

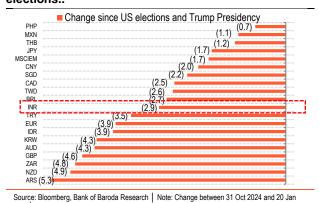
Aditi Gupta Economist

Currency update

After touching record lows at the start of Feb'25, INR made a steady recovery in the last week. INR has been under pressure ever since the US elections, as US policies, particularly on tariffs and taxes, supported a stronger dollar. In the initial phase of the US President's second term, global markets experienced heightened volatility. The impact was felt on EM currencies including INR. INR fell to a record low of 87.58/\$ of 6 Feb 2025, but recovered quickly in the period thereafter as US tariff stance softened. Going ahead, INR's trajectory is likely to be determined by the movement in dollar. Escalation in global tariff war and a change in US Fed stance can once again put INR under pressure. RBI's intervention is likely to be limited going ahead given the tight domestic liquidity situation. We expect INR to trade in the range of 86.5-87.5/\$ in the near-term.

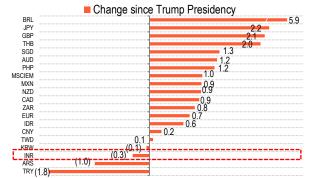
Global markets have seen sharp gyrations ever since the US elections. The period since the US elections can be roughly divided into 2 parts to understand the movement in global currencies. The first period was after the US elections and before the period that Donald Trump took office, which was marked by wild swings in global currencies amidst uncertainty over US policies. In this period, the median depreciation in a basket of 20 global currencies was 2.8%, while the DXY rose by 4.9%. In the same period, INR depreciated by 2.9%. The second period, which started after the US President assumed office, was marked by relative calm in the currencies market as the US adopted a more benign stance on its tariff policies. Movement in global currencies diverged, however, broadly there was a tendency for global currencies to appreciate. However, despite a 2.4% decline in the DXY index, INR depreciated by 0.3%.

Figure 1: INR depreciated by 2.9% after the US elections..



2025 Figures in brackets indicate depreciation against the dollar

Figure 2: .. and further by 0.3% since Donald Trump took office



Source: CMIE, Bank of Baroda Research | Note: Change between 20 Jan 2025 and 14 Feb 2025 | Figures in brackets indicate depreciation against the dollar

Figure below breaks out the movement in INR since Sep'24. Between Sep-Oct'24, INR was relatively

stable and depreciated only marginally by 0.3%. Volatility in the period was also muted at just 1%. However, volatility in INR surged since Nov'24, after the US election results. In this period, INR depreciated by ~3%.

1 Feb 2025 USD/INR —— DXY (R) 88 112.0 Tariffs on Canada and Mexico INR: 83.94 110.0 87 US election results % -0.3% are announced 108.0 86 Vol: 1% INR: 86.55 106.0 85 104.0 84 INR: 87.16 102.0 INR: 85.08 20 Jan 2025 83 %:-3% 100.0 Start of Trump Presidency 82 98.0 27-10-2024 06-11-2024 01-12-2024 22-09-2024 -09-2024 02-10-2024 12-10-2024 17-10-2024 22-10-2024 21-11-2024 26-11-2024 12-2024 12-2024 21-12-2024 12-2024 -2025 -2025 04-02-2025 -2025 2025 2024 01-11-2024 11-12-2024 17-09-2024 11-11-2024 16-11-2024 -2025 -2025 2024 12-09-2024 8 09-05-05-01--90 16-26-

Figure 3: Charting the movement in INR

Source: Bloomberg, Bank of Baroda Research | Note: Data as of 14 Feb 2025 | INR: Average USD/INR, %: Refers to % change in USD/INR, Vol: Average annualised daily volatility

Since then, there has been a further increase in INR volatility, with average annualised daily volatility rising to 3.9% between 20 Jan 2025 to 1 Feb 2025, and further to 5.4% in the period thereafter. While uncertainty over US tariff policies and the resulting strength in DXY kept INR under pressure in the beginning of this month, the fears have largely subsided now. In fact, INR depreciated sharply to a record low of 87.58/\$ on 6 Feb 2025, before recovering to trade around 86.8/\$ currently. This can be explained by a retreat in the value of DXY, however, news reports also point to suspected RBI intervention.

Apart from global headwinds, continued weakness in domestic equities as well as a sombre economic outlook is also weighing on the rupee. There are also expectations that the RBI is likely to allow the currency to depreciate more freely, given that domestic liquidity conditions have remained tight. RBI also lowered its policy rate after a long gap of 5 years, and more rate cuts are expected. This comes at a time when the probability of more rate cuts by the Fed have faded. Based on current market expectations, the policy rate differential between India and US is expected narrow, which can lead to more outflows. Since Sep'24, India has seen FPI outflows to the tune of ~US\$ 23bn.

However, on the positive side, India's growth is likely to have bottomed out which should help in a recovery in investor confidence. Corporate profitability is noting a patchy but steady recovery, which bodes well for growth. Agricultural prospects have improved, and inflation risks have subsided. The Budget provided a much-needed boost for consumption, even as the government's capex push continued. External deficits remain largely in check, despite an unfavourable global environment, with significant support coming from services exports and remittance inflows. This is further supported by robust foreign exchange buffers which stand at US\$ 638bn, sufficient to cover over 10-months of imports.

Overall, the movement in INR is likely to be determined by how the dollar moves which in turn depends on US tariff rhetorics. In the coming days, US decision on postponing tariffs on Mexico and Canada will also be tested. As of now, status quo is likely to prevail in the global markets as the US President has refrained from going ahead with his decision of universal tariffs which has kept the DXY in check. We expect INR to trade in the range of 86.5-87.5/\$ in the near-term.

Disclaimer

The views expressed in this research note are personal views of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of Bank of Baroda. Nothing contained in this publication shall constitute or be deemed to constitute an offer to sell/ purchase or as an invitation or solicitation to do so for any securities of any entity. Bank of Baroda and/ or its Affiliates and its subsidiaries make no representation as to the accuracy; completeness or reliability of any information contained herein or otherwise provided and hereby disclaim any liability with regard to the same. Bank of Baroda Group or its officers, employees, personnel, directors may be associated in a commercial or personal capacity or may have a commercial interest including as proprietary traders in or with the securities and/ or companies or issues or matters as contained in this publication and such commercial capacity or interest whether or not differing with or conflicting with this publication, shall not make or render Bank of Baroda Group liable in any manner whatsoever & Bank of Baroda Group or any of its officers, employees, personnel, directors shall not be liable for any loss, damage, liability whatsoever for any direct or indirect loss arising from the use or access of any information that may be displayed in this publication from time to time.

Visit us at www.bankofbaroda.com











For further details about this publication, please contact:

Economics Research Department Bank of Baroda chief.economist@bankofbaroda.com