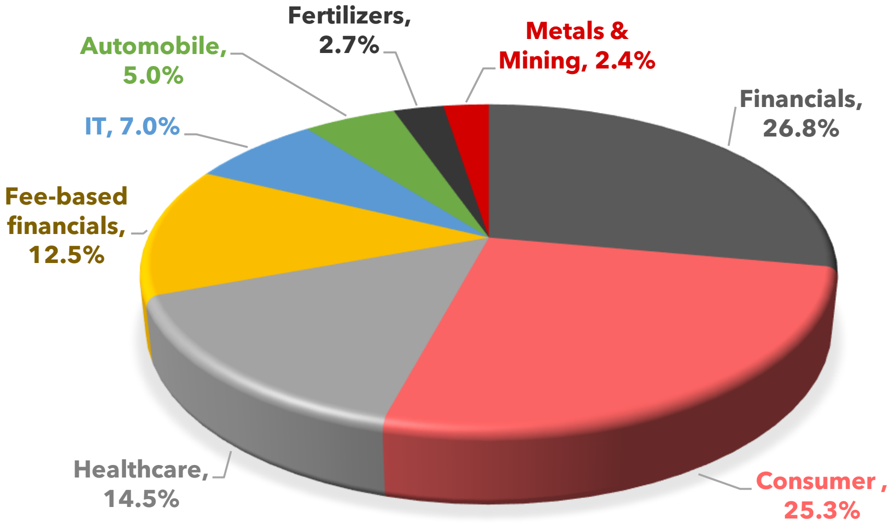
PORTFOLIO FACT SHEET : Q4–FY 2024

UNIFI UMBRELLA AIF – BCAD FUND

Background

The Umbrella BCAD AIF seeks to invest in invest in sectors that are witnessing structurally high growth rates driven by demographic led consumption and larger stream of disposable incomes. The fund continues to focus on large formal operators with competitive advantage and scale, consolidating their position across consumer durables, building materials, food & beverages, healthcare, hospitality etc. A review of the results from Q4 FY24 suggests that the respective sector leaders are well poised for market share gains in the post-pandemic world.

The sector wise composition of the Unifi Umbrella BCAD AIF fund is as below:



Fund Details
Launch Date: 1st August 2022
Scheme Corpus: INR 4.9 bn
Firm AUM: INR 245.6 bn
Investment Manager: Unifi Capital Private Limited
Minimum Investment: INR 10 million
Custodian: Axis Bank Limited
Auditors: M/s. Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Lawyer: IC Universal Legal

The following annexure present a brief on our top holdings:

Company	Brief background and Investment rationale
SBI	SBI reported PAT of Rs 20,698crs in Q4FY24 vs Rs 9,164cr in Q3FY24 and Rs 16,695crs in Q4FY23. Higher PAT led by other income, better margins and lower opex. SBI reported ~5.2% QoQ / 15.8% YoY loan growth led growth across business segments. For FY25, management guided for loan growth of ~13-15% i.e 3-4% above expected nominal GDP growth. The pace of increase in the cost of deposit has moderated from 10bps every qtr to ~5-6bps In Q4FY24. This reflects the majority of TD book have been repriced. CD ratio improved to 75.3% vs ~73.9% in Q4FY24. Management is comfortable with a domestic CD ratio of ~75% vs 68% as on Q4FY24. So, there is still some room for improvement in CD ratio which can support margins. Margins improved by 8bps QoQ to 3.3%. Management guided that margins are likely to stay at current levels during FY25. The cost to avg assets ratio stood at 2.0% vs 2.1% in Q3FY24. Cost to Assets excluding one-offs improved by 3bps YoY to 1.8% in FY24.

	Gross NPA improved by ~18bp QoQ to 2.24% while Net NPA declined by 7bps QoQ to 0.57%. Provision coverage improved to 75% vs 74% in Q3FY24. Gross slippages stood at 0.5% vs 0.6% in Q3FY24. Slippages are seasonally higher in 1Q and 3Q due to higher agriculture slippages. Net slippages stood at 0.2% vs 0.4 in Q3FY24. Credit cost was 18bps vs 8bps in Q3FY24. COVID restructured book declined by 7bps QoQ to 0.46%. The bank has provisions of ~35% on the restructured book. ~90% of restructured book is towards Retail and SME segment. Management guided credit cost of 50bps for FY25 but internal target is much lower. Management reiterated that as of now they are comfortable with current capital and may raise only when loan growth is above their expectation. Key risks would include lower-than-expected loan growth, deterioration of asset quality leading to higher-than-expected credit costs and higher treasury losses.
ITC	ITC reported revenue growth of 1.6% YoY to Rs. 17,923cr. The Cigarette business had seen volume recovery to 2% after the Q3 blip and FMCG continued to be resilient in a weak demand environment. Agri and Paper segments have been a drag on the profits. The cigarette business delivered 7.6% YoY revenue growth (implied volume growth of 2%). The premium segment continues to do well, whereas the entry-level segment continues to be weak. ITC has reported 0% volume growth (flattish volumes) in Q3, and the volumes have recovered to normal levels from the blip. There has been sharp cost escalation in leaf tobacco, but the same has been largely mitigated through product mix, cost management and calibrated price hikes. Accordingly, the EBIT in the cigarette business grew by 5.0% YoY to Rs. 5,158cr. The FMCG business delivered 7.2% YoY revenue growth and 15% YoY EBIT growth (reported EBIT shows a 5% YoY decline as the base quarter includes certain fiscal incentives pertaining to previous periods). In FMCG, staples, biscuits, dairy, homecare and Agarbatti have done well during the quarter. The FMCG Margins continue to expand given the increase in scale and premiumisation trend. There is scope to improve 100-150bps every year in the medium term. Hotels delivered 15% YoY revenue growth and 29% YoY on EBIT growth due to strong demand. The margin improvement in hotels is driven by higher RevPARs, structural cost interventions and operating leverage. During the quarter, Agribusiness revenue declined by 13% YoY, and EBIT declined by 39% YoY. This segment continues to be impacted by export bans on various commodities. But, if this monsoon turns out to be normal and domestic food inflation keeps coming down, we will see the government ease the export restrictions, which should result in ITC's growth. Paper continues to be under significant pressure, with a 7% YoY revenue decline and a 35% YoY EBIT decline. Subdued demand and surge in domestic wood prices exerted pressure on margins. We expect this segment to be weak for a few more quarters. Agri and Paper, which together account for 10% of EBIT, continue to drag profitability. We expect better growth in the FMCG and Cigarettes businesses during FY25, as a good monsoon might result in higher consumption. In the medium term, we expect cigarettes to benefit from a stable taxation regime and FMCG to do well in the premium segments. ITC should deliver 10-12% PAT CAGR for the next few years. Key risks: government taxation on cigarettes, demand slowdown and raw material inflation.

Narayana Hrudayalaya	Narayana reported revenue growth of 4.7% YoY to Rs. 1,279cr. The revenue growth was impacted by lower footfalls in the India business and a decline in Cayman ARPOB. The lower footfalls in the India business are primarily due to the company's focus on changing the payor mix, and the same is reflected through 10.5% YoY growth in the ARPOB to Rs. 40,822 in the quarter. The company is also changing the configuration of beds and accordingly, some of the beds are not available for treatment during the quarter. Cayman reported an ARPOB decline of 4.5% YoY to US$5753 due to a change in the case mix. The margins for both India and Cayman businesses remained strong during the quarter. The new hospitals in India are continuing to show improvement on the profitability front, and the Cayman business is benefitting from higher footfalls as the company has added more departments. The new 60-bed Cayman Hospital will be commissioned in August, and this will provide growth for the Cayman business as the company is adding more departments. In India, the company is doing capex in Kolkatta and Bengaluru, which would provide strong growth visibility. Given the industry tailwinds, management's execution, and the capex plans, we expect the company to deliver 15-20% PAT CAGR over the next 2-3 years. Key Risk: Delay in Capex, government interference in pricing.
Redington	'Redington is a global distribution company with a presence across 40 markets and covers the entire gamut of IT products, Smartphones, and offers service & solutions across Managed, Cloud, Logistics. The company partners with 300+ brand associations and services 43,000+ channel partners. Redington' reported revenue growth of 3% YoY. Revenues for 4Q24 were Rs.22,433 cr. India grew 8% YoY, while the global sales were flattish yearly. Enterprise demand remains strong and government spending in India has slowed down due to elections. On the consumer side, there could be a potential refresh cycle of upgrades soon. Sales were weaker sequentially driven by challenges in Africa and Turkey. India revenues were affected by a delay in capex due to elections. Management adopted a cautious approach to Africa by reducing risky business exposure in Nigeria and Egypt. Additionally, due to high currency depreciation and limited forex availability, the management selectively participated in trade deals. The cautious approach adopted by the management under Hariharan's leadership places risk first and growth second. Redington has historically calibrated growth in line with economic conditions to manage risk. This strategy may lead to relatively lower growth than seen during the past quarters. Given the business has low margins, the risk-focused approach has been the key factor behind Redington's ability to survive and thrive across periods. Gross margins are 5.6%, flattish sequentially. Opex and employee costs have moderated. As revenue growth was lower than expectation, operating leverage did not play out resulting in EBITDA margin of 2%. The management team had identified the expenses under 'need to have' and 'like to have' heads and is focused more on the former while calibrating the latter. Higher factoring costs that reflect in opex continue to hurt margins. Overall factoring cost are 320cr for FY24 vs 140cr last year. Management believes growth has bottomed out and Redington would deliver an improvement in growth hereon. They believe the performance should improve, even in challenging markets such as Turkey and Egypt. The working capital moderated to 34 days vs 36 days sequentially. Normalized working capital is expected to be 35-40 days. The debt levels are moderated at 2800cr. The company has 1600cr of cash. We expect the company to deliver a better balance between profitability and growth going forward.

	Redington announced the sale of its fintech business called Paynet in Turkey on 7 May 2024. Paynet has been sold for $92mn (750cr). Redington expects to realize $80mn from the proceeds of this transaction. The transaction will add positively to Redington's networth – a positive impact of 4-5% in book value.The cash flows from this transaction will help in reducing the debt levels in the Turkey entity and thereby reduce the factoring costs as well. The full effect of this transaction will reflect in the FY26 numbers. From a capital allocation standpoint, the company's return ratio is healthy, and the company continues to pay out 40% of PAT as dividends which results into a dividend yield of 3%. We like Redington given that they are amongst the top 2 ICT distributors across markets it operates in. The company's dominant positioning and financial muscle give it a significant competitive advantage in a business that has high barriers to entry. Redington has created a strong services business - both on 3rd party logistics business and the high-margin cloud business. Redington's broad portfolio and relationships with vendors across segments allow for balanced growth and reduce vendor concentration. Redington has demonstrated robust risk management practices over cycles that help better manage credit, inventory, and currency risks. A significant shift in consumer and enterprise behaviour has led to a higher need for higher computing > leading to shorter product life cycles > and acceptance of premiumization. This tailwind benefits Redington. Key risks are a higher interest rate regime environment, delayed recovery in margins and slowdown/delays in the high-margin enterprise business.
360 One WAM	360 One is amongst the largest wealth and asset managers in India with an AUM of 4.67 lakh crores. Revenues were higher sequentially at 573cr vs 439cr primarily driven by the transactional income. Transactional income for the quarter was Rs. 216cr vs Rs.101cr sequentially. This led to PAT growth of 24% sequentially at 241cr. The recurring AUM is 2.3 lakh cr, up 36% YoY – wealth management at 1.56 lakhcr and asset management at 0.72 lakh cr. Recurring yields (ex of carry income) continue to hold steady QoQ at 60bps. Client onboarding continues - In FY24, onboarded 400+ clients with more than Rs 10 Cr ARR AUM / Clients with ARR AUM above Rs 50cr, increased by c. 150. Attrition continues to be low at 1.4% (lowest in the industry) and hiring of senior employees was strengthened - addition of 35+ senior and experienced partners. For the past few quarters, 360 one has moved into an investment mode to prepare for the next leg of growth that will commence in FY25 and significantly shape up by FY26. This is the mid-market and global opportunity. 360 One' cost to income has moved from 45% at the start of the year to 49% presently due to hirings across these future growth engines. The breakup of this is as follows - 1.2% of costs have been made to hire additional senior management teams in the UHNI segment. Another 1.2% of the cost is attributed to the mid-market HNI team. This is expected to go live in the first half of FY25. Final 1.2% of the cost is attributed to the global business team. The endeavour is to tap the global Indian and NRIs in key cities such as Singapore, Dubai, and London. All this increased headcount is built into the cost and will help drive revenue. 360 one continues to be a dominant force in the UHNI segment and has the potential to expand the addressable opportunity in mid-market and global opportunity. The cost to income is expected to start tapering off by 1-1.5% starting FY25 as the resources will start to generate revenues. FY24 PAT was 802cr in line with guidance stated last year. Dividend payout continued to be in the 70-80% guided range. From a growth perspective, management expects net AUM inflows

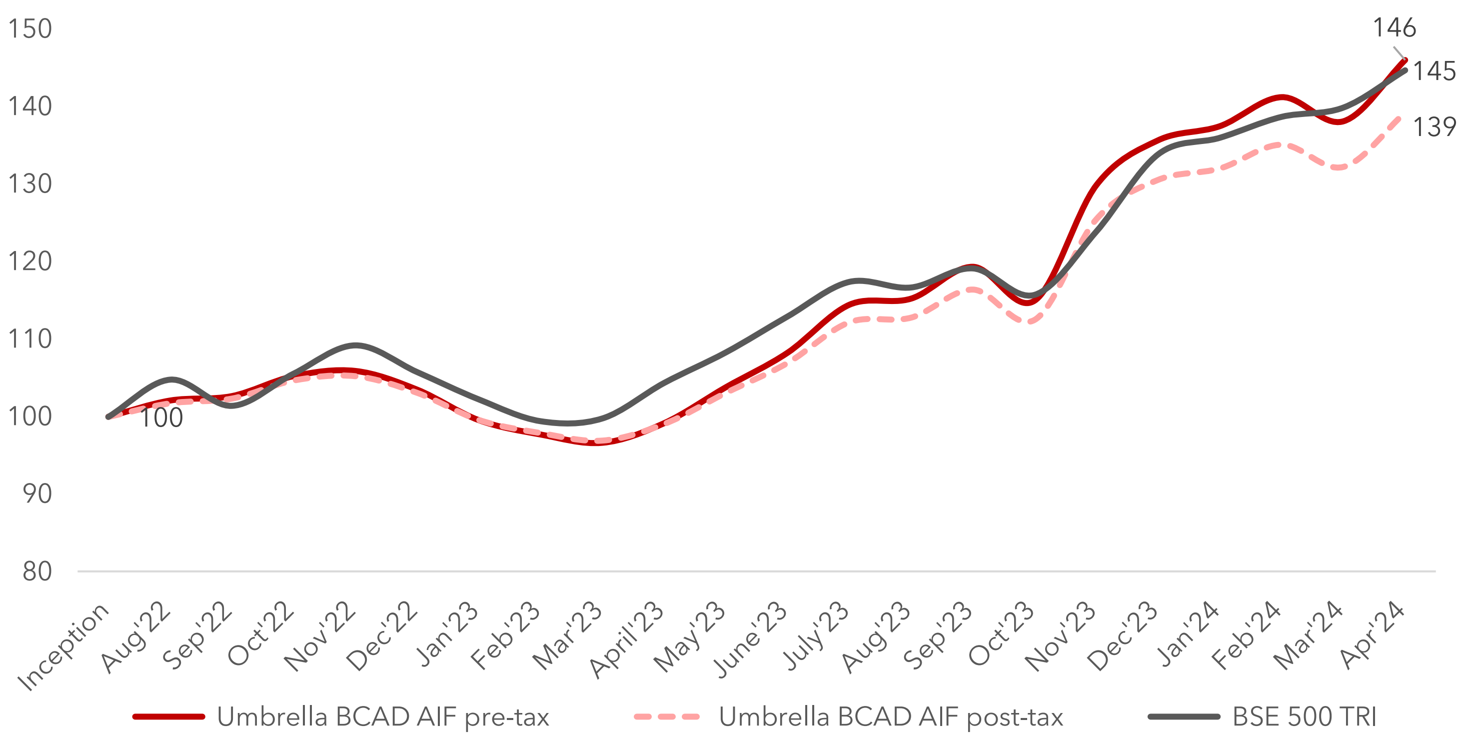
	of 20,000-30,000cr in FY25 from existing business across wealth and asset management coupled with MTM gains. Yields to remain broadly constant. AUM from new lines of business will be over and above. The HNI / UHNI cohort is expected to compound wealth faster over other segments like affluent, emerging affluent and mass affluent in the next few years. 360 one is a formidable player with good execution positioned to capture this growth. We like the business given these sector tailwinds which will enable 360 One to grow faster than the industry. There is also the shift of assets from physical to digital. 360 One has an industry-leading business model, demonstrated executional capabilities and a strong leadership and management team. The stock has a c.25% ROE and offers a c.3% dividend yield. Key risks would include slowdown in net inflows and any employee/client attrition.
Dr Reddy's Labs	Dr Reddy's reported a 12% growth in Revenue to Rs. 7,083cr in Q4 24. North American business reported growth of 23% YoY to USD 398mn. YoY growth was largely on account of the increase in volumes of our base business, and contribution from new launches, while the revenue declined 3% QoQ driven by a seasonal decline in base products and price erosion in a few products. The generics pricing trends in the US have been stable for the past few quarters. The company launched 21 new products in FY24 and is on track to launch 20+ new products in FY25. The Europe business growth is primarily driven by new product launches and improvement in base business volumes with growth of 5% YoY. Adjusting for the brand divestment income, India business grew 11% YoY in Q4 and at mid-single digit growth in FY24. Russia and CIS business did not grow due to currency devaluation and in cc terms. The company has taken price increases on certain products to offset the impact of currency devaluation. Gross margins are up 1% YoY with Gross Profit growth of 15%. The impact is due to the lumpiness of PLI incentives and change in product mix. EBITDA was up 16% YoY despite the higher expenses on account of R&D investments [up 28% YoY]. PAT was up 36% YoY due to a lower tax rate. The cash on books as of Q3 24 is Rs. 8000cr. The company is open for small as well as large deals and the key criteria will be to buy an asset with the products/capabilities which Dr Reddy's does not have. Key risks: In case the price erosion improvement cycle is not sustainable in the medium term, the margins and growth in US business will be at risk. Product contraction towards Revlimid. Any earnings dilutive or non-core acquisition.
Karur Vysya Bank	KVB reported PAT was slightly higher than our estimates at Rs 456crs vs Rs 412crs in Q3FY24 and Rs 250crs in Q4FY23. Loan book grew by 2.6% QoQ / 16.7% YoY led by Commercial, Retail and Agri segments while corporate book declined by 2.9% sequentially. Mix of Agri, commercial and Retail segment improved by ~100bps QoQ to ~81.3%. Management had guided that the mix should improve to ~85% over the next few yrs led by consumer banking. The bank continued to be conservative on loan growth of ~14% for FY25 similar to FY24 although internal target is higher. Margins (excluding one-offs for Q3FY24) improved by 6bps sequentially to 4.19%. During FY24, the bank shed away the low-yielding corporate book. The bank will continue to focus on margins over loan growth. Management intends to maintain margin at 4% plus in 1HFY25. Excluding one-offs, cost to income would have declined to 49.6% vs 49% in 9MFY24. Management has guided that considering its business expansion plans, cost to income ratio should be in the range of ~45-50 for FY25. Asset quality improved sequentially as GNPA declined by ~18bps QoQ to 1.4%. Net NPA declined by 2bps QoQ to 0.40%. PCR stood at 71.5% vs ~74% in 3QFY24. Gross slippages were stable at 1.1% on a sequential basis. Net slippages were also stable at 0.5% sequentially. Management intends to keep gross slippages below 1% during FY25. Reported credit cost stood at 1.6% vs 0.85% in 3QFY24. Excluding provision reversal from other income, credit cost

	for the quarter stood at 75bps. The bank has been providing Rs 25crs each quarter towards floating provision since Q1FY24. Excl floating provision of Rs 25crs in 3Q & 3Q FY24, credit cost stood at 61bps vs 71bps in 3QFY24. The bank has created a floating provision of Rs 100crs in FY24 (14bps of loan book). Management guided for credit cost of ~75bps for FY25 excluding floating provisions. SMA 1 & 2 nos declined by 12bps sequentially to 0.37% restricting the flow of incremental slippages. Restructured book was stable at ~75bps sequentially. KVB carries PCR of ~42% on this book. SMA nos captures default from restructured book as well. Key risks would include lower-than-expected loan growth, deterioration of asset quality leading to higher-than-expected credit costs and higher treasury losses.
RBL Bank	RBL reported PAT of Rs 352crs vs ~Rs 233crs in Q3FY24. Excl AIF provision, PAT for Q3FY24 was ~Rs 320crs. Loan book grew by 5.1% QoQ / 19.6% YoY led by both retail & wholesale book which grew by 6% & 4% on sequential basis. Retail mix improved to 58.5% vs 58% sequentially. Management has guided for retail loan mix of 60-65% by FY26. Management guided loan growth of ~20% led by retail portfolio. During the quarter, margins declined by ~7bps QoQ to 5.45% led by higher deposit growth of 12% QoQ vs loan growth of 5% QoQ. Margins are likely to remain at similar levels over the next two quarters and then likely to improve in 2HFY25. Improvement in yields should be led by improvement in retail mix and churning with corporate portfolio. Bank has not increased deposits rate at a very aggressive pace and thereby narrowing the gap by a certain extent with large banks. During the quarter, cost to income ratio improved by ~200bps QoQ to ~65% excluding one-offs. On reported basis, cost to income stood at 64%. In 4Q, the bank reversed employee benefit expenses as per actuarial valuation. Management guided that cost ratio shall by 2-2.5% annually. Improvement in cost ratios shall be led by improvement of internal sourcing, operating leverage in new lines of business and improvement in margins. Gross NPA improved to 2.65% vs 3.1% led by higher write-offs. Net NPA improved by 6bpd sequentially to 0.74%. PCR declined to 73% vs 75% sequentially. Gross slippages stood at 3.4% vs 3.5% in 3QFY24 led by higher slippages from MFI & credit cards. Net slippages stood at 2.2% vs 2.4% in 4QFY24. MFI slippages were higher as the collection were impacted due to state elections in Dec-23. These are flowing into slippages now. There were also some slippages from Punjab regions. However, all issues have been addressed and collection efficiency in MFI is back to ~99.5% in Mar'24. Credit cost stood at ~2% vs expectation of ~1.7-1.8% in 3QFY24 (excl AIF provision in 3Q). The bank was reporting lower credit cost of ~1.5-1.7% over the past few quarters as they were benefitting from COVID related recoveries. Recoveries has normalised now, so the bank has guided for credit cost of ~2% in FY25 – in line with our expectation. Key risks would include lower-than-expected loan growth, deterioration of asset quality leading to higher-than-expected credit costs and higher treasury losses.
Infosys	Infosys reported decline of 2% QoQ/ flat YoY CC revenue growth in Q4 at $ 4.6bn which was below our expectation after a moderate Q3'24. As per company this was in lower than their internal growth expectations due to higher-than-expected slowdown in discretionary IT spend, delay in closure, and ramp up of certain large/mega deals. The EBIT margins reduced QoQ by 40bps to 20.8% led by wage hikes. The company reiterated FY25E EBIT margin guidance of 20-22% and is on the course of cost optimisation. PAT came at Rs 7,995cr up 30% QoQ / YoY on account of higher other income. With that Infosys has downgraded its FY25 revenue growth guidance to 1-3% YoY CC (from earlier 4-7%). While the guidance is weak, Infosys reported record high TCV of 4.5bn USD and now revival of revenue growth depends much on ramp-up of large deals with increase in IT spending. With overall expectation of recovery in US macros and some uncertainties, Tier-1 IT is a better place to be in. Key risks: Slowdown in the USA and Europe and cuts in discretionary IT spending by enterprise clients.

Eicher Motors	Eicher's Q4FY24 results came in line with expectations. Sales grew 9% YoY while volumes grew 6% YoY. Growth was led by new product contribution and product refreshers supported realization improvements. This was offset by lower exports. Gross margins came in strong at 46.3% vs 46.1% sequentially. EBITDA margins for the quarter continued to be strong at 27.6%. PAT was higher for the standalone RE at 983cr. FY24 PAT higher by 43% for the standalone RE at 3750cr vs 2623cr. FY24 Consol PAT is higher by 37% at 4001cr vs 2914cr. Company has announced a dividend of Rs.51 per share which works out to a payout of 35%, in line with previous year. Cash reserves are 13,000cr+. In the domestic market, the product development lifecycle for RE is c.5 years and a lot of the efforts will start to reflect in launches in the years ahead. RE expects to launch 4-6 new motorcycles in the year. The company continues to witness healthy premiumization in India and continues to obsess around holistic customer experience. The non motorcycle side of the business is shaping well – this includes spares, service, accessories, apparels etc. The non motorcycle business grew to 2439cr vs 2041cr last year. RE has not taken any price hikes domestically and does not see any commodity price pressures. Domestic store count stands at 1,102 large stores (1,063/1,090 in FY22/23) and 901 studio stores (1,055/969 in FY22/FY23). The company has a pipeline of launches to create (sub) categories. It is just a question of appropriate timing. Eicher is a classic example of supply creating demand. This is why they continue to be a dominant force in premium motorcycles. In the international market the weak macro environment has been impacting sales. Eicher continues to build the international business brick by brick, positioning itself as a pull brand over a push brand. The focus is on end retail sales and keeping the wholesale channel inventory clean instead of pushing the channel for numbers. The company has started to see encouraging signs of growth, suggesting a likely uptick in wholesale figures. Eicher has expanded its export footprint, recently ventured into Turkey, and solidified its presence in the Middle East and African regions. Overseas markets remain a focus area with a presence through 235 (165/207 in FY22/FY23) exclusive outlets and 851 multi-brand stores. Overall, the company expects the international business to bounce back in FY25. On the CV front, gained market share in CVs as market grew 4% while Eicher grew 7%. Demand outlook is promising as the replacement cycle is playing out well. The company has a focus is to improve distribution reach. The overall network is - 933 distribution touchpoints, net addition of 125 touchpoints in FY24. The primary focus lies on reducing discounts. The company has refrained from implementing any price increases. Key Risks - potential slowdown in the 2-W sector, increased slowdown in export markets, delay in new launches and strong traction of competitors' launches in the 250cc and above category.
Fed Fina	Fedbank Financial reported PAT of Rs 68crs vs Rs 65crs in Q3FY24 and Rs 39crs in Q4FY23. AUM grew by 14% QoQ / 34% YoY vs their guidance of 30% for FY24. All segments grew by 10% plus on sequential basis. Small mortgage loans which is a focus area grew by 16% QoQ while gold loans grew by 17% QoQ due to increase in gold prices and absence of IIFL Finance. Management reiterated that small ticket LAP will grow faster compared to medium ticket LAP & business loans (Unsecured). Management guided AUM to grow by ~25% + for FY25. Lending spreads were largely stable at ~8.7% on sequential basis. During Jan & Feb'24, they received a rating upgrade from CARE rating & India Rating to AA+ from AA. The benefit of this will start reflecting in coming quarters. New borrowings are expected to come below outstanding Cost of Borrowings. Cost to Income ratio declined marginally to 57.3% vs 56.5% in Q3FY24 as majority of loan growth was back ended in 4Q. AUM grew by 14% QoQ while interest income grew by ~3% QoQ. Management indicated that generally, investment in terms of branches and employees are incurred in the first two quarter and the benefit of the same is received over the next two quarters. Cost ratios are expected to improve gradually over the next 2-3 years.

	Gross NPA improved by ~50bps QoQ to 1.7% of which 30bps improvement was on account of sale to ARC of Rs 27crs. Sale was on carrying value, so there was no hit to P&L. Net NPA improved by 40bps sequentially to 1.3%. Credit cost stood at 62bps vs 107bps in Q3FY24. During Q3FY24, Fedfina revisited its LGDs as a part of its annual exercise. This resulted in higher LGDs for mortgage books at 23% vs 20% earlier. This led to higher credit costs in Q3FY24. 1dpd for non-gold portfolio was stable sequentially at 7.4%. 30dpd for non-gold portfolio increased by 20bps sequentially to 4.5%. Key risks would include lower-than-expected loan growth, deterioration of asset quality leading to higher-than-expected credit costs and higher treasury losses.
IEX	IEX reported revenue growth of 13.3% YoY to Rs. 121cr, and this is completely volume-led growth. India's electricity consumption continued to be strong, and there has been an improvement in power availability. This led to a strong 15.7% YoY volume growth for IEX during the quarter. The share of exchanges in the Indian electricity market increased to 8% in FY24 vs 7.25% in FY23. We expect this trend to continue and IEX will be one of the biggest beneficiaries. The EBITDA Margin in the quarter came in at 86.2% vs 87% in Q4FY23. The PAT grew by 9.5% YoY to Rs. 97cr. The PAT growth has been lower due to a decline in gas exchange profits. The gas exchange volumes have been impacted because of high gas prices, and accordingly, the profits from the gas exchange in the quarter have been 2cr compared to 6cr in Q4FY23. We expect IEX to benefit from the country's strong power demand. The company has been leading the new product launch. On the gas exchange, gas prices have declined sharply, which should result in high profits for the company. Key Risks: Implementation of market coupling and lower electricity demand growth in the country.

Investment Strategy NAV [as of 30th Apr 2024]



Key Portfolio Metrics

It is important to note that each investment in the fund has been made on its own merit and the portfolio characteristics are merely a by-product of the process. In sync with Unifi's philosophy, the aggregate portfolio has low leverage, demonstrates potential for strong earnings growth, and has reasonable valuations.

Valuation Parameters* (As on 27th May 2024)	FY2024	FY2025E
P/E Ratio	23.3	20.4
Earnings Growth	22.0%	16.5%
Debt Equity Ratio	0.10	0.05
ROE %	22.7%	22.4%
PE/ Growth Ratio	1.2	

**Adjusted for one-off to make figures representative.*

We are continually monitoring the environment for any opportunities that have the potential to materially improve the portfolio composition. We will be writing to you again post the 1st quarter results.

In closing, we encourage you to write to us, or your relationship manager, for a detailed review of the portfolio and understanding of our proposition in greater granularity.

Annexures:

Financial Details of Top Portfolio Companies

	Market Cap (Rs. cr)	PBT (Rs.cr)		YoY	PAT (Rs. Cr)		P/E	ROE	Portfolio Weight (%)
Company	27th May 2024	Q4 23	Q4 24		FY 24	FY 25E	FY 25E	FY 25E	27th May 2024
State Bank of India	743,480	21,305	27,138	27%	61,077	66,760	11.1	17%	9.8%
ITC	538,839	6,833	6,834	0%	20,752	22,904	23.5	32%	8.7%
Narayana Hrudayalaya	25,083	214	226	6%	790	849	29.5	27%	8.4%
Redington	16,101	455	381	-16%	1,239	1,426	11.3	17%	8.2%
360 One WAM	27,225	224	323	44%	804	903	30.2	25%	7.1%
Dr Reddy's Labs	97,919	1,329	1,605	21%	5,568	5,909	16.6	20%	6.2%
Karur Vysya Bank	15,831	446	574	29%	1,605	1,846	8.6	17%	5.4%

	Market Cap (Rs. cr)	PBT (Rs.cr)		YoY	PAT (Rs. Cr)		P/E	ROE	Portfolio Weight (%)
Company	**27th May 2024**	**Q4 23**	**Q4 24**		**FY 24**	**FY 25E**	**FY 25E**	**FY 25E**	**27th May 2024**
RBL Bank	15,331	359	473	32%	1,120	1,737	8.8	11%	5.2%
Infosys	609,325	8,466	10,240	21%	26,248	26,425	23.0	30%	5.0%
Eicher Motors	131,114	1,156	1,385	20%	4,001	4,566	28.7	23%	5.0%
Aadhar Housing Fin*	14,154	-	-	-	750	877	16.1	14%	3.3%
Fedfina	4,482	55	91	65%	245	330	13.6	14%	3.1%
IEX	14,330	110	127	15%	351	417	34.4	38%	2.8%
Coromandel Int	36,695	337	222	-34%	1,641	1,779	20.6	23%	2.7%
Kfin Tech	12,908	60	94	57%	246	301	42.9	24%	2.7%
Kewal Kiran Clothing*	4,146	-	-	-	119	153	27.1	26%	2.7%
Rashi Peripherals	2,133	37	56	51%	144	223	9.6	14%	2.6%
NMDC	76,196	3,285	2,359	-28%	5,571	5,897	12.9	23%	2.4%
Oracle Fin Software	65,912	686	785	14%	2,219	2,436	27.1	30%	2.0%
Cera Sanitaryware	9,260	84	99	18%	239	266	34.8	19%	1.3%
CG Consumer	24,895	170	169	-1%	467	587	42.4	19%	1.3%
CCL Products	7,928	95	70	-26%	250	294	26.8	17%	0.5%

**Company results have not been released as of 29th May 2024*

CLASSIFICATION OF MARKET CAP

Segment	Basis	%
Large Cap	> Rs. 67,000cr	37.1%
Mid Cap	> Rs. 23,000 cr < Rs. 67,000 cr	14.3%
Small Cap	< Rs. 23,000 cr	44.8%
Cash		3.8%
Total		**100%**

LIQUIDITY ANALYSIS

Segment	% of portfolio
1 day	57.6%
Between 1 & 3 days	24.5%
Between 3 & 7 days	14.1%
Greater than 7 days	0.0%
Total	**96.2%**

CRISIL CAT III AIF BENCHMARKS DATA [as of 30th Sep 2023]

Index	1 Year (%)
BCAD Fund (Scheme of Unifi Umbrella AIF)	**14.22%**
CRISIL AIF Index – Long Only Equity Funds (open ended) (INR)	**17.15%**

Values as on September 30, 2023
Schemes that have completed at least one year since their first close as on September 30, 2023, have been considered for the benchmark. In all, 179 schemes have been considered for the above analysis.
Returns refer to post-expense, pre-carry, pre-tax values. Returns for more than one year are annualised.

Risk Management

While the environment is buoyant for India in the longer term, in the shorter to medium term, the aftereffects of unforeseen economic linkages from a recessionary West may be a risk. While India remains a largely domestic consumption-oriented economy, a rapid worsening of the economies in the West may affect their balance of trade with the World [including India] in the immediate to medium term. India's Current Account Deficit and foreign exchange reserves may be under pressure if energy prices remain elevated and rise. The recent softening of energy and commodity prices will assist India's macroeconomic case, but there remains the prospect of second or third-order impact from global macroeconomic and geo-political shocks.

Risk	Level	Mitigants
Concentration Risk	Fund	At the portfolio level, such risks are minimized by limiting the aggregate exposure of the portfolio to such investments to less than 10% of the value at the time of investment.
Foreign Exchange Risk	Fund	Fund has invested in only Indian Listed companies and hence the fund's investments do not face any foreign exchange risk at the Fund level.
Leverage Risk	Investee Company/Fund	Fund has not taken any leverage at the Fund level. Except for financial companies, most of the investee companies in the strategies carry nil to moderate debt on their balance sheets with a track record of having managed leverage well in the past. Their leverage is monitored regularly.
Realization Risk	Investee Company/Fund	High Impact cost, due to thin trading at the time of buying or selling is endemic to small & mid-caps. We plan our investment decisions, the size of the investment and trading strategies to minimize the realization risk.
Strategy Risk	Investee Company	Investments are evaluated from a bottom-up and top-down perspective. The fund investments align with the segments of the economy that are emerging and companies that have characteristics which make them the dominant participants in their industry. The investments are assessed through a detailed financial model that captures historical performance and forward estimates based on publicly disclosed documents. The investment team rigorously undertakes quarterly diligence for any change in the investment thesis.
Reputation Risk	Investee Company	Company selection starts with rigorous fundamental analysis and a historical performance review supported by a detailed financial model constructed internally. We have an internally designed governance framework vetted over many years. This governance framework helps us in evaluating companies that meet our internal guidelines. We evaluate the investee companies both at an absolute and relative level. Periodic maintenance diligence of management/ financials has been done for Investee companies. management/ financials has been done for Investee companies.
Extra Financial Risk	Investee Company/Fund	We avoid investing in companies with a known history of corporate governance issues. If such an issue arises in an existing investment, we stop additional purchases and start optimally exiting the investment. Our governance framework helps us in identifying any lapses in corporate governance. We actively monitor all publicly disclosed documents regarding ESG [Environmental, social, and corporate governance]. Any reported misconduct is evaluated by the investment committee for further action.

Geopolitical risks	Investee Company	Geopolitical tensions globally can disrupt the supply chain in the region. This might have a non-linear impact on business.
Raw material inflation	Investee Company	India continues to be dependent on the supply of feedstock whose pricing is global in nature. Key categories would be crude, metals, minerals, and natural commodities. Sharp movement in their underlying prices will have a short-term financial impact on the companies. The situation in China [political] has the potential to disrupt the supply chain of a few of our investee companies.
Key Man Risk	Investee Company	Small and mid-caps are frequently managed by a key promoter/person on whom the business is completely reliant and without whom the business would be materially inferior. We generally avoid such names and in cases where we make any exceptions, the aggregate exposure of the portfolio to such investments is limited to less than 10% by value.