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Forecasting the foreign exchange rates in India – an application of emaco

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ABSTRACT

Foreign exchange rate is considered as one of the key economic indicator influencing economy health of a country. The movement in FER affects the foreign direct investment, foreign institutional investment, gold price, export and import (balance of payment), forex reserve, commodity prices, corporate performance, stock market, financial institutions trading in currency market, etc. Movements in exchange rates thus have important implications on business cycle, capital flows and are therefore crucial to understanding financial developments and changes in economic policy. The deteriorating foreign exchange rate in India was responsible for increase in fiscal deficit, gold prices, petrol & diesel prices in India. Timely forecasts of foreign exchange rates can therefore provide valuable information to decision makers, investors, policy makers, corporate and traders. Little literature is available about the possibility of accurately predicting foreign exchange rates. This has encouraged the researchers to take up the present study. Exponential Moving Average Crossover Model (EMACO) to forecast the foreign exchange rate in India. Three currencies have been selected for the purpose of study and study period was from 1970 to 2012 (43 years). The study concluded that the EMACO Model helps in forecasting the foreign exchange rate more accurately than their corresponding techniques. The comparison of outcome of forecasting and real-time foreign exchange rate signifies that it is possible to predict the foreign exchange more accurately by adopting Exponential Moving Average Crossover Model.

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Introduction

Forecasting exchange rate is quite important not only for the corporate entities having their business spread across globe or corporate entities planning to raise funds from international markets but also for the domestic firms, because a change in foreign exchange rate can change the business and competition scenario for the firms. The movement in FER also affects the foreign institutional investment, gold price, export and import (balance of payment), forex reserve, commodity prices, stock market, financial institutions trading in currency market, etc. Forecasting exchange rate is an important input in various corporate decisions like invoicing, pricing decision, borrowing decision, exchange rate risk management, Forecasting foreign exchange rate is also important input for FII investment decision, investors in cash and derivatives market, policy makers and researchers. Exchange rates can be forecasted in two broad ways; using a fundamental analysis and technical analysis tools. Empirical studies used some of them very frequently especially fundamental approach. Little literature is available on application of technical analysis tools such as Box-Jenkins Methodology, Vector autoregressive and Bayesian Vector Autoregressive Models, Neural Network Forecasting Model. But no literature is available in India on application of Exponential Moving Average Crossover Model. This has motivated the researchers to take up the present study. **Objectives of Study**

This paper is an attempt to forecast the exchange rate of Indian rupee (INR) in terms of three different currencies: USD, GBP and JPY. Paper tries to make long horizon forecasts based on Exponential Moving Average Crossover Model. A survey of

literature shows a continuous debate is going on whether exchange rate follows a random walk or it can be modeled, there is also debate whether one should use econometric model, mathematical model, statistical models to forecast exchange rate.

Operational Definitions

Foreign Exchange Rate: The rate at which one currency will be exchanged for another.

Forecasting: Predating future movement of foreign exchange rate by using historical FER

Moving Average Cross Over: Moving average crossover is a technical analysis tool wherein faster Moving Average curve (i.e. a shorter period Moving Average) crosses either above the slower Moving Average curve (i.e. a longer period Moving Average) or below the slower Moving Average curves (i.e. Shorter Period Moving Average).

Abbreviation

FER: Foreign Exchange Rate, MACO: Moving Average Crossover, FII: Foreign Institutional Investment, USD: US dollar, GBP: British Pound, JPY: Japanese Yen, PDEMAER: Previous Day Exponential Moving Average Exchange Rate, EMAER: Exponential Moving Average Exchange Rate

Literature Review

Pami Dua and Rajiv Ranjan had conducted a study on "Modeling and Forecasting the Indian Re/Us Dollar Exchange Rate". The authors had developed Vector Autoregressive and Bayesian Vector Autoregressive Models to forecast the Indian Rupee/US dollar exchange rate. The study finds that the monetary model generally outperforms the naïve model. It also finds that forecast accuracy can be improved by extending the monetary model to include forward premium, volatility of capital inflows and order flow. Information on intervention by the central bank also helps to improve forecasts at the longer end. The study also reports that the Bayesian vector autoregressive models generally outperform their corresponding VAR variants. Mahesh Kumar Tambi in his paper "Forecasting Exchange Rate- A Uni-variate out of sample Approach (Box-Jenkins Methodology)" tried to build univariate model to forecast exchange rate of Indian Rupee in terms of different currencies like SDR, USD, GBP, Euro and JPY. He used Box-Jenkins Methodology of building ARIMA model. Result of the research shows that ARIMA models provides a better forecasting of exchange rates than simple auto-regressive models or moving average models. Imad A. Moosa had critically evaluated Market-based forecasting of exchange rates. He is of the view that this methodology is flawed because it is based on two hypotheses that are not supported by empirical evidence: the simple random walk hypothesis and the unbiased efficiency hypothesis. No literature is available in India on application of Exponential Moving Average Crossover (EMACO) Model to predict the future movement of foreign exchange rates of various currencies in comparison with Indian currency. This has motivated the researcher to take up the present study.

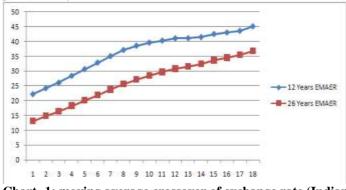


Chart -1: moving average crossover of exchange rate (Indian rupee v/s USD)

Research Plan

Technical analysis tool i.e. Exponential Moving Average Crossover Model is developed to forecast exchange rate of Indian Rupee in terms of different currencies like USD, GBP and JPY. Sample data was taken from April 1970 to March 2012. All the data were used to build the model. The period of study was deemed a long time enough to observe consistent trends in the variables. The period was also relevant because it incorporated the periods when Indian foreign exchange market has seen mixed performances. During this period foreign exchange rate performed both poorly as well as excellently on account of booming IT sector and recession and maximum exposure to severe external shock (i.e. global economic meltdown). All the data were collected from Reserve Bank of India database. The collected data were presented in the form of tables and charts.

Data Unit

Currency	Units
USD	1
GBP	1
JPY	100

EMACO Model

The following statistical tools were used to develop Moving Average Crossover (MACO) Model. It was done in four stages, namely:

a) Determination of Moving Average Period

b) Calculation of smoothing factor

Smoothing Factor = 2/(1+N)

c) Calculation of Exponential Moving Average Exchange Rate EMAER= (Spot Exchange Rate – PDEMAER)*SF+PDEMAER EMAER: Exponential Moving Average Exchange Rate

SF: Smoothing Factor

PDEMAER: Previous Day Exponential Moving Average Exchange Rate

d) Exponential Moving Average Crossover

MACO = SMAC - LMAC

EMACO: Exponential Moving Average Crossover

SMAC: Slower Moving Average curve (i.e. Longer Period Moving Average)

LMAC: Longer Moving Average Curve (i.e. Shorter Period Moving Average)

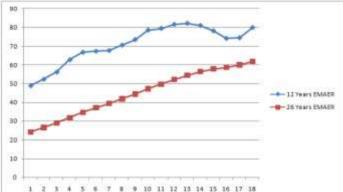
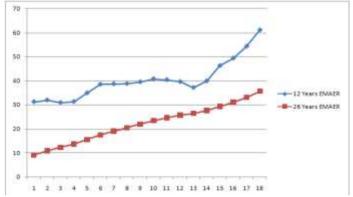
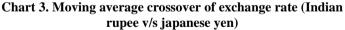


Chart -2: Moving average crossover of exchange rate (Indian rupee v/s pound sterling)





Experimental Results

The data used in this study is the foreign exchange rate of four different currencies against Indian Rupee from 1970 to 2012 made available by the Reserve Bank of India and website of http://www.x-rates.com. We considered exchange rate of US dollar, British Pound and Japanese Yen data for evaluating the model.

The table 1, 2 and 3 depict that both shorter duration Moving Average curve as well as longer duration Exponential Moving Average Curve of exchange rate were moving in upward direction which had generated a bullish signal. Further, the shorter duration Exponential Moving Average Curve of exchange rate never intersected with longer duration Exponential Moving Average Curve and it was moving above longer duration Exponential Moving Average Curve.

	Table 1. 12 Years And 25 Years Exponential Moving Average Exchange Rate Of Indian Rupee V/S USD										
Year	Rupee Per Unit of USD	12 Years PDEMAER	12 Years EMAER	26 Years PDEMAER	26 Years EMAER	Year	Rupee Per Unit of USD	12 Years PDEMAE R	12 Years EMAER	26 Years PDEMAE R	26 Years EMAER
1970	7.5668					1992	25.9206	14.218201	16.01803		
1971	7.5244					1993	31.4439	16.01803	18.39053		
1972	7.5563					1994	31.3742	18.390529	20.38742		
1973	7.6742					1995	32.4198	20.387417	22.238		13.183804
1974	8.0375					1996	35.4280	22.237998	24.26662	13.1838	14.832099
1975	8.4058					1997	36.3195	24.26662	26.12035	14.8321	16.424315
1976	9.0017					1998	41.2665	26.120353	28.44983	16.42432	18.265121
1977	8.7625					1999	43.0552	28.44983	30.69614	18.26512	20.102066
1978	8.2133					2000	44.9401	30.696136	32.88686	20.10207	21.942564
1979	8.1467					2001	47.1857	32.886858	35.08602	21.94256	23.813081
1980	7.8800					2002	48.5993	35.08602	37.16436	23.81308	25.649739
1981	8.6926		8.121817			2003	46.5818	37.164362	38.61276	25.64974	27.200805
1982	9.4924	8.1218167	8.332612			2004	45.3165	38.612764	39.6438	27.20081	28.543178
1983	10.1379	8.3326124	8.610266			2005	44.1000	39.643799	40.32916	28.54318	29.695939
1984	11.3683	8.6102656	9.034451			2006	45.3070	40.329163	41.09475	29.69594	30.852718
1985	12.3640	9.0344513	9.546536			2007	41.3485	41.094754	41.13378	30.85272	31.630456
1986	12.6053	9.5465359	10.01697			2008	43.5049	41.13378	41.49846	31.63046	32.510352
1987	12.9552	10.016974	10.46887			2009	48.4049	41.498458	42.56067	32.51035	33.688138
1988	13.9147	10.468873	10.99884			2010	45.7262	42.560669	43.04753	33.68814	34.580158
1989	16.2238	10.998841	11.80244			2011	46.6723	43.047528	43.60502	34.58016	35.476186
1990	17.4992	11.80244	12.6786			2012	53.4368	43.605018	45.11715	35.47619	36.807068

Appendices Table 1. 12 Years And 25 Years Exponential Moving Average Exchange Rate Of Indian Rupee V/S USD

Table 2: Moving Average Crossover Of Exchange Rate (Indian rupee V/S USD)

	12 Years	26 Years	
Period	EMAER	EMAER	MACO
1	22.24	13.18	-9.06
2	24.27	14.83	-9.44
3	26.12	16.42	-9.7
4	28.45	18.27	-10.18
5	30.7	20.1	-10.6
6	32.89	21.94	-10.95
7	35.09	23.81	-11.28
8	37.16	25.65	-11.51
9	38.61	27.2	-11.41
10	39.64	28.54	-11.1
11	40.33	29.7	-10.63
12	41.09	30.85	-10.24
13	41.13	31.63	-9.5
14	41.5	32.51	-8.99
15	42.56	33.69	-8.87
16	43.05	34.58	-8.47
17	43.61	35.48	-8.13
18	45.12	36.81	-8.31

Year	Rupee Per Unit of Pound Sterling	12 Years PDEMAER	12 Years EMAER	26 Years PDEMAER	26 Years EMAER	Year	Rupee Per Unit of Pound Sterling	12 Years PDEMAER	12 Years EMAER	26 Years PDEMAER	26 Years EMAER
1970	18.0000					1992	45.7104	34.5395	40.5494		
1971	18.0000					1993	47.2160	40.5494	44.1361		
1972	18.8850					1994	48.0482	44.1361	46.2408		
1973	18.8000					1995	51.1662	46.2408	48.8907		24.197
1974	18.8000					1996	55.3422	48.8907	52.3616	24.197	26.5048
1975	18.6125					1997	59.5346	52.3616	56.2207	26.5048	28.9523
1976	16.2542					1998	68.3525	56.2207	62.7476	28.9523	31.8719
1977	15.2917					1999	69.6700	62.7476	66.4718	31.8719	34.6727
1978	15.7633					2000	68.0760	66.4718	67.3349	34.6727	37.1479
1979	17.2783					2001	67.9826	67.3349	67.6834	37.1479	39.4328
1980	18.3242					2002	73.0028	67.6834	70.5452	39.4328	41.9203
1981	17.5423		17.6293			2003	76.0974	70.5452	73.5323	41.9203	44.4528
1982	16.5954	17.6293	17.0731			2004	82.9983	73.5323	78.625	44.4528	47.309
1983	15.3653	17.0731	16.1543			2005	80.2530	78.625	79.5009	47.309	49.7502
1984	15.1469	16.1543	15.6123			2006	83.5115	79.5009	81.6586	49.7502	52.2519
1985	15.9904	15.6123	15.8157			2007	82.7218	81.6586	82.2306	52.2519	54.5097
1986	18.4924	15.8157	17.2558			2008	80.1362	82.2306	81.1038	54.5097	56.4086
1987	21.2366	17.2558	19.3975			2009	75.7282	81.1038	78.2117	56.4086	57.8402
1988	24.7729	19.3975	22.2894			2010	70.6912	78.2117	74.1657	57.8402	58.7925
1989	26.5515	22.2894	24.5824			2011	74.7736	74.1657	74.4927	58.7925	59.9767
1990	31.2835	24.5824	28.1876			2012	84.6955	74.4927	79.9818	59.9767	61.8083
1991	39.9941	28.1876	34.5395								

Table 3: 12 years and 25 years exponential moving average exchange rate of Indian rupee v/s pound sterling

Table 4: moving average crossover of exchange rate (Indian rupee v/s pound sterling)

Period	12 Years EMAER	26 Years EMAER	MACO
1	48.89	24.2	-24.69
2	52.36	26.5	-25.86
3	56.22	28.95	-27.27
4	62.75	31.87	-30.88
5	66.75	34.67	-32.08
6	67.33	37.15	-30.18
7	67.68	39.43	-28.25
8	70.55	41.92	-28.63
9	73.53	44.45	-29.08
10	78.63	47.31	-31.32
11	79.5	49.75	-29.75
12	81.66	52.25	-29.41
13	82.23	54.51	-27.72
14	81.1	56.41	-24.69
15	78.21	57.84	-20.37
16	74.17	58.79	-15.38
17	74.49	59.98	-14.51
18	79.98	61.81	-18.17

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	Table 5: 12 years and 25 years exponential moving average exchange rate of Indian rupee v/s Japanese yen										
Year	Rupee Per Unit of Japanese Yen	12 Years PDEMAER	12 Years EMAER	26 Years PDEMAER	26 Years EMAER	Year	Rupee Per Unit of Japanese Yen	12 Years PDEMAER	12 Years EMAER	26 Years PDEMAER	26 Years EMAER
1970	2.1578					1992	20.4800	14.405	17.673		
1971	2.4819					1993	28.3600	17.673	23.423		
1972	2.7811					1994	30.7370	23.423	27.358		
1973	3.0000					1995	34.6113	27.358	31.26		9.1819
1974	3.0000					1996	32.5971	31.26	31.979	9.1819	10.917
1975	3.0000					1997	30.0495	31.979	30.941	10.917	12.335
1976	3.0000					1998	31.6680	30.941	31.332	12.335	13.767
1977	3.1700					1999	37.9983	31.332	34.919	13.767	15.563
1978	3.9200					2000	41.7258	34.919	38.581	15.563	17.501
1979	3.9200					2001	38.8674	38.581	38.735	17.501	19.085
1980	3.8300					2002	38.8722	38.735	38.809	19.085	20.551
1981	3.9600		3.1851			2003	40.2047	38.809	39.56	20.551	22.007
1982	3.8200	3.1851	3.5267			2004	41.8941	39.56	40.816	22.007	23.481
1983	4.2600	3.5267	3.9212			2005	40.1020	40.816	40.432	23.481	24.713
1984	4.7900	3.9212	4.3886			2006	38.9752	40.432	39.648	24.713	25.769
1985	5.2200	4.3886	4.8359			2007	35.1348	39.648	37.22	25.769	26.463
1986	7.5400	4.8359	6.2907			2008	42.3079	37.22	39.957	26.463	27.637
1987	8.9800	6.2907	7.7375			2009	51.8119	39.957	46.335	27.637	29.429
1988	10.8700	7.7375	9.4228			2010	52.1669	46.335	49.473	29.429	31.114
1989	11.7600	9.4228	10.68			2011	58.6244	49.473	54.396	31.114	33.152
1990	12.1600	10.68	11.476			2012	67.0289	54.396	61.193	33.152	35.662
1991	16.9200	11.476	14.405								

Table 5: 12 years and 25 years exponential moving average exchange rate of Indian rupee v/s Japanese yen

Table -6: moving average crossover of exchange rate (Indian rupee v/s jaanese yen)

	12 Years	26 Years	
Period	EMAER	EMAER	MACO
1	31.26	9.18	-22.08
2	31.98	10.92	-21.06
3	30.94	12.33	-18.61
4	31.33	13.77	-17.56
5	34.92	15.56	-19.36
6	38.58	17.5	-21.08
7	38.74	19.09	-19.65
8	38.81	20.55	-18.26
9	39.56	22.01	-17.55
10	40.82	23.48	-17.34
11	40.43	24.71	-15.72
12	39.65	25.77	-13.88
13	37.22	26.46	-10.76
14	39.96	27.64	-12.32
15	46.34	29.43	-16.91
16	49.47	31.11	-18.36
17	54.4	33.15	-21.25
18	61.19	35.66	-25.53

This also indicates that the exchange rate will move in upward direction in the future.

Real-time Exchange Rate

	USD	GBP	Yen
2013	54.36	85.88	65.73
2014			
(Half Yearly)	58.97	91.07	59.68

The real-time exchange rate of Indian rupee v/s US dollar was moving in upward direction as per the prediction made by EMACO model during 2012-13. Pound was also moving in upward direction as per the prediction made by EMACO model during 2012-13 and 2013-14. However, Japanese yen was moving against the prediction during 2012-13 as well as in the first half of 2013-14.

Conclusion

It can be concluded from above discussion that there is 67 percent chance of predicting future movement of exchange rate by applying EMACO Model. In other words, the EMACO Model can be used as forecasting model to forecast future movement in exchange rate accurately.

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