

(2004 - 1970)

*

.2004-1970

(Cointegration)

(0.773)

(0.123) (1.529)
(0.876) (0.217)

.1

1992 1987 1986

1994/04/10

. 40.17

.2008/7/3

2007/7/18

*

(1999) <i>Doroodian</i>	-			
	(GARCH)		.2	
()			
				2004 - 1970
(1999) <i>GIOVANNI</i>	-			
(Panel)	(Gravity Model)			
(2001) <i>Kale</i>	-			
			.3	
(2002) <i>Stephen</i>	-			
		93		
(2002)	-		.4	
			(1994)	-
1997	1976			
	:			
			10	
			0.6	
(2003)	-			
2000-1973			(1994)	-

1994 22 1991
 40.17
 (2003) -

1986 95
 (2004) Scott and Abdunnasser -
(Generalized Impulse J-Curve Responses)

(1)
 (2004-1970) () *J-Curve*

1978 98 1962 72
 1979
 (1974-1973)
 1974
 (1980-1979)
Phillips and Hansen
 (1978 1977)
 (1985-1979)

147.8
 1986
 96
 (1978-1964) .5

(1) 1986
 .1988 1987

(1)
(2004-1970)

%		(CIF)	(FOB)	
93.7	68-	1078	1010	1970
81.9	180-	996	816	1971
93.9	79-	1303	1224	1972
91.1	191-	2141	1950	1973
134.8	1277	3667	4944	1974
82.6	951-	5452	4501	1975
111.3	528	4693	5221	1976
96.7	204-	6313	6009	1977
86.7	976-	7136	6340	1978
121.3	1664	7820	9484	1979
142.0	4038	9614	13652	1980
139.7	4012	10105	14117	1981
136.2	3593	9916	13509	1982
133.5	3199	9543	12742	1983
138.4	3547	9245	12792	1984
147.8	1424	8820	13034	1985
102.1	169	7896	8065	1986
136.2	2399	6630	9029	1987
114.0	935	6685	7620	1988
113.6	1144	8390	9534	1989
147.6	4178	8786	12964	1990
179.7	5468	6862	12330	1991
138.5	3200	8310	11510	1992
130.3	-6949	7990	10410	1993
97.2	-260	9150	8890	1994
10.1	-9075	10100	1025	1995
145.3	4120	9090	13210	1996
170.0	5690	8130	13820	1997
117.5	1510	8630	10140	1998
137.5	3360	8960	12320	1999
231.6	12300	9350	21650	2000
201.4	9610	9480	19090	2001
155.8	6700	12010	18710	2002
183.6	11140	13320	24460	2003
179.5	14270	17950	32220	2004

Source : International Financial Statistics (IFS), Yearbooks, 1999, 2001, 2002, 2003.
Banque d'ALGERIE, Rapport, 2004.

260

1994

40.17

97.2

:
 - (1)
 1995
 -
 .J-Curve
 -
 -

(2)
2004 1982

(2)
(2004-1982)

830-	1998	-	1990	900 -	1982
2400 -	1999	1020 -	1991	400 -	1983
1360 -	2000	100 -	1992	500-	1984
870 -	2001	830 -	1993	0	1985
710 -	2002	2540 -	1994	800	1986
1310 -	2003	4050 -	1995	400 -	1987
1870 -	2004	3350 -	1996	1200	1988
-	-	2290 -	1997	900 -	1989

Source: (IFS, 1980, 1984, 1988), Yearbooks: 1990, 1994, 1996, 1998,2000, 2002, 2004 .

(1)

)

(

40

(1984 -1973)

(1990 -1985)

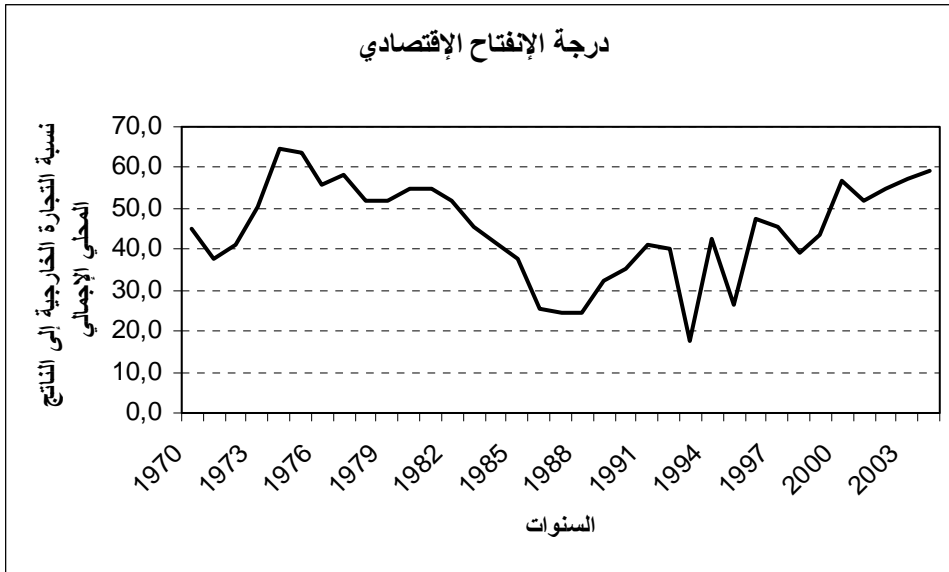
:

(1995 -1991)

40

(+)

=



(1):

.6

Devaluation

Marshall Lerner

Marshall

Marshall - Lerner

Charles

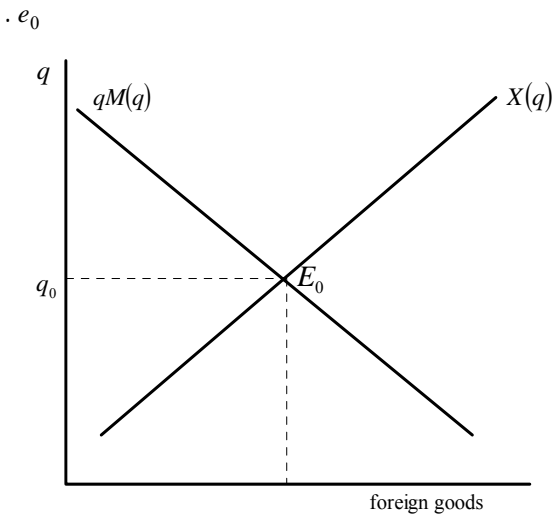
q

e

$$\left(\frac{P^*}{P} \right)$$

$$q = e \frac{P^*}{P}$$

: P*



:(2)

Lerner (1923) Marshall (1944)

X
CA
(Charles,
:2005)

Marshall - Lerner
 $\xi_x + \xi_m > 1$

$$CA(q) = X(q) - M(q)$$

$$\frac{\partial CA}{\partial q} > 0, \quad \frac{\partial X}{\partial q} > 0, \quad \frac{\partial M}{\partial q} < 0$$

$$\left(\frac{P^*}{P} \right)$$

.(2)

CA=0

E_0

(J-Curve)

q_0

(X/M

(Log)

$$\frac{X}{M} = \frac{PX_Q}{eP^*M_Q} = \frac{CA}{q}$$

$$q = (X_Q/M_Q)$$

$$\frac{CA}{eP^*/P}$$

(J-Curve)

"J-Curve"

X_Q

M_Q

) e

(Scott :

.(

.and Abdunnasser, 2004)

$$CA = CA(q, Y, Y^*), \quad \frac{\partial CA}{\partial q} > 0, \quad \frac{\partial CA}{\partial Y} < 0, \quad \frac{\partial CA}{\partial Y^*} > 0$$

$$CA = PX_Q - eP^*M_Q$$

P

P*

"J

"

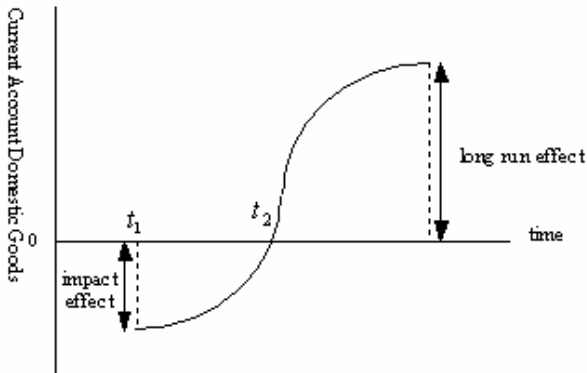
X/M

e

(3)

$$eP^*/P$$

q



. J : (3)

Y

$$X_Q = X_Q(q, Y^*), \quad \frac{\partial X_Q}{\partial q} > 0, \quad \frac{\partial X_Q}{\partial Y^*} > 0$$

$$M_Q = M_Q(q, Y), \quad \frac{\partial M_Q}{\partial q} < 0, \quad \frac{\partial M_Q}{\partial Y} > 0$$

(2004) Scott and Abdunnasser

)

: D

40

(Sachs and Warner, 1995) 40

: U_{xt}

(2)

$$\left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial Y^*} > 0 \right)$$

J t_2 t_1 (J-Curve Effect) J

.7

Dutta and (1999) Doroodian (1999) Giovanni (1999) Ahmed

$$\left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial q} > 0 \right)$$

85

$$\log X_t = \alpha'_0 + \alpha_1 \log Y_t^* + \alpha_2 \log q_t + \alpha_3 D + U_{xt}$$

: X_t

: Y_t^*

: q_t

$$\log M_t = \beta'_0 + \beta_1 \log q_t + \beta_2 \log Y_t + B_3 D_t + U_{mt}$$

: M_t

: Y_t

: q_t

: D

$$q = e \left(\frac{P^*}{P} \right)$$

e

40

40

(Sachs and Warner, 1995)

*

P^* ()

)

P (

: U_{mt}

$$\left(\frac{\partial CA}{\partial Y} < 0\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial Y} > 0\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial q} < 0\right)$$

(OLS)

$$\sigma_u^2$$

(Variance)

(Covariance)

(Stationary)

:

1986

$$\log CA_t = \gamma_0 + \gamma_1 \log q_t + \gamma_2 \log Y_t^* + \gamma_3 \log Y_t + \gamma_4 D_1 + U_t$$

:

D_1

: CA_t

1986

(Spurious Regression)

(Trend)

U_t

$$R^2$$

(Stationarity Test)

)

$$\left(\frac{\partial CA}{\partial q} > 0\right)$$

(

Unit Root Test

(Augmented Dickey Fuller, ADF)

(Phillips Perron, PP)

ADF-test Fuller Dickey

$$\left(\frac{\partial CA}{\partial Y^*} > 0\right)$$

$$Y_t = \mu + \gamma Y_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t$$

$H_0 : H_t$ is not (I_0) (Level) Dickey- Fuller
 t^* ADF DF (1st Difference)
 Fuller
 $\Delta X_t = \mu + \gamma X_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^n \phi_i \Delta X_{t-i} + \varepsilon_t$:
 $I(1)$ -2) X_t
 : n (...
 $Y_t = a_0 + a_1 X_{t-1} + z_t$ U_t Δ t
 Y_t e_t $U_t = aU_{t-1} + e_t$ σ^2
 X_t (Identically Independently $\gamma > 1$ $\mu = 0$ Distributed)
 $z_t \dots$ -3
 z_t ADF DF
 t (Order of Integration)
 ADF DF t^*
 Fuller /
 () ADF (2004) Mamta
 Unit Root ADF-test
 (Structural Break in the Serie)
 ADF (Phillips Perron, PP)
 (ECM) (Heteroscedasticity)
 Structural .Break
 Phillips and Hansen (Cointegration Test)
 (FM-OLS)
 (Amer
 (Level) :and Suleiman, 2004)
 -1
 (Aqeel and Butt, 2001) ADF DF

$\log M_t \quad \log X_t$

I(1)

$\log CA_t$

I(1)

-1970

2004

(CIF)

2000

(Stationarity)

(Level)

(FM-OLS)

.(100=2000)

(Level)

(PP)

(ADF)

85

(Banque d'ALGERIE, 2004) 2004 - 1994

(1st Difference)

(3)

(3)

(Unit Root Test)

	ADF		P P	
$\log q$	***4.9563-	0.1198-	***4.9471-	0.2098-
$\log X$	***11.6748-	0.6486-	***15.0160-	0.8243-
$\log M$	***4.0759-	0.3159-	***4.0846-	0.3855-
$\log Y_a$	***3.7327-	1.1496-	***4.5332-	0.7682-
$\log Y^*$	***5.6738-	1.5086-	***5.6738-	1.5910-
$\log CA$	***11.9418-	***4.9783-	***13.8580-	***5.0577-

1 5 10

*** ** *

$$\log X_t = -1.251 + 1.529 \log q + 0.123 \log Y^* + 5.596 D$$

$t = (-1.060) \quad (6.2836) \quad (3.734) \quad (21.168)$
 $SE = (1.18) \quad (0.24) \quad (0.03) \quad (0.26)$

	Mackinnon	Phillips Perron	
1		3.6394-	
2.6143-	5		2.9511-
1		3.6463-	
2.6158-	5		2.9540-
	Mackinnon	ADF	
1		3.6394-	
2.6143-	5		2.9511-
1		3.6463-	
2.6158-	5		2.9540-
	PP	ADF	

$$\log X_t = -1.251 + 1.529 \log q + 0.123 \log Y^* + 5.596 D$$

$t = (-1.060) \quad (6.2836) \quad (3.734) \quad (21.168)$
 $SE = (1.18) \quad (0.24) \quad (0.03) \quad (0.26)$

(1.529)

1

PP ADF

. 5

. 5

Johansen

.(4)

(4)

1.529

P

P*

-2

.()

(0.123)

1

0.123

U_t	U_{mt}	U_{xt}	
-5.8027***	-3.7550***	-2.6870*	(level)
			*** ** *
			1 5 10

(1974) Khan

(0.47) (0.45)

	Mackinnon	ADF	
2.9511-	1		3.6394-

(1989)

(0.60)

(1999)

(8.51)

(1999) Doroodian

(0.88)

5

(0.876)

D

-3

1

5

0.876

5.596 :

5.596

$$\log M_t = -0.919 + 0.217 \log q_t + 0.876 \log Y + 0.269 D$$

$t =$	(-3.482)	(1.506)	(21.007)	(3.544)
$SE =$	(0.263)	(0.144)	(0.041)	(0.076)

5

$$\log CA_t = 2.098 + 0.773 \log q_t + 0.028 \log Y_t - 0.0112 \log Y_t^* - 0.500 D_1$$

$t =$	(5.389)	(7.040)	(0.720)	(-1.457)	(-5.253)
$SE =$	(0.340)	(0.110)	(0.040)	(0.007)	(0.095)

5

1

. 0.77

5

1986

.8

-1

-1

-2

95

-2

-3

-3

.www.amf.org:

1994

2004

1994

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The Impact of Exchange Rate Policy on the Balance of Payments in Algeria: 1970-2004

*Sumayya Zerar, Bashir Al-Zu'bi and Taleb Awad**

ABSTRACT

The study focused on the impact of exchange rate on the current account balance of payments in Algeria during the period 1970-2004. It analyzed the various development phases of the exchange rate. It also analyzed the capital account, the balance of trade and the scale of economic openness. In addition, econometric techniques were used to estimate the demand on exports, the demand on imports and the current account using the Fully-Modified OLS method. The Fully-Modified OLS method is used in analyzing the impact of exchange rate changes on the balance of payments in Algeria, because this method is known for its ability to solve both bias and autocorrelation problems.

Empirical analysis estimated the long elasticity of exports with respect to exchange rate to be (1.529), and with respect to the income to be (0.123). The imports elasticity values with respect to exchange rate and income were (0.217) and (0.773), respectively. However, the national income and the foreign income were neutral regarding the current account. Finally, the devaluation of the Algerian Dinar may help increasing exports and improving the current account only in the short run.

According to the findings of the study, production diversity and quality improvement are needed to enhance Algeria's economic competitiveness. This can attract global demand to Algerian products and encourage non-oil exports which are more price elastic.

Keywords: Exchange Rate, Balance of Payments, Algeria.

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