

Absorption Approach to BOP

What is it?

Proposed by Sydney Alexander and is based on the Keynesian national income relationships.

It focuses on the relationship between domestic saving and investment in a country and its impact on the current account balance

Explained:

- If a country has a deficit in its balance of payments, it means that people are 'absorbing' more than they produce. Domestic expenditure on consumption and investment is greater than national income.
- If they have a surplus in the balance of payments, they are absorbing less. Expenditure on consumption and investment is less than national income.

Understand like this:

$$Y = C + Id + G + X - M$$

Now,

$C + Id + G =$ Total Absorption '**A**'

$X - M =$ BOP '**B**'

Equation= $Y = A + B$

or $B = Y - A$

Y=National Income

C=consumption Exp

G=Autonomous Govt Spending

Id= Total domestic investment

X=Exports

M=Imports

- BOP can be increased by either increasing domestic income or reducing the absorption.

Devaluation acts both ways:

- **Increases exports and reduces imports, thereby increasing the national income.**