

Future Prospects for the World's Foreign Exchange Rate System: Political Design vs. Evolution

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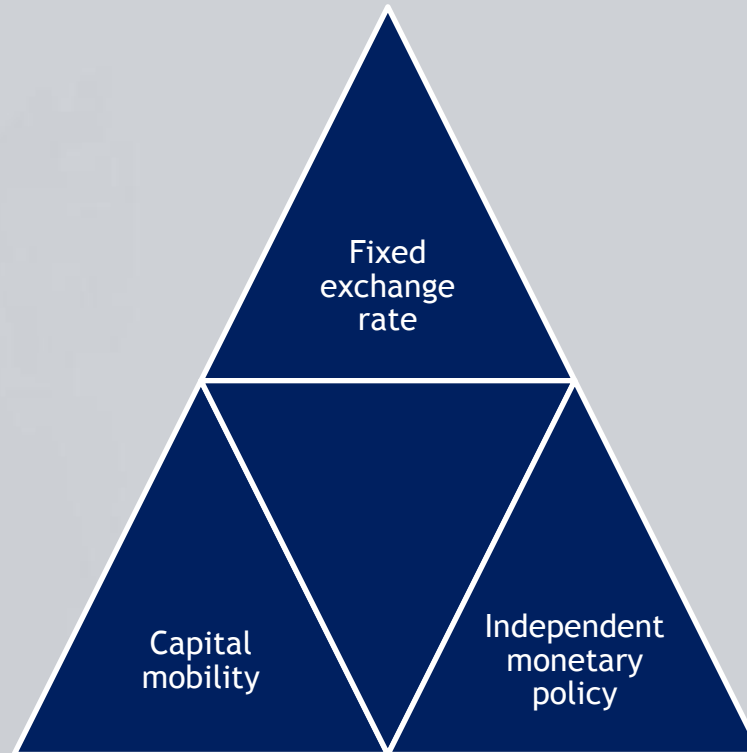
- Past and present
 - Bretton Woods 1944
 - Monetary and financial trilemma
- Choice of exchange rate system
 - Current situation
 - Corner solutions: Free float vs. Hard peg
- Future
 - International currency requirements
 - Options
 - New Bretton Woods?
 - Evolution rather than revolution

Bretton Woods 1944

- US vs. UK - White vs. Keynes
- The result of US dominance
 - Dollar Standard
 - Fixed exchange rates - adjustable peg
 - IMF
 - World Bank

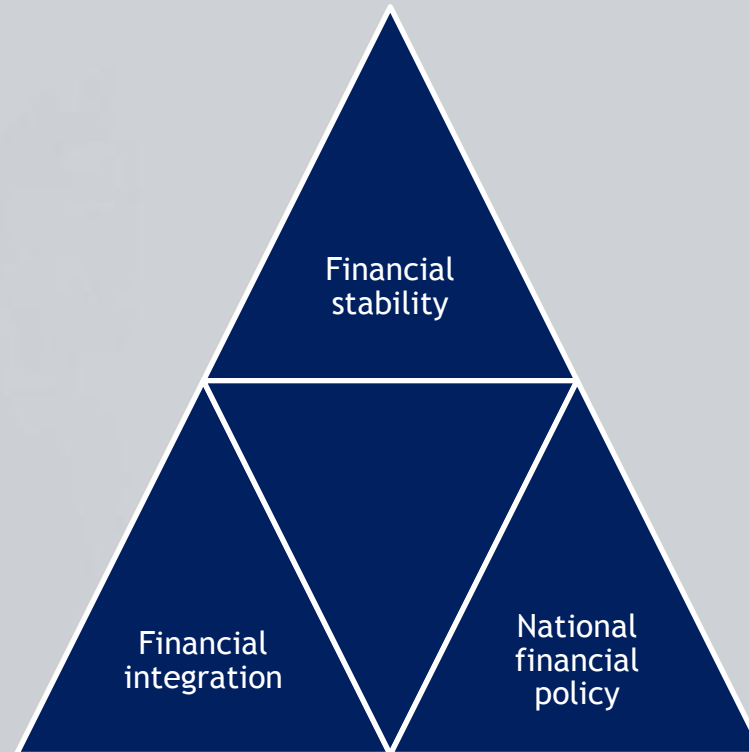
Result of liberalizing capital movements

The monetary trilemma



With further financial integration

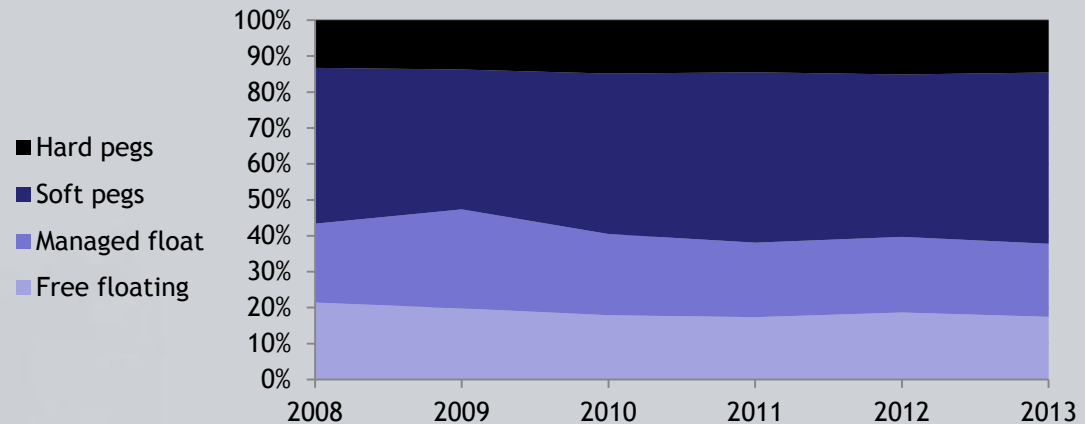
A financial trilemma?



Choice of an exchange rate system

- Hard pegs
- Soft pegs
- Managed float
- Free Floating

The current situation (de facto)



	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Hard pegs	12.2	12.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.1
- No separate legal tender	5.3	5.3	6.3	6.8	6.8	6.8
- Currency board	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.3	6.3	6.3
Soft pegs	39.9	34.6	39.7	43.2	39.5	42.9
- Conventional peg	22.3	22.3	23.3	22.6	22.6	23.6
- Stabilized arrangement	12.8	6.9	12.7	12.1	8.4	9.9
- Crawling peg	2.7	2.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1
- Crawl-like arrangement	1.1	0.5	1.1	6.3	6.3	7.9
- Pegged ER within horizontal bands	1.1	2.1	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.5
Floating	39.9	42	36	34.7	34.7	34
- Managed float	20.2	24.5	20.1	18.9	18.4	18.3
- Free floating	19.7	17.6	15.9	15.8	16.3	15.7
Residual/Other managed arrangement	8	11.2	11.1	8.9	12.6	9.9

Note: Percent of IMF members as of April 30 each year.
Source: IMF.

Corner solution 1: Free floating

- Monetary stability
- Financial stability
- The role of capital controls
 - Large economies
 - Small economies

Corner solution 1: Free floating (cont'd)

- US dollar
- Yen, Pound, AUD, CAD etc.
- Euro
 - Free floating to RoW
 - But: Hard peg inside Euro area (corner solution 2)

Corner solution 2: Hard peg

- No separate legal tender (“dollarization”)
 - e.g. Ecuador, Kosovo
- Currency board
 - e.g. East Carribean states, Hong Kong
- Monetary union: The case of the Euro area
 - One currency - one central bank
 - 18 sovereign states
 - No-bail-out clause

Excursus: The Eurozone crisis

- Causes
 - Diverging competitiveness
 - Macroeconomic imbalances
 - Private and public sector debt
 - Failure of the Stability and Growth Pact
- EMU: From crisis to political union?
 - Economic union
 - Banking union
 - Fiscal union
 - Political union

Characteristics of an international currency

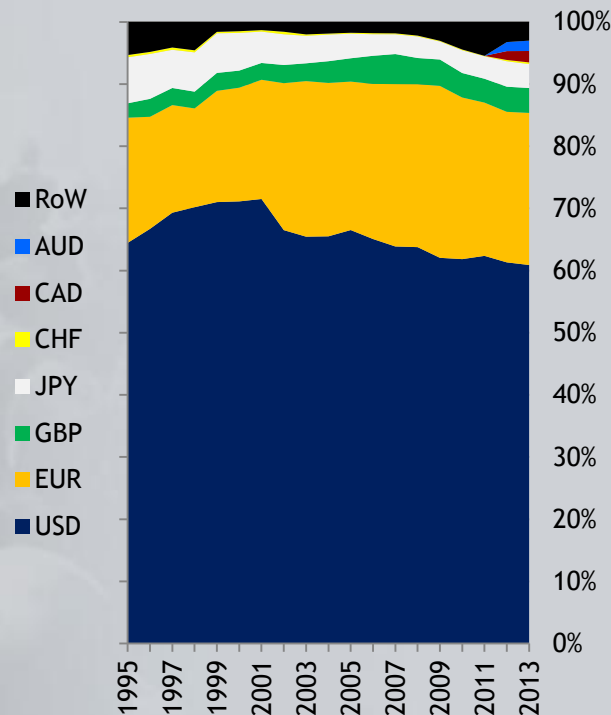
- Domestic financial markets
 - Depth
 - Breadth
 - Openness
- Stability of currency and confidence in its future stability
- Domestic real economy
 - Size
 - Strength
 - International linkages
- Previous use of currency (inertia)

The international role of the ...

- US dollar: Declining, but still dominant
 - Reserves
 - Trade finance
 - FX
- Euro: leading role in some markets (bonds, OTC derivatives)
- Renminbi: rising importance (e.g. trade finance)

1. US dollar

Reserves

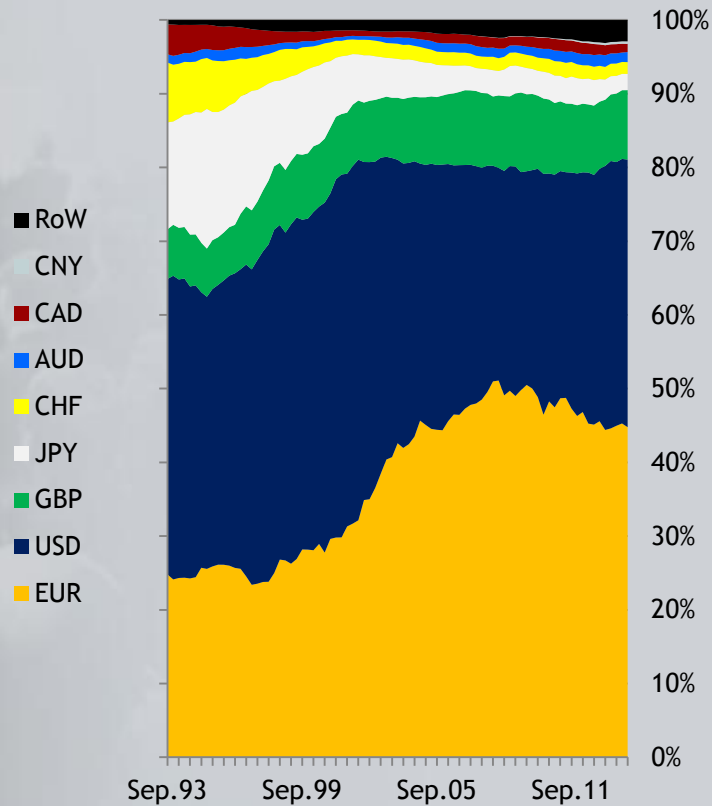


	1995	1998	2001	2004	2007	2010	2013
USD	58.96	69.28	71.51	65.51	63.88	61.84	60.89
EUR	18.43	15.69	19.18	24.68	26.12	26.00	24.47
GBP	2.11	2.66	2.70	3.49	4.83	3.94	4.00
JPY	6.77	6.24	5.05	4.28	3.18	3.66	3.85

Note: Data according to the Currency Composition of Official Foreign Exchange Reserves (COFER) reported by the IMF and based on allocated reserves only, unallocated reserves includes foreign exchange holdings of those countries/territories that currently report to IMF International Financial Statistics (IFS) but do not report to COFER. Reserves consist of the monetary authorities' claims on nonresidents in the form of: foreign banknotes, bank deposits, treasury bills, short- and long-term government securities and other claims usable in the event of balance of payments needs. For Euro data between 1995 and 1998 claims in Deutsche mark, French franc and Dutch guilder were totaled.
Source: IMF (COFER and IFS).

2. Euro

Bonds and notes



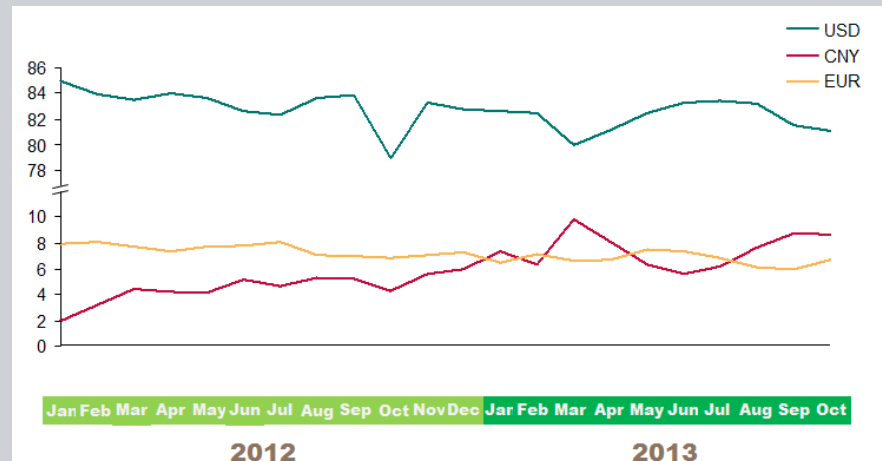
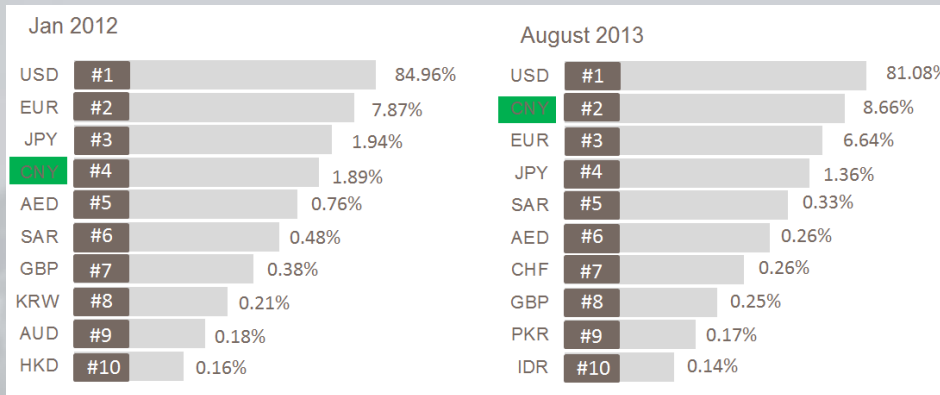
(March)	1996	1999	2002	2005	2008	2011	2014
EUR	26.12	26.26	32.15	45.08	50.99	48.70	44.78
USD	38.56	46.03	48.91	35.27	29.25	30.81	36.30
GBP	6.50	8.58	8.02	9.17	9.40	9.45	9.41
JPY	16.68	11.49	6.27	4.70	3.57	3.47	2.20

Note: Amounts outstanding, total issues, in billions of US dollars. For Euro data between 1993 and 1998 bonds denominated in national currencies of Euro area countries was totaled.

Source: BIS (Quarterly Review, June 2014).

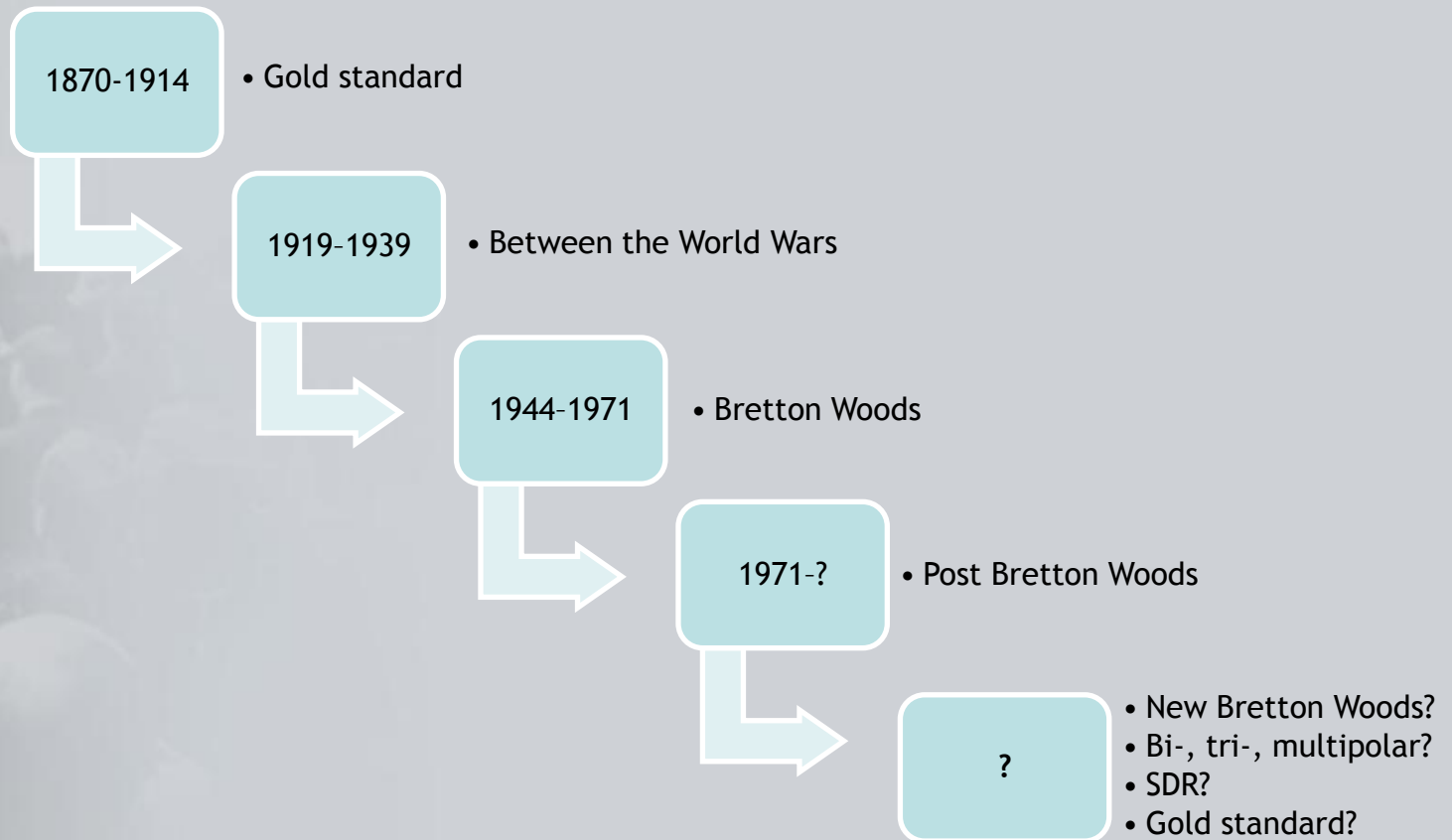
3. Renminbi

World trade finance



Note: Sent and received with the RoW.
Source: SWIFT Watch.

The future exchange rate system



→ Evolution rather than revolution

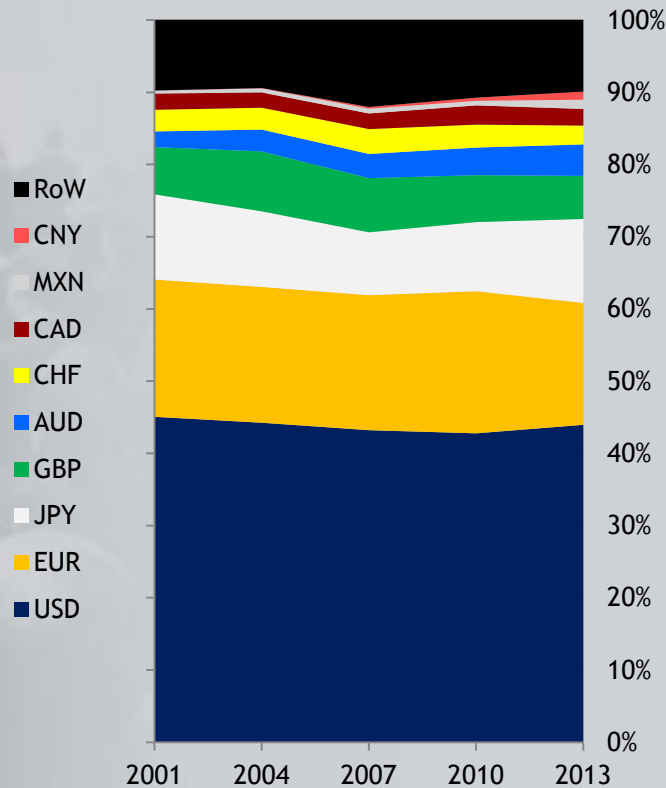
The prospects for evolution

- The end of the „exorbitant privilege“?
- A bipolar, tripolar or multipolar system?
 - Formation of currency zones?
 - The future of £, ¥, SFR etc.



1. US dollar

Foreign exchange market turnover

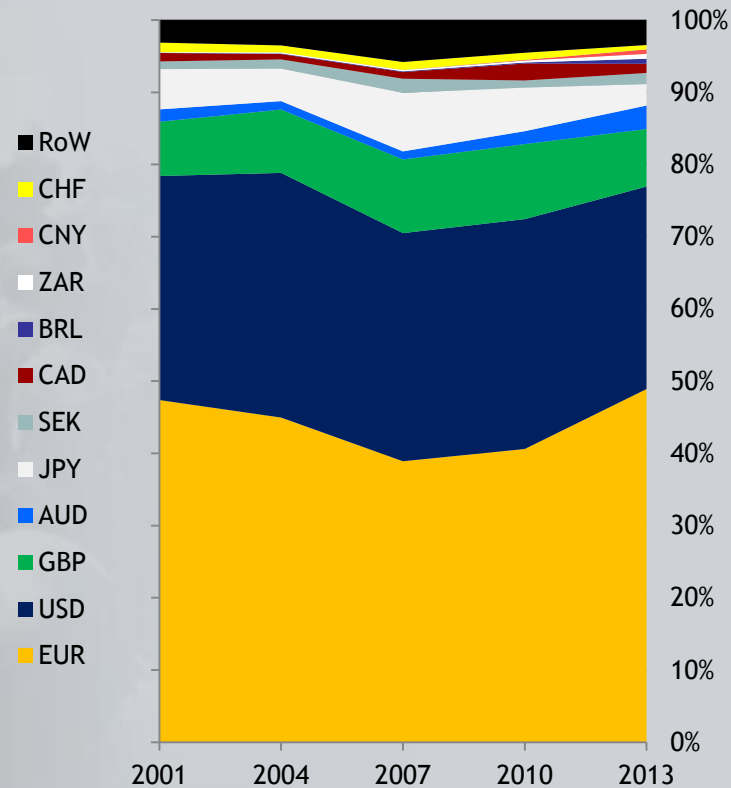


	1998	2001	2004	2007	2010	2013	
USD	43.40	44.93	44.00	42.80	42.43	43.52	1
EUR	...	18.96	18.70	18.52	19.53	16.71	2
JPY	10.86	11.77	10.42	8.62	9.50	11.52	3
GBP	5.51	6.52	8.25	7.43	6.44	5.90	4
CNY	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.23	0.43	1.12	9

Note: Adjusted for local and cross-border inter-dealer double-counting (i.e. "net-net" basis), 1 percentage shares of average daily turnover in April.
Source: BIS.

2. Euro

OTC interest rate derivatives market turnover

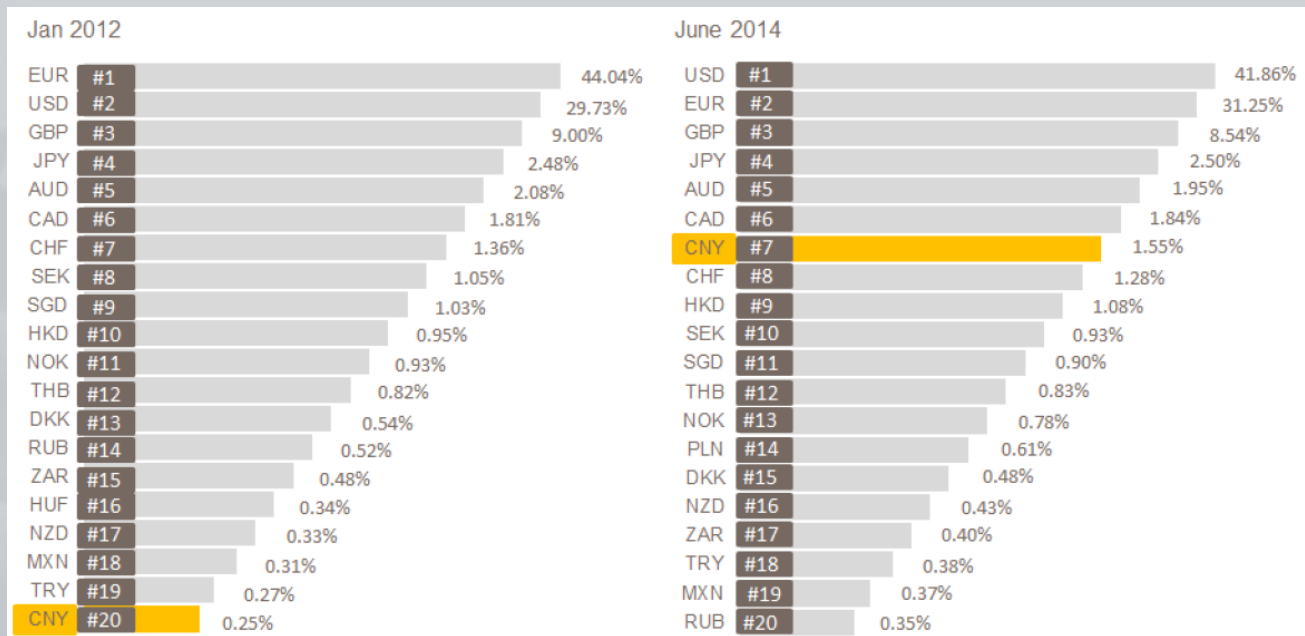


	1998	2001	2004	2007	2010	2013	
EUR	...	47.38	44.96	38.91	40.60	48.90	1
USD	26.68	31.02	33.88	31.59	31.83	28.04	2
GBP	6.26	7.52	8.77	10.20	10.39	7.97	3
AUD	1.14	1.71	1.16	1.11	1.78	3.25	4
CNY	0.66	1.06	1.28	1.95	0.98	1.54	10

Note: Adjusted for local and cross-border inter-dealer double-counting (i.e. "net-net" basis), 2 daily averages in April, in billions of US dollars.
Source: BIS.

3. Renminbi

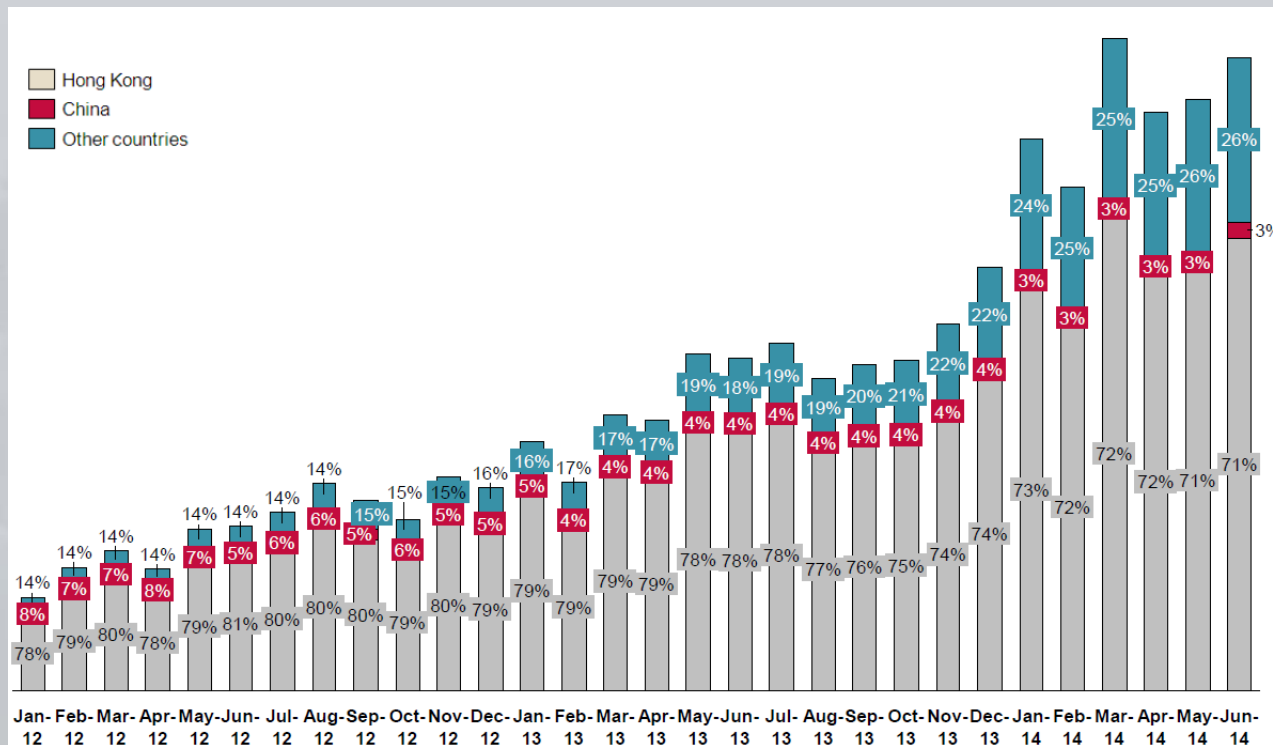
World payments currency



Note: Customer initiated and institutional payments. Inbound + Outbound traffic. Based on value.
Source: SWIFT Watch.

3. Renminbi

Payments evolution



Note: Customer initiated and institutional payments. Inbound + Outbound traffic. Based on value.
Source: SWIFT Watch.