



## Falling Rupee and Devalued Yuan

### Table of Content

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Why Yuan devalued .....</b>	<b>2</b>
2.1	Global Factors .....	2
2.2	Domestic Factors .....	2
<b>3</b>	<b>Reasons for Rupee Fall.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Challenges and Opportunities for India.....</b>	<b>3</b>
4.1	Challenges.....	3
4.2	Opportunities .....	4
<b>5</b>	<b>Plan of Action .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Conclusion.....</b>	<b>5</b>

# 1 Introduction

Recent devaluation of the Yuan by People’s Bank of China sent shock waves in the global market. Most of the Asian currencies experienced slide in exchange rates. Stock exchanges across Asia fell sharply in a reaction to the devaluation. Indian currency, the Rupee, fell sharply by approximately 3%. It is worst fall since the currency crisis in 2013. The competitive devaluation by some export driven countries is putting pressure on already fragile global economy. The uncertainty created by devaluation demand planned response to cushion Indian economy from such shocks.

## GLOBAL SLIDE

Index	% change
Hang Seng	-2.4
Nikkei	-1.6
Sensex	-1.3
Nifty	-1.3
FTSE	-1.3
Shanghai	-1.1
Bovespa	-1.1
Dow Jones	-1
Nasdaq	-1
S&P 500	-0.9

## WHY SENSEX FELL

- > China devalued its currency for the second time in two days, leaving global markets, including in India, jittery
- > Parliament logjam left low chance of the GST bill being passed in the current session
- > Rupee weakened to a two-year low, reviving memories of mid-2013 that left investors scared

# 2 Why Yuan devalued

The global and domestic factors mandated the present cycle of devaluation of the Yuan by China.

## 2.1 Global Factors

- **Trade competitiveness:** Chinese economy is export driven. The recent trend of fall in export worldwide has put this growth story in a fix. A weaker currency is intended to make its manufactured products cheaper for other countries to buy, and help its exporter race ahead of competitors in a world market.
- **Inclusion into Special Drawing Rights (SDR):** Chinese currency is expected to be included in the global basket of currencies in coming months. PBOC has said that the devaluation is a planned move towards making the Yuan more market-determined so that it could shortly qualify for inclusion in the International Monetary Fund's SDRs.
- **Competitive Devaluation:** It is a condition in international affairs where countries compete against each other to achieve a relatively low exchange rate for their own currency. As the price to buy a country's currency falls so too does the price of exports. The current devaluation is seen as a response to Japanese and Korean devaluation in recent past.

## ADVERSE REACTIONS

How currencies have reacted to the renminbi devaluation.



Source: Bloomberg

## 2.2 Domestic Factors

- **Failure of Re-balancing Act:** The export-led model gave China record-breaking growth in last two decades is unsustainable given the limited capacity of other countries to absorb the exports. China

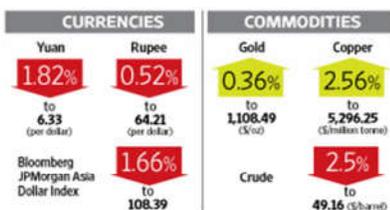
tried to rebalance decline in exports by driving domestic demand through infusion of debt to infrastructure development. It led to bubbles in stock market and property sector. As rebalancing approach reached its limits, China is trying old tricks of making exports competitive by devaluation.

### 3 Reasons for Rupee Fall

- The rupee's fall reflects anxiety about the negative impact on the Indian economy of the falling Yuan.
- The fall in the Yuan implied that more depreciation could be in the offing. This raised dollar demand globally, including in India, weakening the rupee. As exchange rates are a function of demand and supply, fall in the Rupee is warranted to adjust to the changes market conditions.
- Rupee depreciation is necessary to keep the threat of cheap Chinese imports into the domestic market at bay.
- However, some experts argue that Rupee fall is not exclusively due to the Yuan devaluations. The disappointment over key reforms like Goods & Services Tax (GST) and disruptions in the Parliament aggravated the fall.

#### THE YUAN IMPACT

HOW DID MARKETS REACT?



Source: Mint research

#### WHO COULD IT HURT?

##### STEEL INDUSTRY

- Steel imports from China rose 232% in 2014-15 to 3.6 million tonnes
- China largest contributor to steel imports into India
- Higher imports have pushed down margins for domestic steel makers

The competitive devaluation of the yuan is to boost their exports. With this China will have an advantage in pricing. All put together- the devaluation, the high tax structure for Indian steel companies, the tax rebates available to steel companies in China- there would be clear 40% discount to India's domestic prices to China. Domestic steel companies have been reducing prices and are under stress, safeguard duties is what is required. I expect Chinese imports to further increase.

Seshagiri Rao, joint MD, JSW Steel

##### TYRE INDUSTRY

- Truck/bus radial tyre imports from China up 181% in 2014-15 to 120,000 units
- Imported Chinese tyres account for nearly 30% of the domestic market
- Share of Chinese tyre imports in overall tyre imports up at 88% in April-July 2015

Imports have impacted the capacity utilization of the tyre industry.. it has dropped to 60-65% from 90-95% three years back.

Rajiv Budhraj, director general, Automotive Tyre Manufacturers' Association

##### CAPITAL GOODS INDUSTRY

- Engineering good imports from China rose 12.5% to \$36 billion
- Chinese imports 10% cheaper than Indian capital goods, say experts
- Pressure from imports have crimped margins of capital goods firms

In the last one year, there have been sizeable order conclusions in the transmission and distribution sector and Chinese manufacturers have taken orders. The current devaluation of Chinese currency will certainly impact the prospects of Indian capital goods companies, not only in the Indian market, but also in the international marketplace.

M.S. Umikrishnan, MD, Thermax

### 4 Challenges and Opportunities for India

#### 4.1 Challenges

- **Trade competitiveness:** Devalued Yuan hurts the Indian exports worldwide. The exports from China become cheaper as compared to Indian goods. It will aggravate situation for already declining exports.
- **Domestic Industries:** Devalued Yuan makes import from China cheaper. It leads to rise in import of cheaper Chinese goods into Indian market thereby hurting the domestic manufacturers and industries. Steel industry, tire industry and range of other consumer as well as capital goods industries will be hurt most.
- **Dumping in Indian Markets:** When goods are sold below cost of production or prices of product in the country where it is produced, it is called as dumping. With devalued Yuan and increased profit margins as compared to Indian goods, dumping of goods from China will be experienced in near future. This adds to the vows of domestic industry.
- **Impact on Foreign Direct Investment:** As China gains advantage in exports, it becomes attractive destination for the foreign investment. The 'Make in India' to boost FDI in India will be hampered in near future in China continues to devalue its currency.

- **Inflationary pressure:** Yuan devaluation will force India to depreciate its currency further to stay competitive in global markets. If depreciated, it will lead to import of inflation into India as input cost for raw material and energy products will rise. The monetary consolidation achieved by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) will be disturbed thereby dampening investment climate. Decline in investment will affect the economic growth.

## 4.2 Opportunities

- **Export push:**
  - Depreciation of Indian currency is expected, if Yuan falls further. It will enhance the profit margin for exporters. Information technology, pharmaceuticals, oil products will benefit from this depreciation.
  - The weaker Yuan would help make China's exports more competitive, which would likely to help boost the China's economy and eventually prompt a recovery in economies from where China imports. Indian exports raw material and range of products to China. They will experience rise in volume in this scenario.
- **Growth differentials:** Chinese and Indian economies are in two different parts of the stage. China is consolidating, having grown with an aggressive pace for over 15 years. India is embarking on a growth phase that can last for the next decade. So, they are in a completely two different segments of growth. So, from an economic point of view, India is really well positioned to deal with volatile market conditions.
- **Market Driven Yuan-:** As suggested by PBoC current devaluation is aimed at making Yuan market driven. As the Chinese currency becomes more and more international, China will have to open up its economy which is good for emerging countries like India. China will be less able to manipulate its currency for export competitiveness. The opportunity presented by fewer manipulations can be filled by India.

## 5 Plan of Action

- **For Government:**
  - To protect exporters, Government must provide concessions to manufacturers and industries. Exporter's associations are already up in arms for more concessions to stay competitive in international market.
  - Domestic manufacturers need to be protected from rising imports and dumping from China. Moderate rise tariffs in accordance with WTO guidelines can reduce undue advantage to Chinese goods in India. Government has already increased duties on steel products and is planning to raise it further.
  - Government should activate anti-dumping measures to prevent flooding of Indian markets with cheaper Chinese goods.
  - China becomes a riskier prospect on account of high handedness of economy presently. India could emerge as a more stable investment opportunity if it is able to pursue economic reforms and improve its business climate. Ease of Doing business and concerted efforts to pursue reforms in and outside the Parliament will present India as an attractive investment destination.
- **For RBI-:**
  - RBI must curb the currency swings with help of accumulated foreign exchange reserves. It will cushion the corporates exposed to the currency volatility.

- The policy rates must be reviewed in light of the current trend. When globally rates are almost negligible, having high rates may end up attracting hot money, which will desert quickly on developments such as devaluation of the Yuan.

## 6 Conclusion

India is quite well-positioned to benefit from the current - and, possibly, ongoing - global uncertainty. The long overdue restructuring of PSU bank management is a welcome move; Goods and Services (GST) would be another. Strong Macro-economic indicators and less reliance on trade with China will benefit India in near future. India needs accelerate the reform process to make the domestic atmosphere favorable for investors.

**Copyright © by Vision IAS**

*All rights are reserved. No part of this document may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without prior permission of Vision IAS*