

CERTIFICATE

We have verified the Disclosure Document ("the Document") for Portfolio Management Services prepared by **Fort Capital Investment Advisory Private Limited**, a Portfolio Manager registered with SEBI under the SEBI (Portfolio Managers) Regulations, 2020 (SEBI Reg. No. **INP000006031**), dated **August 24, 2026**, having its Registered Office at **304, 3rd Floor, Hubtown Solaris, N.S. Phadke Marg, Near Flyover Bridge, Andheri East, 400069**

The disclosure made in the document is made on the model disclosure document as per circular SEBI/HO/IMD/IMD-RAC-3/P/CIR/2025/125 dated September 09, 2025.

With regard to TWRR calculation method, we have been informed by the management that the TWRR has been calculated by their software as per the logic specified by SEBI.

Our certification is based on the audited Balance Sheet of the Company for the Financial Year Ended March 31, 2026, audited by Statutory Auditors Sara & Associates, Chartered Accountants and examination of other records, data made available and information & explanations provided to us.

Based on such examination we certify that:

- The Disclosure made in the document is true, fair and correct and
- The information provided in the Disclosure Document is adequate to enable the investors to make well-informed decisions.

The enclosed document is stamped and initialed / signed by us for the purpose of identification.

For Shah & Ramaiya
Chartered Accountants
F.R.No.:126489W

**SHARDUL
JASHWAN
TLAL SHAH**

CA Shardul Shah

Partner

M No.: 118394

UDIN No.: 26118394VRBEDU4011

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Place: Mumbai

Date: August 25, 2026

Form C

**Securities & Exchange Board of India Regulations, 2020
[Regulation 22]**

FORT CAPITAL INVESTMENT ADVISORY PRIVATE LIMITED

SEBI REG No. INP000006031

**Registered Address: 304, 3rd Floor, Hubtown Solaris, N. S. Phadke Marg, Near Flyover Bridge,
Andheri East, Mumbai- 400069**

Tel: 022-69973600 / Email: compliance@fortcapital.in

We confirm that:

- i) The Disclosure Document forwarded to the Securities & Exchange Board of India (SEBI) is in accordance with the SEBI (Portfolio Managers) Regulations, 2020 and the guidelines and directives issued by SEBI 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 Services;**
- iii) The Disclosure Document has been duly certified by an Independent Chartered Accountant M/s. Shah & Ramaniya Chartered Accountants Address: 36/227, RDP 10, Sector 6, Charkop, Kandivoli (West), Mumbai-400067; Phone no.: +91 8108111531 bearing registration no.126489W on 25.08.2026**

(Enclosed is a copy of the Chartered Accountants' certificate to the effect that the disclosures made in the document are true, fair and adequate to enable the investors to make a well informed decision).

Date: 25.08.2025

For and on behalf of

Place: Mumbai

Fort Capital Investment Advisory Private Limited



Ishan Thakkar

Principal Officer

DISCLOSURE DOCUMENT

(As per the requirement of Fifth Schedule of Regulation 22 of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Portfolio Managers) Regulation 2020)

- i. The Disclosure Document has been filed with the Securities & Exchange Board of India along with the certificate in the prescribed format in terms of Regulation 22 of the SEBI (Portfolio Managers) Regulations, 2020.
- ii. The purpose of the Document is to provide essential information about the portfolio management services in a manner to assist and enable the investors in making informed decision for engaging Fort Capital Investment Advisory Pvt. Ltd. as a Portfolio Manager.
- iii. The Disclosure Document contains the necessary information about the Portfolio Manager, required by an investor before investing, and the investor may also be advised to retain the document for future reference.
- iv. The details of the principal officer so designated by the Portfolio Manager are as follows:

Name of the Principal Officer	Ishan Thakkar
Phone	022-69973600
Email	ishanthakkar@fortcapital.in
Address	304, 3rd Floor, Hubtown Solaris, N. S. Phadke Marg, Near Flyover Bridge, Andheri East, Mumbai-400069

For and on behalf of
Fort Capital Investment Advisory Pvt. Ltd.



Ishan Thakkar
Principal Officer

Date: 24.08.2026
Place: Mumbai

DISCLOSURE DOCUMENT
(As required under Regulation 22 of SEBI (Portfolio Managers) Regulations, 2020)

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DISCLOSURE DOCUMENT
PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT SERVICES

PART-4- 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;
 - (iv) 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.

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.
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.
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 Fort Capital Investment Advisory Pvt. Ltd., a company incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956, registered with SEBI as a portfolio manager bearing registration number INP000006031 and having its registered office at 304, 3rd Floor, Hubtown Solaris, N. S. Phadke Marg, Near Flyover Bridge, Andheri East, Mumbai- 400069.

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;
- (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.

Additional Definitions: -

39. "Bank Account" means one or more accounts opened, maintained and operated by the Portfolio Manager with any of the Scheduled Commercial Banks in accordance with the agreement entered into with the Client.
40. "Body Corporate" shall have the meaning assigned to it in or under sub-section (11) of Section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013.
41. "Initial Corpus" means the value of the Funds and the market value of readily realizable Securities brought in by the Client at the time of commencing of his relationship as a Client with the Portfolio Manager and accepted by the Portfolio Manager. The Securities brought in by the Client in the form of Securities shall be taken at the last available closing price on the day of transfer of Securities in the Depository Account. The Portfolio Manager shall not accept from client, funds or securities worth less than Fifty Lakhs rupees.
42. "RBI" means Reserve Bank of India.
43. "Strategy" means any of the current Investment Strategy or such Strategies / Portfolio that may be introduced at any time in future by the Portfolio Manager.

Words and expressions used in this disclosure document and not expressly defined shall be interpreted according to their general meaning and usage. The definitions are not exhaustive. They have been included only for the purpose of clarity and shall in addition be interpreted according to their general meaning and usage and shall also carry meanings assigned to them in regulations governing Portfolio Management Services.

3. DESCRIPTION

(i) History, Present Business and Background of the Portfolio Manager

Fort Capital Investment Advisory Pvt. Ltd. was incorporated in the 2018 having its registered office at 304, 3rd Floor, Hubtown Solaris, N. S. Phadke Marg, Near Flyover Bridge, Andheri East, Mumbai-400069.

PMS is committed to providing exceptional client service through building relationships and continually working to improve investing experience of our clients. PMS offers the perfect blend of Equity research, Portfolio Management Services.

The company offers PMS services to High Net Worth individuals (HNI's)/ corporate/retail individuals who are resident Indians and NRI/PIO's for investment into the listed equity market as per the rules and regulations laid down by SEBI and RRI.

The Company is registered with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) as PMS vide Registration No. INP000006031.

The Company is registered with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) as Investment Advisor (INAD000002751) and Research Analyst (INHD000024851).

PMS is managed by professionals having expertise in the following disciplines:

- Equity Investments
- Equity Research
- Portfolio Management Services

(ii) Promoters of the Portfolio Manager, Directors and their background

Name	Qualification	Brief Experience
Yuvraj Thakker	Master of Science in Finance	Yuvraj Thakker has a Master's of Science (Finance) from Bentley University, Boston. As a third generation managing director, he brings the pedigree of financial excellence to the 21 st century. Yuvraj brings his expertise in managing large portfolios both fundamentally and with high-frequency algorithmic strategies. His outlook to investments and businesses is necessarily long-term and he believes that wealth is created through perseverance and intellectual discipline. His vision with Fort Capital is to bring a platform to our clients that will allow them to profit from the same strategies, tools, and techniques used by the professional trader.
Swapnil Shah	Chartered Accountant	More than 15 years of experience in research and investment and advised a large number of Indian businesses across sectors on various capital market transactions.
Ashish Thanvi	M.Com.	Ashish Thanvi enjoys 18+ years of strong experience navigating the capital markets with expertise in developing and deploying algorithmic trading strategies for various derivatives across diverse desks, and has showcased proven ability to manage large funds.

(iii) Group Companies/Firms of the PM

Top 5 Group companies/firms of the portfolio manager on turnover basis

Sr. No.	Name of the Group Company
1	BP Equities Pvt. Ltd.
2	BP Comtrade Pvt. Ltd.

3	BP Wealth Management Pvt. Ltd.
4	Green Peaks Enterprises LLP
5	Fort Capital Asset Management Ltd.

*As certified by the management

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

Discretionary Services

Under these services, the choice as well as the timings of the investment decisions rest solely with the portfolio manager. In other words, the portfolio manager shall have the sole and absolute discretion to invest clients' funds in any type of securities and in any market as it deems fit as per the executed agreement. The Securities invested/ disinvested by the portfolio manager for client in the same Strategy may differ from client to client. The portfolio managers' decision (taken in good faith) in deployment of the clients' account is absolute and final and cannot be called in question or be open to review at any time during the currency of the agreement or any time thereafter except on the ground of mala fide intent, fraud, conflict of interest or gross negligence etc. Periodical statements in respect of client's portfolio are sent to the respective clients.

Non-discretionary Services

Under this Strategy Portfolio Manager manages the funds / securities in accordance with the directions of the client.

Advisory Services

The Portfolio Manager will also provide Advisory Portfolio Management Services, in terms of the Regulations, which shall be in the nature of investment advisory and shall include the responsibility of advising on the portfolio strategy and investment and divestment of individual securities on the client's portfolio, for an agreed fee structure, entirely at the client's risk.

The Portfolio Manager shall be solely acting as an advisor to the portfolio of the client and shall not be responsible for the investment/ divestment of securities and/ or administrative activities on the client's portfolio. The Portfolio Manager shall, provide advisory services in accordance with such guidelines and /or directives issued by the regulatory authorities and/ or the Client, from time to time, in this regard. The clients of the portfolio managers could be Indian resident investors and / or offshore investors.

The services provided to clients are in accordance with the legal agreements / other documents executed with them.

Option for direct on boarding of client

Client has an option of direct on-boarding with the Portfolio Manager without intermediation of persons engaged in distribution services and no charges except statutory charges shall be levied at the time of such on-boarding. The client shall inform the Portfolio Manager if he wishes to avail the option of direct on-boarding.

4. Penalties, pending litigation or proceedings, findings of inspection or investigation for which action may have been taken or initiated by any regulatory authority.

1.	All cases of penalties imposed by the Board or the directions issued by the Board under the Act or Rules or Regulations made there under.	None
2.	The nature of the penalty/direction.	None
3.	Penalties/ fines imposed for any economic offence and/or for violation of any securities laws.	None
4.	Any pending material litigation/legal proceedings against the Portfolio Manager/key personnel with separate disclosure regarding pending criminal cases, if any.	None
5.	Any deficiency in the systems and operations of the Portfolio Manager observed by the Board or any regulatory agency.	None
6.	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 Regulations made there under.	None

5. SERVICES OFFERED

- (i) The portfolio Manager may provide Discretionary, Non-Discretionary and Advisory Portfolio Management services.

Discretionary Portfolio Management indicates that the portfolio manager has full discretion to manage the clients' portfolio, however investment will be made taking in consideration the risk profile of the client.

In case of a non-discretionary portfolio, the client directs the portfolio manager to the avenues of investments while the portfolio manager passively manages and executes transaction based on the client's decision.

Under a Non-Discretionary Portfolio, the portfolio manager executes the investment instructions and follows up with the payments, settlements, custody and other back-office functions.

Under the Advisory option the portfolio manager, based on the risk profile of the client, offers his advice from time to time, however the final decision and execution of the transaction rests with the client.

Our investment management team follows a much disciplined process of fundamental and technical analysis of listed securities to create a comprehensive range of disciplined strategies. Each open position is closely monitored on a daily basis. The investments are made using a sophisticated stock selection methodology.

Initial Corpus Value should not be less than as prescribed under SEBI Regulations from time to time.

(ii) Investment Approaches of the PM:

Investment Approach - Fort Value- Bottom - up approach

Sr. No.	PARTICULARS	DESCRIPTION
1.	Strategy	• Buy and hold strategy with a medium to long term horizon • The portfolio shall constitute of companies with market capitalization from INR 50 Cr to INR 24,000 Cr • The Portfolio will primarily target to Small and Micro Cap opportunities that have the potential to deliver above average growth over the next 3-5 year
2.	Investment Objective	• To invest in companies with sustainable business model, backed by strong management capabilities • To deliver superior risk adjusted returns over longer period of time

		• To create a sector agnostic portfolio with allocation to micro and Small Cap companies to capitalized on re-rating prospects.
3.	Description of Securities	• Invest only in equities & ETFs listed at BSE & NSE
4.	Type of Securities	• Equity, ETF, Liquid Funds
5.	Stock Selection	• Invest in companies with sustainable business models backed by strong management credentials • Invest in cash flow generating companies with minimum or no debt • Prioritize ethical management teams with strong execution and capital allocation track record (Capital misallocation will be avoided) • The portfolio will attempt to identify and invest in under-researched or un-researched companies, conduct extensive due diligence, and invest in promising re-rating candidates until objectives are met
6.	Portfolio Allocation	• Up to 30 stocks in the portfolio • Bottom-up Stock Picking approach • No Single stock will exceed 12% of the portfolio to mitigate concentration risk • No Single sectors will account for more than 30% of the portfolio • Buy and Hold Philosophy – low churn portfolio • Cash & Cash Equivalents: 0 – 100%
7.	Benchmark	The benchmark will be S&P BSE500 TRI Index
8.	Investment Horizon	Long Term (3 to 5 years)
9.	Risk Associated with the Investment Approach	Please refer the clause 6 "Risk Factors".
10.	Other	NIL
11.	Investment Amount	As per Portfolio Managers Regulation - Minimum Investment Amount: Rs. 50 Lakhs
12.	Fees Structure	Fixed Management Fees of upto 2.5% per annum plus GST and Performance Fee of 15% above 10% Hurdle Rate plus GST Or

		Fixed Management Fee of upto 2.5% plus GST
13.	Terms of Redemption	Any time.

Note: -We endeavour to maintain around 25-30 stocks in our Portfolio to strike a balance between diversification and providing sizable allocation to the best performing stocks. Subject to regulations, asset allocation patterns may change from time to time, depending on market conditions and opportunities. The Portfolio Manager may take cash calls and increase cash levels based on market conditions or perceived valuation mismatches.

Investment Approach - Fort Dynamic-Top-down and bottom-up approach

Sr. No.	PARTICULARS	DESCRIPTION
1.	Strategy	• Sector and market capitalization agnostic investment strategy. • Construct the portfolio using a combination of top-down and bottom-up approaches. It does not seek to allocate based on a predetermined sectoral weighting. Therefore, each position is held based upon its own individual merits. Blend fundamental analysis with tactical adjustments. • Buying and selling decisions are influenced by valuations, earnings, management changes, changes to the fundamental thesis, geopolitical events, changing macros, regulatory changes, and their anticipated impact on individual stocks, sectors, or the broader economy. • To maximize returns and capture alpha, adopt a disciplined yet flexible approach to profit-taking.
2.	Investment Objective	To deliver superior risk-adjusted returns exceeding the stated benchmark by constructing a diversified, actively managed portfolio that capitalizes on fundamental and tactical opportunities across market capitalizations and sectors.
3.	Description of Securities	• We will invest only in equities & ETFs listed at BSE & NSE. Temporary surplus funds may be parked in suitable short term debt instruments like liquid funds, short term bond funds etc.
4.	Type of Securities	• Equity, ETF, Liquid Funds
5.	Stock Selection	• Prioritize ethical management teams with strong execution, capital allocation track records, and alignment with minority shareholders for value creation. • Invest in cash flow-generating companies with minimal or no debt, avoiding capital-intensive businesses.

		• Target companies with strong, sustainable cash flows and minimal working capital leakage. • Prefer companies with competitive advantages, such as proprietary technology or strong brands. • Buy high-quality companies at reasonable valuations.
6.	Portfolio Allocation	• Upto 45 stocks in a portfolio. • No single stock will exceed 15% of the portfolio to mitigate concentration risk. • No single sector will account for more than 45% of the portfolio. • On an average 5 to 10%, enables us to seize promising opportunities when they arise. However, the actual cash balance may go below of above the stated range during extreme market movements Indicative asset allocation: • Listed Equities: 0 – 100% • Cash & Cash Equivalents: 0 – 100%
7.	Benchmark	The benchmark will be NIFTY 50 TRI Index
8.	Investment Horizon	• High focus on generating alpha; which may result in shorter holding periods and churn. • No pre-defined holding period, as it depends on valuation of stocks and market condition.
9.	Risk Associated with the Investment Approach	Please refer the clause 6 "Risk Factors".
10.	Other	NIL
11.	Investment Amount	As per Portfolio Managers Regulation - Minimum Investment Amount: Rs. 50 Lakhs
12.	Fees Structure	Fixed Management Fees of upto 2.5% per annum plus GST and Performance Fee of 15% above 10% Hurdle Rate plus GST Or Fixed Management Fee of upto 2.5% plus GST
13.	Terms of Redemption	Any time.

Investment Approach – Fort Conviction – Concentrated Portfolio approach

Sr. No.	PARTICULARS	DESCRIPTION
1.	Strategy	• Sector and market capitalization agnostic, concentrated, high conviction investment strategy. • Construct the portfolio using a combination of top-down and bottom-up approaches. It does not seek to allocate based on a predetermined sectoral weighting. Therefore, each position is held based upon its own individual merits. • Buying and selling decisions are influenced by valuations, earnings, management changes, changes to the fundamental thesis, geopolitical events, changing macros, regulatory changes, and their anticipated impact on individual stocks, sectors, or the broader economy. • Adopt a disciplined approach to position sizing and profit-taking to maximize absolute and risk-adjusted returns.
2.	Investment Objective	To deliver superior risk-adjusted returns exceeding the stated benchmark by constructing a concentrated, high conviction actively managed portfolio of up to 20 stocks that capitalizes on fundamental opportunities across market capitalizations and sectors.
3.	Description of Securities	• We will invest only in equities & ETFs listed at BSE & NSE. Temporary surplus funds may be parked in suitable short term debt instruments like liquid funds, short term bond funds etc.
4.	Type of Securities	• Equity, ETF, Liquid Funds
5.	Stock Selection	• Prioritize ethical management teams with strong execution, capital allocation track records, and alignment with minority shareholders for value creation. • Invest in cash flow-generating companies with minimal or no debt, avoiding capital-intensive businesses. • Target companies with strong, sustainable cash flows and minimal working capital leakage. • Prefer companies with competitive advantages, such as proprietary technology or strong brands. • Buy high-quality companies at reasonable valuations.
6.	Portfolio Allocation	• Up to 20 stocks in the portfolio.

		▪ No single stock will exceed 20% of the portfolio at the time of investment. ▪ No single sector will account for more than 45% of the portfolio at the time of investment. ▪ On an average 5 to 10% cash, enables us to seize promising opportunities when they arise. However, the actual cash balance may go below or above the stated range during extreme market movements Indicative asset allocation: ▪ Listed Equities: 0 – 100% ▪ Cash & Cash Equivalents: 0 – 100%
7.	Benchmark	The benchmark will be NIFTY 50 TRI Index
8.	Investment Horizon	A high-conviction, concentrated approach with relatively low portfolio churn. No pre-defined holding period — positions are held on the basis of valuation, fundamentals and market conditions, with intent to hold quality businesses over a longer horizon to maximize returns.
9.	Risk Associated with the Investment Approach	Please refer the clause 6 "Risk Factors".
10.	Other	NIL
11.	Investment Amount	As per Portfolio Managers Regulation - Minimum Investment Amount: Rs. 50 Lakhs
12.	Fees Structure	Fixed Management Fees of upto 2.5% per annum plus GST and Performance Fee of 15% above 10% Hurdle Rate plus GST Or Fixed Management Fee of upto 2.5% plus GST
13.	Terms of Redemption	Any time.

- (iii) The policies for investments in associates/group companies of the portfolio manager and the maximum percentage of such investments therein subject to the applicable laws/regulations/ guidelines.

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. [OR] The Portfolio Manager has no previous experience/track record in the field of portfolio management services. However, the Principal Officer, directors and other key management personnel of the Portfolio Manager have rich individual experience.

(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.

(10) Concentration risk– Application to only Conviction Strategy : The scheme may experience higher volatility and larger drawdowns than a more diversified portfolio, and adverse developments in any single stock or sector may have a proportionately greater impact on returns.

B. Risk associated with equity and equity related instruments

(11) 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.

(12) 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.

(13) 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

(14) 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.

(15) 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.

(16) 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.

(17) 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

(18) 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.

(19) 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

(20) 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.

(21) 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.

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

(23) 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.

(24) 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.

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

(26) While it would be the endeavour 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.

(27) 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

(28) 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 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

(29) 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.

(30) 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 endeavour 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.

(31) 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.

7. Nature of expenses

Fee Structure		Notes
Fixed Fee (management fees)	Upto 2.5% p.a. Plus GST	Calculated on weighted average daily NAV of portfolio payable at the end of each quarter
Performance Fee	15%	NA
Hurdle Rate	10%	NA
Profit Sharing	NIL	NA
Brokerage	As Per Actuals Plus All Taxes & Charges (Brokerage for all transactions in a FY through self or associates shall be capped at 20% by value)	
Depository Charges	As per Actual	
GST, STT, Stamp Duty and other Statutory levies	As per Actual.	
Fund Accounting fees	As Per Actuals Currently 0.05% per annum	Payable at as when charged by service provider
Custodian Fees	As Per Actuals Currently 0.05% per annum	Payable at as when charged by service provider
Registrar & Transfer Fees	As Applicable.	
Other Charges	As per Actual.	
Exit Load (On withdrawal of AUM)	Year of Investment	% of Amount redeemed
	Year 1	NIL
	Year 2	NIL
	Year 3	NIL
	After 3 years from date of investment	NIL

(i) Investment management and advisory fees.

Management Fees relate to the Portfolio Management Services offered to clients. The fee may be fixed charge or a percentage of the quantum of funds managed or linked to portfolio returns achieved or a combination of any of these, as agreed by the client in the Client Agreement. Performance shall be computed on the basis of high water mark principle over the life of the investment, for charging of performance sharing fee.

(ii) Custodian fee.

The charges relating to opening and operation of dematerialized accounts, custody and transfer charges for shares, bonds and units, dematerialization and other charges in connection with the operation and management of the depository accounts.

(iii) Registrar and transfer agent fee.

Charges payable to registrars and transfer agents in connection with effecting transfer of securities and bonds including stamp charges cost of affidavits, notary charges, postage stamp and courier charges.

(iv) Brokerage and transaction cost.

The brokerage charges and other charges like GST, service charge, stamp duty, transaction costs, turnover tax, exit and entry loads on the purchase and sale of shares, stocks, bonds, debt, deposits, units and other financial instruments.

(v) High Water Mark Principle.

High Water Mark shall be the highest value that the portfolio/account has reached. Value of the portfolio for computation of high watermark shall be taken to be the value on the date when performance fees are charged. For the purpose of charging performance fee, the frequency shall not be less than year. The portfolio manager shall charge performance-based fee only on increase in portfolio value in excess of the previously achieved high water mark.

In the event of it being a fixed charge or a percentage of the quantum of funds managed, it shall not exceed the Client's portfolio corpus. With regard to the management fees linked to portfolio returns achieved, the terms will be decided as per the Client agreement.

(vi) Exit load.

Exit load relates to exit charges payable to the Portfolio Manager at the time of withdrawal.

(vii) Certification and Professional charges.

Certification and Professional Charges payable for outsourced professional services like portfolio accounting, taxation, legal services, notarizations etc. for certifications, attestations required by bankers or regulatory authorities.

(viii) Incidental Expenses.

Incidental Expenses are in connection with the courier expenses, stamp duty, service tax, postal, telegraphic, opening and operation of bank accounts etc.

Note: All the Operating expenses excluding brokerage, over and above the fees charged for Portfolio Management Service, shall not exceed 0.50% per annum of the client's average daily Assets under Management (AUM). It shall include charges payable for outsourced professional services like accounting, auditing, taxation and legal services etc. for documentation, notarizations, certifications, attestations required by Bankers or regulatory authorities including legal fees and day-to-day operations charges etc.

Illustration for Annexure on Fees and Charges (For Illustration Purpose Only)

This computation is for illustrative purpose only.

The assumptions for the illustration are as follows:

- a. Size of sample portfolio (Assets under Management): Rs. 50 lakhs over
 - b. Period: 1 year
 - c. Brokerage p.a.: 0.08%
 - d. Operating expenses (excluding brokerage, over and above the fees charged for Portfolio Management Service) - Maximum upto 0.50% per annum of the client's average daily Assets under Management.
 - e. Management fee (e.g. 2.5% plus GST)
 - f. The frequency of calculation and charging of Management fees will be quarterly.
- Note: Performance fees will be charged on PRO-RATA basis if Agreement is terminated.

NATURE OF FEES	AMOUNT IN RS.
Assets under Management	50,00,000
Management fee (2.5% + GST) = 2.95%	1,47,500
Custodian and Fund Accounting Charges (0.03% +GST) = 0.354%	17,700
Brokerage (0.08%)	4,000
Operating Expenses and Misc Taxes (0.5%)	25,000
Total charges during year (including GST)	1,94,200

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:

Capital asset	Holding period for long-term classification	Characterization	Tax treatment
Listed equity shares; units of equity-oriented mutual funds; units of	More than Twelve (12) Months	More than Twelve (12) Months	Generally subject to LTCG provisions; listed equity/equity-

business trusts and other listed Securities for which the 12-month threshold applies			oriented units/business trust units covered by the section 112A-equivalent regime are generally taxed at 12.5% on gains exceeding ₹1.25 lakh, subject to applicable conditions.
Unlisted shares of a company	More than twenty-four (24) Months	Long-term capital asset	Generally taxable at 12.5%, subject to the applicable provisions and exceptions.
Other capital assets/Securities for which the 24-month threshold applies	More than twenty-four (24) Months	Long-term capital asset	Generally taxable at 12.5% without indexation, subject to applicable provisions.
Specified mutual funds, market-linked debentures and covered unlisted bonds/debentures	Irrespective of period of holding where the deeming provision applies	Short-term capital asset	Taxable as short-term capital gains under the applicable provisions; section 50AA-equivalent provisions apply to covered investments.

For Tax Year 2026-27, the Income-tax Act, 2025 uses the concept of "Tax Year" in place of the earlier "Previous Year/Assessment Year" terminology. The substantive capital-gains provisions correspond broadly to the earlier framework, with section references renumbered under the Income-tax Act, 2025.

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:

"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 Assessee. 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 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, 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.

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 re-characterising 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
- Re-characterising equity into debt, capital into revenue, etc.

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 618 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).

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 an historical 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.

(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.

(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.

10. Investors services

- I. Name, address and telephone number of the investor relation officer who shall attend to the investor queries and complaints are mentioned herein below:

Name of the person:	Mrs. Nidhi Kaji
Designation:	Compliance Officer
Address:	304, 3rd Floor, Hubtown Solaris, N. S. Phadke Marg, Near Flyover Bridge, Andheri East, Mumbai- 400069
Email:	compliance@fortcapital.in
Telephone:	022- 69973600

II. Grievance redressal and dispute settlement mechanism:

Grievances, if any, that may arise pursuant to the Portfolio Investment Management Agreement entered into shall as far as possible be redressed through the administrative mechanism by the Portfolio Manager and are subject to SEBI (Portfolio Managers) Regulations 2020 and any amendments made thereto from time to time. However, all the legal actions and proceedings are subject to the jurisdiction of court in Gurgaon/Haryana only and are governed by Indian laws.

a) Complaint Escalation Matrix:

Sr. No	Details	Time Frame
1	Client Servicing / Customer Care	Upto 3 working days
2	Escalation to Compliance Officer if not resolved at the operational level	Upto 7 working days
3	Escalation to Principal Officer if not resolved at Compliance Officer level.	Upto 15 working days
4	Escalation to Board if not resolved at Principal Officer level	To be solved within 21 working days

- a) If still the complaint is not resolved by the board, the client can file arbitration in the jurisdiction where the registered office of the PM is located.
- b) The client can directly complaint to Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI) through SCORE's Mechanism (www.sebi.gov.in). (SEBI COMPLAINTS REDRESS SYSTEM) portal or contact SEBI office on toll free helpline at 180227575/18002667575.
- c) Disputes between Clients (including institutional/corporate clients) and Portfolio Managers can be resolved in accordance with the ODR mechanism or by harnessing online conciliation and/or online arbitration as specified in the Master Circular No. SEBI/HO/OIAE/OIAE_JAD-3/P/CIR/2023/195 dated 20 December, 2023 as updated from time to time.

11. Details of the diversification policy of the portfolio manager

Portfolio diversification is a strategy of risk management used in investing, which allows to reduce risks by allocating the funds in multiple scrips and thereby mitigate the associated risks on the overall investment portfolio. For details refer clause 5.

Part-II- Dynamic Section

12. Client Representation

Category of clients	No of Clients				Funds Managed (Rs in Cr.)				Discretionary/ Non-Discretionary
	As on Mar 31' 2024	As on Mar 31' 2025	As on Mar 31' 2026	From Apl, 26 to July, 26	As on Mar 31' 2024	As on Mar 31' 2025	As on Mar 31' 2026	From Apl, 26 to July, 26	
Associates/group companies (Last 3 years)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Others (Last 3 years)	46	90	115	122	48.78	129.42	182.91	216.79	Discretionary
Others (Last 3 years)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Non-Discretionary
Others (Last 3 years)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	Advisory
Total				123				221.79	

13. Financial Performance

AUDITED FINANCIAL INFORMATION: (Rs. in '000)

Particulars	F.Y. 2025-26	F.Y. 2024-25	F.Y. 2023-24
Income	123946	325480	24355.95
Expenditure	201416	311077	22268.60
NP before Tax	(77469)	14403	2087.35
Prov. For Tax	6	1405	3.40
Profit after Tax	(77475)	12998	2083.95

Particulars	F.Y. 2025-26	F.Y. 2024-25	F.Y. 2023-24
Share Capital	139000	69000	69,000
Reserves	(72456)	5019	(7,979.15)
Borrowed Capital	145500	92974	-
Other Non-Current Liabilities	7	19	45.70
Current Liabilities	9860	8390	6933.23
Total of Liabilities	221911	175402	67,999.78
Fixed Assets	134938	98967	649.98
Investments and Other Non-current assets	20411	20822	1418.11
Current Assets	66563	95613	65932.10
Total of Assets	211911	175402	67,999.78

Net Worth as on 31-03-2026 – Rs. 665.44 (amount in Lakhs)

14. Performance of Portfolio Manager

The Consolidated Portfolio Performance of PMS Clients is as under: -

Discretionary Services:

Particulars		Performance as per TWRR*			April, 2026 to July, 2026
		Year 1 2023-24	Year 2 2024-25	Year 3 2025-26	
Fort Value	Portfolio Performance (%)	21.90	6.70	2.25	28.71
	Benchmark Performance %	40.16	5.96	-3.12	14.56
Firm-level	Portfolio Performance (%)	34.82	18.96	1.77	
	Benchmark Performance %	-	-	-	

Discretionary Services:

Particulars		Performance as per TWRR*			April, 2026 to July, 2026
		Year 1 2023- 24	Year 2 2024-25	Year 3 2025-26	
Fort Dynamic	Portfolio Performance (%)	6.92	19.31	1.70	20.91
	Benchmark Performance %	3.23	6.65	-3.99	9.94
Firm-level	Portfolio Performance (%)	34.82	18.96	1.77	
	Benchmark Performance %	-	-	-	

Non-discretionary services: NIL

Advisory services: NIL

Please note that performance of your portfolio may vary from that of other investors and that generated by the Investment Approach across all investors because of

- 1) the timing of inflows and outflows of funds; and
- 2) differences in the portfolio composition because of restrictions and other constraints.

Performance calculated is net of all fees and all expenses (including taxes). Past performance is no guarantee of future returns. Please note that the actual performance for a client portfolio may vary due to factors such as expenses charged, timing of additional flows and redemption, individual client mandate, specific portfolio construction characteristics or other structural parameters. These factors may have impact on client portfolio performance and hence may vary significantly from the performance data depicted above.

*As certified by Custodian of the Portfolio Manager

15. Audit Observations

Audit observations of the preceding 3 years:

Year	Audit Observations
F.Y. 2025-26	Audit In Progress
F.Y. 2024-25	No major observation
F.Y. 2023-24	No major observation

Audit observations by way of qualification in Audit Report, if any have been provided herein above.

16. Details of investments in the securities of related parties of the portfolio manager

The Portfolio funds shall not be invested in the securities of related parties/associates of the Portfolio Manager.

Sr. No.	Investment Approach, if any	Name of the associate/related party	Investment amount (cost of investment) as on last day of the previous calendar quarter (INR in crores)	Value of investment as on last day of the previous calendar quarter (INR in crores)	percentage of total AUM as on last day of the previous calendar quarter
NIL					

For investments in securities of Associates/Related parties, the Portfolio Manager shall comply with the upper ceiling prescribed by SEBI from time to time. As per the present policy of the Portfolio Manager, portfolio funds are not invested in the securities of related parties/associates.

17. AUDIT

The PM is/shall maintain separate client- wise portfolio accounts. The PMS Accounts of the Clients are duly audited annually by an Independent Chartered Accountant appointed by the PM and there on a copy of the Audit Report provided to the client. It is clarified that the aforesaid is not applicable to clients who have availed only Advisory Portfolio Management Services. If any client wants to get PMS Account audited at his end such appointment of an Independent Chartered Accountant will be at the cost of the client and the PM shall be entitled to a copy of the Audit Report.

18. FIRM'S POLICY ON PMLA

The Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA) came into force with effect from 2nd July, 2005, forming the core of the legal framework to combat money laundering. As per the Provisions of the Act, Intermediaries, including portfolio managers, have certain obligations regarding verification of the identity of their clients, maintaining records and furnishing information to the Financial Intelligence Unit – India (FIU - IND). SEBI has vide various circulars issued directed all Intermediaries, including portfolio managers to formulate and implement policies and procedures for dealing with money laundering and adoption of 'Know Your Customer' (KYC) Policy. The client should ensure that the amount invested in the Portfolio Management Service is through legitimate sources only and does not involve and is not designed for the purpose of any contravention or evasion of any Act, Rules, Regulations, Notifications or Directions of the provisions of The Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, The Prevention of Money Laundering Rules, 2005, Income Tax Act, Anti Money Laundering Guidelines, Anti-Corruption Act, SEBI Act and/or any other applicable laws enacted by the Government of India from time to time.

The PM reserves all the rights to take all steps and actions, including recording clients' telephonic calls, and /or obtain and retain Documentation for establishing the identity of the client, proof of residence, source of funds, etc. in accordance with the applicable laws, form the client/custodian, as may be required to ensure appropriate identification / verification / re-verification of the client, the sources of fund etc. under the KYC policy. If at any time the PM believes that the transaction is suspicious in nature within applicable laws, the PM shall have the absolute discretion to report the suspicious transaction to FIU – IND and/or to reject any application, freeze the account, compulsorily close the account of the client and the termination proceeds shall be paid to the client at NAV subject to payment of fees and expenses, if any, of the Portfolio Manager. The PM shall have no obligation to inform /advise the client or its agents / power of attorney holder of such reporting.

The PM and its directors, employees, agents and persons acting on its behalf shall not be responsible/liable for any loss to the client in any manner whatsoever due to reporting to the FIU-IND, the rejection of any application or freezing of the accounts or compulsory closure of a the account or termination of the agreement entered into between the client and the PM, due to non-compliance by the client with the provisions of the laws, rules, regulations, KYC policy etc. and / or where the PM makes reporting to FIU – IND of suspicious transaction.

Name and signature of two Directors of the Portfolio Manager

Sr. No.	Name of Director	Signatures
1	Swapnil Shah	
2	Ashish Thanvi	

Place: Mumbai

Date: 25th August, 2026