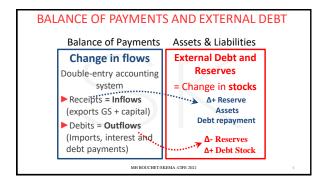


Country risk assessment starts with the Balance of Payments!

1. Inflation and trade deficits
2. Currency volatility
3. Exchange rates and competitiveness
4. External financing flows
5. Capital flight
6. Liquidity or solvency problems?
7. Debt crisis!









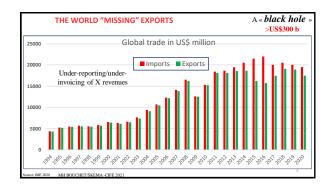
**Residents?** = Government, households, individuals, NGOs & private non-profit entities, and firms.

- MNCs are by definition resident in more than one country. The MNC's subsidiaries are treated as <u>resident</u> in the country in which they are located even if their shares are actually owned by foreign residents.
- ►IFIs are always <u>foreign</u> residents (IMF...)
- Tourists and CIFE students are <u>foreign</u> residents if they stay in the reporting country < 1 year

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## BALANCE OF PAYMENTS ACCURACY? Data collection and methodological errors Inconsistencies in the time of recording and valuation of the corresponding debit and credit entries Undercoverage (over-invoicing/under-invoicing of trade transactions) Data revisions policy Use of sample surveys rather than complete enumeration Trade-off between accuracy and timeliness! Customs deficiency!

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## **INTERPRETING THE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS**

Different accounts in the balance of payments make it possible to see whether or not a country lives

## "beyond its means"

Merchandise exports or imports can be broken down by product and by market source and destination (incompressible imports or volatile exports!)

Useful for determining how a country's balance of payments and overall economic performance will react to different situations (elasticities, exchange rate adjustment, domestic absorption, terms of trade, trade barriers, deflation...)

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SOUTH THE PROPERTY ACCOUNT BALANCES OF OECD (35) AND EMCS (160)

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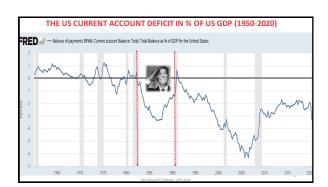
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## **INTERPRETING THE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS**

- Living beyond its means?
- Current account balance = saving domestic spending
- A country that saves > it invests at home sends its surplus abroad to purchase foreign assets
- One that saves < it invests finances the shortfall by issuing liabilities to foreign investors =  $\triangle$  debt!
- The accumulated history of current account surpluses or deficits, along with capital gains and losses on past investments, determines a country's net international investment position.

## NATIONAL INCOME IDENTITY &



Y = National income C = Domestic Consumption I = Investment G = Government expenses

T = Taxes & Government revenues X = Exports

M = Imports S = Domestic Savings (income > consumption)

## DOMESTIC AND EXTERNAL FINANCIAL EQUILIBRIUM

What is disposable income? Y = gross income - imports & taxation

Y = C + I + G + X - M - T + (KM - K flight)

Savings = Y - C(S-1) + (T-G) = (X-M) + (KM - K flight) Savings Fiscal balance Trade balance Net capital inflows

BOOSTING SAVINGS TO FINANCE INVESTMENT WITHOUT EXTERNAL DEFICIT?

if  $S > I \implies X > M$ If  $S < I \Rightarrow M > X$ 

- ▶ a trade imbalance is always rooted in low savings and excessive domestic spending (absorption)
- ► It requires macroeconomic correction (interest rate hike, devaluation,  $\uparrow$  taxation, credit reduction,  $\uparrow$  reserve requirements...)

## Two principal sub-accounts

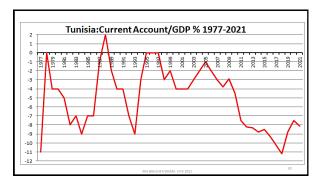
- current account plays a role similar to a private company's income statement= country's economic performance vis-à-vis the rest of the world.
- 2. capital account shows how the country's economic growth gets financed

The basic balance draws the line under "other long-term capital" to emphasize the role of economic performance and stable long-term financing. Another presentation is the Table of Uses & Sources

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# 1. Balance of trade = Exports of merchandise – Imports 2. Balance of services ("invisible") = freight, insurance, shipping, banking, tourism, interest and dividend payments (i.e. services of capitall) 3. Unilateral transfers - CURRENT ACCOUNT A deficit in the current account must be financed by a surplus in the capital account!

## + Export of goods f.o.b. - Imports of goods f.o.b. = Trade balance + Exports of non-financial services - Imports of non-financial services - Investment income (credit) - Interest payments + Private unrequited transfers - Official unrequited transfers - Current account balance



## 1. The trade balance comprises



- Merchandise exports: all movable goods such as equipment, cars, trucks, textile, appliances, oil etc.
- Imports are recorded "free on board" (f.o.b.): services (freight, insurance, shipping and handling performed on goods up to the customs frontier of the economy from which the goods are exported), are not included in the trade balance.

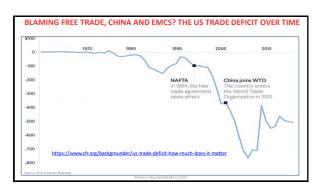
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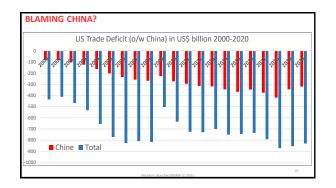


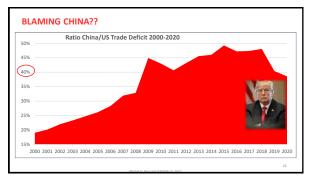
## THE US TRADE BALANCE

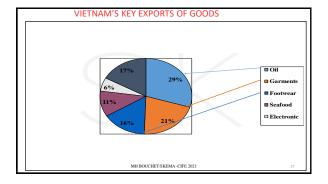
- ► In 2020 the United States exported \$1500 trillion in goods while it imported \$2500 trillion, hence a \$850 billion deficit.
- ▶ Major goods exported = aircraft, medical equipment, refined petroleum, and agricultural commodities.
- Major imports are dominated by capital goods, such as computers and telecom equipment; consumer goods, such as apparel, electronic devices, and automobiles; and crude oil.
- ➤ Services, such as tourism, intellectual property, and finance, make up roughly one-third of exports.
- ► The deficit in goods, at \$850 billion, is higher than the overall deficit, since a portion of the goods deficit is offset by the surplus in services trade.

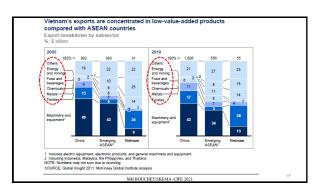
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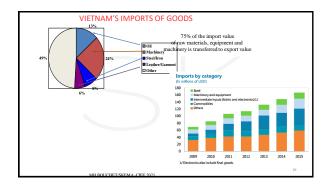


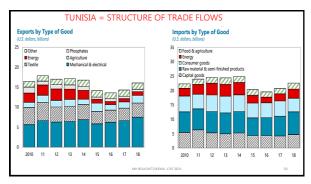












### 2. Non-financial services =

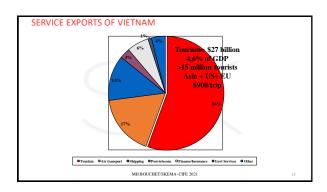
## Freight, insurance, passenger services, tourism, and travel!

The transportation of persons represents the largest component of passenger services. Tourism earnings: Cuba, Morocco, Tunisia?, Vietnam, Thailand, Spain, France...

Freight refers mainly to the carriage or transport of goods between national economies (Malta, Cyprus, Liberia, Panama...)

Insurance comprises insurance on movable goods during the course of shipment between economies as well as insurance on the carriers and other types of insurance such as life insurance.

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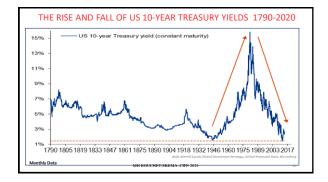
## 3. Financial services: = Investment income and interest payments

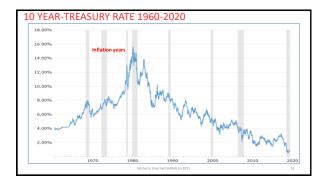
**Investment income** covers income derived from the ownership of foreign financial assets (interest and dividends for portfolio investment + non-distributed earnings of incorporated enterprises)

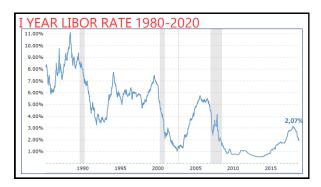
Distinction between portfolio investment and direct investment revolves around the investor's intentions concerning the foreign company.

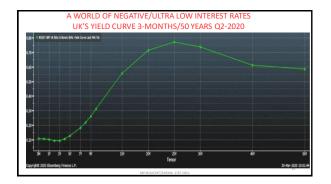
Investment debits = **interest payments** on foreign liabilities (interest on debt!)

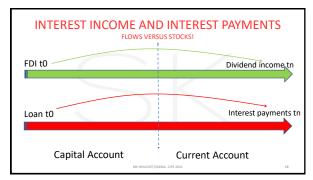
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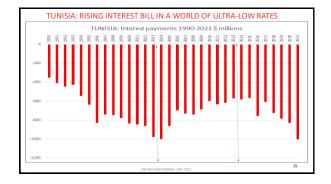


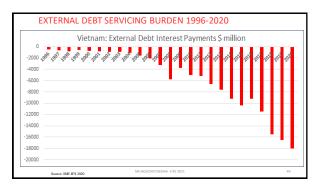










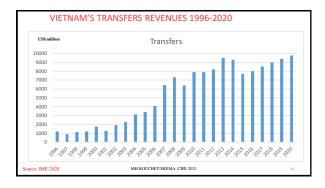


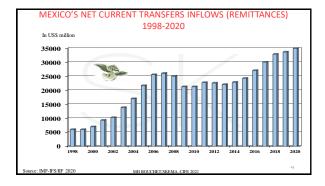
## 4. Private and official unrequited transfers

Private unrequited transfers refer mainly to immigrant workers' remittances to their country of origin as well as gifts, inheritances, prizes, charitable contributions, etc.: Morocco, Mexico, Algeria, Tunisia, India, Pakistan...

Official unrequited transfers include grants, subsidies, military aid, voluntary debt cancellation, contributions to international organizations, indemnities imposed under peace treaties, technical assistance, etc.: Large inflows for most HIPC-eligible countries (Benin, Tanzania, Haiti...)

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## ■ ■ Migrant worker's earnings sent back from the country of employment to the country of origin ■ Key for Morocco, Tunisia, Indonesia, Vietnam, Philippines, Mexico... ■ What linkages between remittance flows to Latin America and the U.S. business cycle? All of the evidence suggests that remittance flows are relatively insensitive to fluctuations in the U.S. cycle, underlining their role as a stable source of external financing... until the 2008-09 global financial crisis! Source: IMF Working Paper, 12:2007=http://www.imf.org/esternal/pubs/ft/wp/2007/wp07273.pdf

REMITTANCES BETWEEN LATIN AMERICA AND THE US UNDER TRUMP??

Table 3. Tunisia: Balance of Payments, 2017–25 1/										
(In millions of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)										
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	202	
	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual		Ann	nual		
			Prel.	Proj.	Proj.	Proj.				
Current account balance	-4,080	-4,443	-3,413	-2,751	-2,910	-2,949	-2,792	-2,558	-2,29	
Trade balance	-5,308	-5,949	-5,427	-3,439	-4,760	-5,483	-5,637	-5,601	-5,92	
Exports	14,231	15,485	14,945	11,939	13,586	14,632	15,963	17,340	18,72	
Energy	846	880	824	547	533	629	732	848	94	
Non-energy	13,384	14,606	14,121	11,392	13,053	14,003	15,231	16,493	17,78	
of which: non-food	11,844	12,562	12,516	9,949	11,526	12,408	13,564	14,744	15,94	
Imports	-19,538	-21,435	-20,372	-15,378	-18,346	-20,115	-21,600	-22,942	-24,64	
Energy	-2,513	-3,214	-3,467	-2,457	-2,165	-2,308	-2,410	-2,480	-2,55	
Non-energy	-17,025	-18,220	-16,905	-12,922	-16,182	-17,807	-19,190	-20,462	-22,08	
of which: non-food	-15,100	-16,195	-14,979	-10,989	-14,188	-15,801	-17,151	-18,381	-19,96	
Services and transfers (net)	1,228	1,506	2,015	688	1,850	2,534	2,845	3,044	3,62	
Services	305	717	1,209	-107	1,350	1,736	1,935	2,150	2,29	
of which: tourism exports	1,170	1,565	1,915	535	1,687	2,004	2,126	2,251	2,33	
Transfers (net)	923	789	805	795	500	797	910	894	1,33	
of which: workers' remittances	1,861	1,875	1,948	1,613	1,774	1,928	2,038	2,149	2,27	
of which: interest payments on external debt	-607	-725	-787	-829	-1,003	-1,061	-1,167	-1,185	-95	