; the foreign currency deposits held by national banks of different nations. These are assets of Governments which are held in different hard currencies such as Dollar, Sterling, Euro and Yen.



- **Freely floating exchange rate** 自由浮动汇率

the rate which is allowed to adjust freely to the supply and demand of one currency for another.



◆ Balance of payments 国际收支

The difference between a nation's total payments to, and receipts from, foreign nations during a specific period.



◆ trade surplus


A positive balance of trade, i.e. exports exceed imports.




2. 句子讲解

1) Most important among these changes was that the supply and the composition of international liquidity became endogenously determined, that is , the international monetary system was based on a fiat system and departed from a commodity system.


译文：其中最重要的变化是国际储备资产本身决定了各自的供给和结构，即国际货币体系的基础是法币(不兑换纸币)体系，而不再是商品货币本位制了。




2) Therefore, although members were required to state par values for their currencies in terms of gold and to intervene in the foreign exchange markets to keep their currencies within 1 percent of the par value, expressed in gold, in practice members expressed par values in terms of US dollars, and the US stood ready to convert dollars into gold at \$35 per ounce.



译文：因此，尽管协议要求各成员国应以黄金表述其货币平价，并且在干预外汇市场以使其货币保持在平价上下1%范围内波动时也应以黄金表示，但是，在实际操作中，成员国都是用美元来表示平价，美国也愿意以每盎司35美元的价格把美元兑换成黄金。



3) This was a period of optimism, reflected in the belief that monetary policy could be independently determined under freely floating exchange rates, but it was soon overtaken by a realism, born of the close connections between the small, open economies and larger ones, which emerged toward the end of that decade.



译文：这是一段乐观主义时期，它所反应的观念是货币政策可以在自由浮动汇率的基础上自主决定，但是不久，它就被现实主义所替代，而现实主义则产生与二十世纪七十年代末期出现的大大小的开放经济之间形成的密切联系。