

A Sustainable Currency Regime for Hong Kong and the Mainland

Lok Sang HO

Lingnan University

This paper follows up with Joseph Stiglitz' idea about China's new role in the world economy and proposes a system of "real exchange rate targeting" for both the Mainland and for the Hong Kong SAR. A complementary development is the introduction of new reserve assets that are denominated in the "World Currency Unit." Such a system is found to be sustainable and is most suitable for economies without very deep financial markets. The mechanism is "rule-based" and it opens up the opportunity for any two currencies, such as the HK dollar and the RMB, to integrate in a material manner without compromising their separate identities, thus paving the way for a much more integrated world economy.

email: Lsho@Ln.edu.hk

2005

* The author acknowledges with thanks the able research assistance of Gary Wong and the comments of William Branson, Bennett McCallum, Lawrence Krause, Ping Lin, Yue Ma, Robert Shiller, John Williamson, and Henry Wan who had attended various presentations at different stages of preparation of this paper.

1. Introduction

The world is badly in need of a new reserve asset, so observed Joseph Stiglitz in a recent public lecture in Hong Kong¹. This paper follows up this idea and argues that China is in a unique role to contribute to the world by coming up with a new exchange rate arrangement involving such a new reserve asset.

China has been very pragmatic and very innovative on the exchange rate management front. China came up with the idea of “foreign exchange certificates” in 1980, shortly after Deng Xiao-ping declared an open door policy in 1978, and began to allow its citizens to set up foreign currency accounts from 1984. Foreigners visiting China would trade their foreign currencies for these certificates which were acceptable in specific stores where they could buy goods otherwise beyond the reach of most citizens. Foreign exchange certificates were much sought after by ordinary people who would pay a premium to get them. In 1985 China further set up its first Foreign Exchange Adjustment Centre in Shenzhen to allow eligible enterprises to trade surplus foreign exchange for RMB and vice versa. Soon after this, similar centres were set up in many major cities including Shanghai, Guangzhou, Dalian, Xiamen, and Zhuhai. The convertibility of a currency in practice is never a black or white matter: i.e., “either 0% or 100%.” Thus, the Renminbi had been moving toward convertibility over the years, in more timid and smaller steps at first then bolder and larger

¹ Joseph Stiglitz presented a public lecture on the China’s New Role in the World Economy on March 2005.

steps toward the late 80s and early 1990s.²

Shortly after China's even bolder measures to liberalize the RMB in 1994, the 1997-98 Asian Financial Crisis dealt a serious blow to many Asian economies from Indonesia and Malaysia to Thailand and Korea, and shook the confidence of those who had subscribed to foreign exchange liberalization. Malaysia brought back foreign exchange control. China, which was spared much of the damages of the AFC, was believed to have avoided the damages only because it had maintained tight grip over capital flows in and out of the country. After the AFC, China has even more reason to believe that liberalizing the RMB should not mean a free float. Against this background, the announcement on July 21, 2005 that the RMB would follow a managed float system making reference to a basket of currencies and the tiny, 2% revaluation against the US dollar is not surprising at all.

There is some evidence that the problems faced by many Asian countries during the AFC as well as those faced by such Latin American countries as Brazil and Argentina in the late 1990s seem to have been related to the unprecedented and sustained strength of the US dollar (to which these currencies are linked to a bigger or smaller degree) over the 1995 – 2001 period, and particularly during 1995-1997. Sometimes the problem is not an exchange rate problem *per se*. When the strength of the US dollar increases the perception of risk in the markets domestic interest rates could become painfully high. The caution exercised by

² See Ho(1989) for a full story of these and other changes in the 1980s and Ho(1998) for developments through the late 1990s.

the State Administration for Foreign Exchange(SAFE) must be considered prudent and wise.

It is the thesis of this paper that neither the fixed exchange rate (in a currency board setting or otherwise) nor a floating exchange rate regime will be adequate to eliminate the instability arising from the drift of the real exchange rate. The challenge is to work out a managed float system(Williamson, 2000, 2002) consistent with the broad macroeconomic goals of price stability and sustainable growth.

An important part of this search for an efficient managed adjustment mechanism lies in finding an instrument that can serve as a “real monetary anchor” so that a currency tied to it can maintain a real exchange rate level consistent with the fundamentals of the economy³. In practice “real values” always involve the ratios of nominal variables (e.g., “real money balances” is just a monetary aggregate divided by a price index). So an important part of a “real anchor” design is an automatic adjustment mechanism such that in the face of a movement in some nominal variables, other nominal variables will adjust appropriately and automatically so as to preserve the real values of the key variables which have been adapted to the economic fundamentals. While the link to the real anchor should not be affected by random perturbations to the economic fundamentals, in the event of permanent changes in such fundamentals, a mechanism for to effect smooth, panic-free adjustment in the real link will be necessary.

³ A nominal anchor such as a nominal link to a host currency would imply an unintended real exchange rate change when price levels or the nominal exchange rate of the host currency changes.

There has been much discussion about a basket link in the literature (Kawai, 2001, Bird and Rajan 2002, Yano and Kosaka, 2003). Ho (1990) proposed re-pegging the Hong Kong dollar to the effective exchange rate index, which is a trade-weighted basket of 15 currencies and suggested using the US dollar -HK dollar exchange rate as the instrument to effect stability in the effective exchange rate index. A currency basket link is superior to a single currency link in that it will reduce the fluctuation of the home currency *vis-a-vis* any single currency. Yet because of inflation a currency tied to a currency basket may still be subject to real exchange rate fluctuations and may also not command stable purchasing power. As argued by Irving Fisher (1913) money with unstable purchasing power is like an elastic measuring rod, and cannot be a very good form of money.

Section 2 argues for the need to have real exchange rates set and maintained at levels that are attuned to the fundamentals of the economy and describes a mechanism, called a World Currency Unit Link, that can facilitate the achievement of this. Section 3 describes the nature of the reserve asset in a world with real exchange rate anchors. Section 4 looks at the question of what constitutes the appropriate exchange rate and argues for the desirability for “real exchange rate targeting” for countries like China that do not have a very deep financial market. Section 5 looks at the subject of credibility, and argues that a monetary regime using the real exchange rate as an instrument to achieve both internal and external balance is probably as credible as you can get. Section 6 then will discuss the implications

for a world when more and more countries adopt such real links and when more and more financial assets are denominated in the WCU and become available as reserve assets.

2. The WCU-Link for Macroeconomic and Monetary Stability

There is consensus among economists that an excessively high real exchange rate will cause serious harm to the economy, even though there always remains controversy whether in a particular case a currency is overvalued or not and by how much. Is the RMB in 2005 overvalued and if so by how much? Was the Argentine peso overvalued before the dramatic depreciation in 2001? The answer may vary from economist to economist.⁴ But the fact that many economists attribute the Argentine peso crisis to an overvalued peso suggests that economists believe generally that overvaluation of a currency can cause serious problems (Schuler 2005). China has been worried about a significant revaluation of the RMB believing that the sharp appreciation of the Japanese yen was at least in part responsible for the more-than-decade-old stagnation of the Japanese economy from 1991. The chronic and worsening unemployment problem of the United Kingdom ahead of the 1992 sterling crisis was believed to be related to sterling overvaluation and invited George Soros to attack the currency. His success was very sweet for the fund that he managed, but it turned out to be sweet too for the UK. A combination of lower interest rates and

⁴ Robert Mundell and Robert Barro had diametrically different views about the RMB, as reviewed in a seminar held at the Chinese University of Hong Kong in 2005. Schuler, 2005, discussed diverse views and evidence about the possible overvaluation of the Argentine peso before its dramatic devaluation.

currency depreciation revived the United Kingdom economy in just months following its abandonment of the link to the European monetary mechanism on September 16 1992.⁵

Clearly, in the absence of changes in real fundamentals, the drifting of a nominal anchor(the host currency such as the US dollar) may bring about exchange rates that are inconsistent with full employment(internal balance) and external balance.

It is therefore highly desirable if we can link a currency to a real anchor at an appropriate level (i.e., not too high so as to cause deflation and too low so as to cause overheating).⁶ Once the real economy has been found to be comfortable with some real exchange rate and anchored the currency at that rate, why should we let the real monetary conditions drift away from these comfortable values by the movement of the host currency?

Ho(2000) proposed an indexed unit of account based on a basket of “world output” that he advocated as the basis for denominating financial instruments like bonds. As it happens this unit of account can serve very well as an anchor for currencies. This unit of account, called the World Currency Unit, is not a basket of currencies. Instead, the WCU link can be said to be a “link with a composite good.”(“a composite good standard”) By design, the WCU basket consists of the GDPs(outputs) of the key economic zones *in some base year 0*.

⁵ Unemployment stood at 10.3% for the 16-59(F)/64(M) group in September 1992 and peaked in January 1993 at 10.9%, from whence it kept falling for years to below 5% by the end of 2003.

⁶ The asymmetry of the effects of overvaluation and undervaluation should be noted. When overvalued, domestic price and wage levels could fall to restore full employment, but with price and wage rigidity being the norm extended periods of high unemployment usually result. When undervalued, inflation normally readily occurs, and the results are normally less unpalatable.

The five economic zones include the United States, the Euro zone, Japan, Canada, and Australia.⁷ For exposition purposes, we will use WCU_0 to refer to the base year physical basket of output underlying each World Currency Unit, and use $V_{0US,t}$ to refer to the nominal value of WCU_0 at time t in US dollars.

Let Q_{i0} be the GDP of country/zone i in base year 0, measured in the domestic currency.

Thus:

$$1 \quad WCU_0 = \lambda \{ Q_{10}, Q_{20}, Q_{30}, Q_{40}, Q_{50} \} \quad [1]$$

This says that a WCU_0 is some fraction λ of the basket of base year GDPs.

Valuation of this unit in the base year, $V_{0US,0}$, is obtained by defining λ such that:

$$\lambda \sum Q_{i0} \cdot e_{i0} = \text{US\$ } 100 \quad [2],$$

where: $\sum Q_{i0} \cdot e_{i0}$ is the nominal value of the GDPs in the base year in US dollars, and e_{i0}

is the exchange rate converting one unit of the currency of i into US\$ in year 0;

λ is a scaling factor that defines the size of the basket and thus the real value of the

unit;

i is any of the five major economies.

$V_{0US,t}$ is the nominal value of one WCU_0 at t in US dollars. Changes in the valuation of the WCU output basket over time reflects the forces of exchange rate movements as well as domestic inflation/deflation in each of the represented economic zones. If Q_{i0} measured in

⁷ These economic zones are representative in that they comprise the world's major industrial zones as well as major producers of primary goods and their currencies are fully convertible.

current (let us represent the current moment with t) domestic prices increases because of inflation (P_{it}/P_{i0} rising) and/or if currency i appreciates against the US dollar (e_{it} rising), other things being equal, the nominal value of the WCU basket in US dollars will increase, but the underlying basket of real output remains the same. It is in this sense that we say $V_{0US,t}$ represents constant purchasing power.

$$V_{0US,t} = \lambda \sum Q_{i0} \cdot P_{it}/P_{i0} \cdot e_{it} \quad [3]$$

The nominal value of $V_{0US,t}$ can be updated easily according to [3] from moment to moment, even though P_{it}/P_{i0} is normally updated on a monthly basis. In principle P_{it}/P_{i0} should be based on the implicit GDP deflator, but for practical purposes considering that announcements of GDP deflators are subject to long lags and frequent revisions and that the CPI tracks GDP deflators fairly well we would recommend using the CPI in estimating the nominal values of the WCU.

With full transparency of the valuation formula [3], once the base year has been chosen and the WCU output basket has been defined, at any time τ the Monetary Authority may link the domestic currency to WCU_0 so that $\alpha_{\tau} V_{0US,\tau} = 1$ unit of the domestic currency. *By adjusting the magnitude of the “link coefficient” α the Monetary Authority can achieve any level of effective real exchange rate desired. As a result, transition to a WCU-based regime can be completely smooth in the sense that the exchange rate vis-à-vis the US dollar stays the same momentarily.* The exchange rate vis-à-vis the US dollar will rise or fall from

then on depending on whether the nominal value of the WCU rises or falls.

The kind of system that I am proposing will not match Schuler's definition of a currency board, but there are many parallels. According to this proposal, banks may issue notes against reserve assets held with the monetary authority, much like the current Hong Kong system, where note-issuing commercial banks deposit US\$1 for every HK\$7.8 that they issue in the form of banknotes, and the Hong Kong Monetary Authority undertakes to convert these Hong Kong dollar notes back to US dollars at the same rate.⁸ Under a WCU-based link, convertibility is guaranteed not at a fixed rate against the US dollar, but at a fixed rate in terms of real purchasing power ("real money," not "nominal money") though redeemable in US dollars or other currencies. This way the convertibility undertaking is not fixed in nominal terms but is fixed in real terms.

If economic fundamentals have changed permanently and significantly enough there will be a need to change the "link coefficient" α . But to avoid panic or speculation, it is proposed that all the money that has already been issued at the old α will not be affected by any change in α . Thus, if a unit of the local currency (called peso for convenience) was issued with α_{τ}^* times $V_{0US\tau}$ worth of US dollars (or any other acceptable currency) deposited with the monetary authority, convertibility or redemption at time t will be at α_{τ}^*

⁸ In May 2005 The HK Monetary Authority introduced, with immediate effect, a strong-side Convertibility Undertaking to buy US dollars from licensed banks at 7.75, and announced the shifting of the existing weak-side Convertibility Undertaking from 7.80 to 7.85, to be phased on gradually and completed by June 20.

times $V_{0US\$t}$ of US dollars.

3. The New Reserve Assets and International Settlement Vehicle

Today the US dollar is the predominant reserve asset among the world's central banks and the universally accepted international settlement vehicle. Many commodities, including petroleum, are quoted in US dollars. One result of this is that the United States benefits from seigniorage, which is "a financial reward accruing to the reserve currency as a result of its being used as a world money." (Husted and Melvin, 2003) As a result the United States can issue debt to the world (often taken up by much less well off countries like China and Korea) in US dollars and repay years later, often in much depreciated US dollars. Indeed, as the world's largest net debtor nation holding foreign assets in foreign currencies and with its own debt issued in US dollars there is a built-in incentive for the US to depreciate its currency. Depreciation will actually reduce America's net indebtedness to the world.

Thus, as urged by Joseph Stiglitz (2005) the world needs a new international reserve asset. Debt issuers need to be held responsible to repay the amount owed in real terms. The proposed indexed unit of account called World Currency Unit serves this purpose well. Because the WCU is a unit of global real purchasing power, debt denominated in the WCU requires the debt issuer to repay, in dollars, yen, Euros, or any other currency, in an amount commensurate with the latest valuation of the debt issued. The debt issuer will not be asked to repay more, and will also be protected from having to repay more—such as what happens

when it had issued debt in a currency that subsequently appreciates unexpectedly. At the same time, the debt issuer also will not be allowed to repay less, than what was borrowed in the first place.

When a sufficient number of debt issuers do issue bonds denominated in WCUs, such “global indexed bonds” will serve as an excellent reserve asset for the world’s central banks(Ho, 2000). Before this occurs, however, it may be feared that central banks will have difficulty matching their liabilities with the right kind of assets. Without dismissing these concerns, however, it must be pointed out that the central banks’ real liabilities are preserved, so that they are protected from the risk of seeing their real liabilities explode as a result of exchange rate fluctuations. Their challenge is simply to invest their assets in a way that can preserve real values. There is no presumption that this is inherently more difficult than upholding a currency board based on a single host currency. To the extent that the real exchange rate is gauged at a level consistent with economic fundamentals, the challenge of defending a WCU link is likely to be easier than that of defending a single currency link when the exchange rate has deviated grossly from what is required by the fundamentals. The Argentine peso crisis and the Asian Financial Crisis appear to bear this out.

4. What Constitutes the Right Exchange Rate

In the literature there is much discussion about what constitutes the appropriate exchange rate. Williamson & Miller(1987) and Williamson(1994) coined the term

“Fundamental Equilibrium Exchange Rate”(FEER), describing this as the “rate estimated to be consistent with simultaneous internal and external balance.”(Williamson & Miller, Figure 2.1) and proposed to “target” exchange rates at this level. This approach makes eminent sense, as exchange rates often deviate from the FEER because of short term random events that affect currency demand and supply and expectations. We will now explore how the FEER is determined by internal and external balance requirements, so we can “target” at it.

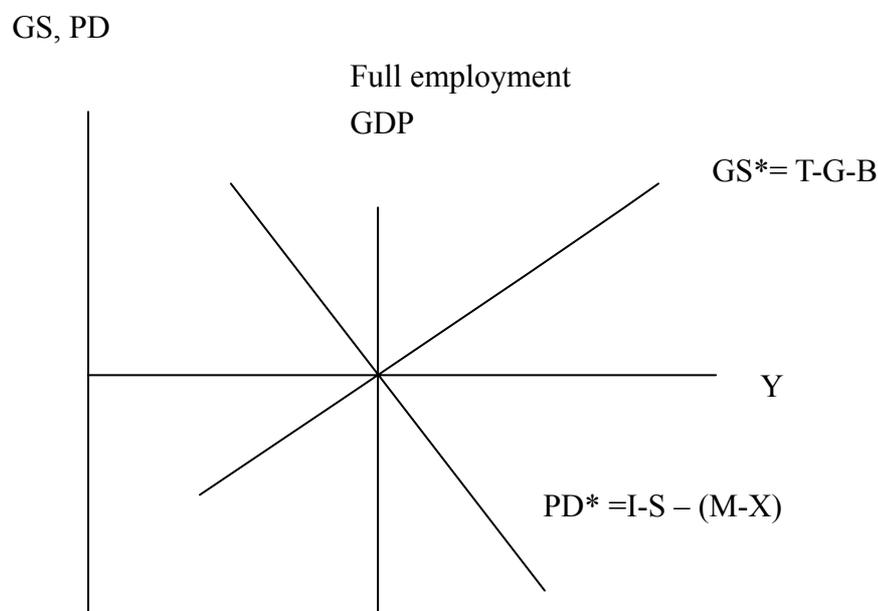


Figure 1: Achieving Internal Balance with Full Employment and Budget Balance

From the equilibrium condition $GDP = C + I + G + X - M$, we can write $Y_d + T - B$ (disposable income plus net taxes minus government interest payment) $= C + I + G + X - M$. This transposes to $T - G - B = I - S - (M - X)$. Thus the intersection of $GS (\equiv T - G - B, \text{ public sector savings})$ with $PD (\equiv I - S - (M - X), \text{ private sector savings deficiency})$ determines equilibrium aggregate demand.

Figure 1 now shows that how aggregate demand can be achieved at the full employment output and at the same time achieving fiscal budget balance.

We can represent the full employment fiscal budget balance condition by writing $T(y_f) - G - B = 0$. This line is represented by GS^* in Figure 1. This will be described as the “full employment budget balance fiscal position line.” Figure 1 further shows that there is a unique position of the I-S-(M-X) line that will bring about a level of aggregate demand consistent with full employment. The monetary conditions underlying this PD^* will be referred to as the “full employment compatible monetary conditions.” These conditions can be alternatively depicted as m^* in Figure 2.

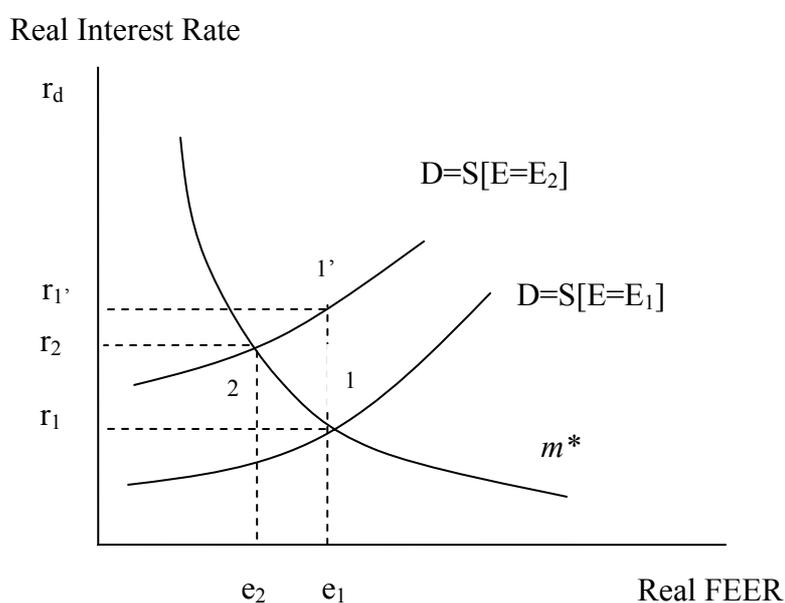


Figure 2: Alternative (e,r) combinations compatible with full employment

m^* traces the combination of the real exchange rates and real interest rates such that equilibrium aggregate private sector demand is compatible with full employment. As we

move down m^* the real interest rate falls boosting domestic demand, but the real effective exchange rate rises reducing external demand and offsetting the domestic demand increase, so the composition of private sector demand changes without affecting the aggregate level.

To derive m^* we can express $I - S - (M-X)$ as a function f of real exchange rate e , real interest rate r , and real GDP y . Thus we can write:

$$I - S - (M-X) = f(e, r, y) \quad [4]$$

By setting f at zero, we can write y as a function m of e and r . *The function $m(e, r)$ will be called a Monetary Conditions Index.* When m equals full employment GDP, the monetary conditions are consistent with full employment. m^* is one of many similarly shaped curves drawn in the (e, r) space but meets the additional condition that $m^* = y_f$.

The two upward sloping curves $D=S[E = E_i]$ represent equilibrium in the foreign exchange market, where E is a shift parameter depicting short term capital movement intentions. If capital outflow intentions are high $D=S$ will be at a higher level, higher domestic interest rate will be needed for external balance. The real exchange rate has then to be lowered to maintain full employment (Point 2 rather than Point 1'). Increased external demand will then come in to replace the domestic demand that has been suppressed by the higher interest rates. The FEER thus will change with capital movements and is associated with a unique real interest rate (e.g., e^* with r^*).

The above analysis shows that to say that a currency is at FEER is not very meaningful,

if real interest rates are too high. Schuler(2005) presented evidence that Argentina's exports were still growing ahead of the peso crisis. But if real interest rates had to be pushed very high to protect the currency from depreciating, then internal balance would not be possible (Point 1' in Figure 2).

To reiterate, the intersection of the D=S line with m^* determines the fundamental equilibrium exchange rate(FEER) e^* AND real interest rate, BOTH OF WHICH will be necessary to maintain internal and external balance at the same time. Given e^* , the rate at which the domestic currency should link to the WCU will be set at α_τ^* . Provided that fiscal policy maintains budget balance at full employment, setting α_τ at α_τ^* will bring about full employment, rendering the fiscal budget balanced. When price levels or nominal exchange rates for currencies comprising the WCU change, $V_{0US\$t}$ changes, implying that given α_τ^* the nominal exchange rate of the domestic currency will change spontaneously to preserve full employment.

If the underlying economic fundamentals have changed permanently(for example, when there is a permanent shift in the I-S+X-M line, or when the relative productivities of different countries have changed), it may be necessary to adjust α upwards or downwards. Since the adjustment of α is in relation to the WCU, and since the real value of the WCU is constant, we can be sure that every marginal adjustment is an effective right step in the right direction. In contrast, in the absence of such real anchor link, a nominal depreciation could mean real

appreciation and vice versa.

To see how the real convertibility guarantee arrests panic, suppose at time $\tau + k$ α is adjusted downwards, so the peso depreciates. Any new pesos issued as of $\tau + k$ will be designated as *vintage $\tau + k$* . *Pesos of vintage τ are now worth more than pesos of vintage $\tau + k$ and will be converted to the new pesos accordingly.* The same guarantee extends to all bank deposits prior to the time a devaluation is to take effect. With depositors' and cash holders' interests protected, bank runs will be averted.

A currency regime, in order to be sustainable (Bulir and Smidkova, 2004) and thus credible, needs to be adaptable and be compatible with full employment. If the currency regime produces an exchange rate that is not compatible with full employment and has no effective mechanism to adapt towards such a rate it cannot be sustainable and thus cannot be credible. In contrast, the system herein proposed, by allowing α to change as needed, is compatible with full employment and is therefore sustainable and credible.

5. Credibility

One may still ask if this system is sustainable in the face of shattered confidence. Given the Argentine experience in 2001-2002 and the Asian experience in 1997-98, it does appear that if people firmly believe that the currency will collapse, nothing can be done. If we look at the Thai and the Indonesian experience carefully, however, we can only conclude that the collapse of confidence was a result of ineffective and misguided policies in the first

place. Even in the case of Argentina, the collapse of confidence was the result of a string of misguided actions, and a lack of the necessary institutions to protect the interest of people who have legitimate claims to be protected.

If we look at the Thai experience, however, we find that the financial markets at first actually cheered the initial devaluation of the Thai baht. The Thai stock market jumped noticeably. But when interest rates were raised sharply higher around the region (The Philippine central bank raises the overnight lending rate to 24 percent from 15 percent on July 3, 1997) and the austerity measures announced on August 5 further impressed upon investors that the region is headed for a dramatic economic slowdown confidence began to crumble.

Under the proposal of a WCU link, full employment and economic stability are the explicit objectives of the central bank, and no attempt is made to defend an unrealistically high exchange rate. Interest rates will not be raised to defend the currency except in so far as maintaining monetary conditions m^* . Holders of the domestic currency as well as bank deposits know that while the currency may devalue, their interests will be protected as the vintage of their monetary assets are specified and real convertibility at the original rate is guaranteed. The valuation of the currency will not be allowed to take on unrealistic values in the first place, unlike what may happen under a nominal tie to the US dollar. For all these reasons, and for the reason that the WCU itself represents purchasing power over a

diversified portfolio of multiple-currency-denominated output, risks for holding the local currency and assets of the local currency are reduced considerably. Because perceived risks are smaller, a collapse of confidence is less likely.

Over time there may be a need to add the GDPs of other countries to the basket. For example, in time the RMB will become fully convertible. If China has relatively deep financial markets and its markets are predominantly free, then it may be appropriate to include China's GDP in the WCU basket. If financial markets are too shallow, short term capital flows may cause gyrations in exchange rates.

When it becomes necessary to update the composition of the WCU basket continuity of the series can be maintained by reconciling the valuation in the last period under the old basket and the valuation in the first period under the new basket. This procedure is routinely done with regard to the consumer price index and should be both transparent and automatic.

Credibility of the proposed system requires that the WCU be defined and that its nominal values be computed and updated round the clock by an authoritative international organization such as the IMF.

6. Conclusions and Implications for the World

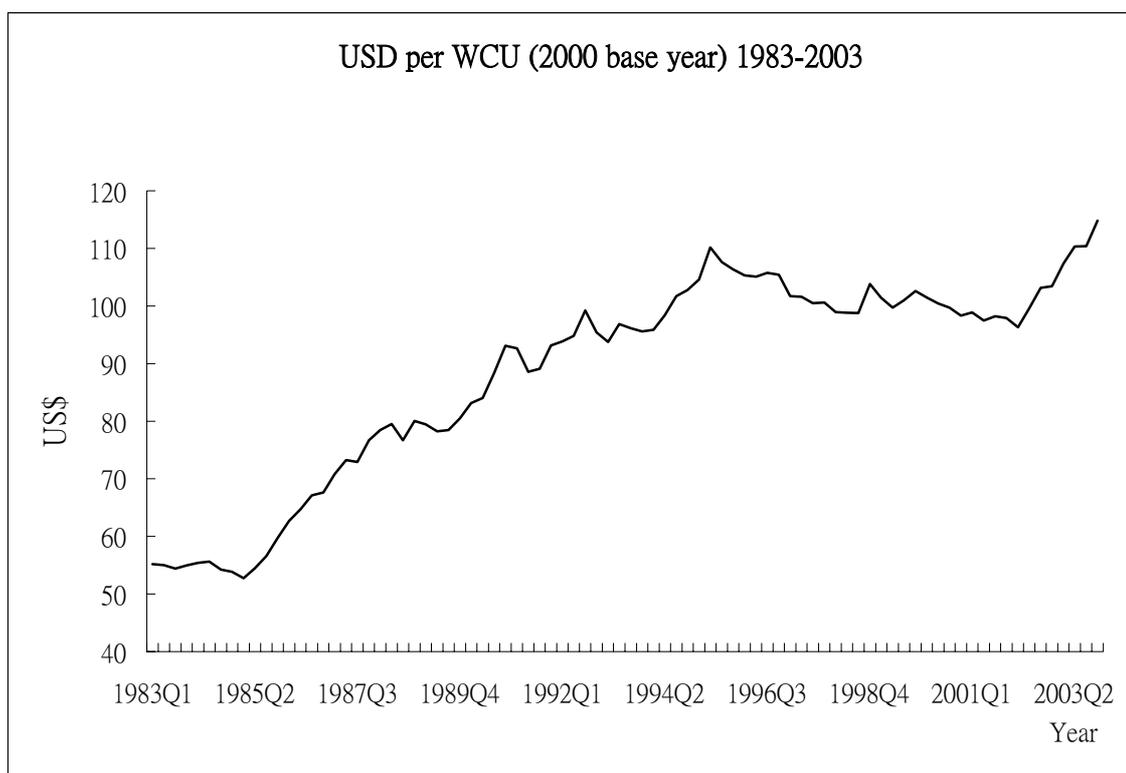
The idea of the WCU is, first and foremost, promote accountability, transparency, and

efficiency. Issuers of bonds denominated in the WCU, whether official or private, will be held responsible for repaying debt in constant purchasing power plus the pledged real interest payments. Governments will not be able to inflate away or depreciate away their debts as they can now. There will be greater transparency about the real cost of borrowing, and if the entire world issues debt in the WCU, the world's capital market will become much more integrated. The world will have an alternative reserve asset to gold or the US dollar, and no country will collect seigniorage at the expense of others.

Each central bank that decides to tie its currency to the WCU will fix an appropriate exchange ratio to the WCU, namely α , and make appropriate adjustments as necessary, in addition to fixing an appropriate benchmark interest rate for its own currency. It is noteworthy that countries whose currencies are independently tied to the WCU are "currency-integrated" for as long as their α s remain constant.

Figure 3 shows the changes in the nominal value of one $WCU_{1990US\$t}$, computed using IMF and OECD statistics, from 1983 to 2003. In revaluing the WCU basket, we use the consumer price indices of the different countries/zones, even though in principle GDP deflators would have been more appropriate. We do this because the GDP deflators are usually available only after a relatively long lag. Since the WCU is intended to be a unit of account ready to be used on a day-to-day basis, for practical reasons CPIs have to be used instead of GDP deflators in deriving the current values of the unit.

Figure 3: Value of the WCU with base year 1990 in U.S \$ 1983-2003



We may note that just before the Asian Financial Crisis, the US dollar has had its unprecedented appreciation against the WCU in the second quarter of 1997. This no doubt caused serious strains to most of the countries whose currencies were tied to the US dollar, including both Asian and Latin American countries. Figure 4 shows the “2-year real exchange rate appreciation” of the US dollar against the WCU (i.e., the percentage increase of the real value of US dollar over two years to time t). At the risk of oversimplification, the financial market turmoil of countries with currencies tied to the US dollar during the period 1995-2002 appears to make sense.

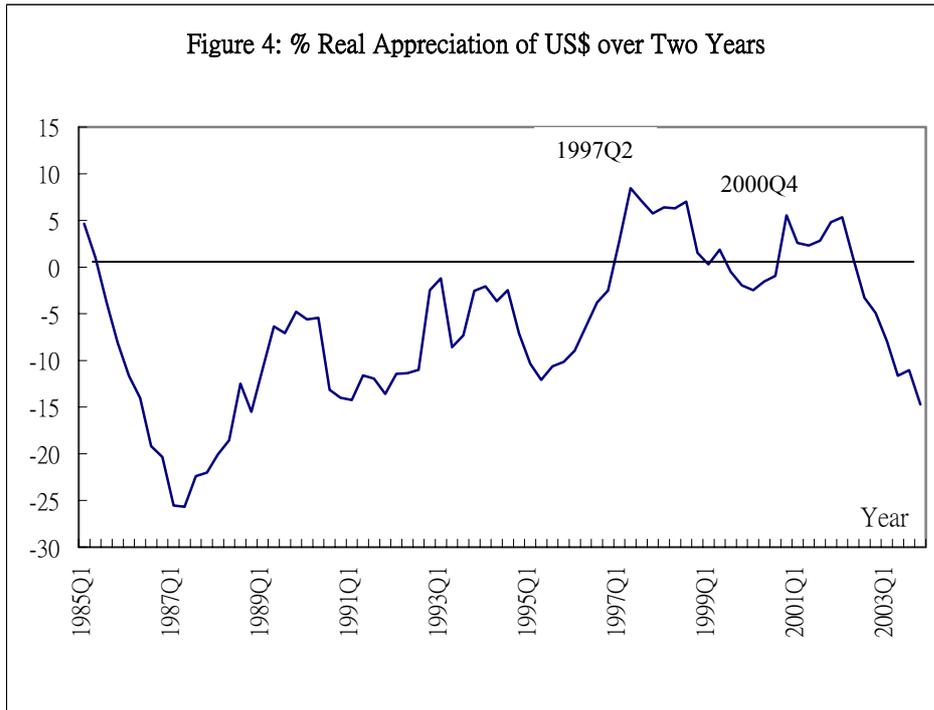


Figure 4 shows that the US dollar by the second quarter of 1997 had appreciated almost by 8% vis-à-vis the WCU over the preceding two years, and this strength greatly surpassed that of the first quarter in 1985, which was also a year of solid strength of the US dollar. This unprecedented strength of the US dollar no doubt had produced much pressure on those economies whose currencies were tied to the dollar, and have probably played an important role in the Asian Financial Crisis.

To explore the possible advantages of a WCU-link a simulation exercise was conducted. First, we estimated the relation between Hong Kong's total exports (HKTXI) on the one hand, and the real exchange rate (WCU/HKD) represented by HKRE and the GDP of OECD countries (represented by OGDP) on the other hand. We use the Johansen cointegration method. All variables are in natural logarithm form.

First, the Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test indicates that the stationary properties of the three variables are I(1) variables (See Table 1). Therefore, the Johansen procedure is then used to detect the existence of long run relation, if any, between them. The results of cointegration test (see Table 2) for the period from 1984 to 2004 showed that they are found to be cointegrated with $r = 1$. Table 3 reports the normalized cointegrating coefficients that can be interpreted as long run coefficients. As can be seen, all coefficients carry the right signs and are statistically significant. According to the coefficients a 10 per cent appreciation in the real exchange rate will reduce real exports by 17 percent. The error correction model is shown in Table 4. The ECM term is negative and significant which also re-confirms that the series are cointegrated. The impact of linking with the WCU on exports are simulated by assuming that the Hong Kong dollar's value in US dollars follows those as implied by a WCU-link, and comparing with results from the benchmark of actual values. To do this, I re-estimate the cointegrating relation⁹ from 1984 to 2000 only and then forecast the exports value from 2001 to 2004 assuming HK dollar pegged with WCU starting from year 2001 (i.e. the HKRE (WCU/HKD) is a constant value for the forecasted period). The predicted exports are as shown in Figure 4. As can be seen, the predicted export values are more stable compared with the actual value. The standard deviation for the simulated exports and the actual exports are 0.1255 and 0.1451 respectively.

⁹ The variables are found to be cointegrated and the normalized coefficients also carry with significant and correct signs. The details of results are not reported here to save space but available upon request.

Table 1. Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test of Unit Root 1984Q1 to 2004Q4

Variable name	Test on	No Trend	Trend	Conclusion
HKEX	Level	-1.7619	-1.4363	I(1)
	1 st diff	-3.5693***	-4.3374***	
HKRE	Level	-1.5957	-1.8588	I(1)
	1 st diff	-4.1429***	-4.1857***	
OGDP	Level	-1.0411	-2.4409	I(1)
	1 st diff	-5.2889***	-5.3258***	

1. The optimal lag period in ADF test is determined by the Akaike Information Criterion.
2. ** *indicates 1% significant level.
3. 95% C.V. for the ADF tests that include constant and constant plus trend = -2.899 and -3.468 respectively

Table 2 Testing Cointegration between HKEXI, HKRE and OGDP

Null Hypothesis	Alternative Hypothesis	Test Statistics	5% Critical Value
Trace tests:		Trace Value	
$r = 0$	$r > 0$	30.86**	29.80
$r \leq 1$	$r > 1$	6.74	15.49
λ max tests:		λ max Value	
$r = 0$	$r = 1$	24.11**	21.13
$r = 1$	$r = 2$	5.80	14.26

1. Lag length of the VAR is determined by Akaike's Information Criterion
2. ** denotes significance at 5% level and r indicates the number of cointegrating vectors.

Table 3 Normalized Cointegrating Coefficients

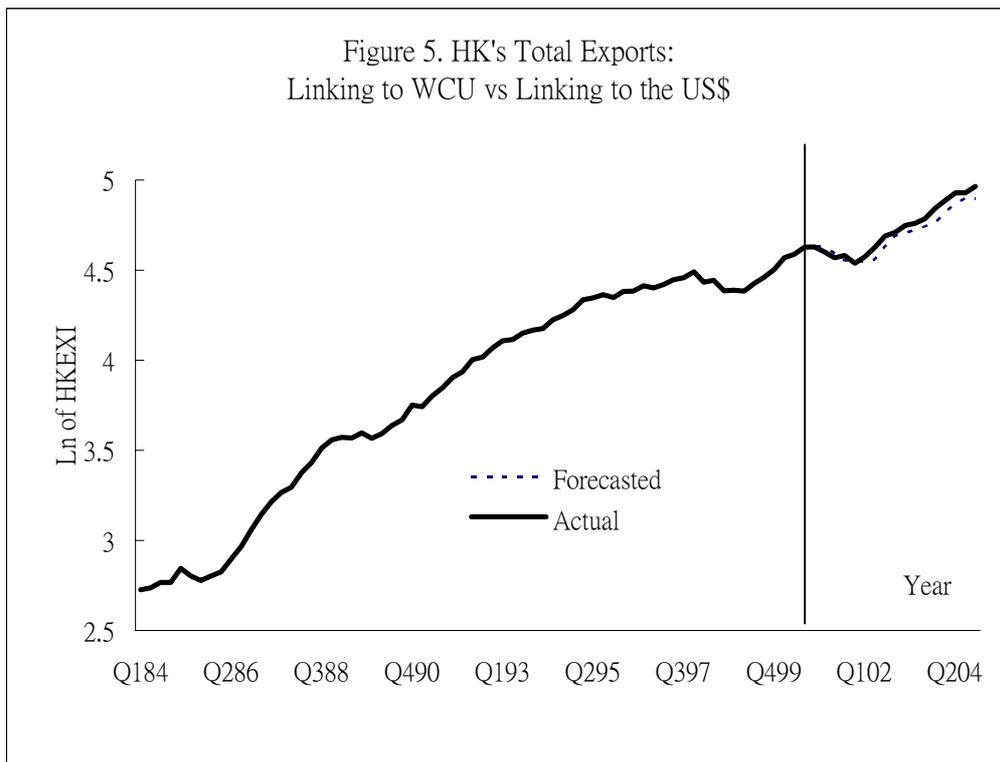
	HKRE	OGDP	Constant
Coefficients	-1.7306	1.8135	15.3521
(t-statistics)	(11.6816)***	(9.2648)***	

*** denotes significance at 1% level

Table 4 Error Correction Estimates. Dependent Variable: D(HKEXI)

	ECM (-1)	D(HKEXI) (-1)	D(HKRE) (-1)	D(OGDP) (-1)	Constant
Coefficient	-0.2078	0.1190	0.1078	1.3664	0.0157
(t-statistics)	(-4.9984)***	(1.2399)	(0.7568)	(1.5402)	(2.2242)**

1. D denotes first differences
2. ECM denotes error correction term
3. ** and *** denote significance at 5% and 1% level respectively
4. Adj. $R^2 = 0.3433$



There are important benefits from the proposed WCU-based currency board arrangement.

First, currencies on an adaptive WCU, or “real monetary unit standard” as they are

called, are flexible yet are truly anchored and stable. In the absence of a recognized permanent change in economic fundamentals, α will be kept stable. But adjustment in nominal exchange rate vis-à-vis the US dollar will take place continuously and automatically as the US dollar appreciates or depreciates in the foreign exchange market. When the economic fundamentals have changed permanently, each adjustment of α is a real adjustment in the direction desired. In contrast, because the real value of the host currency under a traditional currency board is fluctuating all the time, changing the nominal peg need not imply a real adjustment in the right direction. Under a crawling peg that is not defined relative to a real anchor, a depreciation against the benchmark currency may be more than offset by changes in other key nominal variables.

Second, any two currencies on a WCU-based currency board are indirectly linked as long as their α 's are unchanged. The RMB and the HK dollar will be integrated as will any other currency similarly tied to the WCU. Integration of currencies is achieved without each currency losing its own identity. Regardless of the α 's chosen, countries linked to the WCU will find that their currencies are linked to one another until such times as one or more countries re-adjust their α 's. The increased stability of exchange rates will foster trade and promote efficiency enhancing capital movements. Thus the WCU mechanism provides much scope for *de facto* currency integration without the currencies having to lose their identities.

Third, a WCU-based currency board is completely transparent and rule-based. The monetary authority running the WCU-based currency board undertakes to guarantee full convertibility of WCU-based liabilities issued. While it does have the discretion to change α when the currency appears to be overvalued or undervalued relative to what is necessary to bring about full employment, adjustments in α are expected to be marginal and dictated by clear signs of inadequate aggregate demand or inflationary pressures¹⁰. Because the central bank's earlier liabilities are guaranteed in real terms¹¹, panic over changes in α will be minimized.

Fourth, WCU-based debt instruments and WCU-based currencies benefit savers and promote efficiency. Savers in the past have great difficulty finding a reliable instrument to harbor their savings. They have been haunted by inflation and exchange risks. Consider the predicament of the Japanese in the late 1980s. They had plenty of savings. But whether they invest overseas or at home they are doomed—they would suffer huge exchange loss if they invested overseas and would suffer huge capital losses if they bought domestic assets whose prices had already been much inflated. Debt instrument denominated in the WCU offer a unique shelter against inflation and exchange losses. Households who keep

¹⁰ This approach may prove superior to stabilizing a Monetary Conditions Index as discussed in <http://www.bankofcanada.ca/en/mci2.htm>, which is based on nominal exchange rates and nominal interest rates.

¹¹ This does raise the question whether central banks can take the risks inherent in making such guarantees. The objection will be reduced when borrowers, particularly governments, issue debt denominated in the WCU. When WCU-based assets are available central banks can hold them for reserve purposes.

their savings in a bank account also enjoy the same benefit, if their currencies are tied to the WCU. On the other hand, investors who need to borrow will know the real cost of borrowing if the debt instrument is denominated in the WCU. This is quite unlike the case when WCU-based debt instruments do not exist. Under the latter case, they have to worry about whether the currency in which they borrow will appreciate significantly. When all investors know and read the cost of borrowing in like manner the capital market becomes more efficient. Projects that fail to bring in a high rate of return will not be funded.

Most important, the WCU-based currency board arrangement as proposed is sustainable because compatibility with full employment is an explicit objective in its operation. The parameter “link coefficient” α will be adjusted so as to ensure that aggregate private demand is at a level compatible with full employment. This is certainly much more credible than currency boards that ignore the pain of surging unemployment. It is certainly easier to defend a WCU-based currency board with real exchange rates tuned in to the needs of the real economy than to defend a single currency link when the real exchange rate has grossly deviated from the fundamentals.

References

Artus, Jacques (1977). "Methods of Assessing the Long-Run Equilibrium Value of an exchange Rate," IMF Working Paper, WP/77/124 (Washington, DC: International Monetary Fund).

Bird, Graham, and Ramkishan Rajan(2002), "Optimal Currency Baskets and the Third Currency Phenomenon: Exchange Rate Policy in Southeast Asia" *Journal of International Development*, November, v. 14(8), 1053-73.

Bulir, Ales and Katerina Smidkova(2004) "Sustainable Real Exchange Rates in the New Accession Countries: What Have We Learnt from the Forerunners?" IMF Working Papers, May.

Coats, Warren L.Jr.(1994) "In search of a Monetary Anchor: A New Monetary Standard," (San Francisco: Institute for Contemporary Studies Press)

Fisher, Irving(1913) *The Purchasing Power of Money*, 2nd edition. New York: Macmillan.

Fisher, Irving (1913a). "A Compensated Dollar," *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 27: 213–235, February.

Frankel, Jeffrey A., and Andrew K.Rose(1997) "Is EMU more justifiable ex post than ex ante?" *European Economic Review*, 41(3-5), April, 753-60.

Ho, Lok Sang(1990) "A Proposal for an Adaptive Linked Exchange Rate System," *Hong Kong Economic Papers*, 20:89-96.

Ho, Lok Sang(2000) "Towards a New International Monetary Order: the World Currency and the Global Indexed Bond," *The World Economy*, Vol.23, no.7, 939-950.

Husted, Steven, and Michael Melvin(2003) *International Economics*, 6th edition, Addison Wesley.

Kawai, Masahiro(2001), "Recommending a Currency Basket System for Emerging East Asia," in Ho, Lok-sang and Chi-wa Yuen(eds.) *Exchange Rate Regimes and Macroeconomic Stability*, Boston: Kluwer Academic Publishers.

Mundell, Robert(1995) “The International Monetary System: the Missing Factor,” *Journal of Policy Modeling*, 17(5) October, 479-92.

Shiller, Robert J.(1998) “Indexed Units of Account: Theory and Assessment of Historical Experience,” *NBER Working Paper* 6356(January).

Shiller, Robert(2003) *The New Financial Order: Risk in the 21st Century*, Princeton University Press.

Schuler, Kurt(2005) “Ignorance and Influence: U.S. Economists on Argentina’s Depression of 1998-2002”, *Economic Journal Watch*, August. 234-278.

Williamson, John, and Marcus Miller (1987) *Targets and Indicators: A Blueprint for the International Coordination of Economic Policy*, Institute for International Economics.

Williamson, John(2000) *Exchange Rate Regimes for Emerging Markets: Reviving the Intermediate Option*, Washington DC: Institute for International Economics.

Williamson, John(2002) The Evolution of Thought on Intermediate Exchange Rate Regimes, *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 579(0), January, 73-86.

Yano, Takashi and Hiroyuki Kosaka(2003) “Trade Patterns and Exchange Rate Regimes: Testing the Asian Currency Basket Using an International Input-Output System,” *Developing Economies*, March, 41(1), 3-36.

Data Sources :

Hong Kong Census and Statistics Department. "*Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics*", various issues.

Hong Kong Census and Statistics Department. "*Estimates of Gross Domestic Product, 1961-1999*".

International Monetary Fund. "*International Financial Statistics*", various issues.

OECD, *Quarterly National Accounts database*.

List of Variables and their Descriptions

e	: real effective exchange rate index
$e_{\text{US\$}}$: Price of the local currency in US dollars, or US\$ exchange rate
HKEXI	: Hong Kong Total Exports Volume Index 2000=100
HKRE	: WCU / HKD (The price of HKD in WCU)
HKWC_t	: Price of WCU in Hong Kong dollars at time t .
OGDP	: OECD GDP Volume Index 2000=100
P	: Domestic price level, measured as consumer price index
R	: Local nominal prime rate
r	: Real interest rate defined in WCU_0
RE_t	: Real exchange rate defined relative to the WCU_0 , $= P * e_{\text{US\$}} / V_{0\text{US\$}t}$
WCU_0	: World currency unit basket of GDPs in base year 0.
$V_{0\text{US\$}t}$: Valuation of WCU_0 in US dollars at time t .