

International Parity

Topic: 國際平價理論

= $\rightarrow$ 相等

Foreign Exchange rate

Relative inflation rate 物價相對水平 (預期)

Relative national income level

Import/exporter: Goods/ services

Price

Foreign Domestic inflation rate differential

international trade $\rightarrow$ when TW inflation rate $>$ USA
NTD 貶值

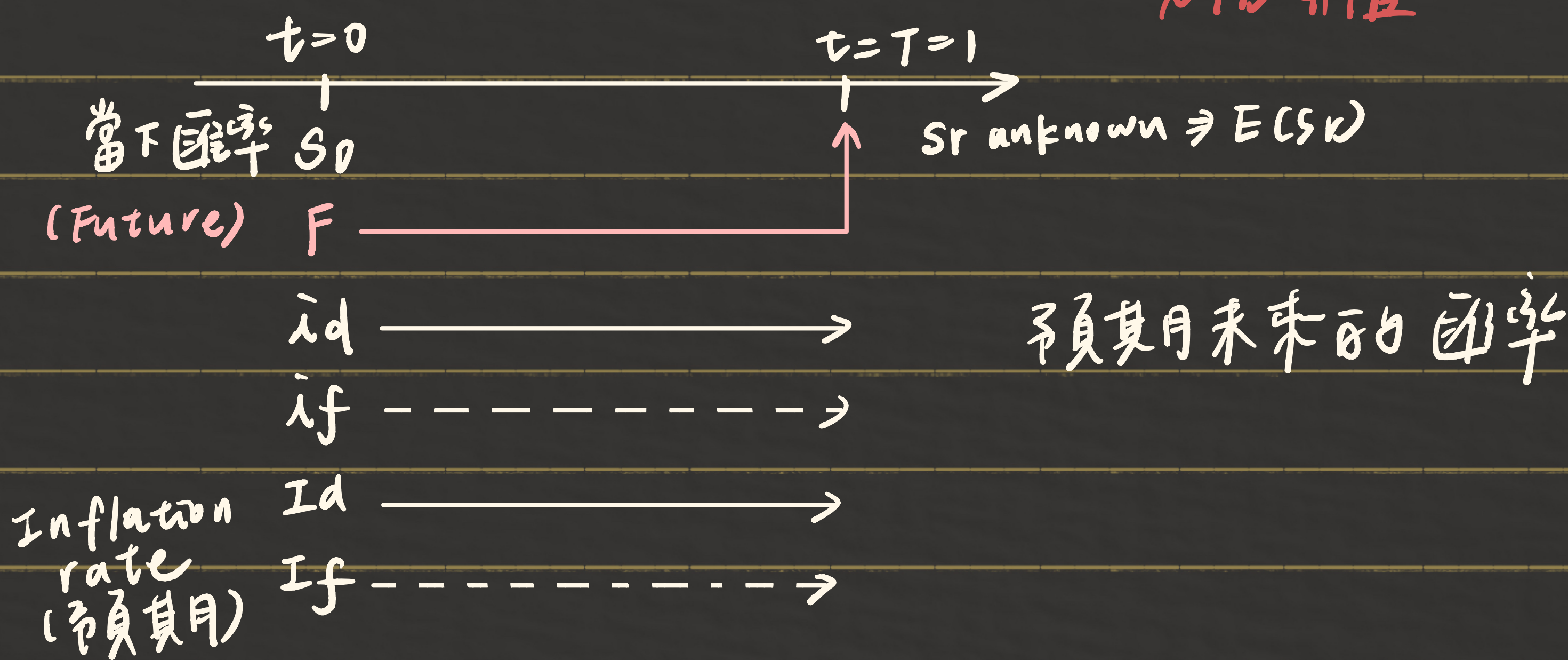
Relative interest rate

Foreign Domestic interest rate differential

Nominal interest rate / real interest rate

Capital flow

$\rightarrow$ when TW interest rate $>$ USA
NTD 升值



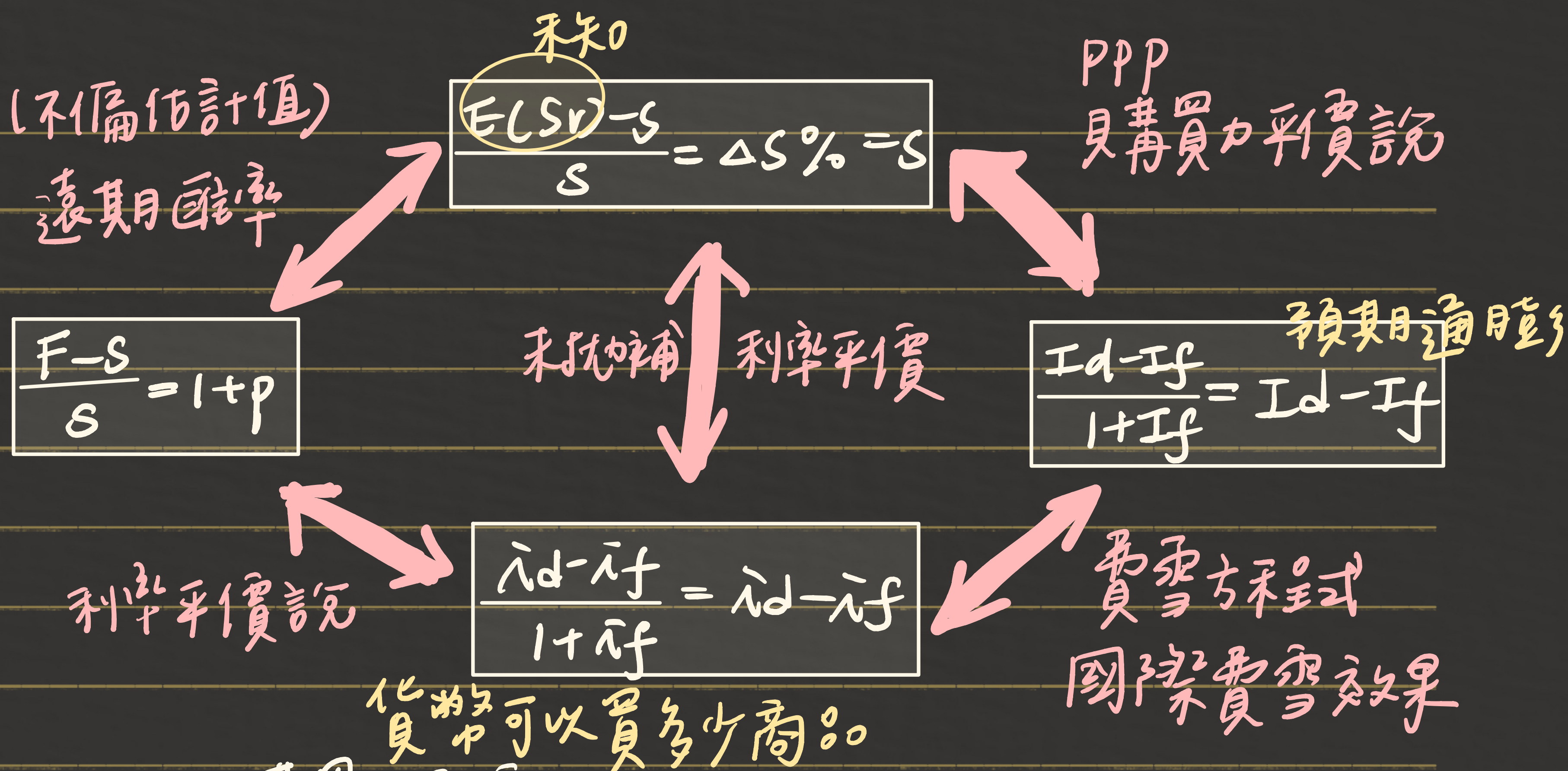
$$\frac{E(S_T) - S}{S} = \Delta S\% = s \quad \text{change / movement FX}$$

$$\frac{F - S}{S} = 1 + p \quad \text{forward premium / discount}$$

$$\frac{\bar{\lambda}_d - \bar{\lambda}_f}{1 + \bar{\lambda}_f} \approx \bar{\lambda}_d - \bar{\lambda}_f \quad \text{interest rate differential}$$

$$\frac{I_d - I_f}{1 + I_f} = I_d - I_f \quad \text{inflation rate}$$

Topic:



[PPP 貝蒂買力平價說] Goods $\rightarrow$ 計價基礎

1. The law of price 單一買律

同商品 $\rightarrow P_d = 70 \text{ NTD}$ $P_d = 70 \text{ NTD} = P_f \times e = 2 \text{ USD}$
 $P_f = 2 \text{ USD}$
 $\therefore e = P_d / P_f = 70 / 2 = 35$

2. 多國對 PPP: CPI ... 一籃子的商品

直接買價格的比較 PP: Purchase power

$$e = P_d / P_f = \frac{P_d}{P_f} = \frac{1/P_f}{1/P_d} = \frac{PP_f}{PP_d} = \frac{1/2m}{1/70m} = 35$$

3. 相對對 PPP

$t=0$	$\xrightarrow{\quad\quad\quad}$	$t=1$
P_d^0	$\rightarrow$	$P_d^1 = P_d^0 \times (1+?)$ unknown
P_f^0	$\rightarrow$	$P_f^1 = P_f^0 \times (1+?)$

$$e_0 = s_0 = \frac{P_d^0}{P_f^0}$$

$$e_1 = s_1 = \frac{P_d^1}{P_f^1} \rightarrow \text{未知, 可估計}$$

$$E(e_1) = s_1 = \frac{P_d^1}{P_f^1} = \frac{P_d^0(1+I_d)}{P_f^0(1+I_f)} = s_0 \frac{(1+I_d)}{(1+I_f)}$$

$$E(e_1) = E(s_1) = s_0 \frac{(1+I_d)}{(1+I_f)} \Rightarrow \text{公式: } \frac{I_d - I_f}{1 + I_f} \approx I_d - I_f - ?$$

TW 通膨約 3%
 US 通膨約 2.5%
 $\Rightarrow$ USD 升值
 (under PPP, $S \uparrow$)

In fact
 美國, TW 商品價位同
 $\downarrow$
 大發現指數又 $\Rightarrow$ PPP 實證

Topic:

「費雪效果」

$$1 + \bar{\lambda} = (1 + r)(1 + I) \dots \bar{\lambda} = r + I \Rightarrow 20\% - 25\% = -5\%$$

Bank 定存 $t=0$ 100 $t=1$ 20% 120

王老五 4元/包 25% 5元/包

當下的金錢 $100 + 4 = 25$ 包

$100 + 5 = 20$ 包

$120 + 5 = 24$ 包

25

-4%

24

$$= (24 - 25) / 25$$

$$(1 + 20\%) = [1 + (-4\%)] [1 + 25\%]$$

$$= 0.96 * 1.25 = 1.20$$

「國際 Fisher effect」

1. market integration

2. $r_d = r_f$

$$(1) 1 + \bar{\lambda}_d = (1 + r_d)(1 + I_d)$$

$$\frac{(1)}{(2)} = \frac{1 + \bar{\lambda}_d}{1 + \bar{\lambda}_f} = \frac{1 + I_d}{1 + I_f}$$

$$(2) 1 + \bar{\lambda}_f = (1 + r_f)(1 + I_f)$$

$$\frac{(1)}{(2)} = \frac{1 + \bar{\lambda}_d}{1 + \bar{\lambda}_f} = \frac{1 + I_d}{1 + I_f}$$

「未拋補利率平價說」

不知道

$$\because PPP + IFE \Rightarrow \text{Uncovered PPP}$$

$$\frac{E(S) - S}{S} = \frac{\bar{\lambda}_d - \bar{\lambda}_f}{1 + \bar{\lambda}_f}$$

$$\frac{F - S}{S} = \frac{\bar{\lambda}_d - \bar{\lambda}_f}{1 + \bar{\lambda}_f}$$

if TW 利率 $>$ US $\Rightarrow$ USD 升 / NTD 貶

利率在 PPP 成立之下, 名目利率反應通膨率

$\therefore$ TW 通膨率 $>$ US $\Rightarrow$ NTD 貶