\$

CCIL FOREX QUARTERLY

JULY - SEPTEMBER 2024



International Developments

Central bank actions were the primary drivers of the global currency market during Q2-FY25. The divergent outcomes of the July 31st meetings of the US Federal Reserve and the Bank of Japan triggered a massive unwinding of carry trades that reverberated across asset classes in global markets. The volatility and repositioning in the Japanese Yen (JPY) were also reflected in a sharp increase in JPY settlements in the CCIL-CLS segment during the quarter. The drop in oil demand forecasts on account of concerns over a possible US recession and a slowdown in China, resulted in a continual downtrend in crude oil prices in spite of the worsening of the conflict in the Middle-East. Gold and US assets including equity and treasury bonds were the biggest beneficiaries of the safe-haven demand as well as the Fed's aggressive rate cut. While China's stimulus measures may lead to some rebalancing in its favor, emerging market (EM) currencies are expected to follow the trajectory of the USD, which largely reflected US macroeconomic data releases in Q2-FY25.



24

30-09-2

Domestic Developments

A. Reference Rates and Indices

The Indian Rupee (INR) remained largely stable with a gradual depreciation during Q2-FY25 amid the volatility in global currency markets due to the unwinding of yen carry trades. While the INR was supported by the strong FPI inflows following the commencement of the inclusion of FAR bonds in global indices even as oil prices remained benign, the central bank's intervention resulted in a gradual alignment with other EM peers. The recovery in the INR witnessed after the Fed's rate cut in September was reversed following the launch of China's multi-pronged economic stimulus plan that triggered a realignment of global investment flows. As a result, the nominal exchange rate hit record lows during the quarter, even as the INR remained overvalued in REER terms on account of higher inflation readings in India. Increased expectations of rate cuts in the US while the RBI delayed its policy easing resulted in forward premia rates trending upwards across Q2-FY25, despite a slight fall witnessed immediately after the Fed's rate action in September.







				Currency u	nits per SDR			
Month	Euro	Japanese Yen	Great Britain Pound	US Dollar	Indian Rupee	Chinese Yuan	Brazilian Real	South African Rand
Apr-24	1.22964	206.67800	1.05094	1.31793	110.07200	9.54444	6.81529	24.65330
May-24	1.21963	207.33300	1.04035	1.32354	110.24900	9.58589	6.93669	24.95380
Jun-24	1.22872	211.70500	1.03926	1.31534	109.77000	9.55767	7.31106	23.95740
Jul-24	1.22684	202.45100	1.03448	1.32842	111.24700	9.59463	7.52083	24.27070
Aug-24	1.21458	194.93400	1.02229	1.34661	112.94100	9.54153	7.61586	23.71550
Sep-24	1.21148	193.48600	1.01173	1.35637	113.64900	9.51158	7.38885	24.70050
6 Month Trend	\sim				\frown	\wedge		

B. Movement of Capital

FPI inflows jumped in Q2-FY25 with the announcement of policy reversal in the US coinciding with the commencement of the inclusion of FAR G-Secs in JP Morgan EM bond indices from June 28th and a robust revival in equity inflows on account of India's increased weightage in international indices and a strong pipeline of issuances in the primary IPO segment. August also witnessed revival of net FDI inflows. As on September 27, 2024 India's foreign exchange reserves amounted to \$704.90 billion, equivalent to 12.1 months of annualized merchandise imports as per BoP basis and 103.30% of outstanding external debt at end-June 2024 (RBI MPR). Indian companies increased their overseas borrowings during July-August taking advantage of the softening interest rates and the knock-on effect of index inclusion. In FY25, companies have primarily opted for ECBs for capital expenditure requirements.













C. Macro Parameters

India's current account deficit expanded to \$9.70 billion (1.10% of GDP) in Q1-FY25 on account of a widened trade deficit due to a sharp increase in merchandise imports amid subdued exports. Net foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows and remittances by Indians employed overseas partially offset the CAD. There was an accretion of \$5.20 billion to the foreign exchange reserves (on a BoP basis excluding valuation effects) in Q1-FY25. At end-June 2024, India's external debt was placed at \$682.30 billion - 18.80% of the GDP, with the share of short-term debt (with original maturity of up to one year) in total external debt at 19.40%. The inclusion of FAR bonds in the FTSE-Russell EM indices from September 2025 is expected to provide further durable support to India's external balance amid geopolitical headwinds.

Table 2: Trends in Bal	ance of P	ayments	(USD Bill	ion)*	
Item/Period	Q1-FY24	Q2-FY24	Q3-FY24	Q4-FY24	Q1-FY25
Current Account	-8.9	-11.3	-10.4	4.6	-9.7
Goods	-56.7	-64.5	-71.6	-52.0	-65.1
Non-Monetary Gold	-9.7	-12.6	-13.7	-9.6	-9.5
Services	35.1	39.9	45.0	42.7	39.7
Primary Income	-10.2	-11.6	-13.1	-14.8	-10.7
Secondary Income	22.9	24.9	29.3	28.7	26.4
Capital Account	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0
Financial Account	9.4	10.4	11.4	-5.3	9.1
Direct Investment in India	7.4	3.0	8.4	8.0	10.1
Portfolio Investment	15.7	4.9	12.0	11.4	0.9
Reserve Assets [Increase (-)/Decrease (+)]	-24.4	-2.5	-6.0	-30.8	-5.2
Errors and Omissions	-0.4	1.0	-0.9	0.6	0.6
*As per IMF BPM6; Source: RBI DBIE					

D. Central Bank Intervention

RBI continued intervening in all segments of the foreign exchange market resulting in an orderly weakening of the INR in line with other EM currencies amid substantial capital inflows during Q2-FY25. RBI turned a net seller in the spot window in August while remaining a net seller in the forwards segment throughout April-August FY25 averting extreme fluctuations in the exchange rate. RBI Governor Shaktikanta Das has repeatedly emphasized the importance of forex reserves as buffers against external risks. The relative stability of the INR supported by focused reserve accumulation has eased the inclusion of FAR bonds in FTSE's EM Global Indices after being on their watchlist since 2021.

		Purchase			Sale		Net Outst month-end Purcha	Sales (–)/	Rupee Range During
Month	Spot	Forwards	Futures	Spot	Forwards	Futures	Forwards	Futures	Month
Mar-24	15	5	0	2	5	0	-1	-1	82.84-83.09
Apr-24	8	4	2	12	20	2	-16	-2	82.68-83.37
May-24	24	1	2	19	12	2	-10	-2	83.23-83.52
Jun-24	16	0	2	18	16	2	-16	-2	83.07-83.59
Jul-24	24	0	2	17	9	2	-9	0	83.40-83.74
Aug-24	16	0	2	23	19	2	-19	-1	83.73-83.97

Market Developments

A. Forex Market Turnover

Table 4: Turnover in Foreign Exchange Market - FCY/INR (USD Billion)

		0	0									
			Purch	ase					Sa	le		
		Merchar	nt	Inter-Bank				Merchar	it		Inter-Ban	(
Period	Spot	Forward	Forward Cancellation	Spot	Swap	Forward	Spot	Forward	Forward Cancellation	Spot	Swap	Forward
Q2-FY24	276	98	58	856	846	88	274	133	47	831	815	82
Q3-FY24	249	68	45	688	832	144	262	77	36	670	821	75
Q4-FY24	318	99	73	1026	912	85	313	129	59	978	859	86
Q1-FY25	328	92	73	1099	798	108	335	127	53	1064	766	86
Q2-FY25	358	97	65	1081	975	103	357	130	50	1058	905	76
Source: RBI D	BIE											

Source: RBI DBIE

			Purcha	ase			Sale					
		Merchan	nt	Inter-Bank		Merchant			Inter-Bank			
Period	Spot	Forward	Forward Cancellation	Spot	Swap	Forward	Spot	Forward	Forward Cancellation	Spot	Swap	Forward
Q2-FY24	22	24	19	440	141	24	22	25	19	440	141	24
Q3-FY24	20	24	23	351	115	18	20	24	23	350	113	18
Q4-FY24	19	28	26	474	161	22	19	29	26	472	157	22
Q1-FY25	22	24	21	453	163	22	23	24	21	452	158	22
Q2-FY25	34	31	29	580	180	23	35	30	29	579	171	23

B. CCIL Statistics

i. Forex Settlement at CCIL

Period	Cash	Tom	Spot	Forward	Total
Q2-FY24	346	388	1129	482	2345
Q3-FY24	376	431	1219	536	2562
Q4-FY24	342	397	1257	503	2500
Q1-FY25	361	405	1262	497	2526
Q2-FY25	473	501	1333	408	2715



ii. CCIL CLS Settlement

CCIL also provides settlement of cross currency trades of Indian banks through the CLS Bank. This is a unique arrangement under which, CCIL aggregates all trades reported by the member banks and enables settlement through a third-party arrangement. A Netting Factor of 92.26% was achieved during Q2-FY25 in the CLS segment.

		Net Value	Netting
Period	Gross Value Settled	Settled	Factor
Q2-FY24	296	23	92.29%
Q3-FY24	298	22	92.49%
Q4-FY24	349	25	92.91%
Q1-FY25	326	27	91.70%
Q2-FY25	426	459	92.26%

Currency	Q2-FY25	Q1-FY25	Q4-FY24
USD	222732	161959	163198
EUR	90883	69172	68968
GBP	34565	34485	36116
JPY	8219282	4107327	4863470
AUD	10964	10039	13923
ZAR	5803	6959	4805
CAD	6030	5383	4104
SEK	5445	2540	2947
SGD	2270	1960	1540
NOK	216	254	359
NZD	2479	2704	3035
CHF	5276	4942	4715
HKD	813	871	748
DKK	378	660	276

iii. FX-CLEAR

settlement.

The FX-CLEAR platform for USD-INR Spot, Swap and other transactions offers STP (Straight Through Processing) wherein all these trades are automatically sent to CCIL for guaranteed

	To	tal	Daily A	verage
Period	Trades	Value	Trades	Value
Q2-FY24	131222	77042	2116	1243
Q3-FY24	120880	87457	2015	1458
Q4-FY24	132168	81792	2240	1386
Q1-FY25	154247	117372	2706	2059
Q2-FY25	198516	189207	3151	3003

iv. Forex Forward Settlement

Acce	pted	Oustanding at Quarter End		
Trades	Volume	Trades	Volume	
24672	491	47624	660	
29445	603	49426	727	
28290	519	50063	731	
20407	375	44262	608	
23085	410	44819	610	
	Trades 24672 29445 28290 20407	24672 491 29445 603 28290 519 20407 375	Trades Volume Trades 24672 491 47624 29445 603 49426 28290 519 50063 20407 375 44262	

Disclaimer

This document contains information relating to the operations of The Clearing Corporation of India Ltd. (CCIL), Clearcorp Dealing Systems (India) Ltd., their Members and the Reserve Bank of India. While CCIL has taken every care to ensure that the information and/or data provided are accurate and complete, CCIL does not warrant or make any representation as to the accuracy and completeness of the same. Accordingly, CCIL assumes no responsibility for any errors and omissions in any section or sub-section of this document. CCIL shall not be liable to any member or any other person for any direct, consequential or other damages arising out of the use of this document.

Authors

Payal Ghose Abhishek Date Published by Research Department, CCIL. Suggestions and feedback are welcome at – E-mail: research@ccilindia.co.in Website : <u>www.ccilindia.com</u>

Dadar Office: 'CCIL Bhavan', S. K. Bole Road, Dadar (West), Mumbai - 400028. Tel: 022 61546200 Kurla Office: 14A & 14B, 4th Floor, Tower -1, Commercial - 2, 'Kohinoor City', Kirol Road, Off. LBS Road, Kurla (West), Mumbai – 400070.

Pune Office: A - 101, Nano Space, Baner Pashan Link Road, Baner, Pune - 411045.