## BHARAT SCHOOL OF BANKING APPRECIATION AND DEPRECIATION


#### Abstract

Each country has its own currency (except some European countries in Eurozone use common currency - 'Euro'), and each currency has its own valuation.


Therefore, for a foreign transaction, there should be a mechanism to convert one currency to another (to know how much of one currency is equivalent to other). The rate is known as Conversion rate, or Exchange rate.

For example, currently (February 9, 2015), $\mathbf{1}$ US Dollar = Rs. 62.15, or Re. $\mathbf{1}=$ USD $\mathbf{0 . 0 1 6}$ is the conversion rate between Indian Rupees (INR) and US Dollar (USD).

## Depreciation

Note carefully, that if the conversion rate of INR to USD (USD @ Rs. 62.15) increases (meaning more Indian rupee is needed to buy a US Dollar), then the valuation of Indian Rupee decreases. It means depreciation of Indian Rupees with respect to US Dollar.

## Appreciation

Whereas, if the conversion rate of INR to USD decreases (meaning less Indian rupee is needed to buy a US Dollar), then the valuation of Indian Rupee increases. It means appreciation of Indian Rupees with respect to US Dollar.

## Example

For example, currently the conversion rate is USD @ Rs. 62.15. So, to buy 100 USD, we need to spend Rs. (100 x 62.15) = Rs. 6215 .

Now suppose, INR depreciates to Rs. 65 per USD (note 62.15 -> 65 is an increment, but actually the value of INR decreased, meaning more INR needed to buy the same amount of USD). Therefore to buy the same 100 USD, we need to spend Rs. ( $100 \times 65$ ) = Rs. 6500. It means we need to spend more (Rs. 285 more), because of the depreciation of INR to USD.

Similarly, if INR appreciates to Rs. 60 per USD (note 62.15 -> 60 is a decrement, but actually the value of INR increased, meaning less INR needed to buy the same amount of USD). Therefore to buy the same $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ USD, we need to spend Rs. $(100 \times 60)=$ Rs. 6000. It means we need to spend less (Rs. 215 less), because of the appreciation of INR to USD.

