

# **Negatives of Rupee appreciation**

#### Why in news?

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Rupee has appreciated around 6.1% against the dollar so far in 2017.

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### What are the shortcomings?

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- It can cause damage in term of lost exports growth.  $\slash n$
- There might also be a fall in domestic production due to cheapening imports.  $\slashn$
- In the current year so far, a total of \$31 billion of FPI flows have already come versus an outflow of \$2.7 billion in the same period.  $\n$
- This is because interest rates are significantly higher in India.  $\^{\n}$
- So around  $2/3^{rd}$  of the FPI flows have been in the form of debt instruments like bonds and securities.
- This rate is not slowing down in the near future as the US economy is not reflating at the expected pace.  $\n$
- $\bullet$  In this case, FPIs benefit from both the higher interest rates as well as the appreciation of the rupee.  $\n$
- More the inflows, greater will be the appreciation.  $\n$
- This would make India a suitable place for carry trade.  $\slash n$
- A carry trade is a strategy in which an investor borrows money at a low interest rate in order to invest in an asset that is likely to provide a higher return.

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• It makes our exchange rate more volatile and also drains our forex.

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## What has RBI done to tackle this?

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- RBI has purchased \$20 billion, half each in the spot and forward markets.  $\slash n$
- RBI has tried to slow debt inflows by tightening norms for masala bonds.  $\slash n$
- The tenors were raised to 3-5 years and an interest rate cap was imposed.  $\ensuremath{\sc n}$
- RBI also said that each issue would be cleared by it.  $\nphin$
- SEBI reinforced this with a temporary ban on new issues.  $\ensuremath{\sc n}$
- RBI also tried to increase the maturity profile of FPI investments in G-Securities.

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## What should be done?

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• There is no short-term solution to slowing, or reversing the rupee's appreciation.

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- There should be sharper cuts in interest rates.
- Inflows should be slowed down by promoting outward FDI.
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- The automatic hikes that were put in place for FPI positions in the bond market two years ago should be relooked to make it serve as a cap to debt inflows and the rupee's appreciation.
- Government has to create enough fiscal space to be able to service the resulting lower interest rates.  $\gamman$
- RBI has been using stronger rupee as an inflation-fighting tool.  $\space{1.5mu}{\sp$
- It is time for RBI to shift the focus and estimate the damage caused by an appreciating rupee and to take necessary steps.

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#### **Source: The Financial Express**

