

EDITORIAL

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BRICS Currency Initiatives and the U.S. Dollar: Shaping a New Global Financial Order

Relevance to UPSC Syllabus

- **GS Paper 2**: International Relations Role of global groupings like BRICS in influencing global economic order.
- **GS Paper 3**: Economic Developments Monetary systems, trade systems, and their global implications.

Introduction

- Recent Developments: At the 16th BRICS Summit (October 2024), member nations deliberated on increasing local currency trade or creating a unified BRICS currency to reduce dependency on the U.S. dollar.
- **U.S. Response**: U.S. President-elect Donald Trump threatened **100% tariffs** on BRICS imports if they proceed with such plans, highlighting escalating tensions over the global financial system's evolution.

U.S. Dollar's Global Dominance

Key Factors Driving Dominance

- **Global Acceptance**: The U.S. dollar is widely used for trade, investments, and reserves.
- Trade Influence: Commodities like oil and gold are priced in dollars, creating constant demand.
- Financial Market Strength: The U.S. financial market is the largest and most liquid globally, attracting international investments.
- **Economic Stability**: Trust in the dollar stems from the U.S.'s robust financial systems and economic stability.

Trends in Reserve Currencies

- IMF Data:
 - o The dollar accounts for **58% of global forex reserves** (2023).
 - o The share of non-traditional currencies like the Chinese renminbi, Australian dollar, and South Korean won is increasing.

Why BRICS Seeks Dollar Alternatives

- 1. Economic and Political Sovereignty
 - Sanction Avoidance: Nations like Russia and Iran face restrictions due to dollar-centric sanctions like exclusion from SWIFT.
 - Reduced U.S. Influence: Desire to move away from systems controlled by the U.S., such as the IMF and World Bank.
- 2. Cost Efficiency: Lower Transaction Costs: Using local currencies bypasses conversion through intermediary currencies, reducing trade costs.
- **3. Financial Risk Mitigation:** Over-reliance on the dollar increases exposure to U.S. monetary policies, causing **capital outflows** and economic instability in emerging economies.
- **4. Multipolar Financial System:** Emerging economies push for a system that reflects the **shift in global economic power** toward the Global South.

BRICS Initiatives

- 1. Local Currency Trade
 - India-Russia Trade: Over 90% of bilateral trade is conducted in rupees and rubles.
 - China's Currency Swaps: Bilateral agreements bypass the dollar (e.g., trade with Ethiopia).
- 2. Unified BRICS Currency
 - **Digital Currency Frameworks**: Discussions on a **BRICS digital currency** or payment system, such as **BRICS Pay**, to enable seamless trade.

3. Regional Currency Models

• South African Rand: Serves as a regional currency within the Southern African Customs Union (SACU).

Challenges to De-Dollarization

- 1. Chinese Dominance: Concerns about China's disproportionate influence due to its larger economy within BRICS.
- **2. Limited Liquidity:** BRICS currencies lack the **global liquidity** of the U.S. dollar, complicating international transactions.
- **3. Trade Imbalances:** Nations like India face challenges in accumulating **trade surpluses** in local currencies (e.g., India's imports from Russia exceed its exports).
- **4. Volatility Risks:** Transitioning away from the dollar increases **exchange rate volatility**, disrupting investments and commerce.

India's Stand and Initiatives

1. Rupee Internationalization

- Policy Steps:
 - o **RBI (2022)**: Allowed invoicing and settlements in rupees for global trade.
 - o Over **19 countries** have adopted rupee-based settlement mechanisms.

2. Balanced Diplomacy

• India clarified that its efforts to **diversify trade mechanisms** are not **anti-dollar** but aimed at ensuring **trade resilience**.

3. Strategic Use of Technology

- UPI Internationalization: India is expanding its Unified Payments Interface (UPI) to support global payments.
- Digital Rupee (CBDC): Accelerating the development of a Central Bank Digital Currency to enhance adaptability in global trade.

Potential Impacts of U.S. Tariffs

On BRICS

- 1. **Increased Intra-BRICS Trade**: Such tariffs may push BRICS nations to deepen trade ties, accelerating **de-dollarization**.
- 2. **Import Diversification**: Imports may shift to non-U.S. markets, reducing U.S. trade influence.

On the U.S.

- 1. **Higher Consumer Costs**: U.S. tariffs would drive up prices for domestic consumers.
- 2. Weakened Trade Leadership: Retaliatory measures from BRICS could reduce U.S. dominance in global trade.

Way Forward

Cautious BRICS Reforms

• India must ensure that BRICS currency initiatives do not disproportionately favor China and should address member-specific needs.

Diplomatic Engagement

• Maintain robust **U.S.-India ties** by clarifying that trade diversification promotes **global financial stability**, not anti-Americanism.

Accelerated Financial Reforms

- 1. Expand **UPI's global footprint** to provide a reliable digital payment mechanism.
- 2. Expedite the launch of a **digital rupee** for seamless international transactions.

Strategic Trade Balance

• Address trade imbalances within BRICS by promoting **Indian exports** to these nations.

Conclusion

The BRICS efforts to reduce reliance on the U.S. dollar represent a **paradigm shift** in global finance, driven by aspirations for **economic sovereignty** and a **multipolar financial system**. India must:

• Balance its **BRICS commitments** with strategic ties to the U.S.



- Leverage its **digital financial infrastructure** to assume a leadership role.
- Ensure global trade mechanisms align with long-term national interests.

While the dollar remains dominant, these developments signify the emergence of a diversified global financial order.

MAINS QUESTION

The global financial system is witnessing a shift from dollar hegemony to a more decentralized order with initiatives like BRICS currency proposals. Critically analyse the impact of such a transition on global geopolitics and India's foreign policy.

