

ch(6):

Government influence on exchange rate.

* exchange rate system :- أنظمة توكيد العملات

① Fixed exchange rate system: held constant or allowed to fluctuate only within very narrow boundaries.
 ← من قبل البنك المركزي
من يتقرر
مباشرة عبر الاتفاق بارتفاع العملات
بشكل بسيط

* Reset:- through

→ Devaluation: (Depreciation) انخفاض reduce the value of its currency against other currencies.

→ Revaluation: (Appreciation) ارتفاع an upward adjustment of the exchange rate by the central bank, increase the value of currency.

* Advantages of fixed exchange rate:-

① exports and importers could engage in international trade without concern about exchange rate movement of the currency. (no exchange currency risk)

من قبل البنك المركزي
من يتقرر
مباشرة
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من يتقرر
مباشرة

بما اننا نرى اننا نرى اننا نرى
 (الفرصة التي تفتح) (الفرصة) (الفرصة)

② Firms could engage in direct foreign investment without concern about exchange rate movement of that currency.

الاستثمار المباشر
 بدون قلق من تحركات سعر الصرف

③ Investors would be able to invest funds in foreign countries without concern about foreign currency movement.

الاستثمار في
 العملات الأجنبية
 بدون قلق من تحركات سعر الصرف

④ Stable exchange rate attracted more fund investment they don't worry about exchange rate movement.

⑤

* Disadvantages:-

① Risk of government will alter the value of a specific currency

Revaluation
 Devaluation

② more economic condition change.

التغيرات الاقتصادية

(اليورو)

تويم

العلامة

② Freely floating exchange rate system ; exchange rate values are determined by market forces . (inflation, interest, income level expectation, government) .

* advantage :-

معدوداته أكثر
من النعم في البلاد
الأخرى

① more insulated from the inflation of other countries .

البلاد معدوداته
مستقلة النظم أكثر
من غيرها

② Country is more insulated from unemployment problem in other country .

في سطوحه من
البلاد الأمر أكثر
على البلاد الأخرى
معدوداته أكثر

③ Central bank is not required to consistently maintain exchange within specified boundaries .

عند الحاجة
لنفسه سياسات دون
البلاد لها إذا كانت
معدوداته أكثر

④ governments can implement policies without connection as to whether the policies will maintain exchange rate within specified boundaries .

المستثمر من
نفسه في (البلاد)
في أي بلد لديه
أعلى

⑤ investors would invest fund in whatever country had the highest interest rate .

* Disadvantage:

- ① Effect country that has a high unemployment.
- ② Somewhat isolated from the problems experienced economic conditions.

③ managed float exchange rate system:-

النظام المتحكم في سعر الصرف. Free, Fixed. وأكثر دول تعالج ذلك أن يسمح بحركة سعر الصرف مع العملات الأجنبية.

④ pegged exchange rate system:- home currency value is pegged to one foreigner currency or to an index of currency.

دولة ترتبط عملتها بعملة أخرى أو بمجموعة من العملات.

* Reasons of pegged:-

- ① This forces there currency exchange with dollar to be fixed.
- ② There currency will be more against non dollar currency by the same degree as the dollar.
- ③ more stable than most currencies.
- ④ maintain fixed rate.

* Disadvantage:

- ① weak economic or political condition can cause firms and investors to question whether the peg will hold.

[5] Dollarization : replacement foreign currency with U.S dollar.

ببدا العملة الأجنبية بالعملة
الدولار الأمريكي
زى الاكوادور بطلوا به بيس و انهم
دولار بيا رافز ربحوا لعملةهم.

* Single European Currency :- عدة دول اتحدت واتخذت
البيرو كعملة وطنية لها. وهم 12 دولة. والمفاد الآخر ان يظل العملة

* Monetary policy in the Euro Zone :-

→ (European Central bank) : goals :- (ECB)

① price stability.

② Control inflation

③ Stabilize the value of Euro

④ stability of the economy.

البنك المركزي
الأوروبي

كل دولة تقيمها
مربحها على باقي الدول

* Impact on firms in the Euro Zone :-

① prices of products are more comparable among European countries.

② Firms can more easily determine where can purchase product at low cost.

③ Firms can engage in international trade within the euro zone without incurring foreign transaction cost if they use the same currency.

④ encourages more long term international trade agreement between firms they have to don't worry about exchange rate.

⑤ firms in euro zone may face more pressure because of competition

↑ more competition between countries

* Impact on Financial Plan in euro zone :-

① Diversification

② No exchange rate risk, for investors.

③ the same interest rate all countries.

Currency exchange

* Exposure of countries within the euro zone :-

①

المركزية الاقتصادية في كل دولة والذاتية المالية

كل دولة مستقلة في كل دولة لها كل دولة لها خبرات

مختلفة ولها كل دولة مختلفتها

Check more
stable
economic
condition

Single
Euro

* Impact of prices within the euro zone :-

① إعلان بين الدول من مختلف المناطق

② الشركات بنفقاتهم معلوم

③ ما في قبول العملات

* Government intervention

Reasons:-

① to smoothen exchange rate movement
→ keep business cycle less volatile.

② reduce risks in the financial market.
→ encourage international trade by reducing exchange rate uncertainty (Risk).

③ establish implese^{محدود} exchange rate boundaries.

→ currency stay with boundaries, ^{because central bank} ~~interfere~~ ^{تدخل}

④ respond to temporary disturbances.
(Market conditions) - central bank may intervene to ensulate^{حماية} currency value from temporary disturbance, because economic conditions.

* Direct intervention: a - Non-sterilized
b - sterilized.

* in direct intervention: a - inflation
b - interest rate
c - government control
d - expectation
e - income level