RANGOLI INDIA FUND
(GIFT CITY) NEWSLETTER
Q1: CY 2026

Acknowledging Context

The quarter ending March 2026 and the period continuing into Q1 of 2027 present an adverse external environment. Persistent geopolitical uncertainty, energy price volatility, and supply chain disruptions have created second-order effects whose consequences are difficult to quantify. Macro stress transmits through specific channels: revenue exposure to volatile geographies, balance-sheet sensitivity to global rates, earnings denominated in weakening currencies, or demand linked to discretionary cycles that contract when sentiment recedes. These macro issues and price actions, read in isolation, may suggest markets and portfolios under strain.

Measured against each of these metrics, Unifi's portfolio exposure is limited and, in most cases, relatively insulated from the prevailing macro uncertainty. For the quarter ending March 2026, the businesses we own delivered earnings as per our expectations. Aggregate earnings across the portfolio recorded high double-digit weighted-average earnings growth, the second consecutive quarter of such numbers, reflecting the strength of operating models built on execution and resilient demand rather than expansionary cycles.

This distinction matters, and it is the central piece of this quarter's communication. Capital market flows are a function of global risk appetite, currency differentials, and the relative attractiveness of emerging market allocations in a given moment. They are not a read on the trajectory of specific Indian firms that are growing earnings in a sustainable, risk-adjusted manner. Unifi's portfolio is built on precisely this premise: that the businesses we hold derive their return profiles from company-specific fundamentals and not from the direction of broader macro trends. We acknowledge India's macros have, by many measures, deteriorated over the quarter; FII outflows have been persistent, the rupee has weakened, energy-led inflation has edged above comfort levels, and, given the uncertainty, growth levels may warrant a downward revision. These are very real conditions. The businesses we own are anchored in demand-supply dynamics and are well-positioned to navigate challenging macros while executing well at the operating level.

Q1 CY 2026 Earnings Update

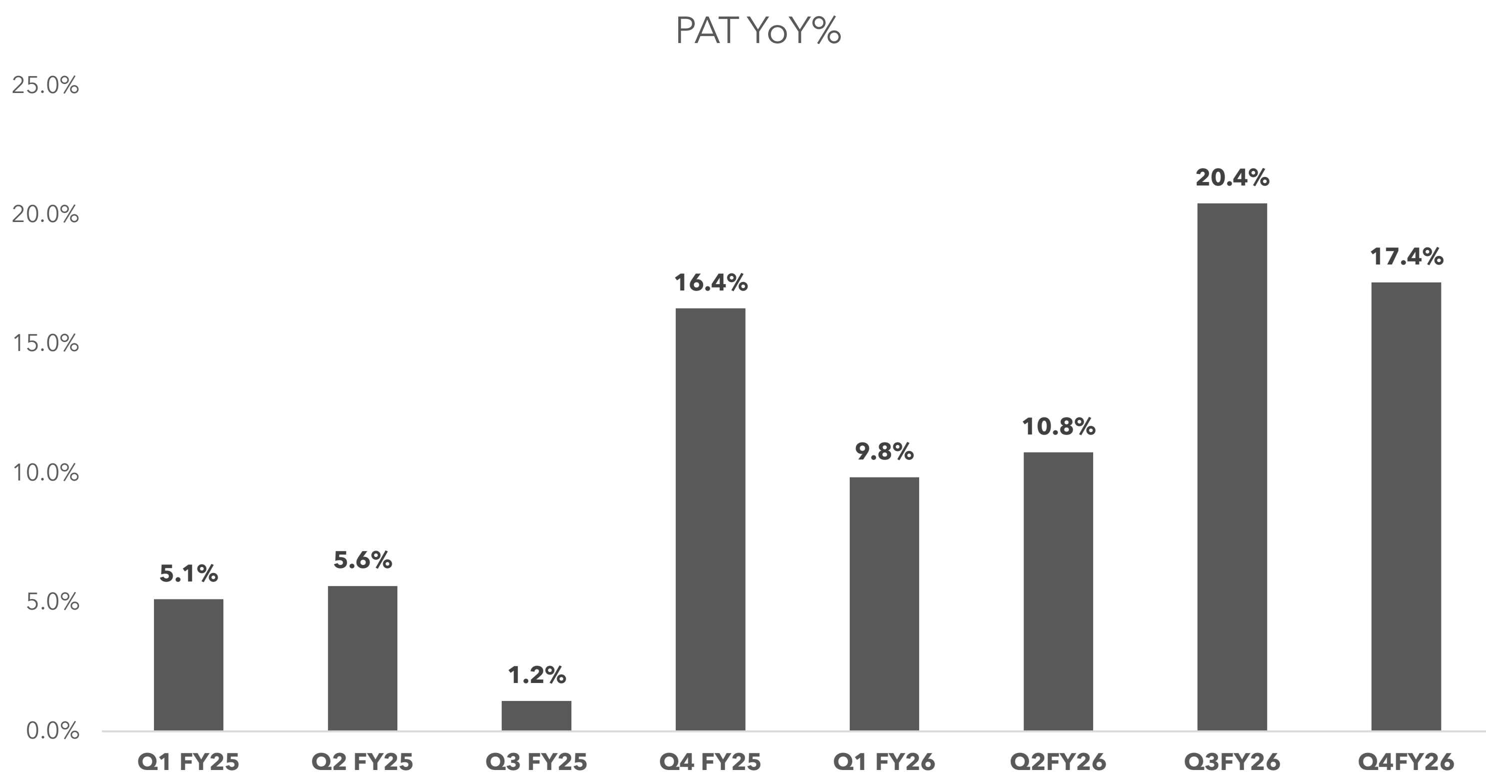
The Broader Market | Q4 FY 2026 and H2 of FY 2026 delivered a measurably better earnings season than the beginning of FY 2026. For the quarter, aggregate earnings of NSE-500 rose approximately 17% YoY, among the strongest results in the previous two years. Excluding financials, the growth rate was stronger still, at approximately 19% YoY.

The sectoral composition of Q4's earnings was broad-based. The quarter's growth was led by Banks. Systemic credit growth reaccelerated meaningfully, asset quality held at multi-year lows, and NIM compression, the dominant earnings drag through FY26, has substantially run its course. The automobile sector delivered from both ends of the market; passenger vehicles and two-wheelers continued with credible growth. Capital goods continued to deliver on growth as demand for utility modernization and data centers creates new growth avenues. The consumption sector delivered a modest recovery in growth, aided by GST tailwinds and benign inflation, which supported demand cum premiumization. Metals continued its growth trajectory on account of improved commodity realisations and underlying volume growth. Pharmaceutical firms reported a mixed set of results: companies dependent on a single formulation witnessed steep earnings declines as the drug went generic, while others performed well, aided by improved U.S. demand, a stable pricing environment, and resilient domestic business.

BSE 500	Adj PAT Cr		
Sector	Q4 25	Q4 26	YoY %
Automobiles	29,281	32,572	11%
Banks-Private	48,927	56,713	16%
Banks-PSU	50,039	52,522	5%
Capital Goods	19,352	18,991	-2%
Consumer	15,487	16,587	7%
EMS/ Durables	4,041	4,209	4%
Healthcare	16,580	15,484	-7%
Technology	34,206	38,927	14%
Utilities	30,321	37,198	23%

Utilities delivered a strong performance, led by the commercialisation of generation assets, and a recovery in power demand. IT Services has had a difficult quarter. AI's deflationary impact on traditional delivery models and the outlook for broad-based, people-led IT revenue growth have been fleshed out this quarter, indiscriminately de-rating the sector.

Portfolio Growth | Unifi's Rangoli GIFT strategy recorded weighted-average PAT growth of 17% YoY in Q4 FY 2026. Ex Financials, the earnings growth for the quarter stands at 19% YoY. Each of our investee companies is operating in demand environments that are sound, and holding a supply-side position, proprietary capability that is strong. We own businesses that are well-positioned to participate in their respective markets and deliver on earnings.



Portfolio Review

Credit | Portfolio Composition 17%

Margins troughing, Credit compounding

The Middle East conflict has had a visible impact on credit markets. Elongated working capital cycles amid commodity inflation drove corporate loan growth to ~15% in FY26, well above the 6–8% trend since FY22, as corporates found banks more attractive than the bond market. Gold loans provided additional system momentum. We expect credit growth to moderate to ~13–14% in FY27 as macro conditions normalise. On rates, the easing cycle may be behind us. Hardening bond yields and the risk of conflict-driven inflation could prompt the RBI to consider raising rates to support rupee stability and anchor inflation expectations, though our base case does not yet factor in a hike. A measured increase, if it materialises, would be a net positive for our bank and NBFC exposures, as asset repricing typically outpaces increases in liability costs. Asset quality across our financial holdings remains sound; secured portfolios are clean; unsecured delinquencies have normalised; and no material conflict-related stress has emerged thus far.

Unifi's BFSI portfolio is built around franchises at distinct but complementary stages of their journey. We hold a large public-sector bank with diversified loan growth, contained credit costs, and meaningfully improved return ratios.

The South-based mid-sized bank holding represents a transformation story, which is earlier in its reset, but the foundational work is in place, and we expect gradual improvement to compound into better valuations. In the private sector, we hold a high-quality franchises with strong governance, disciplined execution, and below-system market share that provides runway for sustained above-system growth.

Our NBFC exposure spans housing finance and LAP. The HFC holding reflects conviction in its strategic positioning through a management transition, with the ability to grow faster than the industry. We have recently added affordable housing finance exposure, a segment that has shown resilience through transient stress, serves an underserved borrower base, and faces limited competition from larger banks.

Hospitals & Healthcare | Portfolio Composition 13%

Operating Leverage Meets Structural Demand

India's private hospital sector continues to deliver well. The large listed chains are benefiting simultaneously from ARPOB expansion as they deepen tertiary and quaternary care offerings, procedures that are both high-value and difficult for smaller players to replicate, and from operational improvements that are compressing average length of stay and accelerating returns on new capacity. Most hospital chains are opening new facilities, which will drive the next leg of growth.

Our largest position in this space continues to deliver well, given its continued focus on operational improvements. The margins continue to touch new highs, and the free cash flow has risen sharply. The next leg of new capex will operationalise from FY28, thereby providing medium-term growth visibility. In addition to this mid-cap hospital chain, we also have two small-cap hospitals, which are among the largest players in their respective geographies, and continue to grow well.

Product Distribution | Portfolio Composition 7%

Hardware, Cloud, ICT upgrade cycle

The structural demand environment for enterprise and consumer technology remains firmly intact. Product cycles are compressing, innovation is accelerating obsolescence and opportunity in equal measure, and the enterprise shift toward cloud, cybersecurity, and SaaS is broadening the addressable market for technology distributors well beyond the traditional hardware stack. Alongside this, the consumer technology landscape is evolving: premiumisation is real, upgrade cycles are shortening, and connectivity is deepening across retail, education, and small-business segments in ways that sustain volume even as unit prices rise.

Our holding in this space is a leading ICT distributor with commanding market positions across India and the Middle East, a franchise built on the hard-to-replicate capability to move technology products at scale through complex, multi-vendor supply chains. The business enters the current period with several tailwinds in close alignment. Data centre deployments across the region are accelerating, creating demand for infrastructure hardware that flows directly through distribution channels. Laptop volumes are recovering, supported by firming average selling prices and an enterprise refresh cycle that has been deferred for longer than usual. And in mobility, new product launches from its primary mobility vendor are driving renewed consumer momentum.

The ongoing conflict in the Middle East has presented momentary corporate demand deferral and shipment delays arising from the closure of the Strait of Hormuz. The company has demonstrated resilience in sourcing supplies through alternative shipping routes and air freight. Demand deferral is transient in nature and expected to normalise as economic activity in the region recovers.

The more important development, however, is the removal of a distraction rather than the arrival of a tailwind. The company's Turkish operations had weighed on reported numbers and on market perception for several quarters, introducing a geography-specific drag into an otherwise well-performing franchise. That overhang has now been addressed through the disposal of the asset. What remains is a more focused business one whose India and Middle East operations have continued to grow with discipline amid the noise. With the distortion removed, the market's attention should return to the underlying earnings quality of a franchise that is compounding quietly in a strong technology distribution corridor.

IT and Technology | Portfolio Composition 10%

Our healthcare services and business process holding operates in a structurally non-discretionary segment: the administration of healthcare claims, payments, and member services for US payers and providers is a spending that does not pause when the macro cycle turns. As clients contend with mounting cost and regulatory pressure, specialised operators that bring domain depth alongside automation and AI become more embedded. Basis this, the company delivered ahead of expectations, with the beat driven by better-than-anticipated execution across its core US healthcare market. Robust demand for its technology-enabled solutions and deepening engagement across its client base resulted in healthy revenue and margin resilience.

In a business where revenues are contracted and client relationships are sticky, the durability of the earnings stream is reasonably good. Set against this resilience, the valuation remains attractive, which leaves the forward risk-reward, positive.

The market's broader verdict on IT services has largely undiscriminating: AI-led deflation in both volume and pricing has compressed sector multiples to levels that, in many cases, assume a structural erosion of the entire delivery model. We have chosen to be selective within this dislocation rather than absent from it. Our holding here is a smaller, digital-led services business — and crucially, one that does not carry the burden of a large legacy revenue base to defend against AI substitution. That distinction matters. The companies most exposed to AI deflation are those whose revenues rest on the very people-intensive, low-differentiation work that automation displaces first; a business operating off a leaner base, by contrast, has more to gain from the transition than to lose.

The quarter bore this out — the company secured the largest deal in its history, propelling its order book to a record level on the back of multiple high-value, AI-led wins spanning engineering transformation and enterprise process modernisation. Over a third of the order book is now AI-influenced, which speaks to a business positioning itself on the right side of the disruption.

Asset Management Company | Portfolio Composition 5%

The Indian asset management industry continues to experience strong tailwinds, marked by expanding retail participation, SIP-driven inflows, and greater acceptance of equity ownership. Monthly SIP contributions now exceed Rs.31,000cr., underscoring the increasing breadth of participation. The rise of passive and hybrid strategies, alongside robust participation in mid- and small-cap funds, points to a market that is deepening and diversifying in earnest. In this space, one of our holdings is an industry-leading AMC benefiting from strong fund performance and a recent uptick in SIP market share. Backed by an experienced leadership and investment team, it stands to gain disproportionately as investor flows accelerate. Our other AMC investment is a turnaround play, a credible franchise where improved fund performance could drive a rebound in net flows and overall equity AUM growth. We are already seeing early signs of stabilisation here, and any sustained performance pickup should translate into better market share for this asset manager.

Automobiles | Portfolio Composition 5%

A Singular Bet on Market Share Gains

Within the Indian automobile sector, the portfolio’s exposure remains intentionally concentrated in a single original equipment manufacturer whose execution has consistently exceeded the industry’s baseline. The government’s GST rationalisation has broadened demand across vehicle categories, reflecting a deeper structural shift in the economy: as incomes rise and connectivity improves, personal mobility increasingly transitions from discretionary purchase to functional necessity.
Against this backdrop, the holding represents a domestic franchise that has both enabled premiumisation and successfully moved up the value chain, an outcome that has proven elusive for established incumbents. The result has been structurally higher realisations, resilient margins, and growth differentiated not merely by volume but by product mix.

The company continues to outpace industry growth, supported by sustained market-share gains across internal combustion and emerging electric platforms. Its electrification strategy remains economically grounded, prioritising profitability and platform readiness over premature scale, allowing incremental gains in wallet share as adoption gradually evolves. This passenger vehicle franchise is complemented by a meaningful presence in farm equipment, where favourable agricultural conditions have supported steady tractor demand. The segment’s cash generative and relatively counter-cyclical nature provides balance to the broader automotive exposure.

Pharma, Specialty API | Portfolio Composition 12%

Transitioning into growth phase

We have exposure to two small-sized pharmaceutical companies, each anchored by a differentiated business model and distinct growth drivers. The first is an API manufacturer building a diversified portfolio of low-volume, high-value products, underpinned by rigorous compliance and full value-chain integration. Its capabilities span the entire product lifecycle, enabling deep customer engagement and sticky relationships. The company is now using its credibility in the generic API space to expand into CDMO services. With a change in ownership and a renewed focus on disciplined capital allocation, we believe it is entering a phase of stronger, more sustainable medium- to long-term growth.

The other company is engaged in the research, manufacturing, and marketing of OTC products, supported by globally compliant facilities in India, the UK, and the US (including approvals from the US FDA, UK MHRA, and Australia's TGA). The recently acquired Goa facility is a key part of the capacity story, and as it ramps up, it should anchor the operating-leverage thesis by scaling volume and supporting margins. The company is poised to benefit from operating leverage, with margin expansion and growth visibility improving on the back of ongoing capacity additions and a healthy pipeline of new product launches.

Agriculture | Portfolio Composition 7%

Strong Season and Execution

The Rabi season was disrupted by unseasonal weather, which weighed on volumes across the agri-input industry. At an industry level, complex fertiliser profitability was squeezed by elevated sulphur prices, with subsidy support failing to compensate for the input cost run-up. In the wake of the conflict, sulphur and ammonia prices [feedstock], has risen sharply, and this is now a genuine concern.

In this environment, our underlying holding delivered well across crop protection/agrochemicals. Our other agri-input holding was hit by the unseasonal weather and by unusually low pest infestation, which kept topline growth muted. But cost discipline and mix came through, and overall earnings were very strong despite the soft revenue line.

Beyond fertilizers, the crop protection segment delivered a recovery quarter, with volumes picking up after the inventory corrections that weighed on the industry in prior periods. The business continues to invest in its product pipeline, and early signs of channel restocking are encouraging.

The balance sheet remains strong, cash generation is healthy, and the company is reinvesting with discipline. As farm economics remain supportive and input adoption continues to deepen across the smallholder segment, this business is well-placed to compound through the cycle.

Staying Course

Geopolitical shock, sustained FX dislocation, or an abrupt tightening of global financial conditions can find its way into even well-insulated franchises through routes that are difficult to quantify in advance. These effects, if they materialize, will not regress linearly into the future as a material impairment of business value. Markets, in the immediate aftermath of macro shock, tend to price disruption as the new equilibrium, while history is consistent in showing that it rarely is.

Periods of external stress tend to compress prices faster than they compress fundamentals, and in doing so, create a temporary wedge between what a business is worth and what it trades at. Markets in time revert to pricing the earnings power of businesses rather than the anxiety of the moment. Our task, and by extension yours as an investor, is to weather this period of uncertainty without mistaking transient price weakness for a permanent deterioration in businesses we own.

Markets are transitioning from liquidity to earnings

For much of the period following 2020, the global as well as Indian markets operated in an environment of abundant liquidity, low interest rates, and expanding multiples. In such a phase, the market is largely indiscriminate — capital flows broadly, valuations rise across the board, and the quality of an individual business's earnings matters less than its sectoral narrative. This phase was defined by breadth of participation and valuation expansion rather than by the granularity of fundamental differentiation. That phase has run its course.

The conditions that sustained it: excess global liquidity, and the earnings recovery tailwind from the post-COVID normalization, have completely normalised. What follows now is a phase driven by earnings delivery rather than multiple expansion, where returns accrue to businesses that can actually grow sustainably rather than those that benefited from a growth from a low base, rising narrative, etc. In such an environment, the quality of a company's competitive position, the durability of its earnings, and the discipline of its management become the primary variables of return.

This transition is the environment Unifi portfolios is built for. Albeit, we were ahead to this phase of investing. We have maintained ~90% active share precisely because we are selecting businesses where we have genuine conviction in the earnings trajectory, adjusted for risk and reward with respect to valuations. The growth engines of our holdings are predominantly internal to the business and to the domestic economy rather than dependent on favourable macro conditions.

Under normal circumstances, the portfolio is not dependent on macro acceleration to deliver. The common thread binding the portfolio is: winning share, maintaining high margins, deploying capital at high returns, and allowing operating leverage to flow through.

Earnings across the portfolio have progressed with consistency through FY2026, and the trajectory into FY2027 carries the same character — company-specific, execution-driven, and largely independent of whether the broader market chooses to recognise it in any given quarter. The businesses we own are compounding; the question of when that compounding is reflected in price is a market timing question, and not one we find productive to answer. What we can say, with the confidence that the full-year earnings arc affords us, is that the fundamental case for each material holding remains intact — demand conditions are sound, competitive positions are being strengthened rather than eroded, and managements are deploying capital with the discipline we underwrote at entry. No material repositioning is warranted, because no material deterioration in the underlying has occurred. The portfolio will be held as constructed, the businesses will be allowed to compound, and we will resist the considerable temptation that volatile markets always present to substitute activity for judgement.

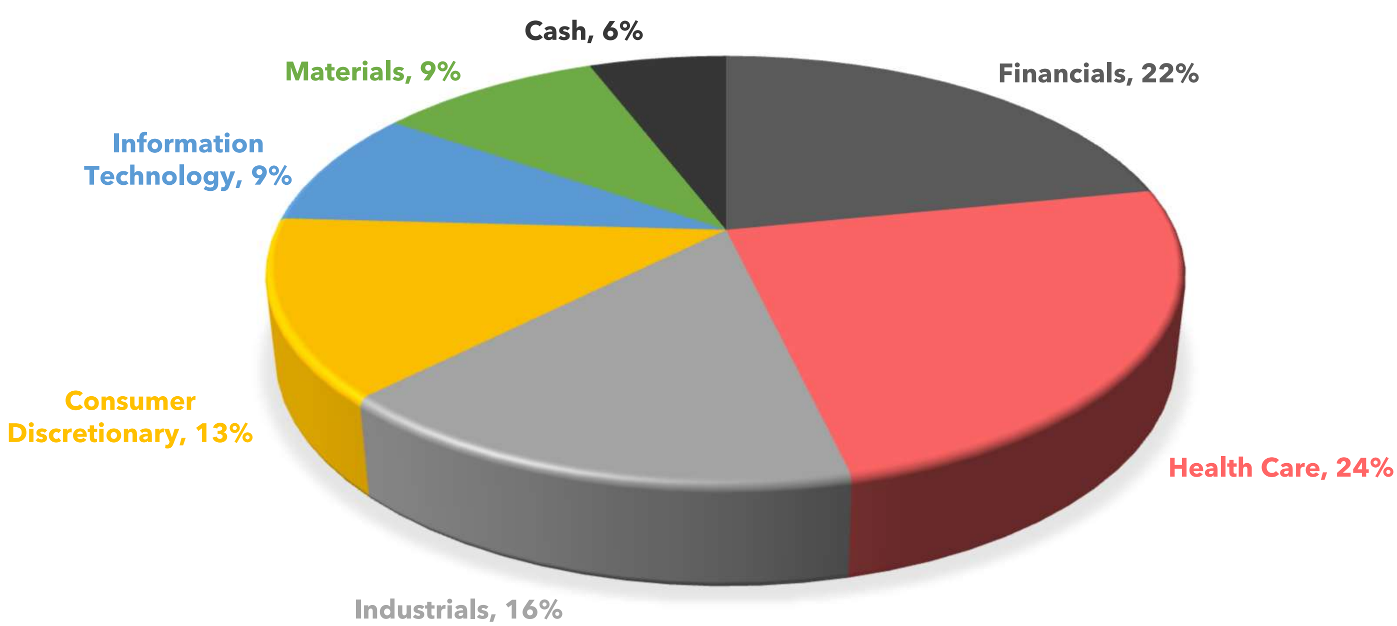
The following sections outline our investment strategies and provide a performance summary for Q4 FY26. Individual portfolios will vary in holdings and proportions based on the timing of your investments. Please do not hesitate to contact your relationship manager for a detailed review of your portfolios.

Background

The Rangoli GIFT Fund 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.

	Rangoli GIFT Fund
Launch Date	12th April 2024
Scheme Corpus	USD 9.9 Mn
Strategy AUM	USD 1,795.7 Mn
Investment Manager	Unifi Investment Management LLP
Minimum Investment	0.15 Mn USD
Custodian	ICICI bank
Auditors	Walker Chandiok (Grant Thornton)
Lawyer	IC Universal Legal

The sector-wise composition of the fund is as below:



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Company	Brief background and Investment rationale
Bank of Baroda	BoB delivered PAT of Rs.5,616cr in Q4FY26, supported by improvement in Net Interest margins by ~10 bps QoQ to 2.89%, partially aided by the tax refund interest income. The migration of corporate accounts from T-bill-linked rates to Marginal Cost of Funds-Based Lending Rate [MCLR] is the key near-term yield-support lever. Net Interest Margin [NIM] is expected at 2.75–2.95% for FY27. Advances grew 6.3% QoQ / 16.5% YoY, broad-based across all segments. Deposits grew 6.6% QoQ / 12.0% YoY, with CD ratio stable at ~85.5%. Loan growth is expected to be 12–14% and deposit growth 10–12% for FY27, with continued focus on the RAM mix. Cost-to-assets improved to 1.52% and cost-to-income to ~45%, both aided by employee expense one-offs; FY26 full-year cost-to-income stood at 49.1%. Asset quality improved materially. GNPA declined 15bps QoQ to 1.89%, NNPA to 0.45%, and PCR recovered to 77%. SMA I & II improved sharply to 17bps from 36bps in 3QFY26. Underlying credit cost was ~48bps (reported 92bps, inflated by the contingent provision); FY26 credit cost was 55bps. ECL transition impact remains modest — ~60–70 bps on CRAR over five years. We remain constructive on BoB given the upgraded growth outlook, GNPA at multi-year lows, and a strengthened provision buffer. 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. 33,213cr, an increase of 26% YoY. This growth was driven by all major regions, with India experiencing a 48% YoY increase and geographies [outside India] growing by 12% YoY. The Middle East accounts for 32% of the company's topline, and the company is witnessing a short-term disruption in demand as corporates have postponed their purchasing decisions due to the West Asia crisis. Gross margins were down to 4.9% YoY due to intense competition in the technology solutions segment, a higher mix of mobile phones, and the execution of large data centre deals, which are lower-margin. EBITDA was flat YoY at Rs.614cr, as the company took a Rs.73cr provision this quarter as a cautionary measure for receivables in the Middle East, in light of the ongoing geopolitical situation. The company expects to recover these receivables, as collections have been strong with no major delinquencies; therefore, the provision run rate is expected to decline next year. Overall, the company reported a PAT of Rs. 466 cr, up from Rs. 401 cr last year, translating into 16% YoY growth. From a capital allocation perspective, the company's return ratio is healthy at 16% RoE, and it continues to pay out 30% 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 barriers to entry. 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 environment, delayed margin recovery, and slowdowns/delays in the high-margin enterprise business.
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 India 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 healthy Q4 FY26 performance. USD revenues stood at USD 222mn in Q4 FY26, remaining flat sequentially but growing 22% YoY over Q4 FY25. INR revenues grew 3% QoQ and 29% YoY to Rs.2,024cr, supported partly by favourable forex movements. Organic revenue growth for FY26 stood at ~15%, broadly in line with management guidance, while the balance growth was supported by acquisitions integrated earlier in the year. Revenue growth during the quarter continued to benefit from a stronger-than-expected US Medicare "open enrollment" season, which contributed nearly 6% to FY26 revenues compared to ~3% in FY25. During this period, insurers onboard new members, modify plans, and expand coverage, directly benefiting Sagility's transaction-linked service model. Margins moderated during the quarter due to temporary cost pressures and higher reinvestments into the business. EBITDA stood at Rs.485cr in Q4 FY26, up 25% YoY but down 5% sequentially. EBITDA margins stood at 23.9%, declining by ~70bps YoY and ~200bps QoQ. The moderation was largely attributable to one-time bonus payouts related to the transition of the employee wage hike cycle from a calendar-year basis to a financial-year basis. Consequently, PAT declined by 12% QoQ to Rs.258cr due to margin compression and higher tax provisions, though PAT still grew strongly by 41% YoY. The overall FY26 performance reflects healthy underlying demand conditions across the US healthcare outsourcing market. Management indicated that nearly 7% of FY27 growth is already visible, with the broader demand environment supporting confidence for low-to-mid teens organic revenue growth in FY27. In addition, management remains confident of adding double-digit new clients during FY27, while cross-sell opportunities remain significant as most clients currently utilize only a limited subset of Sagility's broad service portfolio. Deal momentum remained robust during FY26, with annual contract value (ACV) wins reaching USD 127mn. The current deal pipeline stands at USD 575mn on a TCV basis, comprising cost takeout programs, managed services engagements, and long-term outcome-based contracts. From a balance sheet perspective, the company remains in a comfortable position. Gross debt stood at ~Rs.580cr at the end of FY26, while management continues to target full debt repayment by FY27. Post deleveraging, free cash flows are expected to be directed toward selective acquisitions, primarily focused on domain capability expansion and improving client access across newer healthcare verticals. Key Risks: Slowdown in IT spending by enterprise clients.
Narayana Hrudayalaya	The India business has reported 12.8% YoY revenue growth to Rs. 1,249cr. The growth continues to be primarily led by ARPOBs which grew 13% YoY to Rs. 50,960. 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 430 bps YoY to 21.8% this quarter. The improvement in EBITDA Margin is primarily due to better realisations as the company continues to be a pioneer in various high-end surgeries. 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 12% YoY growth, with revenue of USD 50Mn, as the new hospital continues to scale up. The insurance business reported revenue of USD 14 Mn in this quarter, with USD 5.1 Mn in losses. The hospital's business continues to benefit from the insurance. During the quarter, the company consolidated the UK business. The revenue and EBITDA came in at GBP 68 Mn and GBP 7.1 Mn, respectively. This unit has a loss of GBP 0.7Mn in the quarter. Management has taken control and started implementing technology and other aspects. At the consolidated level, the company reported PAT of Rs.229cr, up 16% YoY from Rs.196cr in Q4FY25. 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.
Mahindra & Mahindra	M&M reported a strong Q4FY26 performance, with revenue ahead of both our estimates, driven by robust execution in the Auto segment and continued healthy tractor demand. Auto segment performance remained the key highlight, with core Auto EBIT margin (ex-contract manufacturing) expanding sequentially from 10.4% to 10.9% despite a challenging commodity environment, aided by a richer mix from the XUV 7XO and XEV 9S launches as well as an 8% QoQ increase in ASPs. Management highlighted sustained strong demand for both the XUV 7XO and XEV 9S and guided to mid-to-high-teens SUV growth in FY27, supported by ongoing capacity debottlenecking. The EV business (MEAL) achieved EBIT breakeven in Q4FY26, a meaningful improvement versus prior quarters, supported by scale benefits, improved mix and likely initial benefits from the PLI-linked ecosystem ramp-up. Management indicated confidence in sustaining ~7,000 EV units/month going forward. Additionally, management highlighted that customer conversations about EVs are increasingly shifting from range anxiety to total cost of ownership, indicating improving category acceptance. The tractor business, while operationally healthy, delivered weaker-than-expected ASPs and margins in Q4 as pricing actions likely lagged recent GST cuts and the demand environment remained supportive. However, management surprised positively on FY27 demand outlook, guiding for mid-single-digit industry growth versus broader expectations of flat-to-negative growth amid El Niño concerns. Management believes the industry is entering FY27 with leaner channel inventories than in prior cycles, that healthy reservoir levels should support a strong 1HFY27, and that rural government spending could aid 2H demand. That said, we remain relatively conservative on 2HFY27 assumptions given weather-related uncertainties and elevated base effects. On supply chain constraints, management indicated gas availability concerns have largely eased over the last few weeks, though memory chip shortages continue and are leading to higher procurement costs via aftermarket sourcing. In addition, labour shortages at suppliers constrained April production by an estimated ~8k units, though one supplier has normalized and alternate sourcing arrangements are underway for the second. Management also reiterated a calibrated approach toward price hikes despite recent GST cuts, prioritizing long-term category creation over near-term margin optimization. Overall, we raise our FY27 PAT estimates by ~3% versus earlier assumptions, driven by stronger-than-expected volume outlook in both Autos and Tractors as well as improved EV realization assumptions. However, we continue to factor in near-term gross margin pressure from commodity inflation, supply-side inefficiencies and EV scaling costs. Key monitorables remain tractor demand sustainability amid El Niño risks, memory chip availability, EV profitability trajectory as volumes scale further, and the pace of execution on planned ICE capacity expansion.

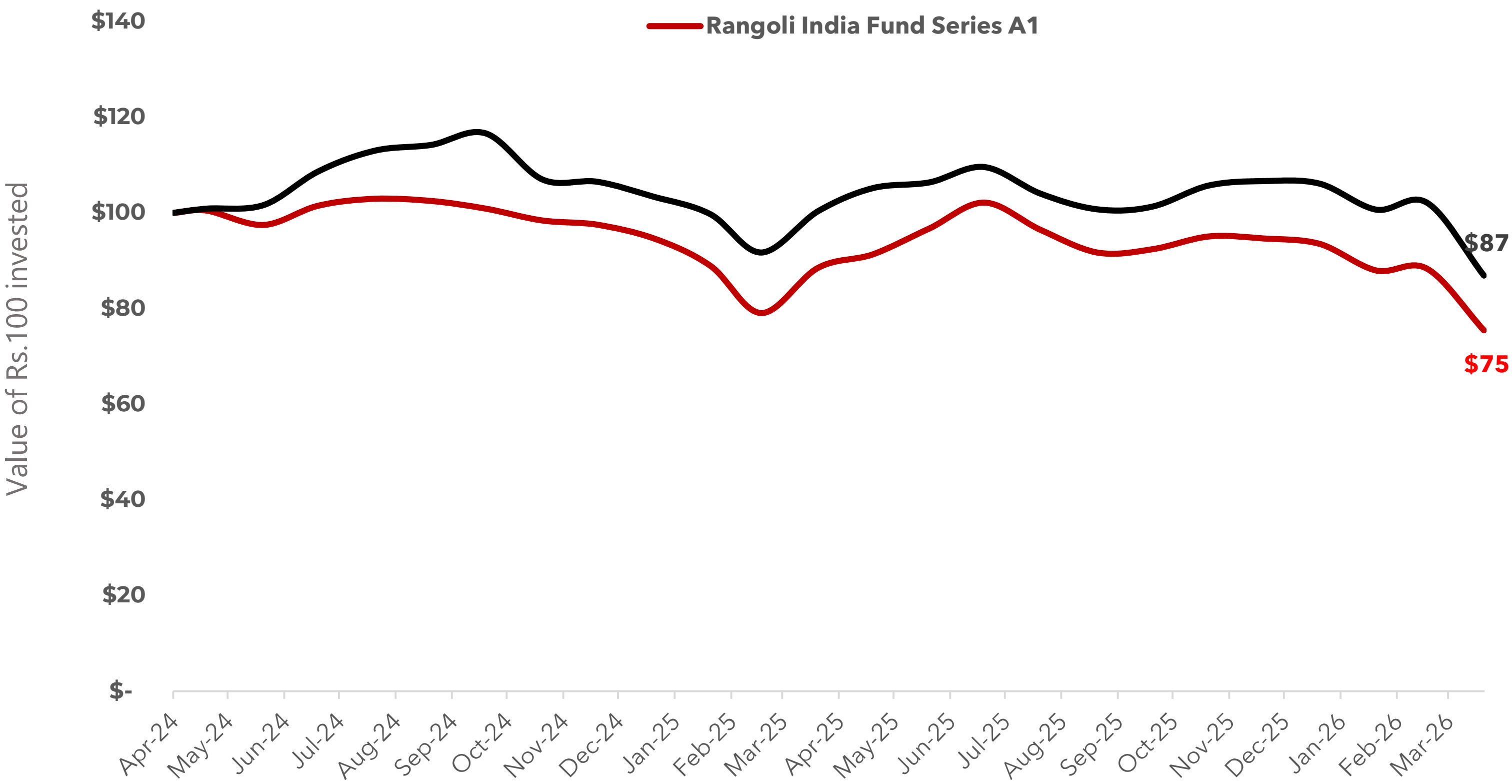
Kovai Medical Center	The company's revenue grew 16.0% YoY to Rs. 414cr. The hospitals segment, which accounts for 95% of revenue, delivered a healthy 16% YoY growth, with EBIT margin of 22.6%. The company has been consistently able to deliver double-digit revenue growth as the existing Coimbatore facility is at 60-65% occupancy, and ARPOBs are still below 25,000. The company is also commissioning its new facility in Chennai that would drive the next leg of growth. The last few quarters' margin softness is due to costs related to the new facility commercialisation. The education business posted 19% YoY revenue growth and 33% YoY EBIT growth. The company reported consolidated PAT growth of 16% YoY to Rs. 63cr. The company is well-positioned for higher growth in the medium term on the backdrop of the new facility and ramp-up in the existing location. Key risks: Government interference in pricing, delay in new capex.
Coromandel International	Coromandel reported ~20% growth in revenue for Q4 2026 at Rs. 6,004cr, though much of this reflects the pass-through of higher raw-material costs via subsidies rather than underlying volume. The manufactured fertilizer segment saw volumes decline ~13% YoY (manufactured phosphatics at 5.3 lakh tons vs 6.1), as unseasonal weather weighed on the Rabi season. Reported gross profit was up ~14% YoY to Rs. 1,685cr, and EBITDA grew ~15% to Rs. 488cr; however, this masked weakness at the fertiliser EBIT level, which declined ~18% YoY on a sharp spike in sulphur and ammonia prices alongside ~7% INR depreciation, all of which predates the West Asia conflict. PAT was weak, down ~10% YoY to Rs. 211cr, dragged by higher depreciation and amortisation following the consolidation of the BMCC mining business and lower other income (the elevated amortisation is mining-cost amortisation over reserve depletion and should normalise as volumes scale). The 10% upward revision in nutrient-based subsidy (NBS) rates for N, P, and S does not reflect the sharp increase in raw material prices following the Middle East crisis, and the additional compensation subsidy remains the key swing factor. In the crop protection business, revenue grew 54% YoY to Rs. 1,076cr, driven by the full consolidation of NACL Industries; excluding NACL, organic crop protection grew ~2% YoY with EBIT margin expanding to ~19% from 15%. NACL achieved a turnaround during FY26 (revenue up 28% and a return to profitability), and the management continues to target procurement efficiencies and restoration of EBITDA margins to historical levels of 9-10%. The backward integration projects, sulphuric acid and phosphoric acid at Kakinada, were commissioned in Q4 FY26; the NPK/granulation capacity expansion remains on track for FY27, and the Senegal rock phosphate mine ramped up to 0.35mT during the year, securing feedstock for the new phosphoric acid plant. 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, measured step to overhaul its portfolio, shifting from older generics to a mix of combination products 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 include a significant reduction in RM prices, leading to a correction in inventory valuation, unexpected regulatory developments, and an erratic monsoon.
Aditya Birla AMC	Aditya Birla AMC reported Core PAT of Rs.215cr in Q4FY26, up 23% YoY driven by a high AUM growth. Quarterly Average Assets under Management [QAAUM] declined 1.7% QoQ / grew 14.2% YoY, with equity AUM (ex-hybrid) declining 3.2% QoQ. Equity mix continued its structural drift lower to 32.7%, while revenue from operations declined 4.2% QoQ / grew just 6.9% YoY. Gross yields declined 1.2bps QoQ to 42.1bps, weighed by equity mix erosion and higher ETF share. The SIP flows grew 11.5% QoQ to Rs. 12 bn, with market share recovering to 3.8%. New SIP registrations also improved to 0.62mn. Net FY26 equity flows were nearly 2x FY25 levels, and flow traction improved in Flexicap, Balanced Advantage, and Small/Midcap funds. Alternates AUM was broadly flat at Rs.374bn, while other income turned negative at –Rs.33cr due to MTM losses on the proprietary investment book. We remain cautiously constructive on ABSL AMC as SIP flow recovery and fund performance improvement are visible. Key risks include a reversal in SIP recovery, continued dilution of the equity mix, TER headwinds, and limited direct-channel penetration.

HDFC AMC	HDFC AMC reported PAT of Rs.631cr and core PAT of Rs.615cr in Q4FY26, supported by high AUM growth. Quarterly Average Assets under Management [QAAUM] grew 0.3% QoQ / 20% YoY, as equity AUM (ex-hybrid) was nearly flat at +0.4% QoQ (+28% YoY). Equity mix was broadly stable at 43.8%, while debt funds declined 5.9% QoQ. SIP flows grew 3.2% QoQ / 34% YoY to Rs.49bn, with market share stable at 15.2%. Market share in unique customers expanded to 27.2% vs. 26.1% in 3QFY26. Yields declined marginally by ~1.2bps QoQ, largely due to a higher ETF mix; active equity yields held at 60–61bps. Pending TER regulation changes carry a gross impact of ~3–4bps, which the company intends to pass on without affecting management fees. Operating expenses grew 4.0% QoQ / 20.5% YoY, with full-year FY26 opex growth of 16.5% vs. revenue growth of 17.7%, leading to operating leverage. EBITDA grew 18.1% in FY26. Other income declined to Rs.11cr vs. Rs.159cr in 3QFY26 due to weaker equity markets. The direct equity mix improved further to ~31%, driven by fintech platforms, RIAs, and family offices. The company declared a dividend of Rs 54/share, implying an 81% payout for FY26. 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.
Alivus Life Sciences	Alivus Life Sciences reported revenue growth of 6% YoY in Q4 2026 to Rs. 689cr, with EBITDA and PAT growing by 8% and 15% YoY to Rs. 215cr and Rs. 163cr, respectively. The numbers are to be read in the context of a fire incident at the Dahej plant in February, which impacted the intermediate side only; the API/finished area was intact with no major delays, and booked a one-time Rs. 20cr loss in Q4 other expenses; adjusting for this, the opex run rate is closer to historical levels. The company has ~35% revenue contribution from erstwhile parent Glenmark Pharma, which reported a recovery this quarter with 12% YoY growth (up 21% QoQ), though the Glenmark business was down 5% for FY26 as a whole, and its share has fallen to 29% of revenue for the full year. The external sales (non-Glenmark) business reported 3% YoY growth in Q4. The API business reported ~7% growth, while the CDMO business reported 4% growth in Q4 (18% for FY26), with the mix moving from 6% to 7% of sales; two new CDMO deals are expected to close in early H2 FY27. The market mix remains steady with regulated markets at 80%+, and the core therapy mix continues to be steady [CVS, CNS]. Geographically, regions including India, LATAM, ROW and Japan contributed to the growth. Gross margins were strong at 61% in Q4 (vs 57% YoY), led by new-launch contribution and yield/process efficiencies, likely aided by an optimised product mix amid constrained capacity due to the plant fire. Opex and employee costs saw a material jump in Q4 (employee costs reflecting a one-time performance bonus accrual, not a new run rate), and rupee depreciation remains a tailwind given the company's net exporter status. With the divestment of the majority stake to Nirma Limited, the company will enter a new phase of growth. Under the new promoters, the company intends to significantly increase its investments while exploring the incorporation of new chemistry platforms, thereby increasing growth opportunities in the medium term. Alivus' focus remains on building a sizeable portfolio of low- to mid-volume, high-value APIs. Regarding its R&D efforts, the company endeavours to focus primarily on APIs that can be commercialised in the next 3-5 years. The company intends to incur ~Rs. 350-400cr capex in FY26. At Solapur, the Company has received Environmental Clearance to install a 1,000 MT capacity at the planned greenfield site in the Chincholi Industrial Area. Engineering work has started for the construction of 200KL in phase 1, and the total capacity of 1,000KL will be operational by FY28. Key risks include a low extent of backward integration, with high KSM sourcing from top suppliers, regulatory risks, and customer concentration towards Glenmark Pharma, and higher Tariffs in the USA.
Marksans Pharma	Marksans Pharma reported revenue growth of 21% YoY at Rs. 856cr in Q4 2026. Revenue growth was led by the USA, the largest revenue-contributing geography, which grew 24% YoY, alongside a strong recovery in the UK (up 13% YoY) and exceptional growth in Australia/NZ (up 61% YoY). EBITDA and PAT reported growth of 56% and 65% YoY to Rs. 196cr and Rs. 150cr, respectively, with EBITDA margins expanding ~500bps YoY on strong operating leverage. Gross margins were steady at ~54% YoY, subject to product-mix differences. Employee costs were up 10% YoY and broadly flat QoQ, while opex was steady. Other income roughly doubled YoY to Rs. 35 cr, likely due to forex gains. In the USA, the order book continues to build, with the company targeting a $300 million order book by around FY28; growth was aided by the launch of 112 new SKUs in the US market throughout the year. The UK delivered its highest-ever quarterly revenue at Rs. 308cr, driven by multiple new product launches and improved order flow, with price erosion stabilising in the quarter.

	Australia, structurally the strongest quarter given the Southern Hemisphere cold-and-flu seasonality, also touched a record at Rs. 123cr on new launches and healthy volume growth. The company strengthened its global footprint during the year by entering new markets, including Germany, Canada and Ireland. For FY26, Marksans delivered its highest-ever total income at ~Rs. 3,033cr, EBITDA of Rs. 601cr (20.4% margin) and an all-time-high PAT of Rs. 420cr, closing the year net cash with a balance of ~Rs. 990cr and the major capex cycle is now nearly complete. While management is closely monitoring emerging input cost pressures, the underlying momentum, balance sheet strength, and disciplined execution leave it well-placed to sustain growth. With a robust presence in over 50 countries, including key markets such as the United States, the United Kingdom, Australia, and New Zealand, the company offers a diverse portfolio of over 300 products across therapeutic segments including pain management, cardiovascular, central nervous system, anti-diabetic, and gastrointestinal treatments. Marksans operates state-of-the-art manufacturing facilities in India, the UK, and the US, all compliant with stringent international regulatory standards such as the US FDA, the UK MHRA, and Australia's TGA. The company's strategic focus on quality assurance, cost-effective production, and strong R&D capabilities has positioned it among the top Indian pharmaceutical firms in the UK market. Under the leadership of CEO Mark Saldanha, Marksans continues to expand its global footprint through strategic acquisitions and partnerships, reinforcing its commitment to delivering affordable healthcare solutions worldwide. Key Risks: Regulatory Risks; Higher API and KSM prices; Inability to scale up from the newly acquired facility.
CMS Info Systems	India's cash logistics sector is poised for robust growth, driven by several key factors. Despite the rise of digital payments, cash remains a vital component of the Indian economy, particularly in rural and semi-urban areas. The increasing penetration of ATMs, the expansion of retail networks, and the continued reliance on cash for everyday transactions contribute to a sustained demand for efficient and secure cash management services. Furthermore, government initiatives promoting financial inclusion and the outsourcing of ATM management from public sector banks will further strengthen the need for reliable cash logistics infrastructure. Within this landscape, CMS Info Systems stands out as a leader, boasting a market share of ~40% in the ATM space, backed by its extensive route network, operational edge, and strong balance sheet. CMS Info Systems reported Q4 FY26 revenues of Rs. 633cr, up 2% YoY and QoQ. Cash Management revenues grew 4% QoQ to Rs. 400cr, aided by the SBI mandate ramp-up, though YoY growth remained impacted (down 3%) by AGS-related disruptions and weaker retail cash management demand. Managed Services grew 19% YoY to Rs. 269cr but remained flat sequentially due to a higher product sales base in Q3 FY26. EBITDA margins expanded ~290bps QoQ to 25.5% on operating leverage and AI/ML-led route optimisation, with EBITDA rising to Rs. 161cr from Rs. 140cr in Q3 FY26. However, higher depreciation from upfront capex on route infrastructure and technology investments limited profitability gains, resulting in PAT improving sequentially to Rs. 78cr from Rs. 66cr in Q3 FY26, though remaining below Q4 FY25 levels. FY26 was operationally challenging for CMS Info as prolonged AGS-related disruptions, slower retail cash management demand, and cautious bank outsourcing activity impacted growth. Management had initially expected improving ATM economics, normalisation of AGS issues, and a large ~Rs.1,000cr SBI mandate, but the original SBI tender was eventually cancelled as CMS remained the sole bidder. Additionally, upfront capex and operating costs incurred in anticipation of large order wins led to temporary negative operating leverage during the year. Despite this, CMS secured several meaningful mandates, improving medium-term visibility. The company commenced execution of a Rs.500cr SBI mandate in Q4 FY26, while the Rs.400cr ICICI mandate is already ~90% live. Further, CMS won a Rs.400cr HDFC Bank managed services mandate in Q1 FY27 covering 6,000 ATMs. The company also announced the acquisition of Chennai-based Financial Software and Systems (FSS Tech) for Rs. 115cr, which should start contributing to growth in FY27.

	CMS Info Systems provided improved revenue visibility by separately disclosing services and product revenues. Core services revenues exited FY26 at a quarterly run-rate of Rs. 609cr, which is expected to increase to ~Rs. 650cr post the HDFC mandate ramp-up and FSS integration, implying an annualised services revenue base of ~Rs. 2,600cr. Including normalised product revenues of ~Rs. 100cr, visibility toward achieving ~Rs. 2,700cr revenues in FY27 remains strong. Further upside could come from the robust pipeline of 6,000-8,000 ATM outsourcing opportunities across PSU and private banks, along with continued scale-up in the Remote Monitoring Services (RMS) business, which has already reached ~Rs. 200cr in revenues. From a balance sheet perspective, CMS remains financially strong and debt-free, with cash balances of ~Rs. 650cr, while receivables risk from smaller MSPs has reduced materially through improved liquidity conditions, asset adjustments, and increasing use of escrow mechanism.
ICICI Bank	ICICI reported PAT of Rs 13,702 cr vs Rs 12,630 cr in Q4FY25, driven by strong operating performance and lower-than-expected provisions. Advances grew 6.0% QoQ / 15.8% YoY, with broad-based traction across verticals. Business banking (~21% of the book) sustained ~24% growth, though the pace has moderated from ~30% a few quarters ago. Within retail, housing loans grew 4.7% QoQ / 13.2% YoY with improving disbursement momentum as benchmark rates stabilise. As retail growth moderated through 9MFY26, the bank deliberately shifted its incremental focus toward corporates, growing the segment 4% QoQ / 19% YoY while sustaining margins through disciplined borrower selection. Margins held steady at 4.32% vs 4.30% in 3QFY26 (4.27% ex income tax refund), in line with guidance. ICICI has been a clear outperformer on the margin cycle; NIMS have expanded 5bps since 2QFY25 versus compression of ~15–35bps across most other banks. Management has guided for broadly stable margins, and cost ratios moderated slightly during the quarter, with operating leverage expected to improve incrementally going forward. Asset quality improved materially. GNPA declined 13 bps sequentially to 1.40%, NNPA fell 3 bps to 33 bps, and PCR was stable at ~76%. Gross slippages fell to 1.16% from 1.52% in 3QFY26, the lowest level in several years, with retail gross and net slippages also improving to 1.5% and 0.7%, respectively, versus 2.1% and 0.7% in 3QFY26. Credit cost was effectively nil versus 35bps (ex one-off) in the prior quarter. Key risks include slower-than-expected growth, sharper margin compression if deposit repricing lags, adverse asset-quality surprises, and potential volatility in treasury markets.
South Indian Bank	South Indian Bank reported a steady Q4FY26 with continued momentum in RAM growth and further improvement in asset quality. Loan growth was 3.5% QoQ / 13.8% YoY, with the RAM mix improving further to ~62% of advances. Agri, Retail (gold loans), and MSME continued to lead growth. Deposits grew 3.8% QoQ / 13.5% YoY, with CD ratio stable at ~80%. Net Interest Margin [NIM] declined marginally by ~4bps QoQ to 2.82%, reflecting the impact of repo rate transmission, partially offset by continued mix improvement toward higher-yielding RAM segments and deposit repricing benefits. Cost discipline remained a key positive — cost-to-income improved to ~55% and cost-to-assets to ~2.2%, with absolute employee costs continuing to stay contained despite sustained loan growth. Asset quality continued its multi-quarter improvement trajectory. GNPA declined further to ~2.48%, NNPA improved to ~0.38%, and PCR rose to ~84%. Gross slippages remained low at ~0.8%, with the restructured book continuing to decline. Credit cost was contained at ~33bps. The sustained clean-up since Q3FY25 reflects a structurally cleaner book. We remain constructive on South Indian Bank given accelerating RAM-led growth, visible margin improvement drivers, structurally improving asset quality, tight cost control, and a clear trajectory of improvement in RoA over the next couple of years. Key risks include slower margin recovery due to rate cuts, competitive deposit environment, and potential stress in Agri/MSME segments.

RPG Life Sciences	RPG Life Sciences reported revenue growth of 24% YoY in Q4 2026 to Rs. 177cr, with adjusted PAT growing ~30% YoY to ~Rs. 24cr, driven by the normalisation of the API manufacturing block and strong 18% domestic formulation growth. The domestic formulation business grew 18.2% YoY (~1.8x IPM), led by 9.6% volume growth, 3.3% price growth and 5.1% from new launches, with therapy-level growth strong across nephrology (+55%), rheumatology (+40%), oncology (+23%) and pain (+19%). For FY26, domestic growth was 13.7% (~1.6x IPM), structurally volume- and new-launch-led, with price running below market, given that ~30% of the portfolio was under DPCO [Drug Price Control Order]. The international formulation business (~17% of FY26 revenue) declined ~6% YoY in Q4 due to inventory rationalisation with a specific customer, which has since stabilised at a new base. The API segment (~14% of FY26 revenue) recovered fully following the restoration of the Navi Mumbai block following the Q4 FY25 fire, with Q4 being the first full quarter of normalised operations at ~Rs. 35cr, more than double the year-ago base. Gross margins were flat YoY but improved after three weak quarters on higher captive API production, and EBITDA grew ~29% YoY with ~80bps of margin expansion, aided by improved MR productivity and a lower employee-cost ratio. Below EBITDA, other income included ~Rs. 7cr of loss-of-profit settlement from the fire alongside a small exceptional item; adjusted for one-offs, PAT was ~Rs. 24cr, up 30% YoY. RPG has the following three growth levers now visible: domestic at 15%+ (~1.5x IPM), API at double-digit growth with R&D and product visibility extending through FY29, and international formulations returning to a historical 8-10% trajectory. The immunosuppressant portfolio, where the company is the market leader, has 15-18% growth visibility, with adjacencies being built in rheumatology, gastroenterology, and transplant, while Naprosyn (up 15.6% in FY26) is guided to become the next Rs. 100cr brand. The balance sheet (cash and investments of ~Rs. 275cr) supports two inorganic buckets under active evaluation: complementary domestic portfolio acquisitions and an API plant that would provide access to regulated/ US markets, the latter being the only realistic route given the company's stated reluctance to pursue US FDA approval organically. Key risks include RM cost pressure and NLEM/DPCO pricing impact, slippage in the international recovery, execution on the inorganic opportunities, and the asset- light model's reliance on CMO partners for ~25-30% of manufacturing.
Caplin Point Labs	Caplin Point reported revenue growth of ~20% YoY in Q4 2026 to Rs. 600cr, with EBITDA and PAT growing 22% and 19% YoY to Rs. 204cr and Rs. 173cr, respectively. Growth was led by the USA business, up 35% YoY to Rs. 130cr (~21% of Q4 revenue), reflecting strong and sustainable demand momentum, while the LATAM/ROW business grew ~16% YoY to Rs. 470cr, though this was partly boosted by a non-recurring ~Rs. 50-55cr El Salvador tender that is not yet at a sustainable run rate. Gross margins were steady at ~59%, and with opex and employee costs up ~13% YoY, operating leverage drove EBITDA ahead of revenue, maintaining the margin at ~34%; depreciation and other income were steady YoY. In the US (Caplin Steriles), the company now has 60 ANDAs in total, with the bulk of recently approved and acquired filings still to be launched. ~90% of current US revenue still comes from older products, providing a visible runway, and management guides the US to compound at ~25% for the next 2-3 years. In LATAM, registrations continue to build across Chile (a $10M, 35-product tender win) and Mexico, its biggest LATAM market, where it won an 8/8 tender and an oncology tender with a Chinese partner, though true LATAM acceleration is expected only "after Mexico registrations," roughly 12-18 months out. Caplin remains a differentiated, cash-generative franchise built on a low-cost, vertically integrated model anchored in LATAM and increasingly in US sterile injectables, with a consistent ~16% revenue and ~21% PAT CAGR over five years, funded entirely from internal accruals and net cash. R&D crossed Rs. 100cr for the first time (~5% of turnover), and of the ~Rs. 1,000cr total capex envisaged, ~Rs. 510cr remains to be spent over 18-24 months, entirely internally funded, across injectable, oral solids/derma and oncology API facilities, with a meaningful distribution acquisition in Chile, Mexico or Brazil, a stated strategic priority. Management frames the next 18-24 months as a "gestation and consolidation phase," with the leadership characterising FY28 and beyond as the period when the "best is yet to come," as the backlog of unlaunched US ANDAs, the Mexico registration pipeline and new capacity begin to contribute. Key risks include lumpiness and concentration in tender-based LATAM revenues, regulatory/FDA outcomes for the US ANDA pipeline, forex translation, and execution and timing risks for the heavy capex programme and the planned inorganic distribution build-out.



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 12th June 2026)	FY2026	FY2027E	FY2028E
P/E Ratio	22.5x	19.4x	16.3x
Earnings Growth	19.1%	15.1%	18.0%
Debt Equity Ratio	0.1	0.1	0.1
ROE %	17.5%	17.9%	18.3%
PE/ Growth Ratio	1.1		

**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.

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 (USD Mn)	PBT (USD Mn)		YoY(%)	PAT (USD Mn)		P/E	ROE	Portfolio Weight
Company	15th June 2026	Q4 FY26 (CC)	Q4 FY25 (CC)		FY26	FY 25	FY27e	FY27e	29th May 2026
Narayana Hrudayalaya	4048.06	30	27	13%	99.14	84.31	33	23%	8.9%
Bank Of Baroda	16481.64	640	730	-12%	2,113.93	2,067.47	6.6	13%	8.7%
Redington	2253.86	42	48	-13%	165.97	141.51	11.4	15%	8.1%
Sagility	2509.46	38	25	52%	100.41	56.91	16.9	11%	7.8%
The South Indian Bank	1118.32	58	48	19%	153.64	137.58	7.5	14%	5.3%
Kovai Medical Center And Hospital	641.16	9	8	14%	25.78	22.06	23.2	19%	4.8%
Mahindra & Mahindra	46393.94	730	489	49%	1,346.43	1,065.57	21.1	21%	5.1%
Marksans Pharma	830.39	21	12	72%	44.82	40.47	23.3	14%	4.4%
Coromandel International	7316.60	24	41	-41%	226.06	185.83	24.6	18%	3.7%
Alivus Life Sciences	1135.62	23	20	13%	61.77	51.42	19.8	19%	3.6%
Caplin Point Laboratories	1454.34	22	19	20%	66.73	57.12	25.3	19%	2.6%
CMS Info Systems	580.63	11	14	-17%	32.78	39.33	12.5	15%	2.9%
RPG Life Sciences	404.37	4	3	60%	11.72	11.51	27.3	19%	2.8%
S.J.S. Enterprises	580.58	7	4	61%	18.06	12.46	35.3	20%	2.6%
Garware Technical Fibres	675.45	8	10	-20%	22.42	24.45	27.4	21%	2.4%
Kotak Mahindra Bank	44788.85	786	671	17%	1,479.01	1,439.50	15.6	12%	2.5%
Bayer Cropscience	2101.09	22	18	23%	73.38	59.97	23.4	26%	2.6%
Can Fin Homes	1256.89	37	29	27%	114.67	91.01	10.4	17%	2.1%
Aditya Birla Sun Life AMC	2503.44	23	32	-28%	102.95	98.30	28.4	27%	3.0%
Indraprastha Medical Corporation	394.77	6	6	0%	19.35	16.95	16.3	26%	2.2%
Pearl Global Industries	730.14	10	8	22%	29.45	25.74	24	19%	2.2%
HDFC AMC	11241.11	88	88	0%	301.87	259.85	32.7	38%	1.9%
Apar Industries	3245.15	2.7	2.6	1%	1,065.78	866.86	5.3	18%	1.5%
Home First Finance Company India	1197.90	21	15	41%	56.80	40.34	17.8	15%	1.6%
Fedbank Financial Services	640.27	14	10	36%	36.28	23.76	13.8	14%	1.6%
Macrotech Developers	11330.26	133	125	7%	361.24	292.26	22.5	17%	1.5%
Godrej Agrovet	1137.10	14	9	49%	49.36	45.32	20	20%	1.0%

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	Mitigants
Geo-political risks	Any geopolitical tensions between India and neighboring countries can disrupt supply chain in the region. This might have a non-linear impact on business.
Raw material inflation	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.
Liquidity risk (in case of NBFCs)	The NBFC led liquidity crisis in India has had a systemic effect on the entire economy. Our investee companies have been able to tap diversified sources of liquidity on the back of their long-term track record of comfortable asset quality and asset-liability-management (ALM). However, sustained deterioration of the asset quality can continue to affect our holdings in Banks and NBFCs.
Foreign Exchange risk	Fund has invested exclusively in Indian Listed companies without employing any hedging strategies and hence the fund's investments face foreign exchange risk at the Fund level. The foreign exchange system continues to be guided by global developments. Our investee companies in the IT sector are subject to sharp movements in the USD and GBP. They mitigate the same via hedging, but there remains a portion of revenues that continue to be subject to the vagaries in fx movements. Most of our non-IT exposure is to companies that derive their revenues from the domestic market. The revenue from exports would be minimal for each strategy as a whole, and where relevant, are adequately hedged. A sharp depreciation in the INR will affect the import of feedstock (higher prices) which can lead to a brief moment of earnings-related volatility.
Leverage risk	Except for financial companies, most of the operating 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.
Technology Obsolescence	Technological changes can render the products/services of a company obsolete and thereby hurt its profitability and valuation. Such a risk is generally minimized by limiting the aggregate exposure of portfolio to such investments to less than 10% of value.
Governance risk	We avoid investing in companies with a known history of corporate governance issues. If such issue arises in an existing investment, we stop additional purchases and start optimally exiting the investment.
Concentration risk	At the portfolio level, such risks are minimized by limiting the aggregate exposure of portfolio to such investments to less than 10% of value at the time of investment.
Stock Illiquidity risk	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, size of the investment and trading strategies to minimize the costs due to illiquidity.
Key Man Risk	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 portfolio to such investments is limited to less than 10% by value.

Risk	Mitigants
Slowdown in global consumption	The wallet-share of the investee companies in the global manufacturing value chain, does not pose a significant risk of loss of business to their vendors. New and high growth areas such as Lithium-Ion batteries, EV vehicles are in relative infancy stage and have a strong growth curve ahead of them.
Softness in IT product spends	The convergence to digital software solutions is a 'must do' proposition and our investee companies have exhibited significant traction in competing in this space. A combination of their recent deal wins, and current bid pipelines bode well for their future.