Global Economic Cooperation: Views from G20 Countries (ICRIER, Oct. 7-9, 2012)

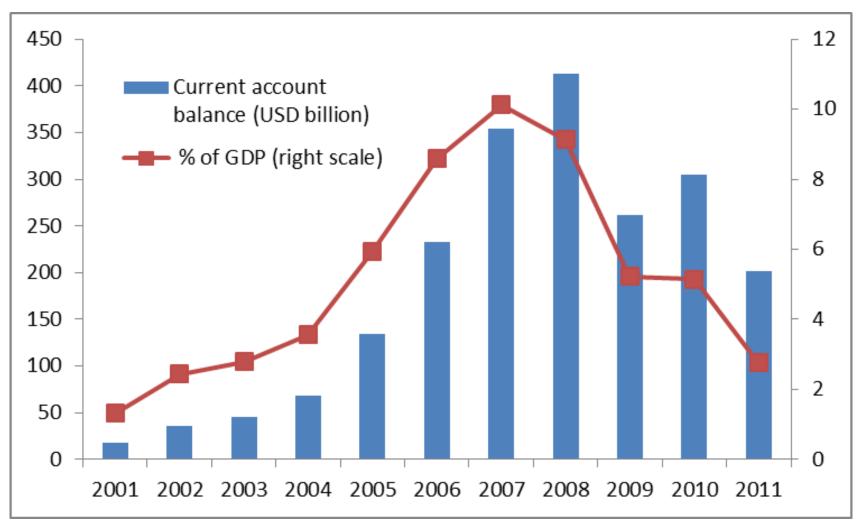
Exchange Rate Flexibility and Rebalancing in China

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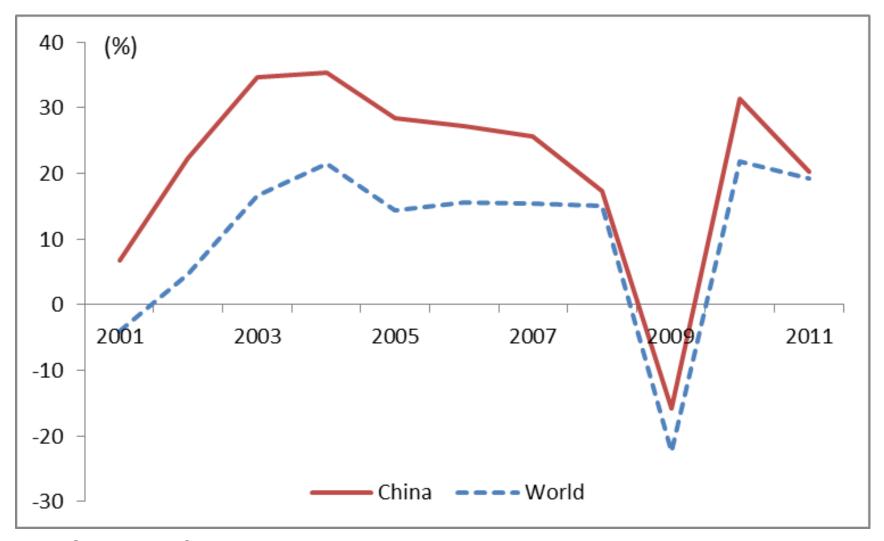
PRI, Ministry of Finance, Japan

China's Current Account Balance



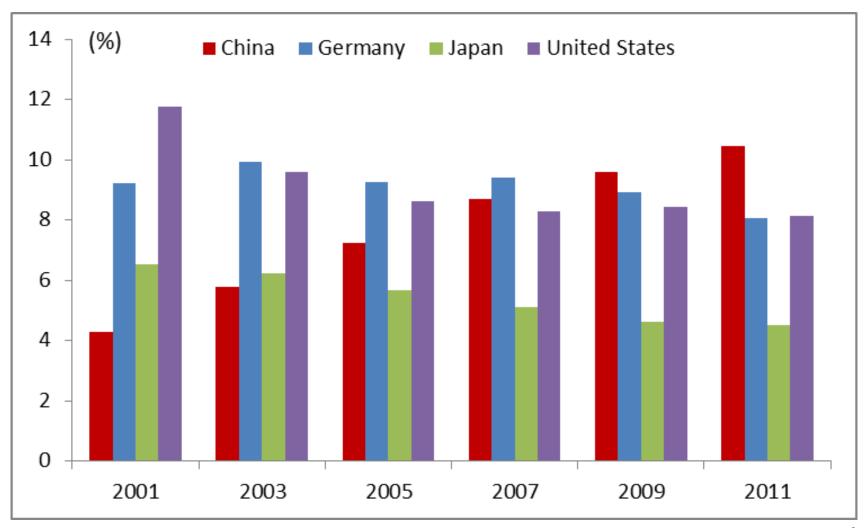
Source: IMF World Economic Outlook Database

The Growth Rate of Exports



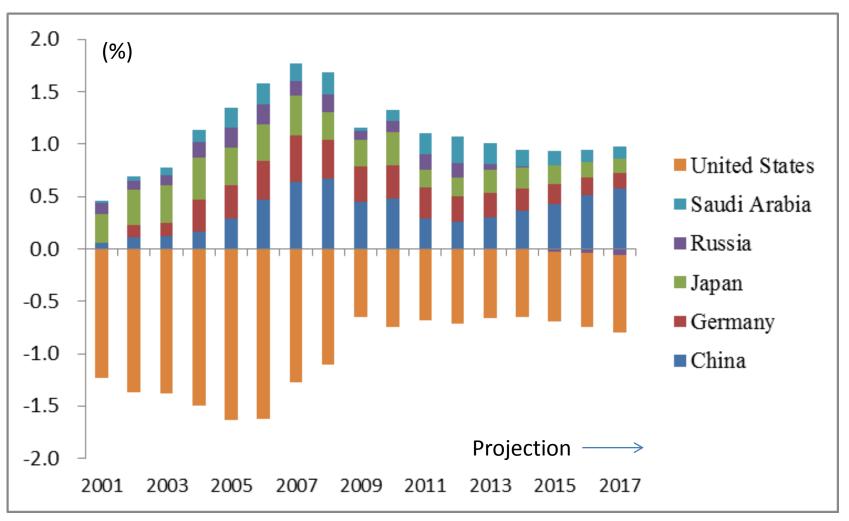
Source: UNCTAD

The Share in World Export

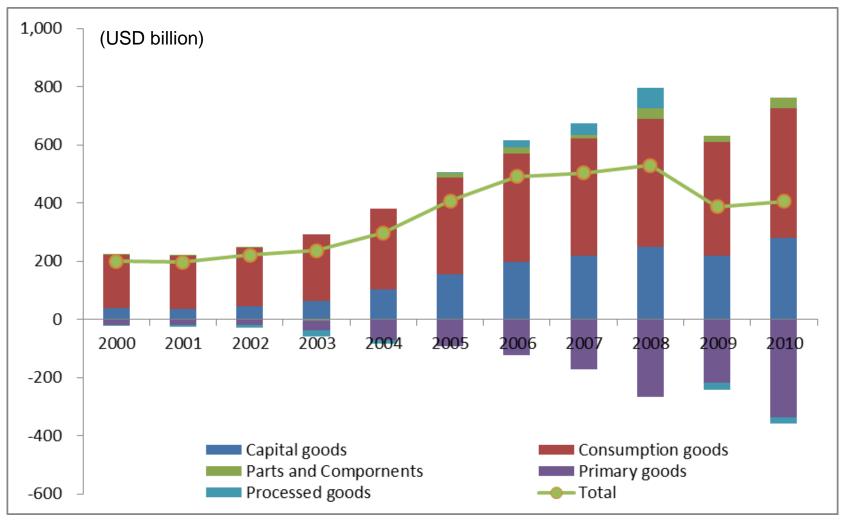


Source: UNCTAD

Current Account Balance as Share of World GDP

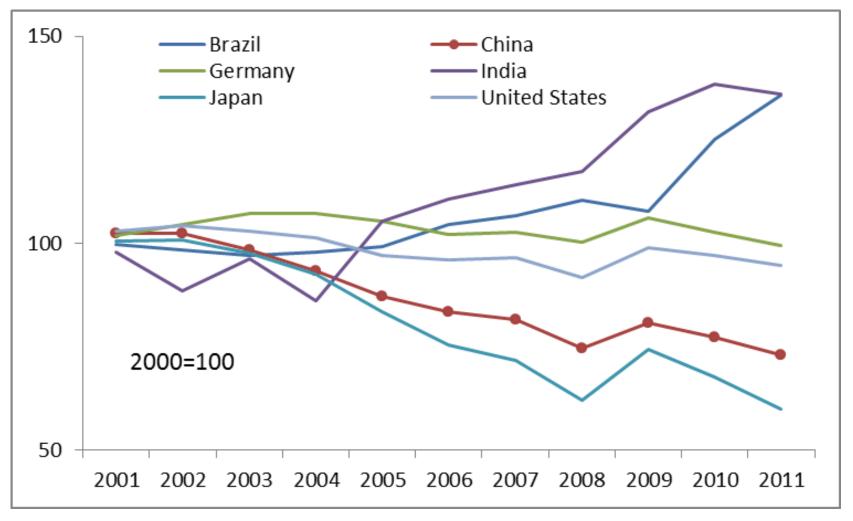


China's Trade Balance by Types of Goods

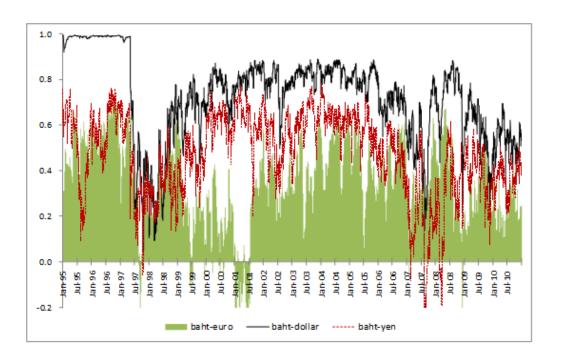


Source: RIETI-TID 2011, Japan

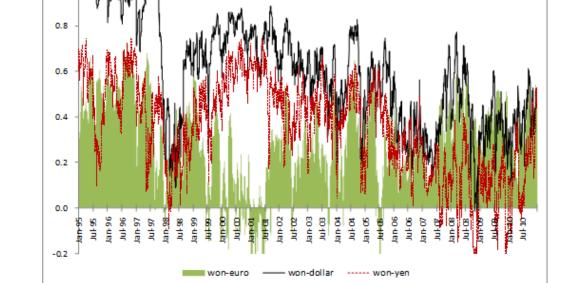
Terms of Trade



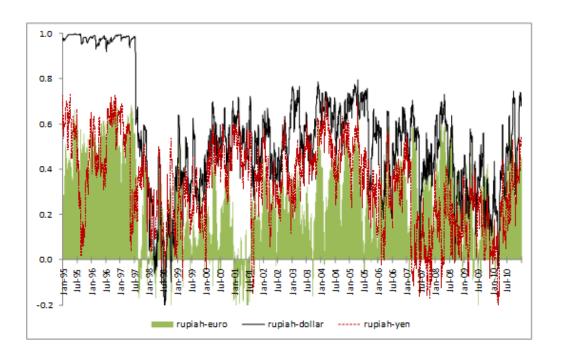
Source: UNCTAD



Conditional Correlation



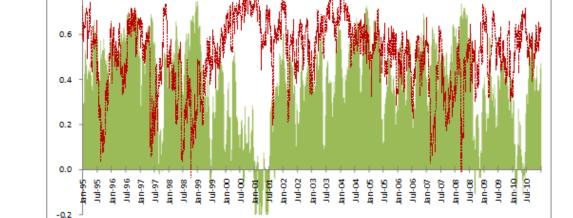
Source: Kinkyo(2012a)



1.0

0.8

Conditional Correlation

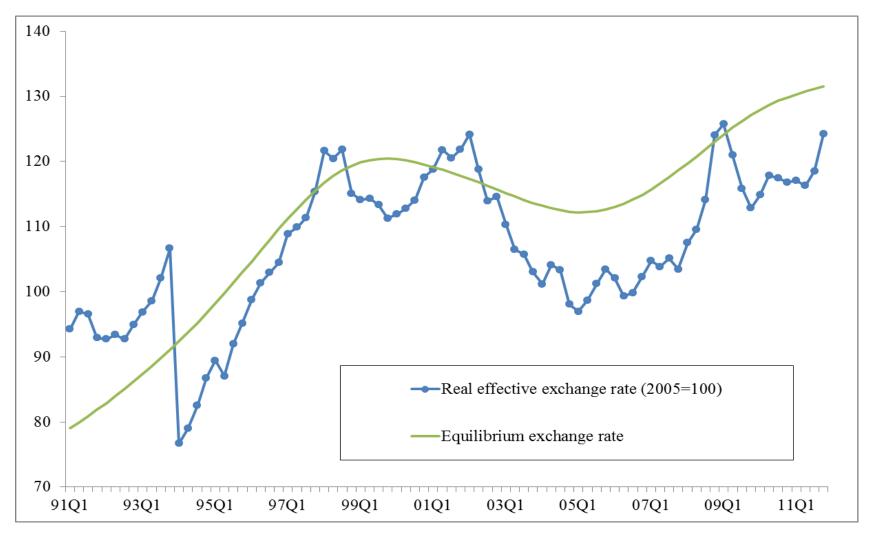


– renm inbi-dollar

renminbi-euro

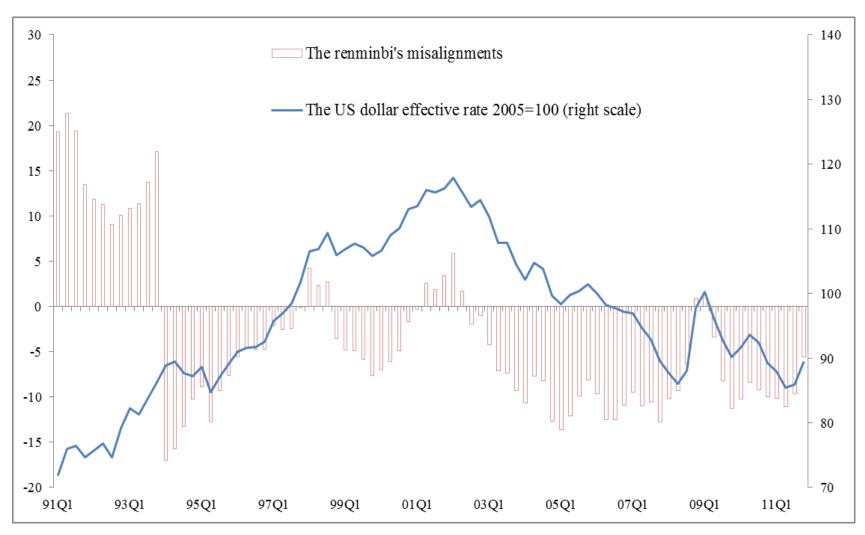
Source: Kinkyo(2012a)

RMB's Equilibrium Rate



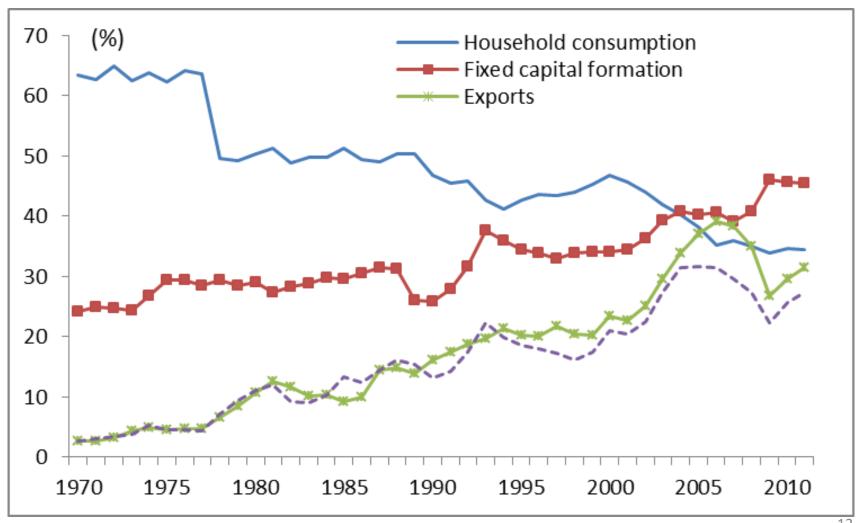
Source: Kinkyo(2012b)

RMB's Misalignments and USD



Source: Kinkyo(2012b)

GDP Expenditure Components



Exchange Rate Flexibility and Rebalancing

• Exchange rate flexibility will contribute to shifting investment towards services and away from manufacturing.

Undervalued renminbi effectively provides manufacturing sectors with subsidies by increasing the relative price of tradable goods to nontradable goods

• It will also contribute to increasing household consumption by allowing the real interest rates of bank deposits to rise.

Bank deposit rates are kept low to create profit margins for banks. In return, banks are required to purchase bills issued by the central bank to sterilize massive FX interventions

References

- Kinkyo, T. (2012a). 'De facto exchange rate regimes in post-crisis Asia,' *Economics Bulletin*, 32 (3).
- Kinkyo, T. (2012b). 'Has the undervaluation of the renminbi rectified?' *mimeo*, Kobe University.
- Kinkyo, T., Y. Matsubayashi, and S. Hamori. (eds). *Global Linkages and Economic Rebalancing in East Asia*, Singapore: World Scientific Publishing (*forthcoming*).