

Discussion of 'Identifying the early warnings of currency crises in India' by Balaga and Padhi

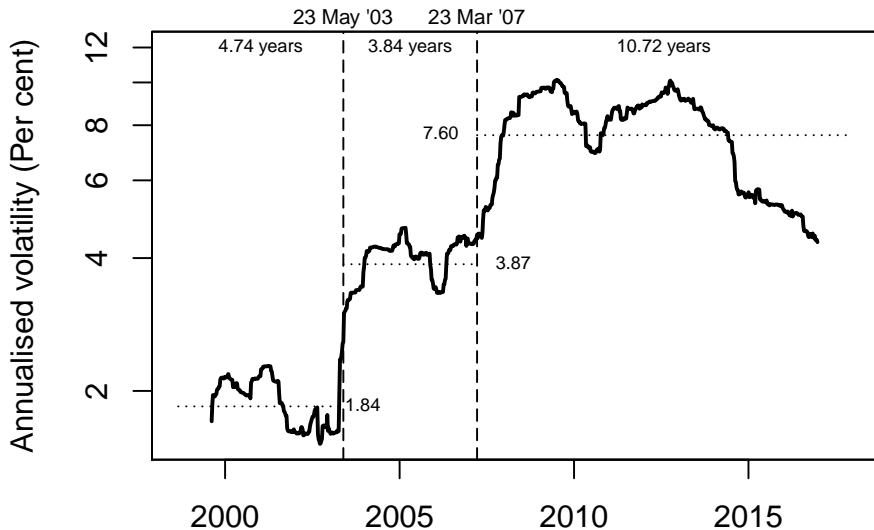
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1. What is a crisis?

- A crisis within the regime vs. a breakdown of the regime.
- E.g. if there is a large movement in the exchange rate, in a floating exchange rate, that's not a crisis.
- India has been through major changes in the exchange rate regime.
- Zeileis, Shah, Patnaik, CSDA, 2010.
- We should ask:
 - 1 Why did the exchange rate regime change?
 - 2 Within a given exchange rate regime, what explains the outlier months?

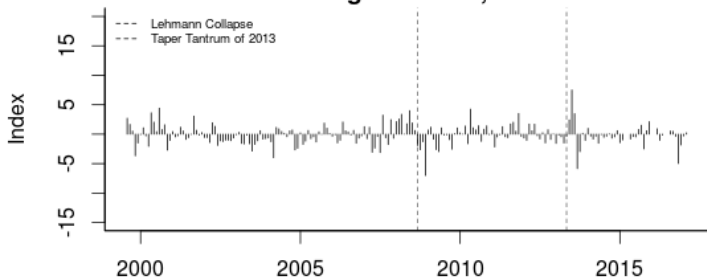
The Indian saga of the exchange rate regime



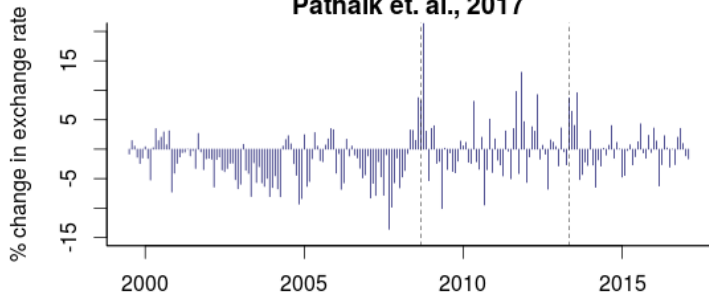
2. Exchange market pressure

- There are problems with measurement of traditional EMP methods
- E.g. in your version, ΔR is in the denominator, so in the floating period, you will get very large EMP values.
- Methodological progress: Felman, Patnaik, Shah, JIMF, 2017.

Eichengreen et.al., 1996



Patnaik et. al., 2017



Understanding currency crises

- There is an $I - S$, which is being financed by foreign capital inflow.
- The risk perception changes. The foreign capital chokes.
- In the short term, the exchange rate adjusts.
- By how much? By enough to excite short term debt flows.
- In the short run, the only thing that stabilises a free falling currency is short term debt.

So what factors might matter?

Sudden changes in risk perception

- 1 Asymmetric information : Gaps between perception and reality.
- 2 Trust in local institutions, predictability.
- 3 Jittery government responses.
- 4 Exchange rate management that gives currency mismatch (either corporate or government).

Responding to a situation

- 1 Openness to short term debt
- 2 Deep and liquid currency spot and derivatives market
- 3 Maturity of government response : sound fiscal, financial and monetary institutions.

Numerous articles on the 2013 crisis on my blog.

Thank you.
<http://ajayshahblog.blogspot.com>