



Firm & Strategy Overview



| People | Processes | Performance |

May 2021

This document is a marketing communication.

The DSP Group – Long History



Successful time-tested legacy in the Indian financial markets

150+

Years of existence (DSP Group)
Among the oldest financial firms in India

Founders of BSE

The family behind DSP Group included a founding member of the Bombay Stock Exchange

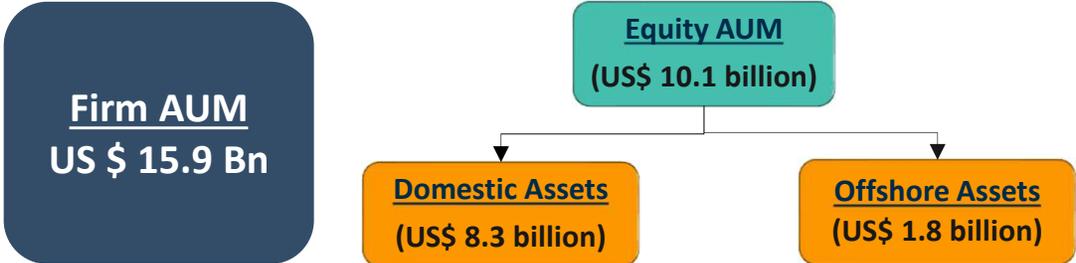
Market Pioneers

Key figure in the professionalization of capital markets in India

25 years

In the Indian asset management industry

1. Core Business : Only Investment Management
2. Ownership that allows long term thinking: Family-owned and professionally-managed
3. Decades of good investment practices : from JVs with Merrill Lynch and BlackRock
4. Strong corporate access : DSP Group brought many of the top 300 companies in India to capital markets for the first time
5. Experienced Talent : 24 member Equity Investment team, having witnessed many market, economic & business cycles



Source: Internal, 30 Apr 2021; USDINR rate assumed 74.0232



4 Sovereign / Institutional mandates

Our Principles

1. Mindset: Long Term Alpha generation (~200-700) bps of alpha across strategies since inception)
2. Investors First: Close funds when margin of safety is low / valuations are sky high
3. Investment Frameworks are sacred: Build transparency, clarity & alignment with Investors
4. Sustainability: Gradually building ESG frameworks in our portfolios
5. Minimize Risk approach: 10th Man concept via “Skeptical analyst” to minimize accidents due to accounting frauds/ bad governance
6. Owners Mindset: via Long Term ESOP & hence long term investment decisions
7. Skin in the Game: The DSP Group family invests their wealth in DSP Funds. DSP employees too invest in DSP Funds.

Source: Internal, Dec 2020

DSP

Equity Investment Team



Vinit Sambre (23)
Senior Vice President
Head - Equities



Rohit Singhania (22)
Senior Vice President
Co-Head – Equities

Portfolio Managers / Analysts / Sector Responsibilities

Investment Strategists

PMS



Atul Bhole (15)
SVP, PM



Gaurav Pant (17)*
SVP, PM



Abhishek Singh (14)
AVP, PM



Bhavin Gandhi (15)
AVP, PM



Jay Kothari (16)
SVP, Lead Investment Strategist & Head – International Business

PMS / Analysts



Suryanarayanan Manian, CFA (12)
VP, Tech, Telecom, Media, FMCG



Resham Jain, CFA (16)
VP, Small & Mid Caps, Agri inputs, Textiles, Chemicals, Retail



Chirag Dagli (19)
VP, Healthcare



Mahesh Ramasubramanian, CFA (11)
VP, Investment Strategist

Analysts



Charanjit Singh (14)
AVP, Capital Goods, Infra, Power Utilities, Consumer Durables



Chinmay Sapre (12)
AVP, Aviation, Realty



Abhishek Ghosh (14)
AVP, Small & Mid Caps, Transportation



Kaushal Maroo (13)
AVP, Autos, Ancillaries, Cement



Dhaval Gada (12)
AVP, Banking and Financial Services



Nilesh Aiya (11)
AVP, Forensic Research

Plays the role of a **SKEPTICAL ANALYST** – a first of its kind role in the domestic Indian asset management industry



Abhishek Rathi (15)
AVP, Financials & Industrials for Long / Short



Aayush Ganeriwala (2)
Senior Manager, Oil & Gas, Metals

Source: DSP, as at Apr 2021. Years in brackets () is years of experience. *Gaurav is the Portfolio Manager dedicated for the India long/short hedge fund.



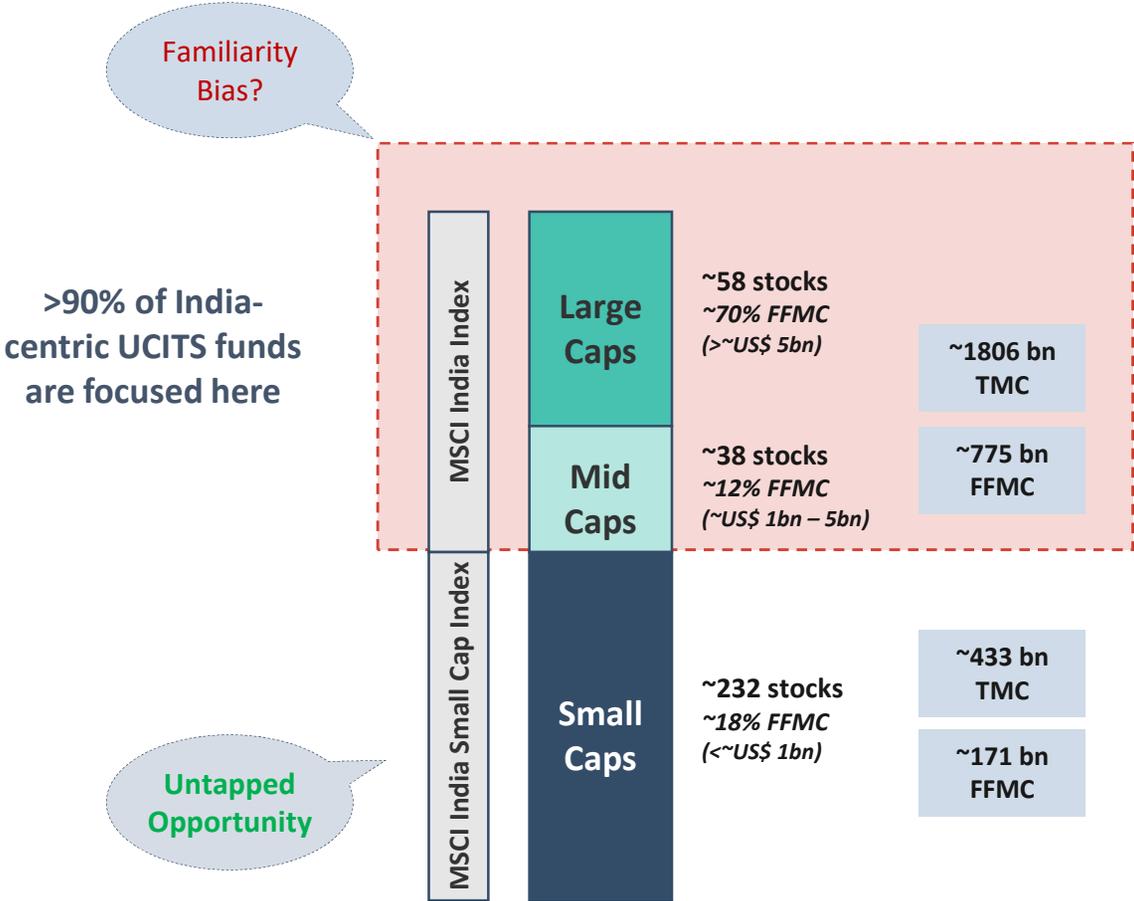
SVP – Senior Vice President | VP – Vice President | AVP – Assistant Vice President

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The Opportunity



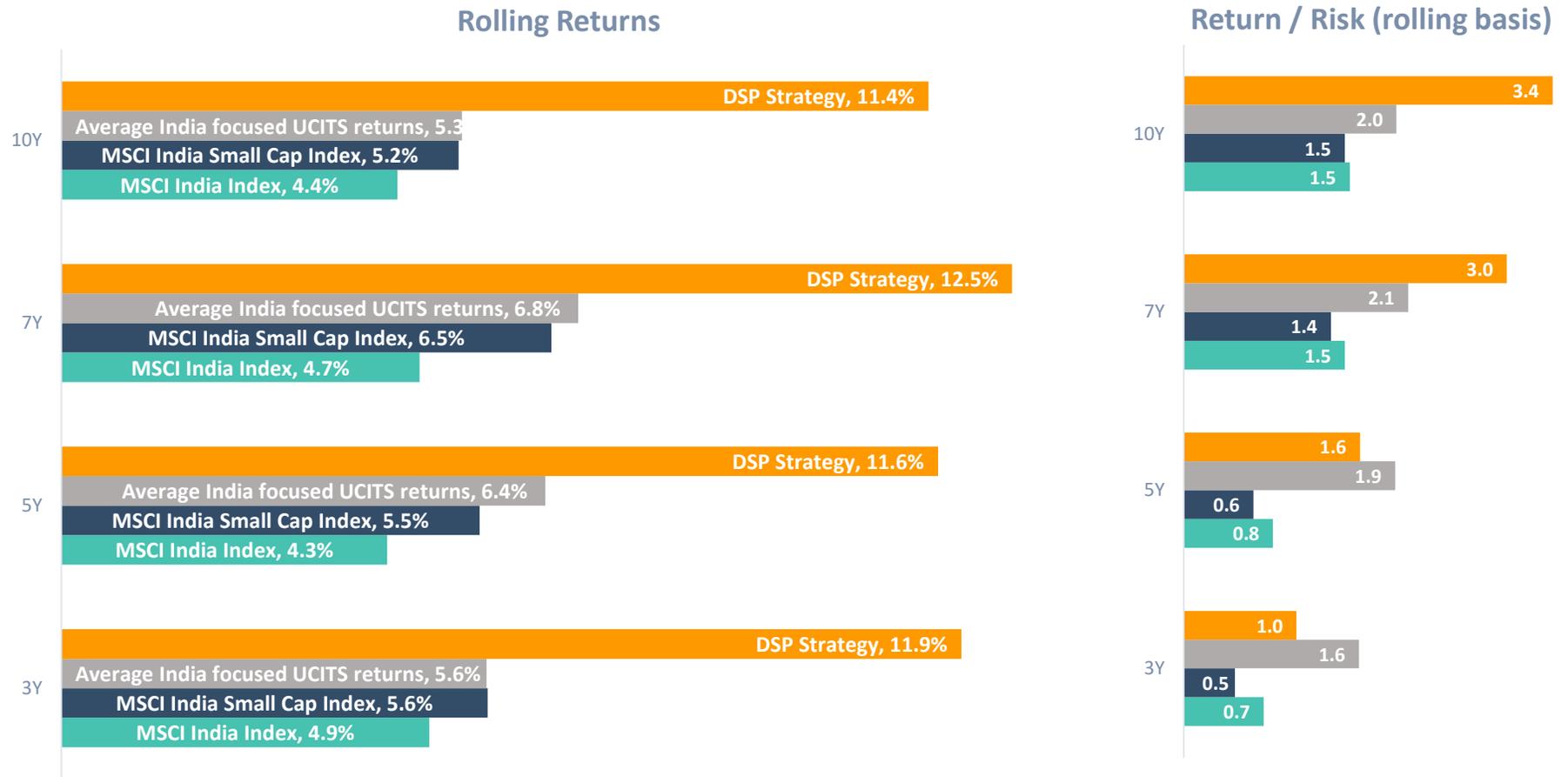
Where to invest in India? The Equity Investment Landscape



There is a significant investable market beyond the large and mid caps

Source: MSCI. Market cap data as on 5 May 2021. TMC = Total Market Cap, FFMC = Free Float Market-Cap, data as of 5 May 2021. Indices are unmanaged and used for illustrative purposes only and are not intended to be indicative of any fund’s performance. It is not possible to invest directly in an index. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results. All figures are in USD.

How Small caps performed? Active management generated superior return/risk



Our actively managed small and midcap oriented strategy has generated superior return/risk

Source: Bloomberg, Ambit Capital Research, Returns data are net of fees, data from Nov 2006 to Apr 2021. Indices are unmanaged and used for illustrative purposes only and are not intended to be indicative of any fund's performance. It is not possible to invest directly in an index. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results. All figures are in USD. The DSP Strategy has been implemented since 14 Nov 2006 through certain products managed by DSP Investment Managers Pvt. Ltd., which are not available for investment in any jurisdiction except for India. The 'average India focused UCITS returns' refers to the average returns of all India focused UCITS equity funds as listed on Bloomberg.

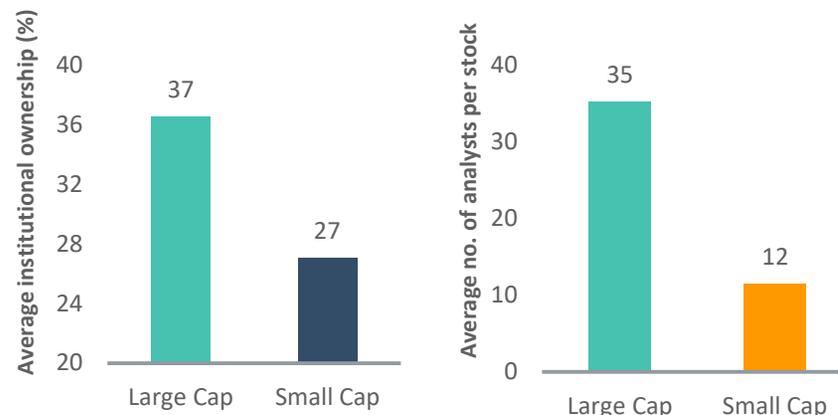
Alpha elements? low ownership, sparse research and high diversification

1 Large & Mid Cap Alpha waning; Small Cap presents alpha opportunities

4.6%
alpha
CAGR since inception

of the DSP Strategy over the MSCI Small Cap Index

2 Small-Cap stocks tend to be under-owned and under-researched



3 MSCI India Small Cap is more diversified, offering variety in stock picks

Diversification	MSCI India Index	MSCI India Small Cap Index
GICS Industry	33	50
No of Stocks	86	211
Top 10 concentration	51.9%	15.8%

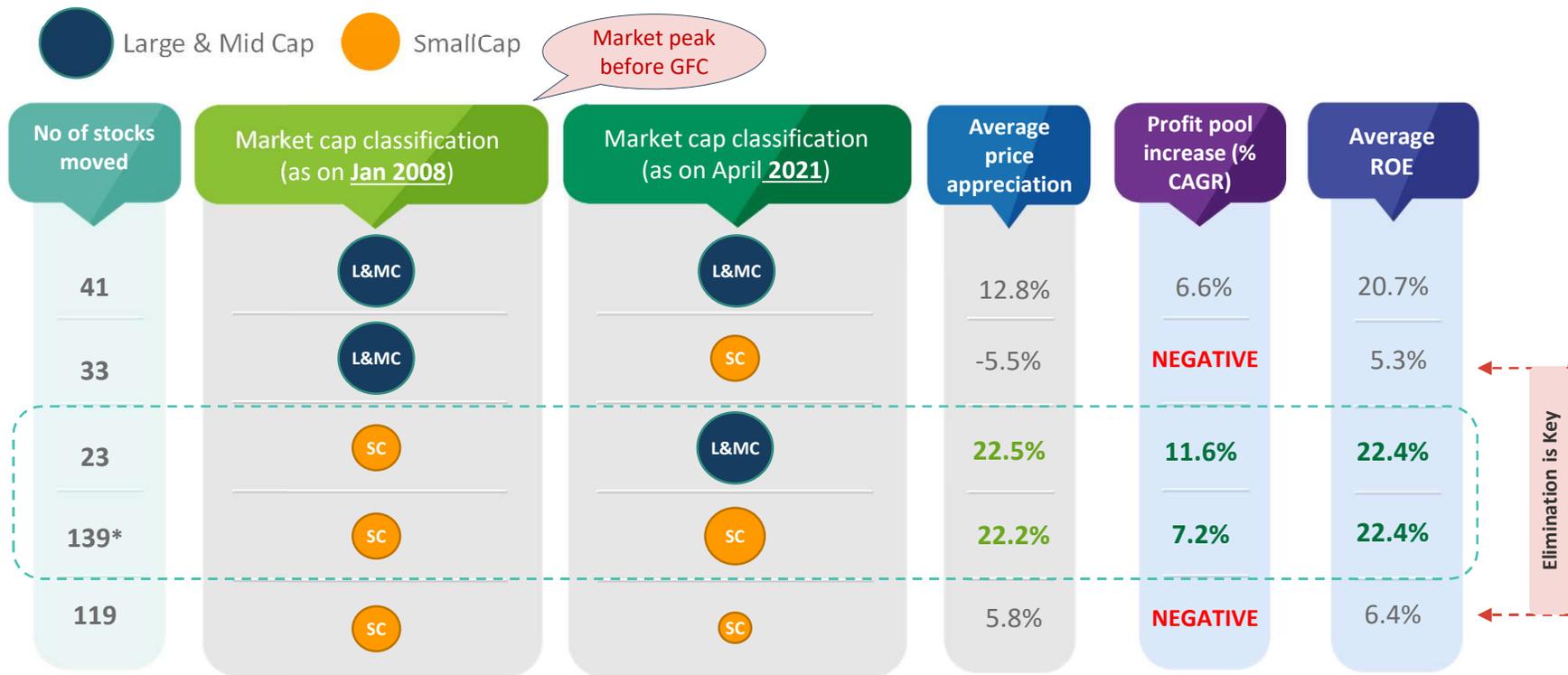
4 Lower correlation of MSCI India Small Cap vs MSCI India

Correlation Matrix	MSCI AC World Index	MSCI EM Index
MSCI India Index	50%	67%
MSCI India Small Cap Index	43%	59%
DSP Strategy	34%	43%

Source: Ambit Capital, Bloomberg, Capitaline, Internal. Note: Large cap is represented by MSCI India Index and Small Cap is represented by MSCI Small Cap Index. Data as on 28 Feb 2021. Panels 2 and 3 are as of May 2020. Correlation data since inception of the fund. Indices are unmanaged and used for illustrative purposes only and are not intended to be indicative of any fund's performance. It is not possible to invest directly in an index. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results. The DSP Strategy has been implemented since 14 Nov 2006 through certain products managed by DSP Investment Managers Pvt. Ltd., which are not available for investment in any jurisdiction except for India.

Which companies generate wealth? High ROE and Earnings growth companies

- We analysed data from Indian Large cap, Mid cap and Small cap companies over the past decade to understand their return potential
- Historically in the Indian markets, a combination of healthy ROE and high earnings growth has resulted in superior price performance



There is a sizable pool of high-quality companies that have the potential to provide superior returns

Source: Elara Capital, [MOSL Wealth Creation Studies in India]; * companies with an average 10Y RoE > = 16%, used so as to categorize companies within Small Caps; Constituents of Nifty 500 Index as on April 2021 are back tested from the peak of 2008. All returns in INR terms - kindly note that the returns may increase or decrease as a result of currency fluctuations; . To understand the table better, we take an example of the third row. We considered all the stocks in the Nifty 500 index, and classified them as Small Cap, Mid Cap and Large Cap based on MSCI definition – please see Appendix. Over the period Jan 2008 market peak to April 2021, we found that 23 companies grew from being Small Caps to Large & Mid Caps, with an average price appreciation of 22.5%, Profit pool increase of 11.6% and an average RoE of 22.4%.

Investment Philosophy



Portfolio Manager: Vinit Sambre

Vinit Sambre heads the equity team at DSP and has been with the firm since 2005.



“Patience, embracing volatility and owning capital efficient businesses run by capable managers for long periods of time is my source of wealth creation”

Experience

- 23 years of investment experience across 4 major market cycles
- In-depth knowledge of Indian equities, specifically in the small and mid-cap space
- Successfully delivered on a variety of mandates including concentrated thematic portfolios

Style

- Buy & Hold
- Low Turnover
- Demonstrated capability to identify and back high quality managements / promoters through cycles

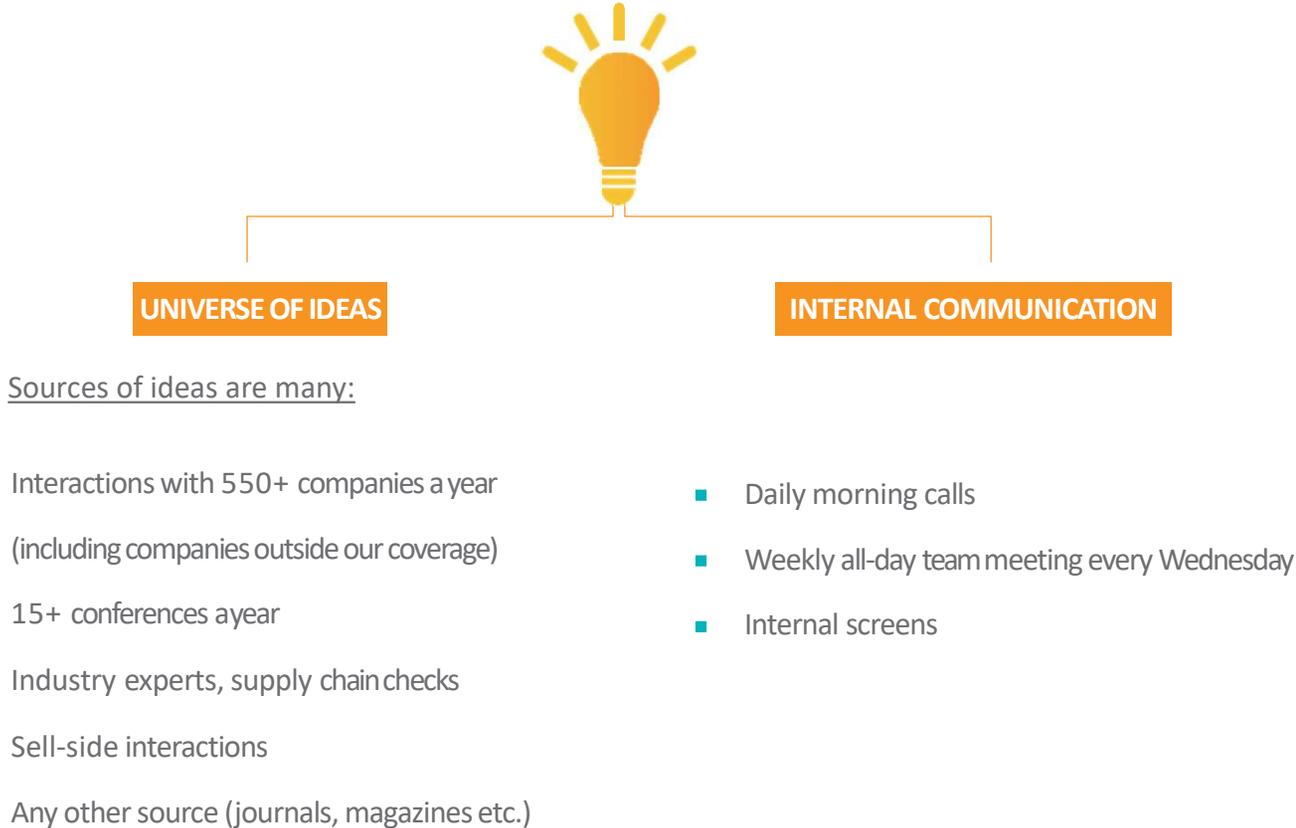
Recognition

- Recipient of several awards during his tenure

Source: Internal, as of Mar 2021

DSP

Investment Idea Generation



Source: Internal, as of Apr 2021

Investment Philosophy – Focus is sustainable long term wealth creation

- Fundamental bottom-up analysis, preferring companies exhibiting:
 - a) Scalability of their businesses
 - b) Sustainable high Return on Equity and earnings growth over time
 - c) Incremental capital allocation in equivalent or better ROE businesses
 - d) Stakeholder awareness and responsible governance
- Long-term investment horizon, turnover ratio ~25% (weight management through cycles).
- Sell Discipline - Profitable positions where valuations rise to unsupportable levels, or Loss-making positions where investment thesis not unfolding as envisioned



What we are wary of

- Capital misallocation
- Disruptive competition
- High sensitivity to changing regulations

Our edge: Temperament, Research capability and eliminating behavioral biases

Source: Internal, as of Apr 2021

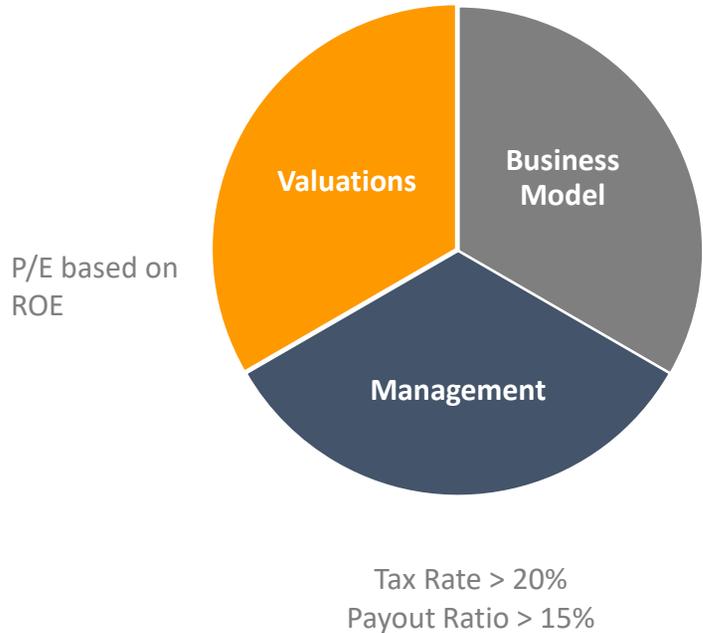
DSP

Pillars of stock selection

Business	Management	Valuation
<p>Simple & predictable Exide – Leading battery manufacturer Ramco Cement – Most profitable south based cement player. Supreme Industries – Largest polymer processor</p> <p>Large & high growth potential sectors Financials, Healthcare, Agriculture</p> <p>Competitive advantage Divis – Unique chemistry skills leading to durable topline and bottom line growth(14 year sales CAGR 24%). Very low competition. IPCA - Lowest cost manufacturing Ramco Cement – Lowest cost and most efficient cement producer Volta – Brand & Distribution</p> <p>Positive Cash Flows & High ROE 5 Year avg ROE of some of our investee companies Symphony (33%) Supreme Industries (26%)</p> <p>Businesses at the cusp of a turnaround Identified companies like Atul Ltd and SRF Ltd early in their cycle which showed: Consistent profit growth Massive turnaround in ROE P/E re rating</p>	<p>Credible & Capable managements Bajaj Finance which moved from being a small cap to a mega cap in the past 14 years (till FY19). Profit Growth – 53% Price Appreciation – 80% Average ROE – 16%</p> <p>Passion & Ownership of promoters Basic check for all portfolio companies</p> <p>Past track record Basic check for all portfolio companies</p> <p>Prudent capital allocation SRF - Superior capital allocation strategy, enabling the company to diversify from technical textiles (commoditized) to high entry barrier businesses such specialty chemicals and refrigerant gases</p>	<p>Valuation to be looked at in conjunction with strength of business and quality of management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bought Symphony at 14 P/E in Dec 2012. • Company showed earnings growth of over 35% from Q1 FY 14 to Q3 FY 15 • Held the stock as valuations rose from 14x to 90x • Trimmed position in 2015 as valuations and growth were not in conjunction and fundamentals were marginally declining

Source: Internal, Apr 2021; The sector(s)/stock(s)/issuer(s) mentioned herein does not constitute any research report/recommendation and our strategy may or may not have any future position in these sector(s)/stock(s)/issuer(s).

Investment Framework



- 3 Yr. Avg. ROE >16%
- 5 Yr. Avg. EBITDA Growth > 13%
- 5 Yr. Avg. PAT Growth >13%
- Margin Increase: EBITDA Growth > Sales Growth
- Earnings per share (EPS) Growth variation <100%
- Net Debt/EBITDA < 3x
- Positive free cash flow yield
- Receivables, Inventory & Payable days variation < 30 days

~75% of our portfolio meets these criteria.

The balance ~25% includes companies that we believe are on the cusp of turnarounds and may not satisfy one or more of these criteria today

Quantifying metrics to evaluate the 3 pillars

Source: Internal. The DSP Strategy has been implemented since 14 Nov 2006 through certain products managed by DSP Investment Managers Pvt. Ltd., which are not available for investment in any jurisdiction except for India. The data mentioned in this presentation do not constitute any research report/recommendation of the same and the metrics being followed by the DSP Strategy may change in future, Internal, Apr 2021



Learnings through time

1. Deep analysis of historical business cycles (over 10-15 years), not merely management's future guidance. *Sterlite Tech*
2. Bottom up company research is more useful than predicting macro. *Divis / IPCA / Dr Reddy's*
3. Temperament – Ignoring noise and not reacting to every news
4. Contra-cyclical plays – use temporary disruption / downcycles to buy good companies. *Infosys / Eicher / Ashok Leyland*
5. Significant dispersion within each sectors, active stock picking is important. Eliminating losers is the key. *Bajaj Finance / IB*
6. Don't forget learnings from past mistakes, general tendency is to forget them in a bull market. *Stopped fresh inflows into flagship small cap fund in the interest of investors*
7. We are working with long term mindset and seek investor with long term capital of over 5 yrs. *Buy & Hold philosophy*

Source: Internal, as of Apr 2021. The sector(s)/stock(s)/issuer(s) mentioned herein does not constitute any research report/recommendation and our strategy may or may not have any future position in these sector(s)/stock(s)/issuer(s).

Buy & Hold philosophy

- Align holding periods of investee companies with their entire business cycles
- Portfolio sizing depends upon our assessment of how the company ranks on our philosophy.

TOP 5 GAINERS *	RETURN MULTIPLIER	HOLDING PERIOD (YEARS)	PERIOD HELD
Eicher Motors	28.5x	5.0	Mar'09 to Apr'14
SRF Ltd.	27.3x	11.0	Jul'09 to Jul'20
Bajaj Finance	27.1x	5.4	Nov'08 to Apr'14
Bayer Cropscience India Limited	16.7x	11.3	Nov'08 to Mar'20
Gruh Finance Ltd	8.6x	4.2	Nov'08 to Jan'13

* Representative Indian mid cap equities portfolio data. Source: FactSet. The sector(s)/stock(s)/issuer(s) mentioned in this document do not constitute any recommendation of the same. The representative portfolio may or may not have any future position in these sector(s)/stock(s)/issuer(s).



Strong business + quality management = ignore noise, hold, add opportunistically

Source: Internal, as of 31 July 2020. The sector(s)/stock(s)/issuer(s) mentioned herein does not constitute any research report/recommendation and our strategy may or may not have any future position in these sector(s)/stock(s)/issuer(s).

Sell Discipline

Profitable positions where valuations rise to unsupportable levels

Trim / book profits

Symphony – In 2015, when the valuation scaled to unprecedented levels and concerns around growth arose due to early monsoons, we trimmed our position marginally to reflect the growth concerns

Loss-making positions where investment thesis not unfolding as envisioned

Cut losses / Sell

Significant deterioration in fundamentals
Corporate governance issues
Fraud or misrepresentation of facts

Ashapura Intimates – Investment thesis based on management’s passion and business potential. Unable to judge financial dressing. Exited position

TOP 5 LOSERS *	PRICE DECLINE	HOLDING PERIOD (YEARS)	PERIOD HELD	AVG WGT DURING HOLDING PERIOD	Learnings
Pennar Engineered Building Systems	-79%	3.2	Sep’15 to Dec’18	0.7%	Capex heavy businesses require clear visibility of growth
Titagarh Wagons Ltd	-77%	2.3	Mar’11 to Jul’13	1.2%	Capex heavy businesses require clear visibility of growth
Ashapura Intimates Fashion Ltd	-95%	1.3	Jul’17 to Dec’18	0.9%	Fortified our core beliefs of not purely relying on management guidance, which we did due to lack of historical cycle data
Navkar Corp Ltd	-72%	2.6	Mar’16 to Dec’18	0.7%	Be watchful about adverse regulatory changes and capital misallocation
Indo Count Industries	-66%	2.2	Oct’16 to Dec’18	0.8%	Fortified our core beliefs of not purely relying on management guidance

* Representative Indian mid cap equities portfolio data

Source: FactSet. The sector(s)/stock(s)/issuer(s) mentioned in this document do not constitute any recommendation of the same. The representative portfolio may or may not have any future position in these sector(s)/stock(s)/issuer(s).

Mistakes - a source of learning.



Source: Internal, as of Dec 2019. The sector(s)/stock(s)/issuer(s) mentioned herein does not constitute any research report/recommendation and our strategy may or may not have any future position in these sector(s)/stock(s)/issuer(s).

Strategy Characteristics, Performance and Risks



Differentiated from the typical Indian benchmark (MSCI India)

Not our portfolio!



Stocks	Total Market Cap in USD bn	Weight in MSCI India Index
Reliance Industries	177.0	9.95%
Infosys	78.0	8.07%
HDFC	59.0	7.23%
ICICI Bank	56.1	5.36%
TCS	151.7	4.98%
HUL	74.7	3.38%
Axis Bank	29.6	2.83%
BAJAJ FINANCE LTD	44.4	2.59%
Bharti Airtel	39.8	2.30%
HCL Tech	33.0	1.71%
MSCI India Index (top 10)	10Y Avg ROE 22.5	10Y EPS CAGR 11.4%

This is our portfolio!



Stocks	Total Market Cap in USD bn	Weight in DSP Strategy Portfolio
Cholamandalam Investment	6.3	5.08%
Infosys Ltd	78.0	4.05%
Supreme Industries Ltd	3.5	3.85%
Ipca Laboratories Ltd	3.6	3.85%
Max Financial Services Ltd	4.2	3.69%
Atul Ltd	3.2	3.65%
Balkrishna Industries Ltd	4.6	3.53%
City Union Bank Ltd	1.7	3.26%
Manappuram Finance Ltd	1.7	3.02%
Ramco Cements Ltd/The	3.1	3.00%
DSP Strategy (top 10)	10Y Avg ROE 18.6	10Y EPS CAGR 15.6

Source: MSCI, Elara Research. Total Market-Cap, data as of 30 Apr 2021. Indices are unmanaged and used for illustrative purposes only and are not intended to be indicative of any fund's performance. It is not possible to invest directly in an index. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results. The DSP Strategy has been implemented since 14 Nov 2006 through certain products managed by DSP Investment Managers Pvt. Ltd., which are not available for investment in any jurisdiction except for India. * Trailing ROE and EPS have been provided. For MSCI India Index, includes ROE for Hindustan Unilever ROE of 95.8% which is an outlier value. Also, top 10 weights have been rebalanced to 100 for the purposes of the portfolio ROE and EPS calculations.

DSP Strategy Characteristics

Number of Stocks	44
Cap-wise split	Small Cap – 54.4%, Mid Cap – 25.1%, Large Cap – 13.7%, Cash – 6.7%
Portfolio Turnover (last 12m)	18%
Strategy AUM	~US\$ 1,520 mn

Metrics (US\$)	5 Years	Since Inception
Return(CAGR)		
Fund	13.87%	11.07%
Benchmark (MSCI India SmallCap)	12.23%	6.52%
Volatility %		
Fund	22.64%	30.65%
Benchmark (MSCI India SmallCap)	27.47%	35.79%
Risk Free Rate (3m US Libor)	1.43%	1.30%
Sharpe Ratio		
Fund	0.55	0.32
Benchmark (MSCI India SmallCap)	0.39	0.15
Beta	0.78	0.83
Tracking Error	8.24%	8.85%

Portfolio Metrics	FY21E	FY22E	FY23E
EPS Growth (%)	11.3%	23.4%	19.3%
P/E	35.0x	30.9x	25.7x
P/BV	6.4x	5.6x	4.9x
ROE	17%	18%	19%

Sector-wise Split	Weight
Financial Services	21.9%
FMCG/Retail	10.7%
Auto	9.6%
Consumer Durables	9.4%
Building Materials	8.1%
IT/Telecom	7.6%
Pharma/Healthcare	7.3%
Capital Goods	5.3%
Agri	5.2%
Chemicals	4.9%
Oil & Gas	3.0%
Logistics	1.3%

Source: Internal, all returns are net of fees, as of 30 Apr 2021; Portfolio metrics table and sector-wise split as of 22 Apr 2021. Indices are unmanaged and used for illustrative purposes only and are not intended to be indicative of any fund's performance. It is not possible to invest directly in an index. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results. The DSP Strategy has been implemented since 14 Nov 2006 through certain products managed by DSP Investment Managers Pvt. Ltd., which are not available for investment in any jurisdiction except for India. Market-cap split based on MSCI classifications.

Possible risks of investing in small cap companies

Investing into small cap and mid cap companies could come with a variety of risks such as, but not limited to

Business model might not scale

Liquidity risk

Corporate governance concerns

Key-man (promoter) risk

Volatility in returns

Unproven business models

Insufficient data on businesses

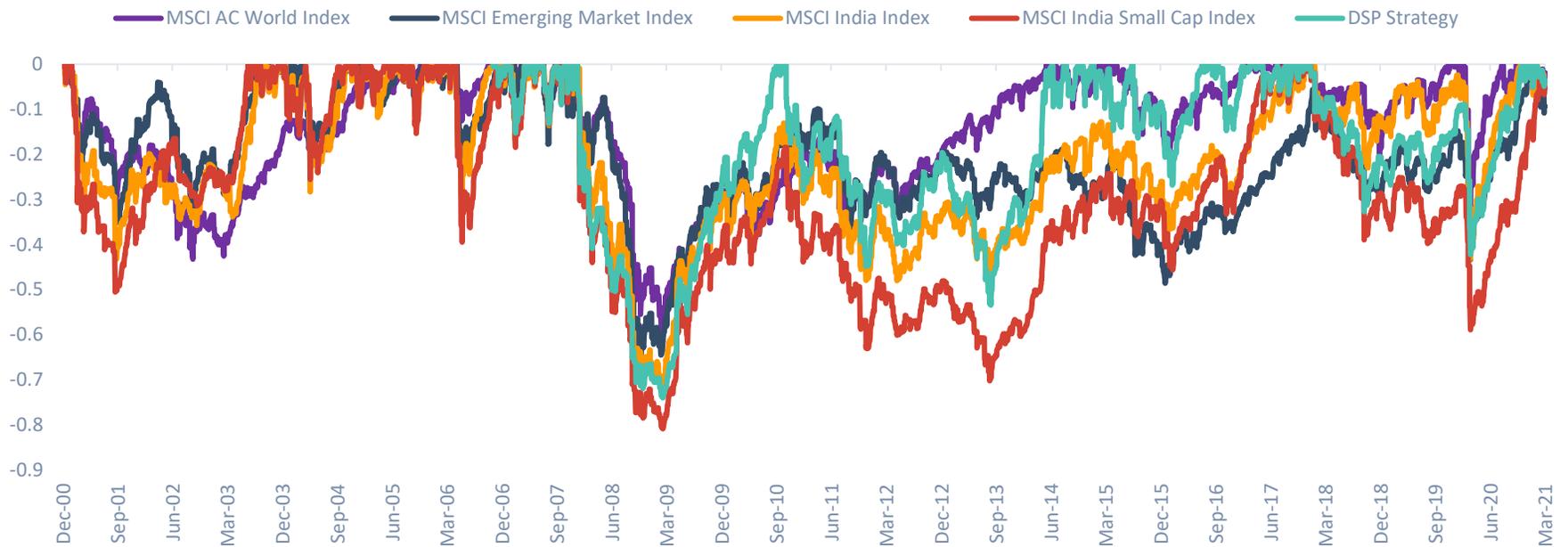
Additional country risks for international investors may also apply such as political risk, currency risk, macro risk, regulatory risk, sovereign risk, economic risk to name a few.

Source: Internal

DSP

Maximum drawdowns

A **drawdowns analysis** suggests that an actively managed India small cap funds is not different from the large & mid cap index...



Maximum Drawdown	MSCI AC World Index	MSCI Emerging Market Index	MSCI India	MSCI India Small Cap	DSP Strategy*
Since 2000	60%	66%	73%	81%	74%

Source: Bloomberg, Data from Dec 2000 to Mar 2021. *Data from DSP Strategy from Nov 2006. All figures in USD



Performance track record

The DSP Strategy has generated alpha over the custom composite benchmark in 1Y, 3Y, 5Y, 8Y, 10Y and Since Inception periods

USD CAGR Performance as on 30 April 2021. Compared with all UCITS funds focused on India.	1-Year	3-Year	5-Year	8-Year	10-Year	Since Inception
	30-Apr-20	30-Apr-18	29-Apr-16	30-Apr-13	29-Apr-11	14-Nov-06
DSP Strategy	55.44%	6.00%	13.87%	15.39%	9.94%	11.07%
Ranking	12	16	4	1	1	2
No of funds	44	43	41	35	32	22
Quartile Position	2	2	1	1	1	1
Average India focused UCITS returns	49.73%	4.52%	9.35%	8.88%	5.53%	6.57%
MSCI India USD	50.44%	7.39%	10.86%	7.68%	4.45%	5.90%
MSCI India Small Cap USD	90.30%	2.53%	12.23%	12.45%	5.93%	6.52%
Custom 20:80 Composite Index	82.32%	3.50%	11.96%	11.50%	5.63%	6.39%

The DSP Strategy has generated alpha over the custom composite benchmark in 11 out of 14 years

CY Performance	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006 (from 14th Nov)
DSP Strategy	20.54%	6.9%	-17.7%	48.8%	8.6%	2.4%	66.8%	-10.0%	40.5%	-38.7%	34.9%	129.2%	-66.4%	73.5%	3.7%
Ranking	8	19	54	12	2	10	2	41	2	35	2	2	30	10	28
No of funds	43	44	63	60	56	55	54	51	49	46	41	39	38	34	32
Quartile Position	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	4	1	1	4	2	4
Avg India focused UCITS	14.9%	6.1%	-13.3%	41.8%	0.8%	-2.3%	40.1%	-5.9%	29.3%	-35.3%	20.9%	91.7%	-62.7%	68.3%	4.9%
MSCI India USD	15.6%	7.6%	-7.3%	38.8%	-1.4%	-6.1%	23.9%	-3.8%	26.0%	-37.2%	21.0%	102.8%	-64.6%	73.1%	5.1%
MSCI India Small Cap USD	20.9%	-4.7%	-26.0%	67.0%	0.3%	2.4%	56.9%	-14.2%	36.3%	-48.2%	20.2%	126.0%	-72.5%	95.9%	4.6%
Custom 20:80 Composite Index	19.9%	-2.2%	-22.2%	61.3%	0.0%	0.7%	50.3%	-12.1%	34.2%	-46.0%	20.3%	121.3%	-70.9%	91.3%	4.7%

Source: MSCI, Internal, Bloomberg, data as of 30 Apr 2021. DSP Strategy returns are net of fees. Indices are unmanaged and used for illustrative purposes only and are not intended to be indicative of any fund's performance. It is not possible to invest directly in an index. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results. The DSP Strategy has been implemented since 14 Nov 2006 through certain products managed by DSP Investment Managers Pvt. Ltd., which are not available for investment in any jurisdiction except for India.

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ESG / RISK Framework



Indicative Forensic Analysis Framework

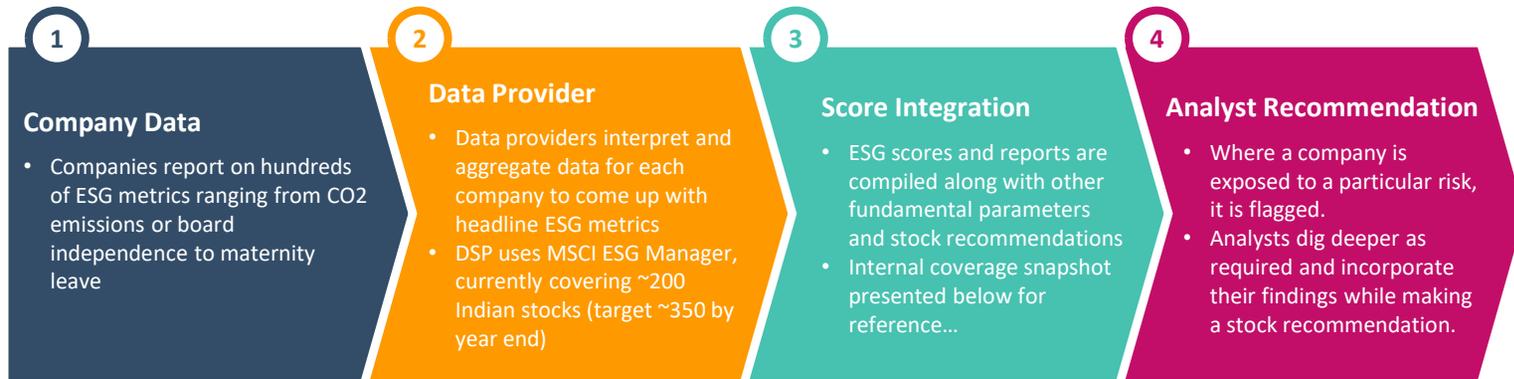
The Fund will follow a focused, disciplined, and multi-staged investment diligence and decision-making process which takes into account a consideration of some or all of the following factors, such as the indicative forensic analysis framework below, conducted by the Skeptical Analyst.

	Area	Checks
Financials/ accounting quality	Earnings quality	Aggressive accounting policies/ structuring
		Cost capitalisation/ deferral
		Tax structuring
		Non - core / other income dependency
		Varying costs movements, frequent one-offs
		Employee cost, provident fund, Employee Stock Options (ESOPs), depreciation checks
		Intersegment accounting/ unallocables
	Cash flows & working capital quality	Earning to cash conversion
		Disguised debt (acceptances) & Vendor financing
		Working capital days trend (Payable days high)
		Operating expenditure ("Opex") v capital expenditure (Capex) payables
		Receivable factoring / Off Balance Sheet structuring
		Cash flow source and utilisation
		Capex to Gross/ Net block
	Balance sheet risk, Capital allocation	Dividend without cash flows
		Profit to networth accretion
		M&A, Intangibles, accounting tricks
		Inter corporate deposits/ loans/ advances
Unhedged currency risk		
Leverage - actual vs reported		
Unexplained high cash levels/ current account balances		
Management quality	Board, Governance and promoter quality	Contingencies/ commitments/ liabilities
		Investments in Subsidiaries, Joint Ventures/ impairments/ Capital allocation
		Revaluations/ write offs and RoE/RoCE impact
		Related party transactions (reported, unreported), Brand ownership, etc
		Key Management Personnel remuneration vs Profits, Conflict of interests
		Pledging, group leverage, shareholding structure
		Auditors quality, fees and internal auditors
	Forensic/AML/Offshore links and other checks	Independent directors strength and skill set
		Frequent Board/ management changes
		Credit rating trends
Forensic/AML/Offshore links and other checks	Non-financial source, media articles/ red flags	
	PEPs (political links), AML/ FATF sanctions	
	Offshore links	
	Goods & Services Tax / tax / provident fund non compliance, penalties	
		Criminal/ civil litigation history

ESG integration

Two pronged approach

1. **INVESTMENT**: Integration of ESG factors into investment analysis



A sample snapshot from our Internal tracking sheet with MSCI ESG scores (purely representative)...

Mcap Rank	NAME	GICS Sector	Analyst	ESG Rating	Ind adjusted number	E	E wt	S	S wt	G	G Wt
1	RELIANCE INDUSTRIES LTD	Energy	RS	BB	3.8	4.7	56	4.1	19	3.4	25
2	TATA CONSULTANCY SVCS LTD	Information Technology	MS	AA	8.4	6	24	6	50	4.2	26
3	HDFC BANK LIMITED	Financials	DG	A	7.1	2.4	9	5.1	60	6.6	31
4	HINDUSTAN UNILEVER LTD	Consumer Staples	MS	A	6.7	7.8	32	4.4	52	4.8	16
5	ITC LTD	Consumer Staples	MS	AA	8.1	3.7	33	3.9	51	6.6	16
6	HOUSING DEVELOPMENT FINANCE	Financials	DG	A	5.9	6.8	5	4.7	67	5.1	28
7	INFOSYS LTD	Information Technology	MS	AA	7.6	4.7	24	5.4	50	6.9	26
8	STATE BANK OF INDIA	Financials	DG	B	1.5	0.9	8	3.9	58	4.2	34
9	KOTAK MAHINDRA BANK LTD	Financials	DG	A	6.3	1.3	8	5.1	58	6.2	34
10	ICICI BANK LTD	Financials	DG	BB	3	3	8	4.5	58	4.1	34

2. **STEWARDSHIP**: Engagement with companies - CXOs, board members and investors relations teams, including proxy voting

Source: Internal, as of Apr 2021. | The above information is only for illustration purpose and should not be construed as recommendation of the stocks.

Investment Risk Management at DSP

Portfolio Risk Monitoring

- Independent Risk & Quantitative Analysis team (RQA)
- Regular Risk meetings to “Hold a Mirror” to portfolio risk
 - Macro stress testing
 - Sector & style exposure & returns monitoring, market trends
 - Tolerance limits for stop losses and drawdown

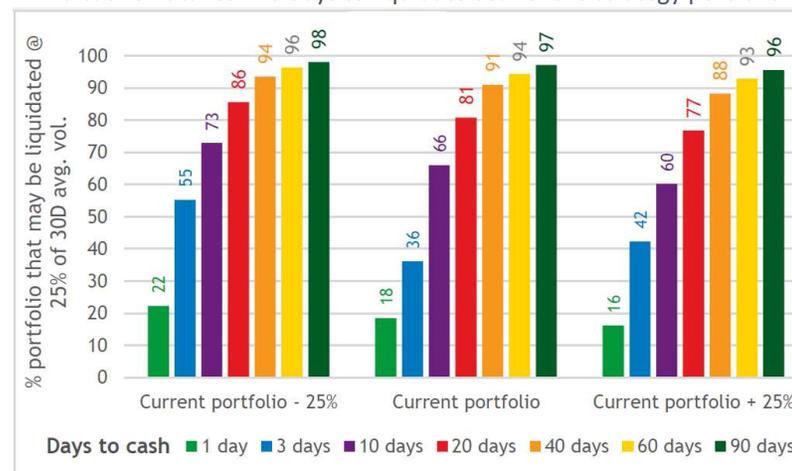
Key Inputs

- Stock level contribution to risk
- Predicted vs delivered volatility & beta
- Factor risk breakdown of portfolio, including NAV at risk analytics
- Tactical indicators for monitoring reversal risks

Position Level Monitoring

- Constant review of performance: large winners / losers
- Constant monitoring of investment thesis with research team

Indicative: It takes ~10 days to liquidate 66% of the strategy portfolio



Current portfolio +/-25% refers to the assets (AUM) in the strategy increased or decreased by 25%, as two alternative scenarios, to depict how liquidity of the portfolio could change under these new AUMs



n-th worse redemption	Worst 3 day drawdown		AUM (USD m)
	3-day redemption	Date	
1	-4.16%	07-Jan-13	238.32
2	-3.95%	08-Jan-13	240.08
3	-3.89%	04-Jan-13	239.26
4	-2.78%	20-Jan-09	88.25
5	-2.68%	16-Jan-09	88.79

Since 31st Dec 2007

Source: Internal; Note: Investment process is subject to change. Charts / Tables depicted are purely illustrative in nature. The above information is only for illustration purpose and should not be construed as recommendation of the stocks. To explain the worst-3-day-drawdown table, the first row represents the biggest redemption ever seen by the fund, in a consecutive-3-day period, which in this case was about 4.16% of AUM and occurred on 7th Jan 2013.

Fund Terms and Structure



Fund Terms

Objective*: The DSP India Equity Fund (the “Fund”) aims to achieve long term capital appreciation from a portfolio that is substantially constituted of equity and equity related securities of mid cap and small cap companies.

Investment philosophy : Bottom-up approach to stock picking.

Universe: It is anticipated that the Fund will invest across the entire range of capitalizations (across large cap, mid cap and small cap), however there will be a focus on mid cap and small cap companies. The classification of capitalizations will be based on the classifications of securities comprised in the MSCI INDIA INDEX and the MSCI INDIA SMALL CAP INDEX, which are the indices used by the Fund for performance comparison purposes only.

Diversified: Typically portfolio of ~50 stocks across market capitalization

Risk management: Governed by a robust risk framework; No leverage;

Fund Structure	DSP India Equity Fund is a compartment of DSP Global Funds ICAV, an umbrella UCITS V compliant ICAV
Share class	Seed Class
ISIN code	IE00BK0WZ337
Investment manager	DSP Investment Managers India Pvt. Ltd.
Domicile	Ireland
Inception Date	15 March 2021
Reference Currency	USD
Dealing and Valuation	Daily
Administrator	HSBC Securities Services (Ireland) DAC
Depository Services	Depository – HSBC France, Dublin Branch
Management Company	KBA Consulting Management Limited
Seed Share Class – Total Fee and Operating Expenses	(i) 0.70% of the Net Asset Value of the Seed Class when the Net Asset Value of the Fund is up to \$150 million; or (ii) 0.60% of the Net Asset Value of the Seed Class when the Net Asset Value of the Fund is greater than \$150 million and up to \$300 million; or (iii) 0.40% of the Net Asset Value of the Seed Class when the Net Asset Value of the Fund is greater than \$300 million
Other fees	As set out in the Prospectus

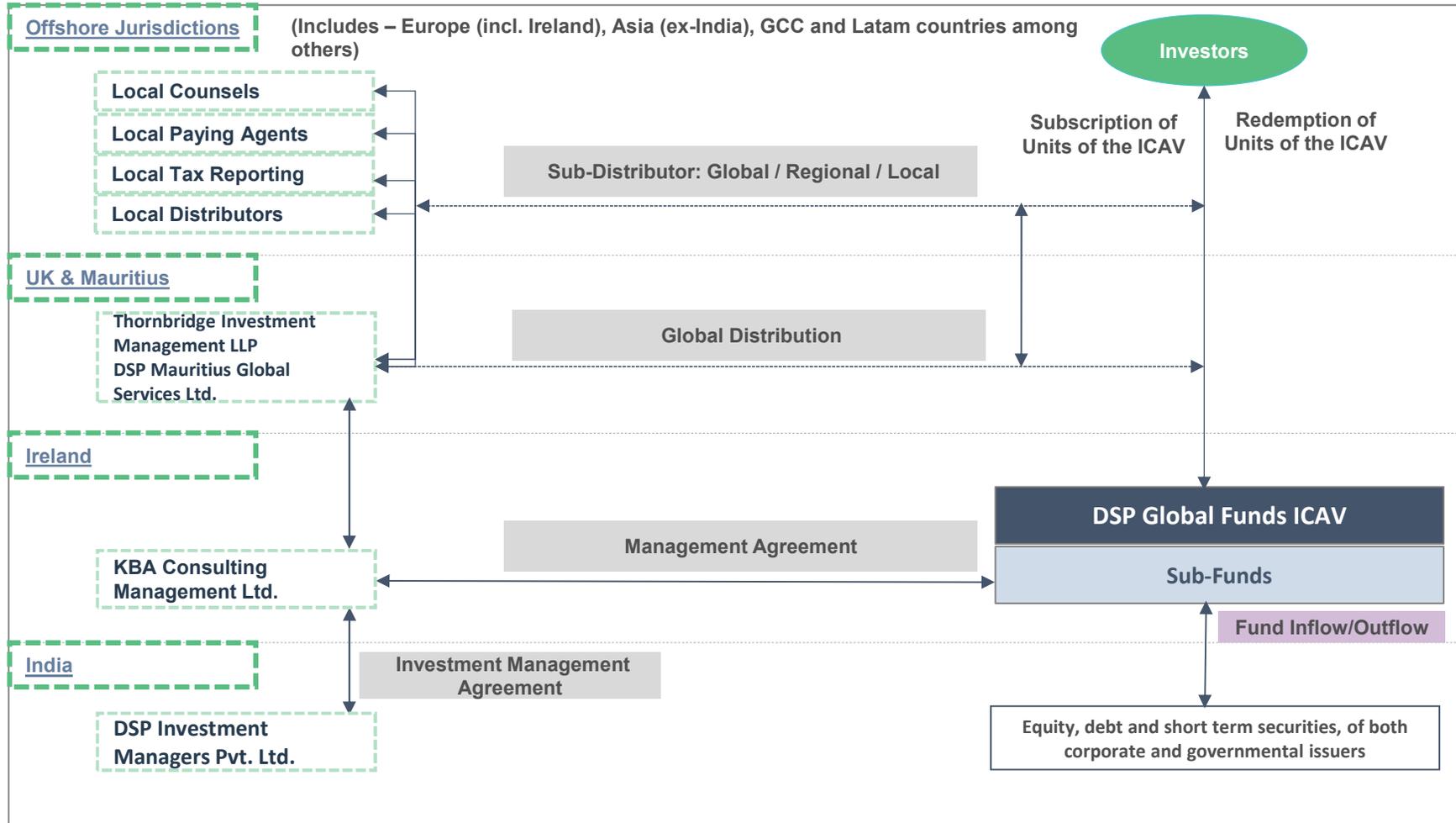
Note: The Fund’s Net Asset Value may have an elevated volatility due to its investment policy.

Source: Internal; *There is no guarantee that the fund will achieve its objective.



DSP Global Funds ICAV: Structure

▶ DSP GLOBAL FUNDS ICAV - An umbrella type Irish collective asset-management vehicle with segregated liability between Funds



Note: The Fund's Net Asset Value may have an elevated volatility due to its investment policy.

Source: Internal; *There is no guarantee that the fund will achieve its objective.

Seed share class - Pricing



FUND AUM THRESHOLD	Management Fee	Operating expenses*	Total Expense Ratio
US\$ 0 to US\$ 150 mn	45 bps	+ 25 bps	= 70 bps
US\$ 150 to US\$ 300 mn	35 bps	+ 25 bps	= 60 bps
> US\$ 300 mn	15 bps	+ 25 [#] bps	= 40 bps

Step down

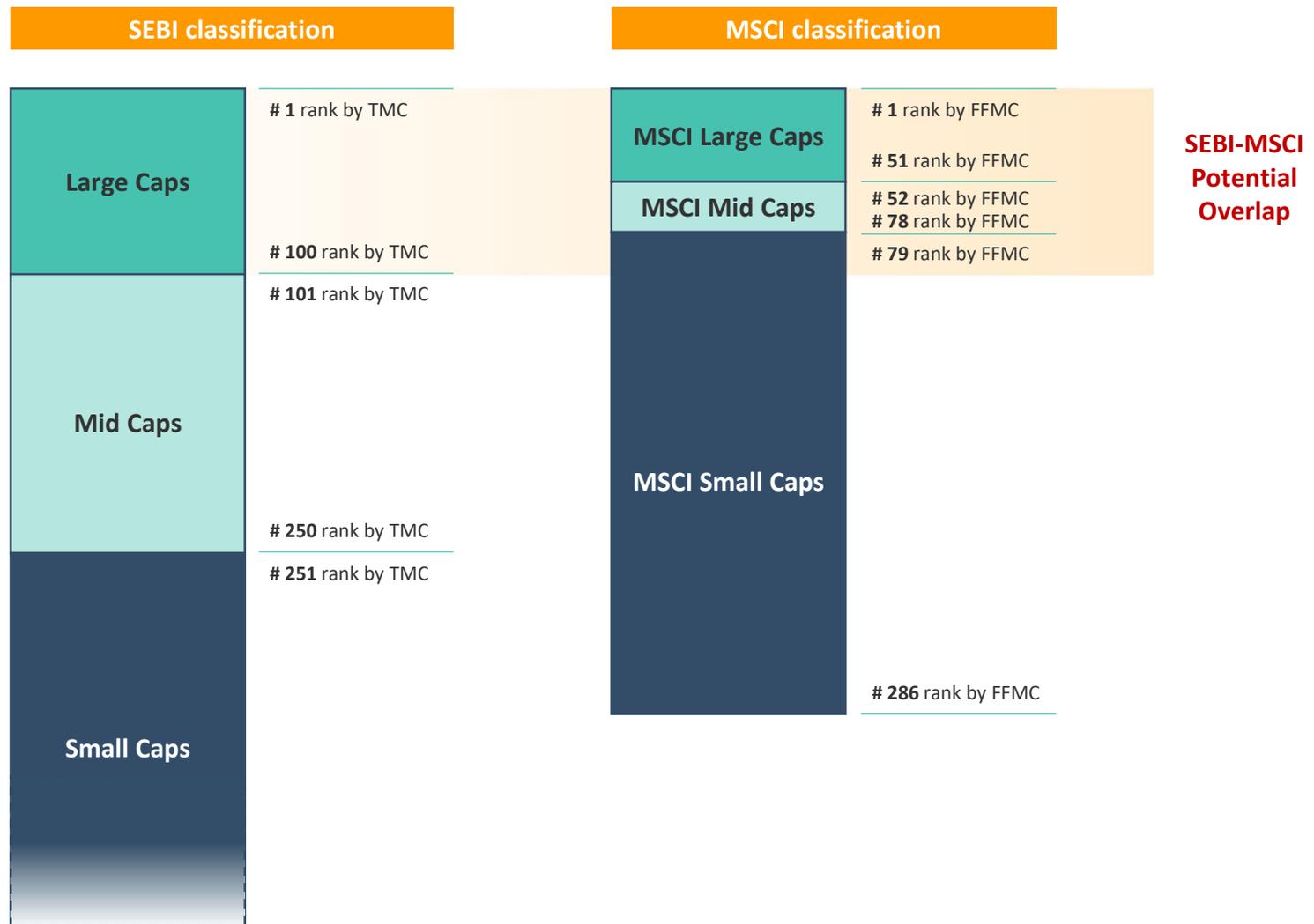
Step down

* Operating expenses are capped at 25 bps, irrespective of AUM.
 # Operating expenses can reduce over time with economies of scale.
 Other fees: As set out in the Prospectus, if any

Appendix



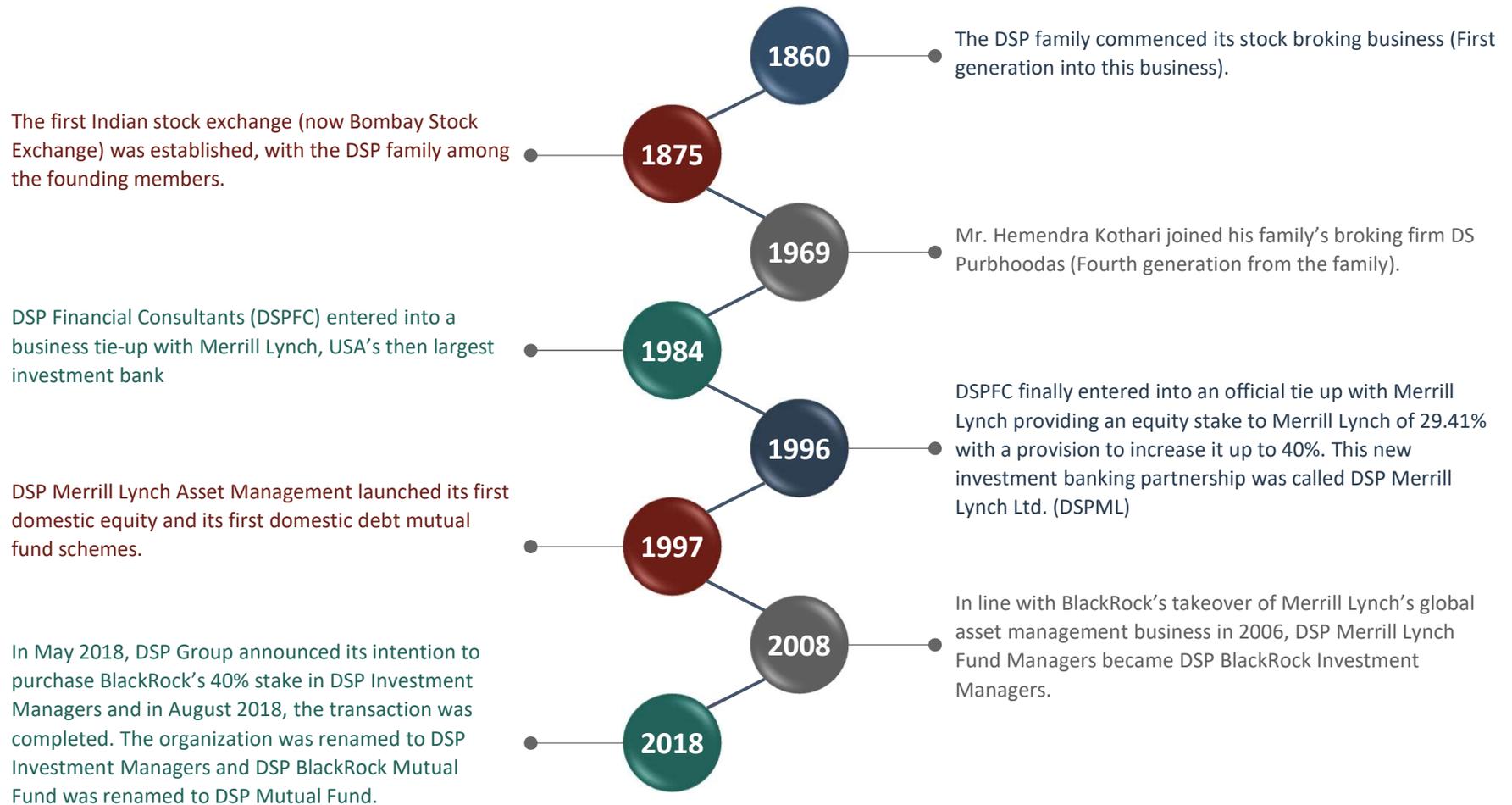
Market-cap Classification: SEBI versus MSCI



Source: MSCI, SEBI, as of Jan 2020. SEBI is Securities and Exchange Board of India, the Indian securities market regulator. TMC = Total Market Cap, FFMC = Free Float Market-Cap. Indices are unmanaged and used for illustrative purposes only and are not intended to be indicative of any fund's performance. It is not possible to invest directly in an index.

Evolution of DSP

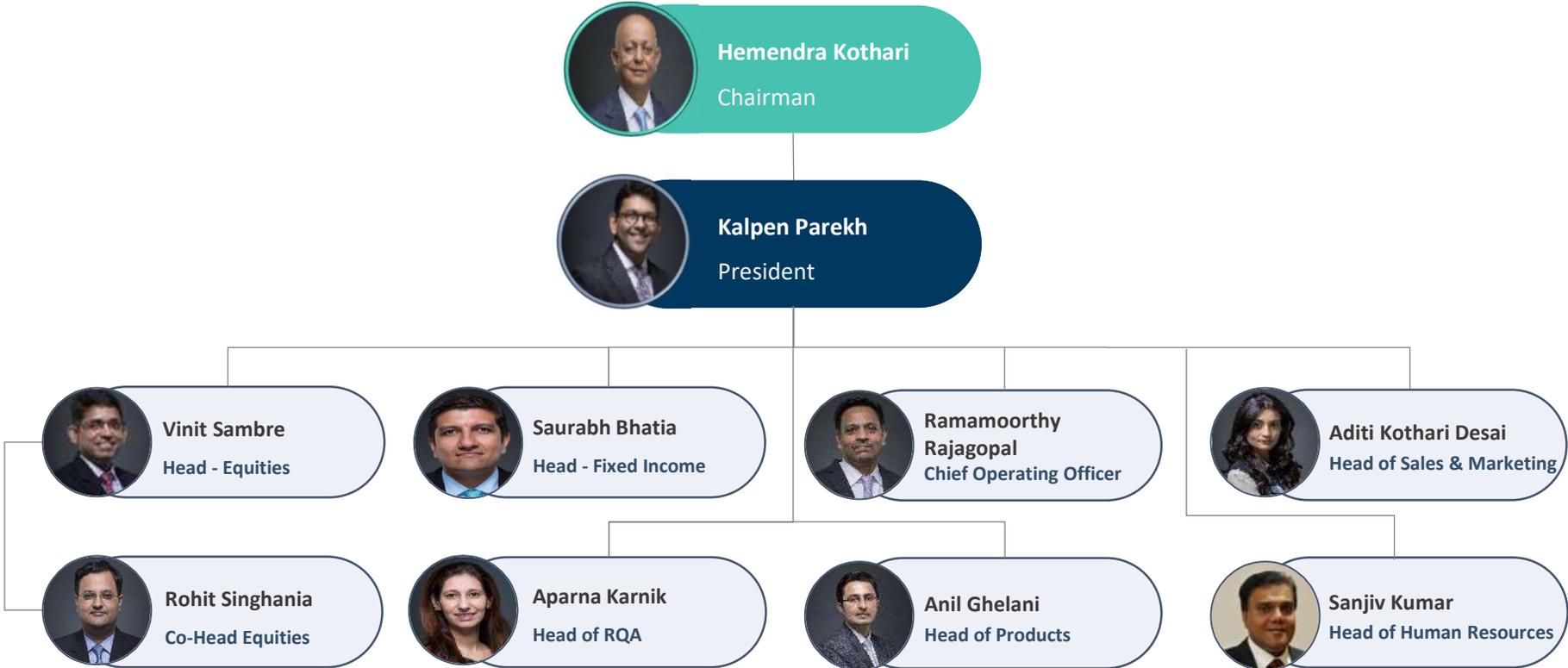
The DSP Group, headed by Mr. Hemendra Kothari is one of India's oldest financial services firms having commenced its stock broking business in the 1860's



Source: Internal



DSP Organization Structure - Senior Management



Source: Internal, as at Apr 2021



Incentives aligned to investment objectives

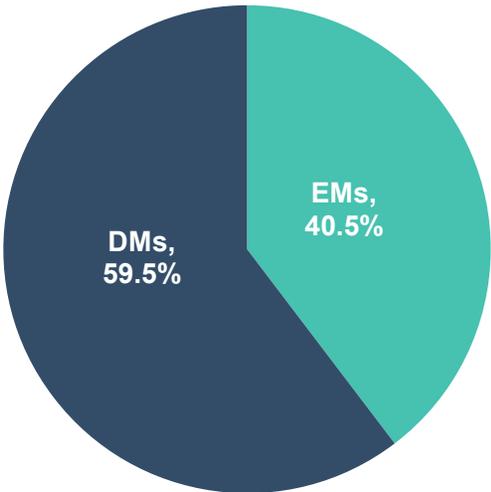
Factors driving performance - Analysts	Share
Model Portfolio outperformance	[]%
Fundamental attributes - Thesis, Extent of variation on chosen fundamental parameters	[]%
Hit ratios – Strong Buys outperforming Buys and so on	[]%

Factors driving performance – Portfolio Managers	Share
Fund performance v/s Benchmark (for each fund managed by PM proportionate to fund AUM)	
3Y and 1Y (rolling returns)	[]%
Other activities	
Active interaction, engagement, mentoring analysts, adherence to framework	[]%

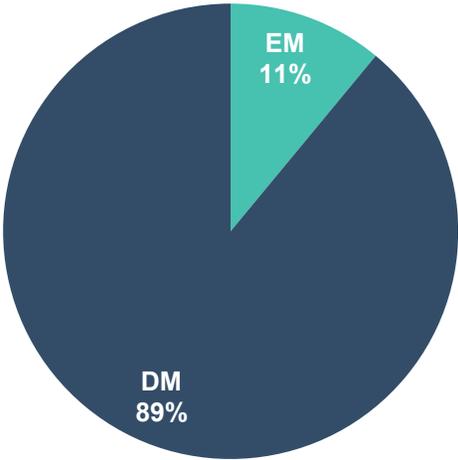
Source: Internal; Actual allocations to each factor may be discussed over a call.

EMs under-represented in Global Equities compared to Global GDP

Global GDP Weights

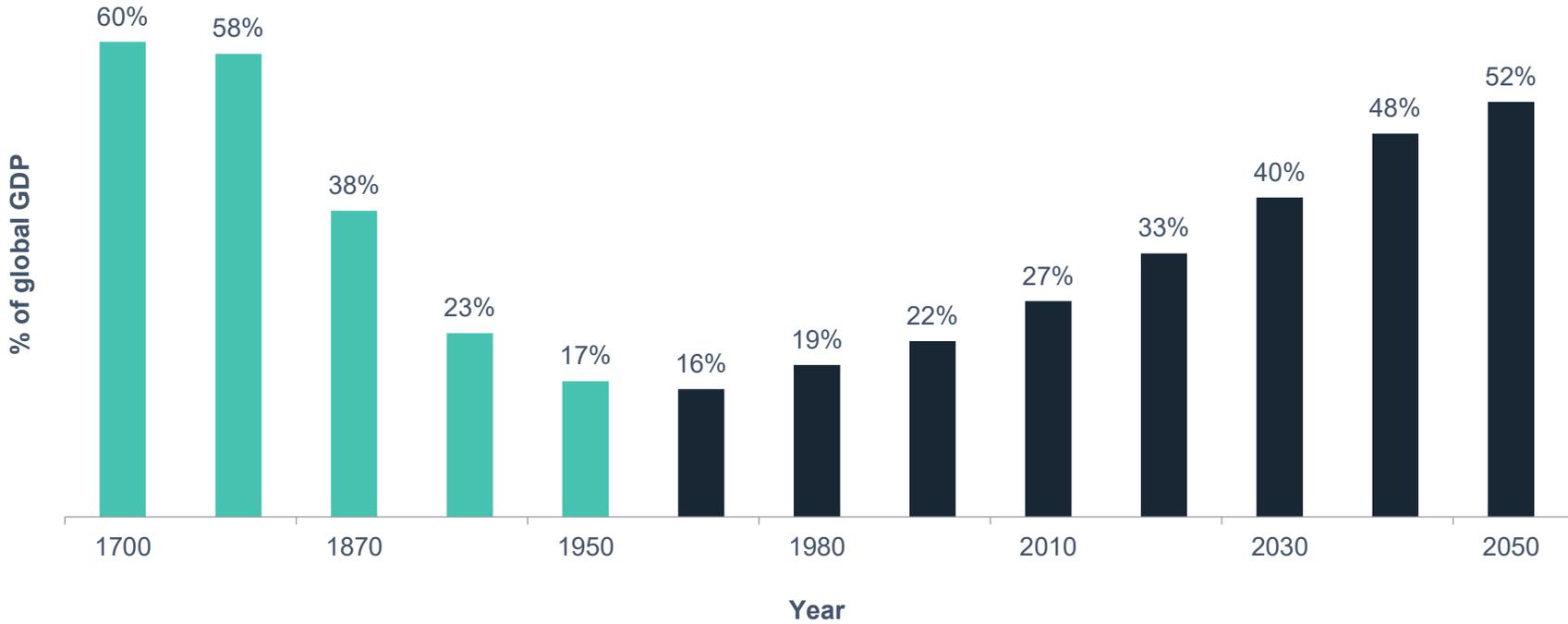


Global Equity Weights



Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook Database, Morgan Stanley Research, October 2020; * EM refers to emerging markets and developing economies as per IMF

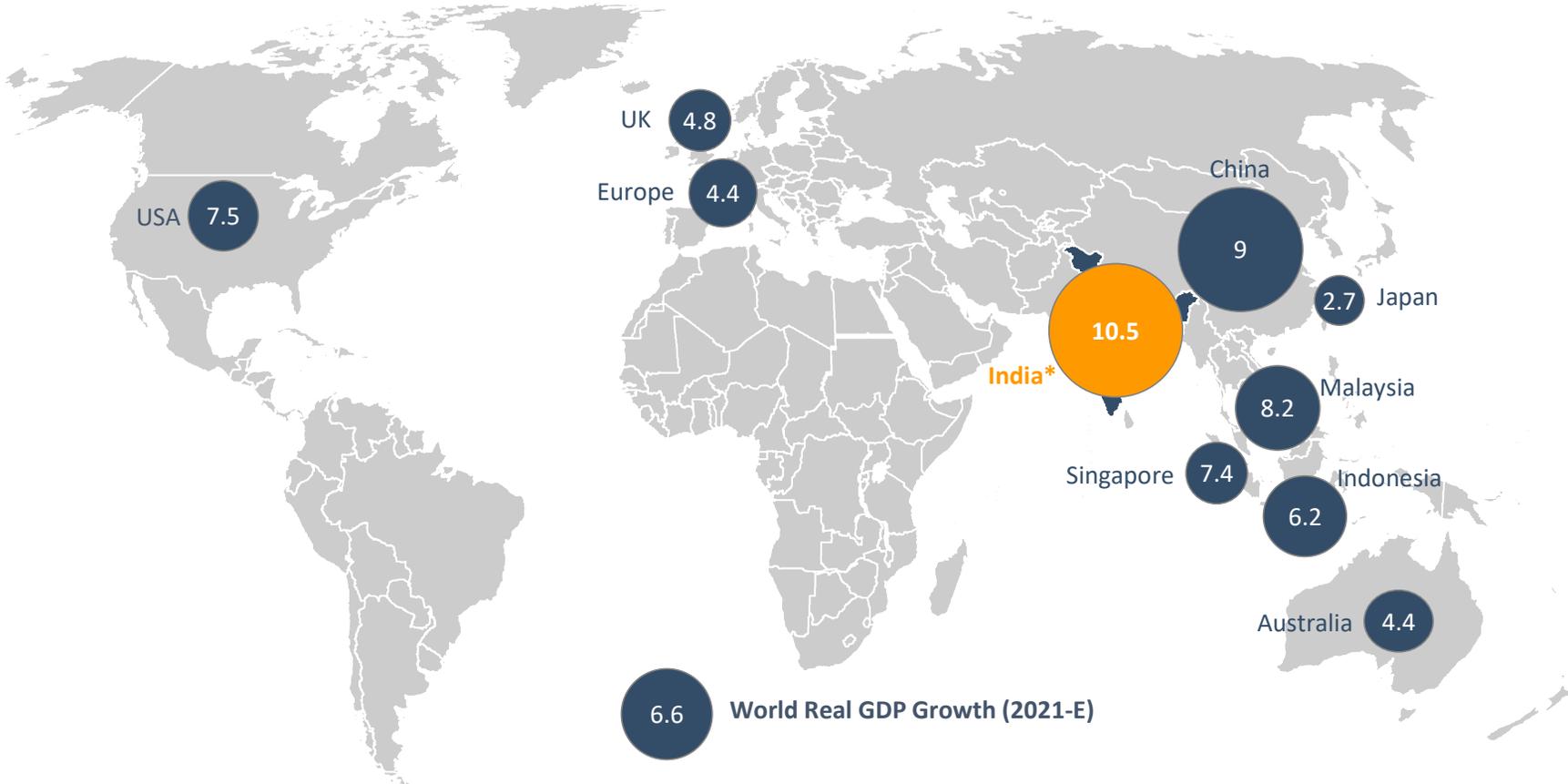
Asia's Share in World GDP is steadily rising



Source: ADB, Morgan Stanley Research, as of Oct 2018



India – GDP growth and market returns



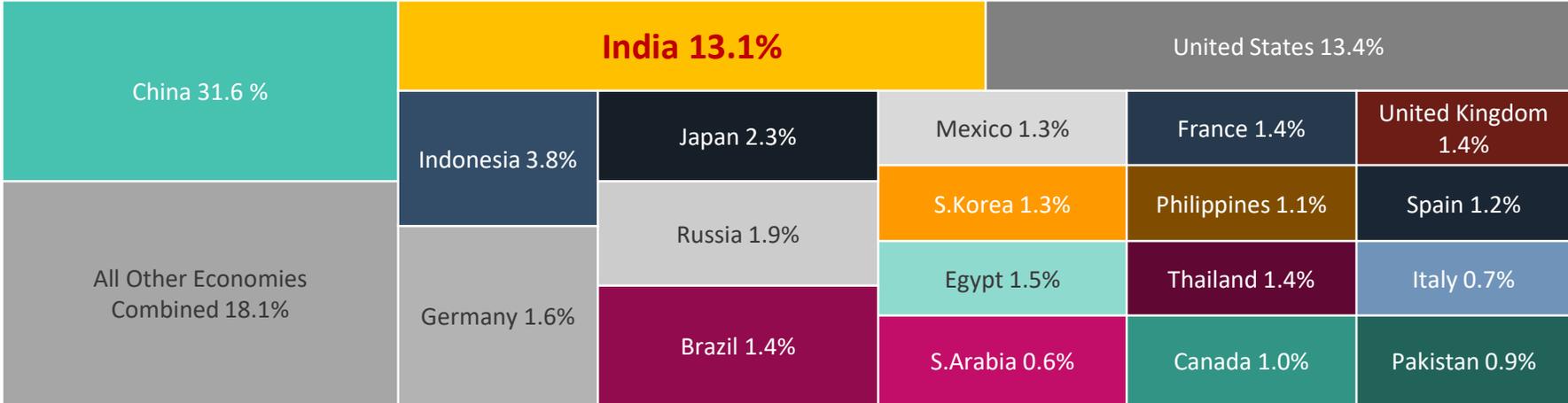
MSCI Country Index CAGR Returns (USD)	ACWI World	US	Europe	Japan	UK	China	India	Brazil	Russia	MSCI EM
10Y	9.3%	13.7%	4.8%	6.8%	3.2%	7.4%	4.9%	-3.9%	0.6%	4.7%
15Y	7.0%	9.7%	3.9%	2.7%	2.5%	9.7%	6.3%	1.9%	-0.3%	6.1%
20Y	6.8%	7.7%	5.3%	3.5%	4.2%	10.9%	12.0%	8.5%	10.1%	9.7%
CAGR	10Y	15Y	20Y							
USDINR Cross	-4.9%	-3.3%	-2.2%							

Source: Morgan Stanley Research, as of 4 May 2021.

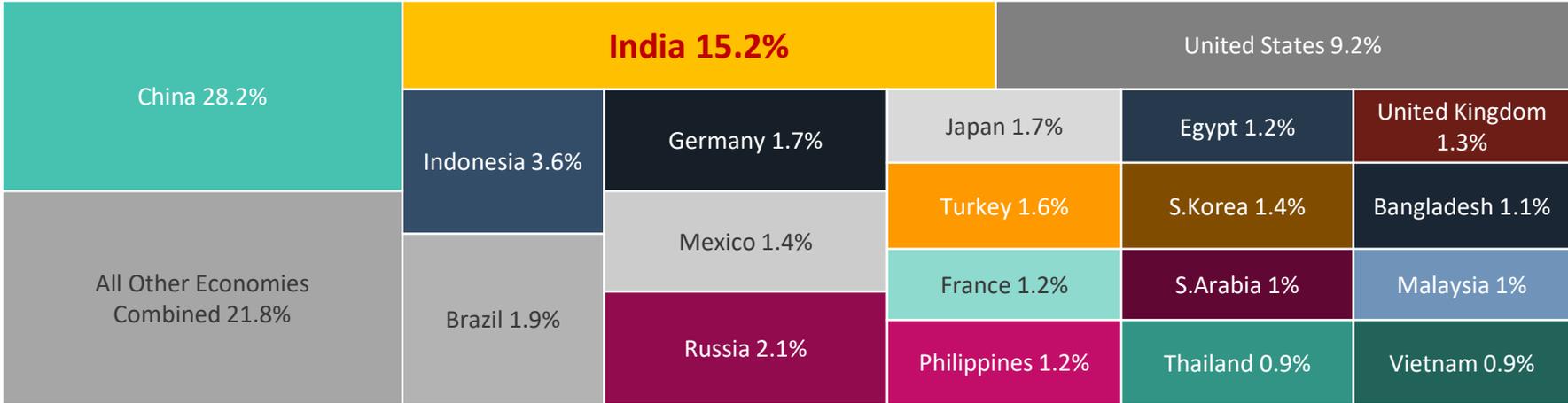


World Economy Growth Contribution (International \$)

2018-2019



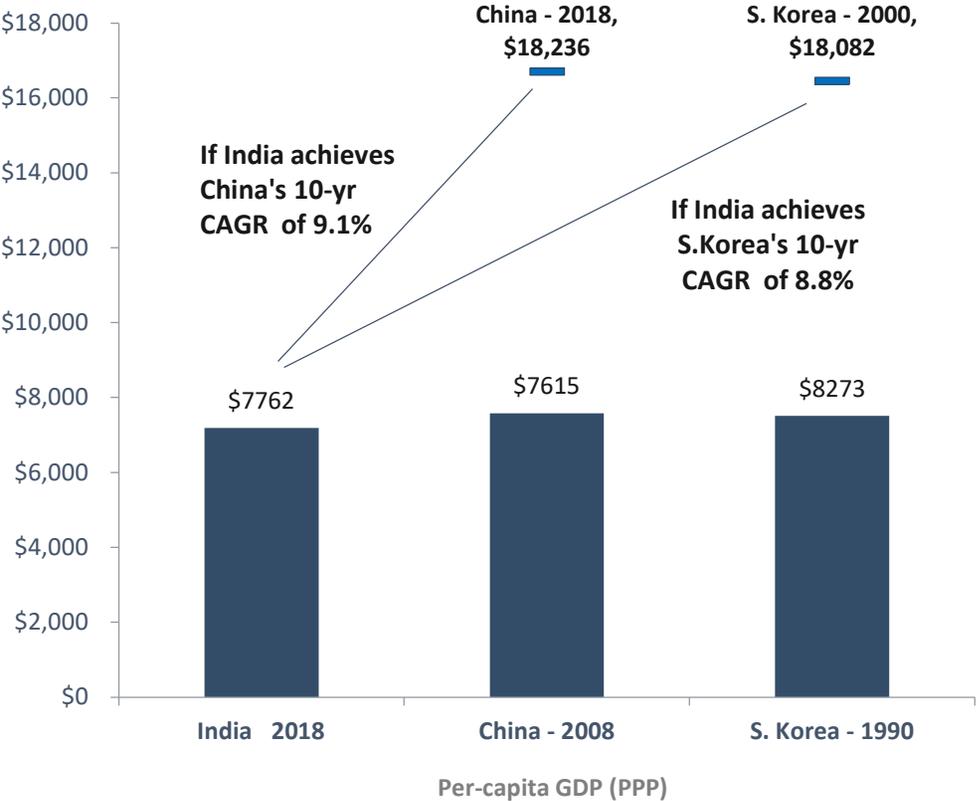
2022-2023



Source: IMF, WEO Database-October 2019 Edition, Morgan Stanley Research



Is sustained 9 - 10% nominal GDP growth for a large economy even possible?



- China/South Korea grew per capita GDP at 9.1% / 8.8%, respectively, for 10 years from levels similar to India's US\$7,762 PPP adjusted 2018 per capita GDP.
- To convert to nominal GDP growth, we factor 1.5% population growth (assumed).
- **So 9 to 10% nominal GDP growth is certainly possible, over a 10 year period or longer.**

Source: Goldman Sachs Global investment Research, December 2019.

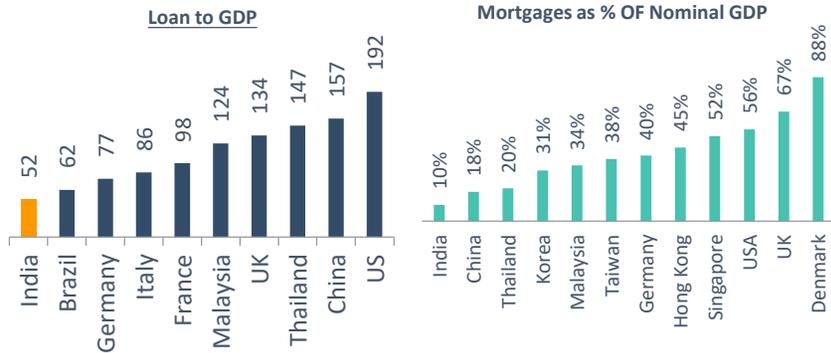
4 key themes which we believe will play out for India going forward

- 1 Penetration of Financial Services
- 2 Consumption story fast forwarded by Digitization
- 3 Infrastructure boom
- 4 Export Opportunities

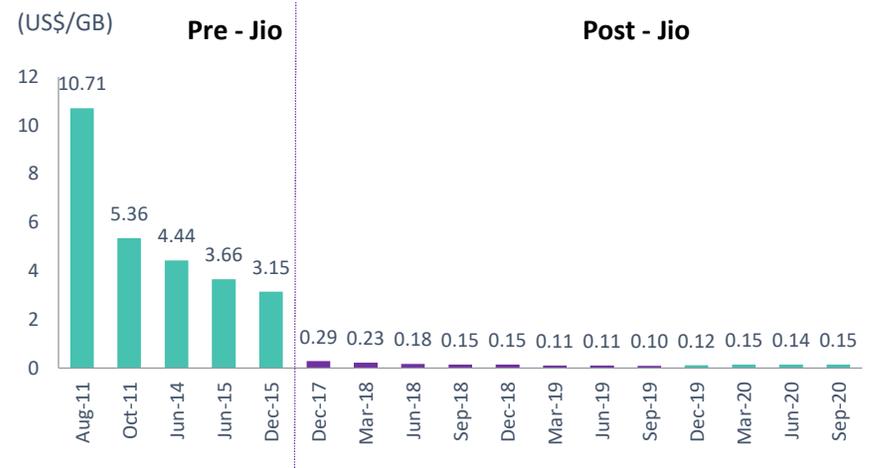
India: Structural, not tactical

1 Banking, Insurance, Loans, mortgages, mutual funds all underpenetrated

Population	1,350 mn	MF Accounts	90.4 mn
Bank Accounts	1,571 mn	Demat Accounts	47.6 mn



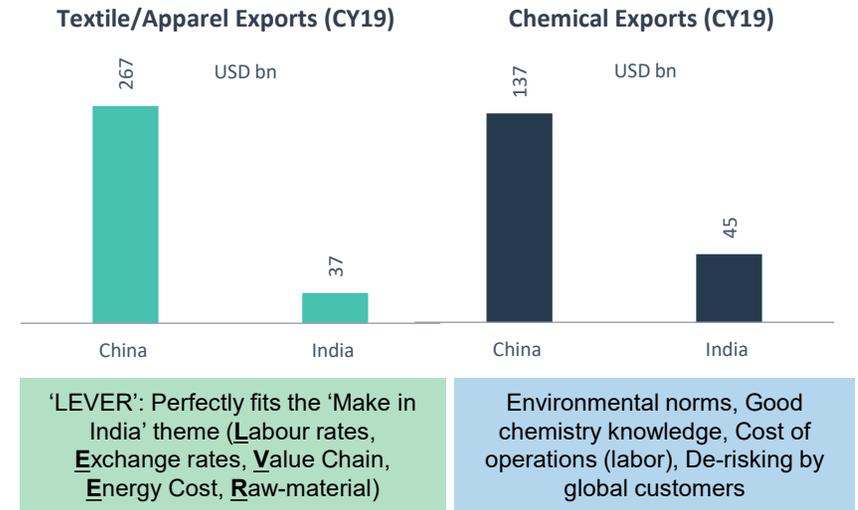
2 Falling data costs boosting consumption



3 Tremendous runway for infrastructure growth

- HIGHWAYS** – only 2% of network, 40% of traffic
- PORTS** - ~217 ports versus China's ~2400 as of FY20
- AIRPORTS** - ~125 airports versus China's ~235 as of FY20
- RAILWAYS** - freight:22 kmph; passengers: 50 kmph
- POWER** – 5.54% energy shortage; 25% T&D losses
- HOUSING** – affordable housing schemes targeting 29mn households by 2022, across rural and urban areas

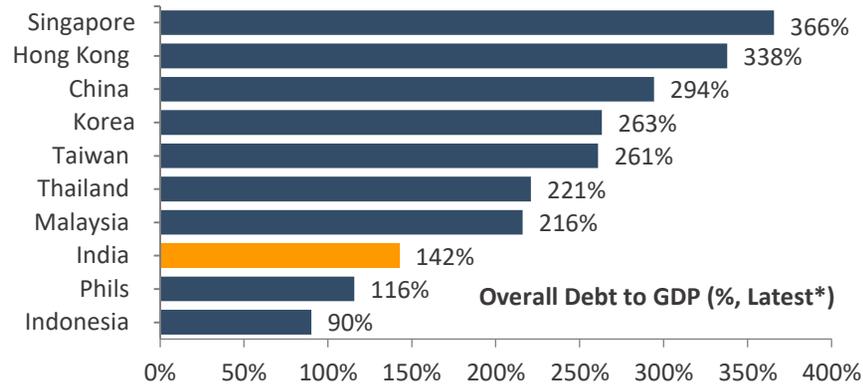
4 Export opportunities in Textiles and Chemicals



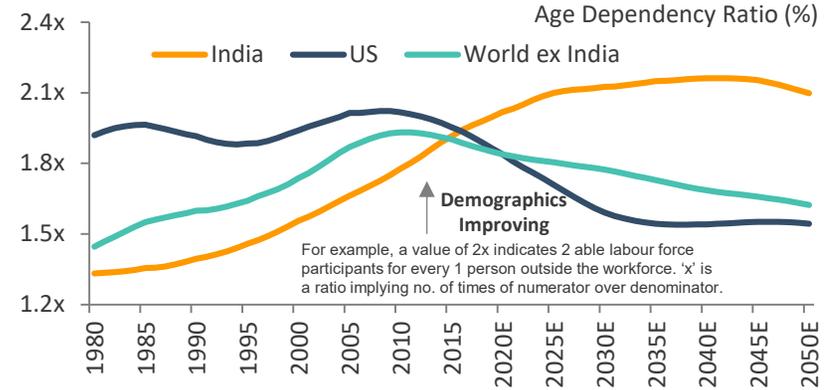
Source – Spark Capital Research, Jan 2021

India Well Positioned on 3Ds: Debt, Demographics and Deflation

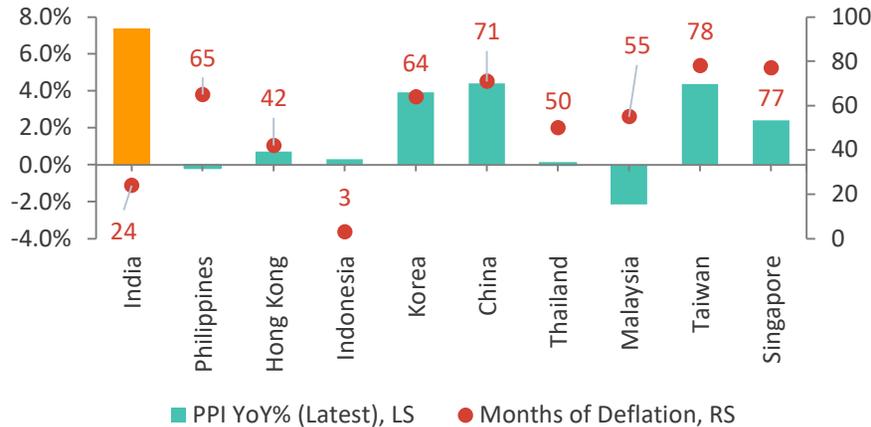
1 Debt: 6 out of 10 AXJ Countries Have Debt Above 200% of GDP



2 Demographics: Working age population improving in India



3 Deflation: India well placed combo of PPI & prior deflation



4 Demonetization: A surprise 4th 'D'!

- For crackdown on black money, money laundering, counterfeiting.
- Short-term tremors, but positive in the long-term.
- Prime Minister Modi – seen as a visionary leader, fully committed to the development of India.
- Corporate clean-up, Balance-Sheet firm-up.
- GST (Goods and Services Tax)
 - Prevent tax evasion
 - Widen tax base
 - Increase tax/GDP ratio

Source: Morgan Stanley (Panels 1,2 and 3), DSP BlackRock (Panel 4). All data on slide updated as on 3 April, 2021. There is no guarantee that any forecast make will come to pass. For Panel 1, *Data as of 3Q20. For Panel 3, *Latest as of July 19 for Malaysia and Sep Philippines, March 21 for others.

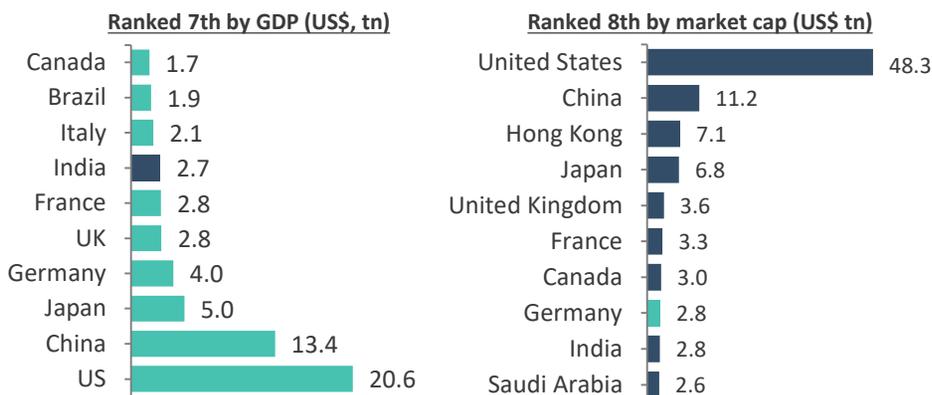
Current Government's key reforms

Taxation	Bankruptcy law	Supply side reforms	Banking/Financial inclusion
 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Key structural reform of GST implemented on 1st July 2017 ▪ Corporate tax rate brought down from 30% to 22% ▪ Work has begun on Direct Tax Code which aims to simplify/rationalise personal tax laws 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Single law governing insolvency and liquidation proceedings ▪ Once fully implemented, will help in improving ease of doing business in India, deepen bond markets and also solve NPL issues of the banking sector 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Online environment and forest clearance process, credit availability, electricity availability etc. ▪ Key objective to improve India's ranking from 130 to within 50 over 2 years ▪ Work on simplifying labour complex labour laws to merge into 4 labour codes. ▪ Facilitating the APMC reforms in agriculture 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Financial inclusion plan (JAM trinity) ▪ Direct transfer of social benefits/subsidies ▪ ~320 mn+. bank accounts opened since Sep-14 vs. 625 mn accounts in the last 65 years ▪ Consolidation within large number of PSU banks

Source: UBS Research, Aug 2020

Why should one consider a direct India exposure? (i.e. not via EM)

1 India expected to be 3rd largest economy in ten years



2 Low representation in global indices

MSCI All Country World Index

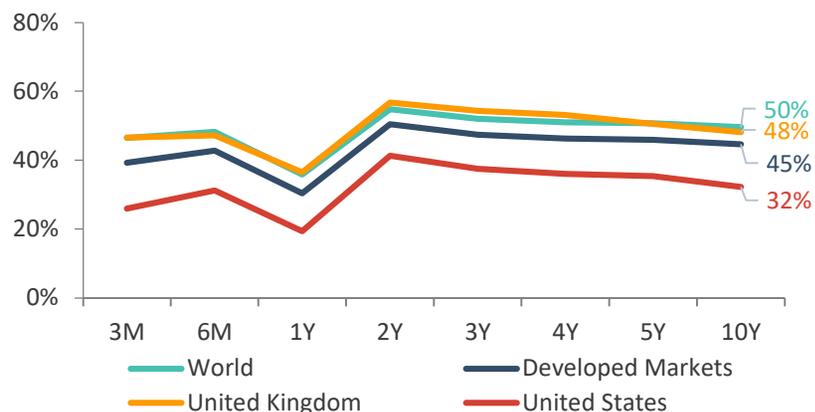
Country	Holding
USA	58.2%
Japan	6.2%
UK	3.8%
France	3.0%
Germany	2.9%
Canada	2.5%
India	1.2%
Other	23.2%

MSCI Emerging Markets Index

Country	Holding
China	37.4%
South Korea	13.5%
Taiwan	14.1%
India	9.5%
Brazil	4.7%
Others	19.9%

India is only 1% of MSCI ACWI, but contributes ~3% to world GDP and market-cap.

3 Low correlation of India with global markets



4 Variety of robust structural reforms undertaken in last few years; To have non-linear positive impact going forward

Structural Reforms	
Goods and Services Tax	Aadhaar
Coal Mining	Financial Inclusion
Insurance Sector	Fuel Price Deregulation
Banking	Power
Labor	Anti- Black Money / Corruption
Corporate Tax Reform	Governance
Real Estate Regulation	SOE Privatisation
Land Acquisition	Manufacturing (Production Linked Incentives)
Agri	

Source: Morgan Stanley, 5 May 2021 (World – MSCI All Country World Index, DM – MSCI The World index; USA – MSCI USA; UK – MSCI United Kingdom). MSCI India index data based on total returns with dividend reinvestment. It is not possible to invest directly in an index. Funds.

India - Well-diversified across sectors

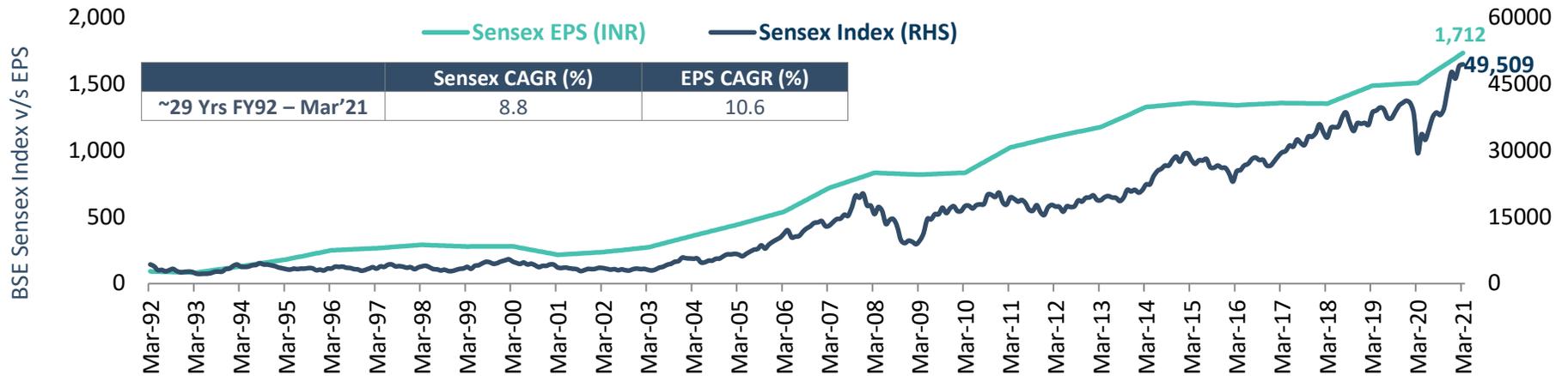
MSCI Sectors	India	China	Korea	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Indonesia	Australia
Energy	12%	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%	4%	4%	4%
Materials	11%	2%	8%	6%	0%	0%	7%	11%	20%
Industrials	3%	5%	6%	2%	14%	8%	8%	0%	5%
Consumer Discr	8%	34%	10%	2%	7%	2%	4%	8%	6%
Consumer Staples	10%	4%	4%	2%	2%	4%	14%	11%	5%
Financials	26%	14%	7%	12%	46%	55%	32%	50%	35%
Health Care	6%	7%	5%	0%	0%	0%	15%	2%	11%
Information Technology	17%	6%	48%	73%	1%	2%	0%	0%	3%
Communication Services	4%	20%	9%	2%	1%	8%	9%	13%	2%
Utilities	3%	2%	1%	0%	9%	0%	8%	1%	1%
Real Estate	0%	4%	0%	0%	20%	20%	0%	0%	7%
Top 2 Sector Weights	43.3%	54.0%	57.6%	85.3%	65.5%	75.3%	46.8%	63.0%	55.9%

India is well diversified across sectors

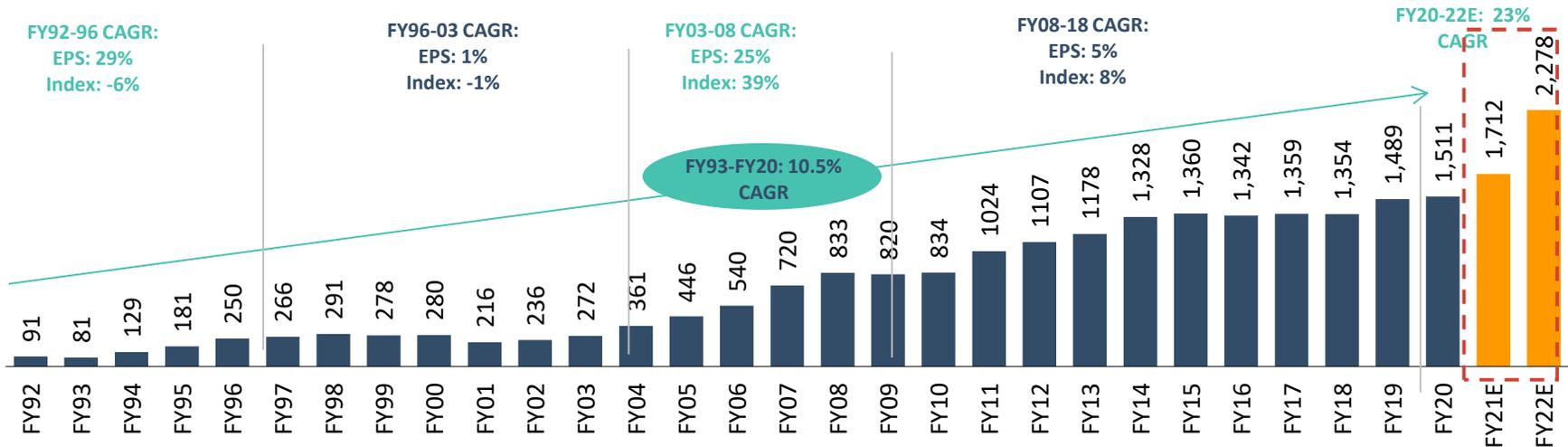
As on 5 May 2021 | Source: Morgan Stanley. Based on MSCI Indices

Indices are unmanaged and used for illustrative purposes only and are not intended to be indicative of any fund's performance. It is not possible to invest directly in an index. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results

Earnings: It's what really matters the most



Earnings growth likely to average around 23% for FY20-FY22E



Source: MOFSL. Data as of 30 Apr 2021. CAGR – Compounded annualized growth rate. FY Note: There is no guarantee of returns/income generation in the Scheme. Further, there is no assurance of any capital protection/capital guarantee to the investors in the Scheme. Forecasts may not come to pass.



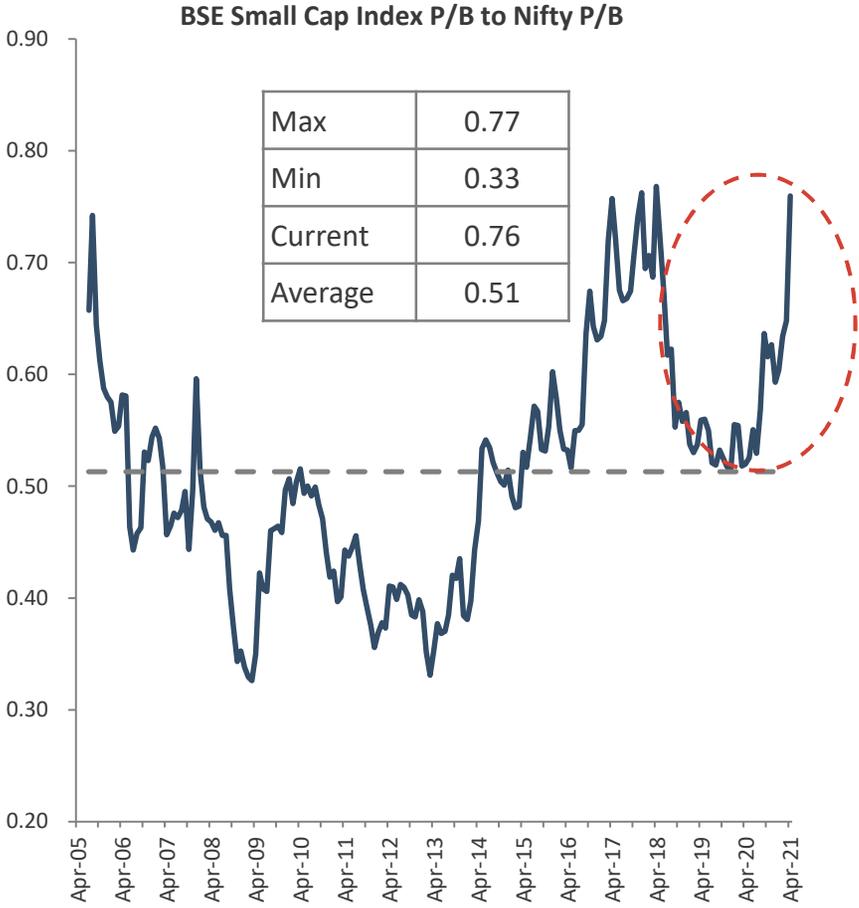
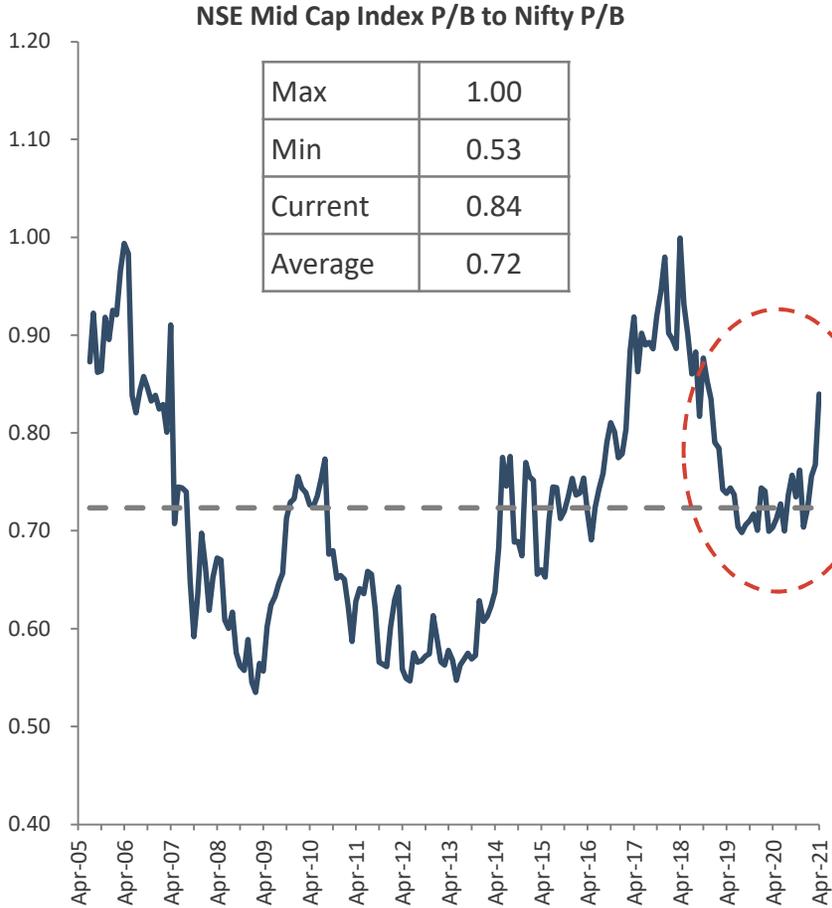
Active managers in India have consistently outperformed passive



Source: Bloomberg; Note: Rolling annualized weighted average returns as per respective fund AUM. Sharpe ratio has been calculated as the average of rolling 3/5/10/15 year returns (since 1st Jan 1999) divided by the standard deviation of all 3/5/10/15 year returns respectively. All returns are calculated in USD terms. Latest data as of 30th Apr 2021.

Small and Mid Cap Valuation Differential to Large Cap

Kindly note that the following 'mid' and 'small' cap nomenclature is from an Indian regulator (SEBI) perspective. Accordingly, the strategy has > 65% invested in the 'mid' cap bucket at all points (i.e. chart on the left is more relevant)



Source: Bloomberg , Ambit research, 30 Apr 2021.



Stock Elimination

1. Avoid highly cyclical commodity companies as it is not our strength to predict these cycles (such as in metals and commodities companies)
2. Generally avoid companies doing frequent dilution / capital raises because principally it may be a sign of capital inefficiency and are prone to misuse of cash, except banking companies.
3. Generally avoid companies with complex holding / capital structure, multiple subsidiaries created without strong justification and promoters with multiple business interests.
4. Avoid companies with known capital governance issues (these become tempting investments during strong bull markets)

Source: Internal, Oct 2020

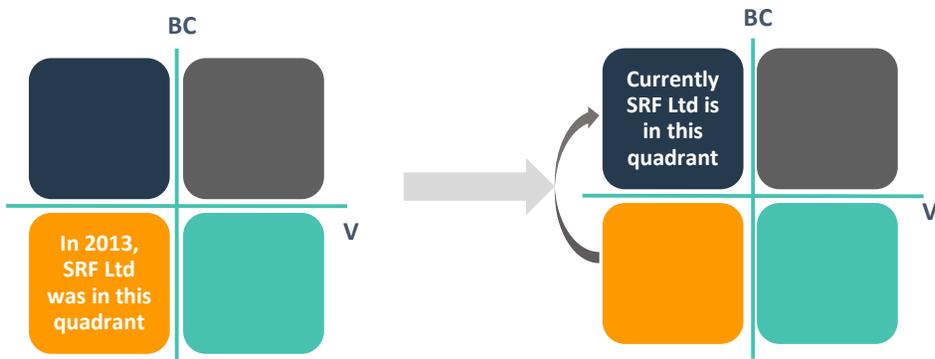
DSP

Historical portfolio holding examples - SRF Ltd

Commodity Business to IP Driven company

- **ECONOMIC MOAT** – Unique chemistry skill within specialty chemicals and refrigerant gases
- **COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE** – Long lead time to win orders, continuous R&D on process technology and ability to withstand adverse business cycle
- **MANAGEMENT** – ROE Focused. Moved from commodity type to IP driven business which helped to increase Return of Invested Capital (ROIC) of the company
- **LONGEVITY OF GROWTH** –
 - Within the Specialty chemical market, the company has less than 1% exposure in USD 50 bn global agro market thereby providing a runway for growth going forward
 - Refrigerants caters to cooling solutions for Auto and Building, which are significantly underpenetrated in India
 - Having cost competitiveness, it has large export market to cater as well

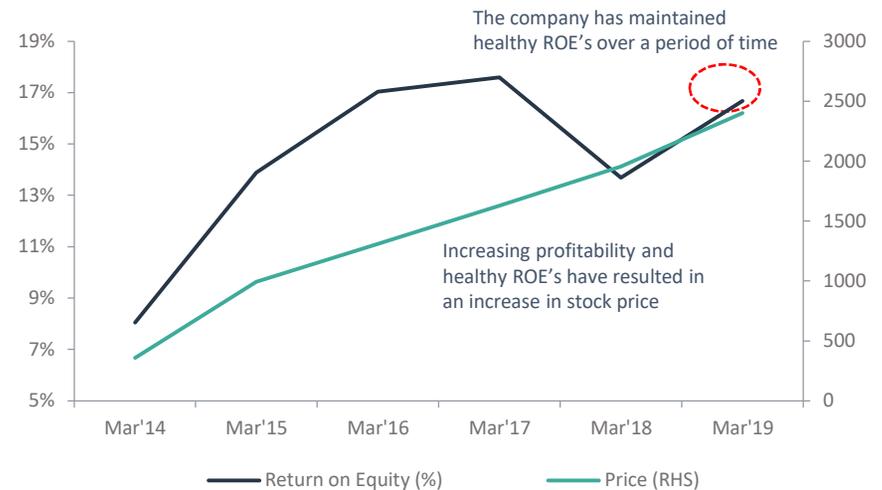
▪ BUSINESS CYCLE AND VALUATION MATRIX –



DSP ■ Low Valuation and Top of the Business Cycle ■ High Valuation and Top of the Business Cycle ■ Low Valuation and Bottom of the Business Cycle ■ High Valuation and Bottom of the Business Cycle

Time Frame: FY14 to FY19

Sales Growth	EBITDA Growth	PAT Growth	Returns (Dec'13 – Dec'19)
1.9x	2.7x	4.0x	>17x



Source: DSP Investment Managers – internal research, Factset

The sector(s)/stock(s)/issuer(s) mentioned in this presentation do not constitute any research report/recommendation of the same and the Representative Portfolio may or may not have any future position in these sector(s)/stock(s)/issuer(s).

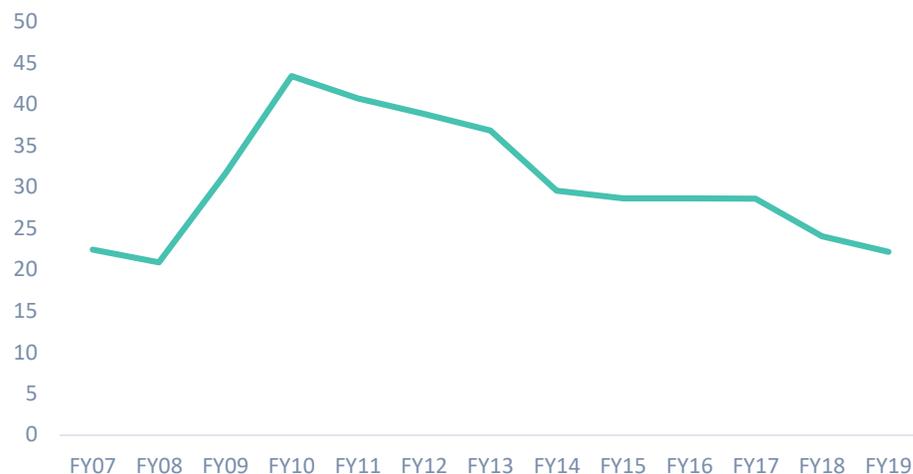
Note: In the BCV quadrant illustration alongside, companies experiencing an improving Business Cycle (low to high) are typically favorable investments. However, this needs to be seen in conjunction with Valuations. While lower valuations usually provide good entry points, during times of market euphoria, this might push investors into investments that turn out to be value traps. In general, we would look to trim our weights in companies at the top of the Business Cycle and which have discomfoting valuations.

Historical portfolio holding examples – Supreme Industries

Driven by ROCE obsession

- The company has been in existence for ~78 years
- Very high standard of corporate governance
- Largest producer of plastics and allied products in India with diversified product portfolio across industrial, B2C and patented products
- Prudent capital allocation reflected in healthy return ratios of the company consistently
- Enjoys healthy market share in each of its product portfolio
- Strong distribution network with more than 3400 channel partners which acts as entry barrier
- Increasing capacity by 40% of over next 24 months funded by internal accruals which will aid growth for next 3-5 years

SUPREME INDUSTRIES - ROE



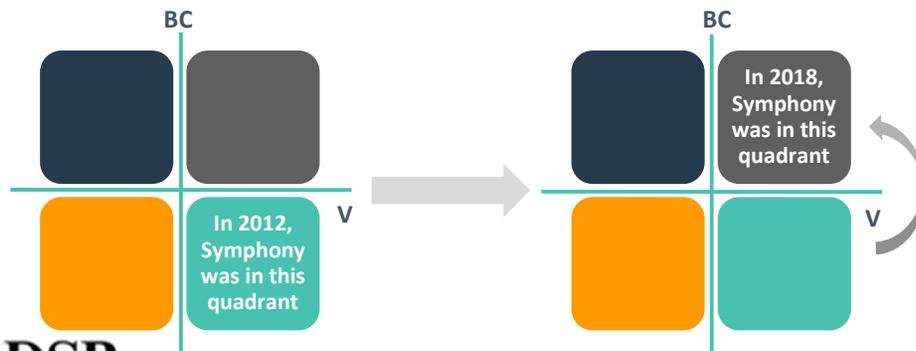
Source: Internal, Bloomberg, Jan 2020. The sector(s)/stock(s)/issuer(s) mentioned in this presentation do not constitute any research report/recommendation of the same and the Representative Portfolio may or may not have any future position in these sector(s)/stock(s)/issuer(s).

Historical portfolio holding examples - Symphony

Focused approach

- **ECONOMIC MOAT** – Product Innovation. Consistently adding product portfolio every year to improve customer experience. The business model ticks all boxes of what we say as “HedgeHog Effect”*
- **COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE** – Largest Air Cooler player with 50% market share in Organized market in India. Asset Light model with strong focus on distribution (network with access to 1000+ distributors and 30000+ dealers)
- **MANAGEMENT** – Generates superior ROE and ROCE on a consistent basis.
- **LONGEVITY OF GROWTH** –
 - 50% market share in organized player. Unorganized market players have substantial market share in air cooler market. With the introduction of GST, Shift of Unorganized to Organized, would enable to the company to grow sustainably.
 - Scaling into Industrial cooling would add to further growth in revenues and diversification to overseas market will help in moderating the impact of seasonality.

BUSINESS CYCLE AND VALUATION MATRIX –



DSP

*HedgeHog Effect: Coined from the book “Good to Great – Why some companies make the leap and other don’t” written by Jim Collins

Low Valuation and Top of the Business Cycle

High Valuation and Top of the Business Cycle

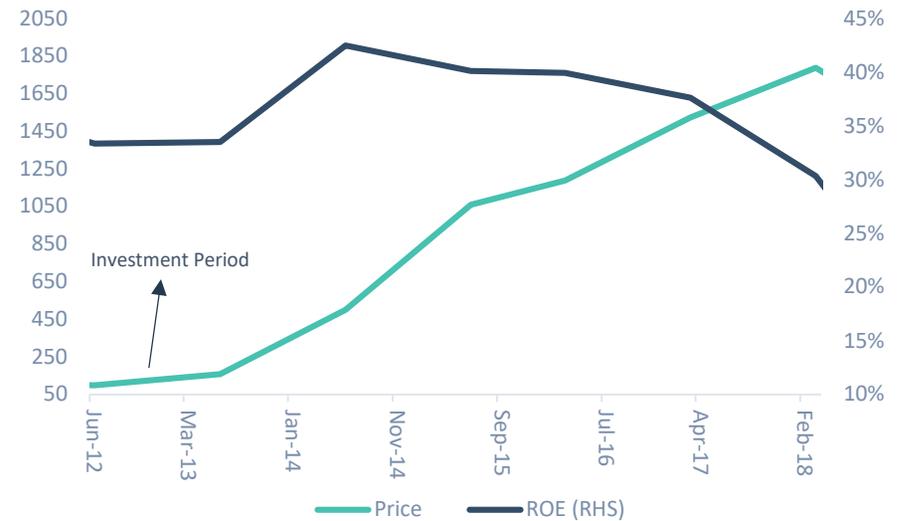
Low Valuation and Bottom of the Business Cycle

High Valuation and Bottom of the Business Cycle

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Time Frame: FY13 to FY18

Sales Growth	PAT Growth	Average ROE	Returns (Dec'12 – Jan'18)
2.1x	3.2x	35%	>11x



Source: DSP Investment Managers – internal research, Factset

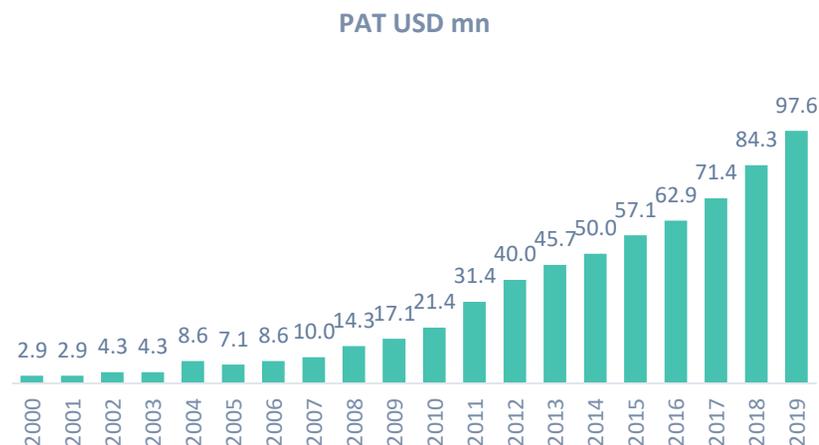
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Note: In the BCV quadrant illustration alongside, companies experiencing an improving Business Cycle (low to high) are typically favorable investments. However, this needs to be seen in conjunction with Valuations. While lower valuations usually provide good entry points, during times of market euphoria, this might push investors into investments that turn out to be value traps. In general, we would look to trim our weights in companies at the top of the Business Cycle and which have discomfoting valuations.

Historical portfolio holding examples – City Union Bank

Boring banking drives 110+ years of profits and dividend payout

- The company has been in existence for ~115 years
- City Union Bank (CUBK) is amongst the few banks in the world to have just 7 CEOs appointed in 100+ years of operations – highlight of management consistency and stability
- Focused on its roots even today i.e. lending to small business traders which is 50%+ of advances. Relationship based banking with increasing blend of technology
- CUBK has 0.4% loan market share today and focus remains on replicating the business model across India
- Ultimate credit losses (write-offs) have been less than 100bp over last 10 years
- Consistently delivering above industry average return on assets and equity



Source: Internal, Bloomberg, Jan 2020. The sector(s)/stock(s)/issuer(s) mentioned in this presentation do not constitute any research report/recommendation of the same and the Representative Portfolio may or may not have any future position in these sector(s)/stock(s)/issuer(s).

Historical portfolio holding examples - Infosys

We asses & evaluate temporary disruption as possible opportunities

- ▶ Under new leadership business had started showing signs of improvement. Salil Parekh joined in Jan 2018
- ▶ Faced whistleblower problem in Oct 2019, evaluated in-depth and concluded that it was a bit frivolous
- ▶ Whistleblower led to steep correction – Buy or sell ?
- ▶ Provided good entry opportunity – stock was available at 13-14X



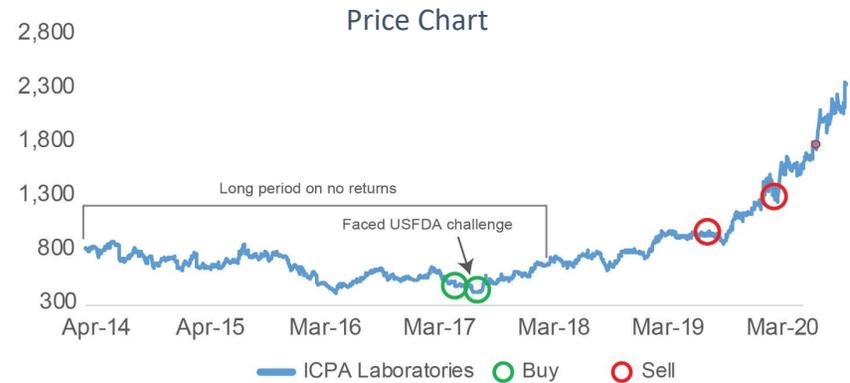
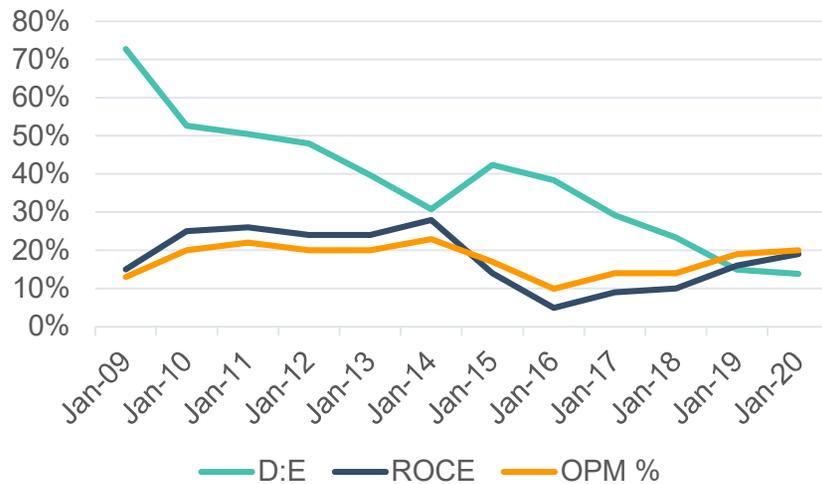
10 yr Average	
ROCE	35%
PAT CAGR	10%
Dividend Payout	44%

Source: Internal, Bloomberg, Nov 2020. The sector(s)/stock(s)/issuer(s) mentioned in this presentation do not constitute any research report/recommendation of the same and the Representative Portfolio may or may not have any future position in these sector(s)/stock(s)/issuer(s). The figures refer to the past and that past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results.

IPCA Laboratories Ltd

Strong management, superior ROCE and cost efficient pharma play

- ▶ Vertically integrated into API – gives huge cost advantage
- ▶ One of the most capital efficient companies within the sector – average ROCE FY10-15 = 25%
- ▶ Faced USFDA challenge in 2014 – Buy or Sell ?
- ▶ ROCE cracked from 28% in FY14 to 5% in FY16; now back to 20%



Source: Internal, Bloomberg, Oct 2020. The sector(s)/stock(s)/issuer(s) mentioned in this presentation do not constitute any research report/recommendation of the same and the Representative Portfolio may or may not have any future position in these sector(s)/stock(s)/issuer(s). The figures refer to the past and that past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results.

Composite BM Performance (Since Dec 2000)

Average Daily Rolling Return	3Y	5Y	7Y	10Y
MSCI India Index	13.6%	12.6%	10.8%	9.8%
MSCI Small Cap Index	19.1%	17.1%	13.9%	11.9%
Custom 20:80 Composite Index	18.3%	16.5%	13.5%	11.6%

Return / Risk (Rolling basis)	3Y	5Y	7Y	10Y
MSCI India Index	0.81	0.92	1.19	1.57
MSCI Small Cap Index	0.71	0.84	1.06	1.44
Custom 20:80 Composite Index	0.71	0.85	1.08	1.46

Source: Bloomberg. Data from Dec 2000 to Apr2021. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results. Large & mid cap active composite consists of stocks with total market cap rank between from 1 to 100. Small Cap active composite consists of stocks with total market cap rank between from 101 to 250. All figures in USD

Benchmark Performance, as of months ending

	30/04/2020 to 30/04/2021	30/04/2019 to 30/04/2020	30/04/2018 to 30/04/2019	28/04/2017 to 30/04/2018	29/04/2016 to 28/04/2017
MSCI India Index	50.44%	-20.15%	3.11%	12.60%	20.11%
MSCI India Small Cap Index	90.30%	-30.01%	-19.07%	14.18%	44.79%
DSP Strategy	55.27%	-13.49%	-11.42%	9.15%	47.35%
India Focused UCITS	49.73%	-19.39%	-5.43%	10.54%	26.11%
Custom 20:80 Composite Index	82.32%	-28.03%	-14.64%	13.86%	39.85%
MSCI ACWI Index	43.47%	-6.80%	2.97%	11.98%	12.85%
MSCI USA Index	46.08%	-0.94%	11.19%	11.07%	15.68%
MSCI Europe Index	39.89%	-16.06%	-5.88%	10.54%	8.06%
MSCI Japan Index	29.67%	-4.96%	-9.52%	17.33%	9.92%
MSCI UK Index	28.89%	-24.25%	-6.87%	10.09%	2.12%
MSCI China Index	36.68%	-4.04%	-5.96%	32.64%	20.27%
MSCI Brazil Index	46.44%	-40.11%	-4.42%	18.01%	25.63%
MSCI Russia Index	22.44%	-13.96%	8.61%	6.66%	13.62%
MSCI EM Index	45.70%	-14.30%	-7.32%	19.07%	16.40%
MSCI Developed Index	43.16%	-5.78%	4.42%	11.09%	12.42%

Source: Bloomberg, Internal. All returns in USD terms, as of 30th Apr 2021. The DSP Strategy has been implemented since 14 Nov 2006 through certain products managed by DSP Investment Managers Pvt. Ltd., which are not available for investment in any jurisdiction except for India. India Focused UCITS refers to a composite of all funds that invest into India via the UCITS platform. The custom 20:80 Index is an index weighted as 20% MSCI India Index and 80% MSCI India Small Cap Index. Large & mid cap active composite consists of funds falling in the large cap category as defined by the Indian regulator SEBI – Securities and Exchange Board of India. Small cap active composite consists of funds falling in the mid cap category as defined by the Indian regulator SEBI. For further details on MSCI and SEBI categories, please refer to the slide in the Appendix titled 'Market-cap Classification: SEBI versus MSCI'.

Stock Performance, as of months ending

	30/04/2020 to 30/04/2021	30/04/2019 to 30/04/2020	30/04/2018 to 30/04/2019	28/04/2017 to 30/04/2018	29/04/2016 to 28/04/2017
SRF	72.94%	44.83%	7.32%	35.06%	29.81%
Infosys	89.29%	-4.77%	25.28%	30.53%	-23.93%
Symphony	27.55%	-32.56%	-24.87%	26.55%	20.55%
Ipca Laboratories	30.06%	69.94%	26.71%	25.69%	20.15%

Source: Bloomberg, Internal. All returns in INR terms, as of 30th Apr 2021. The figures refer to the past and that past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results.

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Large-caps are defined as top 100 stocks on market capitalization, mid-caps as 101-250 small caps as 251 and above as per the Indian regulator.

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