

The Board of Directors
The Partners
Hanut Alternate Investments LLP
B-21, Grand Paradi, August Kranti Marg,
Kemps Corner,
Mumbai 400 036

Verification of particulars stated in the portfolio management services disclosure document

We have verified the adequacy of the particulars stated in the portfolio management services disclosure document, as at November 5, 2025 prepared by Hanut Alternate Investments LLP, in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) circular SEBI/HO/IMD/IMD-RAC-3/P/CIR/2025/125 dated September 9, 2025 and SEBI (Portfolio Managers) Regulations, 2020, and amendments thereto, as applicable, for the purpose of filing with SEBI, to enable the investors to make a well informed decision.

Based on our examination of the books of account, records and documents maintained and produced to us and on the basis of information and explanations given to us, we certify that the particulars stated in the disclosure document are true and fair.

For Morzaria & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 129763W

VIKAS
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MORZARIA
Date: 2025.11.07
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Vikas Morzaria
Proprietor
Membership No.: 108691
UDIN: 25108691BMIXYB7531

Place: Mumbai
Date: November 7, 2025

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DISCLOSURE DOCUMENT FOR PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT SERVICES

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PART I - Static Section

1) DISCLAIMER CLAUSE

This Document has been prepared in accordance with the SEBI (Portfolio Managers) Regulations, 2020 and filed with SEBI. This Document has neither been approved nor disapproved by SEBI nor has SEBI certified the accuracy or adequacy of the contents of this Document

The distribution of this Document in certain jurisdictions may be restricted or totally prohibited and accordingly, persons who come into possession of this Document are required to inform themselves about and to observe any such restrictions.

2) DEFINITIONS

In this Disclosure Document, unless the context otherwise requires, the following words and expressions shall have the meaning assigned to them:

1. **“Act”** means the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.
2. **“Accreditation Agency”** means a subsidiary of a recognized stock exchange or a subsidiary of a depository or any other entity as may be specified by SEBI from time to time.
3. **“Accredited Investor”** means any person who is granted a certificate of accreditation by an accreditation agency who:
 - (i) in case of an individual, HUF, family trust or sole proprietorship has:
 - (a) annual income of at least two crore rupees; or
 - (b) net worth of at least seven crore fifty lakh rupees, out of which not less than three crores seventy-five lakh rupees is in the form of financial assets; or
 - (c) annual income of at least one crore rupees and minimum net worth of five crore rupees, out of which not less than two crore fifty lakh rupees is in the form of financial assets.
 - (ii) in case of a body corporate, has net worth of at least fifty crore rupees;
 - (iii) in case of a trust other than family trust, has net worth of at least fifty crore rupees; in case of a partnership firm set up under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932, each partner independently meets the eligibility criteria for accreditation:

Provided that the Central Government and the State Governments, developmental agencies set up under the aegis of the Central Government or the State Governments, funds set up by the Central Government or the State Governments, qualified institutional buyers as defined under the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018, Category I foreign portfolio investors, sovereign wealth funds and multilateral agencies and any other entity as may be specified by the Board from time to time, shall deemed to be an accredited investor and may not be required to obtain a certificate of accreditation.

4. **“Advisory Services”** means advising on the portfolio approach, investment and divestment of individual Securities in the Client’s Portfolio, entirely at the Client’s risk, in terms of the Regulations and the Agreement.
5. **“Agreement”** or **“Portfolio Management Services Agreement”** or **“PMS Agreement”** means agreement executed between the Portfolio Manager and its Client for providing portfolio management services and shall include all schedules and annexures attached thereto and any amendments made to this agreement by the parties in writing, in terms of Regulation 22 and Schedule IV of the Regulations.

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6. **“Applicable Law/s”** means any applicable statute, law, ordinance, regulation, rule, order, bye-law, administrative interpretation, writ, injunction, directive, judgment or decree or other instrument including the Regulations which has a force of law, as is in force from time to time.
7. **“Assets Under Management” or “AUM”** means aggregate net asset value of the Portfolio managed by the Portfolio Manager on behalf of the Clients.
8. **“Associate”** means (i) a body corporate in which a director or partner of the Portfolio Manager holds either individually or collectively, more than twenty percent of its paid-up equity share capital or partnership interest, as the case may be; or (ii) a body corporate which holds, either individually or collectively, more than twenty percent of the paid-up equity share capital or partnership interest, as the case may be of the Portfolio Manager.
9. **“Benchmark”** means an index selected by the Portfolio Manager in accordance with the Regulations, in respect of each Investment Approach to enable the Clients to evaluate the relative performance of the Portfolio Manager.
10. **“Board” or “SEBI”** means the Securities and Exchange Board of India established under section 3 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.
11. **“Business Day”** means any day, which is not a Saturday, Sunday, or a day on which the banks or stock exchanges in India are authorized or required by Applicable Laws to remain closed or such other events as the Portfolio Manager may specify from time to time.
12. **“Client(s)” / “Investor(s)”** means any person who enters into an Agreement with the Portfolio Manager for availing the services of portfolio management as provided by the Portfolio Manager.
13. **“Custodian(s)”** means an entity registered with the SEBI as a custodian under the Applicable Laws and appointed by the Portfolio Manager, from time to time, primarily for custody of Securities of the Client.
14. **“Depository”** means the depository as defined in the Depositories Act, 1996 (22 of 1996).
15. **“Depository Account”** means an account of the Client or for the Client with an entity registered as a depository participant under the SEBI (Depositories and Participants) Regulations, 1996.
16. **“Direct on-boarding”** means an option provided to clients to be on-boarded directly with the Portfolio Manager without intermediation of persons engaged in distribution services.

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17. **“Disclosure Document” or “Document”** means the disclosure document for offering portfolio management services prepared in accordance with the Regulations.
18. **“Distributor”** means a person/entity who may refer a Client to avail services of Portfolio Manager in lieu of commission/charges (whether known as channel partners, agents, referral interfaces or by any other name).
19. **“Eligible Investors”** means a Person who: (i) complies with the Applicable Laws, and (ii) is willing to execute necessary documentation as stipulated by the Portfolio Manager.
20. **“Fair Market Value”** means the price that the Security would ordinarily fetch on sale in the open market on the particular date.
21. **“Foreign Portfolio Investors” or “FPI”** means a person registered with SEBI as a foreign portfolio investor under the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Foreign Portfolio Investors) Regulations, 2019 as amended from time to time.
22. **“Financial Year”** means the year starting from April 1 and ending on March 31 in the following year.
23. **“Funds” or “Capital Contribution”** means the monies managed by the Portfolio Manager on behalf of the Client pursuant to the Agreement and includes the monies mentioned in the account opening form, any further monies placed by the Client with the Portfolio Manager for being managed pursuant to the Agreement, the proceeds of sale or other realization of the portfolio and interest, dividend or other monies arising from the assets, so long as the same is managed by the Portfolio Manager.
24. **“Group Company”** shall mean an entity which is a holding, subsidiary, associate, subsidiary of a holding company to which it is also a subsidiary.
25. **“HUF”** means the Hindu Undivided Family as defined in Section 2(31) of the IT Act.
26. **“Investment Approach”** is a broad outlay of the type of Securities and permissible instruments to be invested in by the Portfolio Manager for the Client, taking into account factors specific to Clients and Securities and includes any of the current Investment Approach or such Investment Approach that may be introduced at any time in future by the Portfolio Manager.
27. **“IT Act”** means the Income Tax Act, 1961, as amended and restated from time to time along with the rules prescribed thereunder.

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28. **“Large Value Accredited Investor”** means an Accredited Investor who has entered into an Agreement with the Portfolio Manager for a minimum investment amount of ten crore rupees.

29. **“Non-resident Investors” or “NRI(s)”** shall mean non-resident Indian as defined in Section 2 (30) of the IT Act.

30. **“NAV”** shall mean Net Asset Value, which is the price; that the investment would ordinarily fetch on sale in the open market on the relevant date, less any receivables and fees due.

31. **“NISM”** means the National Institute of Securities Markets, established by the Board

32. **“Person”** includes an individual, a HUF, a corporation, a partnership (whether limited or unlimited), a limited liability company, a body of individuals, an association, a proprietorship, a trust, an institutional investor and any other entity or organization whether incorporated or not, whether Indian or foreign, including a government or an agency or instrumentality thereof.

33. **“Portfolio”** means the total holdings of all investments, Securities and Funds belonging to the Client.

34. **“Portfolio Manager”** means Hanut Alternative Investments LLP, a limited liability partnership incorporated under the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008, registered with SEBI as a portfolio manager bearing registration number INP000006439 and having its registered office at B21, Grand Paradi, August Kranti Marg, Kempes Corner, Mumbai - 400036.

35. **“Principal Officer”** means an employee of the Portfolio Manager who has been designated as such by the Portfolio Manager and is responsible for: (i) the decisions made by the Portfolio Manager for the management or administration of Portfolio of Securities or the Funds of the Client, as the case may be; and (ii) all other operations of the Portfolio Manager

36. **“Regulations” or “SEBI Regulations”** means the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Portfolio Managers) Regulations, 2020, as amended/modified and reinstated from time to time and including the circulars/notifications issued pursuant thereto.

37. **“Related Party”** means –

- (i) a director, partner or his relative;
- (ii) a key managerial personnel or his relative;
- (iii) a firm, in which a director, partner, manager or his relative is a partner;
- (iv) a private company in which a director, partner or manager or his relative is a member or director;
- (v) a public company in which a director, partner or manager is a director or holds along with his relatives, more than two per cent. of its paid-up share capital;

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- (vi) any body-corporate whose board of directors, managing director or manager is accustomed to act in accordance with the advice, directions or instructions of a director, partner or manager;
- (vii) any person on whose advice, directions or instructions a director, partner or manager is accustomed to act:
Provided that nothing in sub-clauses (vi) and (vii) shall apply to the advice, directions or instructions given in a professional capacity.
- (viii) any body-corporate which is— (A) a holding, subsidiary or an associate company of the Portfolio Manager; or (B) a subsidiary of a holding company to which the Portfolio Manager is also a subsidiary; (C) an investing company or the venturer of the Portfolio Manager— The investing company or the venturer of the Portfolio Manager means a body corporate whose investment in the Portfolio Manager would result in the Portfolio Manager becoming an associate of the body corporate;
- (ix) a related party as defined under the applicable accounting standards;
- (x) such other person as may be specified by the Board: Provided that,
 - (a) any person or entity forming a part of the promoter or promoter group of the listed entity; or
 - (b) any person or any entity, holding equity shares:
 - (i) of twenty per cent or more; or
 - (ii) of ten per cent or more, with effect from April 1, 2023; in the listed entity either directly or on a beneficial interest basis as provided under section 89 of the Companies Act, 2013, at any time, during the immediate preceding Financial Year; shall be deemed to be a related party;

38. **“Securities”** means security as defined in Section 2(h) of the Securities Contract (Regulation) Act, 1956, provided that securities shall not include any securities which the Portfolio Manager is prohibited from investing in or advising on under the Regulations or any other law for the time being in force.

Terms used in the Document and not defined shall have the meaning assigned to them under the SEBI (Portfolio Managers) Regulations, 2020 as amended from time to time.

Any references to laws and regulations in this Document shall be deemed to include such laws and regulations as may be amended, revised, updated and/or supplemented from time to time.

Words importing singular shall include the plural and all reference to masculine gender shall include the feminine gender and vice-versa.

3) DESCRIPTION

(i) History, Present Business and Background of the portfolio manager

Hanut Alternate Investments LLP has been promoted by Mr. Arjun Singh and Mrs. Neha Mansukhani. Hanut Alternate Investments LLP was incorporated on June 22, 2018 with the purpose of providing Portfolio Management Services (Discretionary and Non-discretionary) as well as Investment Advisory Services. The LLP is registered with SEBI as a Portfolio Manager with registration number INP000006439. It received approval from SEBI on March 12, 2019.

(ii) Promoters of the portfolio manager, directors and their background

Mr. Arjun Singh and Mrs. Neha Mansukhani are the promoters and designated partners of Hanut Alternate Investments LLP.

Mr. Arjun Singh has attained a PGPM (Finance) from the Indian School of Business (ISB), Hyderabad. He also has a B.Sc in Accounting from Bethune-Cookman University, USA. He has more than 15 years of experience working with various companies in the financial services industry.

Prior to promoting the LLP, Arjun was Vice President of Listed Derivatives Sales at Deutsche Bank AG, Mumbai. He has worked for a total of 7 years for Deutsche Bank across major Asian financial centres of HongKong, Singapore and Mumbai. In his role, he was the Primary point of contact for global hedge-funds to trade in listed derivative products in the Asia- Pacific Region.

In his first corporate role, he worked as an advisor with Motilal Oswal Securities Ltd. where he created investment and trading strategies for clients in equity and equity derivatives. Later he worked with UTI Asset Management Company as a Relationship Manager, Private and Foreign Banks. He was responsible for managing equity and debt product sales and was successful in creating traction for products at banks and their branches

At Hanut Alternate Investments LLP, he is the Principal Officer and will be in charge of research and will take investment decisions for clients.

Mrs. Neha Mansukhani has attained a PGPM (Marketing) from the Indian School of Business (ISB), Hyderabad. She has a Post Graduate Diploma in Advertising and Marketing from Xavier Institute of Communications as well as a BA in Psychology from Jai Hind College, Mumbai.

She is a marketing professional with 14 years of distinguished performance in building iconic global and national brands. She has expertise in marketing luxury and premium brands, including building business plans, simulating consumer growth models and crafting experiential platforms to reach core consumer base. She has successfully worked with global and regional teams to build local innovations taken on at the global level.

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She has worked with Tata Group as National Brand Manager for Himalayan mineral water. She was the Marketing Head for Champagnes, Single Malt, Vodka at Moët Hennessy India. She was responsible for driving marketing investments to ensure breakthrough and competitive growth, furthering brand equity through innovative marketing plans.

(iii) Top 10 Group companies/firms of the portfolio manager on turnover basis (latest audited financial statements may be used for this purpose)

The LLP does not have any group companies or firms.

(iv) Details of the services being offered: Discretionary/ Non discretionary / Advisory.

The LLP will provide discretionary PMS, non-discretionary PMS as well as Investment Advisory Services.

Discretionary PMS: Hanut Alternate Investments LLP will primarily focus on offering discretionary PMS Service. Currently, we have one Approach which is named '**Hanut Fundamental Quant**' - The Investment methodology of which is a systematic, model based approach

Non-Discretionary PMS: Hanut Alternate Investments LLP will also provide Non-Discretionary PMS services for clients that require this sort of service. The approach will largely be bespoke and will be resultant of in-depth conversations with the client in an effort to understand his risk profile and return outlook.

Investment Advisory: Hanut Alternate Investments LLP will provide stock/portfolio specific advice to clients on an ongoing or one-time basis as the clients requirement may entail. This service will be completely dependent on the need of the client and will cover all investment asset classes such as Bonds, Equities, Money-Market, Gold, Real-Estate, Private-Equity, etc.

Direct Clients – Clients can invest directly with the Portfolio Manager, for any of the services listed above, without intermediation of persons engaged in distribution services.

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4) PENALTIES, PENDING LITIGATIONS OR PROCEEDING, FINDINGS OF INSPECTION OR INVESTIGATION FOR WHICH ACTION MAY HAVE BEEN TAKEN OR INITIATED BY REGULATORY AUTHORITY

(i) All cases of penalties imposed by the Board or the directions issued by the Board under the Act or Rules or Regulations made thereunder.	None
(ii) The nature of the penalty/direction.	Not applicable
(iii) Penalties imposed for any economic offence and/ or for violation of any securities laws.	None
(iv) Any pending material litigation/legal proceedings against the portfolio manager/key personnel with separate disclosure regarding pending criminal cases, if any.	None
(v) Any deficiency in the systems and operations of the portfolio manager observed by the Board or any regulatory agency.	None
(vi) Any enquiry/ adjudication proceedings initiated by the Board against the portfolio manager or its directors, principal officer or employee or any person directly or indirectly connected with the portfolio manager or its directors, principal officer or employee, under the Act or Rules or Regulations made thereunder.	None

5) SERVICES OFFERED

The Portfolio Manager broadly offers the following services to Clients including Accredited Investors.

a) Discretionary PMS - At Hanut Alternate Investments LLP, the discretionary investment philosophy and approach involves the use of intensive fundamental analysis and back testing to create strategies for our clients' portfolio.

We will select companies and build a portfolio of 28-32 stocks using a **Fundamental Quant Approach**. This approach is created by Mr. Arjun Singh, Principal Officer. Mr Arjun Singh has conducted research looking at the last 20 years of data on NSE500 stocks in an effort to understand which fundamental characteristics of a company indicate good price performance with a 12-month horizon.

PORTFOLIO APPROACH – HANUT FUNDAMENTAL QUANT

- Investing universe - NSE500 equity Index.
- Investment Approach - Equity
- Objective is to generate superior returns for its investors by beating the benchmark.
- Various fundamental characteristics of each stock in the index (eg. P/E ratio, P/B ratio, Margins, Margin delta, Growth ratios, Debt Ratios, Profitability Ratios, Return ratios, etc)
- Research each parameter and combination of parameters to identify which combination of characteristics provide market beating returns with a 12 month horizon.
- Research with multiple starting points to ensure no seasonal bias
- Identify fundamental factors that have historically led to good stock price returns
- Use these factors to build a portfolio of 28-32 companies.
- Rotate portfolio after 12-18 months
- Fund manager will take active decisions on what the equity allocation should be given the macro economy and market internals
- Equity Index Options may also be used to manage market exposure and to hedge if the fund manager sees fit.
- The Fund manager may also choose to gain market exposure via Index Funds or ETF's if he so chooses.
- Portfolio cash may be invested in Liquid Funds
- Benchmark – BSE 500 Total Return Index

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Investments will be generally in listed equity stocks in India. If we do not find any attractive investments, we may park client's funds in Mutual funds/ETF's or Money Market funds or bonds.

Security	Minimum Exposure	Maximum Exposure
Equity Shares	0%	100%
ETF / Equity Mutual Fund	0%	100%
Equity Index Options (Premium)	0%	25%
Liquid Funds	0%	100%
Debt Mutual Fund	0%	100%
Bonds	0%	100%
Liquid / Money Market Funds	0%	100%
Cash	0%	100%

b) Non-Discretionary PMS - Clients that express a unique and bespoke requirement for the management of their portfolio that is not met by the approach used by the Discretionary PMS will require this sort of service. The approach used will be resultant of in-depth conversations with the client in an effort to understand his risk profile and investment needs.

c) Investment Advisory – Clients who require stock/portfolio specific advice on an ongoing or one-time basis as the requirement may entail shall subscribe to this service. This service will be completely dependent on the need of the client and will cover all investment asset classes such as Bonds, Equities, Money-Market, Gold, Real-Estate, Private-Equity, etc. The client may not hold his securities Investments with Hanut Alternate Investments LLP and may just use our advice. The minimum investment value of 50 Lakhs, not applicable for Accredited Investors, Rs. 10 crores for Large Value Accredited Investors, even if held outside, will need to be met.

Minimum portfolio size accepted from any client will be Rs. 50 lakhs, not applicable for Accredited Investors, Rs. 10 crores for Large Value Accredited Investors. The Clients can either give a Cheque of the requisite amount, or securities having a minimum market value of the requisite amount, on the day the Portfolio Management Services Agreement is signed.

Alternatively, the assigned portfolio can be a mix of cash and securities having a minimum total value of the requisite amount.

Since there are no associates/group companies of Hanut Alternate Investments LLP, we will not invest client's funds in any group companies / associates. If in future there is any group company / firm, investments will be subject to the applicable laws / regulations / guidelines.

Nuvama Custodial Services has been appointed as Custodian and Nuvama Clearing Services has been appointed as Fund Accountant.

6) RISK FACTORS

A. General Risks Factors

(1) Investment in Securities, whether on the basis of fundamental or technical analysis or otherwise, is subject to market risks which include price fluctuations, impact cost, basis risk etc.

(2) The Portfolio Manager does not assure that the objectives of any of the Investment Approach will be achieved and investors are not being offered any guaranteed returns. The investments may not be suitable to all the investors.

(3) Past performance of the Portfolio Manager does not indicate the future performance of the same or any other Investment Approach in future or any other future Investment Approach of the Portfolio Manager.

(4) The names of the Investment Approach do not in any manner indicate their prospects or returns.

(5) Appreciation in any of the Investment Approach can be restricted in the event of a high asset allocation to cash, when stock appreciates. The performance of any Investment Approach may also be affected due to any other asset allocation factors.

(6) When investments are restricted to a particular or few sector(s) under any Investment Approach; there arises a risk called non-diversification or concentration risk. If the sector(s), for any reason, fails to perform, the Portfolio value will be adversely affected.

(7) Each Portfolio will be exposed to various risks depending on the investment objective, Investment Approach and the asset allocation. The investment objective, Investment Approach and the asset allocation may differ from Client to Client. However, generally, highly concentrated Portfolios with lesser number of stocks will be more volatile than a Portfolio with a larger number of stocks.

(8) The values of the Portfolio may be affected by changes in the general market conditions and factors and forces affecting the capital markets, in particular, level of interest rates, various market related factors, trading volumes, settlement periods, transfer procedures, currency exchange rates, foreign investments, changes in government policies, taxation, political, economic and other developments, closure of stock exchanges, etc.

(9) The Portfolio Manager shall act in fiduciary capacity in relation to the Client's Funds and shall endeavour to mitigate any potential conflict of interest that could arise while dealing in a manner which is not detrimental to the Client.

B. Risk associated with equity and equity related instruments

(10) Equity and equity related instruments by nature are volatile and prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis due to macro and micro economic factors. The value of equity and equity related instruments may fluctuate due to factors affecting the securities markets such as volume and volatility in the capital markets, interest rates, currency exchange rates, changes in law/policies of the government, taxation laws, political, economic or other developments, which may have an adverse impact on individual Securities, a specific sector or all sectors. Consequently, the value of the Client's Portfolio may be adversely affected.

(11) Equity and equity related instruments listed on the stock exchange carry lower liquidity risk, however the Portfolio Manager's ability to sell these investments is limited by the overall trading volume on the stock exchanges. In certain cases, settlement periods may be extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances. The inability of the Portfolio Manager to make intended Securities purchases due to settlement problems could cause the Client to miss certain investment opportunities. Similarly, the inability to sell Securities held in the Portfolio may result, at times, in potential losses to the Portfolio, should there be a subsequent decline in the value of Securities held in the Client's Portfolio.

(12) Risk may also arise due to an inherent nature/risk in the stock markets such as, volatility, market scams, circular trading, price rigging, liquidity changes, de-listing of Securities or market closure, relatively small number of scrip's accounting for a large proportion of trading volume among others.

C. Risk associated with debt and money market securities

(13) Interest Rate Risk

Fixed income and money market Securities run interest-rate risk. Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of existing fixed income Securities fall and when interest rate falls, the prices increase. In case of floating rate Securities, an additional risk could arise because of the changes in the spreads of floating rate Securities. With the increase in the spread of floating rate Securities, the price can fall and with decrease in spread of floating rate Securities, the prices can rise.

(14) Liquidity or Marketability Risk

The ability of the Portfolio Manager to execute sale/purchase order is dependent on the liquidity or marketability. The primary measure of liquidity risk is the spread between the bid price and the offer price quoted by a dealer. The Securities that are listed on the stock exchange carry lower liquidity risk, but the ability to sell these Securities is limited by the overall trading volumes. Further, different segments of Indian financial markets have different settlement cycles and may be extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances.

(15) Credit Risk

Credit risk or default risk refers to the risk that an issuer of a fixed income security may default (i.e., will be unable to make timely principal and interest payments on the security). Because of this risk corporate debentures are sold at a higher yield above those offered on government Securities which are sovereign obligations and free of credit risk. Normally, the value of a fixed

income security will fluctuate depending upon the changes in the perceived level of credit risk as well as any actual event of default. The greater the credit risk, the greater the yield required for someone to be compensated for the increased risk.

(16) Reinvestment Risk

This refers to the interest rate risk at which the intermediate cash flows received from the Securities in the Portfolio including maturity proceeds are reinvested. Investments in fixed income Securities may carry re-investment risk as interest rates prevailing on the interest or maturity due dates may differ from the original coupon of the debt security. Consequently, the proceeds may get invested at a lower rate.

D. Risk associated with derivatives instruments

(17) The use of derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but of the derivative itself. Derivative products are leveraged instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the Portfolio Manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the Portfolio Manager involve uncertainty and decision of Portfolio Manager may not always be profitable. No assurance can be given that the Portfolio Manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies.

(18) Derivative products are specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analysis different from those associated with stocks and bonds. Derivatives require the maintenance of adequate controls to monitor the transactions entered into, the ability to assess the risk that a derivative adds to the portfolio and the ability to forecast price of interest rate movements correctly. The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. Other risks include settlement risk, risk of mispricing or improper valuation and the inability of the derivative to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, rates and indices, illiquidity risk whereby the Portfolio Manager may not be able to sell or purchase derivative quickly enough at a fair price.

E. Risk associated with investments in mutual fund schemes.

(19) Mutual funds and securities investments are subject to market risks and there is no assurance or guarantee that the objectives of the schemes will be achieved. The various factors which impact the value of the scheme's investments include, but are not limited to, fluctuations in markets, interest rates, prevailing political and economic environment, changes in government policy, tax laws in various countries, liquidity of the underlying instruments, settlement periods, trading volumes, etc.

(20) As with any securities investment, the NAV of the units issued under the schemes can go up or down, depending on the factors and forces affecting the capital markets.

(21) Past performance of the sponsors, asset management company (AMC)/fund does not indicate the future performance of the schemes of the fund.

(22) The Portfolio Manager shall not be responsible for liquidity of the scheme's investments which at times, be restricted by trading volumes and settlement periods. The time taken by the scheme for redemption of units may be significant in the event of an inordinately large number of redemption requests or of a restructuring of the schemes.

(23) The Portfolio Manager shall not be responsible, if the AMC/ fund does not comply with the provisions of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 or any other circular or acts as amended from time to time. The Portfolio Manager shall also not be liable for any changes in the offer document(s)/scheme information document(s) of the scheme(s), which may vary substantially depending on the market risks, general economic and political conditions in India and other countries globally, the monetary and interest policies, 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.

(24) The Portfolio Manager shall not be liable for any default, negligence, lapse error or fraud on the part of the AMC/the fund.

(25) While it would be the endeavor of the Portfolio Manager to invest in the schemes in a manner, which will seek to maximize returns, the performance of the underlying schemes may vary which may lead to the returns of this portfolio being adversely impacted.

(26) The scheme specific risk factors of each of the underlying schemes become applicable where the Portfolio Manager invests in any underlying scheme. Investors who intend to invest in this portfolio are required to and are deemed to have read and understood the risk factors of the underlying schemes.

F. Risk arising out of Non-diversification.

(27) The investment according to investment objective of a Portfolio may result in concentration of investments in a specific security / sector/ issuer, which may expose the

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Portfolio to risk arising out of non-diversification. Further, the portfolio with investment objective to invest in a specific sector / industry would be exposed to risk associated with such sector / industry and its performance will be dependent on performance of such sector / industry. Similarly, the portfolios with investment objective to have larger exposure to certain market capitalization buckets, would be exposed to risk associated with underperformance of those relevant market capitalization buckets. Moreover, from the style orientation perspective, concentrated exposure to value or growth stocks based on the requirement of the mandate/strategy may also result in risk associated with this factor.

G. Risk arising out of investment in Associate and Related Party transactions

(28) All transactions of purchase and sale of securities by portfolio manager and its employees who are directly involved in investment operations shall be disclosed if found having conflict of interest with the transactions in any of the client's portfolio.

(29) The Portfolio Manager may utilize the services of its group companies or associates for managing the portfolios of the client. In such scenarios, the Portfolio Manager shall endeavor to mitigate any potential conflict of interest that could arise while dealing with such group companies/associates by ensuring that such dealings are at arm's length basis.

(30) The Portfolios may invest in its Associates/ Related Parties relating to portfolio management services and thus conflict of interest may arise while investing in securities of the Associates/Related Parties of the Portfolio Manager. Portfolio Manager shall ensure that such transactions shall be purely on arms' length basis and to the extent and limits permitted under the Regulations. Accordingly, all market risk and investment risk as applicable to securities may also be applicable while investing in securities of the Associates/Related Parties of the Portfolio Manager.

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7) NATURE OF EXPENSES (fees or charges payable by clients)

The following are the indicative fees and charges. The exact charges shall be annexed to the Agreement or Agreements for each of the services availed by the client

Management Fees	a) upto 2% p.a. of the Assets under Management to be charged on a monthly basis b) GST, if applicable will be charged over and above the management fee at applicable rate.
Performance fees	Upto 20% performance fees will be charged on profits above a hurdle rate of 8%. This will be on annual basis or on withdrawal of funds
Minimum Investment	Rs. 50 lacs. Not applicable for Accredited Investors. Rs. 10 crores for Large Value Accredited Investors.
Exit Charge on withdrawals, in case of full or partial redemption.	a. In the first year of investment – maximum of 2% of value redeemed b. In the second year of investment – maximum of 1% of value redeemed c. After a period of two years, there is no Exit Charge
Brokerage and transaction cost	15bps + GST + STT + Stamp and other tax
Custodian Fees	3-5bps of AUM + GST at applicable rates
Fund accounting charges	3-5bps of AUM + GST at applicable rates
Client account audit/certification charge	At actuals

8) TAXATION

A. General

The following information is based on the tax laws in force in India as of the date of this Disclosure Document and reflects the Portfolio Manager's understanding of applicable provisions. The tax implications for each Client may vary significantly based on residential status and individual circumstances. As the information provided is generic in nature, Clients are advised to seek guidance from their own tax advisors or consultants regarding the tax treatment of their income, losses, and expenses related to investments in the portfolio management services. The Client is responsible for meeting advance tax obligations as per applicable laws.

B. Tax deducted at source

In the case of resident clients, the income arising by way of dividend, interest on securities, income from units of mutual fund, etc. from investments made in India are subject to the provisions of tax deduction at source (TDS). Residents without Permanent Account Number (PAN) are subjected to a higher rate of TDS. In the case of non-residents, any income received or accrues or arises; or deemed to be received or accrue or arise to him in India is subject to the provisions of tax deduction at source under the IT Act. The authorized dealer is obliged and responsible to make sure that all such relevant compliances are made while making any payment or remittances from India to such non-residents. Also, if any tax is required to be withheld on account of any future legislation, the Portfolio Manager shall be obliged to act in accordance with the regulatory requirements in this regard. Non-residents without PAN or tax residency certificate (TRC) of the country of his residence are currently subjected to a higher rate of TDS. The Finance Act, 2021 introduced a special provision to levy higher rate for TDS for the residents who are not filing income-tax return in time for previous two years and aggregate of TDS is INR 50,000 or more in each of these two previous years. This provision of higher TDS is not applicable to a non-resident who does not have a permanent establishment in India and to a resident who is not required to furnish the return of income.

C. Long term capital gains

Where investment under portfolio management services is treated as investment, the gain or loss from transfer of Securities shall be taxed as capital gains under section 45 of the IT Act.

Period of Holding

The details of period of holding for different capital assets for the purpose of determining long term or short term capital gains are explained hereunder:

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Securities	Position upto 22 July 2024 Period of Holding	Position on or after 23 July 2024 Period of Holding	Characterization
Listed Securities (other than unit) and unit of equity oriented mutual funds, unit of UTI, zero coupon bonds	More than twelve (12) months	More than twelve (12) months	Long-term capital asset
	Twelve (12) months or less	Twelve (12) months or less	Short-term capital asset
Unlisted shares of a company	More than twenty-four (24) months	More than twenty-four (24) months	Long-term capital asset
	Twenty-four (24) or less	Twenty-four (24) or less	Twenty-four (24) or less
Other Securities (other than Specified Mutual Fund or Market Linked Debenture acquired on or after 1 April 2023; or unlisted bond or unlisted debenture)	More than Thirty-six (36) months	More than twenty-four (24) months	Long-term capital asset
	Thirty-six (36) months or less	Twenty-four (24) or less	Short-term capital asset
Specified Mutual Fund or Market Linked Debenture acquired on or after 1 April 2023	Any period	Any period	Short-term capital asset
Unlisted bond or unlisted debenture	More than 36 months		Long-term capital asset
	36 months or less	Any period	Short-term capital asset

Definition of Specified Mutual Fund:

Before 1st April 2025:

“**Specified Mutual Fund**” means a Mutual Fund by whatever name called, where not more than thirty-five per cent of its total proceeds is invested in the equity shares of domestic companies.

On and after 1st April 2025:

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“Specified Mutual Fund” means, —

- (a) a Mutual Fund by whatever name called, which invests more than sixty-five per cent. of its total proceeds in debt and money market instruments; or
- (b) a fund which invests sixty-five per cent. or more of its total proceeds in units of a fund referred to in sub-clause (a).

Definition of debt and money market instruments:

“debt and money market instruments” shall include any securities, by whatever name called, classified or regulated as debt and money market instruments by the Securities and Exchange Board of India.

Definition of Market Linked Debenture:

“Market Linked Debenture” means a security by whatever name called, which has an underlying principal component in the form of a debt security and where the returns are

linked to the market returns on other underlying securities or indices, and includes any security classified or regulated as a market linked debenture by SEBI.

For listed equity shares in a domestic company or units of equity oriented fund or business trust

The Finance Act 2018 changed the method of taxation of long-term capital gains from transfer of listed equity shares and units of equity oriented fund or business trust.

As per section 112A of the IT Act, long term capital gains exceeding INR 1 lakh arising on transfer of listed equity shares in a company or units of equity oriented fund or units of a business trust is taxable at 10% , provided such transfer is chargeable to STT. This exemption limit has been increased from INR 1 lakh to INR 1.25 lakh and tax rate has been increased from 10% to 12.5% with effect from 23 July 2024. Further, to avail such concessional rate of tax, STT should also have been paid on acquisition of listed equity shares, unless the listed equity shares have been acquired through any of the notified modes not requiring to fulfil the pre-condition of chargeability to STT.

Long term capital gains arising on transaction undertaken on a recognized stock exchange located in any International Financial Services Centre and consideration is paid or payable in foreign currency, where STT is not chargeable, is also taxed at a rate of 10%. This benefit is available to all assessees. This tax rate is increased from 10% to 12.5%.

The long term capital gains arising from the transfer of such Securities shall be calculated without indexation. In computing long term capital gains, the cost of acquisition (COA) is an item of deduction from the sale consideration of the shares. To provide relief on gains already accrued upto 31 January 2018, a mechanism has been provided to “step up” the COA of Securities. Under this mechanism, COA is substituted with FMV, where sale consideration is

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higher than the FMV. Where sale value is higher than the COA but not higher than the FMV, the sale value is deemed as the COA.

Specifically in case of long term capital gains arising on sale of shares or units acquired originally as unlisted shares/units upto 31 January 2018, COA is substituted with the “indexed COA” (instead of FMV) where sale consideration is higher than the indexed COA. Where sale value is higher than the COA but not higher than the indexed COA, the sale value is deemed as the COA. This benefit is available only in the case where the shares or units, not listed on a recognised stock exchange as on the 31 January 2018, or which became the property of the assessee in consideration of share which is not listed on such exchange as on the 31 January 2018 by way of transaction not regarded as transfer under section 47 (e.g. amalgamation, demerger), but listed on such exchange subsequent to the date of transfer, where such transfer is in respect of sale of unlisted equity shares under an offer for sale to the public included in an initial public offer. The CBDT has clarified that 10% withholding tax will be applicable only on dividend income distributed by mutual funds and not on gain arising out of redemption of units. No deduction under Chapter VI-A or rebated under Section 87A will be allowed from the above long term capital gains.

For other capital assets (securities and units) in the hands of resident of India

Long-term capital gains in respect of capital asset (all securities and units other than listed shares and units of equity oriented mutual funds and business trust) is chargeable to tax at the rate of 20% plus applicable surcharge and education cess, as applicable. The capital gains are computed after taking into account cost of acquisition as adjusted by cost inflation index notified by the Central Government and expenditure incurred wholly and exclusively in connection with such transfer. This tax rate is reduced from 20% to 12.5%; but no indexation benefit will be available with effect from 23 July 2024.

As per Finance Act, 2017, the base year for indexation purpose has been shifted from 1981 to 2001 to calculate the cost of acquisition or to take Fair Market Value of the asset as on that date. Further, it provides that cost of acquisition of an asset acquired before 1 April 2001 shall be allowed to be taken as Fair Market Value as on 1 April 2001.

For capital assets in the hands of Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPIs)

Long term capital gains, arising on sale of debt Securities, debt oriented units (other than units purchased in foreign currency and capital gains arising from transfer of such units by offshore funds referred to in section 115AB) are taxable at the rate of 10% under Section 115AD of the IT Act. This tax rate has been increased from 10% to 12.5% with effect from 23 July 2024. Such gains would be calculated without considering benefit of (i) indexation for the COA and (ii) determination for capital gain/loss in foreign currency and reconversion of such gain/loss into the Indian currency.

Long term capital gains, arising on sale of listed shares in the company or units of equity oriented funds or units of business trust and subject to conditions relating to payment of STT,

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are taxable at 10% as mentioned in para 12.10.2 above. This tax rate has been increased from 10% to 12.5% with effect from 23 July 2024.

For other capital asset in the hands of non-resident

Indians Under section 115E of the IT Act, any income from investment or income from long-term capital gains of an asset other than specified asset as defined in Section 115C (specified assets include shares of Indian company, debentures and deposits in an Indian company which is not a private company and Securities issued by Central Government or such other Securities as notified by Central Government) is chargeable at the rate of 20%. Income by way long-term capital gains of the specified asset is, however, chargeable at the rate of 10% plus applicable surcharge and cess (without benefit of indexation and foreign currency fluctuation). This tax rate has been increased from 10% to 12.5% with effect from 23 July 2024.

D. Short term capital gains

Section 111A of the IT Act provides that short-term capital gains arising on sale of listed equity shares of a company or units of equity oriented fund or units of a business trust are chargeable to income tax at a concessional rate of 15% plus applicable surcharge and cess, provided such transactions are entered on a recognized stock exchange and are chargeable to Securities Transaction Tax (STT). This tax rate has been increased from 15% to 20% with effect from 23 July 2024. However, the above shall not be applicable to transaction undertaken on a recognized stock exchange located in any International Financial Services Centre and where the consideration for such transaction is paid or payable in foreign currency. Further, Section 48 provides that no deduction shall be allowed in respect of STT paid for the purpose of computing Capital Gains.

Short term capital gains in respect of other capital assets (other than listed equity shares of a company or units of equity oriented fund or units of a business trust) are chargeable to tax as per the relevant slab rates or fixed rate, as the case may be.

The Specified Mutual Funds or Market Linked Debentures acquired on or after 1 April 2023 will be treated as short term capital asset irrespective of period of holding as per Section 50AA of the IT Act. The unlisted bonds and unlisted debentures have been brought within the ambit of Section 50AA of the IT Act with effect from 23 July 2024.

E. Profits and gains of business or profession

If the Securities under the portfolio management services are regarded as business/trading asset, then any gain/loss arising from sale of such Securities would be taxed under the head "Profits and Gains of Business or Profession" under section 28 of the IT Act. The gain/ loss is to be computed under the head "Profits and Gains of Business or Profession" after allowing normal business expenses (inclusive of the expenses incurred on transfer) according to the provisions of the IT Act.

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Interest income arising on Securities could be characterized as 'Income from other sources' or 'business income' depending on facts of the case. Any expenses incurred to earn such interest income should be available as deduction, subject to the provisions of the IT Act.

F. Losses under the head capital gains/business income

In terms of section 70 read with section 74 of the IT Act, short term capital loss arising during a year can be set-off against short term as well as long term capital gains. Balance loss, if any, shall be carried forward and set-off against any capital gains arising during the subsequent 8 assessment years. A long-term capital loss arising during a year is allowed to be set-off only against long term capital gains. Balance loss, if any, shall be carried forward and set-off against long term capital gains arising during the subsequent 8 assessment years.

Business loss is allowed to be carried forward for 8 assessment years and the same can be set off against any business income.

G. General Anti Avoidance Rules (GAAR)

GAAR may be invoked by the Indian income-tax authorities in case arrangements are found to be impermissible avoidance arrangements. A transaction can be declared as an impermissible avoidance arrangement, if the main purpose of the arrangement is to obtain a tax benefit and which satisfies one of the 4 (four) below mentioned tainted elements:

- The arrangement creates rights or obligations which are ordinarily not created between parties dealing at arm's length;
- It results in directly / indirectly misuse or abuse of the IT Act;
- It lacks commercial substance or is deemed to lack commercial substance in whole or in part; or
- It is entered into, or carried out, by means, or in a manner, which is not normally employed for bona fide purposes.

In such cases, the tax authorities are empowered to reallocate the income from such arrangement, or recharacterize or disregard the arrangement. Some of the illustrative powers are:

- Disregarding or combining or recharacterising any step in, or a part or whole of the arrangement;
- Ignoring the arrangement for the purpose of taxation law;
- Relocating place of residence of a party, or location of a transaction or situation of an asset to a place other than provided in the arrangement;
- Looking through the arrangement by disregarding any corporate structure; or
- Recharacterising equity into debt, capital into revenue, etc.

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The GAAR provisions would override the provisions of a treaty in cases where GAAR is invoked. The necessary procedures for application of GAAR and conditions under which it should not apply, have been enumerated in Rules 10U to 10UC of the Income-tax Rules, 1962. The Income-tax Rules, 1962 provide that GAAR should not be invoked unless the tax benefit in the relevant year does not exceed INR 3 crores.

On 27 January 2017, the CBDT has issued clarifications on implementation of GAAR provisions in response to various queries received from the stakeholders and industry associations. Some of the important clarifications issued are as under:

- Where tax avoidance is sufficiently addressed by the Limitation of Benefit Clause (LOB) in a tax treaty, GAAR should not be invoked.
- GAAR should not be invoked merely on the ground that the entity is located in a tax efficient jurisdiction.
- GAAR is with respect to an arrangement or part of the arrangement and limit of INR 3 crores cannot be read in respect of a single taxpayer only.

H. FATCA Guidelines

According to the Inter-Governmental Agreement read with the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) provisions and the Common Reporting Standards (CRS), foreign financial institutions in India are required to report tax information about US account holders and other account holders to the Indian Government. The Indian Government has enacted rules relating to FATCA and CRS reporting in India. A statement is required to be provided online in Form 61B for every calendar year by 31 May. The reporting financial institution is expected to maintain and report the following information with respect to each reportable account:

- (a) the name, address, taxpayer identification number and date and place of birth;
- (b) where an entity has one or more controlling persons that are reportable persons:
 - (i) the name and address of the entity, TIN assigned to the entity by the country of its residence; and
 - (ii) the name, address, date of birth, place of birth of each such controlling person and TIN assigned to such controlling person by the country of his residence.
- (c) account number (or functional equivalent in the absence of an account number);
- (d) account balance or value (including, in the case of a cash value insurance contract or annuity contract, the cash value or surrender value) at the end of the relevant calendar year; and
- (e) the total gross amount paid or credited to the account holder with respect to the account during the relevant calendar year. Further, it also provides for specific guidelines for conducting due diligence of reportable accounts, viz. US reportable accounts and other reportable accounts (i.e. under CRS).

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I. Goods and Services Tax on services provided by the portfolio manager

Goods and Services Tax (GST) will be applicable on services provided by the Portfolio Manager to its Clients. Accordingly, GST at the rate of 18% would be levied on fees if any, payable towards portfolio management fee.

9) ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Following accounting policies are followed for the portfolio investments of the Client:

A. Client Accounting

1. The Portfolio Manager shall maintain a separate Portfolio record in the name of the Client in its book for accounting the assets of the Client and any receipt, income in connection therewith as provided under Regulations. Proper books of accounts, records, and documents shall be maintained to explain transactions and disclose the financial position of the Client's Portfolio at any time.
2. The books of account of the Client shall be maintained on a cost basis.
3. (Transactions for purchase or sale of investments shall be recognised as of the trade date and not as of the settlement date, so that the effect of all investments traded during a Financial Year are recorded and reflected in the financial statements for that year.
4. All expenses will be accounted on due or payment basis, whichever is earlier.
5. The cost of investments acquired or purchased shall include brokerage, stamp charges and any charges customarily included in the broker's contract note. In respect of privately placed debt instruments any front-end discount offered shall be reduced from the cost of the investment. Sales are accounted based on proceeds net of brokerage, stamp duty, transaction charges and exit loads in case of units of mutual fund. Securities transaction tax, demat charges and Custodian fees on purchase/ sale transaction would be accounted as expense on receipt of bills. Transaction fees on unsettled trades are accounted for as and when debited by the Custodian.
6. Tax deducted at source (TDS) shall be considered as withdrawal of portfolio and debited accordingly.

B. Recognition of portfolio investments and accrual of income

7. In determining the holding cost of investments and the gains or loss on sale of investments, the "first in first out" (FIFO) method will be followed.
8. Unrealized gains/losses are the differences, between the current market value/NAV and the historical cost of the Securities. For derivatives and futures and options, unrealized gains and losses will be calculated by marking to market the open positions.
9. Dividend on equity shares and interest on debt instruments shall be accounted on accrual basis. Further, mutual fund dividend shall be accounted on receipt basis.

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10. Bonus shares/units to which the security/scrip in the portfolio becomes entitled will be recognized only when the original share/scrip on which bonus entitlement accrues are traded on the stock exchange on an ex-bonus basis.
11. Similarly, right entitlements will be recognized only when the original shares/security on which the right entitlement accrues is traded on the stock exchange on the ex-right basis.
12. In respect of all interest-bearing Securities, income shall be accrued on a day-to-day basis as it is earned.
13. Where investment transactions take place outside the stock exchange, for example, acquisitions through private placement or purchases or sales through private treaty, the transactions shall be recorded, in the event of a purchase, as of the date on which the scheme obtains an enforceable obligation to pay the price or, in the event of a sale, when the scheme obtains an enforceable right to collect the proceeds of sale or an enforceable obligation to deliver the instruments sold.

C. Valuation of portfolio investments

14. Investments in listed equity shall be valued at the last quoted closing price on the stock exchange. When the Securities are traded on more than one recognised stock exchange, the Securities shall be valued at the last quoted closing price on the stock exchange where the security is principally traded. It would be left to the portfolio manager to select the appropriate stock exchange, but the reasons for the selection should be recorded in writing. There should, however, be no objection for all scrips being valued at the prices quoted on the stock exchange where a majority in value of the investments are principally traded. When on a particular valuation day, a security has not been traded on the selected stock exchange, the value at which it is traded on another stock exchange may be used. When a security is not traded on any stock exchange on a particular valuation day, the value at which it was traded on the selected stock exchange or any other stock exchange, as the case may be, on the earliest previous day may be used provided such date is not more than thirty days prior to the valuation date.
15. Investments in units of a mutual fund are valued at NAV of the relevant scheme. Provided investments in mutual funds shall be through direct plans only.
16. Debt Securities and money market Securities shall be valued as per the prices given by third party valuation agencies or in accordance with guidelines prescribed by Association of Portfolio Managers in India (APMI) from time to time.

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17. Unlisted equities are valued at prices provided by independent valuer appointed by the Portfolio Manager basis the International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation (IPEV) Guidelines on a semi-annual basis.
18. In case of any other Securities, the same are valued as per the standard valuation norms applicable to the mutual funds. The Investor may contact the customer services official of the Portfolio Manager for the purpose of clarifying or elaborating on any of the above policy issues.

The Portfolio Manager may change the valuation policy for any particular type of security consequent to any regulatory changes or change in the market practice followed for valuation of similar Securities. However, such changes would be in conformity with the Regulations.

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10) INVESTORS SERVICES

(i) Details of investor relation officer

Name : Mr. Arjun Singh
Address : Grosvenor House, 21, Camac Street, Kolkata - 700016
Telephone : +91 9930661746
Email id : arjun@hanutcapital.com

(ii) Grievance redressal and dispute settlement mechanism:

At Hanut Alternate Investments LLP, as a part of client's grievance redressal and dispute settlement mechanism, all disputes arising in connection with the Portfolio Management Services Agreement shall, to the extent possible, be settled amicably by prompt negotiations between the representatives of the parties at the earliest.

All clients are requested to send their grievance and complaints to compliance@hanutcapital.com. This email id is designed for receiving client complaints and the Principal Officer as well as the Compliance Officer has access to this email id.

Details of the Compliance Officer:

Name	Varun Sahay
Email	compliance@hanutcapital.com
Address	Grosvenor House, 21 Camac Street, Kolkata 700016
Telephone Number	+91 33 79627720

The abovementioned personnel shall attend to and resolve the client complaints, on best effort basis, within a period of 21 days from the date of receipt of complaint, as required under SEBI.

If the Investor remains dissatisfied with the remedies offered or the stand taken by the Portfolio Manager, the Investor and the Portfolio Manager shall abide by the following mechanisms.

SEBI Complaints Redressal System (SCORES)

SEBI has set up an online complaints redressal system (SCORES – <https://scores.gov.in/scores/Welcome.html>) for easy retrieval and tracking of complaints by investors.

If in case the resolution provided by the Portfolio Manager is not satisfactory, Clients may also opt to lodge their complaints and track the status of that complaint through SCORES. Hanut Alternate Investments LLP will receive and redress the complaints lodged against it in accordance with the procedures prescribed by SEBI.

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Clients can also send their complaints to Officer of Investor Assistance and Education, Securities and Exchange Board of India, SEBI Bhavan. Plot No. C4-A, 'G' Block, Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai -400051.

Arbitration and Conciliation

In the event of failure to settle the dispute by mutual negotiations, it may be resolved by arbitration in accordance with provisions of The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, or any statutory modification or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force. Such Arbitration proceedings shall be held at Kolkata and the language of Arbitration will be English. The cost of arbitration will be borne as decided by the arbitrator(s). The award of the arbitrator will be final and binding on the parties.

Furthermore, Clients can also submit their complaints on The Securities Market Approach for Resolution through Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) Portal for online arbitration and online conciliation for resolution of complaints. The portal can be accessed at <https://smartodr.in/login>

11) DETAILS OF THE DIVERSIFICATION POLICY OF THE PORTFOLIO MANAGER

The portfolio will be diversified across 28-32 stocks from various sectors in order to minimize the sector specific risks. Further, there will be a ceiling to maximum exposure of 4% of total AUM per stock at the time of position initiation.

Part II – Dynamic Section

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12) CLIENT REPRESENTATION

Category of client	Associates/Group Companies			Others		
	March 31, 2025	March31, 2024	March31, 2023	March31, 2025	March31, 2024	March31, 2023
No of Clients	n/a	n/a	n/a	14	14	14
Funds Managed (in Cr)	n/a	n/a	n/a	33.79	30.20	17.44
Discretionary	n/a	n/a	n/a	33.79	30.20	17.44

12.1 Names of related parties

Designated Partners of LLP	
1	Arjun Singh
2	Neha Mansukhani
Others	
1	Ranjit Singh

12.2 Details of Related Party transactions

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Payments		
Salary paid to Ranjit Singh	6,00,000	6,00,000
Salary paid to Arjun Singh	5,00,000	2,00,000
Salary paid to Neha Mansukhani	6,00,000	-
Total	17,00,000	8,00,000
Receipts		
Service income from Arjun Singh	3,000	3,000
Total	3,000	3,000

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13) FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF THE PORTFOLIO MANAGER (based on audited financial statements)

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2025	Year ended 31st March 2024	Year ended 31st March 2023
Total Income	91,18,436	46,82,427	48,80,926
Total Expenses	57,40,202	35,68,630	48,48,100
Profit before tax	33,78,234	11,13,798	32,825
Total tax expense	5,78,450		-
Profit after tax	27,99,784	11,13,798	32,825
Partners' Fixed Capital Account (A)	2,50,00,000	2,50,00,000	2,50,00,000
Partners' Current Account (B)	3,12,62,652	2,80,30,826	2,83,60,855
Net Worth (A + B)	5,62,62,652	5,30,30,826	5,33,60,855

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14) PERFORMANCE OF PORTFOLIO MANAGER

Portfolio Management Performance of Hanut Alternate Investments LLP is as follows:

APPROACH	Inception Date	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	2 Years*	3 Years*	5 Years*	Since Inception*
HANUT ALTERNATE INVESTMENTS LLP	07-05-2019	5.31%	-3.24%	6.70%	-1.00%	21.20%	19.06%	21.43%	19.07%
BSE500 (Total Return)	07-05-2019	1.24%	-3.23%	7.19%	-5.50%	15.46%	16.13%	20.67%	15.88%

**annualised*

(as on September 30, 2025)

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15) AUDIT OBSERVATIONS

The portfolio accounts of the portfolio manager are audited annually by an independent chartered accountant. There are no adverse observations since inception.

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16) DETAILS OF INVESTMENTS IN THE SECURITIES OF RELATED PARTIES OF THE PORTFOLIO MANAGER

As on the date of the Disclosure Document, there are no investments in securities of associates / related parties of Hanut Alternate Investments LLP.

For investments in securities of Associates / Related parties, the Portfolio Manager shall comply with the following norms as laid down by SEBI:

Portfolio manager shall not invest more than 30% of Client's AUM in the securities of its own associates / related parties.

Further, the portfolio manager shall adhere to the below limits:

- Not more than 15% of client's AUM in single associates / related parties equity stock
- Not more than 25% of client's AUM across multiple associates / related parties equity stocks
- Not more than 15% of client's AUM in single associates / related parties debt and hybrid security
- Not more than 25% of client's AUM across multiple associates / related parties debt and hybrid securities

For and on behalf of Hanut Alternate Investments LLP

ARJUN SINGH Digitally signed
by ARJUN SINGH
Date: 2025.11.06
19:21:07 +05'30'

.....
Arjun Singh
Designated Partner
DPIN: 08119160

NEHA ASHOK MANSUKHA NI Digitally signed
by NEHA ASHOK
MANSUKHANI
Date: 2025.11.06
19:23:35 +05'30'

.....
Neha Mansukhani
Designated Partner
DPIN: 08119184

Place: Kolkata

Date: 6 November 2025

Hanut Alternate Investments LLP

Form C

Securities and Exchange Board of India (Portfolio Managers) Regulations, 2020 (Regulation 22)

Name of Portfolio Manager	Hanut Alternate Investments LLP
Registered Office Address	B21, Grand Paradi, August Kranti Marg, Kemp's Corner, Mumbai - 400036
Address of Place of Business	Grosvenor House, 21, Camac Street, Kolkata - 700016
Tel no.	+91 33 79627720
Fax no.	-
Email	arjun@hanutcapital.com
Website	www.hanutcapital.com

We confirm that:

- i) the Disclosure Document forwarded to the Board is in accordance with the SEBI (Portfolio Managers) Regulations, 2020 and the guidelines and directives issued by the Board from time to time;
- ii) the disclosures made in the document are true, fair and adequate to enable the investors to make a well informed decision regarding entrusting the management of the portfolio to us / investment in the Portfolio Management Service;
- iii) the Disclosure Document as on November 5, 2025, has been duly certified by an independent chartered accountant, Mr. Vikas Morzaria (Membership No. 108691), Morzaria & Associates, Bungalow No. 3, Vini Garden 2, SM Road, Dahisar (West), Mumbai 400 068 bearing registration number 129763W. A copy of Chartered Accountants Certificate is enclosed

Date:

Place: Kolkata

ARJUN SINGH Digitally signed
by ARJUN SINGH
Date: 2025.11.06
19:21:46 +05'30'

Arjun Singh
Principal Officer
Grosvenor House, 21,
Camac Street, Kolkata - 700016