STREETGAINS

Factsheet

Last updated on: July 8, 2026

Midcap Masters

High Volatile | CAGR: 34 % | Long Term

Mid-Cap Stock & ETF Portfolio for Long-Term Growth and Wealth Creation

Type	Constituents	Asset Class	Launch Date
Fundamental Model	**Stocks & ETFs**	**Multi Asset**	**April 1, 2025**

Portfolio Rationale

A curated mix of high-quality mid-cap companies and ETFs, combining strong fundamentals, scalable business models, and diversified market exposure to drive long-term wealth creation.

Key highlights include:

1. A focused portfolio of stocks and ETFs, emphasizing quality, growth, and dynamic position sizing
2. Designed for long-term growth with risk-managed exposure, leveraging fundamental analysis to capture high-quality opportunities
3. Equal-weight allocation ensures balanced exposure across all holdings.
4. Monthly rebalancing allows the portfolio to adapt to changing market conditions and maintain optimal stock selection.

Invest with philosophy. Grow with discipline.

Rebalance Schedule

Rebalance Frequency	Last Rebalance Date	Next Rebalance Date
Quarterly	**April 1, 2026**	**July 1, 2026**

How to subscribe

1 **Add email address**

2 **Select a plan**

3 **Add billing information**

4 **Complete payment and subscribe**

How to invest

1 **After choosing a portfolio, click "Invest Now"**

2 **Select Investment Type**

3 **Confirm your investment amount**

4 **Review the order details and place your order**

Pricing plans

Subscription Fee

3 Months	12 Months
3100	**7800**

*Inclusive of all taxes applicable

Definitions and Disclosures

CAGR

CAGR (compounded annual growth rate) is a useful measure of growth or performance of a portfolio. Every year returns generated by a portfolio are different. Let's say if a portfolio is live for 3 years and returns generated by the portfolio are 5%, 15% & -7%, respectively in the first, second and third year. Then we calculate CAGR as a return number that would give the same terminal investment value at the end of three years as we get when the portfolio gains by 5% & 15% in the first two years and drops by 7% in the third year. The CAGR in this case would be 3.94%. This means that you will always end up with the same investment value at the end of the third year, if your portfolio gains by 3.94% every year or 5%, 15% and -7%, respectively in the first, second and third year.

In simple words, it indicates the annual return generated by the smallcase from the date of launch. For smallcases live for less than 1 year, absolute returns in the applicable time period are shown. Only live data is considered for all calculations. Returns and CAGR numbers don't include backtested data.

P.S. – CAGR calculation methodology got updated from 25th Apr 2022 on all smallcase Platforms. Please read this post to understand the changes in detail.

Volatility Label

Changes in stock/ETF prices on a daily basis result in fluctuations to the investment value of your portfolio. In order to help investors understand the extent of fluctuation they might observe with their smallcase investment, every smallcase is categorized into one of the three volatility buckets - High, Medium and Low Volatility. This is done by comparing the smallcase's volatility against that of the Nifty 100 Index.

If the daily change in the investment value of a portfolio is too drastic, it means prices of stocks/ETFs in the portfolio are changing very rapidly. Such portfolios have High Volatility. Investing in High Volatility smallcases means that changes in your investment values can be very sudden and drastic, whereas fluctuations in the investment value of Low Volatility smallcases are expected to be lower in comparison.

For more information about how volatility is calculated, please check here.

Investment Horizon

For each portfolio, the manager provides a recommended investment time duration to realise the best returns for the portfolio. Each portfolio has one of the following recommended investment horizon:

1. Short Term: For portfolios with recommended duration of < 1 year
2. Medium Term: 1–3 years
3. Medium Term: 1–3 years

Asset Class

The specific constituents of each portfolio are selected from a universe defined by the managers. This constituent universe is labelled as Asset Class.

- If the asset class is Equity Large Cap, then all underlying portfolio constituents are selected from the Large Cap segment representing top 100 companies by market capitalisation listed on the NSE (National Stock Exchange of India)
- If the asset class is Equity Mid Cap, then all underlying portfolio constituents are selected from the Mid Cap segment representing the companies ranked 101 to 250 by market capitalisation listed on the NSE (National Stock Exchange of India)
- If the asset class is Equity Large & Mid Cap, then all underlying portfolio constituents are selected from the Large & Mid Cap segment representing the top 250 companies by market capitalisation listed on the NSE (National Stock Exchange of India)
- If the asset class is Equity Small Cap, then all underlying portfolio constituents are selected from the Small Cap segment representing the companies ranked greater than 251 by market capitalisation listed on the NSE (National Stock Exchange of India)
- If the asset class is Equity Mid & Small Cap, then all underlying portfolio constituents are selected from the Mid & Small Cap segment representing the companies ranked greater than 100 by market capitalisation listed on the NSE (National Stock Exchange of India)
- If the asset class is Equity Multi Cap, then all the underlying portfolio constituents are selected from Multi Cap segment which may include companies from more than two of the Large Cap, Mid Cap, Small Cap categories as described above
- If the asset class is Debt, then all the underlying portfolio constituents are Debt instruments if the asset class is Commodity, then all the underlying portfolio constituents are Commodity instruments
- If the asset class is Commodity and Debt, then all the underlying portfolio constituents are either Debt or Commodity instruments
- If the asset class is Multi Asset, then the underlying portfolio constituents comprise a mix of Equity, Gold, Silver, Commodity, Debt or REIT/InvIT constituents

Rebalance

Rebalancing is the process of periodically reviewing and updating the constituents of a smallcase. This is done to ensure that constituents in the smallcase continue to reflect the underlying theme or strategy.

Categorisation of the portfolio constituents

All smallcase constituents fall in one of the below categories:

1. Large Cap
2. Mid Cap
3. Small Cap
4. Multicap ETFs
5. Gold

All the stocks listed on NSE(National Stock Exchange) are arranged in decreasing order of Market Cap, so that the stock with the largest market cap gets 1st Rank. Stocks ranked equal to or below 100 are categorized as Large Cap. Stocks ranked below or equal to 250, but ranked above 100 are categorized as Mid Cap stocks. Stocks ranked higher than 250 are categorized as smallcap.

Holdings Distribution

All constituents belonging to a smallcase are categorised under different segments. Weightage of a segment is calculated as the sum of weights of all constituents belonging to that segment. Suppose 4 constituents, with each having a weight of 10%, belong to the Large Cap segment. Then the weight of the Large Cap segment in the smallcase will be 40% (4*10%).

If the manager has not prescribed any weights, equal weights are assumed for calculations.

Determination of comparable index

For each portfolio, a comparable index is determined on the basis of the holdings distribution of the portfolio.

- If the sum of weights of gold, silver, commodity, debt or REIT/InvIT constituents is greater than 50%, then comparable index is determined as Equity Large Cap if the sum of weights of large cap constituents is greater than 50%, then comparable index is determined as Equity Large Cap if the sum of weights of mid cap constituents is greater than 50%, then comparable index is determined as Equity Midcap
- If the sum of weights of small cap constituents is greater than 50%, then comparable index is determined as Equity Smallcap
- If the sum of weights of large cap constituents is greater than 30%, sum of weights of mid cap constituents are greater than 30%, and sum of weights of large cap and mid cap constituents are greater than 80%, then comparable index is determined as Equity Large & Midcap.
- If the sum of weights of small cap constituents is greater than 30%, sum of weights of mid cap constituents are greater than 30%, and sum of weights of small cap and mid cap constituents are greater than 80%, then comparable index is determined as Equity Mid and Smallcap.
- If none of the above conditions are met, then comparable index is determined as Equity Multi-cap.

If the manager has not prescribed any weights, equal weights are assumed for calculations.

Comparison of live performance

To help investors make informed decisions, smallcase platform provides many tools. One of the tools provided on the platform is the comparison of the live performance of the portfolio. This comparison is a tool to communicate factual & verifiable returns on behalf of the smallcase manager. It should not be considered as an advertisement, promotion or claim. The performance of the portfolio is not validated by a regulatory-recognised performance validation agency, since the framework is yet to be operationalized by the authorities. The following methodology is used to provide users different options to compare the performance of the smallcases:

- All smallcases have an option to compare the live performance against returns generated by Bank FDs, Inflation and Equity asset class
- FD returns are calculated using the data available from RBI. The annual data for 1-3 years deposit rates is considered. This data is used to compute a daily index series, where the annual returns of the series correspond to the annual deposit rates provided by RBI. For instance, if the annual deposit rates for year 1 is 6% and year 2 is 7%, the total returns of the series after 2 years is calculated as 1*(1+6%)*(1+7%) - 1 = 13%. This series is also utilised to determine the CAGR between any 2 specified dates
- Inflation returns are calculated using the data available from IMF. The annual percent change in average consumer prices is considered. This data is used to compute a daily index series, where the annual returns of the series correspond to the annual inflation rates provided by the IMF. For instance, if the annual inflation rates for year 1 is 6% and year 2 is 7%, the total return of the series after 2 years is calculated as 1* (1+6%)*(1+7%) - 1 = 13%. This series is also utilised to determine the CAGR between any 2 specified date
- All smallcases have an option to compare the live performance against returns generated by Equity Largecap section of the market - represented by Nifty100 Index
- All smallcases also have an option to compare the live performance against the comparable index, determined using the methodology provided above. Following options are made available, as per the determined comparable index:

General Investment Disclosure

All the information (including charts, ratios and performance) are provided only for the smallcase created by SEBI registered entities authorized to do so. The Company, on its own, does not make any claim of performance/returns for such smallcases. The company only provides tools to these SEBI registered entities for performance calculation of their recommendations based on this Returns Calculation Methodology. All services with respect to research and recommendations are provided by the respective SEBI registered entities. Charts and performance numbers on the platform do not include any backtested data

Investment in securities market are subject to market risks. Read all the related documents carefully before investing. Investors should consider consulting their financial advisor while considering any investment decisions.

Risk Disclosure

Please note that investing in securities involves various types of risks that may impact investments. Key risks that can affect all asset classes inter alia include changes in:

1. Market volatility
2. General market conditions
3. Trading volumes/liquidity and settlement periods
4. Interest rates
5. Rate of inflation Domestic and/or global political, economic and financial developments