Core Equity Portfolio (CEP)

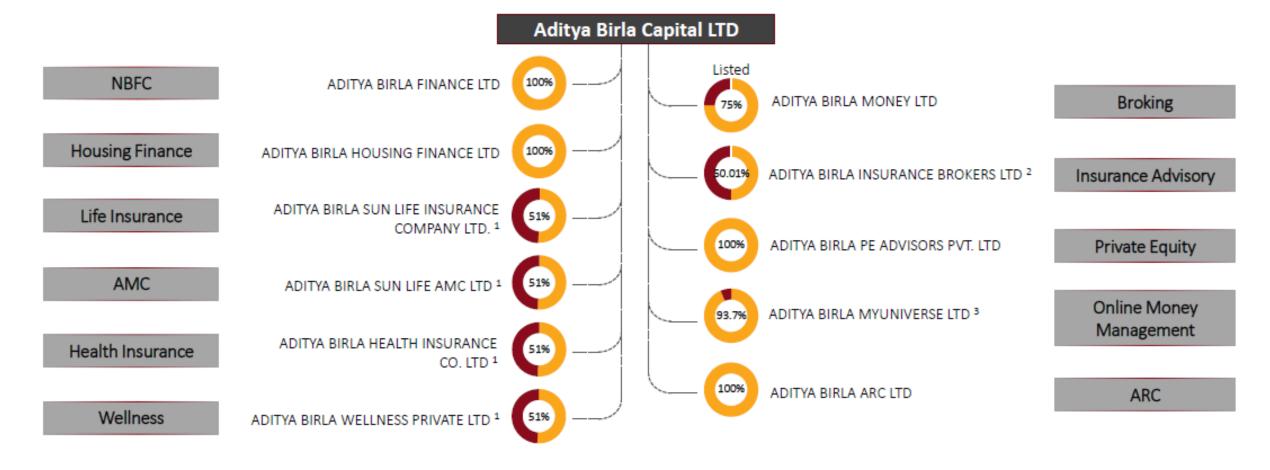
July 2022



PROTECTING INVESTING FINANCING ADVISING

Aditya Birla Capital Limited — A Financial Powerhouse





VISION

To be a leader and role model in a broad based and integrated financial service business

ABSLAMC: A Joint Venture between two pioneering companies





- ✓ A US \$48.3 bn corporation one of the largest Indian conglomerates with operations in over 36 countries
- ✓ A dominant player in many commodity & manufacturing businesses apart from service businesses
- ✓ Major presence in Financial Services Mutual Funds, Life Insurance, Wealth Management & Distribution, Security based lending, Infrastructure Finance, General Insurance Advisory, Broking & Private Equity



- ✓ A leading Canadian financial services company
- ✓ AUM CAD \$ 1,445 billion (as on Dec 31, 2021)
- ✓ Offering diversified range of risk and financial management products for individuals and corporate
- ✓ Large international footprint across continents major presence in North America & Asia

Overview: Aditya Birla Sun Life Asset Management



Asset Management

Alternate Business

Heritage

- ✓ Founded in 1994, one of the oldest in India
- ✓ A JV between Aditya Birla Group & Sun Life Financial Inc since 2001
- ✓ Have seen the market evolve across different asset classes over the years
- Driven by client centric product Innovation

Market Dominance

- ✓ One of the top AMCs in India with AUM of over 2,53,584 Cr (June 2022)
- ✓ Over 7.9 million investor accounts (June 2022)
- Strengths across different asset classes

Best in Class Management

- ✓ Offer portfolio management services and alternate investment solutions to HNI's and Institutions
- ✓ Aditya Birla Sun Life Alternate Business manages / advises Rs. 9,990 Cr. of assets (June 2022)
- ✓ 10 member dedicated team for Equity and Fixed Income, with a cumulative experience of over 60 yrs over 8 yrs average experience with ABSLAMC
- ✓ Disciplined processes driving investment management

Core Equity Portfolio: Investment Objective & Strategy



Focus on Long Term Wealth Creation

Investment Objective/ Philosophy

Recurring Winners – Industries

- * With strong operating dynamics
- * Core to the India growth story
- * Which have consistently thrown up winning stocks over the past 10 yrs
- * Strong fundamental research

Value investing approach with high margin of safety

Wealth Creation Approach

Own High Quality businesses with consistent growth/returns profile

- * Companies with Scalability and Resilience
- * Benchmark-agnostic
- * Multi Cap Universe
- * Concentrated Portfolio ~ 25-30 stocks

Value drivers

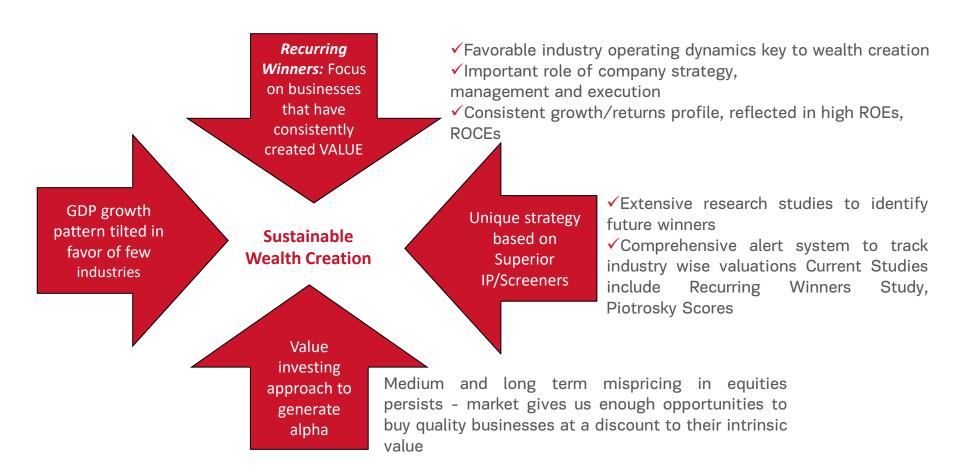
- * Industry operating dynamics
- * Sustainable ROEs/ROCEs
- * Sustainable earnings growth
- * High quality franchise, product, service
- * Superior management team
- * Attractive valuations`

4 Pillars of our Investment Process



- Concentrated Portfolio
- Benchmark agnostic
- Multi-cap universe

Sustainable growth over long term in select industries



Pillar 1: GDP growth patterns favor some sectors more



India GDP (Rs 203 trn)

Private Consumption (Rs 123 trn)

- Food, beverages, tobacco: Rs 39 trn
- Gross rent, fuel, power, water: Rs 16 trn
- Transport & Communication: Rs 23 trn
- Misc goods & svcs: Rs 19 trn
- Clothing & Footwear: Rs 7 trn
- Furniture/Furnishing: Rs 3 trn
- Healthcare: Rs 6 trn
- Education & Recreation: Rs 6 trn

Exports (Rs 37 trn)

- Export of goods : Rs 22 trn
- Export of services: Rs 15 trn

Gross Capital Formation (Rs 58 trn)

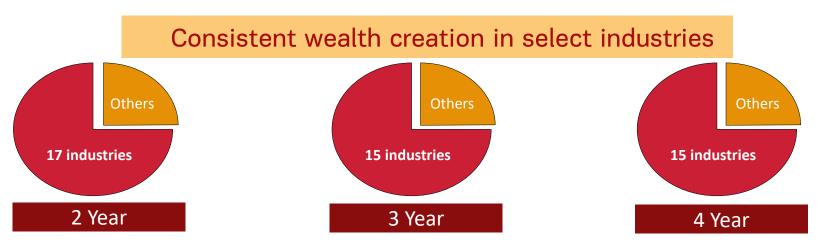
Public Sector: Rs 6 trn Pvt Sector: Rs 21 trn Household: Rs 23 trn

Decoupled, stable and sustainable returns over long term

Cyclical, levered to domestic policy and global economic recovery

Pillar 2: Recurring Winners





- Our "Recurring Winners" study across 61 industries suggest that in Indian context, 75% of the consistently performing companies in the last decade belonged to only 15 industries
- ✓ The study evaluates the consistent winners in light of its Industry dynamics such as Competitive Intensity and Long term Growth Prospects
- Companies with superior management and strong business models require support of favorable industry operating dynamics to consistently generate superior value and returns
- ✓ In our investment strategy, focus is more on industries with lower competitive intensity that are more direct beneficiaries of consumer spending, who enjoy stable growth, and are less vulnerable
- ✓ Top 5 RWP Industries include Commercial Banks, Pharmaceuticals, IT Services, Capital Goods, & FMCG

Pillar 2: Recurring Winners (contd.)



Industry dynamics is key to capturing value

- ✓ Research over the long term proves that shareholder wealth creation is mainly determined by strong operating dynamics such as competition levels, ease of entry by new players, bargaining power of buyers/suppliers etc.
- ✓ Value Creation & Retention happens in fewer industries over longer horizon
- ✓ The effect of these dynamics is visible in sustainable ROE and ROIC.

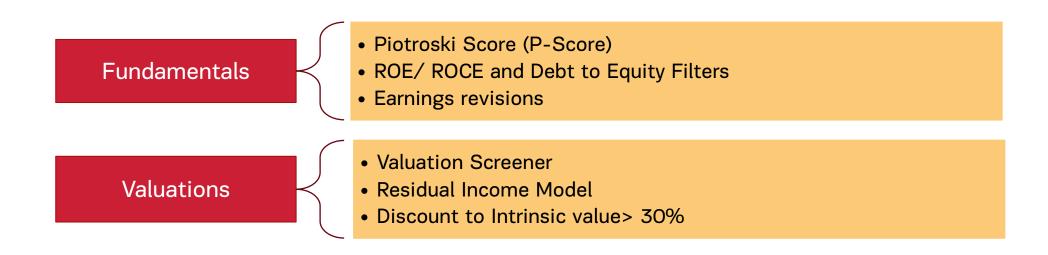
Commercial Banks	Entry barriers in the form of licensesVery limited customer bargaining power
Pharmaceuticals	 Large and growing addressable market Entry barriers in form of size, capital needs, regulations, research capabilities
IT Services	 Entry barriers in Fortune 500 space Limited supplier power in terms of salary costs – arbitrage
Capital Goods	Large & growing addressable marketStrong and large balance sheets acting as performance anchors
FMCG	 Brand franchise and distribution scale driven entry barriers Ingrained sustainability, healthy margins & return ratios

Pillar 3: Effective Screeners backed by fundamental research



Our unique Intellectual Property Models add immense value

- Extensive fundamental research undertaken to identify future winners that create superior and sustained value
- ✓ Comprehensive alert systems created and maintained to track industry wise valuations of each company
- ✓ Practice value investing by building models that enable identifying **growth** industries and businesses at **attractive valuations** in line with our investment strategy



Piotroski – Score



Effective screener to identify future winners

P-Score is an effective screener as it measures:

- 1. The overall strength of the firm's financial position
- Identifies Quality, Superior Leadership companies
- 2. The improvement (delta) in the financial position of the firm
 - Identifies Turnaround, Compounding Companies

It is one aggregate signal that captures three areas of the firm's financial condition:

- Profitability: +ve Net profit, +ve Operating Cash Flows, Cash flow>Net Profit, Change in ROA
- Financial leverage/Liquidity: Change in Leverage, Change in Liquidity, and Equity Financing
- Operating efficiency: Change in Operating Margins, Change in Turnover Ratio

It is a 9 point indicator: score of 7,8 or 9 is high P-score, and 0,1,2,3,4 is low P-score

P-Score: Captures Fundamentals



P_SCORE = F_ROA + F_DROA + F_CFO + F_ ACCRUAL + F_DTURN + F_DMARGIN + F_DLEVER + F_DLIQUID + EQ_OFFER

No.	Ratios	Definition	Positive signal if	$\overline{}$			
	QUALITY						
		PROFITABILITY					
1	Return on Assets (ROA)	Net Income/Total Assets	ROA>0	CAPITAL			
2	Cash flow from Operations (CFO)	Cash flow from Operations/Total Assets	CFO>0	PRESERVATION			
3	Accrual	CFO - Net Income (NI)	CFO-NI>0				
		FINANCIAL LEVERAGE					
4	Equity Offering (EQ_OFFER)	Issue of common equity by the company	EQ_OFFER=0	≓			
		CHANGE IN QUALITY					
		PROFITABILITY					
5	Change in ROA	ROA(Year t) - ROA (Year t-1)	ΔROA > 0				
		OPERATING EFFICIENCY					
6	Change in EBITDA Margins	EBITDA/Sales (Year t) - EBITDA Sales (Year t-1)	Δ EBITDA Margin > 0	CAPITAL			
7	Change in Asset Turnover Ratio	Sales/Assets (Year t) - Sales/Assets (Year t-1)	Δ Asset Turnover > 0	APPRECIATION			
		FINANCIAL LEVERAGE					
8	Change in Net Debt to Assets (Leverage)	Net Debt/Assets (Year t) - Net Debt/Assets (Year t-1)	Δ Leverage < 0				
9	Change in Current Ratio	Current Assets/Current Liabilities (Year t) – Current Assets/Current Liabilities (Year (t-1)	Δ Current Ratio > 0				

P-score template



Company name Ale	embic Pharma
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	FY12A	FY13E	FY14E	FY15E
QUALITY				
Net Income (Rs mn)	1,301	1,487	1,869	2,333
1. Return on Assets (ROA)	15.4%	14.1%	15.3%	16.5%
2. Cash flow from Operations (CFO)	2,241	2,641	2,559	2,690
3. Accrual (CFO-Net Income)	940	1,154	690	357
4. Equity Offering	0	0	0	0
CHANGE IN QUALITY				
5. Change in ROA	5.3%	-1.3%	1.2%	1.2%
EBITDA Margins	15.1%	15.3%	15.5%	15.8%
6. Change in EBITDA Margins	1.7%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
Asset turnover Ratio (x)	1.54	1.45	1.47	1.48
7. Change in Asset Turnover Ratio	0.12	-0.09	0.02	0.01
Net Debt	1,873	785	-374	-1,476
Net Debt to Assets (x)	0.20	0.07	-0.03	-0.10
8. Change in Net Debt to Assets	-0.12	-0.13	-0.10	-0.07
Current Ratio (x)	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.7
9. Change in Current Ratio	-0.07	0.07	0.15	0.17
Earnings growth (%)	52%	14%	26%	25%
Price to Earnings (June 2012)	7.5x	6.6x	5.2x	4.2x

PIOTROSKI SCORE	Score	ROA	D ROA	CFO	ACCRUAL	D TURN	D MARGIN	D LEVER	D LIQUID	EQ. OFFER
FY2012	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
FY2013E	7	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
FY2014E	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
FY2015E	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

P-Score: High P-score portfolio outperforms



- ✓ Across cycles, equal weighted portfolio of High P-score stocks deliver average returns higher than that of Mid P-Score and Low P-score stocks
- ✓ An investment strategy that buys High P-score stocks and shorts Low P-score stocks within the universe generates significantly high positive returns across most cycles

D.Corres		Average Returns (%)	
P-Score	1-yr	2-yr	3-yr
0	XX	XX	XX
1	-32%	-52%	-39%
2	-13%	-25%	-31%
3	-2%	-14%	-15%
4	10%	9%	12%
5	22%	39%	55%
6	29%	49%	82%
7	44%	75%	115%
8	64%	120%	175%
9	53%	107%	172%
Low P-score	5%	1%	3%
Mid P-score	25%	44%	68%
High P-score	50%	88%	133%
Universe	25%	42%	67%
NSE 500 Index	27%	52%	86%

An illustration to compute P-score. Actual numbers may differ

P-Score: It works across market caps



✓ Across different market capitalization stocks, equal weighted portfolio of High P-score stocks deliver average returns higher than that of Mid P-Score and Low P-score stocks

		Av	verage 2 year returns (%)	
Market Cap (crore)	Low P-score (L)	Mid P-score (M)	High P-score (H)	Average (A)	(H) – (A)
>20K	-10%	20%	58%	22%	36%
10K - 20K	-2%	26%	62%	28%	34%
6.75K - 10K	-1%	30%	62%	30%	32%
4.5K - 6.75K	-1%	30%	70%	31%	39%
3K - 4.5K	-6%	32%	74%	31%	43%
2K - 3K	-8%	37%	76%	33%	43%
1.3K - 2K	-7%	37%	76%	33%	43%
900 – 1300	-6%	39%	77%	35%	42%
600 – 900	-4%	40%	78%	36%	42%
400 – 600	-3%	41%	81%	38%	43%
<400					
Total	1%	44%	88%	42%	46%

An illustration to compute P-score. Actual numbers may differ

Extensive Fundamental research



Bottom-up Fundamental Research adds conviction

- Extensive fundamental research undertaken on the Filtered candidates to identify potential portfolio companies
- Ensure that the team meets the management before forming a view on the company
- ✓ Track sector developments, meet industry participants across value chains to discern changing trends
- ✓ Focus on understanding company strategy, management and execution.

Fundamentals

- Industry analysis
- Financial analysis
- Company meetings
- Plant/Factory Visits
- Dealer/ Channel checks
- Management evaluation

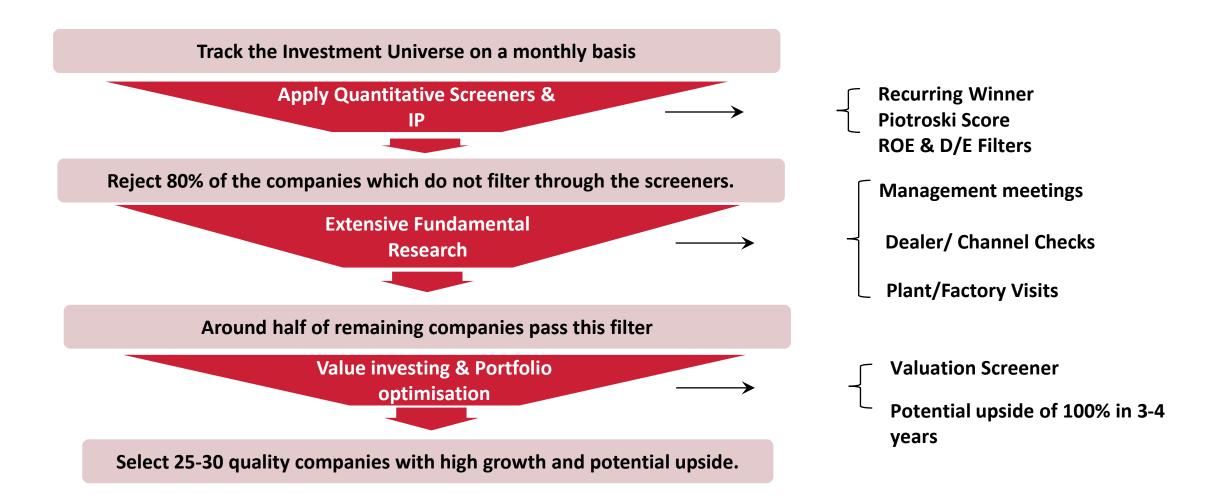
Pillar 4: Value investing approach to generate alpha



- ✓ Medium and long term **mispricing** in equities persists market gives us enough opportunities to buy quality growth stocks at a **discount to their intrinsic value**
- ✓ Proprietary screeners enable discovery of these stocks and companies that will create value which are still significantly under-valued
- Emphasis is on entry price and we invest in a company only if we have a visibility of a minimum threshold return and thorough assessment of limited down-side
- ✓ Long term mispricing is discovered through analysis of fundamental parameters and ratios

Investment Process

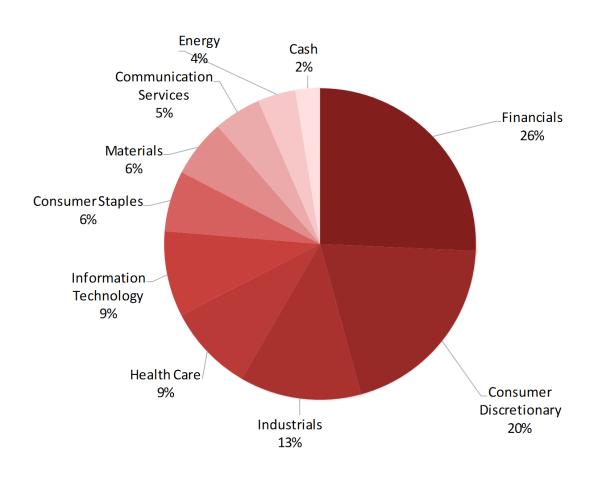


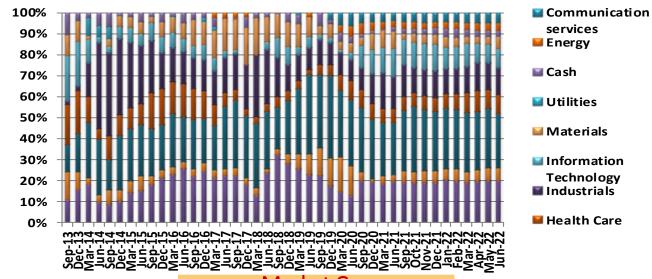


Current Model Portfolio

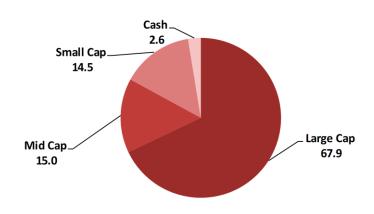


Industry Allocation





Market Cap



Current Model Portfolio



Portfolio vs. Benchmark (Higher Growth/ROEs with low leverage)

PE (x)	FY22A	FY23E	FY24E	Prem/Disc to benchmark (FY24E)
CEP	34.1	25.6	21.2	
NIFTY 500	23.6	20.9	16.9	25.5%
NIFTY	24.5	21.1	17.2	

ROE (%)	FY22A	FY23E	FY24E	Prem/Disc to benchmark (FY24E)
CEP	14.8%	16.1%	17.1%	
NIFTY 500	14.8%	15.3%	16.5%	3.8%
NIFTY	14.6%	15.6%	16.6%	

EPS growth (%)	FY22A	FY23E	FY24E	Prem/Disc to benchmark (FY24E)
CEP	14.8%	26.2%	20.8%	
NIFTY 500	22.8%	15.0%	18.1%	15.1%
NIFTY	20.4%	15.9%	17.6%	

Net Debt to Equity* (%)	FY 22	Prem/Disc to benchmark
CEP	7.9%	
NIFTY 500	7.0%	13%
NIFTY	9.1%	

Top 10 Holdings & Weights

Top 10 Portfolio Holdings	% to Net Assets
ICICI Bank Ltd	6.9
Infosys Ltd	6.0
Sun Pharmaceutical Industries	5.0
Bharti Airtel Ltd	4.8
Bajaj Finserv Ltd	4.6
HDFC Bank Ltd	4.5
Apollo Tricoat Tubes Ltd	4.2
Bata India Ltd	4.2
State Bank of India	4.0
Astec Lifesciences Ltd	3.9

Financials excluded in calculation of D/E

Source: All ratios are based on Bloomberg consensus estimates.

Note: Premium/Discount to benchmark Nifty 500 is listed for the period FY23E.

CEP Performance



		Abso	olute	CAGR						
Returns (%)	1 month	3 month	6 month	1 year	2 year	3 year	5 Year	8 Year	Since Inception (24/08/2007)	
Core Equity Portfolio	-5.4%	-11.3%	-12.3%	0.2%	27.5%	12.1%	5.3%	11.2%	19.6%	
Nifty 500 (benchmark)	-5.2%	-10.1%	-10.7%	-0.6%	25.7%	11.5%	10.0%	10.2%	13.5%	
Nifty Midcap 100	-6.5%	-10.9%	-13.1%	-1.9%	34.2%	14.4%	8.3%	11.5%	11.5%	

Calendar Year Returns	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	YTD 2022
Core Equity Portfolio	15.2%	-23.8%	38.2%	16.8%	116.3%	15.0%	0.5%	30.7%	-20.9%	12.4%	5.9%	44.3%	-12.3%
Nifty 500	14.1%	-27.2%	31.8%	3.6%	37.8%	-0.7%	3.8%	35.9%	-3.4%	7.7%	16.7%	30.2%	-10.7%

<u>Disclaimer:</u>

Past performance of any product does not indicate its future performance. The returns of investment approaches are calculated using TWRR method and considers all inflows and outflows and market value of entire portfolio for computation of performance. It is calculated net of all expenses and fees. Investment approach level performance reported above is not verified by SEBI.

YTD returns as of June 30, 2022.

CEP Performance analysis



Calendar Year Returns	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	YTD (CY)
Core Equity Portfolio	15.2%	-23.8%	38.2%	16.8%	116.3%	15.0%	0.5%	30.7%	-20.9%	12.4%	5.9%	44.3%	-12.3%
Nifty 500	14.1%	-27.2%	31.8%	3.6%	37.8%	-0.7%	3.8%	35.9%	-3.4%	7.7%	16.7%	30.2%	-10.7%
Outperformance	1.1%	3.4%	6.4%	13.2%	78.4%	15.7%	-3.3%	-5.2%	-17.5%	4.8%	-10.8%	14.1%	-1.6%
Nifty Midcap 100	19.2%	-31.0%	39.2%	-5.1%	55.9%	6.5%	7.1%	47.3%	-15.4%	-4.3%	21.9%	46.1%	-13.1%
Nifty SmallCap 100	17.6%	-33.9%	36.8%	-8.3%	55.0%	7.2%	2.3%	57.3%	-29.1%	-9.5%	21.5%	59.3%	-25.2%

In the last 12 calendar years, CEP portfolio has outperformed the benchmark 2/3rd of times,. Reason for underperformance in a few years is given below:

CY2016: CEP outperformed the benchmark till demonetization event, underperformance post demon due to higher exposure to small and mid caps (small and mid caps underperformed NIFTY by 3% post demon) and company related event (Divi's Lab got an import alert, leading to 40% correction in 2 months)

CY2017: Model (1st client) portfolio outperformed the benchmark. Underperformance at Basket level was due to higher cash levels in new clients' portfolios intially, as STP option was not available at that time

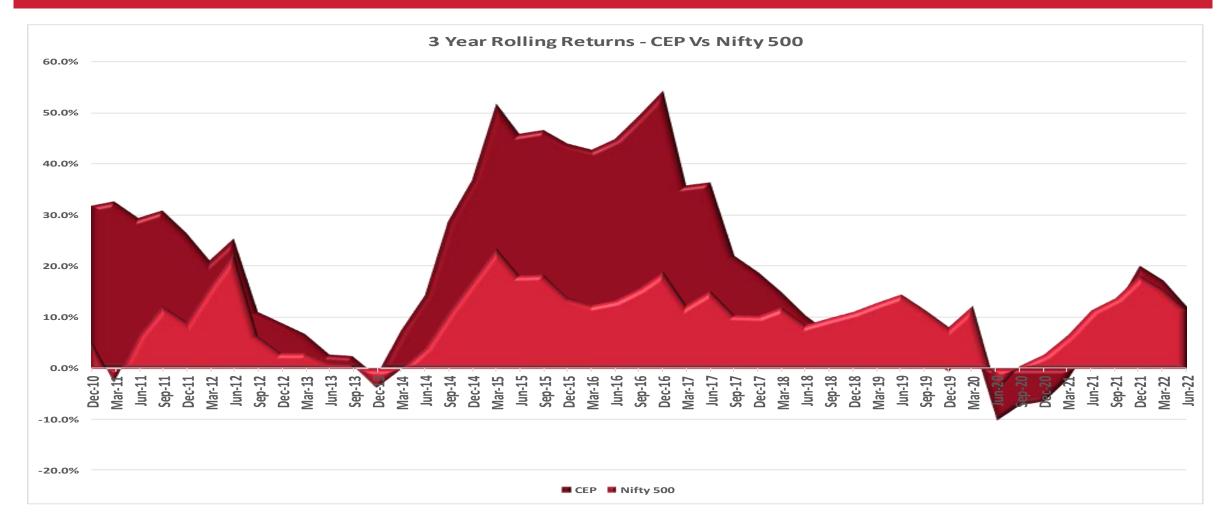
CY2018: CEP underperformed due to higher exposure to small and mid caps. NSE Midcap and Small cap Index underperformed NIFTY by 18% and 32% respectively in CY18, which is unprecedented.

CY2020: Underperformance post Covid Crisis, due to underperformance of high-quality large caps like Bharti Airtel and ICICI Lombard, in a beta rally and higher exposure to retail stocks ((Bata, ABFRL, Avenue Supermart) which have recovered subsequently post the lifting of lockdown.

Corrective Action: CEP was conceptualized as a multi-cap strategy with equal weight in Large, Mid and Small cap stocks. However, considering misalignment with benchmark (which is 80% large cap), the same has been rectified, which has led to improvement in performance.

CEP Performance



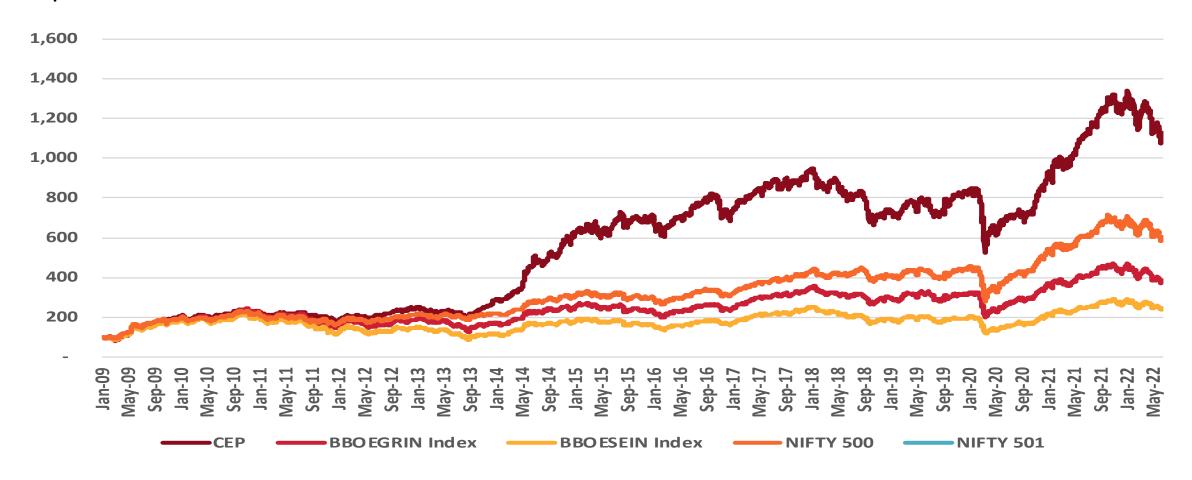


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CEP Performance v/s Mutual Funds



Outperformance across all time frames



Note: BBOEGRIN Index represents open-ended growth funds while BBOESEIN Index represents thematic open ended equity funds, both domiciled in India and are defined by Bloomberg. Also, the above is only a historical representation of past performance and does not necessarily assure similar returns in future.

PMS Success Stories



Company	First Purchase Date	Buy Price	Sell Price or Current Price	Holding Period Return (%)
Indo Count Industries Ltd	23-09-2014	36	196	447%
Happiest Minds Technologies Ltd	21-09-2020	349	1,308	274%
Tata Motors Ltd	10-08-2020	124	412	232%
Can Fin Homes Ltd	09-04-2015	150	482	221%
Bajaj Electricals Ltd	27-07-2020	411	1,017	147%
H.G. Infra Engineering Ltd	02-02-2021	245	592	142%
CCL Products (India) Ltd	19-08-2014	88	212	141%
Reliance Industries Ltd	09-03-2020	1,104	2,594	135%
Apollo Tricoat Tubes Ltd	14-12-2020	365	820	125%
Himatsingka Seide Ltd	24-07-2015	147	329	123%
Bharat Electronics Ltd	04-08-2014	54	116	1179
Yes Bank Ltd	01-09-2015	133	288	116%
Bajaj Finserv Ltd	05-01-2018	5,127	10,929	1139
Larsen & Toubro Infotech Ltd	05-09-2018	1,871	3,977	113%
Sun Pharmaceuticals Industries Ltd	14-06-2019	393	831	1129
NBCC (India) Ltd	04-08-2014	30	64	1119
Infosys Ltd	12-06-2020	692	1,461	1119
Minda Corporation Ltd	27-11-2015	92	193	1119
ICICI Bank Ltd	11-12-2018	343	707	106%
Bata India Ltd	18-06-2018	817	1,668	104%
Ashok Leyland Ltd	07-07-2020	52	105	102%
Finolex Cables Ltd	04-08-2014	205	406	98%
Orient Cement Ltd	23-10-2020	66	130	97%
NBCC (India) Ltd	04-08-2014	30	59	95%
Maruti Suzuki India Ltd	31-03-2016	3,719	7,004	88%

Company	First Purchase Date	Buy price	Sell Price or Current Price	Holding Period Return (%)
Bharti Airtel Ltd	24-10-2019	365	684	87%
Aurobindo Pharma Ltd	13-08-2014	381	702	85%
Astral Ltd	09-11-2020	900	1,656	84%
Alembic Pharmaceuticals Ltd	30-07-2014	342	608	78%
Nestle India Ltd	27-09-2018	9,579	16,600	73%
Astec Lifesciences Ltd	09-12-2020	1,057	1,822	72%
Capital First Ltd(Merged)	08-03-2016	378	649	72%
K P R Mill Ltd	29-07-2015	73	120	65%
Bharat Financial Inclusion Ltd(Merged))	20-10-2015	441	726	65%
Ratnamani Metals & Tubes Ltd	07-08-2014	277	451	63%
Gulf Oil Lubricants India Ltd	16-12-2014	541	864	60%
Avenue Supermarts Ltd	24-04-2019	1,331	2,097	58%
MBL Infrastructures Ltd	30-07-2014	143	223	55%
Cholamandalam Investment & Finance Compa	05-04-2017	196	300	53%
Shree Cement Ltd	25-10-2017	19,368	28,463	47%
Siemens Ltd	30-11-2018	949	1,359	43%
Hero MotoCorp Ltd	26-11-2015	2,681	3,746	40%
Granules India Ltd	01-08-2014	64	89	38%
Cyient Ltd	25-07-2014	368	502	36%
Jyothy Labs Ltd	27-05-2015	131	175	33%
Maruti Suzuki India Ltd	25-02-2020	6,415	8,470	32%
Zee Entertainment Enterprises Ltd	05-06-2015	336	440	31%
Eicher Motors Ltd	29-09-2015	1,747	2,282	31%
Axis Bank Ltd	25-07-2014	397	515	30%
Bajaj Auto Ltd	03-07-2020	2,932	3,706	26%

Disciplined Sell Process - Adding value to the portfolio



A disciplined sell process ensures that weaker stocks with deteriorating fundamentals or diminished margins of safety are replaced by the stronger ones.

A portfolio stock will be reviewed for potential sale under 3 scenarios:

- Deterioration in business fundamentals
- 2. Stock appreciation to the point where the incremental risk / reward is unfavorable
- 3. Availability of an alternate investment with stronger fundamentals and valuations

Scrip Name	Buy Date	Adjusted Buy Price	Sell Date	Adjusted Sell Price	Market Price*	Scrip Returns (post selling)*	CEP Returns (Post Selling)*	Nifty 500 Returns (post selling)*	Reason for Sale
Tribhovandas Bhimji Zaveri	29-01-2015	178	08-05-2015	149	64	-57%	83%	99%	1
DB Corp	03-09-2012	189	10-06-2014	305	75	-76%	146%	116%	1
Eicher Motors	29-09-2015	1744	24-10-2018	2262	2794	24%	66%	56%	3
Gulf Oil Lubricants India	22-12-2014	507	17-01-2019	895	402	-55%	52%	46%	2

Disclaimer: Past performance depicted above does not indicate its future performance. The stocks mentioned above are only for representation purpose and not a complete disclosure of our total portfolio. Returns shown above are absolute returns from current to sell date.

Pro Active management - Integral to the Core Equity Strategy



Preference for active portfolio management vs. 5 to 10 year buy and hold strategy

- ✓ Timely review of stocks with respect to the business fundamentals like competitive advantage, growth prospects and capital allocation is integral in a VUCA (volatility, uncertainty, complexity and ambiguity) environment
- ✓ Difficult for best of companies to display strong and consistent growth and returns over a longer time frame

No: of companies which have reported PAT growth > 20% and ROE > 20%	No: of BSE 500 stocks	% of BSE 500 stocks
for last 10 consecutive years	0	0%
for last 5 consecutive years	5	1%
for last 2 consecutive years	35	7%

Sweet Spot for Investing is 2 to 3 years – Investment horizon for portfolio stocks



Case Studies

Bajaj Finserv



Industry: Financials

- ✓ Background Bajaj Finserv is a financial conglomerate engaged in life insurance, general insurance, consumer finance and other financial products.
- ✓ Current price/Current Market Cap: Rs 10,932 / Rs 1,73,965 Crs (as of June 30, 2022)
- ✓ Price/Market Cap (at the time of purchase): Rs. 5,172 / Rs. 80,565 crs

Financials: An RWP Industry

- Financials industry is amongst the top 15 outperforming industries in India.
- Positive operating dynamics Entry barriers in the form of licenses, Very limited customer bargaining power, strong network.

Use of Proprietary screeners

• Captured by Proprietary screener (ANR)

Fundamental Evaluation

- Bajaj Finance- Leadership position in under penetrated and growing segments like CD financing, lifestyle product financing, two-wheeler financing, LAP, etc.
- While FY21 may see pressure on growth & profitability, earnings are expected to rebound faster in FY22 than other NBFCs given the access to liquidity & capital.
- Bajaj Allianz General Insurance Company (BAGIC) while motor, travel & credit segments could remain weak in the near term, health could see an uptick.

Valuations

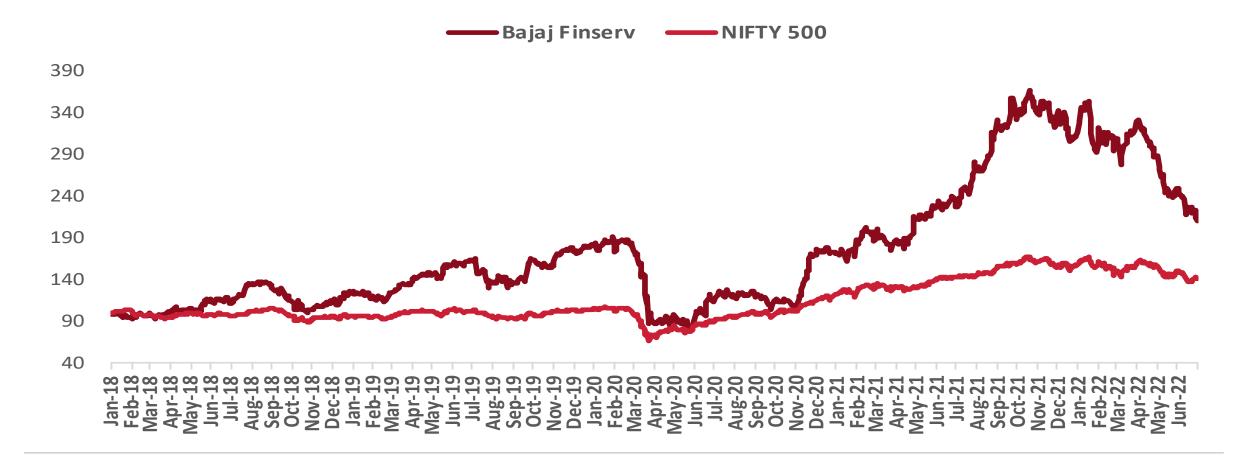
•Bajaj Finserv is available at a Price to book of 4.2 (FY23)

Bajaj Finserv



Date of Investment 01-01-2018 Current Price ₹ 10,932

Investment Price ₹ 5,172 Total Return 111% (4.4 Years)



Bata India Ltd



Industry: Textiles, Apparel & Luxury Goods

- ✓ Background Bata India Limited is a manufacturer of a wide range of leather, rubber/canvas and plastic footwear products. The Company also manufactures sports apparel and leather accessories. Bata India sells its products through its chain of company owned retail stores in India, & also exports to the USA, United Kingdom, Europe, the Middle East and the Far East.
- ✓ Current price/Current Market Cap Rs 1,669 / Rs. 21,447 Crs (as of June 30, 2022)
- ✓ Price/Market Cap (at the time of purchase): Rs. 817/ Rs 12,148 Crs

Textiles, Apparel & Luxury
Goods: An RWP Industry

- Textiles, Apparel & Luxury Goods industry is amongst the top 15 outperforming industries in India.
- Positive operating dynamics- Increase in disposable income and brand awareness is expected to push the demand for apparels in Tier 1 and Tier 2 cities.

Use of Proprietary screeners

- Piotrosky score of 6 in FY22
- Strong ROE of 16.5% FY 22

Fundamental Evaluation

- Sustainable growth trajectory on the back of its leadership position in largely fragmented India's footwear market, diverse presence, renewed focus on innovative offerings and product offerings across the value segment.
- Healthy balance sheet with robust cash and a debt free status. Besides adding new stores, Bata is redesigning its existing store model with specific focus on categories such as sports, youth and women.
- Aims to be a \$1-billion company over the next five years. It has chalked out aggressive expansion plans mainly in Tier II and Tier III cities. It has identified 435 small cities to expand its retail footprint via franchisee route.

Valuations

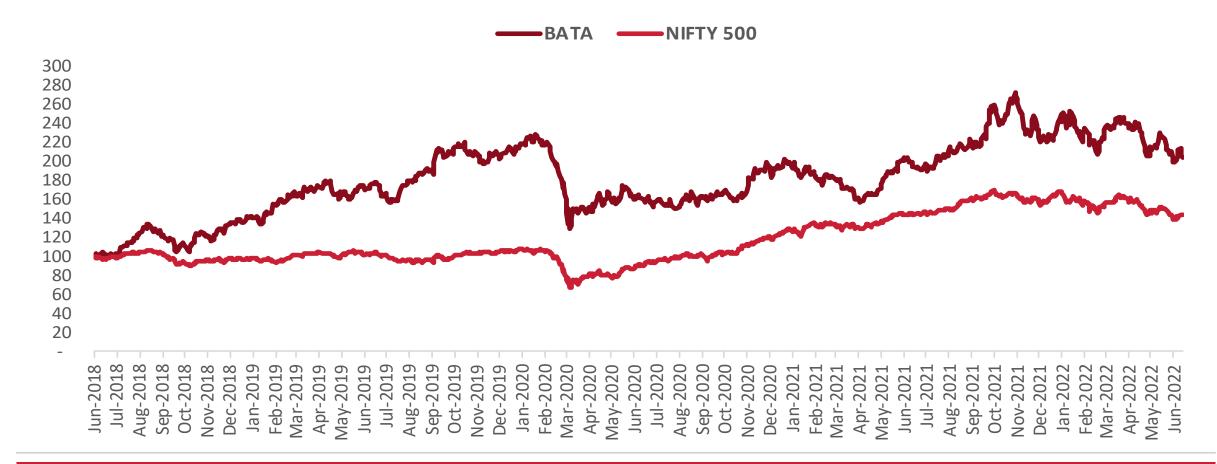
• Bata trades at 45x P/E FY23.

Bata India Ltd



Date of Investment 18-06-2018 Current Price ₹ 1,669

Investment Price ₹ 817 Total Return 104% (4 Years)



ICICI Bank Ltd



Industry: Financials

- ✓ Background -ICICI Bank is one of the leading private sector banks in India. It is the third largest bank in India in terms of assets and fourth in term of market capitalization. It offers a wide range of banking products and financial services for corporate and retail customers through a variety of delivery channels and specialized subsidiaries.
- ✓ Current price/Current Market Cap: Rs 707 / Rs. 4,91,908 Crs (as of June 30, 2022)
- ✓ Price/Market Cap (at the time of purchase):. Rs. 343 / 2,36,382 Crs

Financials: An RWP Industry

- Financials industry is amongst the top 15 outperforming industries in India.
- Positive operating dynamics Entry barriers in the form of licenses, Very limited customer bargaining power, strong network

Use of Proprietary screeners

• Captured by Proprietary screener (ANR)

Fundamental Evaluation

- Changes at the senior management level with the appointment of Mr. Sandeep Bakhshi as ED and COO of the bank to oversee all operations of the group.
- While the bank's balance sheet is superior than its peers given the construct of its loan book, near term performance can be contingent upon the recovery path for the sector in a post Covid environment.
- Adequate CET 1 capital of 13.4%, strong deposit franchise & technology leadership is expected to help ICICI Bank tide over the Covid crisis in a better way.

Valuations

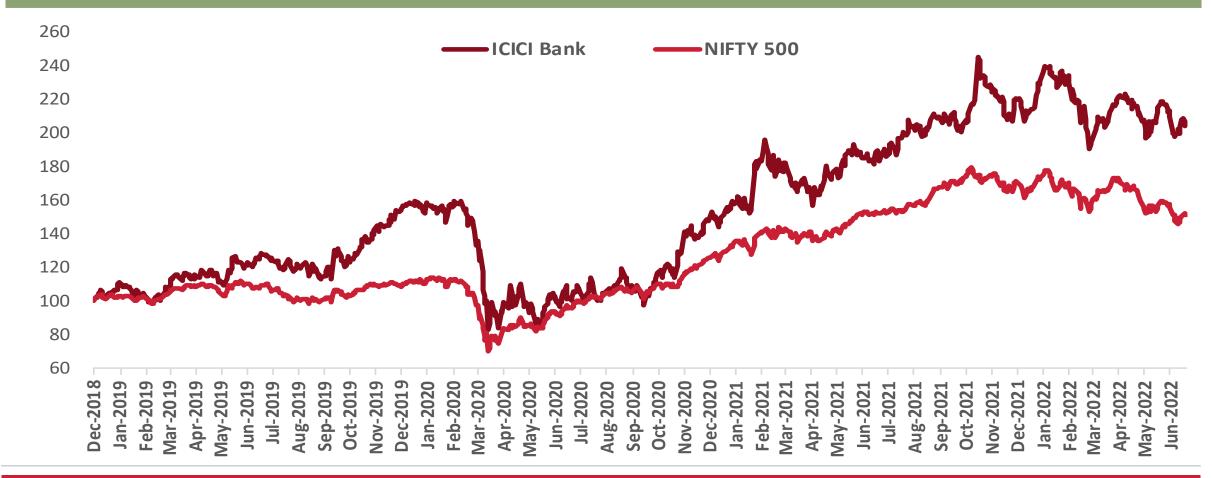
• ICICI Bank is available at a Price to book of 2.4 (FY23)

ICICI Bank Ltd



Date of Investment 11-12-2018 Current Price ₹ 707

Investment Price ₹ 343 Total Return 106% (3.5 Years)



CEP – Portfolio Construct



Portfolio Name	Core Equity Portfolio
Structure	Discretionary PMS
Nature	Open ended
Market cap	Multi cap
Investment Approach	The portfolio invests or proposes to invest in listed equity & equity related instruments with the aim of generating long term capital appreciation & income in the form of dividends. It can also invest in money market instruments & units of mutual fund. Stock selection is done through a combination of 'Bottom up' approach i.e. analyzing the fundamental attributes of the company & competition & 'Top down' approach i.e. analyzing the macro economic factors & industry growth characteristics. Features of the companies can include – High quality with consistency in growth, high ROE, low leverage & high potential for growth. It is a Multicap portfolio unconstrained by any market segments like market capitalization (large cap – mid cap), sectors, themes etc.
No of stocks	25-30
Investment Manager	Aditya Birla Sun Life AMC Limited (ABSLAMC)
Benchmark	Nifty 500
Portfolio Manager(s)	Dhaval Mehta
Tenure	Minimum 3 years
Minimum Investment	Rs. 50 lakhs
Management fee	2.5% per annum (Exclusive of Taxes)
Performance fee	Nil
Operating expenses	Please refer to Appendix A- Client Fee Schedule

Leadership Team





A Balasubramanian, MD & CEO

- A Balasubramanian has over 29 years' experience in the Mutual Fund Industry and has been with ABSLAMC since inception. Previously worked with GIC Mutual Fund. Currently, he is on the Board of Governors of SEBI established National Institute of Securities Markets (NISM).
- He has done Diploma in Financial Management, AMP from IIM, Bangalore, MBA from GlobalNxt University, Malaysia, Advanced Management Programme from Harvard University.



Anil Shyam, Head- Alternate Business & ETF

- Anil Shyam is Head of Alternate Business at Aditya Birla Sun Life AMC Limited. He has over two decades of experience and has been associated with the organisation since October 2007.
- He has previously worked at AK Capital Services Limited, Cholamandalam AMC Limited, JM Financial Asset Management Private Limited and at ICICI Prudential AMC Limited.
- He holds a Bachelor's Degree in commerce and Master's Degree in Finance & Control from Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla.



Dhaval Mehta, Portfolio Manager (Equity)

- Has 9+ years of experience in equity research and portfolio management. Dhaval's main domain expertise is in Consumer Staples & Discretionary, Retail, Building Material, Cement and Media sector.
- Prior to joining ABSLAMC, Dhaval worked with ASK Investment Managers as Portfolio Manager. At ASK, he used to manage assets over \$200mn and have delivered stellar performance across investment cycles. Prior to ASK, he has worked with Emkay Global Financial Services, Ventura Securities and Infosys.
- Dhaval is an MBA from Narsee Monjee Institute of Management Studies Mumbai and have done its Bachelor of Engineering from D.J Sanghvi College of Engineering Mumbai.



Salvin Shah - Portfolio Manager (Equities)

- Has 9+ years in Portfolio Management and Equity Research, Salvin has extensive experience in managing Indian Equities. His endeavor is to maximize returns for the investors while keeping an eye on portfolio risk. He has been successful at identifying themes and stocks at a very early stage which has resulted in multi-bagger returns for the investors.
- Prior to joining ABSLAMC, he worked with Sanctum Wealth Management as Co-fund Manager in their PMS business. Before Sanctum, Salvin was a part of equity research team at Edelweiss Securities and Athena Investment Management.
- He is a member of Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) and a commerce graduate from Mumbai University.

Risk Factors & Disclaimers



Risk Factors associated with investments in Equity & Equity related securities:

- Risk arising from the investment objective, investment strategy, asset allocation and quant model risk:
- Market risk, political and geopolitical risk and risk arising from changing business dynamics, which may affect portfolio returns. At times, portfolios of individual clients may be concentrated in certain companies/industries. The performance of the portfolios would depend on the performance of such companies / industries / sectors of the economy.
- The portfolio proposes to invest in equity and equity related securities. Equity and Equity related securities by nature are volatile and prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis due to both macro and micro factors.
- The value of the portfolio will fluctuate as the daily prices of the individual securities in which they invest fluctuate and may be worth more or less than its original cost, at a given point in time.
- In respect of investments in equity and equity-related instruments, there may be risks associated with trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures that may restrict liquidity of investments in equity and equity related securities.
- The value of the portfolio may be affected generally by factors affecting securities markets, such as price and volume volatility in the capital markets, interest rates, currency exchange rates, changes in policies of the Government, taxation laws or policies of any appropriate authority and other political and economic developments and closure of stock exchanges which may have an adverse bearing on individual securities, a specific sector or all sectors including equity and debt markets.
- Within the regulatory limits applicable at any point in time, the Portfolio Manager may choose to invest in unlisted securities that offer attractive yields. Securities, which are not quoted on the stock exchanges, are inherently illiquid in nature and carry a larger amount of liquidity risk, in comparison to securities that are listed on the exchanges or offer other exit options to the investor, including a put option. This may however increase the risk of the portfolio. The liquidity and valuation of the portfolio's investments due to their holdings of unlisted securities may be affected if they have to be sold prior to their target date of disinvestments
- Investment made in unlisted equity or equity-related securities may only be realizable upon listing of these securities. Settlement problems could cause the portfolio to miss certain investment opportunities.
- Investors may note that Portfolio Manager's investment decisions may not always be profitable, as actual market movements may be at variance with anticipated trends.
- Though the constituent stocks of most indices are typically liquid, liquidity differs across stocks. Due to the heterogeneity in liquidity in the capital market segment, trades on this segment may not get implemented instantly.
- The portfolio may have higher concentration towards a particular stock or sector, at a given point in time. Any change in government policy or any other adverse development with respect to such a stock or the sector, may adversely affect the value of the portfolio.
- The Portfolio Manager does not intend to invest in foreign securities.
- The Portfolio Manager does not intend to engage in short selling or stock lending.
- The portfolio also proposes to invest in derivative instruments. However, the portfolio manager does not intend to write options. The Portfolio manager intends to use exchange traded derivatives as a hedging tool & does not intend to take any naked positions. Nevertheless, trading in derivatives market has risks and issues concerning the use of derivatives that investor should understand. Derivative products are specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analysis different from those associated with stocks and bonds.

Risk Factors & Disclaimers



- Derivative products are leveraged instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Even a small price movement in the underlying security could have a large impact on their value. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the Portfolio Manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of such strategies to be persuaded by the Portfolio Manager involve uncertainty and decision of the Portfolio Manager may not always be profitable. No assurance can be given that the Portfolio Manager shall be able to identify or execute such strategies.
- The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than, the risk associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. As and when the product trades in the derivatives market there are risk factors and issues concerning the use of derivatives that investors should understand. Derivative products are specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analysis different from those associated with stocks and bonds. The use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but also of the derivative itself.
- Derivatives require the maintenance of adequate controls to monitor the transactions entered into, the ability to assess the risk that a derivative adds to the portfolio and the ability to forecast price or interest rate movements correctly. There is a possibility that loss may be sustained by the portfolio as a result of the failure of another party (usually referred as the "counter party") to comply with the terms of the derivatives contract. Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, rates and indices. Thus, derivatives are highly leveraged instruments. Even a small price movement in the underlying security could have a large impact on their value.
- The use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but also of the derivative itself. Derivatives require the maintenance of adequate controls to monitor transactions entered into, the ability to assess the risk that a derivative adds to the portfolio and the ability to forecast price or interest rate movements correctly. There is a possibility that loss may be sustained by the portfolio as a result of the failure of another party (usually referred as the "counter party") to comply with the terms of the derivatives contract. Derivative trades involve execution risks, whereby the rates seen on the screen may not be the rate at which ultimate execution takes place. The options buyer's risk is limited to the premium paid, while the risk of an options writer is unlimited. However, the gains of an options writer are limited to the premiums earned. The writer of a put option bears the risk of loss if the value of the underlying asset declines below the exercise price. The writer of a call option bears a risk of loss if the value of the underlying asset increases above the exercise price. Investments in index futures face the same risk as the investments in a portfolio of shares representing an index. The extent of loss is the same as in the underlying stocks. Risk of loss in trading futures contracts can be substantial, because of the low margin deposits required, the extremely high degree of leverage involved in futures pricing and potential high volatility of the futures markets.
- The derivatives market in India is nascent and does not have the volumes that may be seen in other developed markets, which may result in volatility in the values. The Portfolio Manager may, from time to time, invest any un-deployed funds in Liquid Portfolio of PMS or in money market instruments. Though the portfolio of liquid funds comprises of short-term deposits, government securities and money market instruments, they cannot be considered as totally risk free. This is because liquidity patterns and short term interest rates of the government change, sometimes on a daily basis, thereby making the fund susceptible. Liquid Portfolio returns are not guaranteed and it entirely depends on market movements.
- Disclaimer: The views expressed above are the views of the Fund Managers of Core Equity Portfolio. They should not be construed as investment advice.
- Investments in securities are subject to market risks and there can be no assurance or guarantee that the objectives of the Product will be achieved. Past performance may or may not be sustained in future.
- Regulatory Disclosure: All investors have the option to invest directly with ABSLAMC-Portfolio Manager



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PROTECTING INVESTING FINANCING ADVISING

mail us at care.pms@adityabirlacapital.com

Reach us at our dedicated PMS toll free No: 1800 270 7000

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