



Alpha Strategist – May’26

“Down, but Not Out”

Disclaimer: This document is intended solely for informational purposes and should not be construed as a research report, investment advice or a recommendation under applicable SEBI Regulations. Please consult your financial advisor before making any investment decisions. The document is not valid without a detailed disclaimer; please refer last page for the same.



Summary

- The Nifty has faced a relatively challenging start to CY2026, underperforming several major global indices that have benefited disproportionately from the ongoing global AI infrastructure cycle. Markets such as Korea and Taiwan have delivered strong returns, driven largely by the extraordinary earnings surge in semiconductor and memory companies directly supplying the AI buildout.
- Alongside AI-led exuberance, commodity prices have also surged. The Bloomberg Commodity Index has reached levels last seen during the 2022 Russia-Ukraine crisis, primarily led by the energy basket.
- This inflationary risk has pushed global bond yields higher and delayed expectations of rate cuts. ECB and BOE have adopted a relatively hawkish stance, while the Fed remains cautious.
- Against this backdrop, Indian equities continue to trade at a premium to global peers, supported by relatively stronger FY27 earnings growth expectations.
- This brings us to the core theme - **“Down, but Not Out”**. While India has underperformed global peers in the near term, the broader macroeconomic backdrop remains resilient. Fiscal deficit, CAD, inflation trajectory and GDP growth continue to remain relatively stable.
- Stronger corporate balance sheets, lower leverage and above-average capacity utilisation are creating favourable conditions for a revival in private capex across sectors such as power, cement, hotels and AI/data infrastructure.
- Demand indicators are improving, supported by rural recovery, resilient urban consumption, rising DBT transfers and record GST collections of ₹2.43 lakh crore, with the recovery increasingly visible in reported earnings of FMCG companies.
- Compared to several global markets concentrated around a single sector or theme, India continues to offer broader sectoral diversification opportunities. Within India, SMIDs continue to provide superior earnings growth potential along with exposure to emerging sectors versus large caps.
- Equity View: Neutral; Suggested Allocation: 50% Hybrid/Large Caps, 10% Global Equities and 40% Mid & Small Caps. Hybrid allocations can be deployed through lump sum investments, while pure equity exposure is better staggered through SIP/STP over the next 2–3 months. Any sharp correction should be utilised for incremental deployment.
- In fixed income, the outlook remains “cautious but constructive”, with preference toward accrual-oriented strategies across the credit spectrum and income generating assets.
- In commodities, with reduction in speculative excess in gold and structural tightness building in silver, view continues to be neutral. A 70:30 or 80:20 allocation is preferred with a bias towards gold.



Highlights

Asset Class Performance over the Financial Years

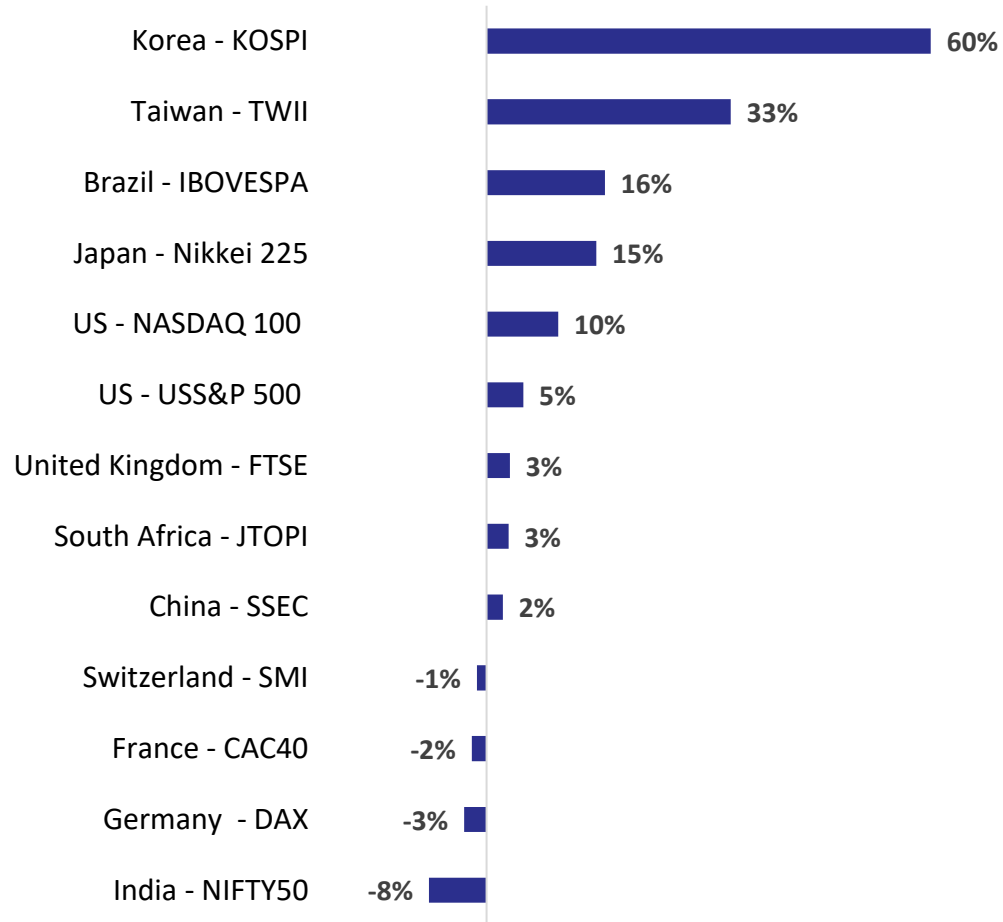
FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26
NASDAQ 42.4%	Equity-IND 33.6%	Gold 10.9%	Equity-IND 23.9%	MSCI EM 22.5%	NASDAQ 16.3%	Gold 41.7%	Equity-IND 76.0%	Equity-IND 21.0%	Gold 16.1%	Equity-IND 39.1%	Gold 32.4%	Gold 64.8%
Equity-US 32.2%	NASDAQ 21.1%	Debt 8.2%	NASDAQ 18.8%	NASDAQ 20.0%	Equity-US 14.0%	Debt 12.6%	NASDAQ 67.0%	Equity-US 18.4%	Liquid 5.8%	NASDAQ 36.0%	Equity-US 9.5%	MSCI EM 38.8%
MSCI DM 29.0%	Real Estate 17.5%	Liquid 8.1%	Equity-US 12.3%	Equity-US 12.2%	Equity-IND 8.4%	NASDAQ 8.5%	MSCI EM 50.6%	Gold 16.6%	Real Estate 4.6%	Equity-US 29.7%	Debt 8.8%	NASDAQ 36.5%
Equity-IND 17.7%	Equity-US 14.6%	Equity-US 5.9%	MSCI EM 12.1%	MSCI DM 11.9%	MSCI DM 8.4%	Liquid 6.4%	Equity-US 49.2%	MSCI DM 12.7%	Debt 3.8%	MSCI DM 24.9%	NASDAQ 8.3%	MSCI DM 28.4%
Real Estate 12.8%	Debt 14.6%	NASDAQ 5.7%	Debt 11.1%	Equity-IND 11.5%	Liquid 7.6%	Real Estate 3.9%	MSCI DM 47.3%	NASDAQ 11.4%	MSCI DM -1.1%	Gold 12.5%	MSCI EM 8.2%	Equity-US 27.3%
Liquid 9.5%	Liquid 9.0%	Real Estate 3.3%	Real Estate 10.4%	Gold 7.4%	Debt 6.7%	Equity-US -0.7%	Debt 7.7%	Debt 4.5%	Equity-US -1.9%	Debt 8.2%	MSCI DM 8.2%	Liquid 6.0%
MSCI EM 7.1%	MSCI DM 7.9%	MSCI DM 0.7%	MSCI DM 10.1%	Liquid 6.8%	Real Estate 3.9%	MSCI DM -4.3%	Liquid 4.1%	Liquid 3.7%	Equity-IND -2.3%	Liquid 7.3%	Liquid 7.3%	Debt 3.6%
Debt 4.3%	MSCI EM 0.9%	Equity-IND -7.5%	Liquid 7.1%	Real Estate 6.7%	Gold 3.2%	MSCI EM -12.7%	Real Estate 2.7%	Real Estate 1.8%	MSCI EM -6.2%	MSCI EM 6.9%	Equity-IND 5.3%	Real Estate 2.2%
Gold -2.7%	Gold -8.3%	MSCI EM -8.7%	Gold -1.9%	Debt 5.1%	MSCI EM -3.9%	Equity-IND -27.6%	Gold -1.7%	MSCI EM -10.0%	NASDAQ -7.0%	Real Estate 4.1%	Real Estate 1.5%	Equity-IND -3.8%

Source: Investing.com. Note: Price Index values are being considered. Equity IND - Nifty 50, Equity US - S&P 500 INR, MSCI DM – MSCI World Index (Developed) INR, MSCI EM -MSCI Emerging Index INR, Gold - Gold INR, Debt - CRISIL Composite Bond Index, Liquid - CRISIL Liquid Index, NASDAQ - NASDAQ Composite index INR, Real Estate - RBI House Price Index (9-month returns for FY26 since data for this index is available only till end Dec'25). Disclaimer: The above data is for informational purposes. The analysis may or may not be sustained in future.

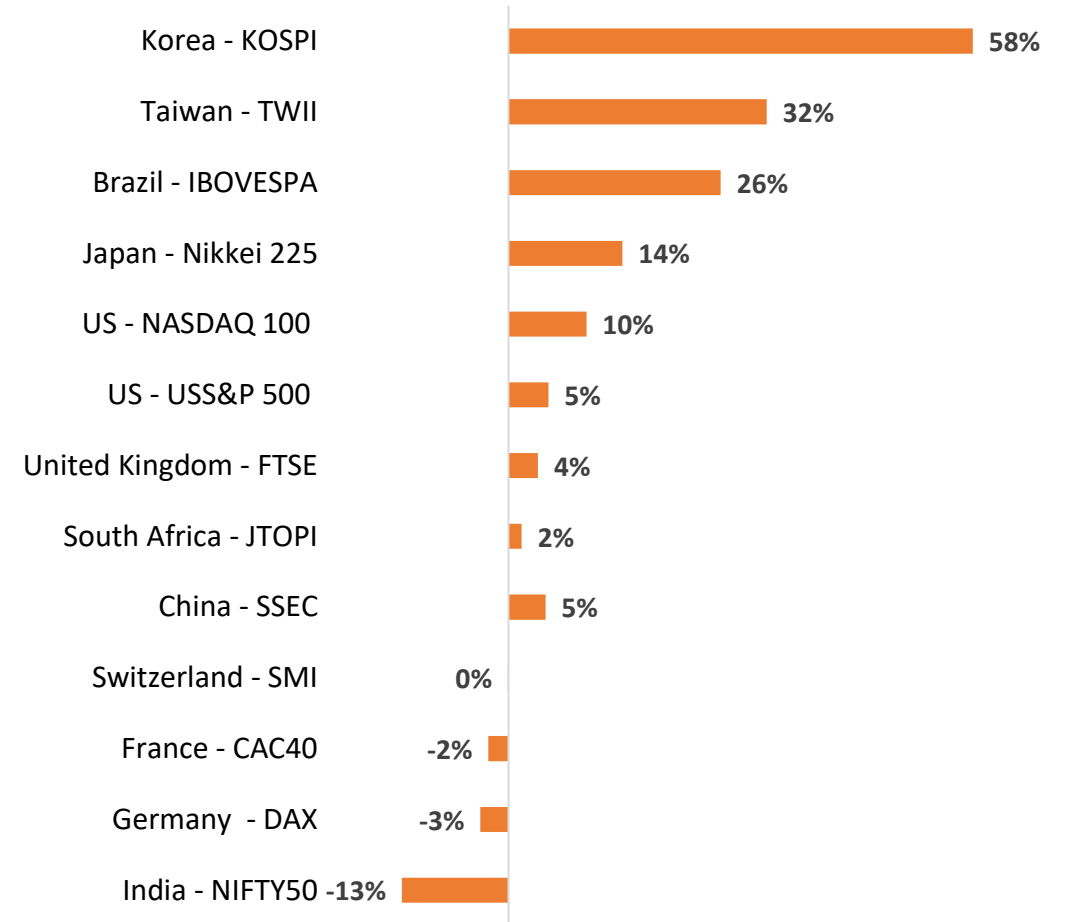
Infinite Possibilities. Enduring Relationships.

Global Markets Performance - CYTD

CYTD Returns in Local Currency



CYTD USD Return



Data from 01st Jan 2026 to 4th May 2026

Putting in the Context AI Infra – Chip & RAM Story

Company	2025 Actual Revenue (\$ Bn)	2026 Est. Revenue (\$ Bn)	Estimated YoY Growth %
Samsung Electronics	235	455	94%
SK Hynix	68	220	224%
TSMC	122	165	35%

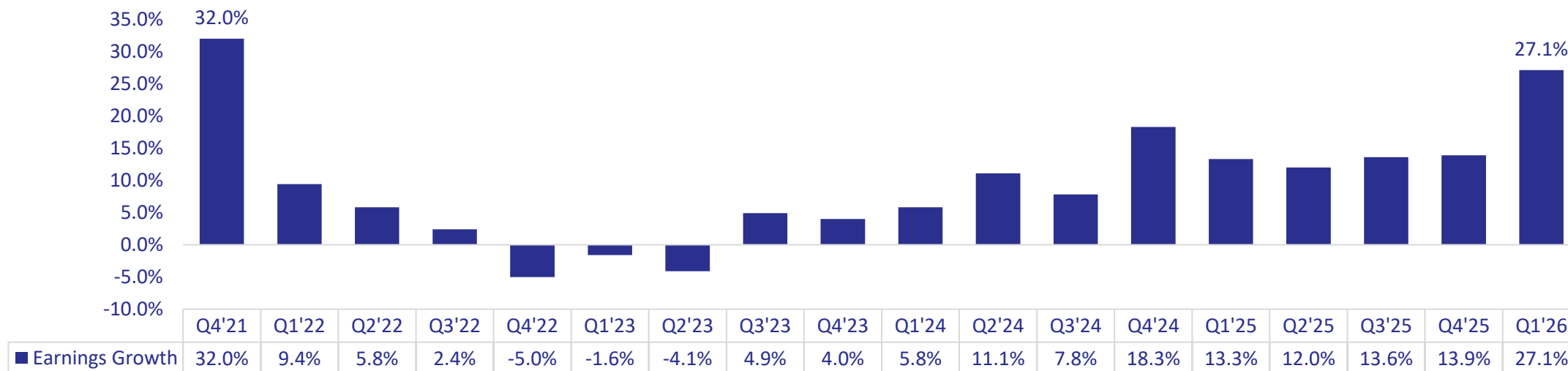
India (Nifty 500 Companies)

**Total Profit FY27 E
\$200 Bn**

Company	2025 Actual Profit (\$ Bn)	2026 Est. Profit (\$ Bn)	Estimated YoY Growth %
Samsung Electronics	31 (op)	200 (op)	545%
SK Hynix	33 (op)	180 (op)	445%
TSMC	55 (net)	85 (net)	55%

Mag-7 Companies Push S&P 500 Earnings Growth

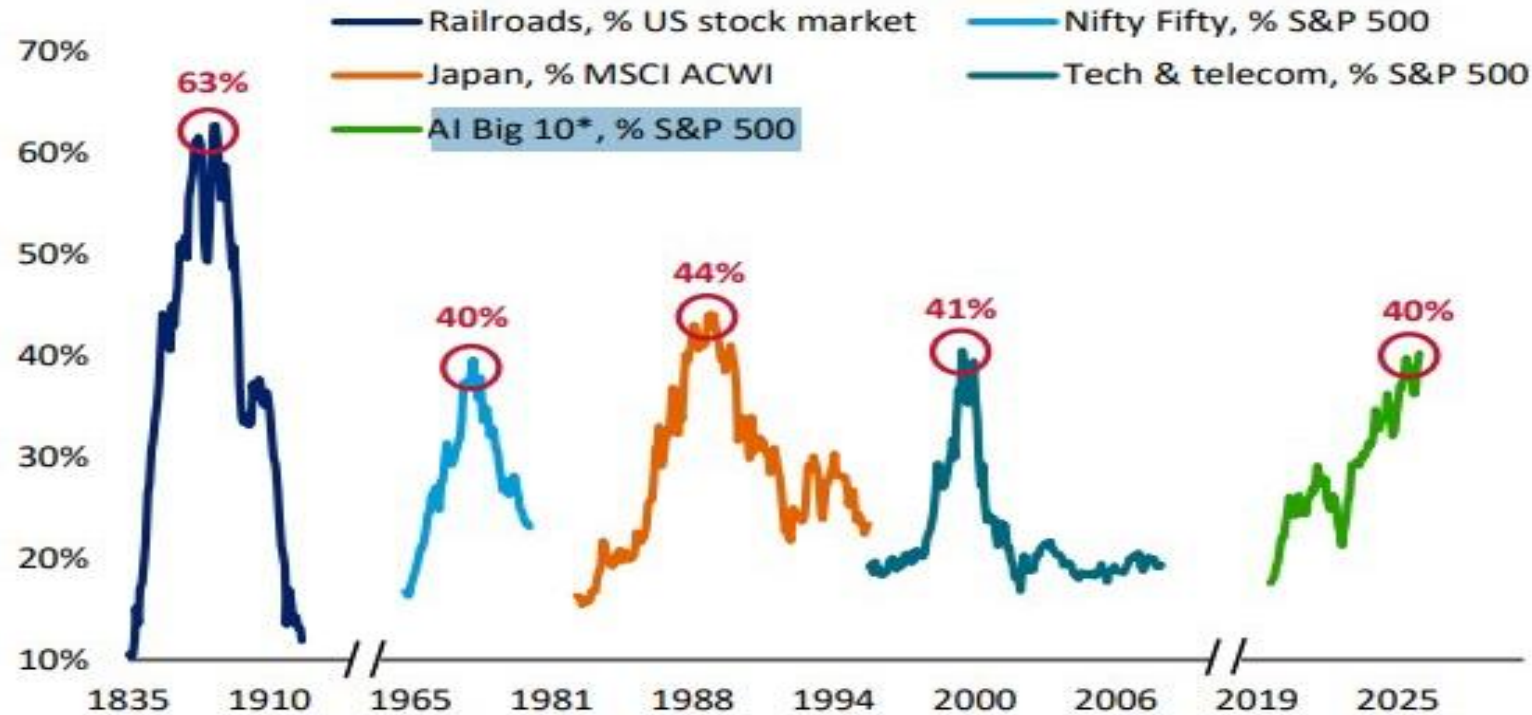
S&P 500 Earnings Growth



- **Three “Magnificent 7” Companies – Amazon, Alphabet, and Meta - push S&P 500 earnings growth to highest level since 2021**, accounting for 71% of the net dollar-level increase in earnings for the S&P 500 over this period
- **In terms of revenues, 81% of S&P 500 companies have reported actual revenues above estimates, which is above the 5-year average of 70% and above the 10-year average of 67%**
- At the sector level, the Information Technology (97%), Health Care (94%), Energy (92%), and Communication Services (90%) sectors have the highest percentages of companies reporting earnings above estimates, while the Utilities (69%) sector has the lowest percentage of companies reporting earnings above estimates

Source: Factset

Peak Concentration Levels of Major Bubbles



Source: BofA Global Investment Strategy, Bloomberg. * AI Big Ten = Magnificent 7 + AVGO, MU, AMD

BofA GLOBAL RESEARCH

Every major bubble in history burst around at the same level of concentration: 40%.

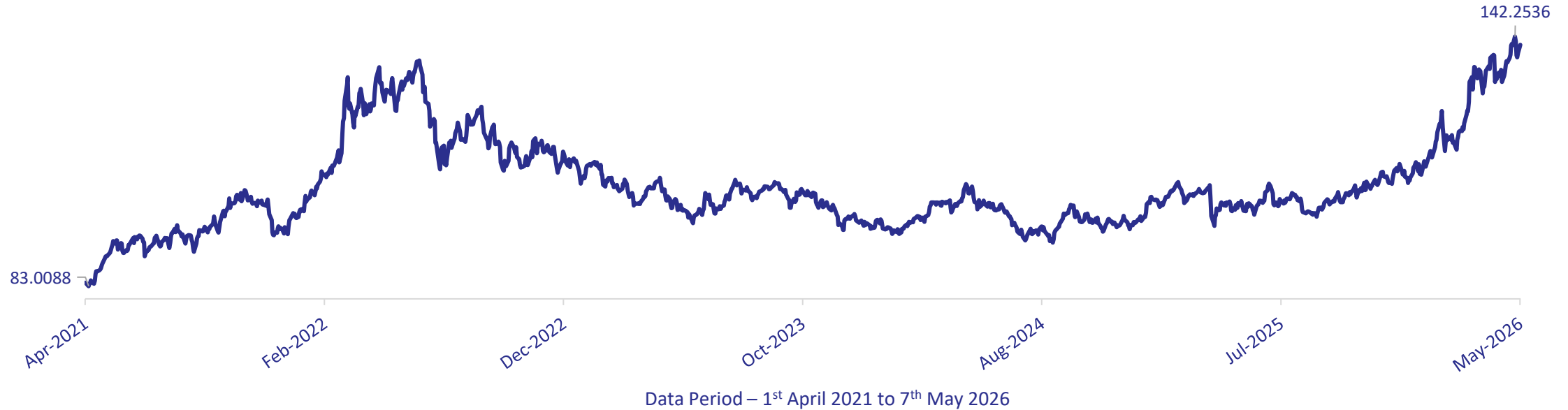
The pattern repeats:

- Railroads (1880s): peak 63%, burst from ~40%
- Nifty Fifty (1965): peak and collapse at 40
- Japan (1988): peak 44%, drop of -80% in the following decade
- Dotcom (2000): peak 41%, Nasdaq -78%
- **Big Tech AI (2025-26): 40% right now**

Source: BofA

Commodity: Early Signals for Inflation

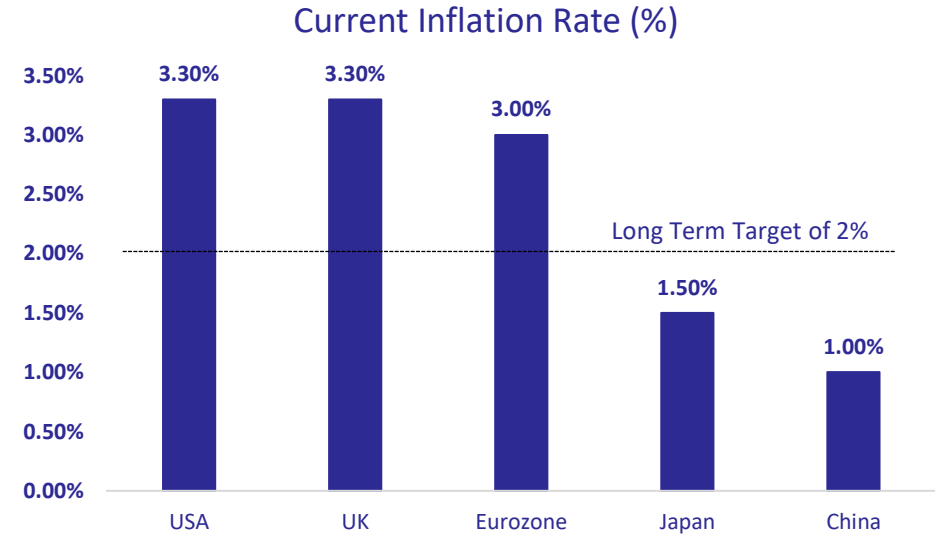
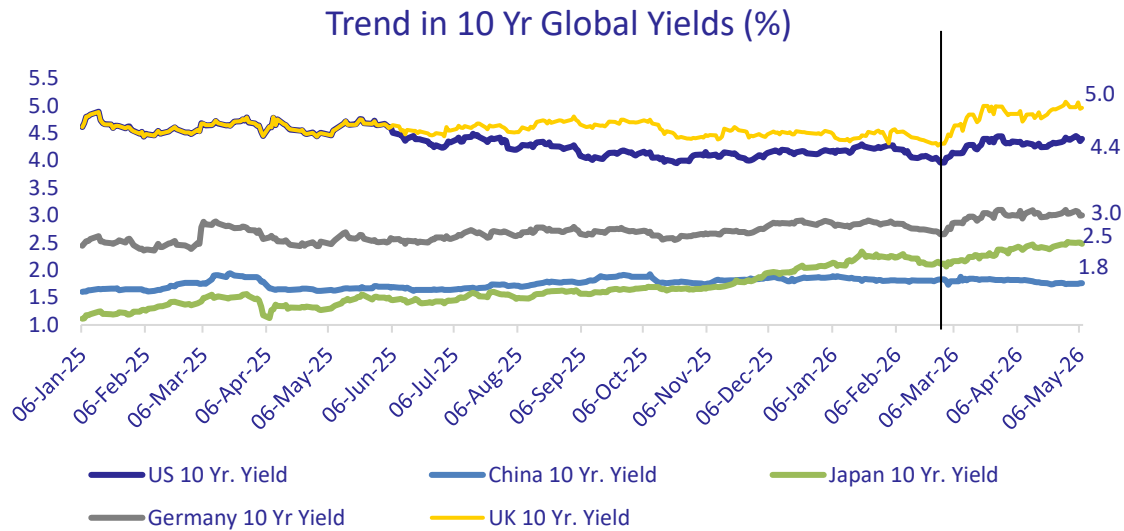
Bloomberg Commodity Index



- Commodity prices are surging globally, reigniting inflation concerns as the Bloomberg commodity index climbed to its highest levels since April 2013 – witnessing a 28% YTD Growth
- **Energy (led by Brent crude, natural gas, and WTI Crude Oil) accounts for 39% of the index weightage and has experience extreme volatility – this segment alone contributed +74% jump year-to-date**
- Brent's larger weight and higher sensitivity to Middle East supply disruption made it the most important driver, while refined fuels amplified the move as diesel/gasoil markets tightened sharply
- If elevated energy prices persist for 2–3 months, CPI could move from the current benign 3–4% zone toward the RBI's FY27 projected path of ~4.6%, with sharper pressure visible first in WPI and corporate margins

Trend in Global Yields & Key Policy Transitions

- Divergence in long term yields have widened
- Fiscal deficit, shrinkage of balance sheet has increased term premium & tightened liquidity

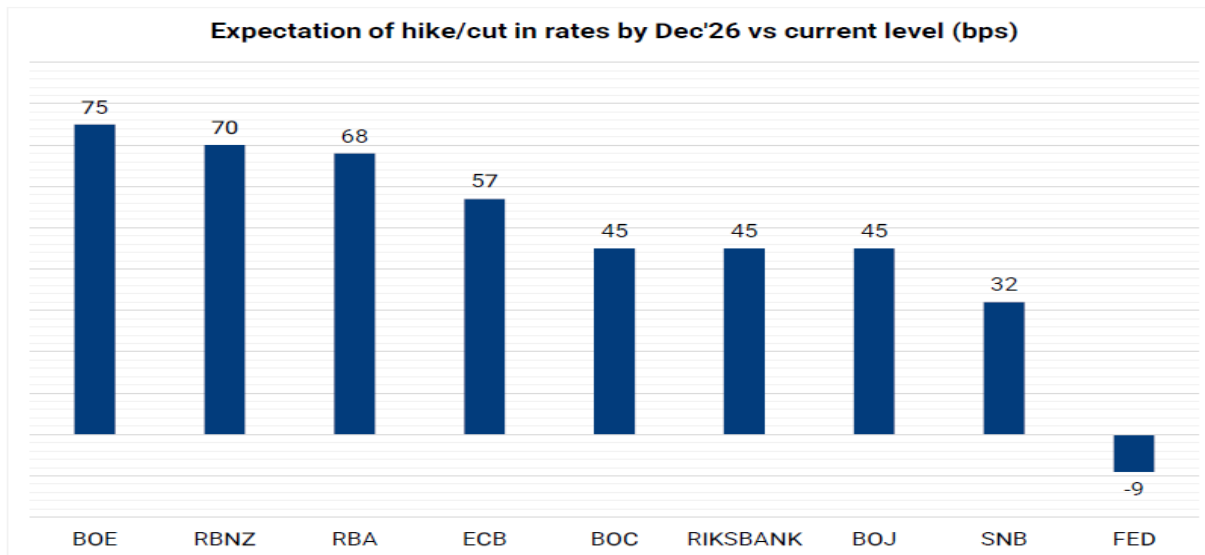


	US	China	Japan	UK	Germany
Current YTM	4.37%	1.76%	2.53%	5.01%	3.04%
M-o-M (bps)	2.2	-5.8	15.1	7.7	0.2
Q-o-Q (bps)	13.5	-4.6	27.3	49.0	19.4
Y-o-Y (bps)	20.9	12.1	120.8	57.1	59.3

Source: Bloomberg, Trading Economics, Investing.com Internal Research, data till 6th May 2026

Trend in Global Yields & Key Policy Transitions

Economies	Central Bank's Current Balance Sheet Size - USD Tn	Balance Sheet Stance	Fiscal Deficit (2026 Proj)	Debt to GDP (2026)	Current Policy Rate	Policy Stance
USA	6.7	Neutral (QT ended Dec '25)	5.8%	123%	3.50% - 3.75%	Restrictive Stance, Wait & Watch
UK	1.0	Restrictive	4.4%	106%	3.75%	Hawkish Hold
Eurozone	6.7	Asset Runoff	2.9%	90%	2.00%	Hawkish Tilt
Japan	4.2	Tightening	4.6%	207%	0.75%	Gradual Normalization, slow hikes
China	5.5	Accommodative	4.4%	96%	3.00%	Moderate Easing



European Central Bank (ECB) and Bank of England (BOE) are turning hawkish; markets pricing multiple rate hikes amid energy-driven inflation shock.

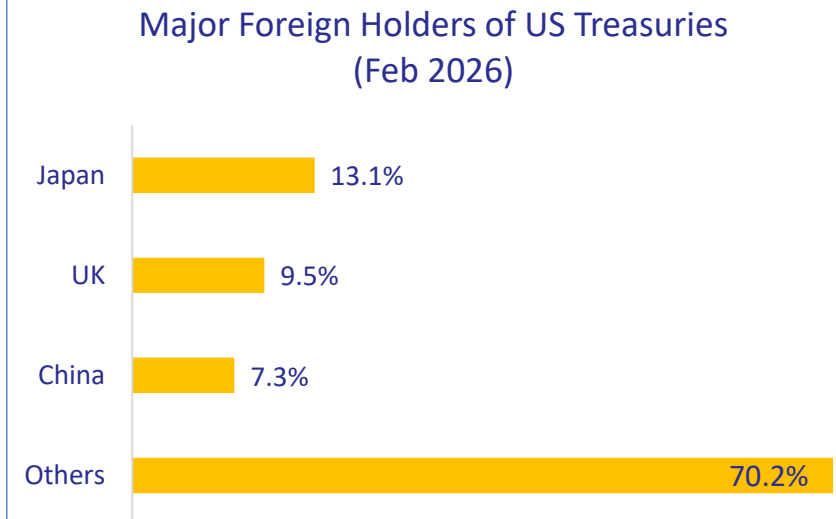
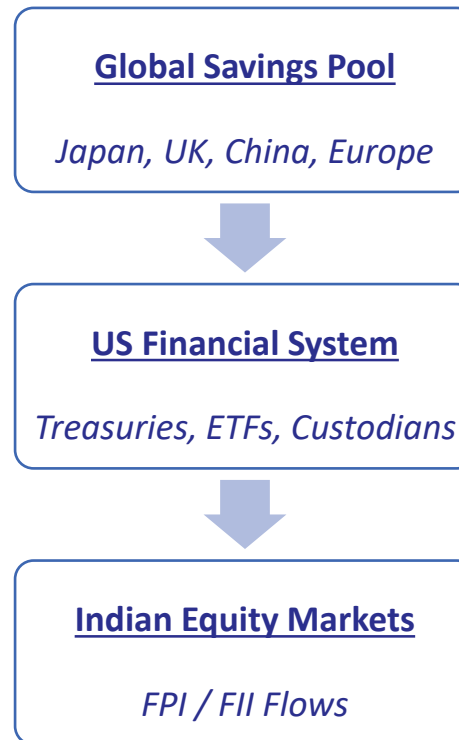
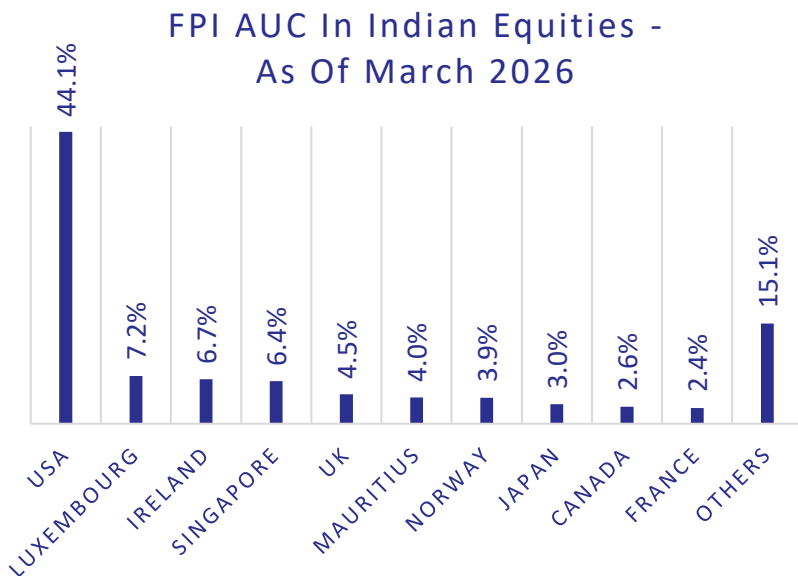
In contrast, the Federal Reserve System remains relatively cautious—despite some hawkish signals, rate hikes are unlikely to be driven solely by the conflict

Source: Barclays. Note: BOE – Bank of England; RBNZ – Reserve Bank of New Zealand; RBA – Reserve Bank of Australia; ECB – European Central Bank; BOC – Bank of Canada; RIKSBANK – Sveriges Riksbank; BOJ – Bank of Japan; SNB – Swiss National Bank; FED – Federal Reserve System

26

USA Dominates India FII Flows; Ultimate Capital Ownership is Divergent

Public data supports USA's dominance in India FPI flows, but does not provide a full view of ultimate capital ownership



Key Takeaway

- India's FPI data shows the US as the largest source of foreign equity capital. However, US classification reflects both direct US institutional allocation and the US's role as a global asset-management, ETF, custody and USD liquidity hub
- Japan, UK, and China are major holders of US financial assets; **while public data does not establish a direct look-through linkage, we believe majority of these savings pools are invested into Indian equities**

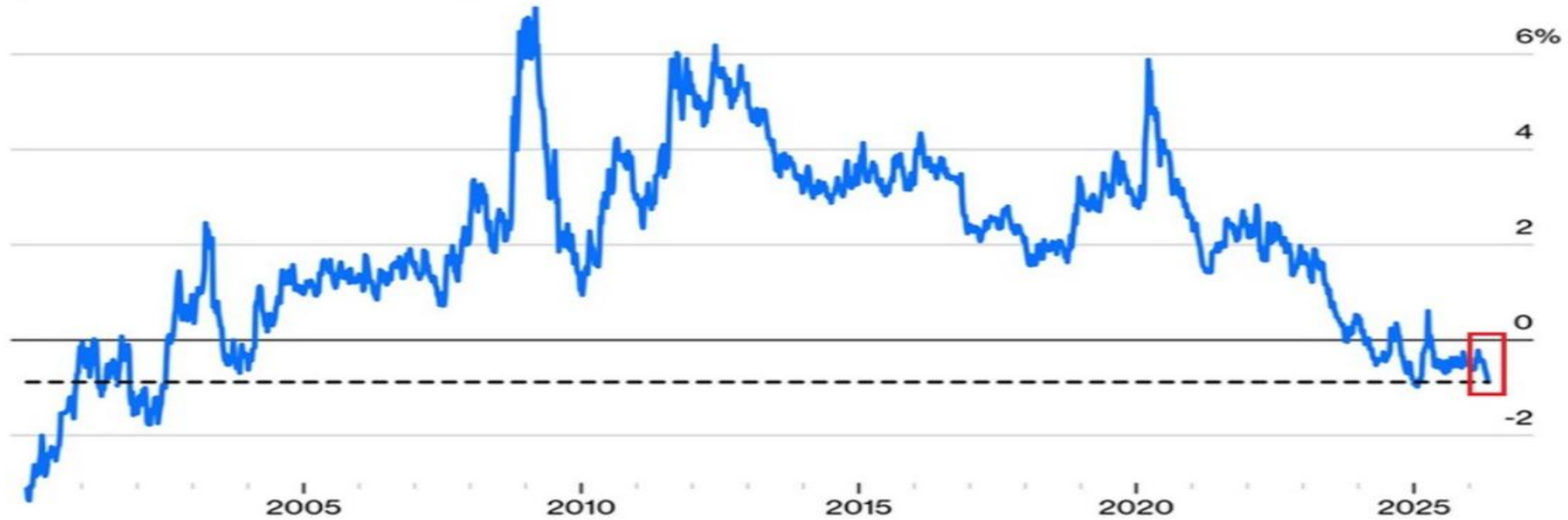
Source: CDSL India, TIC – US Treasury Data. AUC – Assets under Custody

Equity Risk Premium (Discount) for S&P 500

Equity Risk Discount

The bond market is no longer giving US stocks any support

— Spread of S&P 500 Earnings Yield Over 10-Year Treasury Yield



Source: Bloomberg

- With the equity risk premium approaching negative territory, US equities are increasingly dependent on earnings growth rather than valuation expansion to sustain long-term returns

Global Markets Valuations

Country wise comparison of earnings growth and P/E valuations*						
Country	Price/Earnings ratio (P/E)			Earnings growth %		
	2025	2026 E	2027 E	2025	2026 E	2027 E
Japan	24.6	23.6	21.8	16.6	4.5	8.3
USA	29.3	23.2	20.1	13.7	26.0	15.7
India	20.9	19.2	17.1	4.3	9.0	12.3
France	17.5	15.8	14.4	-1.5	10.9	10.2
Thailand	15.1	15.1	14.3	2.2	0.0	5.7
Germany	17.5	16.3	14.2	10.0	7.3	14.9
Singapore	14.7	15.2	14.0	7.6	-2.9	8.2
Malaysia	15.5	14.8	14.0	-5.0	5.0	5.5
UK	19.9	13.6	12.8	-6.6	46.4	6.5
China	15.1	14.1	12.7	3.7	7.0	11.4
Mexico	15.2	13.1	11.9	12.5	16.2	9.7
Hong Kong	12.3	11.8	10.6	4.1	4.3	11.3
Indonesia	12.4	10.8	9.7	-1.8	15.1	11.2
Brazil	12.9	9.2	8.6	-8.8	40.0	7.0
Philippines	8.0	8.4	7.7	7.6	-4.7	10.0
Korea	21.7	8.4	6.7	22.0	158.2	26.3

India's valuations remain elevated relative to global peers, even after the recent correction.

India – Macro Snapshot

Indicators	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26	Latest Data
Real GDP Growth (%)	3.9	-5.8	9.7	7.0	8.2	6.5	7.6 (est.)	-
CPI Inflation (%)	4.8	6.2	5.5	6.7	5.4	4.6	~3.5 (est.)	-
Current Account Balance (% GDP)	-0.9	0.9	-1.2	-2.0	-0.7	-0.6	~1.0-1.2 (est.)	-
Fiscal Deficit (% GDP)	-4.6	-9.2	-6.7	-6.4	-5.7	-4.8	~4.4 (est.)	-
Forex Reserves (US\$ bn)	477	579	607	578	646	668	~699	~691 (May'26)
Gross GST Collections (INR lakh cr.)	12.2	11.4	14.8	18.1	20.2	22.1	22.5	INR 2.43 lakh crs. (April'26)
Nominal GDP Growth (%)	7.8	-3.0	19.5	16.1	9.6	9.8	8.6	-

Select indicators include latest available data.

Key Takeaways

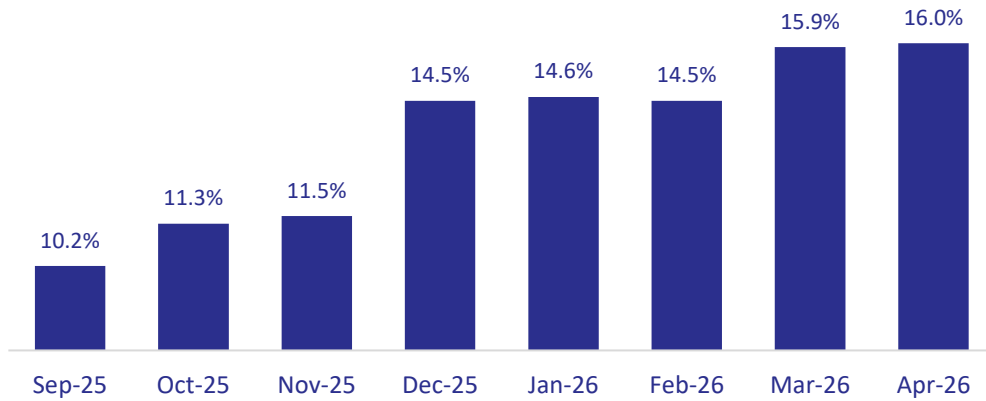
- **India's macro resilience has improved significantly post COVID** – with reduction in fiscal deficit, normalization in inflation trajectory, and increase in forex reserves
- Despite previous oil shocks and geopolitical disruptions, CAD has remained manageable – **with strong services exports and remittances cushioning trade deficits**
- **The macro outlook remains broadly constructive, but faces rising external and inflationary risks – the key risks have shifted toward crude-led inflation, supply-chain disruption, rupee pressure and a below-normal monsoon forecast**

Source: Internal Research; GDP, CPI, Fiscal Deficit Projection – RBI, CAD Projection - ICRA

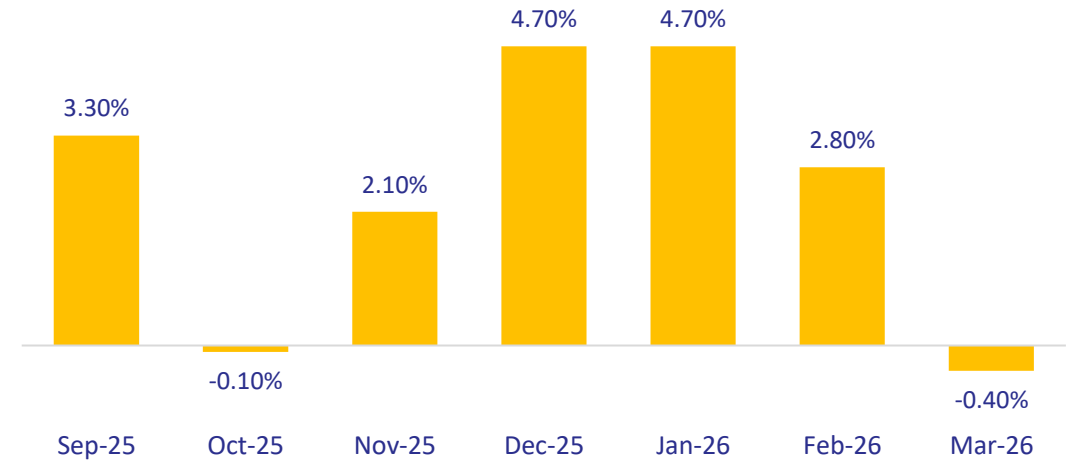


Credit Growth & Demand Factors Witnessing an Uptick

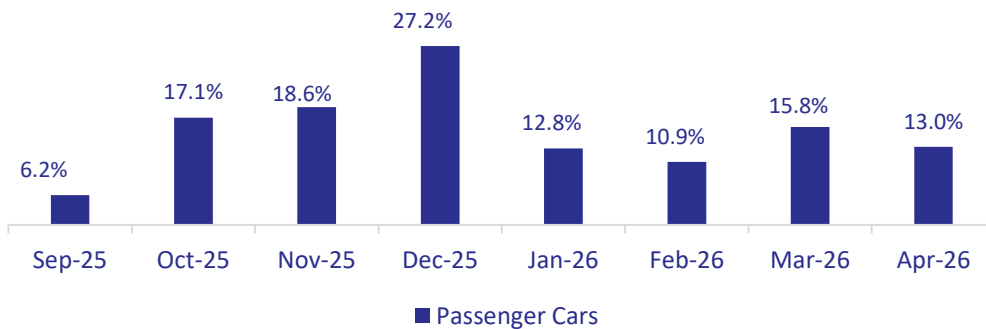
Credit Growth % (YoY)



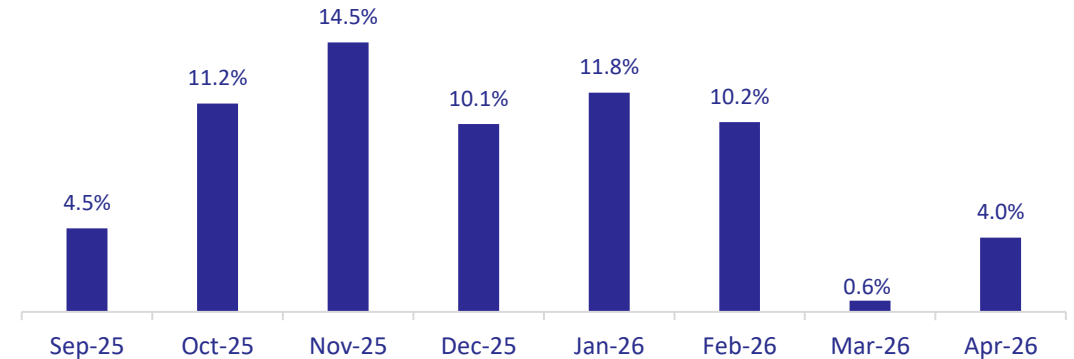
Eight Core Industry Growth % (YOY)



Automobile Sales Growth % (YoY)

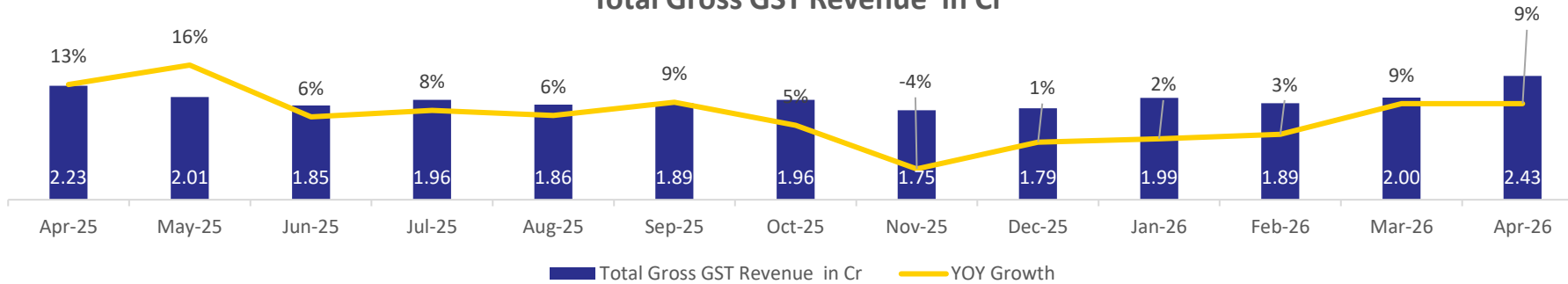


Cement Production Growth % (YoY)

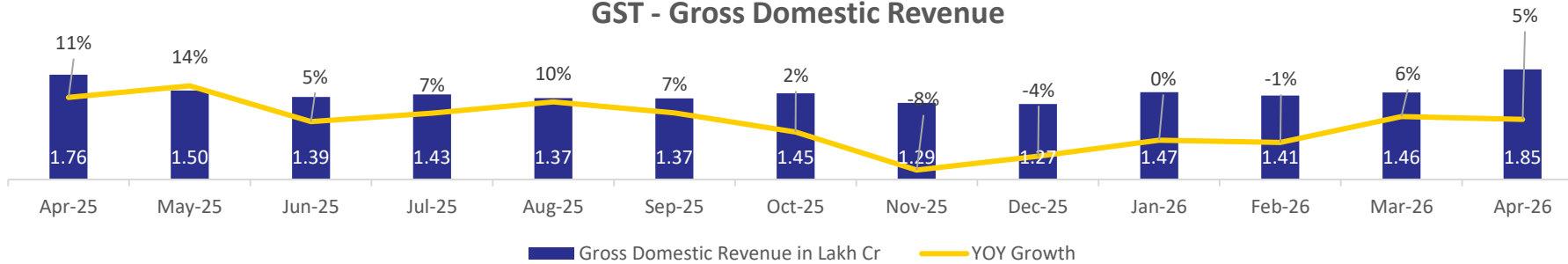


Imports drive GST revenues to record high

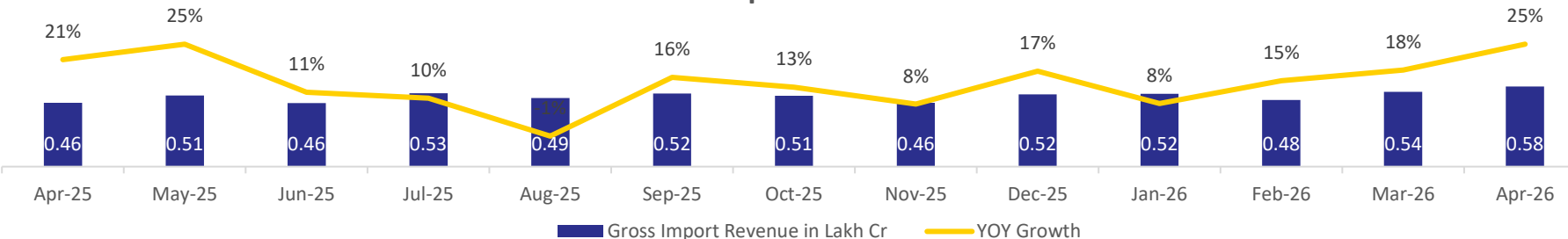
Total Gross GST Revenue in Cr



GST - Gross Domestic Revenue



Gross Import Revenue in Cr



- GST collection reached all time high of 2.43 Lakh Cr
- Overall GST collection grew by 9% but Domestic GST collection grew by only 5%.
- Growth was led by Imports GST which grew by 25%

India: High Frequency Indicators



High-Frequency Indicators- Economic Activities (YoY Growth %)

Indicator	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25	Nov-25	Dec-25	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26
GST E-way bills	20.2	23.4	18.9	19.3	25.8	22.4	21.0	8.2	27.6	23.5	15.8	18.8	12.9
GST revenue	10.6	13.3	17.3	6.5	8.2	6.9	10.0	7.6	0.7	6.1	6.2	8.1	8.8
Toll Collection	11.9	16.6	16.4	15.5	14.8	12.7	4.5	4.6	2.9	0.4	-1.8	-8.7	-4.0
Electricity demand	5.7	2.8	-4.8	-2.3	2.6	3.8	3.5	-5.8	-0.6	5.8	3.8	1.0	1.7
Petroleum consumption	-3.1	0.2	1.1	0.5	-4.4	4.8	7.0	-1.5	0.6	4.5	0.7	5.5	2.2
Digital Payments – Volume	30.8	30.0	29.2	28.3	30.9	31.1	28.1	21.5	30.2	26.8	22.3	23.5	18.5
Digital payments – Value	17.3	18.4	12.6	17.4	16.6	5.3	13.4	8.8	14.7	15.2	11.5	17.9	12.8

Source: ICICI Prudential – The Month Gone By, April 2026

Infinite Possibilities. Enduring Relationships. Disclaimer: The above data is for informational purpose. The analysis may or may not be sustained in future.

www.motilaloswalpwm.com

India : High Frequency Indicators

High-Frequency Indicators- Demand Conditions (YoY Growth %)

	Indicators	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25	Nov-25	Dec-25	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26
Urban Demand	Domestic Air Passenger Traffic	9.9	9.7	2.6	3.7	-2.5	-0.5	-2.5	3.5	7	-4.9	3.1	-0.1	-1.5
	Retail PV Sales	6.3	1.6	-3.1	2.5	-0.8	0.9	5.8	10.7	20.4	26.6	7.2	26.1	21.5
Rural Demand	Retail Automobile Sales	-0.7	2.9	5.4	4.8	-4.3	2.8	5.2	40.5	2.1	14.6	17.6	25.6	25.3
	Retail Tractor Sales	-5.7	7.6	2.8	8.7	11	30.1	3.6	14.2	56.5	15.8	22.9	36.4	10.9
	Retail 2-Wheeler Sales	-1.8	2.3	7.3	4.7	-6.5	2.2	6.5	51.8	-3.1	9.5	20.8	25	28.7

High-Frequency Indicators for Industrial Growth (YoY Growth %)

Indicator	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25	Nov-25	Dec-25	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26
Automobile production	6.5	-1.7	5.2	1.2	10.7	8.1	10.8	-2.8	22.3	37.1	15	22.1	20.2
Passenger vehicle production	11.2	10.8	5.4	-1.8	0.1	-4.1	16.1	9.8	22.8	23.1	5.6	9.8	9
Tractor production	18.5	20.5	9.1	9.8	11.5	9.4	23	13	37.5	57.9	14.6	80	28.6
Two-wheelers production	5.6	-4.1	4.7	1.4	12.3	10	9.8	-5.6	20.9	39.9	16.1	24.4	22
Three-wheelers production	6	4.1	16.9	8.6	24	15.8	15.9	15.9	55.4	39.6	33.2	29.9	34
Crude steel production	8.5	9.3	11	12.6	13.8	12.8	13.7	8.9	11.1	10.8	10.5	10.2	3.8
Finished steel production	10	6.6	7	10.9	13.8	13.8	14	7.2	12.4	10.9	11	8	1.2
Imports of capital goods	8.6	24.5	15.7	3.4	13.3	0.2	12.7	8.5	12.8	13	7.1	19.7	11.7

Source: ICICI Prudential – The Month Gone By, April 2026



India : Diversification as a Structural Edge

Sector concentration across major equity markets — India stands apart as the most balanced large market globally

■ >40% — Extreme Concentration
 ■ 25–40% — High Concentration
 ■ 15–25% — Moderate
 ■ 8–15% — Balanced
 ■ <8% — Low Weight

	IN INDIA	us USA	TW Taiwan	KR Korea	DE Germany	BR Brazil	ZA S.Africa	RU Russia	AU Aus.	PH Phil.	TH Thai.
Financials	28%	12%	10%	8%	16%	30%	26%	15%	31%	45%	20%
Information Tech.	13%	33%	62%	43%	12%	5%	6%	5%	4%	7%	5%
Energy	10%	4%	2%	4%	6%	25%	4%	52%	8%	6%	22%
Materials	4%	2%	4%	7%	8%	14%	32%	10%	24%	8%	8%
Consumer Disc.	9%	10%	7%	12%	20%	8%	8%	4%	7%	12%	12%
Consumer Stap.	7%	5%	3%	4%	8%	6%	7%	4%	6%	8%	10%
Healthcare	8%	9%	4%	6%	12%	4%	4%	3%	8%	3%	7%
Industrials	7%	9%	4%	9%	13%	3%	4%	3%	6%	5%	6%
Comm. Services	5%	10%	2%	4%	3%	3%	5%	3%	3%	4%	5%
Others	9%	6%	2%	3%	2%	2%	4%	1%	3%	2%	5%

TSMC: 44% of Index, Samsung & SK Hynix : 41% of Index

Source: Edelweiss Report, CLSA, MSCI Country Index is used as a proxy for each.

Infinite Possibilities. Enduring Relationships. Disclaimer: The above data is for informational purpose. The analysis may or may not be sustained in future.

India's Structural Expansion Cycle: From Demand Growth to Capacity Creation

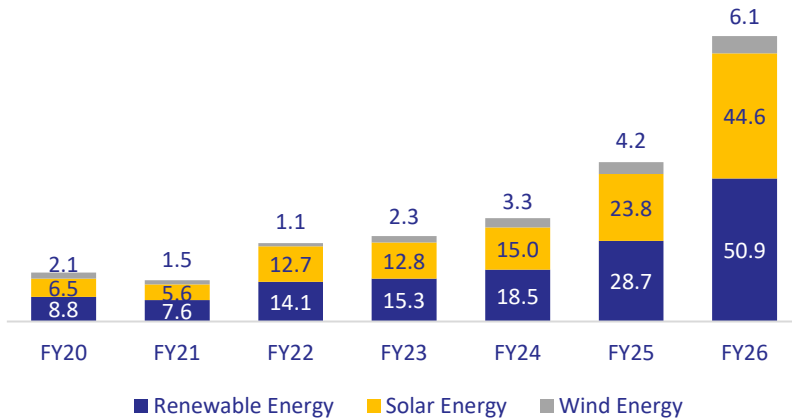
Sector	Evidence
Semiconductors	12 approved projects with cumulative approved investment of ~INR 1.64 lakh crore; still in early stages
Electronics / components	PLI and component localization creating a domestic ecosystem
Data centres	Capacity has doubled over FY22–FY25; large investments pipeline is underway, driven by cloud, AI, data localization and digital infrastructure demand
Defence / aerospace	Domestic procurement, record contracts, rising production and exports - indigenization moving from intent to execution
Power / renewables	Solar, wind, transmission, batteries and grid capex being built around energy transition and energy security.
Cement / ports / logistics	Not directly China+1, but these are enabling sectors for a broader domestic investment cycle

Source: Internal Research

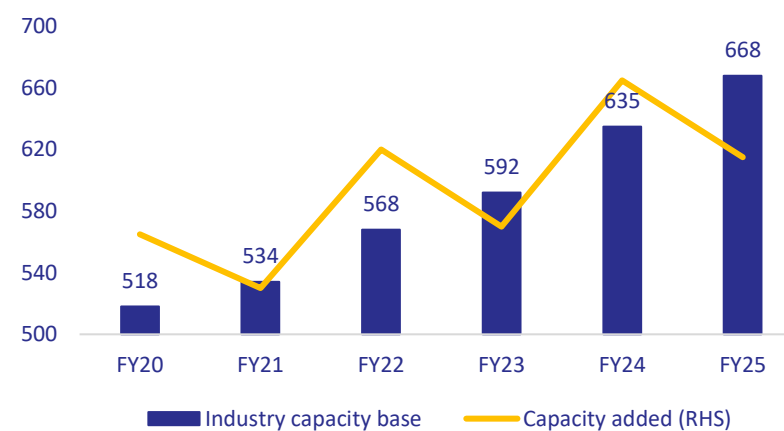
Disclaimer: The above data is for informational purposes. The analysis may or may not be sustained in future.

Private Capex Building in Structural Pockets

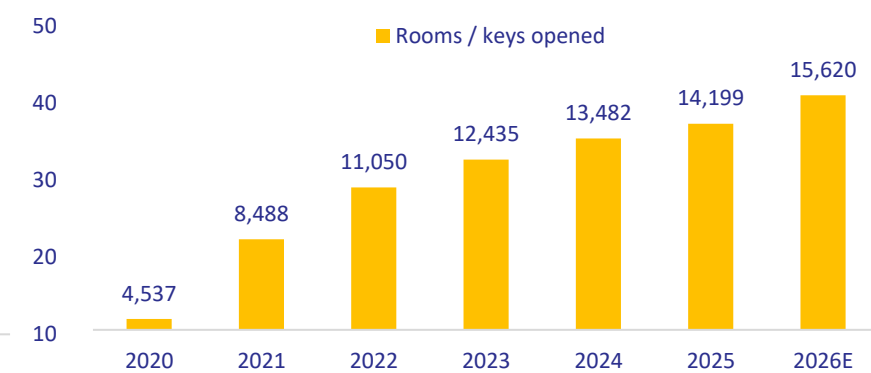
Power Capacity Addition (GW)



Indian Cement Industry Capacity - MTPA



Branded Hotel Room Additions across India

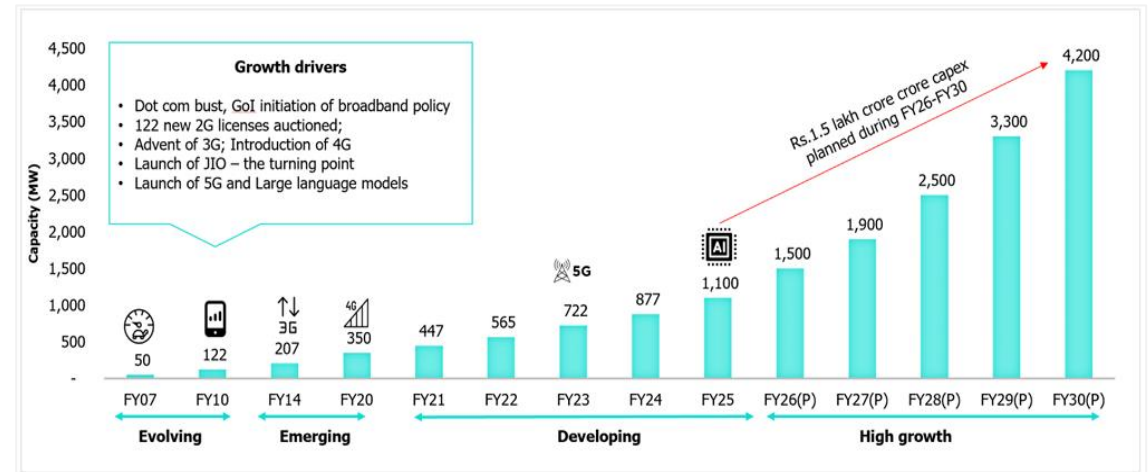
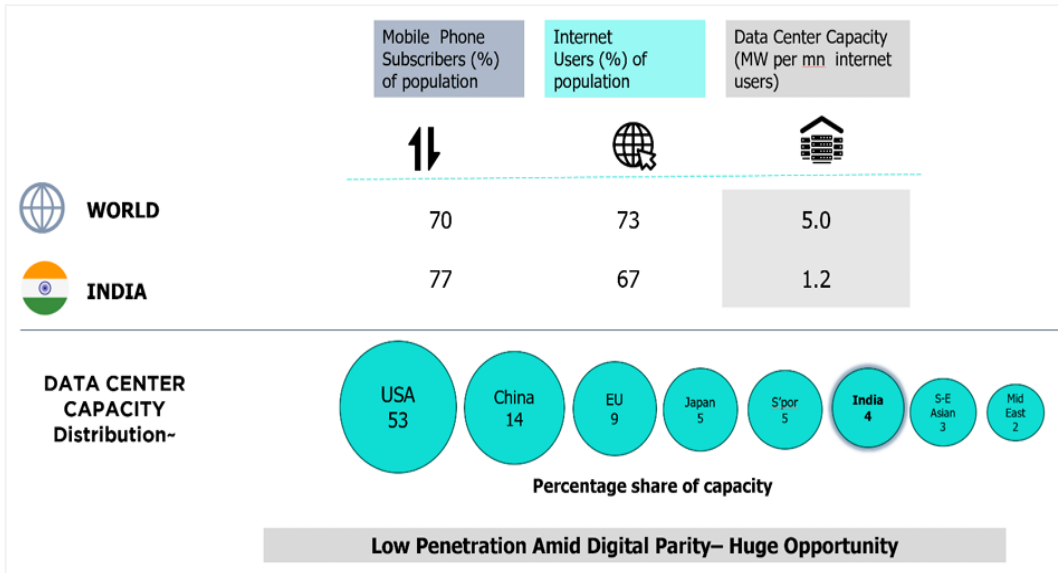


- Sectors such as Power T&D, Coal, Telecom, Oil & Gas, Ports, Cement, Airlines, Defence, Electronics and Data Centres are already seeing visible capacity expansion, led by structural demand rather than a conventional cyclical recovery
- The broader private capex cycle may still be uneven, **but these pockets clearly indicate that capacity creation has already begun in areas aligned with India's next phase of structural growth**
- **Along with the conventional sectors, newer sectors such as Data Centers (expected to grow ~4x by 2030) and Semiconductors (capital outlay of ~INR 1.64 lakh crore across 12 projects) have displayed speedy movement from policy approval to execution**

Source: MNRE, CRISIL, Anarock, CARE Ratings, Internal Research

Disclaimer: The above data is for informational purposes. The analysis may or may not be sustained in future. www.motilaloswalpwm.com

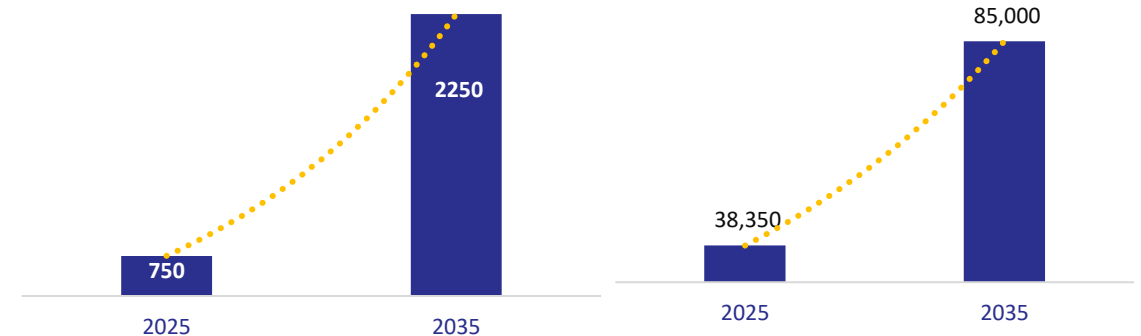
Data Centres & Aviation: Powering the Next Infrastructure Cycle



Aircraft Fleet

Maintenance, Repair & Operations market (INR Crs)

- Rising cloud adoption, AI workloads, data localization and enterprise digitization are driving multi-year capacity expansion and incremental investment across India's data centers' ecosystem
- India's aviation and aerospace ecosystem is entering a multi-year expansion cycle, supported by rising passenger demand, rapid fleet induction, airport infrastructure build-out and localization of MRO and aerospace components



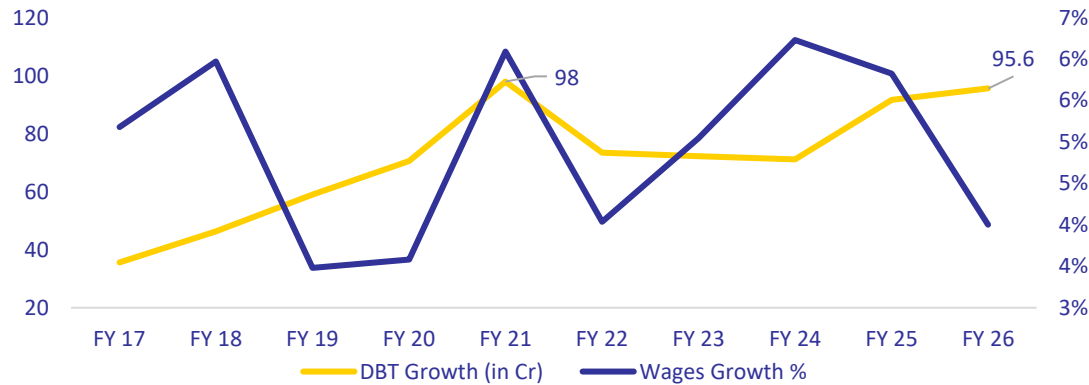
Source: CARE Ratings, Airbus, Internal Research

Disclaimer: The above data is for informational purposes. The analysis may or may not be sustained in future.

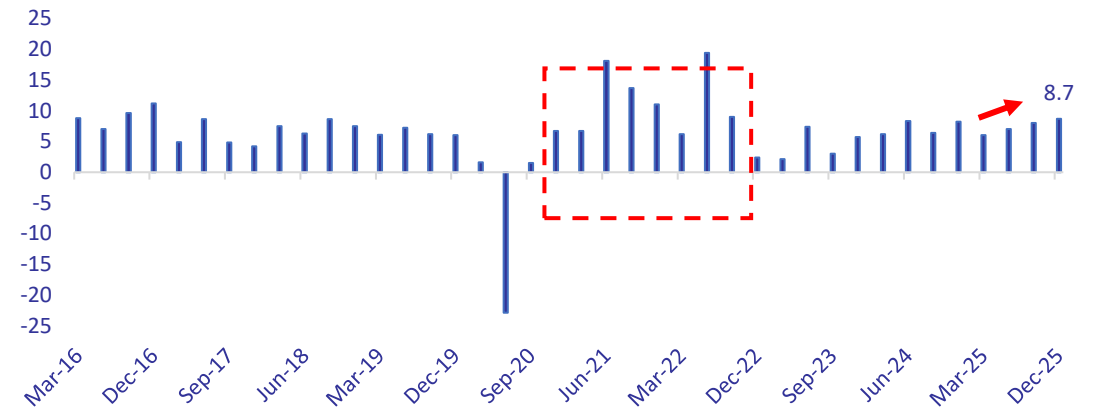


Welfare Schemes – Leading to Growth in Consumption

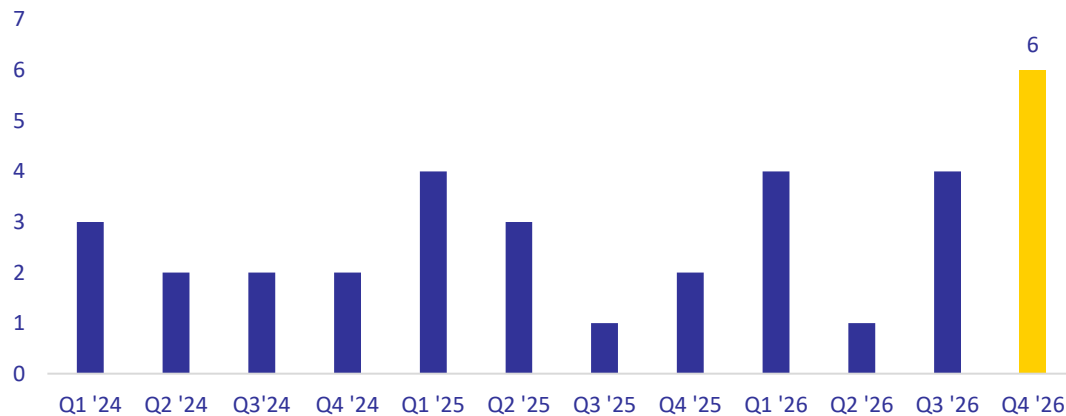
DBT Growth in No. of Beneficiaries and Rural Wage growth



Private Final Consumption Expenditure



HUL Quarterly Sales Volume Growth (in %)



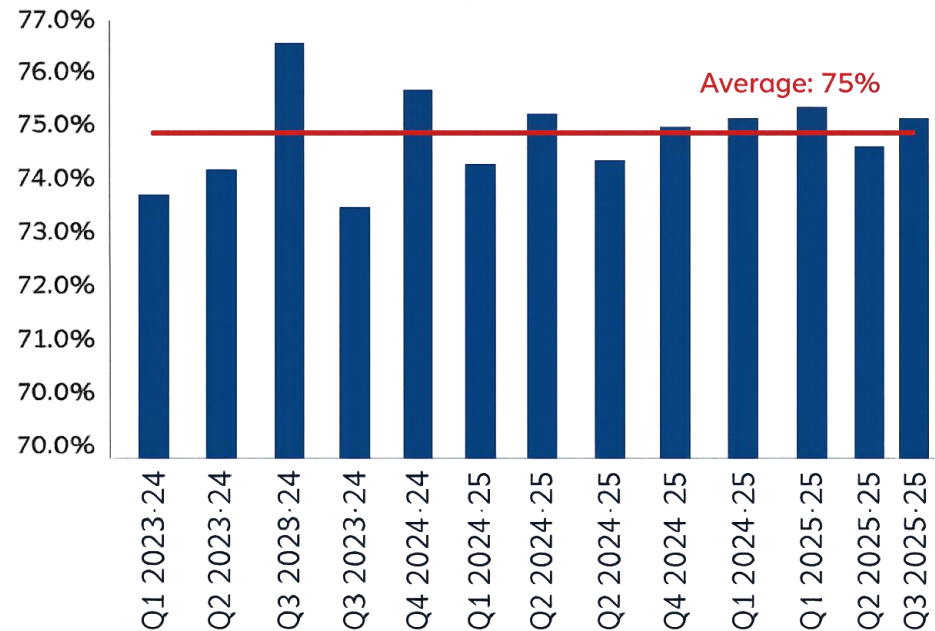
- Covid-era surge in DBT transfers was followed by a sharp recovery in PFCE/consumption
- Current DBT levels are again nearing Covid highs, while PFCE has already started trending upward.
- Early signs of demand revival visible in HUL, with highest quarterly volume growth in the last 12 quarters.

Source: MNREGA, Ministry of Finance, Internal Research. DBT – Direct Benefit Transfer
 Disclaimer: The above data is for informational purposes. The analysis may or may not be sustained in future.

Macro and Financial System Remains Healthy

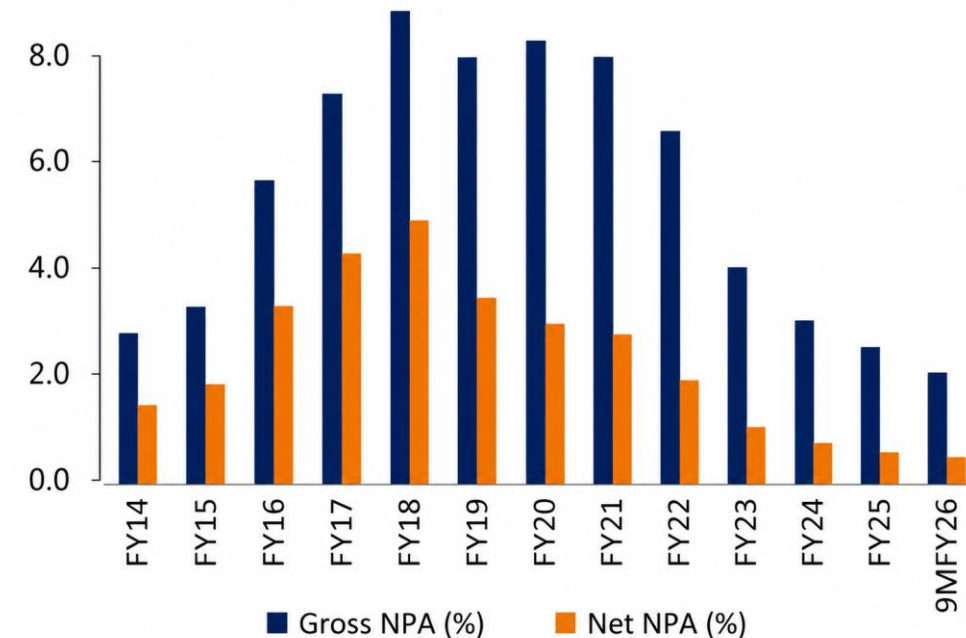
Above average capacity utilization

Capacity Utilization



Gross and Net NPAs reducing year on year

Gross & Net NPA (%)

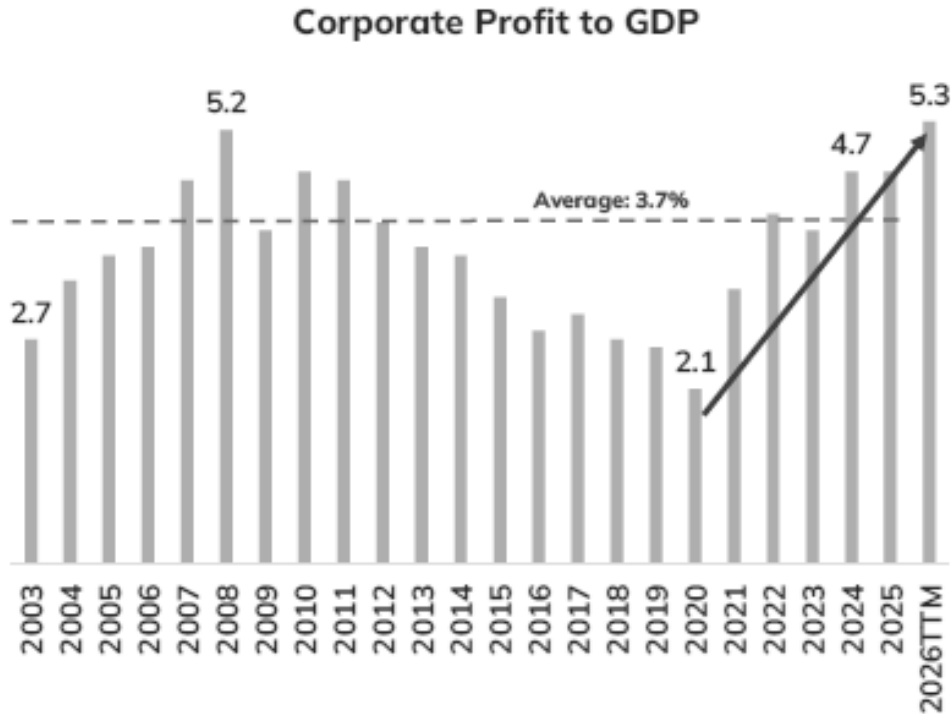


Source: ICICI Month Equity Market Outlook– May 2026

- For the capex cycle to gain further momentum, capacity utilisation levels need to remain strong. Encouragingly, current utilisation is already above long-term average levels, which typically supports fresh investment decisions by corporates.
- In addition, the banking system is in a much healthier position, with net NPAs continuing to decline, improving banks’ ability and willingness to fund growth. Overall, from a broader economic perspective, **India’s macro and financial system indicators remain healthy.**

Private Capex May Pick Up..

Corporate Profit to GDP at multi-year highs



Source: Motilal Oswal Financial Services Ltd, India Strategy Report – Feb 2026.

Deleveraging Balance Sheets

Debt/Equity Ratio of BSE 200 Cos



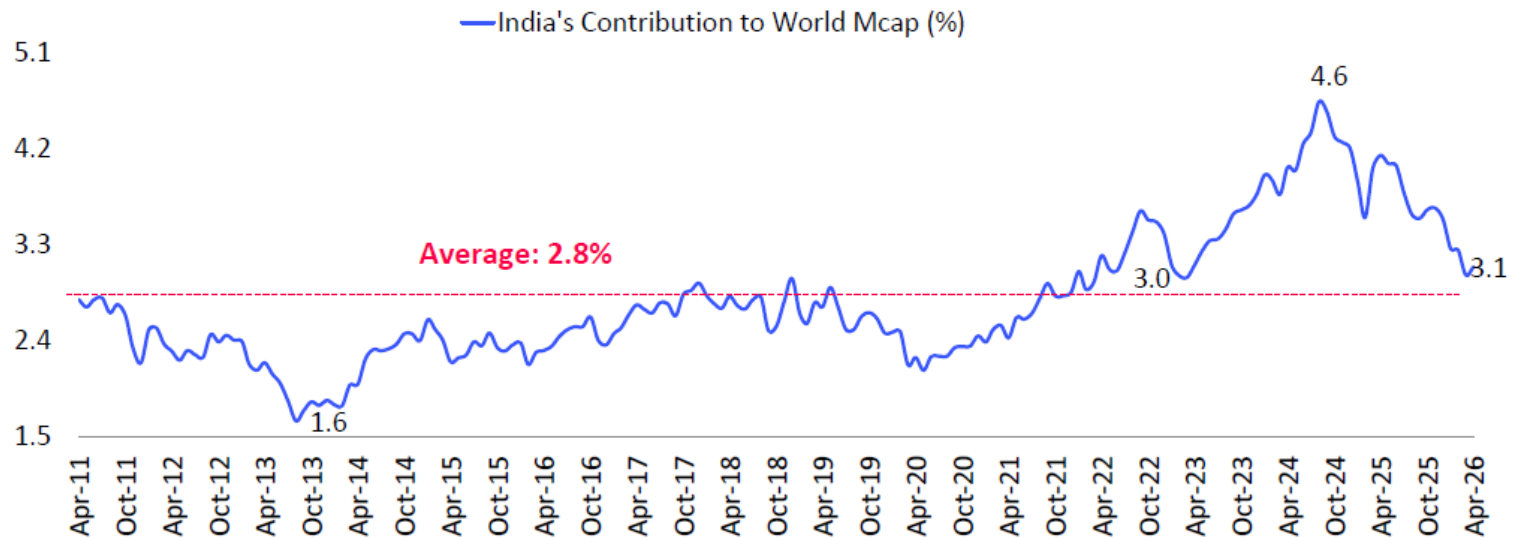
Source: Axis Capital – India Strategy – Jun.'25. Years mentioned above denotes Financial Year end.

- Corporate India has undergone a significant balance-sheet repair over the past decade with debt to equity ratios declining while corporate profits to GDP rising to multi-year highs.
- Stronger cash flows, lower leverage, and improved profitability are creating financial capacity for the next leg of private capex cycle.



Equity

India's contribution to World Market Cap

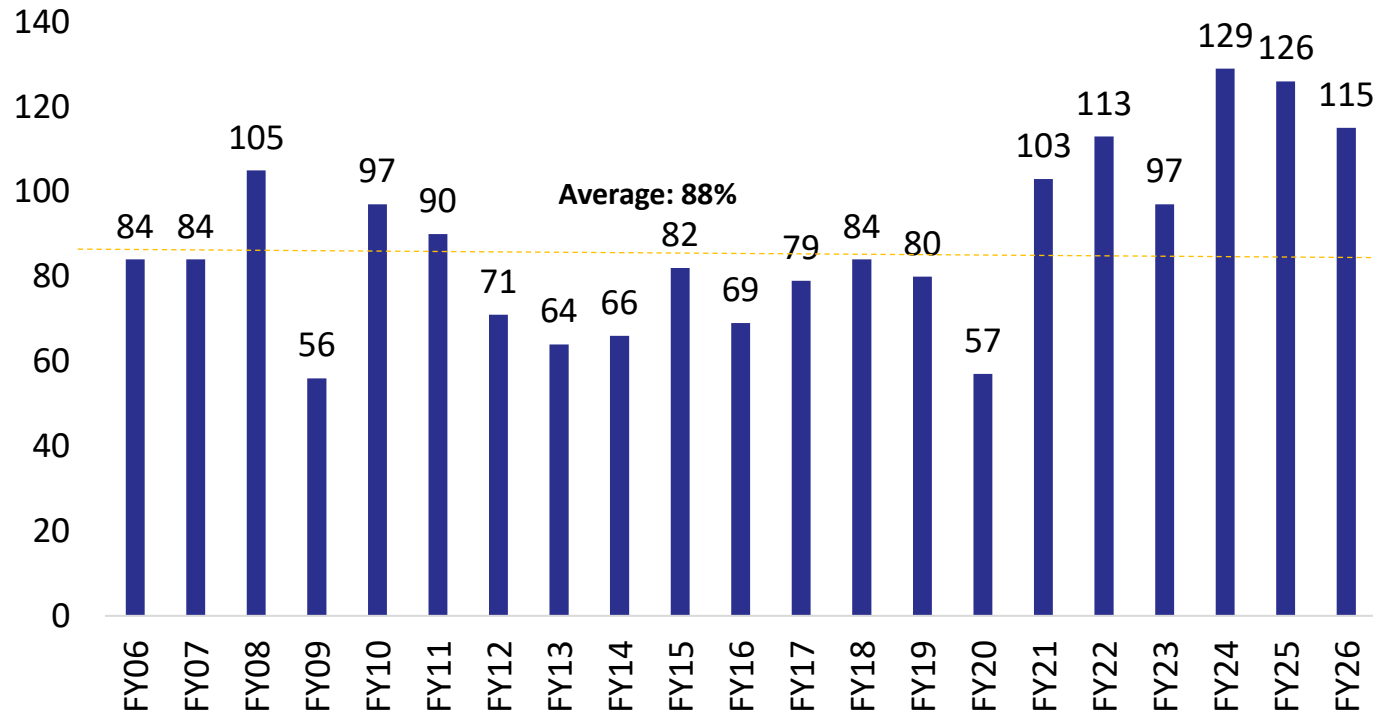


- India's contribution to world mcap has corrected sharply from 4.6% to 3.1%.
- Led by surge in Global Equity Markets, Underperformance of Indian Markets, and USD/INR

Global Stock Market Capitalisation (2026)			
Country	Current M-Cap (\$T)	Dec 31, '25 M-Cap (\$T)	% Change in 2026
EMERGING MARKETS			
South Korea	4.1	2.7	51.9%
Taiwan	4.0	3.1	30.3%
Brazil	1.1	0.9	23.3%
Mexico	0.6	0.6	4.9%
China	17.0	15.4	10.2%
Hong Kong	6.1	6.0	0.8%
Saudi Arabia	2.7	2.4	12.8%
India	4.9	5.2	-5.0%
GLOBAL MARKETS			
United States	76.0	68.9	10.3%
Japan	8.3	7.6	8.7%
UK	3.9	4.0	-2.0%
France	3.4	3.8	-8.8%
Germany	2.8	2.9	-1.7%
Canada	5.0	4.6	8.8%
Australia	2.3	2.2	6.0%

India's M-Cap to GDP ratio has corrected from highs

Overall M-Cap/GDP



Mcap-to-GDP ratio (%)	FY26E Mcap to GDP %	Average for 20 years
Top 100 Large-caps	70%	62%
101 to 250th Mid-caps	23%	14%
Small-caps, 250th onwards	23%	13%

- India's market cap-to-GDP ratio is projected to be at 115% in FY26, lower than the peak of ~144% in Sep'24.
- The ratios for midcaps and smallcaps are trading significantly higher than the average.

Earnings Q4'26 Interim Summary - Small & Midcaps continue to deliver better earnings growth



Q4FY26 Results			Valuation Change from Dec'24 TTM P/E
Market cap Rank band	Count of companies	YoY Growth %	
Top 100	45	9%	-3.9%
101- 250	53	33%	-22.7%
251-500	68	32%	-12.8%
501-1000	92	35%	

Data as on 30th April. Source: NSE, Capitaline

Infinite Possibilities. Enduring Relationships.

www.motilaloswalpwm.com

Ongoing Earnings Season (Q4FY26) - Commentary



Banks

Banks reported stable but not spectacular Q4 FY26 earnings. Profit growth remained positive due to lower credit costs and healthy loan growth, but NIM compression became the biggest concern because deposit costs stayed elevated.

IT

IT earnings largely indicated a slow demand environment. Mid- and small-cap IT companies have reported stronger earnings growth compared to large-cap IT companies. Companies with exposure to AI-led transformation and cost optimization deals performed relatively better, while traditional discretionary tech spending remained weak. Deal pipeline visibility matter much more now.

Auto

Auto was clearly one of the strongest reported sectors. Companies like Mahindra & Mahindra delivered strong earnings driven by SUVs, tractors and rural demand recovery.

However, commodity inflation risks are returning. Strong demand is helping revenues, but maintaining margins through FY27 may become harder if raw material prices remain elevated.

FMCG/Consumption

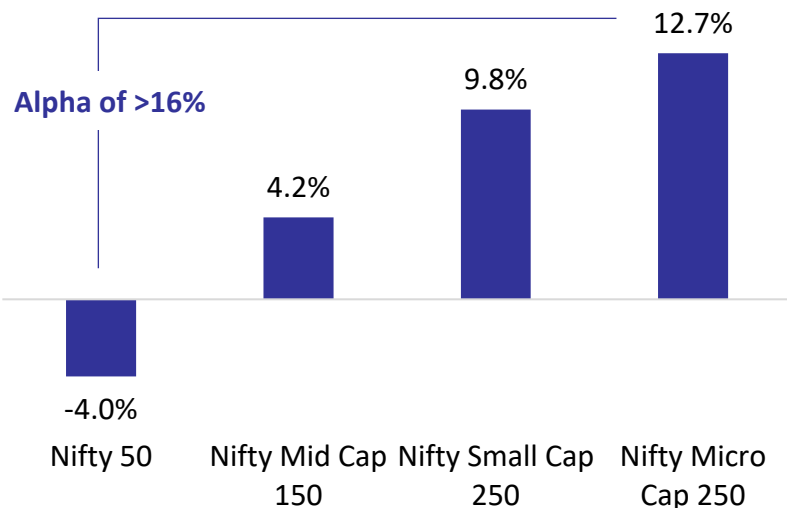
Consumption improved sequentially in Q4 FY26, especially around rural demand and staples. Selected companies reported better domestic volume traction and improving sentiment around mass consumption recovery. But the recovery is still uneven.

Capital Goods /Industrials

This sector had one of the strongest earnings setups because order inflows, government capex and manufacturing momentum remained robust. Companies linked to power equipment, railways, EPC and industrial manufacturing continued benefiting from execution visibility and operating leverage.

Decoding Performance Gaps

Market Cap Performance - 27th Feb'26 - 8th May'26 – "A Clean Ladder"



What is causing this? Sectors which are dragging Nifty 50, are pulling the Micro Cap up

Sector	Nifty 50		Nifty Micro Cap 250	
	Allocation %	Return %	Allocation %	Return %
Capital Goods	1.4%	~(-1.1%)	22.0%	29.5%
<i>No. of Companies</i>	Only 1 (Bharat Electronics)		Diversified across 47 (sector alone added 6.4% to microcap's overall returns)	
Financial Services	28.0%	~(-10%)	12.6%	~7%
<i>Types of Companies</i>	HDFC Bank, ICICI Bank, Bajaj Finance		Wealth distributors, small finance banks, holding companies	
IT	8.6%	~(-9 to -13%)	3.0%	~8 to 37%
<i>Types of Companies</i>	TCS, Infosys, HCL, Wipro, Tech Mahindra; USD-services exporters		Black Box, Rategain, Zagggle, Happiest Minds; Domestic tech and SaaS	

Textile Sector Allocation %

Nifty 50	0.0%
Nifty Mid Cap 150	0.7%
Nifty Small Cap 250	0.9%
Nifty Micro Cap 250	2.3%

- India's largest pure-play textile name, Page Industries (₹41,000 cr), is too small to qualify for Nifty 100.
- The Microcap basket is heavier on garment exporters (Gokaldas, Pearl Global, Indo Count) selling directly to global retailers.
- An India-cost-advantage play is absent from large cap entirely.**

Where is India's AI infrastructure exposure?

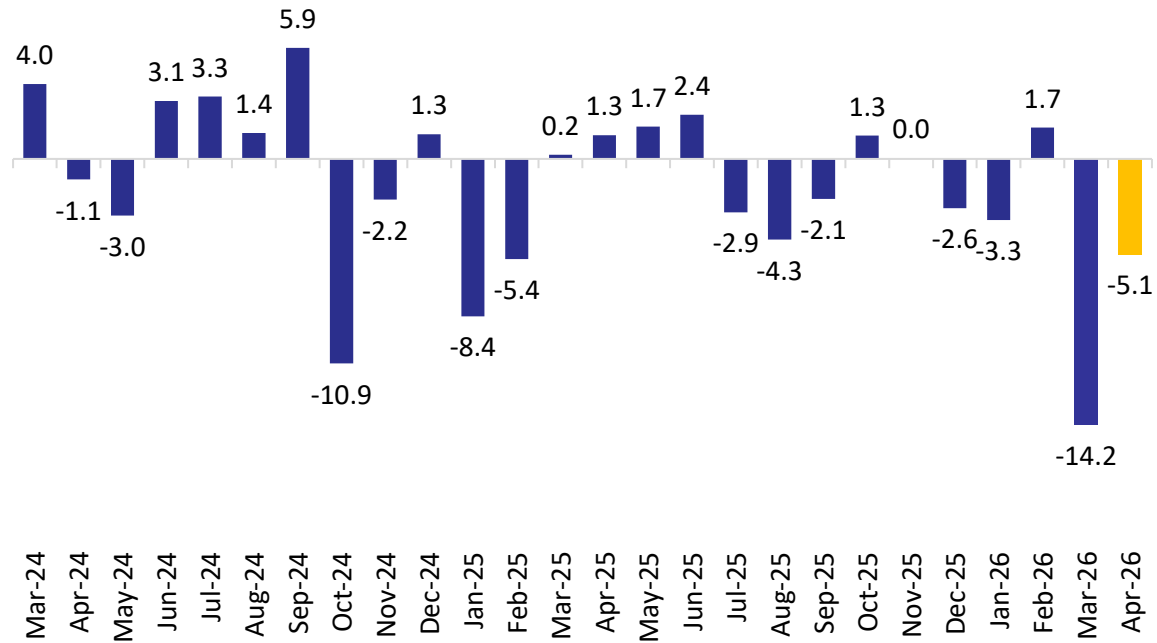
Sterlite Tech	Micro Cap	optical fibre, data-centre interconnect
Netweb Tech	Small Cap	high-performance computing, AI training servers
Tejas Networks	Small Cap	network equipment, 5G and AI-edge gear
HFCL	Small Cap	fibre and military-grade communications
Black Box	Micro Cap	data-centre infrastructure

Most of India's AI-infrastructure exposure isn't in the Nifty 50. It's in small and microcap

FII vs DII Flows

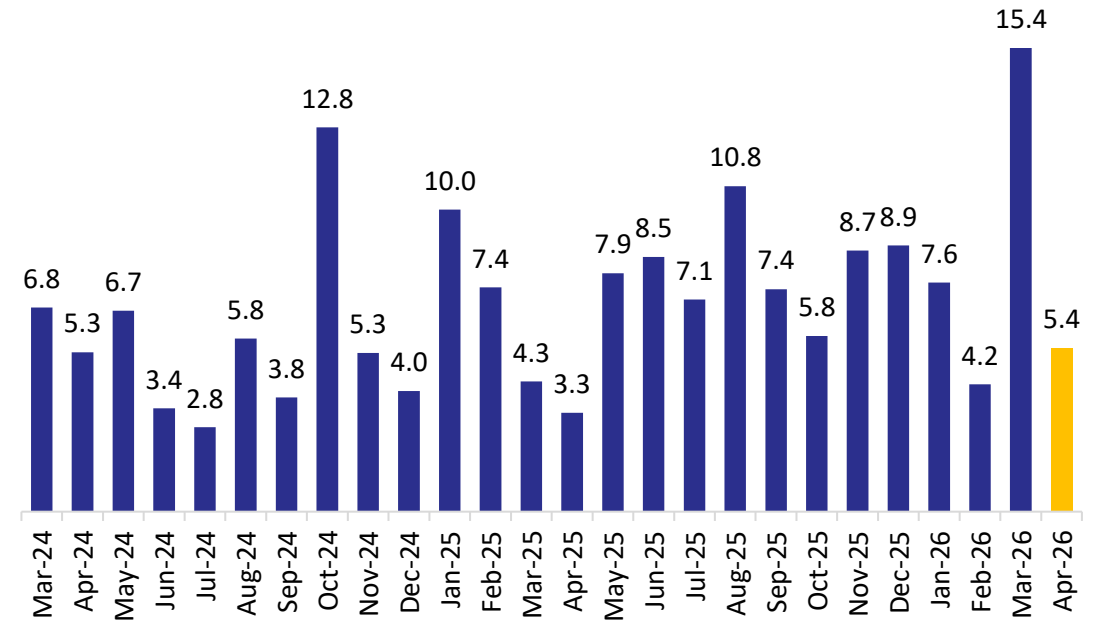
FII continue to record negative flows

FII Equity Flows (US\$ Bn)



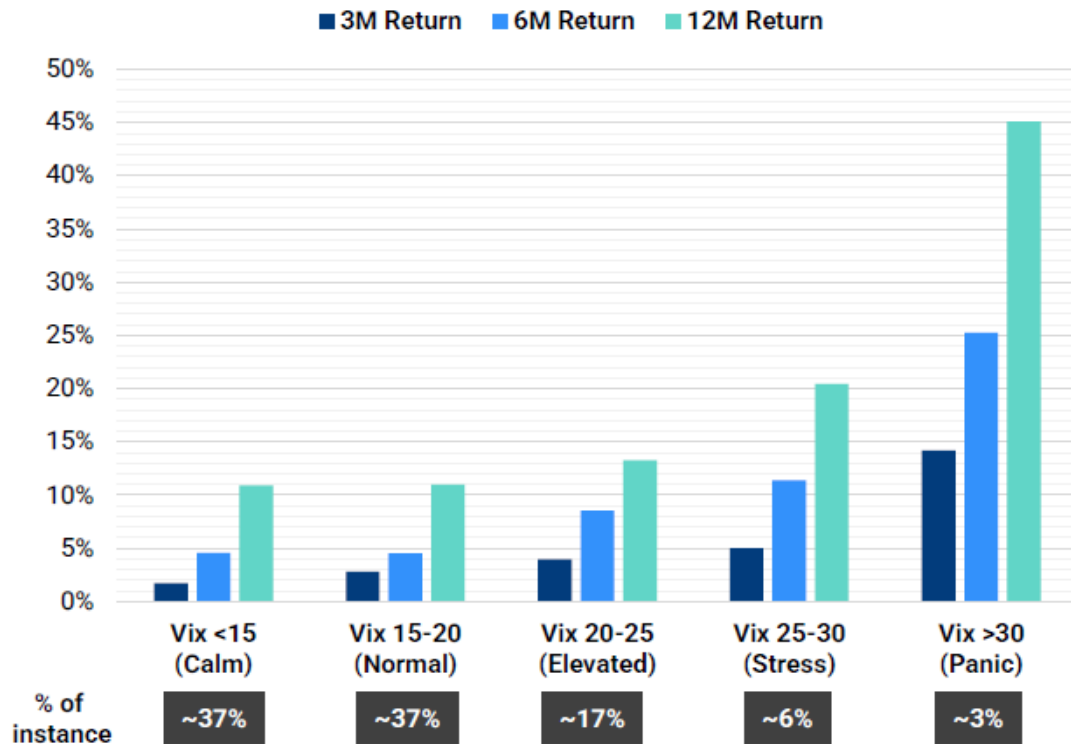
Similarly, DIIs continue to record positive flows

DII Equity Flows (US\$ Bn)



VIX as Entry Sign

Analyzing India VIX and Average Forward Returns



Analysis: When India VIX stays between 25–30 for 5 straight sessions?

- Instances observed: 17
- Avg 3M forward return: ~5%
- Avg 6M forward return: ~11%
- Avg 12M forward return: ~21%

Have we witnessed a similar VIX phase recently?

- India VIX traded in the stress zone of ~25–28 range from 27 March to 06 April 2026
- *Whether history repeats itself from here will be worth tracking*

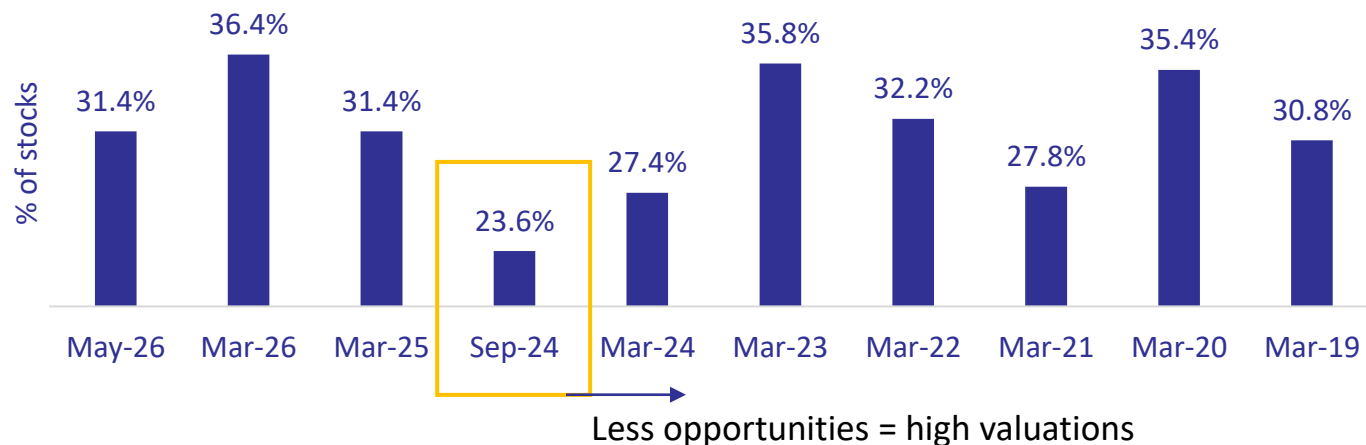
Key Observations:

- Historically, such phases have often coincided with market bottoms and subsequently strong recoveries
- Volatility spikes are not risks to be feared, but statistically better opportunities to capture higher returns

Source: Bloomberg, Edelweiss AMC, Internal Analysis | India VIX considered for analysis | Data considered from 31st March 2010 to 30th April 2026 | Past performance may or may be sustained in the future.

Nifty 500 Valuation movement

Nifty 500 % of stocks less than 30 PE & >10% ROE



Valuations Movement

Valuations across the market have moderated, with 31% of stocks now trading at sub-30x PE while delivering ROE above 10%, compared to 24% in Sep'24 when market valuations were significantly more stretched.

Pocket of Opportunities

There are 32% stocks presenting opportunities where the valuations look reasonable along with strong return on equity

Data as on 5th May		ROE	ROE	ROE	ROE	ROE
		0-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20+
PE	0-20	0.4%	1.5%	8.1%	5.2%	5.2%
PE	20-50	2.3%	10.8%	13.5%	9.8%	11.9%
PE	50-70	0.6%	2.5%	4.2%	3.1%	3.1%
PE	70-100	1.5%	3.1%	2.9%	1.7%	2.3%
PE	100+	4.0%	0.8%	0.8%	0.2%	0.6%

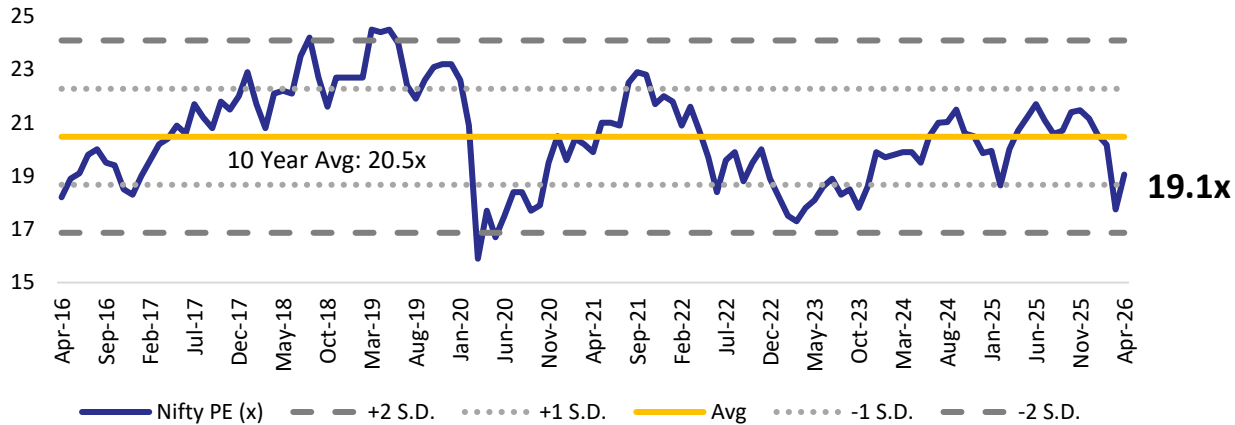
Source: ACE Equity, Internal Research, *(Excluded stocks with negative ROE in Table2)

Disclaimer: The above data is for informational purpose. Performance data has not been verified by SEBI.

The analysis may or may not be sustained in future.

Market Indices Valuations – Based on Forward Earnings

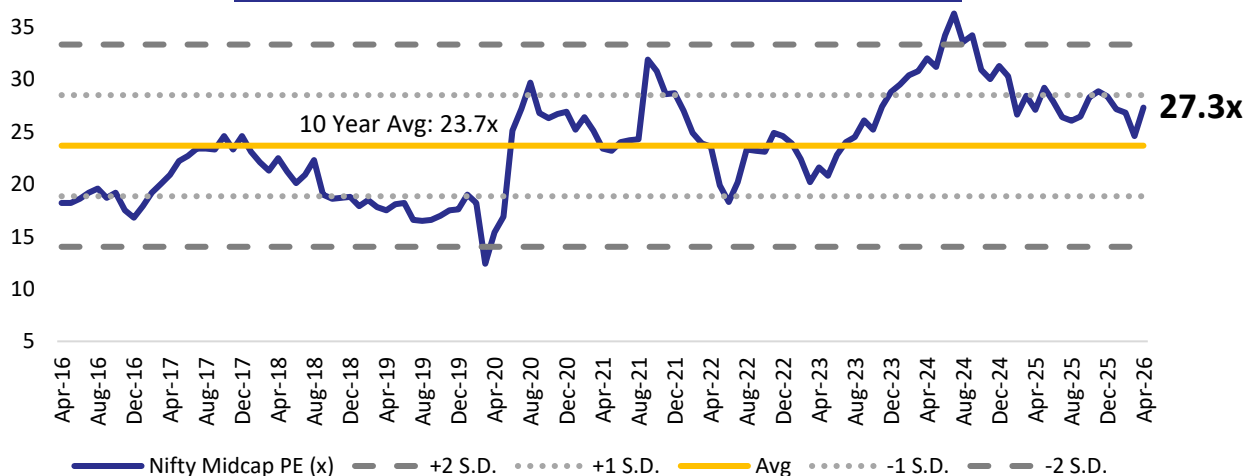
Nifty 50 PE 1 Year Forward - (10 Year Period)



- Nifty 50 forward P/E is currently trading near its -1 standard deviation, indicating relatively attractive large-cap valuations.
- Mid Cap and Small Caps continue to trade above their long term averages.

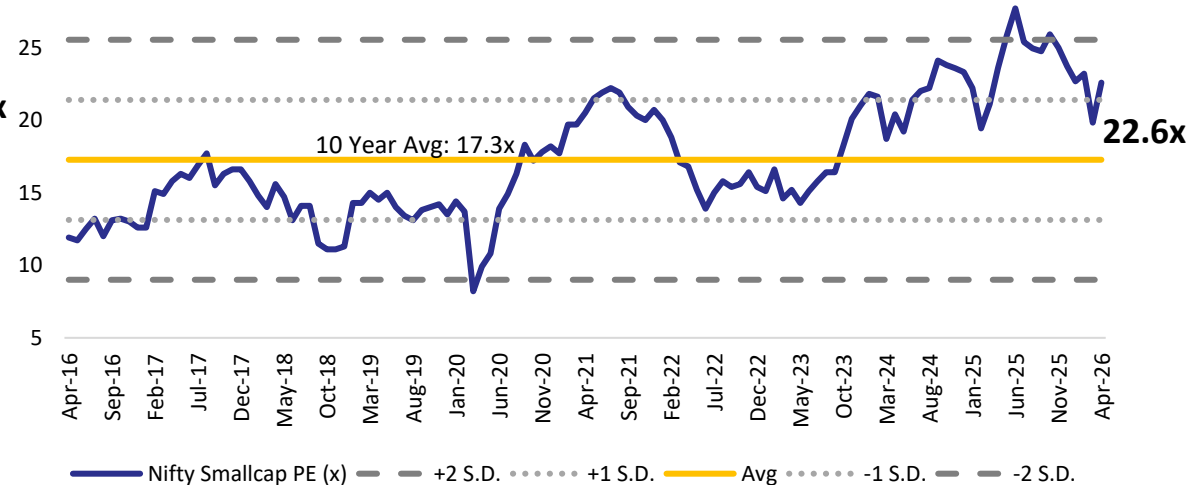
Source: Internal Research, MOFSL

Nifty Mid Cap 100 PE 1 Year Forward - (10 Year Period)



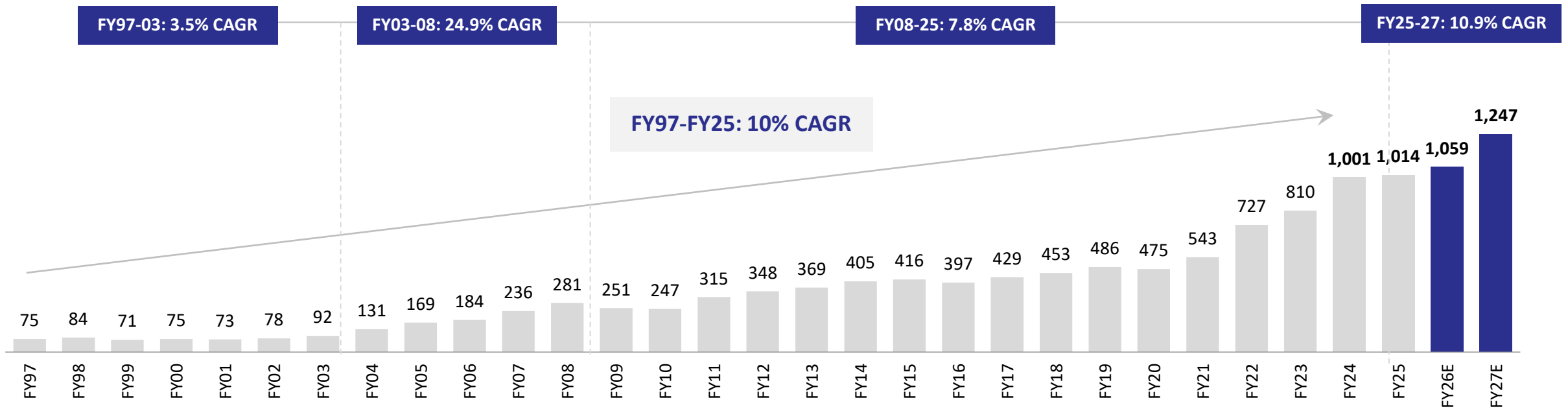
Source: Internal Research, MOFSL, Bloomberg

Nifty Small Cap 100 PE 1 Year Forward - (10 Year Period)



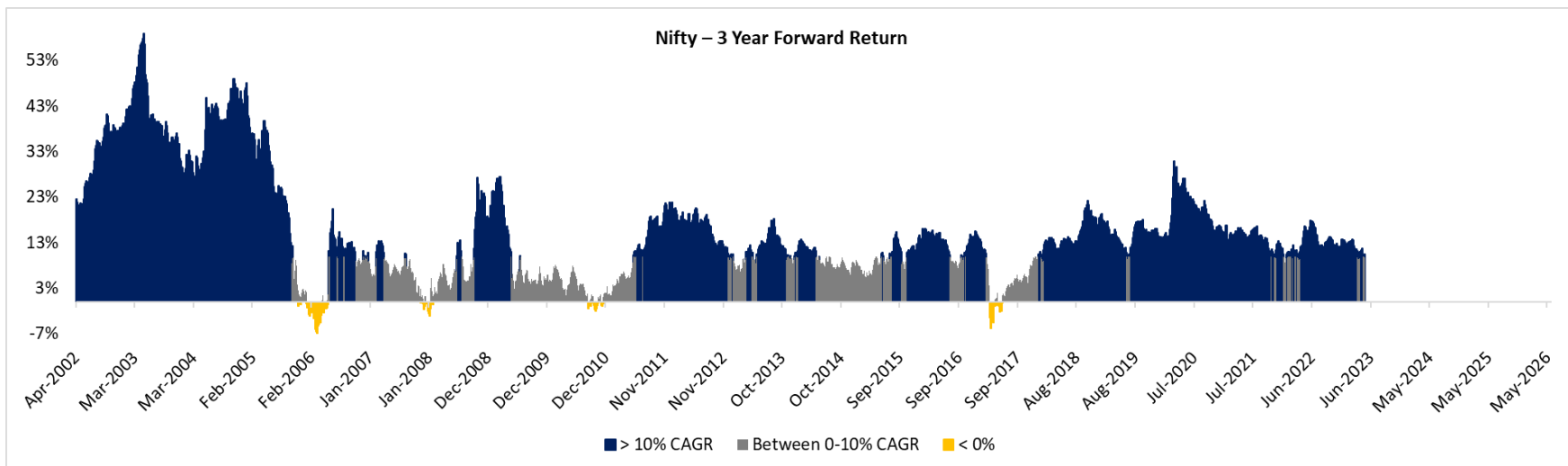
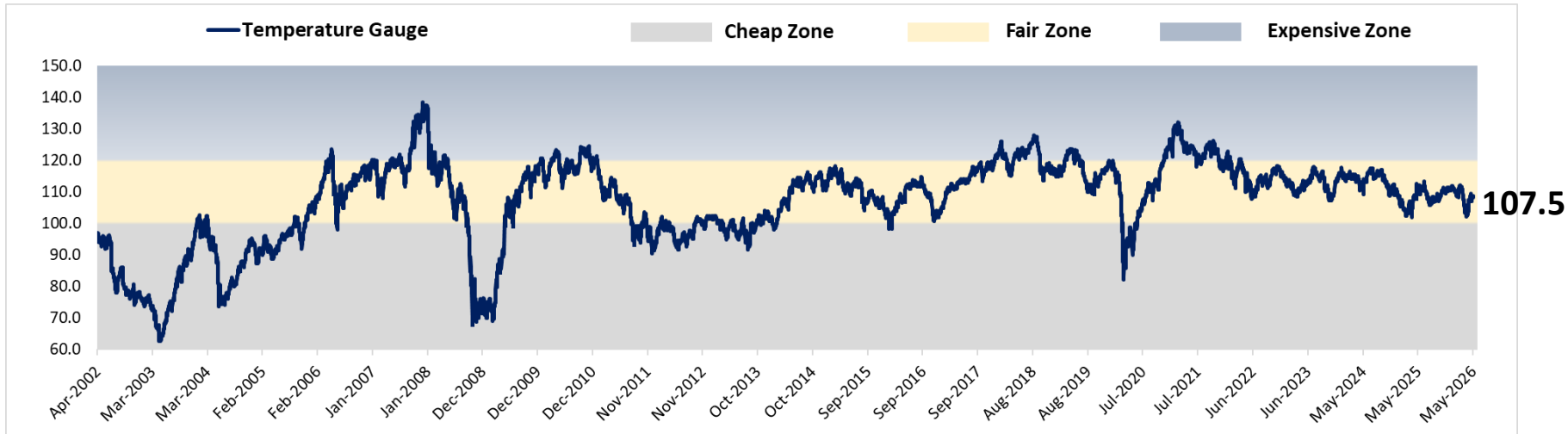
Source: Internal Research, MOFSL, Bloomberg

Nifty 50 – Earnings Growth Outlook



Nifty EPS expectations: FY26 - to grow by 4.5% to 1059 and FY27 – to grow by 17.8% to 1247.

Temperature Gauge Index



Temperature Gauge Index is an equally weighted index of BY/EY and MOVI Index

It incorporates PE Ratio, PB Ratio, Div. Yield and G-sec Yield, and hence is a useful valuation metric.

Data as on 11th May'26

Source: Capital Line, Bloomberg Internal Research

Disclaimer: The above graph is for informational purpose. Past performance may or may not be sustained in future.

Temperature Gauge Index – Sensitivity Analysis



Temperature Gauge Index - Sensitivity Analysis					
Nifty50/10 Yr Gsec	6.63%	6.83%	7.03%	7.23%	7.43%
22560	104	105	106	107	108
22810	104	105	106	107	108
23060	105	106	106	107	108
23310	105	106	107	108	109
23560	105	106	107	108	109
23810	106	107	108	109	109
24060	106	107	108	109	110
24310	106	107	108	109	110
24560	107	108	109	110	111
24810	107	108	109	110	111
25060	107	108	109	110	111
25310	108	109	110	111	112
25560	108	109	110	111	112

Pink cell Indicates Current Level of Nifty 50 and 10 yr G-sec levels. Data as on 11th May'26

Source: Capital Line, Bloomberg Internal Research

Disclaimer: The above data is for informational purpose. The analysis may or may not be sustained in future.

3 Yr Forward Returns Of Nifty At Different Levels Of Temperature Gauge Index

Nifty 50				36M Return CAGR			Time Positive	% Times	
Index in Range		Count in Range	% of count	Min	Max	Average	% Times Positive	6% to 10%	>10%
65	70	60	1%	24%	57%	43%	100.0%	0%	100%
70	75	202	2%	15%	51%	32%	100.0%	0%	100%
75	80	285	3%	14%	45%	37%	100.0%	0%	100%
80	85	168	2%	15%	43%	34%	100.0%	0%	100%
85	90	207	2%	12%	49%	33%	100.0%	0%	100%
90	95	539	6%	2%	47%	27%	100.0%	2%	97%
95	100	832	9%	1%	44%	18%	100.0%	8%	91%
100	105	786	9%	-2%	30%	13%	89.7%	18%	64%
105	110	1094	12%	-4%	22%	10%	66.5%	12%	45%
110	115	2018	23%	-7%	22%	9%	70.4%	26%	32%
115	120	1617	18%	-4%	21%	9%	84.8%	23%	33%
120	125	804	9%	-2%	18%	10%	93.5%	10%	61%
125	130	135	2%	0%	16%	12%	99.3%	4%	80%
130	135	84	1%	-2%	15%	6%	91.7%	0%	36%
135	140	28	0%	-3%	0%	-1%	10.7%	0%	0%

Data as on 11th May'26

Source: Capital Line, Bloomberg Internal Research

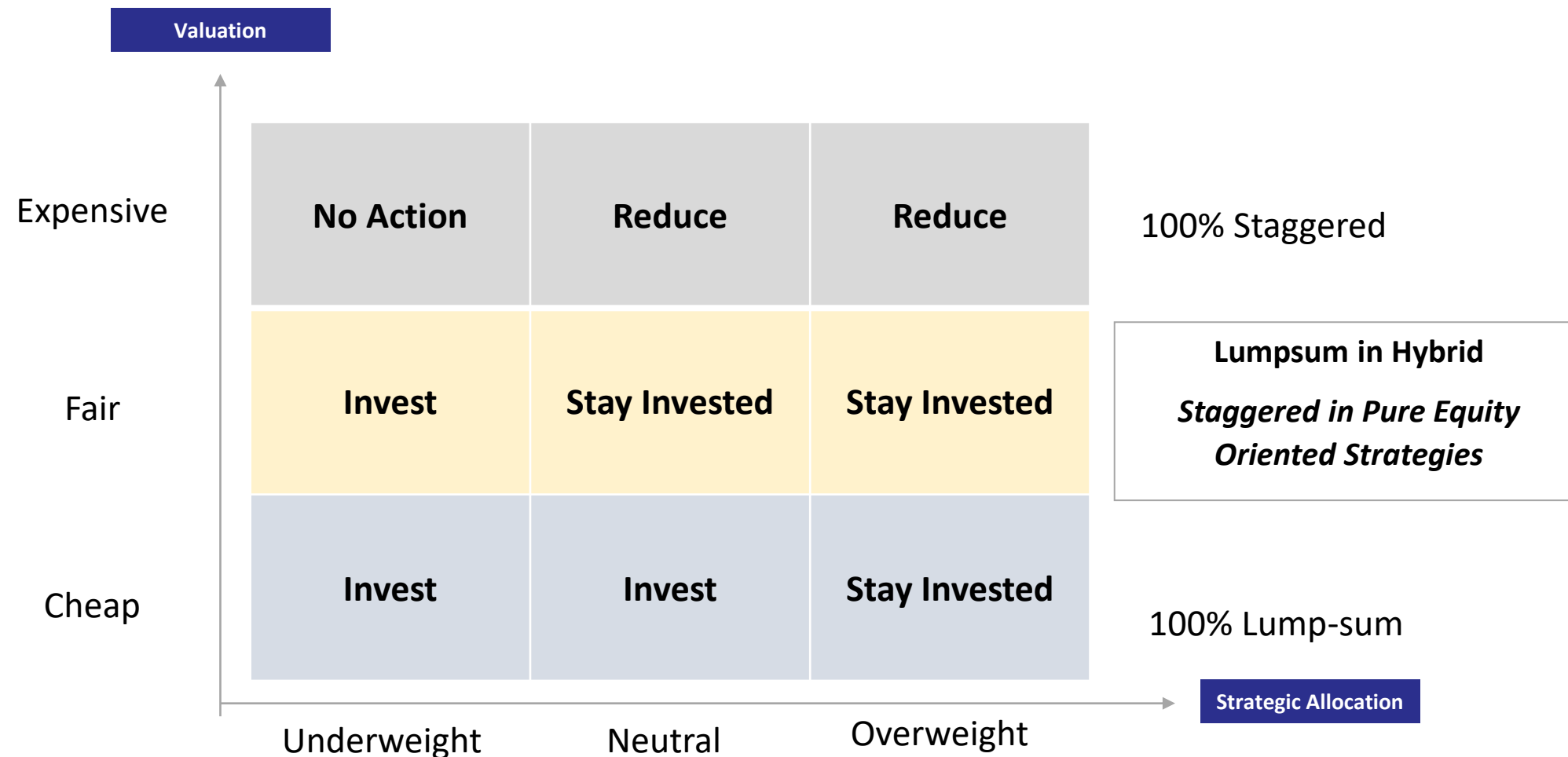
Disclaimer: The above graph is for informational purpose. Past performance may or may not be sustained in future.

Equity View Summary

Parameter	View	Key Takeaway
Economic environment	Mixed but broadly resilient	<p>Positives: India remains among the fastest-growing large economies, supported by domestic demand, government capex, services growth, healthier bank/corporate balance sheets, and manageable inflation.</p> <p>Negatives: Crude oil volatility, rupee pressure, geopolitical risks, weak global demand, uneven rural recovery, and FPI outflows remain key headwinds.</p>
Earnings growth	Moderate-to-healthy, but selective	<p>Expectations stable. Mid and Small Caps continue to deliver high double digit earnings growth, while offering sector specific diversification compared to large caps. Outlook continues to remain healthy led by the domestic economy - banks, capital goods, infrastructure, defence, power, autos, and select consumption. However, IT, global cyclicals, and export-linked sectors may see muted growth</p>
Valuations	Reasonable	<p>Equity valuations in fair zone. Nifty 12-month forward P/E at 19.1x is 7% below its 10-year average. Mid and small-cap equities' 12-month forward P/E trades at a 15%/31% premium to their 10-year averages of 23.7x/17.3x but extent of premium has come down substantially compared to Sep'24.</p>
Flows	Strong domestic flows	<p>FII selling continues with outflows of \$5.1 Bn. Foreign investors have sold \$21 Bn worth of Indian equities YTD in 2026 vs. \$19 Bn in 2025.</p> <p>DII buying continues to remain robust with inflows of \$5.4 Bn. Domestic investors have bought \$32.7 Bn worth of Indian equities YTD in 2026 vs. \$ 90 Bn in 2025.</p>

Equity Allocation & Deployment Grid

Below grid is based on Temperature Gauge Index



Data as on 11th May'26

Source: Capital Line, Bloomberg Internal Research

Disclaimer: The above graph is for informational purpose. Past performance may or may not be sustained in future.



Equity Portfolio Strategy



- Global equity markets continue to be supported largely by a narrow set of mega-cap tech/AI related companies, while the broader macro environment remains increasingly challenging. US 10-year bond yields have remained elevated, reflecting sticky inflation, large fiscal deficits, and expectations of higher-for-longer interest rates.
- A key risk is the prolonged geopolitical conflict in the Middle East which has significantly disrupted crude oil supply chains. A sustained rise in oil and commodity prices would likely reignite global inflation concerns. This could keep global bond yields elevated and strengthen the US dollar, increasing the risk of capital outflows from emerging markets, including India. Higher oil prices could also place pressure on the INR.
- This current situation for Indian equities is perhaps best described as **Down, But Not Out**. Indian markets have significantly underperformed the global peers over the last 12-18 months with FII interest remaining tepid. But beneath the surface - Indian economy continued to remain stable. India remains among the fastest-growing large economies, supported by domestic demand, government capex, services growth, healthier bank/corporate balance sheets, and manageable inflation. Most of the high frequency indicators for industrial activities, demand condition and industrial production continue to show economic momentum. We expect this resilience in economy to result in earning momentum going forward.
- Indian Equity valuations have come in the fair zone. Nifty 12-month forward P/E at 19.1x is 7% below its 10-year average. Extent of Mid and small-cap equities' premium to their 10-year averages has come down substantially compared to Sep'24. Corporate earnings declared so far are showing good numbers with mid & small cap leading the growth.
- Considering the current scenario, we maintain Neutral view on Equities. Portfolio Allocation: 50% allocation to Hybrid/Large caps, 10% to Global and 40% allocation to Mid & Small Caps
- Investment Strategy: Lump-sum investments in Hybrid funds at current levels; For Pure equity-oriented strategies, a staggered SIP/STP approach over the next 2-3 months is prudent given the uncertainty. Any sharp correction should be used for aggressive deployment.

Disclaimer: The Equity Portfolio Strategy is based on our views and the above information is for reference purposes only and should not be construed to be investment advice under SEBI (Investment Advisers) Regulations, 2013. This document is not a research report as per the SEBI (Research Analysts) Regulations, 2014..

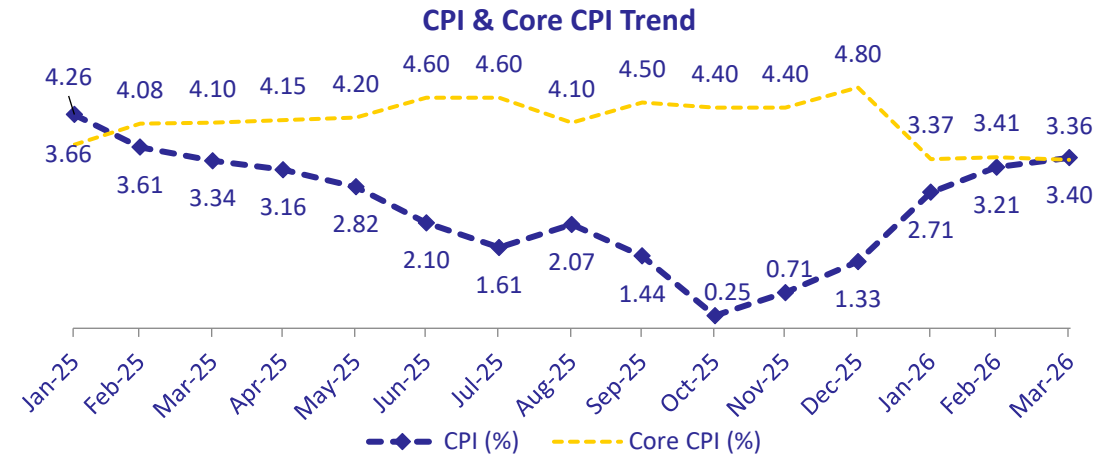
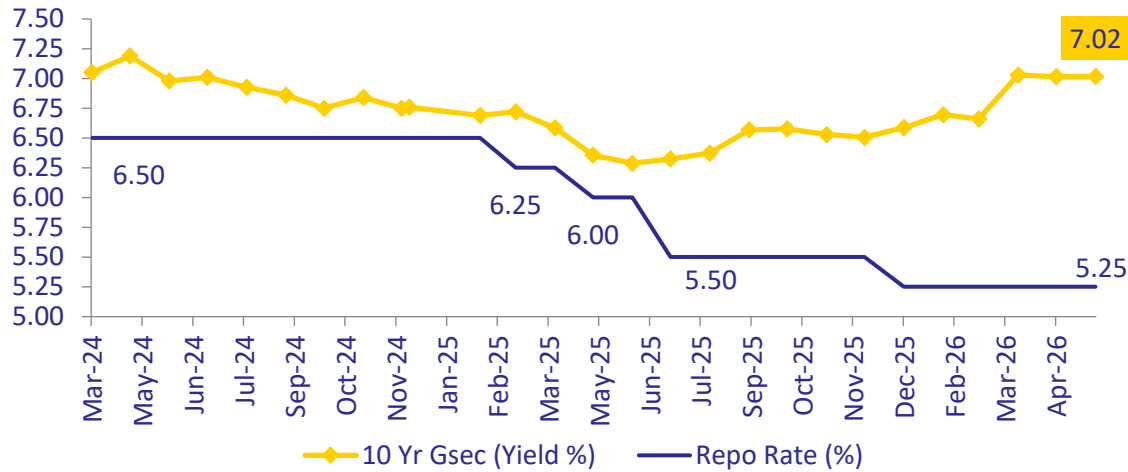
Infinite Possibilities. Enduring Relationships.

www.motilaloswalpwm.com

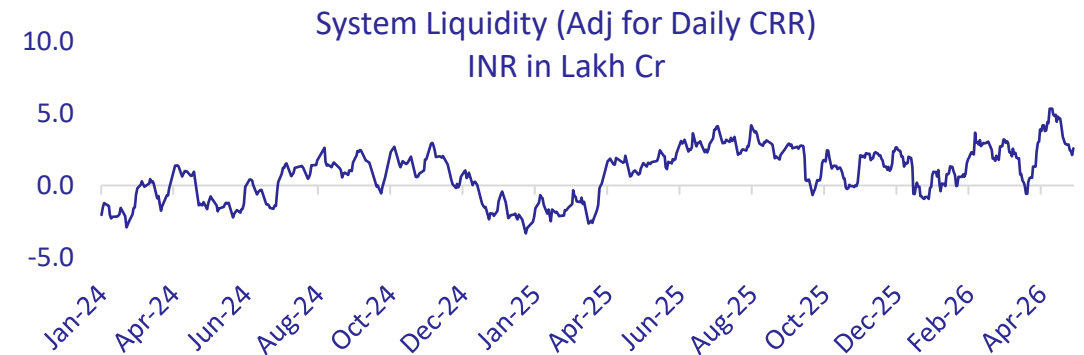
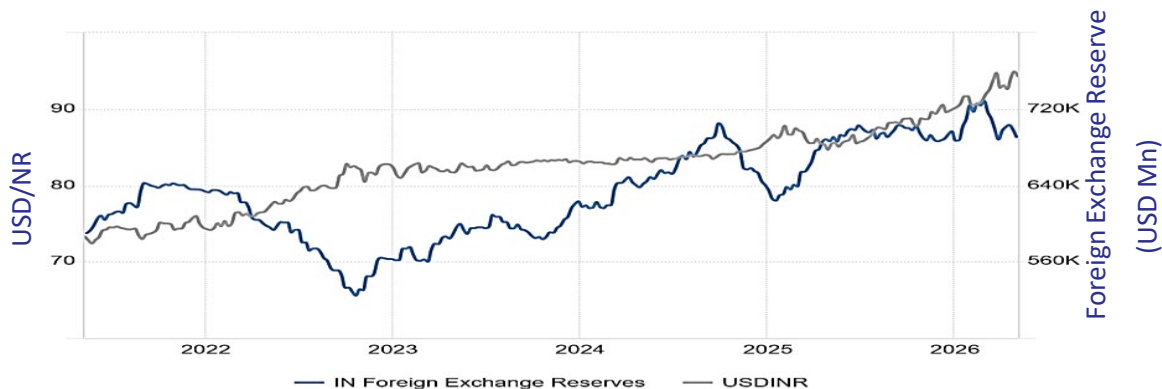


Fixed Income

RBI to Focus on 'Policy by Policy' Approach

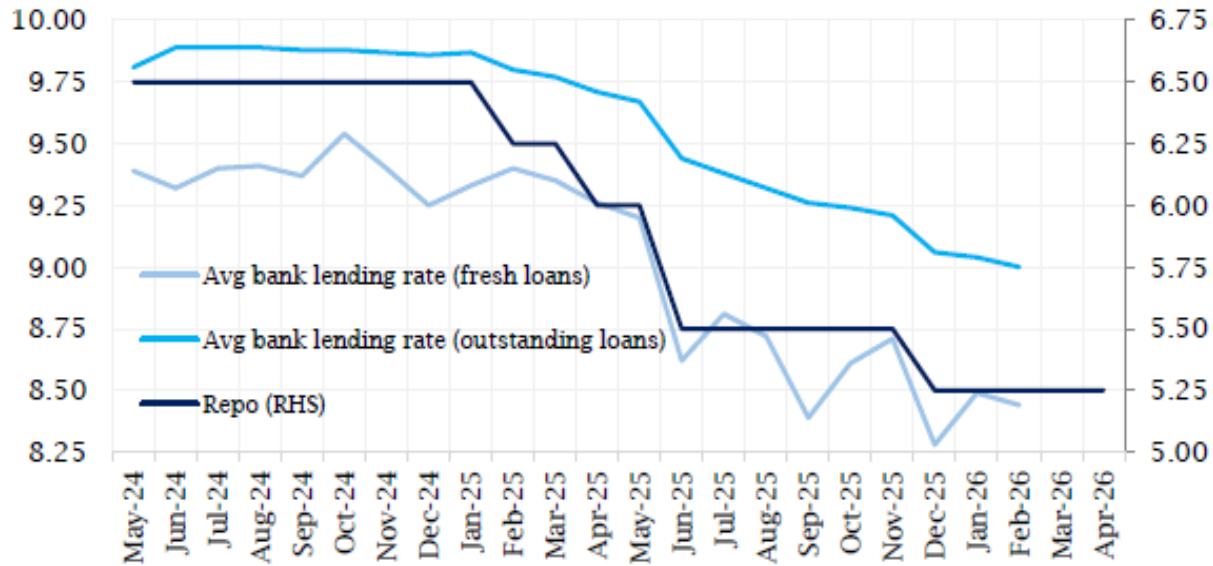


- Forex Reserves at USD 690 Bn – Decline from USD 728 Bn peak in Feb : Driven by decrease in foreign currency assets & gold reserves
- Active intervention by RBI to contain rupee depreciation through dollar sale

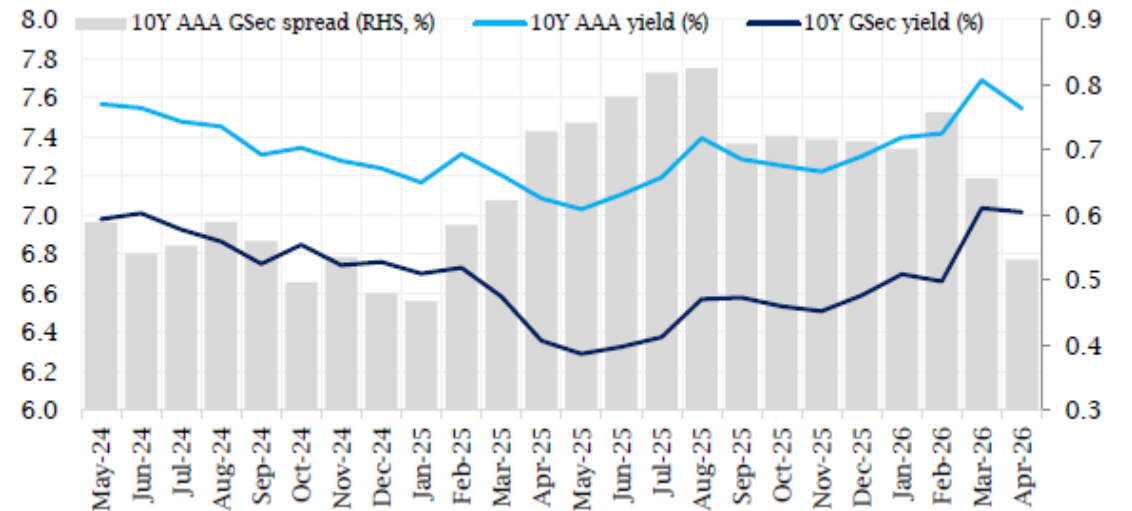


Effective Transmission of Rates & Improved Credit Environment

Fresh loans reflecting transmission of the RBI's Repo cuts

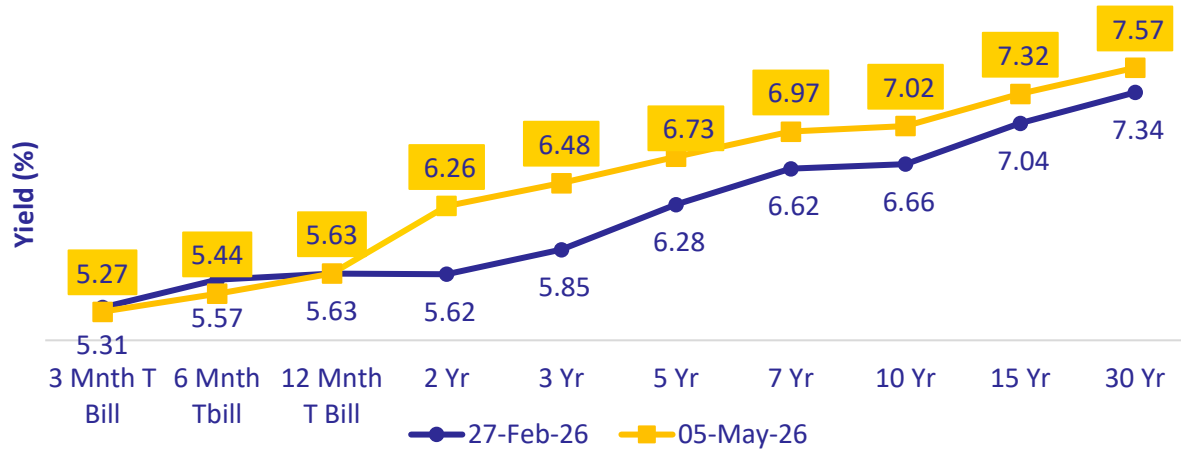


Credit risk perception improved on the absence of credit risk events & ample liquidity

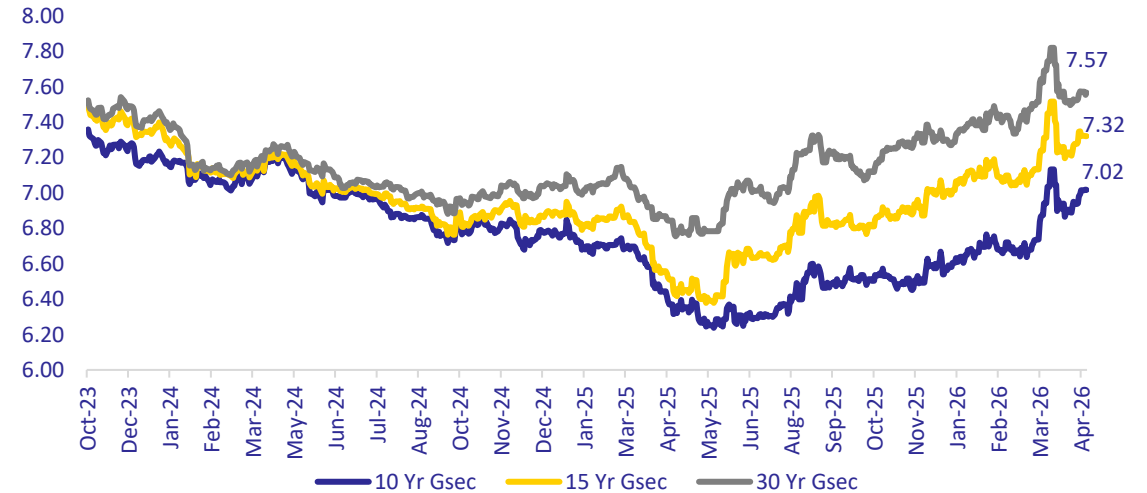


Indian Gsec Yields – May Remain Elevated

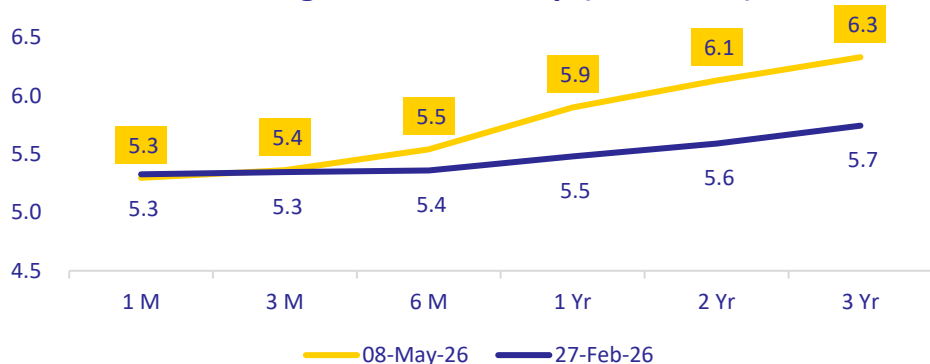
Movement in G - Sec Yields Across Maturities



Yield Movement (Annualized) in Long Maturity G Secs



Overnight Indexed Swap (OIS Curve)



- Geopolitical tension, currency depreciation, Govt borrowing, inflationary pressure, potential twin deficit deviation has kept the yield curve elevated & steepened and increased the term premium.
- 1-year OIS rate is currently trading around **5.9%**, which is ~ 65 bps **above the current 5.25% repo rate**. This spread indicates that market is no longer just pricing out rate cuts; it is factoring in the possibility of a rate hike within the next 1 yr

Fixed Income View & Portfolio Strategy



- Real GDP for FY26 is estimated at 7.6%, with FY27 projected at 6.9%. However, the West Asia conflict has introduced meaningful upside risks to inflation, with the RBI projecting FY27 CPI at 4.6% — above its 4% target — driven by elevated energy prices and potential weather disruptions.
- The MPC unanimously held the repo rate at 5.25% at its April 2026 meeting, maintaining a neutral stance. The rate-cutting cycle is firmly on pause — the MPC's "wait and watch" approach reflects discomfort with the inflation pipeline, even as core inflation remains subdued.
- The Indian fixed income market is currently characterized by a "cautious but constructive" outlook. Benchmark yields have recently softened from April highs of ~7.15% to ~7% aided by modest oil price relief on US-Iran diplomacy hopes. Sentiment, however, remains fragile — renewed crude spikes or rupee weakness could quickly push yields higher.
- The OIS curve suggests that the market has decisively shifted from expecting rate cuts to pricing in a "higher-for-longer" regime, with growing bets on eventual policy tightening.

Given the macro backdrop, we continue to suggest accrual strategies as the core allocation.

- **Accrual can be played across the credit spectrum by allocating 55% – 60% of the fixed income portfolio** to Performing Credit & Private Credit Strategies, high yield NCDs and income generating assets like InvITs.
- **Remaining part of the portfolio can be allocated in relatively liquid fixed income alternative solutions like** Arbitrage Funds (min 3 months holding period), Hybrid SIF Funds (min 2 yr holding period), Conservative Equity Savings funds (min 3 years holding period)

Source: Internal Research. Disclaimer: The Fixed Income View & Portfolio Strategy is based on our views and the above information is for reference purposes only and should not be construed to be investment advice under SEBI (Investment Advisers) Regulations, 2013. This document is not a research report as per the SEBI (Research Analysts) Regulations, 2014.

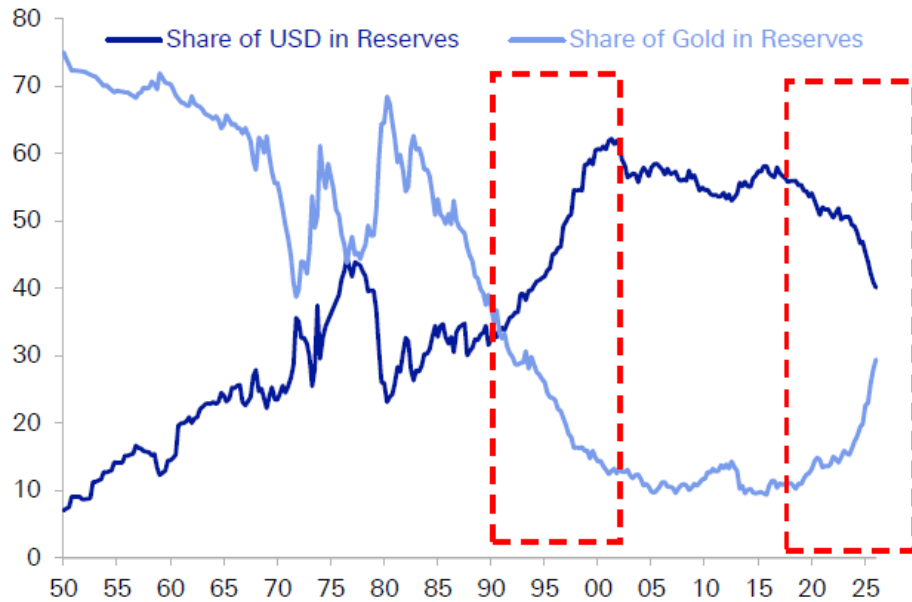


Gold/Silver



Return of Gold in the Changing World Order

The "end of history" in the 1990s saw a sharp rise in the USD's share of global central bank reserves, with gold's role declining sharply. History has returned, with gold clawing back its share from the dollar.

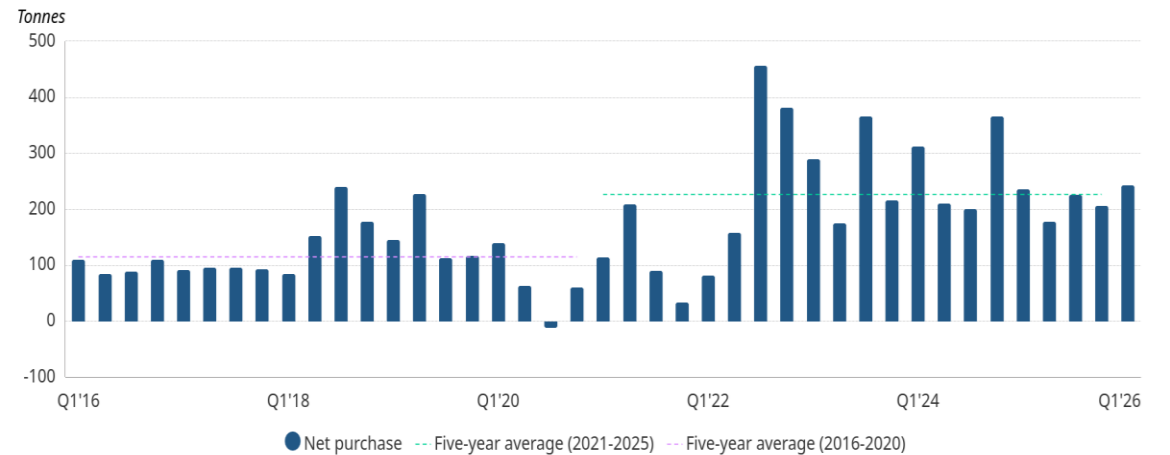


Source: Deutsche Bank, Bloomberg Finance LP, Eichengreen, Chitu and Mehl (2014)

USD share: ~60% → ~40% | Gold share: ~10% → ~30%

2025 marked the 16th straight year of net central bank buying; that trend is continuing in 2026 (buying remained elevated in Q1)

Quarterly central bank net purchases, tonnes*



Sources: Metals Focus, World Gold Council; Disclaimer

*Data to 31 March 2026.

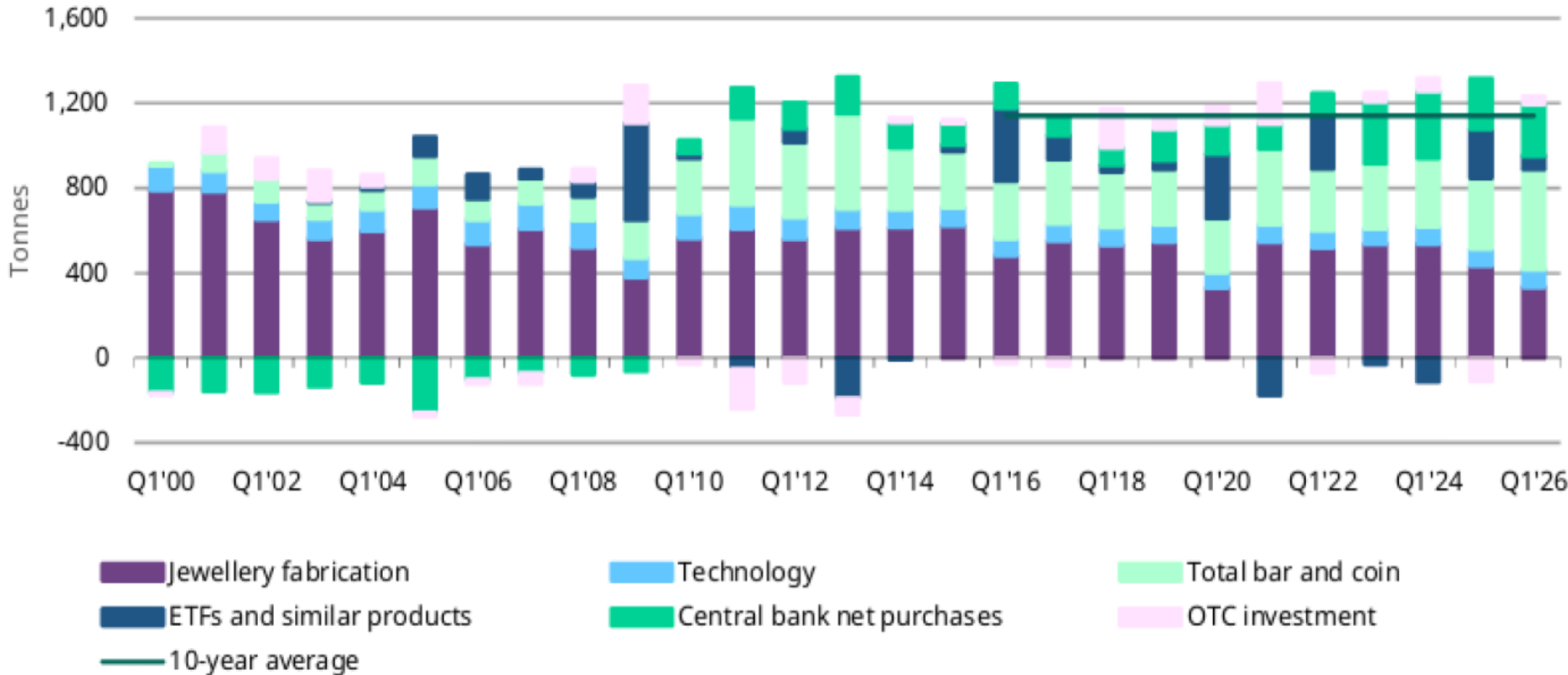
Central bank buying is led by EMs viz. a function of three parameters:
Volume of gold held | Prices of gold | Stock of FX reserves

As per Deutsche Bank Analysis → **Every 1mn troy oz of buying by central banks and ETFs leads to a 1% rise in gold prices**



Strong Demand - Not Only Restricted to Central Bank

First Quarter Gold Demand By Sector, Tonnes*



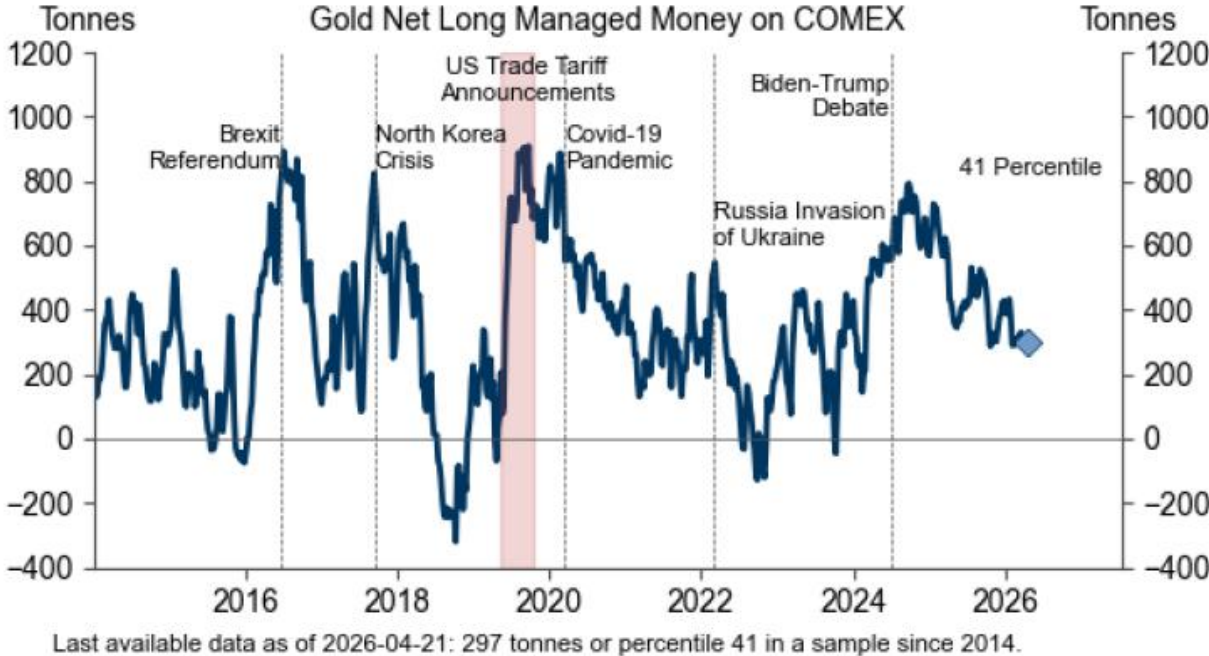
Source: Source: Metals Focus, Refinitiv GFMS, World Gold Council | * Data till 31 March 2026.



Reduction in Speculative Excess in Gold

Gold net long at 41st percentile is below overcrowded levels seen historically. This means that the risk of selling pressures from unwinding of the long positions is limited.

Call demand > puts. This suggests that investors are still positioning for higher gold prices (bullish bias). Recent cooling (along with price correction) can be considered healthy (profit booking) and not bearish i.e. a reversal in view.



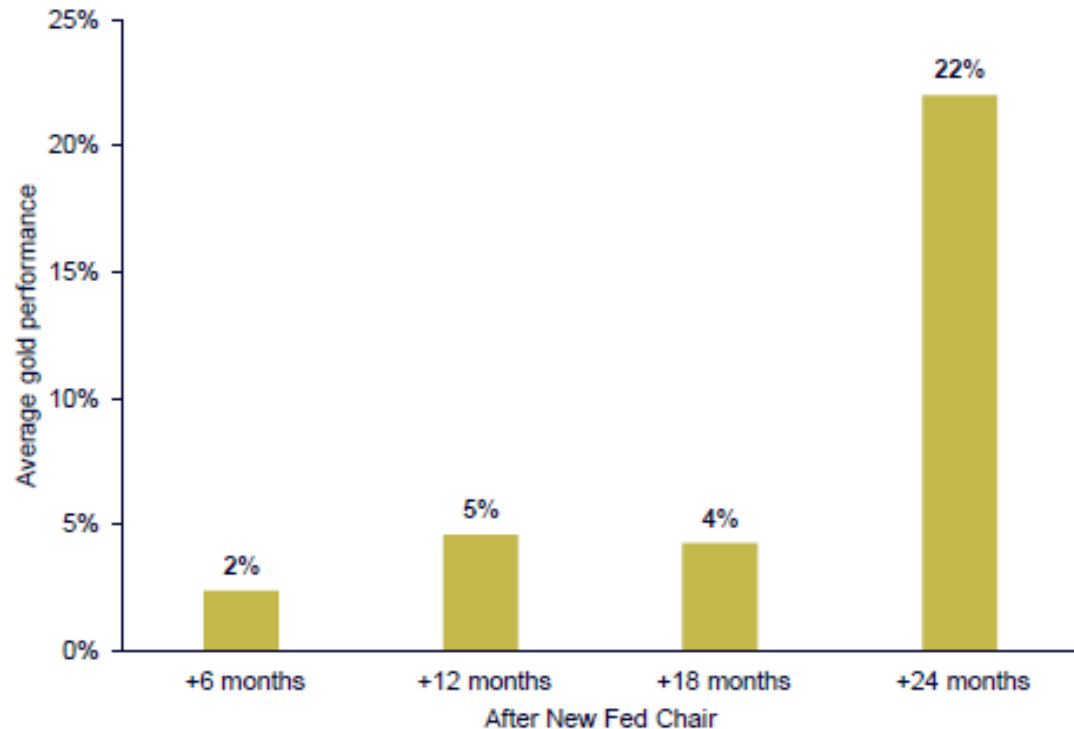
Unlike previous instances, current positioning of gold is not stretched, making the rise in the prices (long term) structurally more sustainable rather than speculative



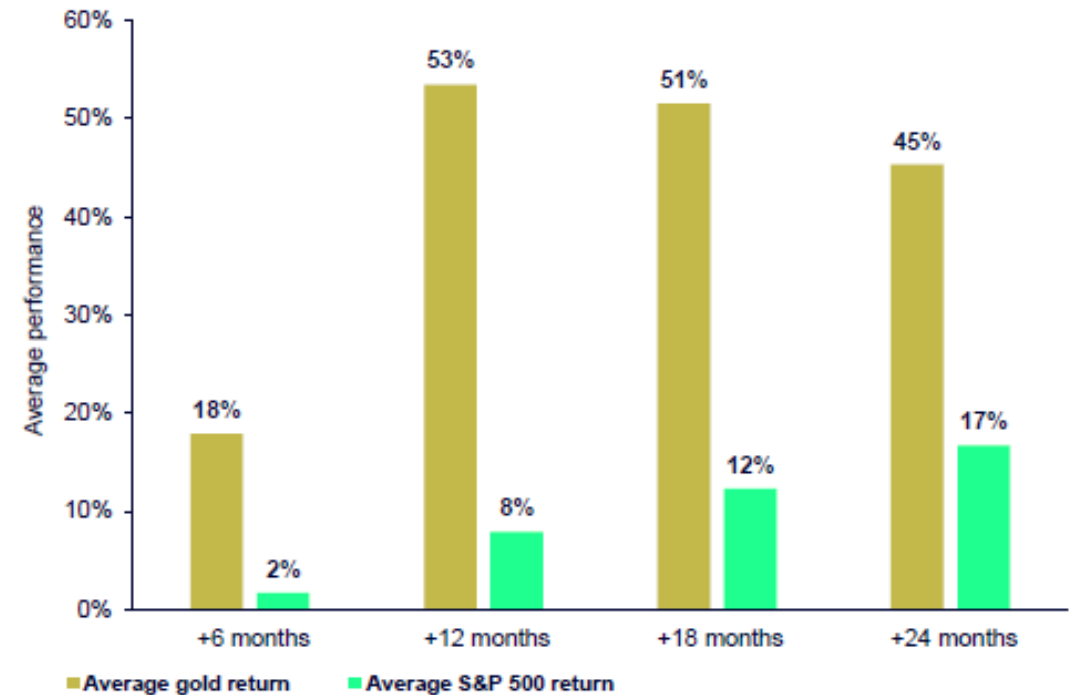
Future Possibility of Gold: Historical References

- Context: Jerome Powell's term as Chair of the Federal Reserve is set to end on May 15, 2026. US President, Donald Trump had named Kevin Warsh as his nominee to serve as the next chair of the Federal Reserve. After transitions in Fed leadership, gold historically delivers strong forward returns.
- Gold has corrected by ~14.4% since March when the geopolitical scenario began. Albeit, initial reaction to the oil-price shock has been negative, historical data suggests that medium/long term outcome can differ from the initial reaction.

Gold has historically performed well after a new Fed chair



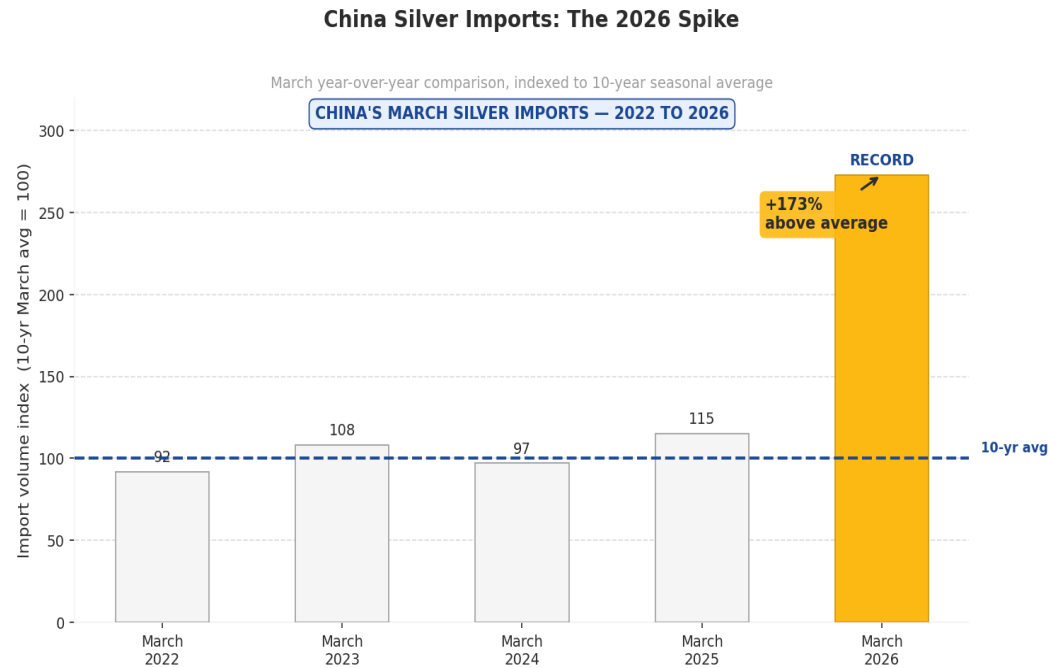
Average forward returns for gold and S&P 500 after major oil-shocks
Gold has historically outperformed over the 6- to 24-month periods





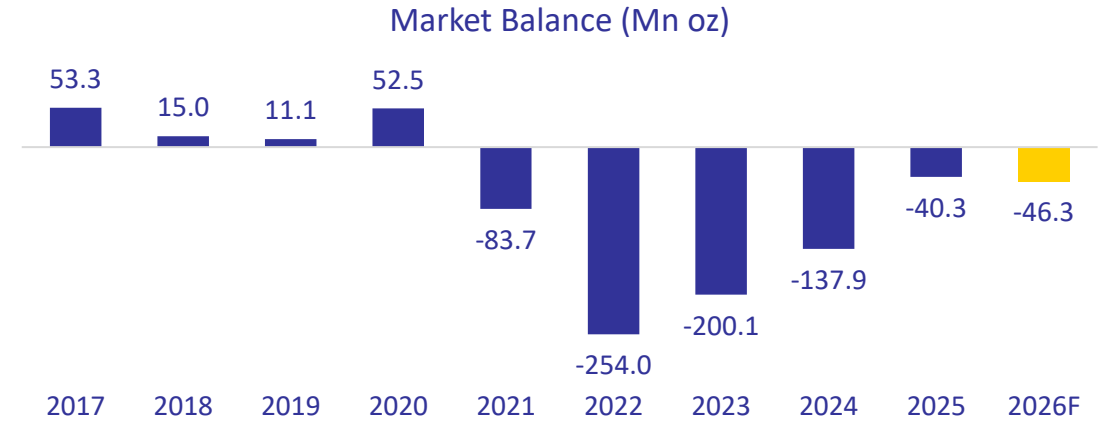
Silver – Structural Tightness Building

Chinese silver imports were 173% above the 10-year seasonal average – the highest on record



Source: Chinese Customs Authority / The Kobeissi Letter, April 2026. Index: 10-year March average = 100. 2022-2025 values approximate.

Deficit in Silver continues for the 5th consecutive year; forecasts indicate another year of deficit



Source: World Silver Survey 2026

Relaxed silver futures margins by CME – could improve liquidity and participation

COMEX Silver Futures (5,000 oz Contract)			
RISK PROFILE	NEW MARGIN	OLD MARGIN	CHANGE
Non-HRP	11.0%	14.0%	▼ 3.0 pp
HRP	12.1%	15.4%	▼ 3.3 pp

● New Margin (effective Apr 24) ● Old Margin (struck through)

pp = percentage points | HRP = Heightened Risk Profile

Source: Financial Express

Disclaimer



Motilal Oswal Wealth Limited (“**Motilal Oswal Private Wealth**” or “**MOPW**”), a company incorporated under the Companies Act 1956, is registered with SEBI as Portfolio Manager (**Portfolio Management Registration No. INP000004409**); Registered with SEBI as Investment Adviser (**Registration No. INA000021094**); Registered with AMFI as Distributer of Mutual Funds (**AMFI Registration No. ARN 87554**), Registered with APMI as Distributer of Portfolio Management Services (**APRN Registration No. APRN 03188**), Distributor of other financial products, acting as an Investment Manager to Motilal Oswal Wealth AIF, a trust organised in India under the provisions of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882 and registered with Securities and Exchange Board of India as a Category III – Alternative Investment Fund (**SEBI Registration Number: IN/AIF3/22-23/1142**) and to Motilal Oswal Wealth Alternates Trust, a trust organised in India under the provisions of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, and registered with Securities and Exchange Board of India as a Category II – Alternative Investment Fund (**SEBI Registration Number: IN/AIF2/25-26/2095**). SEBI Registration Details in line with SEBI Social Media Circular - <https://shorturl.at/P5dr9>

Pursuant to para 2.3 of SEBI Master Circular dated July 16, 2025 for Portfolio Managers, Clients have an option to enter into PMS Agreement with the Portfolio Manager directly, without intermediation of persons engaged in distribution services. At the time of onboarding of Clients directly, no charges except statutory charges will be levied. This facility is available with effect from July 1, 2020.

Registration granted by SEBI, enlistment with BSE and certification from NISM in no way guarantee performance of the Investment Adviser or provide any assurance of returns to investors.

This document is intended solely for information and reference purposes and should not be construed to be investment advice or a recommendation under SEBI (Investment Advisors) Regulations, 2013. Further, this document is not a Research Report as per the SEBI (Research Analysts) Regulations, 2014. MOPW also distributes the products of Motilal Oswal Group Companies. MOPW ensures that there is no conflict of interest in the above role as it attempts to provide services in the best interest of investors.

The information provided herein are for the exclusive and confidential use of the addressee(s) only. This report is not directed or intended for distribution to, or use by, any person or entity who is a citizen or resident of or located in any locality, state, country or other jurisdiction, where such distribution, publication, availability or use would be contrary to law, regulation or which would subject MOWL and affiliates/group companies to any registration or licensing requirements within such jurisdiction. The distribution of this document in certain jurisdictions may be restricted by law, and persons in whose possession this document comes, should inform themselves about and observe, any such restrictions. Any distribution, use or reproduction of the information contained in this Document, in full or in part without the written permission of MOPW, is unauthorised and strictly prohibited.

If you have received this Document erroneously and you are not the intended recipient(s) of this Document, please delete and destroy it and notify MOPW immediately without making any copies and/or distributing it further. This document is not intended to be an invitation to effect a securities transaction or otherwise to participate in an investment service/offer. Nothing in this Document should be construed as advice nor an offer or recommendation or solicitation of any products/services by MOPW. The products/services referred in this document may not be suitable for all kind of Investors. Investors with any questions regarding the suitability of any of the products or services referred must consult their Financial Advisors, Tax consultants before taking investment decisions. MOPW does not provide any tax advice. Investors should assess the tax impact of their investment(s)/transaction in consultation with their tax advisors prior to investing.

MOPW does not guarantee yield or capital appreciation or capital protection. It may be noted that past performance does not guarantee similar future performance. Past performance may or may not sustain in future. The Performance related information provided herein is not verified by SEBI. MOPW neither assures nor guarantees any future returns or future performance, nor does it guarantee and/or assures that the projections/performance mentioned in this document or elsewhere, will be met. We have included statements/opinions/recommendations which contain words or phrases, that are “forward looking statements”.



Disclaimer



Actual results may differ materially from those suggested by the forward looking statements due to risks or uncertainties associated with our expectations with respect to, but not limited to, exposure to market risks, general economic and political conditions in India and other countries globally, which have an impact on our services and / or investments, the monetary and interest policies of India, inflation, deflation, unanticipated turbulence in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity prices or other rates or prices, the performance of the financial markets in India and globally, changes in domestic and foreign laws, regulations and taxes and changes in competition in the industry. By their nature, certain market risk disclosures are only estimates and could be materially different from what actually occurs in the future. Each recipient of this document should make such investigation as it deems necessary to arrive at an independent evaluation of an investment in the securities of companies referred to in this document (including the merits and risks involved), and should consult his own advisors to determine the merits and risks of such investment. The investment discussed or views expressed may not be suitable for all investors. We and our affiliates, group companies, officers, directors, and employees may: (a) from time to time, have long or short positions in, and buy or sell the securities thereof, of company (ies) mentioned herein or (b) be engaged in any other transaction involving such securities and earn brokerage or other compensation or act as advisor or lender/borrower to such company (ies) or have other potential conflict of interest with respect to any recommendation and related information and opinions.

Although MOPW has taken all reasonable steps to ensure accuracy of the data and completeness of the information contained in this document, it neither confirms nor guarantee accuracy or completeness of such information contained in this Document anyway. Investors are expected to make an independent assessment and verify its veracity, separately, before making any investment decisions. You expressly acknowledge and agree that you shall have gone through the respective product documents, disclosure documents, policies and other risk statements as are available on the website of the company and/or with the regulators, before taking any such investment decisions and MOPW shall neither be liable nor take any responsibility for any investment decisions, that is taken solely based on this document. Neither MOWL nor any of its affiliates, group companies, directors, employees, agents or representatives shall be liable for any damages whether direct, indirect, special or consequential including lost revenue or lost profits that may arise from or in connection with the use of the information.

Investment in securities are subject to market risk. Please read all investment related documents carefully before investing.

For further details, including complaints and suggestions, if any, you may contact us at:

Motilal Oswal Wealth Limited

Registered Office: Motilal Oswal Towers, Junction of Gokhale & Sayani Road, Prabhadevi, Mumbai 400025. E-Mail: privatewealth@motilaloswal.com

For any queries / suggestions, please email us on privatewealth@motilaloswal.com.

For any Distribution Complaints email us on: mopw.grievances@motilaloswal.com;

For any MOWL PMS Complaints email us on: grievancesPWM@motilaloswal.com;

For any MOWL AIF Complaints: mopw.aifgrievances@motilaloswal.com;

For any MOWL IA Complaints: mopw.riagrievances@motilaloswal.com

Infinite Possibilities. Enduring Relationships.

www.motilaloswalpwm.com