

# Growth Impacts of the Exchange Rate and Technology

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Are the growth impacts of real exchange rate undervaluation (RERU) and domestic technological capabilities (DTC) stable across development levels?



Promoted industries  
should be adapted to the  
country's domestic  
technological capabilities





Low-income countries that specialize in natural resource intensive and low-technology industries should grow faster, *ceteris paribus*.



Catching-up low-income countries from Asia started climbing the industrial ladder with low-technology manufacturing goods.





The impact of RERU on growth should be lower in emerging markets.





Successful emerging markets will compete more and more with developed countries





Fixed effects time-series–  
cross–section regressions  
of the growth rate over  
RERU and the Index of  
Technological  
Specialization (ITS)



# Structure of the Presentation

1. Introduction
2. Reassessing the Literature's Lessons
3. Evidence of the Relevance of the Development Level
4. Conclusion and Future Research Endeavors



The Balassa-Samuelson corrected PPP theory of equilibrium RER leaves more room for misalignments than the fundamentals theory





RERU promotes rather low-  
technology manufacturing in  
poor countries





RERU might not be as important  
for growth in emerging markets,  
compared to developing and  
developed countries





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$$\ln RER_{i,t} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \ln RGDPCH_{i,t} + \gamma_t + \varepsilon_{i,t}$$

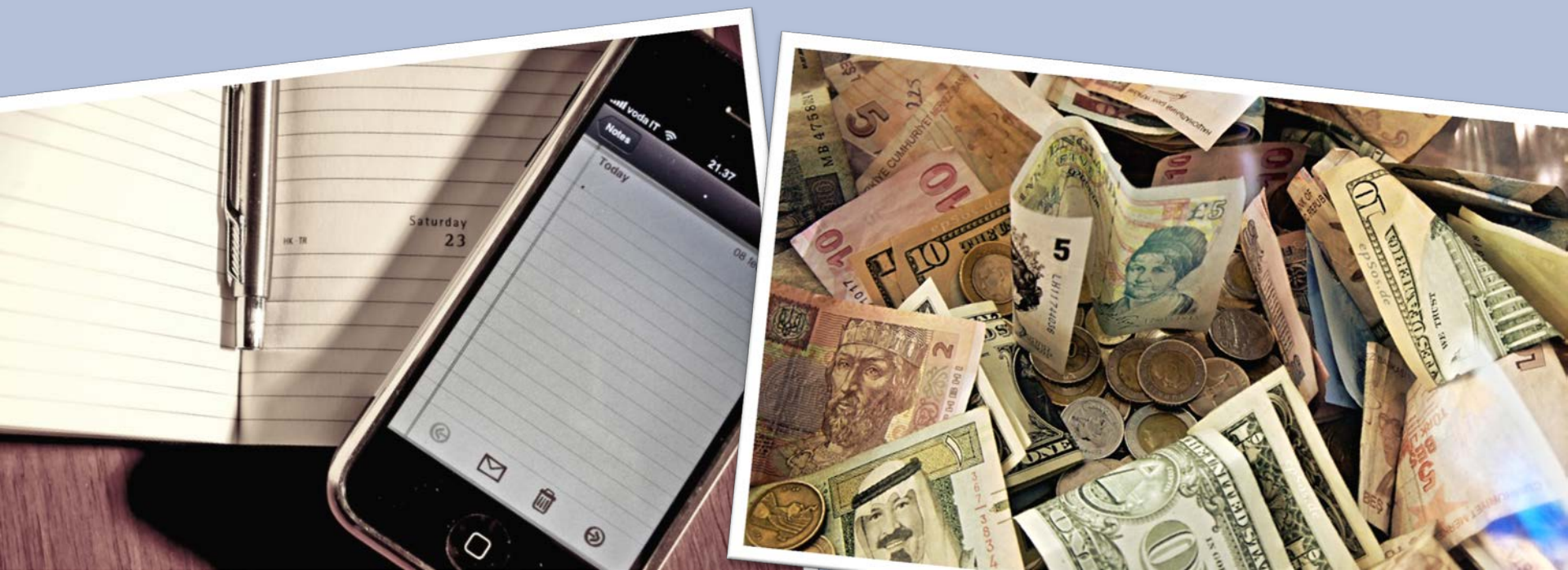




$$ITS_{it} = \frac{MS_{it}^H}{MS_{it}^L}$$



Empirical results support hypotheses of RERU being a less important growth driver in emerging markets and that over-specialization in mid- and high-technology sectors hurts growth in developing countries





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Policy makers should consider the development level of countries when it comes to RERU. Moreover, studying the direction of trade in mid- and high-technology manufactures could be a key factor when studying southern NIS

