PORTFOLIO FACT SHEET: Q3 FY26

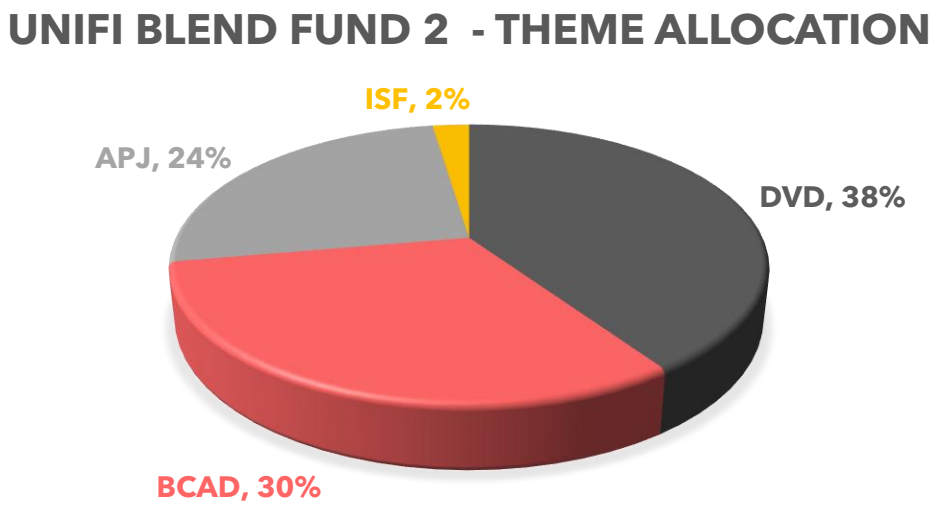
UNIFI UMBRELLA AIF – UNIFI BLEND FUND 2

Background

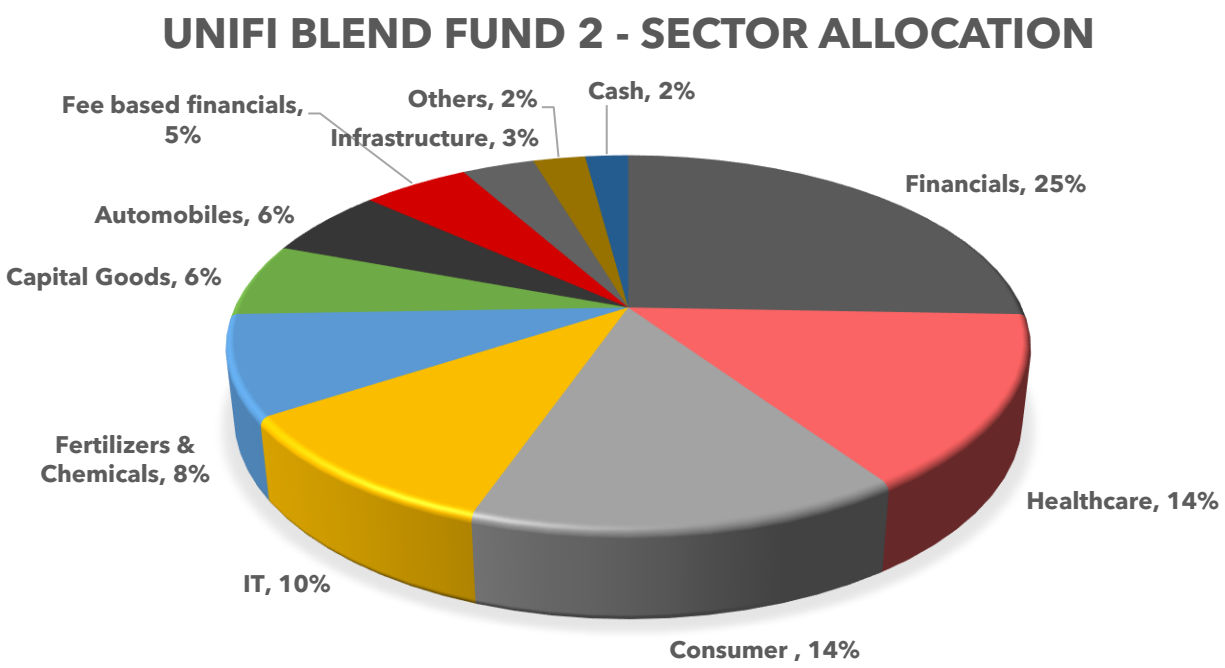
The UNIFI BLEND FUND 2 continues to draw from the best opportunities across all of Unifi's investment themes. The fund has the flexibility to invest in stocks across diverse sectors, themes, and market capitalization. The fund's holdings are well diversified and poised to benefit and consolidate their position and deliver industry-leading growth. We have trimmed exposure in a few names that have performed significantly well and redeployed the cash generated in firms that offer a better risk/reward proposition.

	UNIFI BLEND FUND 2
Launch Date	01st June 2021
Scheme Corpus	INR 28.57 bn
Firm AUM	INR 222.23 bn
Investment Manager	Unifi Capital Private Limited
Investment Manager's Commitment	INR 100 million
Investment Manager's Additional Investment	INR 220 million
Investment Manager's Total Investment	INR 320 million
Minimum Investment	INR 10 million
Custodian	Axis Bank Limited
Auditors	M/s. Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Lawyer	IC RegFin Legal Partners LLP

The strategy wise composition of the UNIFI BLEND FUND 2 is as below:



The sector wise composition of the UNIFI BLEND FUND 2 is as below:



The following annexure presents a brief on our top holdings:

Company	Brief background and Investment rationale
Bank of Baroda	BoB delivered a steady performance in Q3FY26, with PAT at Rs.5,055cr, supported by lower credit costs. Advances grew 5.3% QoQ / 15.1% YoY, with broad-based traction across Corporate, Retail, Agriculture, and MSME segments. Management reiterated loan growth guidance of 11–13% and deposit growth of 9–11% for FY26. The bank continues to focus on improving the mix towards higher-yielding RAM (Retail, Agriculture & MSME) loans. Deposits grew 3.1% QoQ / 11.1% YoY, with CD ratio at ~85.7%, within the guided range of 82–85%. Margins declined ~17bps QoQ to 2.79%, largely due to lower yields, higher share of international advances, and wholesale deposit growth. However, management expects improvement in Q4FY26, aided by term deposit repricing, reduction in peak TD rates, CRR (Cash Reserve Ratio) cut benefits, moderation in bulk deposit reliance, and faster growth in RAM book. The bank reiterated its FY26 NIM guidance of 2.85–3%. Cost-to-assets improved to 1.73%, though cost-to-income was slightly higher sequentially due to margin pressure. Medium-term cost-to-income guidance remains at ~47–48%. Asset quality trends remain resilient. GNPA improved ~12bps QoQ to 2.04%, while NNPA was stable at 0.57%. Gross slippages moderated to 95bps, with nil corporate slippages and stable trends across segments. Except for two quarters, net slippages have largely remained within 0–50bps over the past several quarters. Credit cost improved sharply to ~25bps in the quarter and is guided to remain below 60bps for FY26. The transition to ECL may have a modest capital impact (~60–70bps, spread over five years) and limited recurring credit cost impact. Overall, we remain constructive on BoB given steady loan growth, expected margin recovery in 4Q, structurally improving asset quality, and contained credit costs, which provide reasonable earnings visibility and reasonable return ratios. Key risks include slower-than-expected growth, sharper margin compression if deposit repricing lags, adverse asset-quality surprises (including international book), and potential treasury volatility.

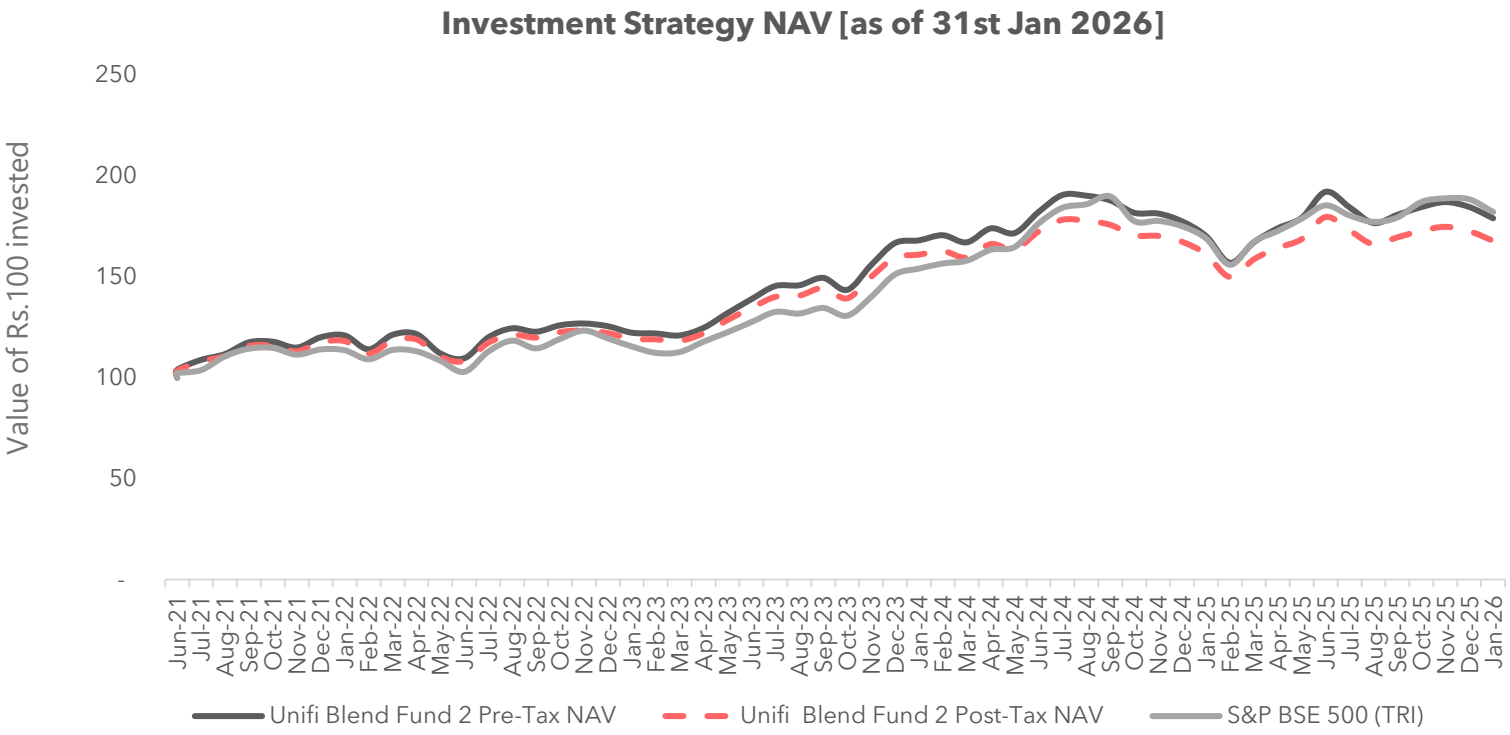
Redington	Redington is a global distributor of Information, Communication, and Technology [ICT] products across 40 countries. It covers the entire gamut of IT products and smartphones, offering services and solutions across managed, cloud, and logistics services. The company partners with over 450 brand associations and services more than 75,000 channel partners. Redington reported revenues of Rs. 30,920cr, an increase of 16% YoY. This growth was driven by all major regions, with India experiencing a 25% YoY increase, the UAE business growing by 19% YoY, and KSA growing by 29% YoY. Gross margins were down to 4.9% YoY on account of high competition in the technology solutions segment. The company experienced lower provisions QoQ, as it had adequately provided for the stressed receivables in the previous quarter and endeavours to recover from the written-off accounts in the coming quarter. However, the employee expenses grew at a higher rate of 16% YoY as the company is expanding in new markets and recruiting people to grow its software solutions segment. As a result, EBITDA was up 5% YoY and 8% QoQ to Rs. 634cr. Overall, the company reported a PAT of Rs. 442cr, up from Rs.400cr last year, translating to 10% YoY growth. From a capital allocation perspective, the company's return ratio is healthy at 16% RoE, and it continues to pay out 35-40% of its PAT as dividends, resulting in a dividend yield of 2.5-3%. We like Redington, given that it is amongst the top 2 ICT distributors in its markets. The company's dominant position and financial strength provide it with a significant competitive advantage in a business with high entry barriers. Redington has established a strong services business in third-party logistics and the high-margin cloud business. Redington's broad portfolio and relationships with vendors across various segments enable balanced growth and reduce vendor concentration. Redington has consistently demonstrated robust risk management practices across multiple cycles, effectively managing credit, inventory, and currency risks. A significant shift in consumer and enterprise behaviour has driven higher demand for advanced computing, leading to shorter product life cycles and the adoption of premiumization. This tailwind benefits Redington. Key risks include a higher interest rate regime environment, delayed margin recovery, and slowdowns/delays in the high-margin enterprise business.
Narayana Hrudayalaya	The India business has reported 11.7% YoY revenue growth to Rs. 1,178cr. The growth continues to be primarily led by ARPOBs which grew 18% YoY. Over the past few years, the company has implemented multiple initiatives across case mix, bed mix, and payor optimisation, and is now beginning to see the benefits of these efforts. The India business EBITDA Margin improved by 270bps YoY to 19.7% in this quarter. The improvement in EBITDA Margin is primarily due to better realisations and a continued reduction in clinic losses. We expect this trend to continue in the medium term, and thereafter, growth will be supported by the commissioning of new beds. The Cayman hospital business saw strong growth, with revenue of USD 45Mn (28% YoY), as the new hospital continues to scale up. The insurance business reported revenue of USD 13 Mn in this quarter with USD 1.6Mn losses. At the Cayman consol level, the company reported EBITDA growth of 34% YoY to Rs. 172cr. The Cayman Hospital scale-up will continue for a few more quarters, and insurance losses will gradually decline, providing a better outlook for the medium term. During the quarter, the company has consolidated the UK business for 7 weeks. The revenue and EBITDA came in at GBP 42Mn and GBP 3.6Mn respectively. This unit has a loss of GBP 1.2Mn in the quarter. Management has taken control and started implementing technology and other aspects. At the consolidated level, the company reported adjusted PAT of 255cr, up 32% YoY from 194cr in Q3FY25. However, the reported PAT came in at Rs. 128cr, due to Rs. 51cr from labour code impact and Rs. 76cr one-off acquisition cost of the UK business. Given the better profitability in India and further scale-up in Cayman operations, the company should deliver 20-25% PAT growth in the medium term. Post which, the addition of new beds in India will support the growth. Key Risks: Delay in Capex, delay in UK turnaround and government interference in pricing.

ITC	ITC reported YoY revenue growth of 6.7% to Rs. 20,047 cr. The EBIT and adjusted PAT grew by 8% and 10% YoY, respectively. The tobacco business continued to deliver strong volume resilience with 6% growth; the EBIT Margin was impacted by higher leaf tobacco prices. However, this year, supply has been higher, and leaf tobacco prices have started correcting, which should aid tobacco margins. On the FMCG side, revenue growth has been strong at 13% YoY with broad-based growth across staples, biscuits and noodles. The EBIT growth for FMCG has been 40% YoY, with EBIT margins expanding by 140bps. The agri business has been stable, whereas the paperboard business remains under pressure. The reported PAT grew by 4% YoY to Rs. 5,018cr as there has been Rs. 355cr of one-off labour code impact. The government has announced a steep tax increase on January 1st, which will impact medium-term profitability. The company has been taking calibrated price hikes to mitigate the impact; however, the extent of volume elasticity and the pace of further tax actions will remain key monitorables. Key risks: government taxation on cigarettes, demand slowdown and raw material inflation.
Sagility	Sagility is a pure-play, US-focused healthcare process services provider, which operates in a large and underpenetrated ~USD 45 billion market, benefiting from ongoing digitisation and efficiency-led transformation. The company offers one of the industry's broadest service portfolios, managing mission-critical workflows for insurers (close to 90% of revenue) and increasingly for hospitals and provider networks. It has a diversified global delivery footprint across India, the Philippines, the Caribbean, and the US. Sagility stands to benefit from the structural expansion of US healthcare spend (17%+ of GDP), alongside ~8% industry growth in healthcare operations and technology services. Rising regulatory complexity and cost pressures are driving sustained outsourcing demand, while deep client relationships, averaging 17 years with its top five customers, provide strong revenue visibility. With a largely non-discretionary revenue mix, the company has visibility of sustained growth, improving margins, potential deleveraging by FY27, and high-teens earnings compounding. In an industry conducive to consolidation, Sagility is well positioned to gain incremental wallet share as clients consolidate vendor relationships toward scaled, proven partners. Sagility delivered a strong Q3 FY26 performance, with USD revenue increasing 17% QoQ to USD 222mn and INR revenue rising 19% QoQ to Rs. 1,971cr. Growth was largely volume-led, supported by higher member enrolments, and expanded scope across existing insurance clients. EBITDA margins improved to 25.9% vs. 25% in Q2 26, reflecting operating leverage from higher throughput. During the quarter, the company incurred a one-time Rs. 32cr impact related to labour code changes, adjusting for this, the PAT stood at Rs. 294cr in Q3 FY26 compared to Rs. 251cr in Q2 FY26, indicating healthy underlying profitability. Deal momentum remained robust, with USD 30mn in new ACV added and three new clients signed during the quarter. Seasonally, the second half benefits from the US "open enrolment" cycle (December–January), when insurers onboard new members, temporarily elevating volumes. Even after normalising for this seasonal uplift, Q4 growth is expected to remain healthy, underscoring the strength of the underlying demand environment. The broader industry outlook remains constructive, with continued outsourcing momentum from US insurers amid rising efficiency and compliance requirements. While pricing discussions may remain tight, management remains confident of mitigating pressure through automation, AI-led productivity gains, and disciplined cost control. Key Risks: Slowdown in IT spending by enterprise clients.
Mahindra & Mahindra	M&M's topline grew 26% YoY to Rs. 38,517 Cr in Q3 FY26, with Auto volumes at 2,66,444 units (+23% YoY) driven by the XUV 7XO ramp-up, and tractor volumes at 1,49,567 units (+23% YoY) supported by healthy reservoir levels and post-monsoon demand. Auto standalone EBIT margin held at 9.5%, while tractor EBIT margin expanded to 20.2% (+210 bps YoY); while the key drag remains the EV business (MEAL), where EBIT margin deteriorated to -3.8% in Q3 from -1.3% in Q2 owing to a ~15% QoQ decline in EV ASP from lower variant mix and higher discounting.

	Reported PAT grew 33% YoY to Rs. 3,931 Cr. PLI qualification for all EVs in Q1FY27 (8–13% of ASP benefit) should support EV realisations from here, while ICE ASPs are expected to recover sequentially in Q4 as XUV 7XO fills the full quarter. Key risks include El Niño headwinds for tractors on a high base, EV margin volatility as the segment scales, and near-term memory chip availability constraints.
Karur Vysya Bank	KVB reported a strong Q3FY26 performance with PAT of Rs.690cr , driven by a broad-based beat across operating metrics. Advances grew 4.7% QoQ / 17.2% YoY, led by Corporate (+6.1% QoQ), Retail (+5.8%), Agri (+4.1%) and Commercial (+3.4%). Retail growth was supported by jewel loans and mortgage segments. RAM mix remained healthy at ~85.9% of the book. Management reiterated its strategy of growing ~200bps above system growth, while selectively expanding the corporate book subject to CASA support. Margins expanded sharply by 22bps QoQ to 3.99%, aided by a 13bps decline in cost of deposits and improved CD ratio. Unlike peers, yields were stable, supported by a calibrated shift toward fixed-rate loans and exit from low-yield MSME exposures. Management raised FY26 NIM guidance to 3.9–3.95%, implying further resilience despite expected repo transmission impact in 4Q. CASA ratio stood at 27.2%, while CD ratio improved to 84.2%. Operating discipline remains strong, with opex growth of just 1.6% YoY and cost-to-assets improving to ~2.22%. Asset quality trends strengthened meaningfully. GNPA improved to 0.71% and NNPA remained low at 0.19%. Gross slippages moderated to 0.7% (vs 1.6% in 2Q), as prior quarter stress was driven by two corporate accounts (Rs.218 cr) that are adequately provided (~85% coverage) and expected to be recovered. SMA pools and restructured book continue to decline, with no incremental corporate stress visible. Credit cost normalized to 44bps and is expected to trend lower, supported by conservative buffers and contingent provisions. We remain constructive on KVB given strong RAM-led growth, improving margins with pricing discipline, tight cost control, and best-in-class asset quality metrics. Key risks include moderation in RAM growth, margin pressure from repo transmission, and any unforeseen corporate or unsecured stress.
Coromandel International	Coromandel reported a 27% growth in revenue for Q3 2026 at Rs. 8,779cr. The manufactured segment has reported flat volume growth in the fertilizer business. India experienced an above-normal monsoon at 108% of the long-period average; however, unseasonal rains in October and November in South and West India delayed crop protection sprays and nutrient applications. This led to lower acreage for key crops like chilli and grapes. Reported gross profit was up 24% due to increased subsidies and better cost efficiency led by backward integration measures. EBITDA was up 11% YoY to Rs. 799cr, and PAT was flat YoY at Rs. 506cr. The low NBS rates in FY25 did not align with the increased raw material prices and negatively impacted the operational performance of all phosphatic manufacturers, albeit marginally. The subsidy rates have improved in FY26. There's on an average, 10% upward revision in nutrient-based subsidy (NBS) rates for H2 FY26, considering rising global raw material prices. In the crop protection business, the revenue growth was 73% YoY to Rs. 1,098cr, driven by the partial consolidation of NACL Industries for the quarter. Excluding NACL, the crop protection business reported 24% YoY growth, with an EBIT margin expansion of ~600bps. The domestic B2C business was impacted by erratic rainfall, leading to lower spraying and offtake. Exports reported strong growth, led by strong demand for Mancozeb in LATAM. The company has acquired NACL Industries in the current year, and the management has identified procurement inefficiencies at NACL as a key area for improvement. Efforts will be made to enhance procurement practices with the first objective of restoring EBITDA margins to historical levels of 9-10%. The company's ongoing phosphoric acid and sulfuric acid project at Kakinada (0.2mn tn) is progressing as planned, with commissioning expected by Q4 2026. Additionally, an NPK capacity expansion of 0.75 million tons at Kakinada has been initiated, with commercial production targeted for H2 2027. Structurally, the company is well-placed to battle cost inflation with reasonable capital allocation and governance.

	The company is well-positioned for the next growth cycle with a debt-free balance sheet. Coromandel is India's largest privately held non-urea (Phosphatic) fertilizer company with a diversified revenue mix of regulated and unregulated products. It has a 25%+ market share in India's NPK/complex fertilizer consumption. In Crop Protection, Coromandel has taken a slow and measured step to overhaul its portfolio from older generics to a mix of combination and in-licensed products from global innovators. Over the next few years, the company endeavours to reduce the share of subsidised businesses by investing in crop protection and other allied segments. Key risks to the investment could be a significant reduction in RM prices, leading to a correction in inventory valuation, unexpected regulatory developments, and the erratic monsoon.
T D Power	TD Power delivered Q3 FY26 revenue of Rs. 443 Cr (+26% YoY), despite temporary production slowdown during the shift to the new facility, while EBITDA grew 32% YoY to Rs. 80 Cr and PAT grew 26% YoY to Rs. 56 Cr on account of better cost absorption. The newly commissioned plant is the company's key growth lever, positioning it to scale up to a quarterly revenue run rate of ~Rs.600 Cr, representing nearly 35% growth over the current run rate. Order inflows accelerated to Rs. 650 Cr (vs. ~Rs. 400 Cr quarterly run rate in FY25), with the book at Rs. 1,845 Cr (+41% YoY), supported by data centre demand. The company is expected to onboard another large OEM,has set up an R&D facility in UK to develop higher MW generators and is driving a focused effort in it's motors business – all of which are expected to provide sufficient legs for growth. Further, given land availability and potential for debottlenecking – we do not foresee the need for large scale capex in FY27/28 – which should reflect in healthy margins. Key risks include US tariff uncertainty and timing delays in domestic order finalisation.
HDFC AMC	HDFC AMC delivered a healthy Q3FY26 performance, with reported PAT at Rs.770cr and core PAT at Rs.649cr, supported by relatively lower employee and operating expenses. Quarterly average AUM (QAAUM) grew 4.9% QoQ / 17% YoY, led by Equity AUM (ex-hybrid), which increased 6.9% QoQ / 22% YoY. Equity mix improved to 43.7% (+80bps QoQ), supporting 4.7% QoQ growth in revenue from operations. SIP flows remained robust at ₹47 billion (+4.9% QoQ / +24% YoY), with market share stable at 15.3%. Two NFOs (Rs.35 billion combined) aided franchise momentum. Gross yields were largely stable with only marginal telescopic pricing impact. The alternatives business scaled up meaningfully, with AUM at Rs.82 billion (+32% QoQ), alongside traction in PMS and performing credit funds. The company has also secured SEBI approval for the Specialized Investment Fund (SIF) platform and continues to expand its international product suite. Direct equity mix improved to ~30%, driven by fintech platforms, RIAs and family offices, while HDFC Bank channel share remains intact (decline in mix due to faster direct growth). Operating expenses declined 12.4% QoQ (up 17.3% YoY), with ESOP cost rising to Rs.21cr during the quarter. Management guided for normalized opex growth of 12–15% YoY. EBITDA margins remain strong, supported by operating leverage and improving scale. Other income improved materially to Rs.159cr due to favorable equity markets. We remain positive on HDFC AMC given its high-margin, cash-generative franchise, sustained SIP-led equity inflows, rising direct distribution strength, expansion into alternatives and SIF, and continued operating leverage. Key risks include adverse capital market conditions, moderation in equity/SIP flows, and regulatory changes impacting TERs or distribution economics.
Oracle Financial Services Software	IT product firms often experience lumpy earnings due to the nature of their business. Large software deals, implementation projects, and licensing agreements can create significant revenue surges in certain quarters, followed by periods of relatively lower earnings. Therefore, evaluating these companies from an annual perspective is crucial, smoothing out the quarterly volatility to better understand their long-term performance. With the ongoing digital transformation within the banking and financial sectors, OFSS is poised to capitalize on the increasing demand for specialized software and services.

	Consequently, the medium- to long-term outlook for OFSS appears promising, driven by sustained growth in the financial technology sector. Oracle's revenue grew by 15% YoY to Rs.1,966cr in Q3 FY26 vs. Rs. 1,715cr in Q3 FY25, driven by recovery in license cloud fee recognition. EBITDA margins were stable YoY but lower by 50bps sequentially, due to cost normalization and one-time labour code changes of Rs. 50cr, EBITDA stood at Rs.820cr vs Rs.714cr Q2 26. Adj. PAT grew by 19% YoY and 18% QoQ to Rs. 645cr, driven by operating leverage and improved revenue mix. During the quarter, the company secured multiple deal wins across geographies in core banking, lending, and digital payments. Notably, Remaining Performance Obligations (RPO), which represents the remaining TCV that has not yet been recognized as revenue, has been rapidly increasing from Rs.4,153cr in Q4 FY25 to Rs. 7,107cr in Q3 FY26. The strong expansion in RPO indicates a higher proportion of cloud-based, subscription-driven contracts, implying lower upfront revenue recognition but enhanced medium-to long-term revenue visibility and annuity characteristics. The company continues to maintain high levels of capital efficiency, reflected in 25%+ RoE on the back of an almost 100% dividend payout to shareholders. Key Risks: Slowdown in IT spending by enterprise clients.
NCC	NCC reported an 8.9% YoY decline in revenue to Rs. 4,868 cr. However, the revenue has improved by 7% QoQ. Revenue over the last few quarters has been impacted by delays in Jal Jeevan payments and by not obtaining environmental clearances for some large projects. However, with the requisite approvals now in place, execution is expected to pick up, improving revenue visibility over the coming quarters. The company has also received Rs. 550 cr in payments under the Jal Jevan scheme during January which will help the company to reduce debt. The decline in revenue impacted the margins and adjusted PAT came in at 162cr vs 206cr in Q3FY25. The reported PAT came in at Rs. 135cr due to Rs.34cr one-off labour code impact. The order inflows further improved in this quarter (12,430cr), and the company has received Rs. 23,000cr of orders in this FY (as of January). The outstanding order book remains strong at 79,000 cr+, providing revenue visibility of more than 3.5 years. We expect execution to improve in Q4 as these new orders enter the construction phase. Key risks: Execution slowdown and receivables delays.



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 25th Feb 2026)	FY2026E	FY2027E	FY2028E
P/E Ratio	23.1x	19.6x	16.8x
Earnings Growth	15.0%	17.1%	16.1%
Debt Equity Ratio	0.1	0.1	0.1
ROE %	18.5%	19.2%	19.6%
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 after the 4th 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

Unifi BLEND Fund 2	Market Cap (Rs. cr)	PBT (Rs.cr)		YoY (%)	PAT (Rs. Cr)		P/E	ROE	Portfolio Weight
Company	26h Feb 2026	Q3 FY25	Q3 FY26		FY26	FY27e	FY27e	FY27e	26h Feb 2026
BOB	163,321	6,582	6,578	0%	19,244	21,636	7.5	14%	9.7%
Redington	18,986	513	559	9%	1,547	1,801	10.5	18%	7.4%
Narayana Hrudayalaya	37,763	220	277	26%	983	1,237	30.5	24%	7.3%
ITC	400,089	6,532	7,006	7%	21,281	20,982	19.1	28%	6.0%
Sagility	20,249	290	372	28%	910	1,092	18.5	11%	5.8%
M&M	418,063	3,514	4,740	35%	12,288	13,811	30.3	21%	5.8%
Karur Vysya Bank	32,518	668	901	35%	2,186	2,505	13.0	17%	5.6%
Coromandel Int	68,324	692	652	-6%	2,141	2,474	27.6	18%	5.5%
T D Power	13,734	59	78	32%	242	314	43.7	23%	3.7%
HDFC AMC	117,587	840	1,015	21%	2,994	3,477	33.8	37%	3.5%
OFSS	57,272	770	857	11%	2,484	2,915	19.6	36%	3.4%
NCC	9,489	270	215	-20%	665	771	12.3	9%	3.4%
Kotak Bank	294,475	4,387	4,570	4%	14,112	17,161	17.2	12%	3.3%
South Indian Bank	10,715	463	504	9%	1,425	1,613	6.6	14%	3.2%
Fedfina	5,038	105	118	12%	336	435	11.6	14%	2.9%
Bayer Crop	21,262	34	113	232%	695	813	26.2	26%	2.5%
Marksans	7,997	143	154	8%	378	478	16.7	15%	2.5%
CMS Info	4,913	125	88	-30%	307	388	12.7	15%	2.4%
Tube Investments	19,823	212	268	26%	849	963	20.6	15%	2.4%
Alivus Life	11,154	186	224	20%	585	646	17.3	19%	2.2%
Medanta	31,005	189	157	-17%	545	666	46.6	14%	1.5%
Indigo	190,254	2,527	1,531	-39%	3,000	7,500	25.4	47%	0.9%
Aditya Birla AMC	26,324	300	358	19%	1,012	1,118	23.5	27%	0.8%
Tech Mahindra	133,406	1,291	1,777	38%	4,851	6,468	20.6	22%	0.8%
CAMS	17,673	157	163	4%	474	542	32.6	40%	0.7%
Aarti Pharma	6,400	96	61	-36%	227	313	20.4	14%	0.6%
Transpek	570	14	14	0%	58	80	7.1	17%	0.3%
Thyrocare	6,431	28	41	46%	170	189	34.0	29%	0.2%

CLASSIFICATION OF MARKET CAP

Segment	Basis	%
Large Cap	> Rs. 1,05,000cr	29.8%
Mid Cap	> Rs. 34,700cr < Rs. 1,05,000cr	18.6%
Small Cap	< Rs. 34,700cr	45.8%
Cash		5.8%
Total		**100.0%**

LIQUIDITY ANALYSIS

Segment	% of portfolio
1 day	17.4%
Between 1 & 3 days	10.1%
Between 3 & 7 days	33.7%
Greater than 7 days	33.0%
Total	**94.2%**

CRISIL CAT III AIF BENCHMARKS DATA [as of 31st Mar 2025]

Index	1 Year (%)
Unifi Blend Fund 2 (Scheme of Unifi Umbrella AIF)	5.38%
CRISIL AIF Index – Long Only Equity Funds (open ended) (INR)	9.72%

Values as on March 31, 2025
Schemes that have completed at least one year since their first close as on March 31, 2025, have been considered for the benchmark. In all, 86 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.
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.

Disclosure on Conflict of Interest:
The Investment Manager of the Fund is the holding company of Unifi Asset Management Company ("Unifi AMC"), which manages mutual fund schemes. Unifi Blend Fund 2 invests its surplus funds in liquid mutual fund schemes, including Unifi Liquid Fund, managed by Unifi AMC. Such investments are undertaken strictly in accordance with the applicable regulations for liquidity management purposes and are executed at prevailing market prices on an arm's-length basis. At the end of the quarter, investments in Unifi Liquid Fund constituted 1.4% of the Fund's NAV, with the highest exposure during the quarter at 2.5% of the Fund's NAV.