Asset Management

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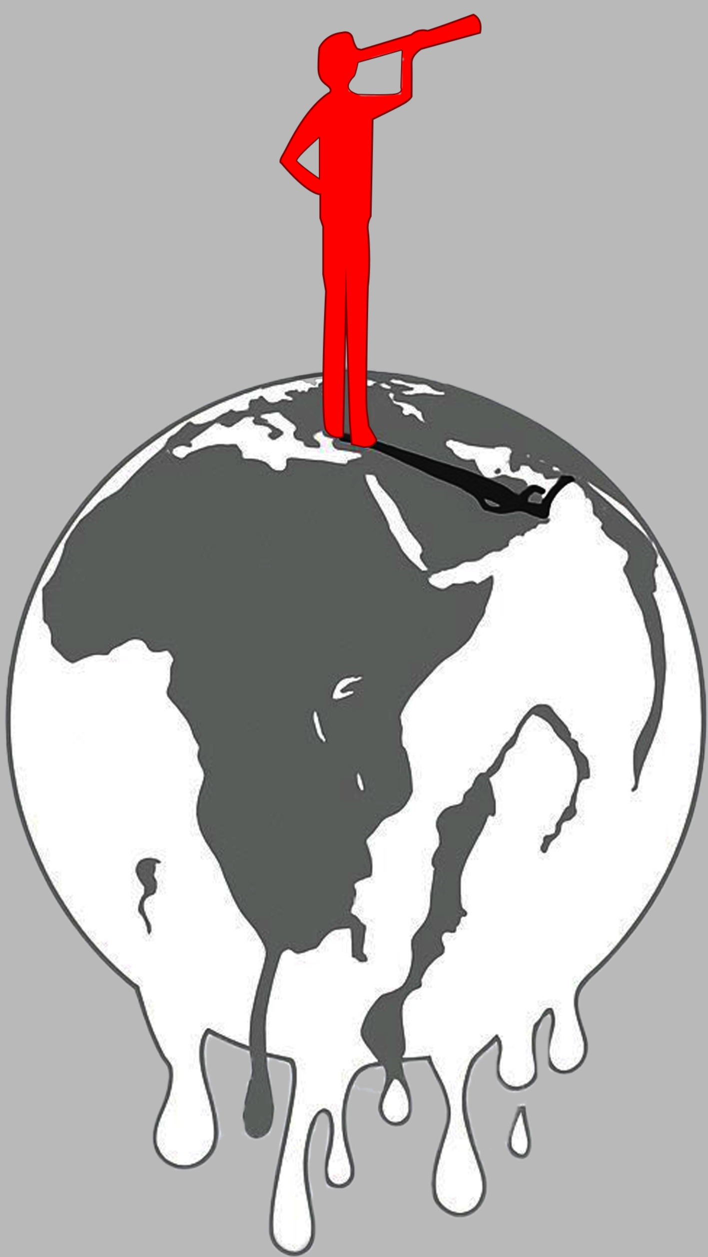
THE BIGGER PICTURE: CLIMATE AS A CORE BUSINESS RISK



As we enter November, large parts of India — including Mumbai — continue to experience unseasonal and persistent rainfall, a phenomenon that would have been difficult to imagine even a year ago. The shifts in climate patterns have become increasingly pronounced in recent years, and the year 2025 stands out as a case in point.

This year witnessed one of the shortest summers in recent history, leading to subdued demand across several consumer categories such as air conditioners, coolers, fans, ice creams, and cold beverages. In contrast, the prolonged monsoon season — among the longest in recent decades — has driven higher sales of rain-related products such as umbrellas and protective gear.

However, these extended rains have also disrupted the seasonal business cycle for products that typically see higher demand post-monsoon, including decorative paints, agrochemicals, and other weather-dependent categories.

In this edition, we highlight the growing impact of climate change on consumption patterns, business performance, and investment dynamics. As climate variability becomes a defining factor for economic activity, incorporating its implications into investment and strategic decision-making is becoming increasingly imperative.

Why does this matters now?

Climate change is no longer solely an environmental concern; it has become a critical financial issue. Its effects pervade personal and corporate finances, often in subtle and indirect ways.

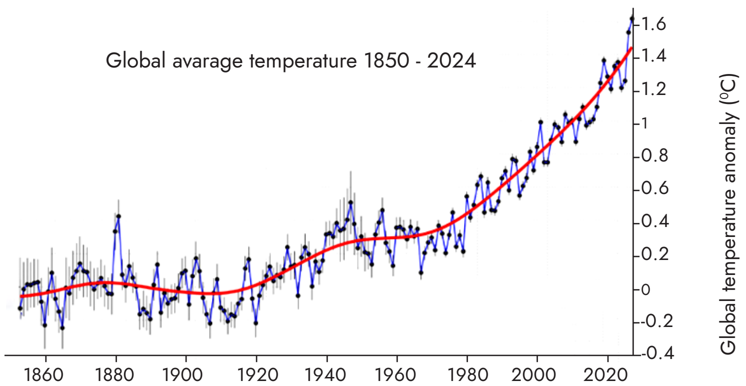
Understanding climate risk is now essential for all participants in the financial ecosystem. Investors must assess its implications, banks need to integrate it into their risk frameworks, and companies must recognize its influence on operations and asset values. Insurance firms, in particular, are experiencing its impact firsthand through mounting losses.

India is confronting this challenge with growing urgency. Policymakers are shaping regulatory frameworks, corporations are allocating significant capital toward mitigation and adaptation, and the financial system is evolving to align with a low-carbon future. The utilities sector is undergoing a structural transformation, and renewable energy is witnessing unprecedented growth. These developments will shape investment performance and economic outcomes for decades to come.

The planet is getting hotter creating significant disruption in the global economy.

In 2024, global temperatures reached a milestone. The world's average surface temperature exceeded 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels for the first time. This may not seem substantial, represents a massive tipping point that climate scientists have been warning about for decades.

Exhibit 1: Global surface temperature anomaly (1980–2024): Crossing the 1.5°C threshold



Land data prepared by berkeley earth and combined with ocean data dapated from the UK Hardly Centre
Global temperature anomalies relative to 1850 - 1900 average vertical lines indicate 95% confidence intervals

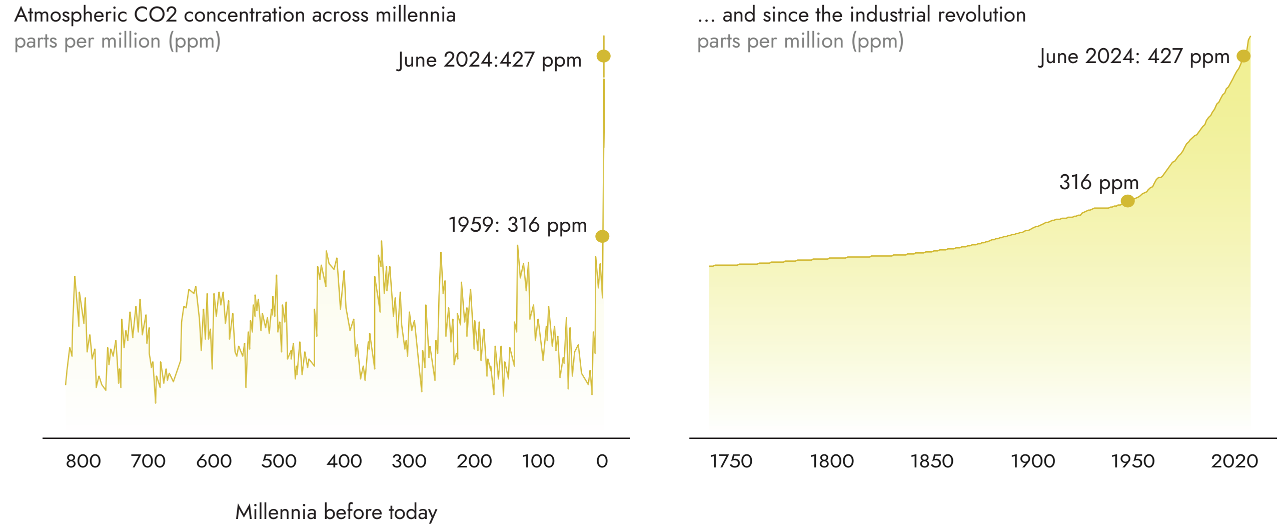
Source: Berkley Earth, Ambit Asset Management

Why is 1.5 degrees a critical threshold? Because at this level of warming, many of the most severe climate impacts begin to occur with greater frequency and intensity. Heat waves become deadly. Rainfall patterns become unpredictable. Droughts last longer. Floods become more intense. Storms are growing more severe.

To understand this, consider what happens at different temperature levels. At 0.5 degrees of warming—which we have already passed are mild. At 1 degree—which we have already exceeded—impacts are significant. At 1.5 degrees—which was reached in 2024, impacts become serious. If we reach 2 degrees, the impacts are projected to be catastrophic. Current trajectories indicate we are heading toward 2-3 degrees of warming by 2100 if no significant changes are made.

Practically, the atmosphere now holds more moisture, as warm air holds more water vapor. Consequently, when it rains, precipitation is heavier. When it is hot, temperatures are higher. When it is dry, conditions are more arid. The weather is becoming more extreme.

Exhibit 2: Atmospheric carbon dioxide concentration rise over 60 years



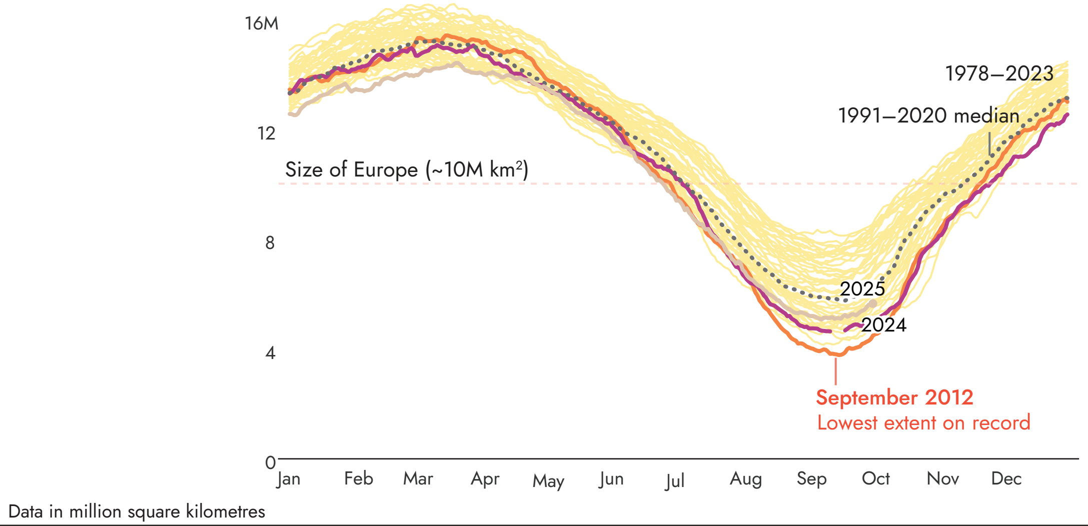
Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administrations, Ambit Asset Management

Carbon dioxide levels in the atmosphere are now around 420 parts per million. Fifty years ago, they were 330 parts per million, and the rate of increase is accelerating. More CO2 leads to more heat being trapped in the atmosphere, which in turn drives more extreme weather.

Sea levels are rising, not rapidly, but noticeably at about 3-4 millimeters per year. While this seems minor, it accumulates over decades. Coastal cities are now experiencing regular flooding from "king tides", normal high tides that now exceed flood levels because the baseline ocean level is higher.

The Arctic is melting.

Exhibit 3: Arctic sea ice extent decline from 1979 to 2024: A 30% reduction

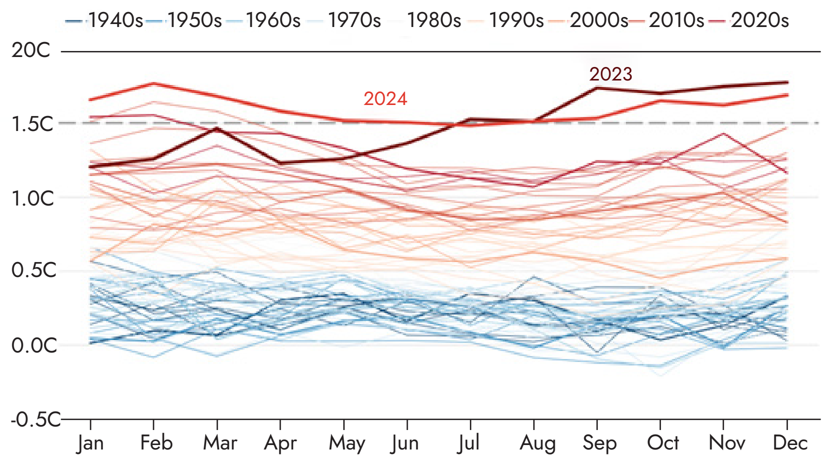


Source: Copernicus, Ambit Asset Management

There is 30 percent less sea ice in the Arctic than there was 20 years ago. This melting accelerates warming because white ice reflects sunlight while the darker ocean water absorbs it, creating a reinforcing feedback loop.

Heat waves are becoming the norm. The hottest years on record have all occurred in the last 10 years.

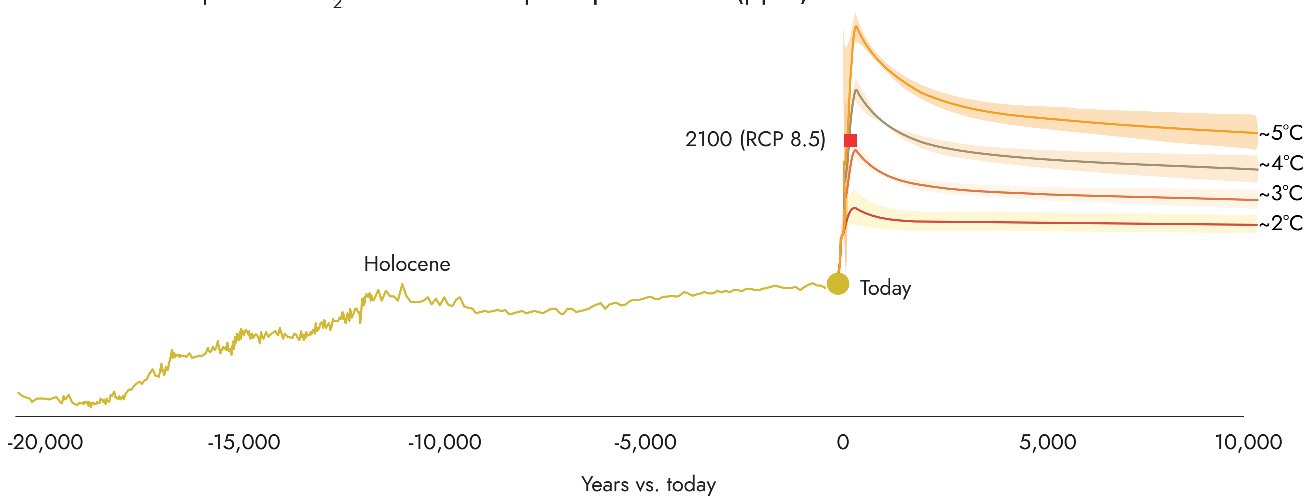
Exhibit 4: Increased frequency of extreme heatwaves: Past vs Present



Source: Carbon Brief, Ambit Asset Management

In some parts of the world, temperatures that once occurred every 100 years now occur every 10 years. In other regions, what was once a once-per-50-years event now happens every 5 years.

Exhibit 5: Atmospheric CO_2 concentration parts per million (ppm)



Note: RCP 8.5 scenario represents a high-emissions "business-as-usual" scenario characterized by sustained increases in greenhouse gas emissions.

Source: Clark, Ambit Asset Management

This physical change in the atmosphere directly causes economic damage. And that is where the financial crisis begins.

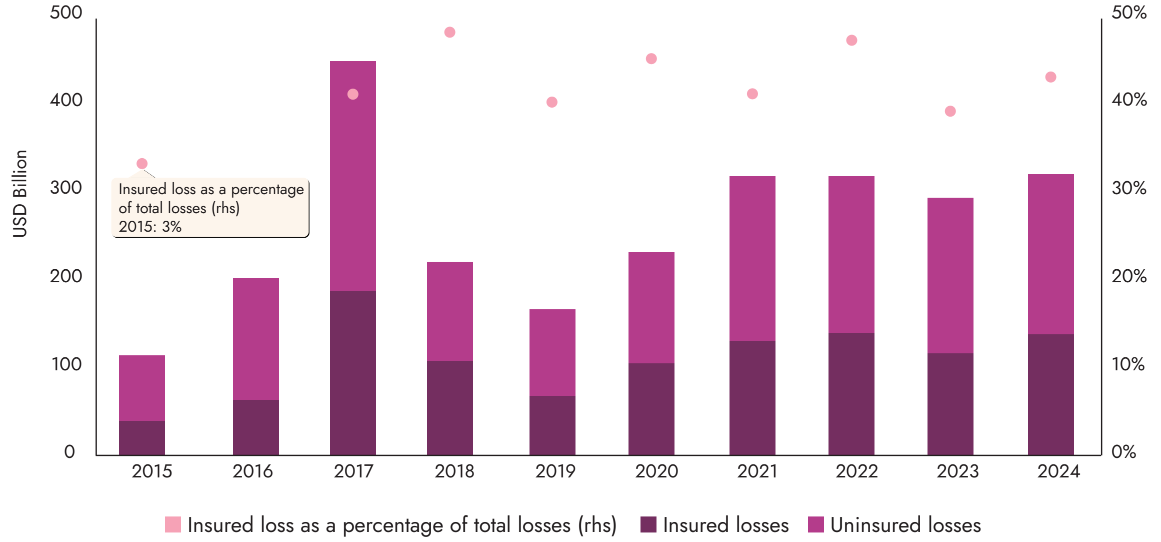
What Happened in 2024

Climate disasters cost the world $368 billion in 2024. This is significantly higher than the annual average. The alarming part is that only $145 billion was covered by insurance. The other $223 billion was completely uninsured. This capital was effectively erased from the economy.

In the Asia-Pacific region which includes India the situation is even more severe. There was $74 billion in damage, but insurance only covered $4 billion. That is a 95% protection gap. It means India and the surrounding countries lost $70 billion with no mechanism for recovery.

This was not a one-time event. This is the ninth year in a row where annual losses exceeded $300 billion, establishing a new normal. Furthermore, a crucial point many people do not realize is that climate-related disasters have caused over $3.6 trillion in economic damage since 2000. Most of it went unrecovered.

Exhibit 6: Annual global climate disaster losses (2016–2024): A new normal above $300 billion
Global natural catastrophe insured and uninsured losses, share of insured losses
(USD billion, 2024 prices)



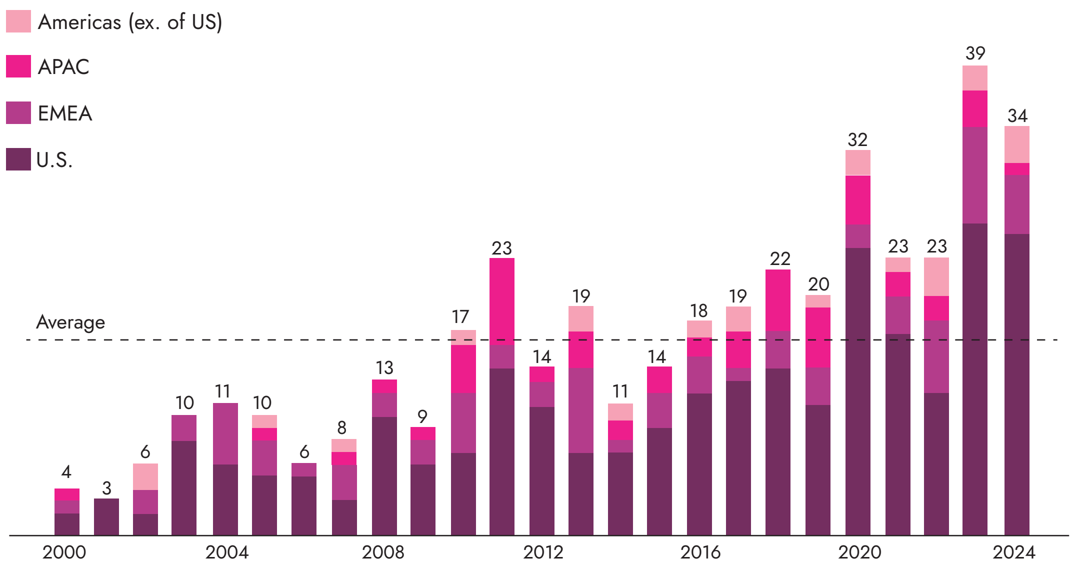
Source: Swiss Re Institute, Ambit Asset Management

Why is this different from before?

For decades, financial models were built on historical data, primarily from 1980 to 2005, to forecast future events. However, 2024 proved that those old models are wrong.

In the US alone, 31 disasters each caused over $1 billion in damage. This is an exceptionally high figure. One type of storm—severe thunderstorms with tornadoes—caused 17 of those 31 disasters. Historically, these were not even considered major risks.

Exhibit 7: Number of events above $1B



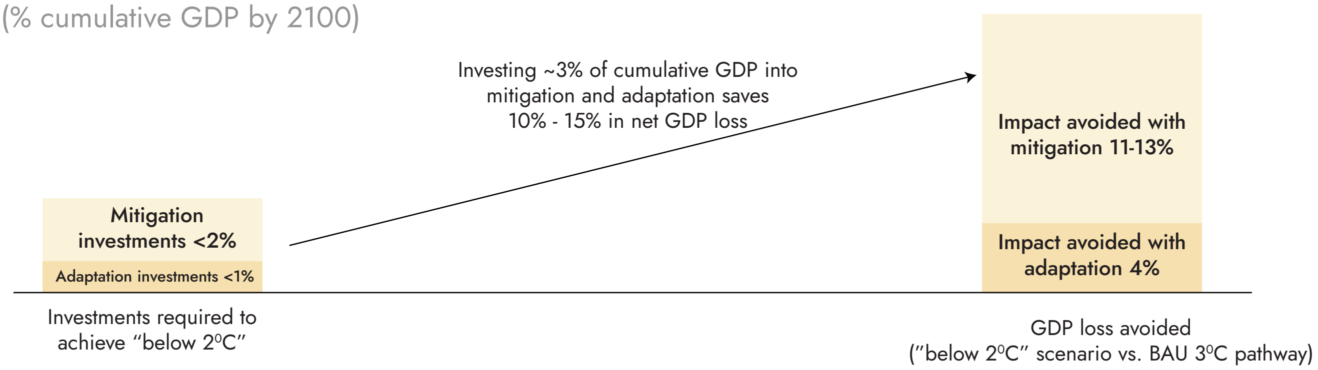
Data: Aon Catastrophe Insight

Source: Aon Climate and Catastrophe Insight, Ambit Asset Management

In the old normal, the world saw about 5-6 major billion-dollar disasters per year globally. The climate system has changed. The rules have changed. And most financial models have not yet adapted.

Exhibit 8: Climate change investments & loss avoided

(% cumulative GDP by 2100)



Notes: All effects relative to hypothetical baseline without climate effects – 2023 GDP with IPCC AR6 WGIII growth assumptions (global GDP growth (ppp) range from 2.5 to 3.5% per year in the 2019–2050 period and 1.3 to 2.1% per year in the 2050–2100 (5–95th percentile). Rounding to nearest tens/hundreds. Temperature scenarios refer to 2100.

Source: World Economic Forum, Ambit Asset Management

What is worse, if changes are implemented, global GDP could drop by 16 to 22 percent by 2100. That is equivalent to losing $20-30 trillion in economic value over the century. Some research suggests the impact could be even worse and occur sooner than anticipated. The only positive aspect is that if the world invests 2-3 percent of global GDP in climate action now, we could prevent 10-15 percent of those losses. This means every dollar spent on climate action saves $5-6 in future losses. Acting now is sound economics.

The Real Cost of waiting - What Inaction actually costs

A primary concern for corporate leaders and investors is that companies taking no action on climate are already at risk—not in 30 years, but right now and over the next 20 years.

For most companies across different sectors, climate risks could put 5 to 25 percent of their EBITDA at risk by 2050. EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation, and Amortization) is a key measure of a company's profitability. For a company generating $1 billion in EBITDA, losing 10-15 percent means a reduction of $100-150 million.

Exhibit 9: Average financial impact of physical risks by 2050

% yearly EBITDA at risk vs. today in a >3°C (current trajectory) vs. <2°C (Paris-target) scenario

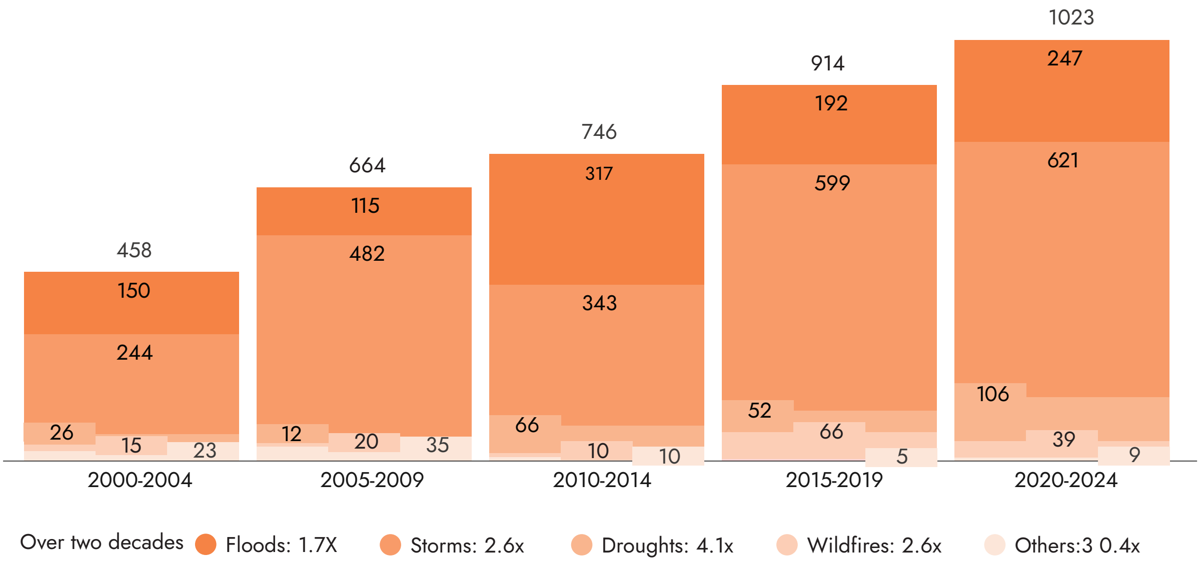
	>3°C scenario								>2°C scenario							
	Communication services	Utilities	Construction & infrastructure	Materials	Food & beverages	Oil & gas	Healthcare	Industrials	Communication services	Utilities	Construction & infrastructure	Materials	Food & beverages	Oil & gas	Healthcare	Industrials
Europe	10-15%	10-15%	5-10%	5-10%	5-10%	<5%	<5%	<5%	5-10%	5-10%	<5%	<5%	<5%	<5%	<5%	<5%
North America	10-15%	10-15%	5-10%	5-10%	<5%	<5%	<5%	<5%	5-10%	5-10%	<5%	<5%	<5%	<5%	<5%	<5%
South America	15-20%	15-20%	10-15%	10-15%	5-10%	5-10%	5-10%	5-10%	5-10%	5-10%	<5%	<5%	<5%	<5%	<5%	<5%
Asia-Pacific	>25%	>25%	10-15%	10-15%	5-10%	5-10%	5-10%	5-10%	10-15%	5-10%	5-10%	<5%	<5%	<5%	<5%	<5%
Africa & Middle East	>25%	>25%	10-15%	10-15%	5-10%	5-10%	5-10%	5-10%	5-10%	5-10%	5-10%	<5%	<5%	<5%	<5%	<5%
Sector average	20-25%	15-20 %	10-15 %	10-15 %	5-10 %	5-10 %	5-10 %	5-10 %	5-10%	5-10%	<5%	<5%	<5%	<5%	<5%	<5%

Notes: Estimates include economic impact from asset damage and business interruption from wildfire, heat, coastal flooding, fluvial flooding, cyclones, water stress and droughts vs. historical baseline normalized to today; >3°C scenario is based on SSP3.7-0, which is a moderate- to high-emissions scenario projecting temperature increases of 1.7-2.6°C by 2050 and 2.8-4.6°C by 2100. Translation of impact from % of asset value to EBITDA margin is carried out using sector benchmarks on median fixed asset turnover ratios (FAT) and EBITDA margins assuming sector and regional composition in 2050 is identical to current levels. Individual company impact estimates can vary vs. sector estimates shown here depending on differences in e.g. share of fixed assets and EBITDA margins vs. benchmarks. See Appendix for methodology and sources.

Source: World Economic Forum, Ambit Asset Management

Infrastructure companies—utilities, water, and power companies—face the biggest risk, with potential EBITDA losses of 20-25 percent. Food and agriculture companies could lose 15-20 percent. Even technology and communication companies face a 5-10 percent risk.

Exhibit 10: Economic cost of climate-related disasters[1]
($ billion) five-year sum of reported cost of disasters from 2000-2024

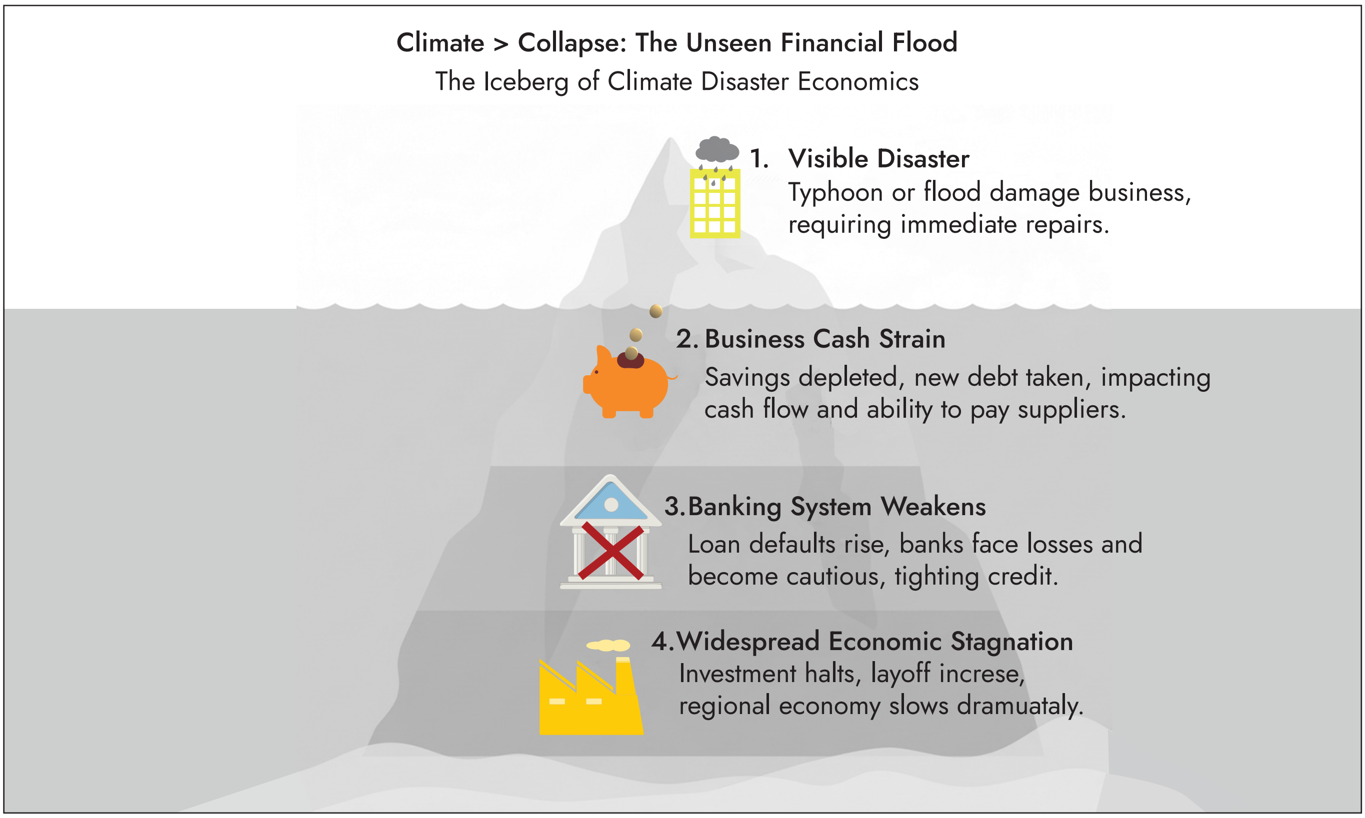


1. EM-DAT's database categorizes and shares economic data across: floods; storms; extreme temperature events; droughts; "mass movement (dry and wet)" – i.e. landslides & mudslides; wildfires; volcanic activity; and earthquakes. Disasters related to volcanic activity and earthquakes are excluded here as they are not directly linked to climate or climate change. 2. Data is extrapolated for 2024's disasters, based on 2020-2023 averages, to show the trend for five years from 2020-2024. 3. "Others" include extreme temperatures and mass movement (dry and wet); data for these fluctuates due to reporting.

Notes: Graph uses 2023 adjusted dollar figures across the analysis for parity; pre-2000 figures have reporting biases, hence excluded from analysis. These costs are only a subset of total damage from physical risks and hence underestimate likely total impacts and costs.

Source: World Economic Forum, Ambit Asset Management

The chain reaction nobody talks about



The Philippines Insight:
A 1% increase in typhoid damage led to 2.3% increase non-performing loans, revealing the direct link between physical and financial damage.

Three ways climate hits business costs

Businesses are experiencing financial pressure from climate change in three distinct ways.

First is worker productivity. In extreme heat, people work more slowly, require more breaks, and fatigue faster. In outdoor sectors like agriculture and construction, productivity could drop by 25-33% during intense heatwaves. In India, 733 people died from heat in 2024, but millions more experienced reduced productivity or took more time off, which has a direct financial cost. According to the International Labor Organization, by 2030, heat stress alone could reduce global work hours by 2 percent. In India specifically, 300 million people could be affected by heatwaves.

Second is the capital expenditure required to protect buildings and equipment. Constructing a factory designed to withstand floods and extreme weather costs approximately 2% more. For an average factory, that could be an additional $20 million. Multiplied across thousands of companies, this amounts to hundreds of billions of dollars just to protect existing and future assets.

Third is the rise in day-to-day operational costs. Air conditioning expenses skyrocket during heat waves; during one European heat wave, electricity prices jumped 100-175%. Maintenance bills increase after storms. Insurance costs rise. All of these factors erode profitability.

Money gets stuck in inventory

When companies face uncertainty about whether suppliers can deliver on time due to climate-related disruptions, they procure additional materials and store them. If a company normally holds $100 million in inventory, it might suddenly need to maintain $115-130 million to ensure operational continuity. That is capital sitting in a warehouse instead of being used to grow the business or pay dividends.

The situation is compounded by changes in payment cycles. Companies must pay suppliers faster because suppliers are also facing financial pressures. At the same time, customers may delay their payments. This creates a cash flow squeeze that is becoming increasingly common.

Shipping and Transportation costs explode

Ninety percent of global trade travels by ship. When ports close or shipping routes are blocked by climate disasters, costs escalate sharply.

In 2024, drought reduced the Panama Canal to one-third of its normal capacity, forcing ships to wait for weeks. To maintain schedules, some ships paid as much as $4 million each for priority passage. That cost is passed on to customers.

When the Amazon River experienced record low levels, barges could not navigate. Companies had to switch to trucks, which cost three times more. A shipment that would have cost $10,000 by barge costs $30,000 by truck. These costs are absorbed into global supply chains.

Climate risk is broadly classified into two main categories: physical and transition risks.

Physical Risk

Physical risk refers to the financial losses and operational disruptions arising directly from the physical impacts of climate change. Physical risks can result in damage to assets, increased insurance premiums, supply chain interruptions, and reduced productivity for organizations.

Climate Risk Category

- Flooding is disrupting operations and damaging facilities
- Storms and heavy precipitation are affecting logistics
- Wildfires threatening infrastructure - Heatwaves increasing energy needs and raw material shortages
- Rising sea levels threaten coastal plants and transport hubs
- Persistent droughts limit water availability
- Higher temperatures are reducing crop yields and straining cooling systems

Water-Related Risks

- Drought is impacting agriculture and hospitality
- Rising competition for water in industrial zones
- Dependence on water-intensive supply chains
- Need for investment in alternative water sources
- Higher costs to secure water reliability during dry periods

Supply Chain and Infrastructure Risks

- Extreme weather is delaying shipments and production
- Raw material shortages due to droughts and crop loss
- Damage to transport infrastructure
- Flood and storm risks to facilities
- Data centers and mining operations needing reinforcement or relocation
- Increased maintenance and insurance costs

Transition Risk

Transition risk is associated with the financial and business challenges resulting from the global movement toward a low-carbon economy, and can affect companies through increased compliance costs, changes in demand for certain products or services, potential asset stranding, and the need for major investment in new technologies or business models.

Market and Customer Risks

- Reduced demand in flood-affected or income-stressed areas
- Increasing consumer preference for sustainable products
- Opportunities in green housing and low-carbon materials
- Shifts in sourcing due to supply instability and regulation
- New business potential from resilient or decarbonized value chains

Financial and Cost Risks

- Rising energy, insurance, and maintenance costs
- Additional environmental compliance investment
- Brand benefits from sustainable operations offsetting costs
- Profit margin pressure from infrastructure and supply losses
- Risks of stranded assets or forced relocations

Climate crossroads: Sectoral risks and emerging opportunities

Climate risks impact various sectors and businesses impacting each industry differently. It is essential to understand the impacts of these for effective management of the implications in order for a business to come up with better strategies to overcome the realities faced to build resilience and take on opportunities emerging in the transition to a sustainable economy.

Agriculture

Issue / Risk:
Unpredictable monsoons, recurring droughts, and rising temperatures cut crop yields. In 2024, 4 million hectares were damaged—an 84% rise. With 86% of farmers being smallholders, the sector remains deeply vulnerable.

Impact:
Wheat and rice yields may drop 10–20%, raising prices and squeezing food processors' margins. Lower farm incomes reduce rural demand, affecting retail and FMCG sectors. Investors face higher commodity price volatility.

Opportunity:
Climate-smart technologies like efficient irrigation, drones, and better seeds are growing 15–25% annually, supported by PM-KUSUM and private investment.

Example:
An agro company has managed risk by developing climate-resilient fertilizers and bio-stimulants that improve soil health and crop tolerance. It has committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by enhancing energy efficiency and adopting renewable energy at production sites, such as its plant achieving significant emissions cuts.

Manufacturing

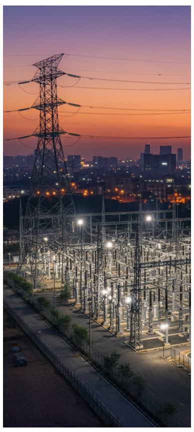
Issue / Risk:
Water scarcity affects 40% of manufacturing and coastal plants face rising flood and heat risks. Production stoppages rose 30% in 2024.

Impact:
Water costs surged 40–60%, reducing profit margins. Flood losses and supply delays increased financial pressure.

Opportunity:
Renewable power and recycling systems raise profits 20–30%, cut emissions up to 25%, and qualify companies for lower financing rates.

Example:
A Chemical company focuses on water recycling and energy-efficient manufacturing processes, reducing water consumption per unit of output. It has invested in renewable energy projects to power plants and reduce carbon footprints. It climate risk into its manufacturing operations, adopting cleaner technologies and water conservation projects to mitigate physical climate impacts.

Utilities and Power



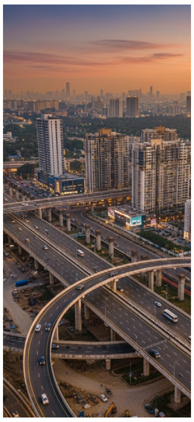
Issue / Risk:
Droughts cut hydropower output 18% while heatwaves raised demand 12–15%. Coal plants face water shortages during peaks.

Impact:
Profit margins fell 200–300 basis points amid unstable power supply and costly grid balancing.

Opportunity:
India's $150–200 billion plan to add 500 GW of renewables by 2030 creates large growth potential in solar, wind, and energy storage markets.

Example:
A Power company increases renewable energy capacity and implements energy storage solutions to balance intermittent supply. It employs a climate change policy with targets for carbon neutrality and water conservation.An energy company aggressively expands solar and wind assets while investing in innovative renewable technologies like floating solar to reduce land and water use impacts.

Real Estate and Infrastructure



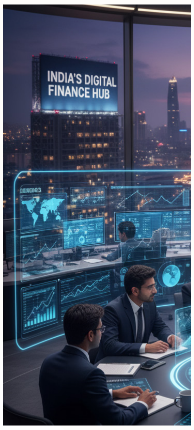
Issue / Risk:
Flooding causes ₹5,000 crore in annual damage and sea-level rise threatens ₹200 billion in coastal property.

Impact:
Properties in flood zones are losing 2–5% value annually; insurance premiums jumped 30–50%. Non-green buildings face weak tenant demand.

Opportunity:
Green-certified, climate-resilient designs rent and sell 8–15% higher, attract ESG investors, and reduce operating costs.

Example:
A real estate company adopted IGBC and LEED standards, focusing on climate-resilient infrastructure with water-efficient systems and energy-saving designs. The company incorporates renewable energy, rainwater harvesting, and robust flood resilience features in new projects, reducing operational risks.

Financial Services



Issue / Risk:
RBI's upcoming climate stress tests expose ₹25 trillion in vulnerable loans. Defaults in high-risk sectors are accelerating.

Impact:
Banks will need higher reserves, cutting profits and dividends. Insurers are retreating from exposed regions.

Opportunity:
Green finance—bonds and sustainability-linked loans—is expanding 25–30% annually, rewarding early adopters with market share and cheaper capital.

Example:
Banks have integrated climate risk modeling into credit appraisal, adjusting loan terms for carbon-intensive sectors and financing renewable projects preferentially. It plans to achieve net zero operational emissions by 2032 and enhance borrower climate disclosures to manage portfolio risks.

Retail and Consumer Goods

Issue / Risk:
Climate shocks raise input costs 10–20% and weaken rural demand. Brands lacking sustainability credentials lose share.

Impact:
Weather-driven volatility and high inventories strain margins, while ESG investors penalize unsustainable firms.

Opportunity:
Sustainable goods grow 15–20% faster and sell 8–15% higher, gaining consumer loyalty and ESG-focused capital.

Example:
A company reduces emissions across its supply chain by shifting to renewable energy, optimizing logistics to reduce fuel use, and reformulating products with lower carbon footprints. It actively promotes sustainable sourcing to ensure raw material security in a changing climate.

Healthcare

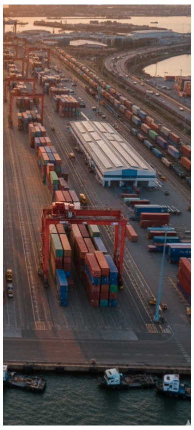
Issue / Risk:
Heat and vector-borne diseases push patient loads up 10–15%. Flooded hospitals face revenue loss and high repair costs.

Impact:
Facility damage and workforce stress reduce profitability and service quality.

Opportunity:
Climate-resilient hospitals and telemedicine attract more patients and improve recovery during disruptions.

Example:
A leading chain of hospital has implemented climate adaptation measures such as elevating critical infrastructure to prevent flood damage, installing renewable energy systems for reliable power supply, and expanding telehealth services to maintain access during climate-induced disruptions. A hospital company focus on reducing its operational carbon footprint and enhancing infrastructure resilience to ensure service continuity under climate stress.

Transportation and Logistics



Issue / Risk:
Floods and storms damage roads and ports, delaying shipments 15–30 days and raising fuel costs.

Impact:
Margins fall for diesel operators as costs soar and reliability drops.

Opportunity:
EV fleets and AI-based routing cut emissions 15–30% and long-term costs, appealing to sustainable corporate clients.

Example:
A leading logistics company expands its electric vehicle fleet and warehouses powered by renewable energy. It uses AI - based route optimization to reduce fuel consumption and emissions, demonstrating leadership in sustainable supply chain management in India.

Our world is becoming unpredictable, so lasting business success now depends on a healthy planet. Companies need to rethink how they operate, with strong leaders who plan ahead and adapt quickly. It's more than just dealing with problems; it's about building a robust system where every decision helps the business stay strong for the long term and creates a valuable legacy.

Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework

This framework demonstrates a clear and comprehensive guide for companies to report how climate change affects their business. It helps investors and stakeholders understand the financial risks and opportunities related to climate, so they can make better decisions. The framework is built around four main pillars, each with specific points to focus on:

Governance

This pillar asks companies to describe how their leadership, especially the board of directors and top managers, oversee climate-related issues. It includes explaining who is responsible for managing climate risks and opportunities, and how oversight is carried out. This ensures that climate considerations are part of high-level decision-making and organizational accountability.

Strategy

Companies explain the real and potential effects of climate-related risks and opportunities on their business plans and financial health. They look at risks like extreme weather (floods, storms) or changes in government policies, and opportunities like new low-carbon technologies or markets. Companies also share how they plan to handle these impacts in the short term, medium term, and long term. They use scenario analysis, imagining different future climate situations, including one where global warming is limited, to show how resilient their business plans are under each.

Risk Management

This section requires companies to explain how they find and assess climate risks as part of their overall risk management approach. They describe the processes used to manage these risks, how climate risks fit into their general risk oversight, and what actions they take to reduce or adapt to these risks.

Metrics and Targets

Companies disclose specific measurements and goals they use to track and manage climate risks. For example, they might report their greenhouse gas emissions, energy use, or the amount of renewable energy they use. They also reveal their targets for reducing emissions or improving sustainability and how they measure progress against these targets. This grounding in numbers helps stakeholders see clear evidence of a company's climate actions.

Using this framework work companies can improve their climate resilience and make better strategic decisions and be able to communicate better on how climate change is impacting their business.

Creating transparency and comparability on climate-related disclosure across companies helps in managing climate-related risk better and supports capital allocation towards a more reliable and sustainable business and low low-carbon business and reducing financial impact.

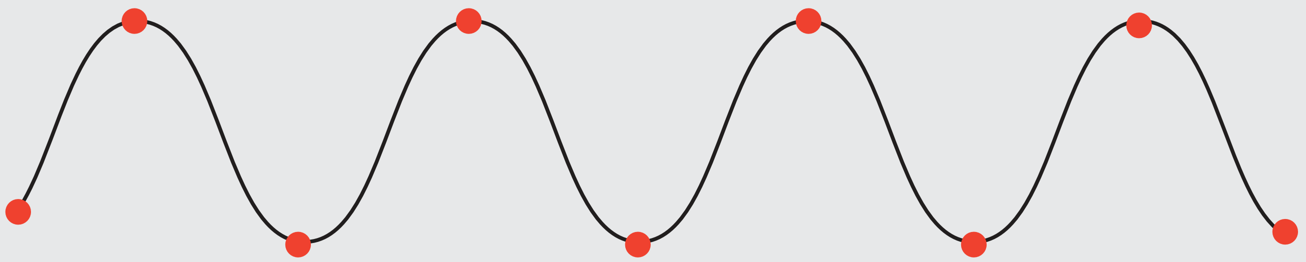
Conclusion

Climate change is no longer a distant threat—it is an urgent financial reality reshaping economies, businesses, and investments today. The rising frequency and severity of climate disasters, along with the vast insurance protection gap, expose immense economic vulnerabilities and demand immediate action.

Yet, within this crisis lies a clear investment opportunity: proactive climate resilience and sustainable strategies not only protect profitability but unlock long-term growth.

Every rupee spent to mitigate climate risk today multiplies many times in future savings. The path forward requires decisive leadership, disciplined risk management, and bold investment to secure a sustainable and prosperous future for business and society alike.

INVEST SUCCESSFULLY ACROSS MARKET CYCLES WITH AMBIT ASSET MANAGEMENT



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- The acumen to have a solution for every need
- The acumen to navigate volatile conditions
- The acumen to always stay true to character
- At Ambit Asset Management, it is this acumen that helps you invest successfully, with products that stay true to character across market cycles

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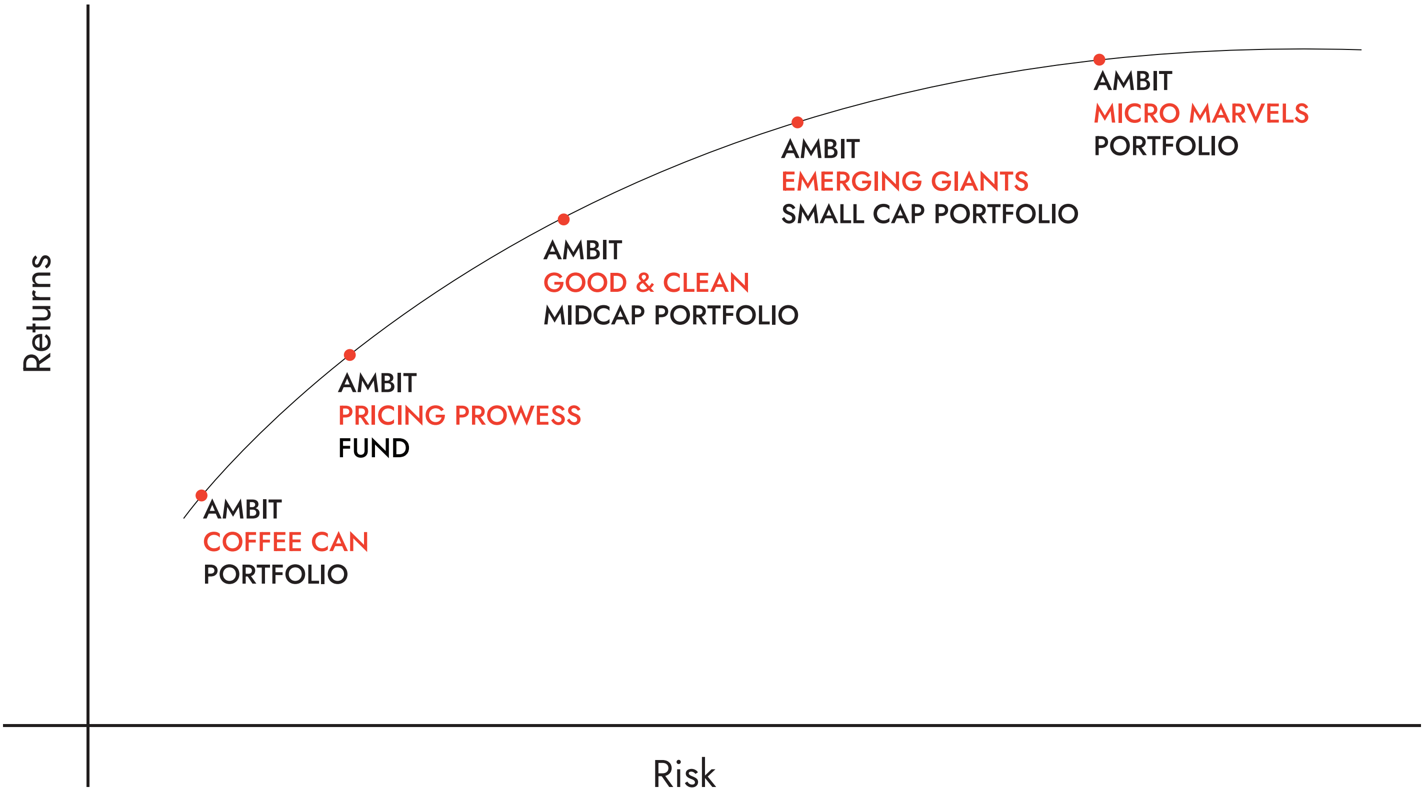

Our Presence


MUMBAI


NEW DELHI


BENGALURU


HYDERABAD


CHANDIGARH


JAIPUR


BHOPAL


GIFT CITY


CHENNAI


KOLKATA


KOLHAPUR

Our Team

SUSHANT BHANSALI
CEO

Sushant has over 24 years of experience. Before Asset Management, he led Ambit's Principal Investment business, where he cut his teeth investing in listed equities from Ambit's Balance Sheet. Sushant is a Chartered Accountant, holds a Post-Graduate Diploma in Business Management from Indian School of Business (ISB), and has also completed the Advanced Management Program (AMP) at Harvard Business School (HBS).

DHIRAJ AGARWAL
MANAGING DIRECTOR - AMBIT INVESTMENT MANAGERS

Dhiraj Agarwal, Managing Director of Ambit Investment Managers, has 30+ years of financial market experience. He co-headed Institutional Equities at Ambit Capital, led sales at Standard Chartered India, worked with Boyer Allan Investment Management (a UK based Hedge Fund), and co-founded Sharekhan. He holds an MBA from IIM Bangalore and is an SRCC graduate.

SIDDHARTHA RASTOGI
COO & HEAD OF SALES

Siddhartha Rastogi is the Chief Operating Officer and Head of Sales at Ambit Asset Management, with over 23 years of experience in financial markets. A key pillar of the Ambit Group for more than 15 years, he was also a co-founder of IIFL Wealth. Previously, he led HSBC's Peddar Road branch — the largest and most profitable wealth branch in the country — as its youngest Branch Head. He is a Commerce Honours graduate from the University of Delhi, a Company Secretary (Intermediate), and holds a PGDBA from NMIMS, Mumbai.

SHALINI GUPTA
DIRECTOR - FAMILY OFFICES & INSTITUTIONS

Shalini Gupta brings over two and a half decades of distinguished expertise in asset management, capital markets, and investment strategy. As Director, Family Office , she spearheads institutional investors and family offices engagements focusing on scalable bespoke investment solutions. Her career spans key roles majorly at Alchemy Capital and Principal PNB Asset Management, where she spearheaded Markets as well as established and built institutional partnerships. Shalini holds an MBA & Bcom from University of Pune , enabling her to blend financial expertise with strategic vision.

DIPTI MEHTA
DIRECTOR - OFFSHORE SALES

Dipti has 19+ years of experience, transitioning from a successful sell-side career in institutional equity sales, covering FII clients across the Western Hemisphere. She has worked with firms like Ambit Capital, B&K Securities, and Haitong Securities. Dipti holds a Post-Graduate degree in Finance from NLDSMR.

TRILOK AGARWAL
FUND MANAGER - EQUITY

Trilok has over 18 years of experience in equities and asset management. Prior to Ambit, he worked with Dymon Asia Capital and Aditya Birla Sun Life Limited, where he was managing funds over INR 40 billion. Due to his superlative performance, he won several accolades and nominated as a Young Leader. Trilok has completed his post graduation in Finance from MET and BMS – Dual specialization from University of Mumbai.

BHARGAV BUDDHADEV
FUND MANAGER - EQUITY

Bhargav, with 20+ years of experience in equities and asset management, has worked at Kotak Mutual Fund and Ambit Institutional Equities. He pioneered the Beachcombing Series at Ambit Institutional Equities, a small-cap product that earned his team a top-three ranking in Asia Money polls. Bhargav is a Chartered Accountant and holds an MBA in Finance.

SIDDHARTH BOTHRA
FUND MANAGER - EQUITY

Siddharth, an investment professional with 25+ years of experience, has managed prominent funds like MOFSL Focused Large Cap 25 and Aggressive Hybrid, overseeing INR 150 billion in assets at its peak. Known for his expertise across large-cap, mid-cap, flexi-cap, and hybrid funds, he consistently ranked Focused 25 among the top 10 in its category for 9 of 11 years. Siddharth holds an MBA from ISB, Hyderabad, with an International MBA Exchange at NYU Stern School of Business, New York.

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Our Journey

1997 – Ambit RSM is born as a boutique investment bank

2004 – Moves to its home, Ambit House, a landmark building in Lower Parel

2006 – Launches the Institutional Equities business

2009 – Ambit Finvest, the non-banking financial services arm, is set up

2009 – Launches the Private Wealth business

2012 – The Equity Capital Markets practice is launched

2015 – Ambit launches its PMS offering: Ambit Good & Clean

2017 – Ambit launches its PMS offering: Ambit Coffee Can & Ambit Emerging Giants

2018 – Ambit Finvest forays into SME Lending via an inorganic growth route

2019 – Ambit strengthens its wealth management business, launches the Global Private Client platform

2020 – Ambit Finvest raises equity capital from Adar Poonawalla

2021 – Ambit launches its PMS offering: Ambit TenX

2023 – In partnership with Daiwa

2023 – Ambit launches its AIF offering: Ambit 365

2023 – Signs Chess GM Vidit Gujrathi as Brand Ambassador

2024 – Ambit launches its PMS offering: Ambit Micro Marvels

2024 – Ambit Finvest partners with Daiwa through a minority stake

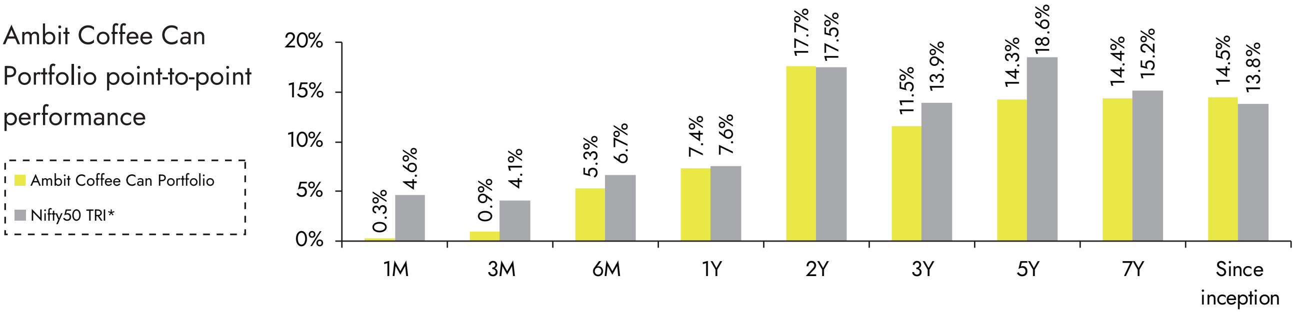
2025 – Ambit Asset Management launches Ambit India Ascension Fund in partnership with Daiwa Asset Management.
Milestone – over INR 40 billion AUM

Ambit Coffee Can Portfolio

At Coffee Can Portfolio, we do not attempt to time commodity/investment cycles or political outcomes and prefer resilient franchises in the retail and consumption-oriented sectors. The Coffee Can philosophy has an unwavering commitment to companies that have consistently sustained their competitive advantages in core businesses despite being faced with disruptions at regular intervals. As the industry evolves or is faced with disruptions, these competitive advantages enable such companies to grow their market shares and deliver long-term earnings growth.

Exhibit 11:

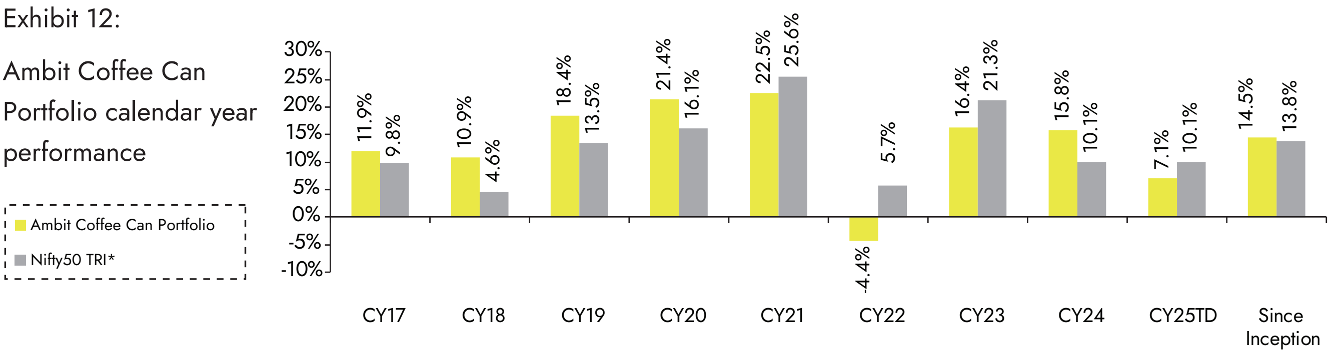
Ambit Coffee Can Portfolio point-to-point performance



Source: Ambit Coffee Can Portfolio inception date is Jun 20, 2017;
**1M Return: 1st - 31st Oct'25; 3M Return: 1st Aug'25 – 31st Oct'25; 6M Return: 1st May'25 – 31st Oct'25; 1Y Return: 1st Nov'24 – 31st Oct'25
*Nifty 50 TRI is the selected benchmark for the Ambit Coffee Can Portfolio. The performance related information provided herein is not verified by SEBI.

Exhibit 12:

Ambit Coffee Can Portfolio calendar year performance



Source: Ambit Coffee Can Portfolio inception date is June 20, 2017;
*Nifty 50 TRI is the selected benchmark for the Ambit Coffee Can Portfolio. The performance related information provided herein is not verified by SEBI.

Ambit Good & Clean Midcap Portfolio

Ambit's Good & Clean strategy provides long-only equity exposure to Indian businesses that have an impeccable track record of clean accounting, good governance, and efficient capital allocation. Ambit's proprietary 'forensic accounting' framework helps weed out firms with poor quality accounts, while our proprietary 'greatness' framework helps identify efficient capital allocators with a holistic approach for consistent growth. Our focus has been to deliver risk-adjusted returns with as much focus on lower portfolio drawdown as on return generation. Some salient features of the Good & Clean strategy are as follows:

1. Process-oriented approach to investing: Typically starting at the largest 500 Indian companies, Ambit's proprietary frameworks for assessing accounting quality and efficacy of capital allocation help narrow down the investible universe to a much smaller subset. This shorter universe is then evaluated on bottom-up fundamentals to create a concentrated portfolio of no more than 20 companies at any time.
2. Long-term horizon and low churn: Our holding horizons for investee companies are 3-5 years and even longer with annual churn not exceeding 20-25% in a year. The long-term orientation essentially means investing in companies that have the potential to sustainably compound earnings, with these compounding earnings acting as the primary driver of investment returns over long periods.
3. Low drawdowns: The focus on clean accounting and governance, prudent capital allocation, and structural earnings compounding allow participation in long-term return generation while also ensuring low drawdowns in periods of equity market declines.

Exhibit 13:

Ambit Good & Clean Midcap Portfolio point-to-point performance

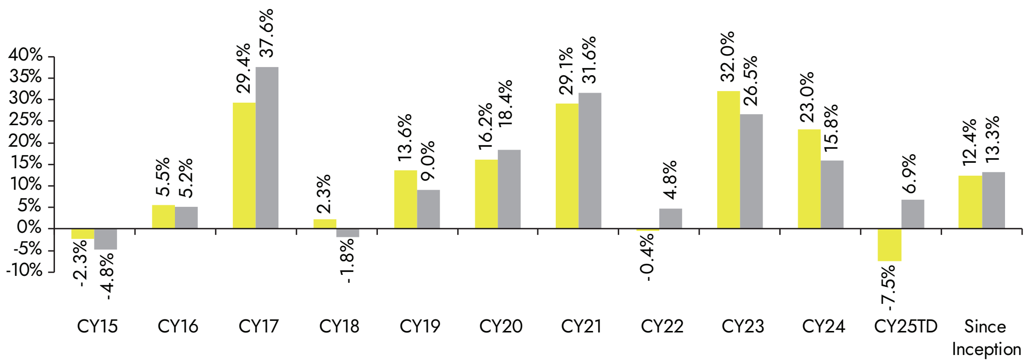
Ambit Good & Clean Midcap Portfolio
BSE500 TRI*

Source: Ambit Good & Clean Mid cap Portfolio inception date is Mar 12, 2015;
**1M Return: 1st - 31st Oct'25; 3M Return: 1st Aug'25 – 31st Oct'25; 6M Return: 1st May'25 – 31st Oct'25; 1Y Return: 1st Nov'24 – 31st Oct'25
*BSE 500 TRI is the selected benchmark for the Ambit Good & Clean Mid cap. The performance related information provided herein is not verified by SEBI.

Exhibit 14:

Ambit Good & Clean Midcap Portfolio calendar year performance

Ambit Good & Clean Midcap Portfolio
BSE500 TRI*



Source:Ambit Good & Clean Mid cap Portfolio inception date is Mar 12, 2015;
*BSE 500 TRI is the selected benchmark for the Ambit Good & Clean Mid cap. The performance related information provided herein is not verified by SEBI.

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Ambit Micro Marvels Portfolio

We aim to create a portfolio that invests predominantly in micro-cap companies with the potential of delivering superior earnings growth and generating relatively better risk-adjusted performance over a long period of time.

Ambit's proprietary 'forensic accounting' framework helps weed out firms with poor quality accounts while our proprietary 'greatness' framework helps identify efficient capital allocators. The result is a concentrated portfolio of 20-25 stocks that draws down less than the market in corrections and has low churn.

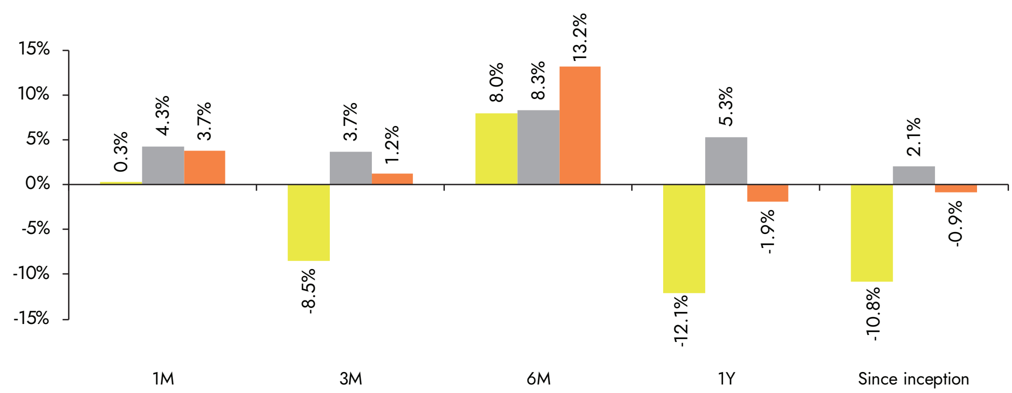
Key Features of Portfolio Companies:

1. High earnings growth companies with low leverage,
2. Market leaders or challengers with strong moat around brand, distribution, technology, and innovation,
3. Strong corporate governance coupled with apt capital allocation.

Exhibit 15:

Ambit Micro Marvels Portfolio point-to-point performance

Ambit Micro Marvels Portfolio
BSE500 TRI*
Nifty Smallcap 250 TRI

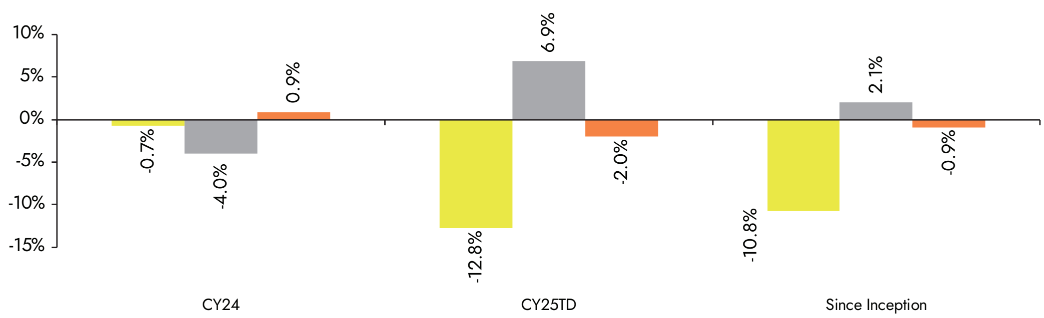


Source: Ambit Micro Marvels Portfolio inception date is Jul 29, 2024;
**1M Return: 1st - 31st Oct'25; 3M Return: 1st Aug'25 – 31st Oct'25; 6M Return: 1st May'25 – 31st Oct'25; 1Y Return: 1st Nov'24 – 31st Oct'25
**BSE 500 TRI is the selected benchmark for the Ambit Micro Marvels Portfolio. The performance related information provided herein is not verified by SEBI.
*Nifty Smallcap 250 TRI is the secondary benchmark, being provided solely for additional reference and comparison. For details refer disclaimer clause.

Exhibit 16:

Ambit Micro Marvels Portfolio calendar year performance

Ambit Micro Marvels Portfolio
BSE500 TRI*
Nifty Smallcap 250 TRI



Source: Ambit Micro Marvels Portfolio inception date is Jul 29, 2024;
**BSE 500 TRI is the selected benchmark for the Ambit Micro Marvels Portfolio. The performance related information provided herein is not verified by SEBI.
*Nifty Smallcap 250 TRI is the secondary benchmark, being provided solely for additional reference and comparison. For details refer disclaimer clause.

Ambit Pricing Prowess Fund

Ambit Pricing Prowess Fund is an All-weather, Open-ended, Long-only, Category III, Flexi-cap AIF — a meticulously crafted opportunity for long-term investors seeking:

1. **Accelerated Portfolio Returns**: The ability to raise selling prices faster than input costs (inflation) directly increases profit margins and accelerates Free Cash Flow (FCF) growth.
2. **Unrivaled Portfolio Resilience:** Pricing Power acts as a structural defense mechanism, stabilizing margins even during periods of macro pressure, supply shocks, or weaker demand.
3. **Maximum Long-Term Value Creation:** Pricing Power is a proxy for an irrefutable competitive advantage (deep moat).

In a market of highly varied valuations, Ambit Pricing Prowess Fund is not constrained by a single market segment. We are designed to seek the most attractive combination of Quality and Price across the entire investment universe.

We can shift capital fluidly between Large, Mid, Small, and even a select number of carefully vetted unlisted businesses. This broad mandate allows us to find and capitalize on unique opportunities that align with our core framework.

Our focus is more on business fundamentals, rather than stock price movements. We do not seek comfort of the crowd and seek exposure to companies that are "unrecognized" because the market either misprices the longevity of their growth or fails to fully appreciate the structural defense their pricing power provides.

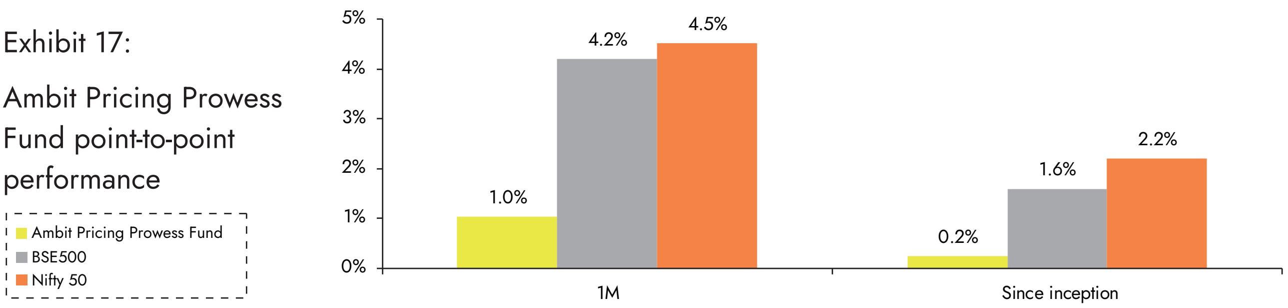
The framework's final structure—blending Established (proven track record, mature moats) and Emerging (new, rapidly widening moats, higher growth potential) Pricing Power plays—provides a balanced approach to capture both resilience and accelerated return potential within the portfolio.

Investing in businesses with Pricing Prowess offers compelling advantages, as below:

- Proven Inflation Hedge
- Maximized Profit Margins
- Stable, Quality Compounding (non-Glamorous)
- Formidable Entry Barriers
- Long-term Value Creation

Exhibit 17:

Ambit Pricing Prowess Fund point-to-point performance



Note: Data as on 31st Oct 2025; First close for Ambit Pricing Prowess Fund was done on 24th Sept 2025; Returns are computed at Fund level and are pre fees and on pre-tax basis. Returns of BSE 500 and Nifty 50 is being provided solely for additional reference and comparison. The performance related information provided herein is not verified by SEBI.

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Statutory details:
Ambit Investment Advisors Private Limited ("Ambit"), is a registered Portfolio Manager with Securities and Exchange Board of India vide registration number INP000005059. Ambit is also an Investment Manager to Ambit Investment Advisors Trust – Category III which is registered with SEBI as Alternate Investment Fund under SEBI (Alternative Investment Funds) Regulations, 2012 vide registration no. IN/AIF3/25-26/1833.

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