
INDIA'S UNCONVENTIONAL RATE CUT AND WHAT IT MEANS FOR INVESTORS

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India was in the news recently for completing [its mammoth democratic federal elections](#) and a financial budget that was presented in July. Now its central bank (RBI) is in the spotlight for doing an unconventional and aggressive rate cut of 35 [basis points \(bps\)](#).

Let's look at the RBI's latest [monetary policy](#) direction and what it means for domestic growth and global emerging market (EM) investors.

Rates Now at a Nine-Year Low

The whole world is surrounded by trade frictions and geopolitical uncertainty. India is not immune to these effects and its latest gross domestic product (GDP) reading at 5.8% year over year (YoY) was substantially below what it believes it can achieve. While the International Monetary Fund (IMF) is confident in a 7%+ growth rate for India in the long run, the RBI stepped in to support short-term growth.

A few details:

- This is the fourth consecutive cut in the current [easing](#) cycle that started in February 2019
- It's an unconventional quantum of change at 35 bps
- The lending rate is set to the lowest level in nine years

A few factors are driving these rate cuts:

- Moderate [inflation](#) at 3.18%
- Combating a near-term slowdown: Recent trade battles have caused economic uncertainty
- Better mid-monsoon rains leading to increased summer crop production combined with the government's tight curb on food hoarders helped restrain food prices

What Does It Mean for Domestic Growth?

An RBI rate cut sends a strong signal to banks to cut lending rates. Moments after the RBI's announcement, the State Bank of India (SBI)—India's largest bank and lender—also

announced an across-the-board cut of 15 bps to its lending rates.

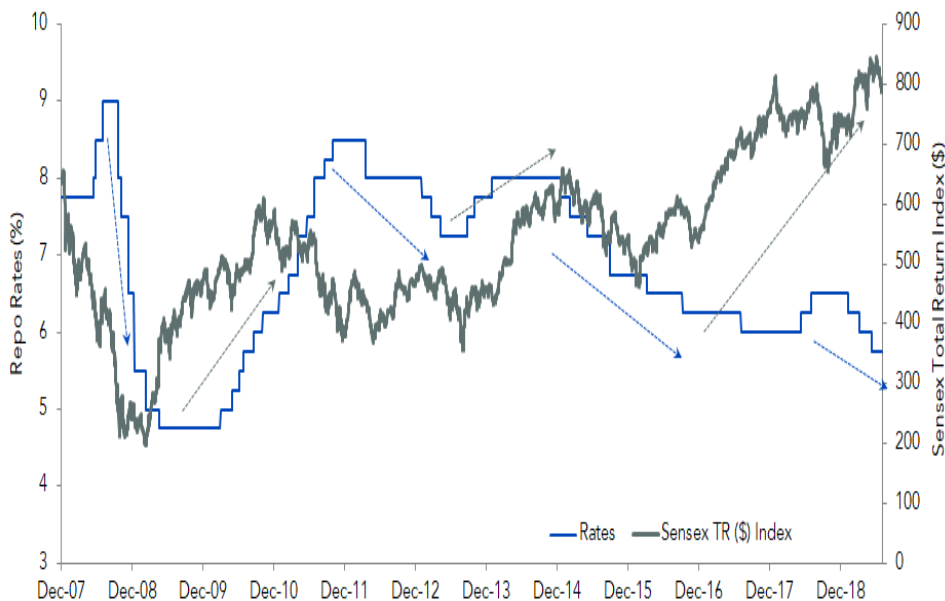
October and November mark a festive season in India, the celebration of Diwali. Diwali is often celebrated with the worship of the goddess of wealth, where most households in India buy consumer goods ranging from electronic gadgets to the latest automobiles. It tends to push industrial production up. As rate cuts by the RBI are passed on by banks to end customers as lower interest rates on personal, auto and home loans, this action is good news for sectors like Consumer Discretionary, Industrials, Manufacturing and Automobiles, and even Financials can benefit from increased economic activity.

The RBI has the right leadership and ample ammunition to give much-needed fire power to propel India's growth engine forward.

What Does the RBI's Rate Cut Mean for Investors?

The table below shows the cap-weighted, 30-component SENSEX, which has historically delivered double-digit annual returns with a lag after consecutive rate cut cycles by the RBI.

SENSEX Historically Delivered Double-Digit Returns to Consecutive Rate Cuts with a Lag
12/31/07 – 7/31/19



Consecutive Repo Rate Cut Cycles				SENSEX Returns (in \$)	
Phases	Time Period Engaged	Rate Starting Level	Rate Ending Level	Time Length <i>(One Year Following Rate Cut Cycle)</i>	Total Returns
Phase 1	Oct. 2008 - May 2009	9.00%	4.75%	May 2009 - May 2010	19.46%
Phase 2	April 2012 - May 2013	8.50%	7.25%	May 2013 - May 2014	18.53%
Phase 3	Jan. 2015 - Aug 2017	8.00%	6.00%	Aug. 2017 - Aug. 2018	11.23%
Current Phase	Feb. 2019 - Current	6.50%	5.75%		

Sources: Bloomberg, Reserve Bank of India, as of 07/31/19. Past performance is not indicative of future results.

In Conclusion

[WisdomTree's India Earning Fund \(EPI\)](#) gives investors a window to access Indian growth with smarter stock selection. By screening for profitable companies weighted by net earnings at the time of [rebalancing](#), it provides investors with easy, in-depth exposure to profitable portions of this fast-growing economy.

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There are risks associated with investing, including possible loss of principal. Foreign investing involves special risks, such as risk of loss from currency fluctuation or political or economic uncertainty. This Fund focuses its investments in India, thereby increasing the impact of events and developments associated with the region, which can adversely affect performance. Investments in emerging, offshore or frontier markets such as India are generally less liquid and less efficient than investments in developed markets and are subject to additional risks, such as risks of adverse governmental regulation and intervention or political developments. As this Fund has a high concentration in some sectors, the Fund can be adversely affected by changes in those sectors. Due to the investment strategy of this Fund, it may make higher capital gain distributions than other ETFs. Please read the Fund's prospectus for specific details regarding the Fund's risk profile.

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DEFINITIONS

Basis point: 1/100th of 1 percent.

Monetary policy: Actions of a central bank or other regulatory committee that determine the size and rate of growth of the money supply, which in turn affects interest rates.

Monetary easing policies: Actions undertaken by a central bank with the ultimate desired effect of lowering interest rates and stimulating the economy.

Inflation: Characterized by rising price levels.

Rate Cut: A decision by a central bank to reduce its main interest rate, usually to influence rates charged by other financial institution.

Market capitalization-weighting: Market cap = share prices x number of shares outstanding. Firms with the highest values receive the highest weights in approaches designed to weight firms by market cap.

BSE Sensex 30 Index: A market capitalization-weighted index designed to measure the performance of 30 large, established firms listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange that represent the industries of India's economy.

Rebalance: An index is created by applying a certain set of selection and weighting rules at a certain frequency. WisdomTree rebalances, or re-applies its rules based selection and weighting process on an annual basis.