WSIF

Offered by
The Wealth Company Mutual Fund

Factsheet as on

30th June, 2026

Investing: The Way It Should Be

Deep Diligence Before.
Active Involvement After.

The Wealth Company Mutual Fund - SEBI Regn. No: MF/086/25/12

Investments in Specialized Investment Fund involves relatively higher risk including potential loss of capital, liquidity risk and market volatility. Please read all investment strategy related documents carefully before making the investment decision.

Message from CIO

Chinmay Sathe

Chief Investment Officer & Head – SIF

Ex–Bajaj Allianz Life, L&T Mutual Fund,
DSP Merrill Lynch and UTI Mutual Fund

Dear investors,

As outlined in our earlier factsheet, we would like to reiterate the portfolio management philosophy that underpins our investment process.

We view SIFs as fundamentally similar to traditional mutual funds. However SIFs go beyond traditional mutual funds — offering all their capabilities, with the added flexibility of active risk management through derivatives, the key differentiator being the ability to use derivatives — as a mechanism to actively manage and calibrate risk. When used correctly, derivatives allow a fund manager to control exposure, hedge effectively, and navigate changing market conditions with precision. Risk in derivatives typically arises from the use of leverage. Under the regulatory framework for SIFs, leverage is not permitted, and therefore the primary source of risk associated with derivatives is structurally controlled.

Our philosophy is simple and disciplined — it starts with understanding risk, quantifying it, allocating it where it is adequately compensated for, and most importantly, actively managing it. At its core, we focus on returns per unit of risk, with the idea that the returns we seek offer more than adequate compensation for the risks we take at any point in time. It is through this continuous process of risk management that we aim to create consistent wealth for our investors.

As we are presenting the inaugural edition of our monthly factsheet, we would like to reaffirm the investment philosophy that underpins every portfolio decision we make. Our investment process is driven by the QUBOID Framework—a disciplined and repeatable approach designed to identify opportunities for long term wealth creation. QUBOID focuses on six critical pillars of investing - Quantitative Validation, Underlying Growth Vectors (Megatrends), Behavioural & Probabilistic Investing, Orthogonal factors, Investment Hypothesis and Drawdown control.

The framework acts as a data-driven screening methodology to identify the appropriate investment universe where the focus is on companies that demonstrate consistency in performance, maintain clean accounting standards, uphold strong corporate governance, generate stable and real cash flows, and deliver high return ratios among others.

Now coming to the aspect of Underlying Growth Vectors or Megatrends, we are of the strong belief that megatrends originate in early-stage companies, get validated in private and unlisted markets, and tend to deliver the strongest risk-adjusted returns when they enter the listed space as potential multi baggers. As these businesses mature, they can eventually evolve into large-cap sector leaders. On the long side, our strategy is to identify the Megatrends that will define the next two decades and position ourselves early in businesses that are aligned with these structural shifts.

At the same time, we are equally conscious of the risks we want to avoid or manage better. We do not rely on a single style factor dominating the portfolio, thereby mitigating style factor risk, and we aim to maintain a balanced volatility profile.

As investment professionals, we rate 2 specific factors highly — Investment hypothesis and Attribution analysis. Every position we take is backed by a clear investment hypothesis, which defines why we own a stock, what we expect from it, and the time frame over which that thesis is likely to play out, all within a probabilistic framework. Equally important is attribution analysis — where we continuously break down our returns to understand what is working, what is not, and the extent to which each factor is contributing positively or negatively. This ensures that we remain accountable to our process and keep refining it over time. Attribution analysis provides the critical feedback loop towards our overall investment process.

Our QUBOID framework helps us articulate and implement this strategy in a structured manner, ensuring that all the key building blocks required to navigate markets are in place

On the short side, our approach is more tactical in nature. We look to identify stocks where returns can be generated from price declines, and in doing so, these positions act as a natural hedge to our long portfolio, helping us manage overall portfolio risk more effectively. We expect our Short positions to serve dual purpose of Return generation while at the same time acting as natural hedge to the Long only portfolio.

Market Recap

A month where a hawkish new Fed chair and a sudden end to the Iran war rewrote every asset class's script. Commodities crashed, the Dow rotated into favor over tech, and India's IT stocks took the hit even as the broader market held firm.

Global Markets

The month's defining event was monetary, not corporate. Kevin Warsh, sworn in as the 17th Federal Reserve Chair on May 22, ran his first FOMC meeting on June 16–17 and held rates at 3.50–3.75%. The hold itself was expected; the tone wasn't. Warsh's hawkish framing, alongside May's core inflation print of 4.2% - the hottest since April 2023 - flipped market pricing on its head. Traders went from expecting rate cuts to pricing in the possibility of a hike before year-end, a repricing that lifted the dollar and hit every rate-sensitive asset at once.

Commodities bore the brunt of it, but the bigger trigger was geopolitical: a US-Iran ceasefire in mid-June ended the conflict that had gripped markets since February, reopening the Strait of Hormuz to tanker traffic and pulling the war premium out of energy prices almost overnight. WTI crude sank roughly 21% for the month, giving back nearly everything it had gained since the conflict began. Gold and silver, which had leaned on both the war and rate-cut hopes, lost both props simultaneously — gold fell 11.7% to $4,008/oz, its worst month in years, while silver dropped 22.2% to $58.6/oz, unwinding a chunk of its extraordinary 2025–26 run.

Equities told a rotation story. The S&P 500 slipped 1.1% and the Nasdaq 100 fell 0.2%, snapping a two-month winning streak as AI-capex questions resurfaced and chip stocks sold off hard in the back half of June. The Dow, by contrast, jumped 2.5%, a third straight positive month, as investors rotated into blue-chip industrials and financials less exposed to stretched tech valuations.

US Sectors

The Dow's advance and the Nasdaq's retreat were really the same story told from two sides: Financials and Industrials led, riding the rotation into cheaper, cash-generative blue chips, while Technology and Communication Services lagged badly as investors questioned whether hyper-scaler AI spending - estimated at $400–750 billion for 2026 - can keep justifying current valuations.

Indian Markets

India shrugged off the global commodity chaos better than most. The Nifty 50 rose 1.4% to close at 23,865.75 and the Sensex added 2.3% to 76,478.67, helped by a rupee that rose 0.3% for the month, a notable move against the grain of a firmer dollar globally, likely aided by the RBI's fresh push to draw in foreign capital.

Sector-wise, one story dominated: Nifty IT dropped 9.6%, by far the month's sharpest domestic move, as the same global chip and AI-spending jitters that hit tech stocks in Asia combined with a strengthening rupee to squeeze IT exporters' margins outlook. Metals fell 6.9%, tracking the collapse in global commodity prices. On the other side, the rate-sensitive and domestic-facing corners of the market did well: Banks, Private Banks and Realty gained just over 6% in what was a clear bid for anything tied to the domestic credit and property cycle rather than global trade.

Flows explain a lot of the resilience. Foreign investors sold around 49,000 crore of Indian equities in June, spooked by the same global repricing hitting risk assets everywhere, but domestic institutions bought a net of ₹86,000 crore, comfortably absorbing the outflow and then some. It's the clearest illustration yet of how much shock-absorbing capacity India's mutual fund and insurance flows now provide against foreign selling.

Central Banks & Economic Data

Two central bank decisions bookended the month. The RBI's MPC held the repo rate at 5.25% on June 5, keeping its neutral stance for a third straight meeting, but the accompanying tone was more cautious than the "hold" suggested: the central bank cut its FY27 growth forecast to 6.6% from 6.9% and raised its inflation forecast to 5.1% from 4.6%, citing the West Asia conflict, energy prices and monsoon uncertainty. Alongside the rate call, the RBI moved to shore up capital inflows by expanding the Fully Accessible Route (FAR) for government securities, scrapping FPI investment and concentration limits under the General Route, and raising equity investment caps for NRIs and OCIs, a package the government paired with tax relief on certain foreign G-sec investments.

In Summary

The Fed's June 16–17 meeting was the bigger swing factor globally. Warsh's hawkish debut, paired with May's hotter-than-expected core inflation (4.2% YoY) and a May jobs report that more than doubled consensus (172,000 added versus 85,000 expected), pushed markets to price out cuts entirely and start weighing a hike. That single shift in expectations did more to move gold, silver, the dollar and rate-sensitive equities in June than any other input. The US-Iran ceasefire mid-month was the other pivotal event, ending a four-month conflict and resetting the energy-price assumptions that had been baked into inflation forecasts on both sides of the Pacific.

Offered by The Wealth Company Mutual Fund

WSIF Equity Long-Short Fund

Equity Long-Short Fund

An open-ended equity investment strategy investing in listed equity and equity related instruments including limited short exposure in equity through derivative instruments.

Investment Objective

Data as on June 30, 2026

To generate long-term capital appreciation by investing in a diversified portfolio of equity and equity-related instruments while utilizing limited short exposure through derivatives. There is no assurance that the investment objective of the Investment strategy will be achieved.

Fund Features

Benchmark: NIFTY 500 Index TRI
Plans and Options: Regular and Direct. Each Plan offers the following sub-options: a)Growth Option. b)Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal (IDCW) Option. This Option offers following Sub-Options / facilities:
• Payout of Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal (IDCW) Option / facility and
• Re-investment of Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal (IDCW) Option / facility
Date of Allotment: 6th May 2026
Minimum Investment Amount: ₹ 10,00,000 and multiples of ₹ 100 thereafter; For accredited investors, ₹ 1,00,000 and multiples of ₹ 100 thereafter
Minimum Additional Purchase Amount: ₹10,000 and multiples of ₹100 thereafter
Fund Manager: Mr. Chinmay Sathe, Managing since May 2026, 21 Years of experience
Entry Load: Nil; **Exit Load**: Nil
Face Value per Unit: ₹10

AUM Details

Monthly Avg AUM** (Cr)	₹ 18.90
Month end AUM (Cr)	₹ 21.70

Base Expense Ratio*

Regular Plan	2.10%
Direct Plan	0.39%

Portfolio (Data as on June 30, 2026)

Holdings	% of NAV
Equity Shares (Top 10)	**37.87%**
HDFC Bank Limited	5.88%
Bharat Electronics Ltd	5.69%
Reliance Industries Limited	5.49%
JSW Infrastructure Limited	4.27%
ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Co Ltd	3.74%
Mahindra & Mahindra Limited	2.83%
Finolex Cables Limited	2.69%
Crompton Greaves Consumer Elec Ltd	2.68%
ICICI Bank Limited	2.40%
Container Corporation of India Ltd	2.19%

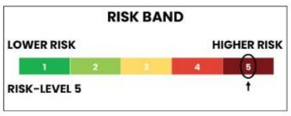
Holdings	% of NAV
Futures	**11.81%**
Tata Consultancy Services Limited	3.36%
Infosys Limited	2.22%
LTIMindtree	2.21%
ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Co Ltd	1.47%
Havells India Limited	1.34%
Jubilant Foodworks Limited	1.21%
Options	**0.25%**
Mahindra & Mahindra Limited	0.25%
Treps/ Reverse Repo/Net Current Assets/Cash/Cash Equivalent	**8.88%**

NAV (Data As On June 30, 2026)

Option / Plan	NAV p.u.
Direct Plan - Growth Option	10.4136
Regular Plan - IDCW Option	10.3815
Regular Plan - Growth Option	10.3815

Sector Holdings

Banks	8.28%
Insurance	5.77%
Aerospace & Defense	5.69%
Consumer Durables	5.67%
Petroleum Products	5.49%
Retailing	5.40%
Industrial Products	5.14%
Transport Infrastructure	4.27%
Chemicals & Petrochemicals	4.26%
Transport Services	4.06%
Cement & Cement Products	3.69%
Leisure Services	2.87%
Automobiles	2.83%
Fertilizers & Agrochemicals	2.40%
Auto Components	2.11%
Pharmaceuticals & Biotechnology	1.77%
Healthcare Services	1.52%
Ferrous Metals	1.23%
Financial Technology	1.16%
Food Products	1.13%
Others	4.34%

This product is suitable for investors who are seeking	Risk-band	Benchmark Risk-band (as applicable)
To generate long-term capital appreciation by investing in a diversified portfolio of equity and equity-related instruments while employing limited short exposure through derivatives.	 Risk band Level 5	 Risk band Level 5 NIFTY 500 Total Return Index (TRI)

Investors should consult their financial advisers if in doubt about whether the product is suitable for them.

*For Total Expense Ratio, refer: https://www.wealthcompanyamc.in/wsif/total-expense-ratio/
**AAUM calculated from 6th May to 31st May 2026

WSIF Equity Ex-Top 100 Long-Short Fund

Equity Ex-Top 100 Long-Short Fund

An open-ended investment strategy investing in equity and equity related instruments including limited short exposure in equity through derivative instruments, of stocks other than large cap stocks.

Offered by The Wealth Company Mutual Fund

Investment Objective

Data as on June 30, 2026

To generate long-term capital appreciation by investing primarily in equity and equity-related instruments of stocks outside the top 100 by market capitalization, while utilizing limited short exposure through derivative. There is no assurance that the investment objective of the Investment strategy will be achieved.

Fund Features

Benchmark: NIFTY 500 Index TRI

Plans and Options: Regular and Direct. Each Plan offers the following sub-options: a)Growth Option. b)Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal (IDCW) Option. This Option offers following Sub-Options / facilities:

- Payout of Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal (IDCW) Option / facility and
- Re-investment of Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal (IDCW) Option / facility

Date of Allotment: 6th May 2026

Minimum Investment Amount: ₹ 10,00,000 and multiples of ₹ 100 thereafter; For accredited investors, ₹ 1,00,000 and multiples of ₹ 100 thereafter

Minimum Additional Purchase Amount: ₹10,000 and multiples of ₹100 thereafter

Fund Manager: Mr. Chinmay Sathe, Managing since May 2026, 21 Years of experience

Entry Load: Nil; **Exit Load**: Nil

Face Value per Unit: ₹10

NAV (Data As On June 30, 2026)

Option / Plan	NAV p.u.
Direct Plan - IDCW Option	10.5337
Direct Plan - Growth Option	10.5511
Regular Plan - IDCW Option	10.5013
Regular Plan - Growth Option	10.5013

Sector Holdings

Consumer Durables	9.59%
Industrial Products	7.92%
Cement & Cement Products	5.85%
Insurance	5.15%
Banks	5.06%
Chemicals & Petrochemicals	5.02%
Retailing	4.95%
Transport Services	3.62%
Transport Infrastructure	3.37%
Fertilizers & Agrochemicals	3.36%
Leisure Services	3.12%
Auto Components	2.61%
Personal Products	2.48%
Healthcare Services	2.36%
Pharmaceuticals & Biotechnology	2.13%
Aerospace & Defense	1.74%
Telecom - Equipment & Accessories	1.62%
Power	1.59%
Financial Technology (Fintech)	1.33%
Food Products	1.04%
Others	4.89%

AUM Details

Monthly Avg AUM** (Cr)	₹ 19.40
Month end AUM (Cr)	₹ 23.64

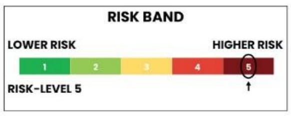
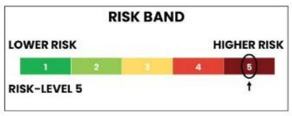
Base Expense Ratio*

Regular Plan	2.10%
Direct Plan	0.39%

Portfolio (Data as on June 30, 2026)

Holdings	% of NAV
Equity Shares (Top 10)	**28.98%**
HDFC Bank Limited	5.06%
JSW Infrastructure Limited	3.37%
ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Co Ltd	3.06%
JK Lakshmi Cement Ltd.	2.78%
Varroc Engineering Limited	2.61%
Dixon Technologies (India) Ltd.	2.52%
Honasa Consumer Limited	2.48%
Finolex Cables Limited	2.47%
Dr. Lal Path Labs Ltd	2.36%
AIA Engineering Ltd	2.26%

Holdings	% of NAV
Futures	**1.70%**
LTIMindtree Limited	2.03%
Jubilant Foodworks Limited	2.00%
ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Co Ltd	1.35%
Laurus Labs Limited	-1.10%
L&T Finance Limited	-1.18%
The Federal Bank Limited	-1.40%
Options	**0.23%**
Mahindra & Mahindra Limited	0.23%
Treps/ Reverse Repo/Net Current Assets/Cash/Cash Equivalent	**19.28%**

This product is suitable for investors who are seeking	Risk-band	Benchmark Risk-band (as applicable)
To generate long-term capital appreciation by investing in a diversified portfolio of equity and equity-related instruments while employing limited short exposure through derivatives.	 Risk band Level 5	 Risk band Level 5 NIFTY 500 Total Return Index (TRI)

Investors should consult their financial advisers if in doubt about whether the product is suitable for them.

*For Total Expense Ratio, refer: https://www.wealthcompanyamc.in/wsif/total-expense-ratio/

**AAUM calculated from 6th May to 31st May 2026

How to Read the Factsheet

Fund Manager:

An employee of an asset management company such as a mutual fund or a life insurer, who manages investments of the scheme. He is usually part of a larger team of fund managers and research analysts.

Application Amount For Fresh Subscription:

This is the minimum investment amount for a new investor entering in a mutual fund scheme.

Minimum Additional Amount:

This is the minimum investment amount for an existing investor in a mutual fund scheme.

SIP:

SIP or systematic investment plan works on the principle of making periodic investments of a fixed sum. It works similar to a recurring bank deposit. For instance, an investor may opt for an SIP that invests Rs 500 every 15th of the month in an equity fund for a period of three years.

NAV:

Net asset value or NAV is the total asset value per unit of the mutual fund after deducting all related and permissible expenses. The NAV is calculated at the end of every business day and it is the value at which investors enter or exit the mutual fund.

Benchmark:

A group of securities, typically a market index, whose performance is used as a standard or benchmark to assess the performance of mutual funds and other investments. A few common benchmarks are the Nifty, Sensex, BSE 200, BSE 500, and 10-year Gsec.

Exit load:

When an investor redeems mutual fund units, exit load is charged. At redemption, the exit load is subtracted from the current NAV. For instance, if the NAV is Rs. 100.0000 and the exit load is 1%, on redemption, the investor will receive Rs. 99.0000.

Standard Deviation:

Standard deviation is a statistical measure of the range of an investment's performance. When a mutual fund has a high standard deviation, it means its range of performance is wide, implying greater volatility.

Sharpe Ratio:

The Sharpe Ratio is a measure of risk-adjusted returns. It is calculated using standard deviation and excess return to determine reward per unit of risk.

Beta:

Beta is a measure of an investment's volatility vis-à-vis the market. A beta of greater than 1 implies that the security's price will be more volatile than the market. Beta of less than 1 means that the security will be less volatile than the market.

AUM:

Assets under management or AUM refers to the recent cumulative market value of investments managed by a mutual fund or any investment firm.

How to Read the Factsheet

Holdings:

The holdings or the portfolio is a mutual fund's latest or updated reported statement of investments/securities. These are usually displayed in terms of percentage to net assets or the rupee value or both. The objective is to give investors an idea of where their money is being invested by the fund manager.

Nature of Scheme:

The investment objective and underlying investments determine the nature of the mutual fund scheme.

For instance, a mutual fund that aims at generating capital appreciation by investing in stock markets is an equity fund or growth fund. Likewise, a mutual fund that aims at capital preservation by investing in debt markets is a debt fund or income fund. Each of these categories may have sub-categories.

Residual Maturity:

Weighted Residual Maturity of the securities in the scheme.

Yield To Maturity:

The Yield to Maturity or the YTM is the rate of return anticipated on a bond if held until maturity. YTM is expressed as an annual rate. The YTM factors in the bond's current market price, par value, coupon interest rate and time to maturity.

Portfolio Turnover Ratio:

Portfolio Turnover Ratio is the percentage of a fund's holdings that have changed in a given year. This ratio measures the fund's trading activity, which is computed by taking the lesser of purchases or sales and dividing by average monthly net assets.

Modified Duration:

Modified duration is the price sensitivity and the percentage change in price for a unit change in yield.

Macaulay Duration (Duration):

Macaulay Duration (Duration) measures the price volatility of fixed income securities. It is often used in the comparison of interest rate risk between securities with different coupons and different maturities. It is defined as the weighted average time to cash flows of a bond where the weights are representing the present value of the cash flows themselves. It is expressed in years/days. The duration of a fixed income security is always shorter than its term to maturity, except in the case of zero-coupon securities where they are the same.

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Thank You