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Demonetization and its related consequences

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Abstract
The government has implemented a major change in the economic environment by demonetising the high value currency notes – of Rs 500 and Rs 1000 denomination. These ceased to be legal tender from the midnight of 8th of November 2016. People have been given upto December 30, 2016 to exchange the notes held by them. The proposal by the government involves the elimination of these existing notes from circulation and a gradual replacement with a new set of notes.
In the short term, it is intended that the cash in circulation would be substantially squeezed since there are limits placed on the amount that individuals can withdraw. In the months to come, this squeeze may be relaxed somewhat. The reasons offered for demonetisation are two-fold: one, to control counterfeit notes that could be contributing to terrorism, in other words a national security concern and second, to undermine or eliminate the "black economy". This paper elucidates the impact of such a move on the availability of credit, spending, level of activity and government finances.

Keywords: Demonetization, cashless transactions, credit, tax evasion

1. Introduction
The argument posited in favour of demonetisation is that the cash that would be extinguished would be "black money" and hence, should be rightfully extinguished to set right the perverse incentive structure in the economy. While the facts are not available to anybody, it would be foolhardy to argue that this is the only possibility. Therefore, it is imperative to evaluate the short run and medium-term impacts that such a shock is expected to have on the economy. Further, the impact of such a move would vary depending on the extent to which the government decides to remonetise.
There are potentially two ways in which the pre-demonetisation money supply will stand altered in the new regime: one, there would be agents in the economy who are holding cash which they cannot explain and hence they cannot deposit in the banking system. This part of the currency will be extinguished since it would not be replaced in any manner. Second, the government might choose to replace only a part of the currency which was in circulation as cash. In the other words, the rest would be available only as electronic money. This could be a mechanism used to force a transition to cashless medium of exchange. The empirical extent of these two components will be unravelled only over the next six months.
Turning to the effects of demonetisation, the first major and sustained effect of demonetisation would follow from the extent to which the currency is extinguished and what this currency was being used for. It is being assumed that all currency which will potentially be extinguished would be currency being used as a store of value in the first and second category of transactions in the table above. If this assumption is correct, then the impact of extinguishing this currency would be limited. On the other hand, if the currency is used for any of the other transactions in the economy, either as a store of value or more importantly, as a medium of exchange, then the impact on the economy and the agents in the economy could be substantial.
If, for instance, the extinguished cash was used as a medium of exchange in financing unaccounted income generation or income in the informal sector, demonetisation would result in these activities closing down and a corresponding reduction in the incomes and employment associated with these activities. The spillover effect would be felt by the organised sector as well since the consumption from the incomes generated would extend to the formal sector as well. The next question to ask would be: would these activities/agents choose to come within the folds of the formal sector as a result of the changed economic environment or would they remain outside or worsen the activities and would be extinguished along with the losses generated from the cash that was extinguished.
The second change as discussed above, from demonetisation would arise if only a part of the currency deposited in the banks is returned to circulation as cash. This change, if it is executed, would dramatically change the economic environment in the country by forcing agents to move from using cash as a medium of exchange to using cash substitutes.
This appears to be a real possibility given that the Finance Minister as well as the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India have repeatedly emphasised that agents should be moving to the use of cashless medium where there are no problems in comparison to the cash based medium. For instance, The Hindu reported that "Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has urged citizens to switch to alternative modes of payments such as pre-paid cards, credit and debit cards, mobile banking, and Internet banking [2] In a press conference on November 12, the Union Finance Minister too said that "Those in businesses should start using digital payment gateways, cards and banking system. Life will become simpler in the new financial

system that is the only viable option [3].

Short-term and medium-term impacts

Very short-term impact

The demonetisation, by removing 86 per cent of the currency in circulation, has resulted in a very severe contraction in money supply in the economy. This contraction, by wiping out cash balances in the economy, will eliminate a number of transactions for a while, since there is no or not enough of a medium of exchange available. Since income and consumption are intrinsically related to transactions in the economy, the above would mean a severe contraction in income and consumption in the economy. This effect would be more severe on individuals who earn incomes in cash and spend it in cash. To a lesser extent it would also affect individuals who earn incomes in non-cash forms but need to withdraw in cash for consumption purposes, since a number of sectors in the economy still work predominantly with cash.

In terms of the sectors in the economy, the sectors to be adversely affected are all those sectors where demand is usually backed by cash, especially those not within the organised retailing. For instance, transport services, kirana, fruits and vegetables and all other perishables, would face compression in demand which is backed by purchasing power. This in turn can have two effects: while it is expected that supply exceeds demand, there would be a fall in prices, however, if supply too gets curtailed for want of a medium of exchange, prices might, in fact, rise. Thus, while generally people seem to expect prices to fall, it is quite possible that prices would instead rise.

Alternatively, to keep the flows going, people might take recourse to credit - both the retailers and other agents in the economy might make supplies on credit in the hope that when the liquidity status is corrected, the payments can be realised. In these cases, the price of commodities might rise instead of falling. In other words, the impact of an incremental reduction in money supply where the demand and the supply chain remain unaffected would be different from a case where there is a drastic reduction in money supply and outputs might adjust rather than the adjustment being in prices. In other words, the expectation that inflation would decline might be belied.

A further impact would be a compression of the demand for non-essentials by all the agents in the economy in the face of uncertainty in the availability of cash. The demand from segments which have access to digital medium of exchange would remain unaffected, but that from the rest of the economy would get compressed. This would transmit the effect to the rest of the sectors in the economy as well.

Another sector where one expects to see effects in the very short run is the real estate space. With contraction in demand from one set of agents – say agents who have earned unaccounted incomes and placed them within the real estate space – either prices within this segment would fall or transactions would cease to happen. While of itself, this would be considered a positive development and evidence of a correction in the unaccounted incomes, it could lead to a compression in investments in the construction sector which can have adverse income and employment consequences for the economy.

Short-term effect with complete replacement

The short-term effect on the economy would depend on the speed with which and the extent to which the cash is replaced by the authorities. If the entire cash is replaced within a short duration of time, the effects beyond the very short term of 1-2 months might be little. But a few sectors are likely to be seriously affected. To give an example from two sectors which are supposed to have large employment effect on the economy, we can talk about agriculture, automobiles and construction.

This is the sowing season for the Rabi crop in some parts of the country and the harvesting season for the Kharif crop. Most of the purchases and sales in this segment of the economy are carried out through cash. With the elimination of cash from the economy, sale of kharif crop would be difficult unless the crop is sold on the promise of payment in future. Given the limited bargaining power of the farmer, the price they can realise for the crop can be adversely affected. On the other hand, in the sowing activity, people would not get access to the inputs required since most of the inputs are now purchased from the market unless they seek access to credit from the supplier. In other words, with demonetisation, there would be a significant strengthening of the informal sector credit market in the rural economy. Further, if there are agents who do not get access to credit from the informal sector agents, their sowing activity and hence their incomes in the next season would be adversely affected. Thus, in spite of a good monsoon in large parts of the country, the farmer might not get the benefits.

The second sector which could be adversely affected would be the construction sector. The sector, it is often argued, works with a significant amount of cash. Payments to workers as well as a variety of purchases might be carried out in cash. So, on the supply side, this sector can be adversely affected.

Short-term effect with incomplete replacement

If, on the other hand, the authorities choose to replace only a fraction of the total cash that was surrendered by the people to the banking sector, then one would witness some other changes/effects in the economy. For transactions to be restored to the pre-change level, a number of agents who are using cash as a medium of exchange have to move to using digital versions of money as the medium of exchange. While this change is gradually happening in the economy, if it is forced by making cash inaccessible, the compression in demand as well as in income generation in the economy would continue for a longer period until people get familiar with the functioning and use of these media.

Medium-term effects

In the medium term, the effects would be related to the extent to which the currency is not replaced within the economy. If the entire currency is replaced, there would not be any major effects on the economy. However, it is to be expected that the entire currency would not be replaced – to the extent currency is extinguished and to the extent some of the currency remains as bank deposits, there would be some impact on the economy. The first effect would be a compression of the economy to the extent the extinguished currency was working as a medium of exchange. The currency that is placed in the banks but not withdrawn, it is argued, would generate an expansion in deposits in the economy. In the discussions on demonetisation, there is a consistent reference to the resultant increase in credit creation in the economy. Like Finance Minister Arun Jaitley says, “Bank deposits will increase and they will have more capacity to support the economy.

Impact on Macro Variables

Apart from the transition issues faced by banks, in judging the impact on the economy, it is important to differentiate between the two changes that the demonetisation can bring about in money supply. The first change, i.e., cash being extinguished, to the extent it was being used as medium of exchange, would result in a compression in incomes, employment and consumption in the economy. On the other hand, the effect of the second change, i.e., cash being only partially replaced in the system would have the opposite effects of expansion in potential credit creation.

The potential credit creation would translate into actual credit creation provided there is sufficient demand for credit. If the demand for credit in the economy is large enough, the potential credit can be realised. Of the credit created, other things remaining the same, it can be expected that at least a part of the credit, will be for productive purposes. This would mean expansion in investment in the economy and subsequently an increase in GDP and employment.

If there is increase in investment in the economy, the demand for capital goods rises. If output can expand in this sector, there would be an expansion in the income generation and in demand for goods and services. Sectors that are not operating with excess capacity cannot meet the expanded demand with increased output, leading to increase in prices. This would hold for agriculture as well as any industry with long gestation lags to investment. In other words, in the short run there is a possibility of increase in inflation.

With increase in GDP, since imports are supposed to be related to the size of the economy, it is expected that imports will rise, but the same cannot be said about exports. In other words, the balance of trade could worsen. This could result in pressures on the rupee towards depreciation. Any increase in inflationary pressures too could augment these pressures.

Conclusions

The demonetisation undertaken by the government is a large shock to the economy. The impact of the shock in the medium term is a function of how much of the currency will be replaced at the end of the replacement process and the extent to which currency in circulation is extinguished. While it has been argued that the cash that would be extinguished would be “black money” and hence, should be rightfully extinguished to set right the perverse incentive structure in the economy, this argument is based on impressions rather than on facts.

While the facts are not available to anybody, it would be foolhardy to argue that this is the only possibility. As argued above, it is possible that these cash balances were used as a medium of exchange. In other words, while the cash was mediating in legitimate economic activity, if this currency is extinguished there would be a contraction of economic activity in the economy and that is a cost that needs to be factored in while assessing the impact of the demonetisation on the economy and its agents.

It is likely that there would be a spurt in the banking deposits. While interpreting the phenomenon, however, one has to keep in mind that a large part of their deposits were earlier used for transactional purposes. For example, if a small trader deposits 2 lakh Rupees in the Jan Dhan account since the currency in which he held these balances in for transactional purposes has been scrapped, it would be incorrect to interpret this as success of the programme in bringing in people who were hiding black money. Nor can they be interpreted as additional balances that the banking sector can lend out on the same basis as earlier deposits, since the deposits now would remain in accounts for much shorter periods that deposits based on savings would be.

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