

**Mirae Asset Nifty 50 Index Fund**  
(An open-ended scheme replicating/tracking Nifty 50 Total Return Index)

**ANNEXURE 2**

**I. Liquidity**

The Scheme will offer units for purchases/switch-ins and redemptions/switch-outs at NAV based prices on all business days on an ongoing basis. Repurchase of Units will be at the NAV prevailing on the date the units are tendered for repurchase.

As per SEBI Regulations, the Mutual Fund shall dispatch redemption proceeds within 3 Business Days of receiving a valid redemption request. A penal interest of 15% per annum or such other rate as may be prescribed by SEBI from time to time, will be paid in case the redemption proceeds are not made within 3 Business Days from the date of receipt of a valid redemption request.

Further, clause 14.1.3 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated June 27, 2024 has provided list of exceptional instances wherein additional time has been allowed for payment of redemption or repurchase proceeds.

**II. NAV disclosure**

• **Disclosure Timings:**

The AMC shall update the NAVs on the website of the Mutual Fund <https://www.miraeassetmf.co.in/> and on the website of Association of Mutual Funds in India - AMFI ([www.amfiindia.com](http://www.amfiindia.com)) by 11.00 p.m. on every Business Day.

In case of any delay, the reasons for such delay would be explained to AMFI and SEBI by the next day. If the NAVs are not available before commencement of business hours on the following day due to any reason, the Fund shall issue a press release providing reasons and explaining when the Fund would be able to publish the NAVs.

• **Disclosure pertaining to illustration on computation of NAV and Methodology for calculation of sale and re-purchase price of the units of mutual fund schemes:**

The NAV of the Units of the Scheme will be computed by dividing the net assets of the Scheme by the number of Units outstanding on the valuation date.

NAV of Units under the Options there under can be calculated as shown below:

$$\text{NAV} = \frac{\text{Market or Fair Value of Scheme's investments} + \text{Current assets including Accrued Income} - \text{Current Liabilities and provisions including accrued expenses}}{\text{No. of Units outstanding under the Scheme/Option.}}$$

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No. of Units outstanding under the Scheme/Option.

The NAV, the sale and repurchase prices of the Units will be calculated and announced at the close of each working day. The NAVs of the Scheme will be computed and units will be allotted upto 4 decimals.

Computation of NAV will be done after taking into account Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal paid, if any, and the distribution tax thereon, if applicable.

The valuation of the Schemes' assets and calculation of the Schemes' NAVs shall be subject to audit on an annual basis and such regulations as may be prescribed by SEBI from time to time.

#### **Illustration on Computation of NAV:**

If the net assets of the Scheme are Rs.10,65,44,345.34 and units outstanding are 1,00,00,000 then the NAV per unit will be computed as follows:

$$10,65,44,345.34 / 1,00,00,000 = \text{Rs. } 10.6544 \text{ p.u. (rounded off to four decimals)}$$

#### **Methodology for calculation of sale and re-purchase price of the units of mutual fund scheme:**

- **Ongoing Price for subscription (purchase)/ switch-in (from other schemes/ plans of the mutual fund) by investors. (This is the price you need to pay for purchase/ switch-in):**

The Sale Price for a valid purchase will be the Applicable NAV.

i.e. Sale Price = Applicable NAV

For a valid purchase request of Rs. 10,000 where the applicable NAV is Rs. 11.1234, the units allotted will be:

$$= \frac{10,000 \text{ (i.e. purchase amount)}}{11.1234 \text{ (i.e. applicable NAV)}}$$

$$= 899.0060 \text{ units (rounded to four decimals)}$$

**Other charges/expenses, if any, borne by the investors have not been considered in the above illustration.**

- **Ongoing Price for redemption (sale)/ switch-outs (to other schemes/plans of the mutual fund) by investors. (This is the price you will receive for redemptions/ switch-outs):**

The Repurchase Price for a valid repurchase will be the applicable NAV reduced by any exit load (say 1%).

i.e. applicable NAV - (applicable NAV X applicable exit load).

For a valid repurchase request where the applicable NAV is Rs. 12.1234, the repurchase price will be:

$$= 12.1234 - (12.1234 \times 1.00\%)$$

$$= 12.1234 - 0.1212$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 12.0022$$

Therefore, for a repurchase of 899.006 units, the proceeds received by the investor will be -

$$= 899.006 \text{ (units)} \times 12.0022 \text{ (Repurchase price)}$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 10,790.0200 \text{ (rounded to four decimals)}$$

**Other charges/expenses, if any, borne by the investors have not been considered in the above illustration.**

The Mutual Fund may charge the load within the stipulated limit of 3% and without any discrimination to any specific group. The Repurchase Price however, will not be lower than 97% of the NAV.

### III. Applicable timelines

Timeline for

- Dispatch of redemption proceeds: 3 working days from the date of redemption
- Dispatch of IDCW (if applicable) etc.: within 7 working days from the record date

### IV. Breakup of Annual Scheme Recurring expenses

#### **NEW FUND OFFER (NFO) EXPENSES**

These expenses are incurred for the purpose of various activities related to the NFO like sales and distribution fees paid marketing and advertising, registrar expenses, printing and stationary, bank charges etc. NFO expenses were borne by the AMC. No NFO expenses were charged to the Scheme.

#### **ANNUAL SCHEME RECURRING EXPENSES**

The recurring expenses of operating the Scheme on an annual basis, which shall be charged to the Scheme, are estimated to be as follows (each as a percentage per annum of the daily net assets)

<b>Expense Head</b>	<b>% p.a. of daily Net Assets* (Estimated p.a.)</b>
Investment Management & Advisory Fee	Upto 1.00%
Audit fees/fees and expenses of trustees	
Custodial Fees	
Registrar & Transfer Agent Fees including cost of providing account statements / IDCW / redemption cheques/ warrants	
Marketing & Selling expense incl. agent commission**	
Costs related to investor communications	
Costs of fund transfer from location to location	
Cost towards investor education & awareness - 1 bps- (5% of total TER Charged to the Scheme, subject to maximum of 0.5 bps of AUM)	
Brokerage and transaction cost pertaining to distribution of units	
Goods & Services Tax on expenses other than investment and advisory fees	
Goods & Services Tax on brokerage	
Other Expenses (to be specified as per Reg 52 of SEBI MF Regulations) *	
Maximum Total expenses ratio (TER) permissible under Regulation 52 (6) (c)	Upto 1.00%

\*Other expenses: Any other expenses which are directly attributable to the Scheme, may be charged with approval of the Trustee within the overall limits as specified in the Regulations except those expenses which are specifically prohibited.

For the actual current expenses being charged, the investor should refer to the website of the Mutual Fund.

The purpose of the above table is to assist the investor in understanding the various costs & expenses that the investor in the Scheme will bear directly or indirectly. These estimates have been made in good faith as per the information available to the AMC and the above expenses (including investment management and advisory fees) are subject to inter-se change and may increase/decrease as per actual and/or any change in the Regulations, as amended from time to time.

All scheme related expenses including commission paid to distributors, by whatever name it may be called and in whatever manner it may be paid, shall necessarily be paid from the scheme only within the regulatory limits and not from the books of the Asset Management Companies (AMC), its associate, sponsor, trustee or any other entity through any route.

All fees and expenses charged in a direct plan (in percentage terms) under various heads including the investment and advisory fee shall not exceed the fees and expenses charged under such heads in a regular plan. The TER of the Direct Plan will be lower to the extent of the distribution expenses/commission which is charged in the Regular Plan and no commission for distribution of Units will be paid / charged under the Direct Plan.

In addition to the limits as specified in Regulation 52(6) of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations 1996 [‘SEBI Regulations’] or the Total Recurring Expenses (Total Expense Limit) as specified above, the following costs or expenses may be charged to the scheme namely:-

GST payable on investment and advisory service fees (‘AMC fees’) charged by Mirae Asset Investment Managers (India) Private Limited (‘Mirae Asset AMC’);

Within the Total Expense Limit chargeable to the Scheme, following will be charged to the Scheme:

- (a) GST on other than investment and advisory fees, if any, (including on brokerage on execution of trades) shall be borne by the Scheme;
- (b) Investor education and awareness initiative fees of 5% of total TER Charged to the Scheme, subject to maximum of 0.5 bps of AUM.
- (c) Brokerage and transaction cost incurred for the purpose of execution shall be charged to the schemes (a) up to 12 bps and 5 bps for cash market transactions and derivatives transactions respectively. Any payment towards brokerage, over and above the said 12 bps and 5 bps for cash market transactions and derivatives transactions respectively may be charged to the Scheme within the maximum limit of Total Expense Ratio (TER) as prescribed under Regulation 52 of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996

The current expense ratios will be updated on the AMC website <https://miraeassetmf.co.in/downloads/regulatory>.

Further, the notice of change in base TER (i.e. TER excluding additional expenses provided in Regulation 52(6A) (b) and 52(6A)(c) of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996) in comparison to previous base TER charged to the scheme will be communicated to investors of the scheme through notice via email or SMS at least three working days prior to effecting such change.

However, any decrease in TER due to decrease in applicable limits as prescribed in Regulation 52 (6) (i.e. due

to increase in daily net assets of the scheme) would not require issuance of any prior notice to the investors. Further, such decrease in TER will be immediately communicated to investors of the scheme through email or SMS and uploaded on the AMC website.

The above change in the base TER in comparison to previous base TER charged to the scheme shall be intimated to the Board of Directors of AMC along with the rationale recorded in writing.

The changes in TER shall also be placed before the Trustees on quarterly basis along with rationale for such changes.

**\*\*Direct Plan** shall have a lower expense ratio excluding distribution expenses, commission, etc and no commission for distribution of Units will be paid / charged under Direct Plan. The TER of the Direct Plan will be lower to the extent of the abovementioned distribution expenses/ commission which is charged in the Regular Plan.

#### **Illustration of impact of expense ratio on scheme's returns (by providing simple example)**

<b>Particulars</b>		<b>Regular Plan</b>	<b>Direct Plan</b>
Opening NAV per unit	A	10.0000	10.0000
Gross Scheme Returns @ 8.75%	B	0.8750	0.8750
Expense Ratio @ 1.50 % p.a.	$C = (A \times 1.50\%)$	0.1500	0.1500
Distribution Expense Ratio @ 0.25 % p.a. *	$D = (A \times 0.25\%)$	0.0250	0.0000
Total Expenses	$E = C + D$	0.1750	0.1500
Closing NAV per unit	$F = A + B - E$	10.7000	10.7250
Net 1 Year Return	$F/A - 1$	<b>7.00%</b>	<b>7.25%</b>

\*Distribution/Brokerage expense is not levied

The above calculation is provided to illustrate the impact of expenses on the scheme returns and should not be construed as indicative Expense Ratio, yield or return.

- A weblink for Daily TER and TER for last 6 months: <https://www.miraeassetmf.co.in/downloads/statutory-disclosure/total-expense-ratio>
- A weblink for scheme factsheet: <https://www.miraeassetmf.co.in/downloads/factsheet>

V. **Definitions:** Please refer the definitions/interpretation as disclosed under: <https://www.miraeassetmf.co.in/downloads/statutory-disclosure/other-disclosure/offer-documents-data>

#### **VI. Risk factors**

##### **➤ Scheme Specific Risk Factors**

##### **Risks associated with investments in Equity and Equity related securities**

- Equity and equity related securities are volatile and prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis. The liquidity of investments made in the Scheme may be restricted by trading volumes and settlement periods. Settlement periods may be extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances. The inability of the Scheme to make

intended securities purchases, due to settlement problems, could cause the Scheme to miss certain investment opportunities. Similarly, the inability to sell securities held in the Scheme portfolio would result at times, in potential losses to the Scheme, should there be a subsequent decline in the value of securities held in the Scheme portfolio. Also, the value of the Scheme investments may be affected by interest rates, currency exchange rates, changes in law/policies of the government, taxation laws and political, economic or other developments which may have an adverse bearing on individual Securities, a specific sector or all sectors.

- Investments in equity and equity related securities involve a degree of risk and investors should not invest in the equity Schemes unless they can afford to take the risk of losing their investment.
- Securities which are not quoted on the stock exchanges are inherently illiquid in nature and carry a larger liquidity risk in comparison with securities that are listed on the exchanges or offer other exit options to the investors, including put options.

### **Risks Associated with Debt & Money Market Instruments**

- **Price-Risk or Interest-Rate Risk:** Fixed income securities such as bonds, debentures and money market instruments run price-risk or interest-rate risk. Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of existing fixed income securities fall and when interest rates drop, such prices increase. The extent of fall or rise in the prices is a function of the existing coupon, days to maturity and the increase or decrease in the level of interest rates.
- **Credit Risk:** In simple terms this risk means that the issuer of a debenture/ bond or a money market instrument may default on interest payment or even in paying back the principal amount on maturity. Even where no default occurs, the price of a security may go down because the credit rating of an issuer goes down. It must, however, be noted that where the Scheme has invested in Government securities, there is no credit risk to that extent.
- **Liquidity or Marketability Risk:** This refers to the ease with which a security can be sold at or near to its valuation yield-to-maturity (YTM). The primary measure of liquidity risk is the spread between the bid price and the offer price quoted by a dealer. Liquidity risk is today characteristic of the Indian fixed income market.
- **Reinvestment Risk:** Investments in fixed income securities may carry reinvestment risk as interest rates prevailing on the interest or maturity due dates may differ from the original coupon of the bond. Consequently, the proceeds may get invested at a lower rate.
- **Pre-payment Risk:** Certain fixed income securities give an issuer the right to call back its securities before their maturity date, in periods of declining interest rates. The possibility of such prepayment may force the fund to reinvest the proceeds of such investments in securities offering lower yields, resulting in lower interest income for the fund.
- **Spread Risk:** In a floating rate security the coupon is expressed in terms of a spread or mark up over the benchmark rate. In the life of the security this spread may move adversely leading to loss in value of the portfolio. The yield of the underlying benchmark might not change, but the spread of the security over the underlying benchmark might increase leading to loss in value of the security.
- **Concentration Risk:** The Scheme portfolio may have higher exposure to a single sector, subject to maximum of 20% of net assets, depending upon availability of issuances in the market at the time of investment, resulting in higher concentration risk. Any change in government policy / businesses environment relevant to the sector may have an adverse impact on the portfolio.

- Different types of securities in which the scheme would invest as given in the SID carry different levels and types of risk. Accordingly the scheme's risk may increase or decrease depending upon its investment pattern. E.g. corporate bonds carry a higher amount of risk than Government securities. Further even among corporate bonds, bonds, which are AA rated, are comparatively more risky than bonds, which are AAA rated.

### **Risks Associated with Derivatives**

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 instruments. Such risks include mispricing or improper valuation and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, rates and indices. Trading in derivatives carries a high degree of risk although they are traded at a relatively small amount of margin which provides the possibility of great profit or loss in comparison with the principal investment amount. The options buyer's risk is limited to the premium paid, while the risk of an options writer is unlimited. However the gains of an options writer are limited to the premiums earned. The writer of a call option bears a risk of loss if the value of the underlying asset increases above the exercise price. The loss can be unlimited as underlying asset can increase to any levels. The writer of a put option bears the risk of loss if the value of the underlying asset declines below the exercise price and the loss is limited to strike price.

Investments in futures face the same risk as the investments in the underlying securities. The extent of loss is the same as in the underlying securities. However, the risk of loss in trading futures contracts can be substantial, because of the low margin deposits required, the extremely high degree of leverage involved in futures pricing and the potential high volatility of the futures markets. The derivatives are also subject to liquidity risk as the securities in the cash markets. The derivatives market in India is nascent and does not have the volumes that may be seen in other developed markets, which may result in volatility in the values. For further details please refer to section "Investments Limitations and Restrictions in Derivatives" in this SID.

### **Risk factors associated with Securities Lending**

In accordance with the Regulations and applicable guidelines, the Fund may engage in stock lending activities. The Securities will be lent by the Approved Intermediary against collateral received from borrower, for a fixed period of time, on expiry of which the securities lent will be returned by the borrower.

There are risks inherent to securities lending, including the risk of failure of the other party, in this case the approved intermediary which is the clearing corporations of the Stock exchanges, to comply with the terms of the agreement entered into between the lender of securities i.e. the Scheme and the approved intermediary. Such failure can result in the possible loss of rights to the collateral put up by the borrower of the securities, the inability of the approved intermediary to return the securities deposited by the lender and the possible loss of any corporate benefits accruing to the lender from the securities deposited with the approved intermediary.

The risk is adequately covered as Securities Lending & Borrowing (SLB) is an Exchange traded product. Exchange offers an anonymous trading platform and gives the players the advantage of settlement guarantee without the worries of counter party default. However, the Fund may not be able to sell such lent securities during contract period or have to recall the securities which may be at higher than the premium at which the security is lent.



**Risk Factors associated with Scheme:****Passive Fund Investment Risks****Market Risk**

The NAV of the Scheme will react to the securities market movements. The Investor may lose money over short or long periods due to fluctuation in the Scheme's NAV in response to factors such as economic, political, social instability or diplomatic developments, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in stock prices, market movements and over longer periods during market downturns. Investments may be adversely affected by the possibility of expropriation or confiscatory taxation, imposition of withholding taxes on Dividend or interest payments, limitations on the removal of funds or other assets of the Scheme. The Scheme may not be able to immediately sell certain types of illiquid Securities. The purchase price and subsequent valuation of restricted and illiquid Securities may reflect a discount, which may be significant, from the market price of comparable Securities for which a liquid market exists.

**Volatility Risk**

The equity markets and Derivative markets are volatile and the value of Securities, Derivative contracts and other instruments correlated with the equity markets may fluctuate dramatically from day to day. This volatility may cause the value of investment in the Scheme to decrease.

**Asset Class Risk**

The returns from the types of Securities in which the Scheme invests may underperform returns of general Securities markets or different asset classes. Different types of Securities tend to go through cycles of out-performance and under-performance in comparison of Securities markets.

**Passive Investments**

As the Scheme proposes to invest not less than 95% of the net assets in the securities of the underlying Index, the Scheme will not be actively managed. The Scheme which is linked to the underlying index may be affected by a general decline in the Indian markets relating to its underlying index. The Scheme as per its investment objective invests in Securities which are constituents of its underlying index regardless of its investment merit. The AMC does not attempt to individually select stocks or to take defensive positions in declining markets.

The index methodology may be changed by the index provider in future due to several externalities. The change in the methodology of the index may affect the future portfolio and/or performance of the index and the scheme.

**Tracking Error and Tracking Difference Risk**

Tracking error is the standard deviation of the difference in daily returns between the Scheme and the underlying index annualized over 1-year period. Under normal circumstances, such tracking error is not expected to exceed 2% per annum for past one year rolling data. In case of unavoidable circumstances in the nature of force majeure, which are beyond the control of the AMCs, the tracking error may exceed 2% and the same shall be brought to the notice of Trustees with corrective actions taken by the AMC.



Tracking Difference is the annualized difference of daily returns between the index and the NAV of the Scheme. Tracking Error and Tracking difference is divergence of the performance (return) of the Fund's portfolio from that of the Underlying Index. Based on that the availability of issuances, it is expected that the Portfolio allocation could be different than that of underlying index allocation and could result in Tracking Error. That said, the risk parameters of the portfolio of the Scheme and underlying index could be similar. The AMC would monitor the tracking difference of the Scheme on an ongoing basis and would seek to minimize tracking difference to the maximum extent possible.

Tracking error and tracking difference could be the result of a variety of factors including but not limited to:

1. Expenditure incurred by the Fund.
2. Available funds may not be invested at all times as the Scheme may keep a portion of the funds in cash to meet Redemptions, for corporate actions or otherwise.
3. Securities trading may halt temporarily due to circuit filters.
4. Corporate actions such as debenture or warrant conversion, rights issuances, mergers, change in constituents etc.
5. Rounding-off of the quantity of shares in the underlying index.
6. Dividend pay-out.
7. Index providers undertake a periodical review of the scrips that comprise the underlying index and may either drop or include new scrips. In such an event, the Fund will try to reallocate its portfolio but the available investment/reinvestment opportunity may not permit absolute mirroring immediately

While the intent of the scheme is to track the performance of the underlying index by investing in the bond forming part of the index, due to issues pertaining to liquidity of the debt market in India, the SEBI has prescribed guidelines within which the passive scheme may manage the allocation in the bonds and issuers which may or may not form part of the index, with same or different weightages, in order to ensure the risk replication of the under lying index within the allowed range. This will result in fund portfolio different from the index portfolio with difference in the performance and volatility of the scheme.

Due to lack of liquidity in the underlying securities, the scheme may not able to deploy the subscription in the desired securities, leading to tracking error. During redemption, the scheme may not be able to liquidate the underlying securities, resulting in delay in investor realizing the redemption proceeds. Though, AMC shall strive to do so within the regulatory guidelines on the same.

### **Risk associated with being an Index Fund**

The Scheme being an index scheme follows a passive investment technique and shall only invest in Securities comprising one selected index as per investment objective of the Scheme. The Fund Manager would invest in the Securities comprising the underlying index irrespective of the market conditions. If the Securities market declines, the value of the investment held by the Scheme shall decrease.

### **Risk factors associated with processing of transaction through Stock Exchange Mechanism**

The trading mechanism introduced by the stock exchange(s) is configured to accept and process transactions for mutual fund units in both Physical and Demat Form. The allotment and/or redemption of Units through NSE and/or BSE or any other recognised stock exchange(s), on any Business Day will depend upon the modalities of processing viz. collection of application form, order processing/settlement, etc. upon which the Fund has no control. However, units of the Scheme can only be subscribed in demat mode. Moreover, transactions conducted through the stock exchange mechanism shall be governed by the operating guidelines

and directives issued by respective recognized stock exchange(s).

### **Risks associated with investing in Tri-Party Repo through CCIL (TREPS)**

The mutual fund is a member of securities segment and Tri-party Repo trade settlement of the Clearing Corporation of India (CCIL). All transactions of the mutual fund in government securities and in Tri-party Repo trades are settled centrally through the infrastructure and settlement systems provided by CCIL; thus reducing the settlement and counterparty risks considerably for transactions in the said segments. CCIL maintains prefunded resources in all the clearing segments to cover potential losses arising from the default member. In the event of a clearing member failing to honour his settlement obligations, the default Fund is utilized to complete the settlement. The sequence in which the above resources are used is known as the “Default Waterfall”. As per the waterfall mechanism, after the defaulter’s margins and the defaulter’s contribution to the default fund have been appropriated, CCIL’s contribution is used to meet the losses. Post utilization of CCIL’s contribution if there is a residual loss, it is appropriated from the default fund contributions of the non-defaulting members. Thus the scheme is subject to risk of the initial margin and default fund contribution being invoked in the event of failure of any settlement obligations. In addition, the fund contribution is allowed to be used to meet the residual loss in case of default by the other clearing member (the defaulting member). However, it may be noted that a member shall have the right to submit resignation from the membership of the Security segment if it has taken a loss through replenishment of its contribution to the default fund for the segments and a loss threshold as notified have been reached. The maximum contribution of a member towards replenishment of its contribution to the default fund in the 7 days (30 days in case of securities segment) period immediately after the afore-mentioned loss threshold having been reached shall not exceed 5 times of its contribution to the Default Fund based on the last re-computation of the Default Fund or specified amount, whichever is lower. Further, it may be noted that, CCIL periodically prescribes a list of securities eligible for contributions as collateral by members. Presently, all Central Government securities and Treasury bills are accepted as collateral by CCIL. The risk factors may undergo change in case the CCIL notifies securities other than Government of India securities as eligible for contribution as collateral.”

### **Risks associated with segregated portfolio**

- 1) Investor holding units of segregated portfolio may not able to liquidate their holding till the time recovery of money from the issuer.
- 2) Security comprises of segregated portfolio may not realise any value.
- 3) Listing of units of segregated portfolio in recognised stock exchange does not necessarily guarantee their liquidity. There may not be active trading of units in the stock market. Further trading price of units on the stock market may be significantly lower than the prevailing NAV.

### **Risk factors associated for investments in Mutual Fund Scheme**

- Movements in the Net Asset Value (NAV) of these Schemes may impact the performance. Any change in the investment policies or fundamental attributes of these Schemes will affect the performance of the Scheme to the extent of investment in such schemes.
- Redemptions by in these Schemes would be subject to applicable exit loads

### **Risk Associated while transacting through Email (Applicable for Large Investors):**

The AMC allows investors for transacting in mutual fund units through email. This may involve certain risks which the investor should carefully consider. Investors should note that email based instructions are inherently

vulnerable to risks such as interception, unauthorised access, phishing, spoofing, failed delivery and unintended transmission and should ensure appropriate safeguards are in place when using such mode of transaction. The AMC does not accept any responsibility or liability for any loss, damages or inconvenience caused due to errors, delays, non - receipt or unauthorised access associated with transacting through email.

- **Risk mitigation strategies**

**Concentration Risk**

The Scheme will try and mitigate this risk by investing in large number of companies so as to maintain optimum diversification and keep stock-specific concentration risk relatively low.

**Liquidity Risk**

As such the liquidity of stocks that the fund invests into could be relatively low. The fund will try to maintain a proper asset-liability match to ensure redemption / Maturity payments are made on time and not affected by illiquidity of the underlying stocks.

**Risks Associated with Equity Investments:**

**Market Risk:** Market risk is inherent to an equity scheme. Being a passively managed scheme, it will invest in the securities included in its Underlying Index.

**Risks Associated with Debt & Money Market Instruments**

**Credit Risk** - The fund has a rigorous credit research process. There is a regulatory and internal cap on exposure to each issuer. This ensures a diversified portfolio and reduced credit risk in the portfolio.

While these measures are expected to mitigate the above risks to a large extent, there can be no assurance that these risks would be completely eliminated.

**Risk associated with Government securities:**

Investment in Government securities like all other debt instruments is subject to price and interest rate risk. Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of fixed income securities fall and when interest rates drop, the prices increase. The extent of fall or rise in prices is a function of the existing coupon, days to maturity and the increase or decrease in interest rates. Price-risk is not unique to Government securities but is true for all fixed income securities. Despite a high degree of liquidity in comparison with other debt instruments on occasions, there could be difficulties in transacting in the market due to extreme volatility or unusual constriction in market volumes or on occasions when an unusually large transaction has to be put through.

**Risks Associated with Debt & Money Market Instruments**

<b>Risk &amp; Description specific to the Scheme</b>	<b>Risk mitigants / Management Strategy</b>
<b><u>Market Risk</u></b> The Scheme is vulnerable to movements in the prices of securities invested by the Scheme, which could have a material bearing on the	Market risk is inherent to an equity scheme. Being a passively managed scheme, it will invest in the securities included in its Underlying Index.

overall returns from the Scheme. The value of the underlying Scheme investments, may be affected generally by factors affecting securities markets, such as price and volume, volatility in the capital markets, interest rates, currency exchange rates, changes in policies of the Government, taxation laws or any other appropriate authority policies and other political and economic developments which may have an adverse bearing on individual securities, a specific sector or all sectors including equity and debt markets.	
<b><u>Liquidity risk</u></b> The liquidity of the Scheme's investments is inherently restricted by trading volumes in the securities in which they invest.	The Scheme will try to maintain a proper asset-liability match to ensure redemption payments are made on time and not affected by illiquidity of the underlying stocks.
<b><u>Credit Risk</u></b> 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).	Management analysis may be used for identifying company specific risks. Management's past track record may also be studied.
<b><u>Interest rate risk:</u></b> As with all fixed income securities, changes in interest rates may affect the Scheme's Net Asset Value as the prices of securities generally increase as interest rates decline and generally decrease as interest rates rise. Prices of long-term securities generally fluctuate more in response to interest rate changes than do short-term securities. Indian debt markets can be volatile leading to the possibility of price movements up or down in fixed income securities and thereby to possible movements in the NAV.	The Scheme may invest in money market instruments having relatively shorter maturity thereby mitigating the price volatility due to interest rate changes generally associated with long-term securities.
<b><u>Concentration risk:</u></b> The performance of the Scheme may not commensurate with the performance of the underlying Index viz. Nifty 50 Index on any given day or over any given period.	Over a short to medium period, the Scheme may carry the risk of variance between portfolio composition and Benchmark. The objectives of the scheme are too closely track the performance of the Underlying Index over the same period, subject to tracking error. The Scheme would endeavor to maintain a low tracking error by actively aligning the portfolio in line with the Index.
<b><u>Performance risk:</u></b> Risk arising due to change in factors affecting the market	The scheme is passively managed

## RISK CONTROL

The Scheme will predominantly invest in the constituents of the underlying Index viz. Nifty 50 Index. Based

on the availability of issuances, it is expected that the portfolio allocation could be different than that of underlying index allocation and could result in Tracking Error.

The Scheme's exposure to money market instruments will be in line with the asset allocation table.

This allocation will be monitored periodically and it shall be ensured that investments are made in accordance with the Scheme objective and within the regulatory and internal investment restrictions prescribed from time to time.

Since disciplined investing requires risk management, the AMC would incorporate adequate safeguards for controlling risks in the portfolio construction process. The Scheme has a detailed process to identify, measure, monitor and manage various portfolio risks.

The objective is to understand these risks and mitigate them wherever possible.

## **VII. Index methodology**

### **Disclosure regarding the Index:**

**Index Universe:** The index is derived from the constituents of the Nifty 50 Index.

Mirae Asset Nifty 50 Index fund seeks to replicate the performance of the Nifty 50 Index subject to tracking error. The Nifty 50 index is a well-diversified 50 companies index reflecting overall market conditions. Nifty 50 Index is computed using free float market capitalization method.

### **Eligibility Criteria and Methodology:**

Eligibility Criteria for Selection of Constituent Stocks:

- i. Market impact cost is the best measure of the liquidity of a stock. It accurately reflects the costs faced when actually trading an index. For a stock to qualify for possible inclusion into the Nifty50, have traded at an average impact cost of 0.50% or less during the last six months for 90% of the observations, for the basket size of Rs. 100 Million.
- ii. Companies that are allowed to trade in F&O segment are only eligible to be constituent of the index.
- iii. The Company should have a minimum listing history of 1 month as on the cutoff date.

**Index Re-Balancing:** Index is re-balanced on semi-annual basis. The cut-off date is January 31 and July 31 of each year, i.e. For semi-annual review of indices, average data for six months ending the cut-off date is considered. Four weeks prior notice is given to market from the date of change.

### **Index Service Provider**

The Index Service provider is **NSE Indices Limited**.

NSE Indices Limited (formerly known as India Index Services & Products Limited - IISL), a subsidiary of National Stock Exchange of India Limited was setup in May 1998 to provide a variety of indices and index related services and products for the Indian capital markets. NSE Indices Limited (formerly known as India

Index Services & Products Limited), or NSE Indices, owns and manages a portfolio of over 400 indices under the Nifty brand as of August 31, 2025, including Nifty 50. Nifty indices are used as benchmarks for products traded on NSE. Nifty indices served as the benchmark index for 197 ETFs and 250 Index Funds in India. In International markets, there are 20 ETFs and 14 Index Funds tracking Nifty indices as of August 31, 2025. Derivatives benchmarked to Nifty indices are also available for trading on NSE and NSE International Exchange IFSC Limited (NSE IX) as of August 31, 2025.

NSE Indices Ltd. pools the index development efforts of NSE into a coordinated whole - India's first specialised company focused upon the index as a core product. NSE Indices Ltd. has the following objectives:

- To develop, construct and maintain indices on various asset classes in order to serve as useful market performance benchmarks and are the underlying indices for derivatives trading.
- To provide index related data and relevant information to the market participants.

A professional team manages all NSE indices. There is a three-tier governance structure comprising the Board of Directors of NSE Indices Limited, the Index Advisory Committee (Equity) and the Index Maintenance Sub-Committee.

### Index Constituents and Impact Cost

The weightage of the constituents of Nifty 50 Index along with impact cost as on **September 30, 2025**:

SECURITYNAME	WEIGHTAGE	Impact Cost (%)
HDFC BANK LTD.	12.9%	0.01
ICICI BANK LTD.	8.5%	0.02
RELIANCE INDUSTRIES LTD.	8.2%	0.01
INFOSYS LTD.	4.6%	0.02
BHARTI AIRTEL LTD.	4.5%	0.01
LARSEN & TOUBRO LTD.	3.8%	0.02
ITC LTD.	3.4%	0.02
STATE BANK OF INDIA	3.2%	0.01
AXIS BANK LTD.	2.9%	0.02
MAHINDRA & MAHINDRA LTD.	2.7%	0.01
TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LTD.	2.6%	0.02
KOTAK MAHINDRA BANK LTD.	2.6%	0.01
BAJAJ FINANCE LTD.	2.4%	0.02
ETERNAL LTD.	2.0%	0.02
HINDUSTAN UNILEVER LTD.	2.0%	0.02
MARUTI SUZUKI INDIA LTD.	1.9%	0.02
SUN PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRIES LTD.	1.5%	0.02
NTPC LTD.	1.4%	0.03
HCL TECHNOLOGIES LTD.	1.3%	0.02
ULTRATECH CEMENT LTD.	1.3%	0.02
BHARAT ELECTRONICS LTD.	1.3%	0.02
TATA MOTORS LTD.	1.3%	0.02
TATA STEEL LTD.	1.2%	0.02

TITAN COMPANY LTD.	1.2%	0.02
POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.	1.1%	0.03
INTERGLOBE AVIATION LTD.	1.1%	0.02
BAJAJ FINSERV LTD.	1.0%	0.03
HINDALCO INDUSTRIES LTD.	1.0%	0.02
JSW STEEL LTD.	0.9%	0.03
ASIAN PAINTS LTD.	0.9%	0.01
GRASIM INDUSTRIES LTD.	0.9%	0.02
TRENT LTD.	0.9%	0.02
ADANI PORTS AND SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE LTD.	0.9%	0.03
EICHER MOTORS LTD.	0.9%	0.02
BAJAJ AUTO LTD.	0.9%	0.02
JIO FINANCIAL SERVICES LTD.	0.9%	0.03
OIL & NATURAL GAS CORPORATION LTD.	0.8%	0.02
TECH MAHINDRA LTD.	0.8%	0.03
COAL INDIA LTD.	0.8%	0.03
SHRIRAM FINANCE LTD.	0.8%	0.02
CIPLA LTD.	0.7%	0.02
MAX HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE LTD.	0.7%	0.03
NESTLE INDIA LTD.	0.7%	0.03
HDFC LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.	0.7%	0.02
SBI LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.	0.7%	0.03
APOLLO HOSPITALS ENTERPRISE LTD.	0.7%	0.01
DR. REDDY'S LABORATORIES LTD.	0.7%	0.02
TATA CONSUMER PRODUCTS LTD.	0.7%	0.02
WIPRO LTD.	0.6%	0.02
ADANI ENTERPRISES LTD.	0.6%	0.02

For additional details, please refer to index methodology on [www.nseindia.com](http://www.nseindia.com) or [www.niftyindices.com](http://www.niftyindices.com)

- VIII. List of official points of acceptance:** Please refer the AMC website at the following link for the list of official points of acceptance, collecting banker details etc.: <https://www.miraeassetmf.co.in/downloads/statutory-disclosure/other-disclosure/offer-documents-data>
- IX. Penalties, Pending Litigation or Proceedings, Findings of Inspections or Investigations For Which Action May Have Been Taken Or Is In The Process Of Being Taken By Any Regulatory Authority:**
- X.** Please refer the AMC website at the following link for details of penalties, pending litigation or proceedings: <https://www.miraeassetmf.co.in/downloads/statutory-disclosure/other-disclosure/offer-documents-data>
- XI. Investor services**

Contact details for general service requests:



Investors may contact any of the ISCs or the AMC by calling the investor line of the AMC at “1800 2090 777” or visit the website at [www.miraeassetmf.co.in](http://www.miraeassetmf.co.in) for complete details.

Contact details for complaint resolution:

**Ms. Venuka Amla**

Mirae Asset Investment Managers (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
606, 6th Floor, Windsor Bldg, Off CST Road, Kalina, Santacruz (E), Mumbai - 400 098.  
Telephone Nos.: 6780 0300  
e-mail: [customercare@miraeasset.com](mailto:customercare@miraeasset.com)

The AMC will have the discretion to change the Investor Relations’ Officer depending on operational necessities and in the overall interest of the fund.

## **XII. Portfolio Disclosure**

- **Quarterly Portfolio Disclosures**

The portfolio of the Scheme shall be available in a user-friendly and downloadable format on the AMC website viz. <https://www.miraeassetmf.co.in/downloads/portfolio> and on the website of Association of Mutual Funds of India (AMFI) viz. [www.amfiindia.com](http://www.amfiindia.com) on or before 10th day from close of each quarter. In case of unit holders whose email addresses are registered with the Fund, the AMC shall send portfolio via email within 10 days from the end of each quarter. The AMC shall provide a physical copy of the statement of the Scheme portfolio, without charging any cost, on specific request received from a unitholder.

- **Portfolio Turnover Rate and Policy**

Portfolio Turnover Ratio of the scheme as on September 30, 2025: **0.12 times.**

Portfolio Turnover measures the volume of trading that occurs in a Scheme’s portfolio during a given time period. The Scheme is an open-ended Exchange Traded Fund and it is expected that there may be a number of subscriptions and repurchases on a daily basis through Stock Exchange(s) or Market Maker and Large Investors. Generally, turnover will depend upon the extent of purchase and redemption of units and the need to rebalance the portfolio on account of change in the composition, if any, and corporate actions of securities included in Nifty 50 Index. However, it will be the endeavor of the Fund Manager to maintain an optimal portfolio turnover rate commensurate with the investment objective of the Scheme and the purchase/redemption transactions on an ongoing basis in the Scheme.

## **XIII. Detailed comparative table of the existing schemes of AMC**

The existing Index Funds of Mirae Asset Mutual Fund are as below:

1. Mirae Asset Nifty AAA PSU Bond Plus SDL Apr 2026 50:50 Index Fund
2. Mirae Asset Nifty SDL June 2027 Index Fund
3. Mirae Asset CRISIL IBX Gilt Index-April 2033 Index Fund
4. Mirae Asset Nifty SDL June 2028 Index Fund
5. Mirae Asset Nifty Total Market Index Fund
6. Mirae Asset Nifty LargeMidcap 250 Index Fund
7. Mirae Asset Crisil-IBX Financial Services 9-12 Months Debt Index Fund

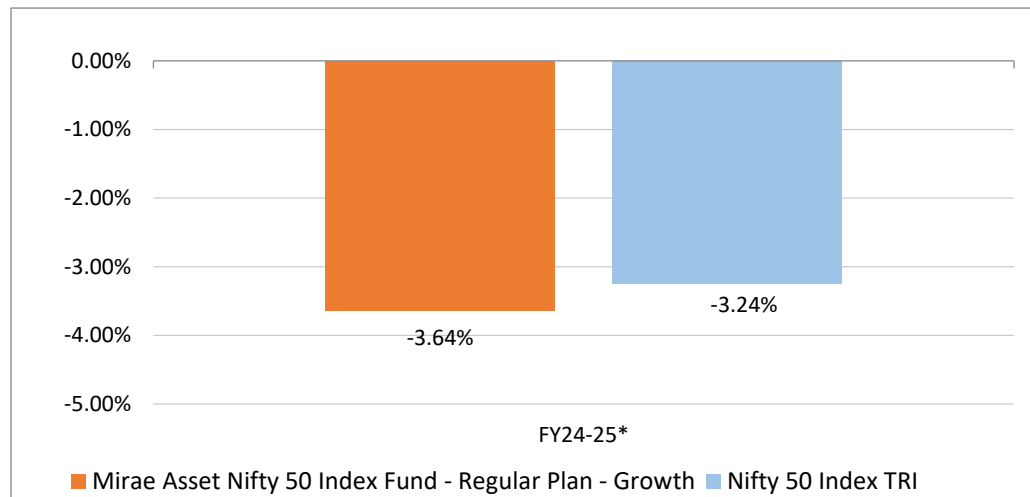
The table showing the differentiation of the Scheme with the existing Index Funds of Mirae Asset Mutual Fund is available at: <https://www.miraeassetmf.co.in/downloads/statutory-disclosure/other-disclosure/offer-documents-data>

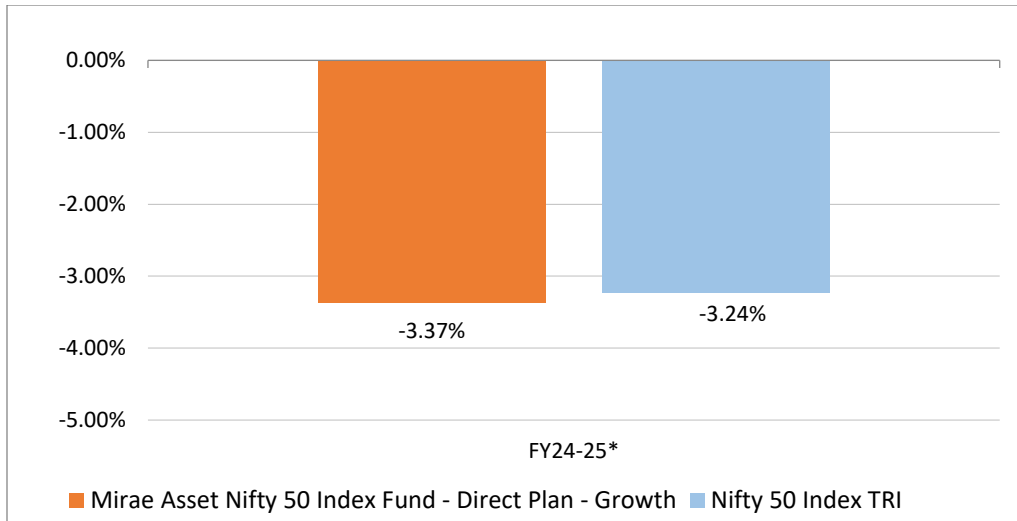
**XIV. Scheme performance**

Particulars	Regular Plan – Growth option		Direct Plan – Growth option	
Compounded Annualised Growth Returns (CAGR)	Scheme returns (%)	Benchmark Returns (%)	Scheme returns (%)	Benchmark Returns (%)
Since Inception (Absolute)	1.24	2.11	1.85	2.11
Last 1 year	NA	NA	NA	NA
Last 3 years	NA	NA	NA	NA
Last 5 years	NA	NA	NA	NA
NAV as on 30/09/2025 (INR)	10.124	36,992.70	10.185	36,992.70

Since Inception date of the Scheme: October 28, 2024

**Graph showing Absolute Return for Each Financial Year for the Last 1 year**





\* From inception (October 28, 2024) to March 31, 2025

**Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and should not be used as a basis for comparison with other investments.**

As per the SEBI standards for performance reporting, the returns are calculated at allotment NAV. For this purpose the inception date is deemed to be the date of allotment. The calculations of returns shall assume reinvestment of all payouts at the then prevailing NAV. The absolute graph of is computed from the Date of Allotment/1st April, as the case maybe, to 31st March of the respective financial year

### **ADDITIONAL SCHEME RELATED DISCLOSURES**

- Scheme's portfolio holdings (top 10 holdings by issuer and fund allocation towards various sectors are available on functional website link: <https://www.miraeassetmf.co.in/downloads/statutory-disclosure/other-disclosure/offer-documents-data>
- Disclosure of name and exposure to Top 7 issuers, stocks, groups and sectors as a percentage of NAV of the scheme in case of debt and equity ETFs/index funds through a functional website link that contains detailed description - <https://www.miraeassetmf.co.in/downloads/portfolio>
- Functional website link for Portfolio Disclosure - <https://www.miraeassetmf.co.in/downloads/portfolio>

## **XV. Periodic Disclosures**

### **a. Quarterly Portfolio Disclosures**

The portfolio of the Scheme shall be available in a user-friendly and downloadable format on the AMC website viz. <https://www.miraeassetmf.co.in/downloads/portfolio> and on the website of Association of Mutual Funds of India (AMFI) viz. [www.amfiindia.com](http://www.amfiindia.com) on or before 10th day from close of each quarter. In case of unit holders whose email addresses are registered with the Fund, the AMC shall send portfolio via email within 10 days from the end of each quarter. The AMC shall provide a physical copy of the statement of the Scheme portfolio, without charging any cost, on specific request received from a unitholder.

### **b. Annual Report**

Pursuant to Regulation 56 of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 read with Clause 5.4 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024, the scheme wise annual report or abridged summary thereof will be hosted on

the website of the Mirae Asset Mutual Fund viz. <https://www.miraeassetmf.co.in/downloads/statutory-disclosure/financials> and on the website of AMFI, not later than four months after the close of each financial year (31st March). The AMCs shall display the link prominently on the website of the Mirae Asset Mutual Fund viz. <https://miraeassetmf.co.in> and make the physical copies available to the unitholders, at their registered offices at all times. Unit holders whose e-mail addresses are not registered will have to specifically 'opt in' to receive physical copy of scheme wise annual report or abridged summary thereof. The unit holders may request for a physical copy of scheme annual reports at a price and the text of the relevant scheme by writing to the Mirae Asset Investment Managers (India) Pvt Ltd. / Investor Service Centre / Registrar & Transfer Agents. The Mutual Fund / AMC shall provide a physical copy of abridged report of the annual report, without charging any cost, on specific request received from a unit holder. An advertisement shall be published every year disclosing the hosting of the scheme wise annual report on website of Mirae Asset Mutual Fund and on the website of AMFI and the modes such as SMS, telephone, email or written request (letter) through which a unitholder can submit a request for a physical or electronic copy of the scheme wise annual report or abridged summary thereof. Such advertisement shall be published in the all India edition of at least two daily newspapers, one each in English and Hindi.

**c. Issuer / Group / Sector Disclosures:**

The AMC shall disclose the following on monthly basis on its website on <https://www.miraeassetmf.co.in/downloads/portfolio>:

- Name and exposure to top 7 issuers and stocks respectively as a percentage of NAV of the scheme
- Name and exposure to top 7 groups as a percentage of NAV of the scheme.
- Name and exposure to top 4 sectors as a percentage of NAV of the scheme.

Change in constituents of the index, if any, shall be disclosed on the AMC website on the day of change.

**d. Scheme Summary Document**

The AMC has provided on its website a standalone scheme document for all the Schemes which contains all the details of the Scheme viz. Scheme features, Fund Manager details, investment details, investment objective, expense ratios, portfolio details, etc. Scheme summary document is uploaded on the websites of AMC viz. <https://www.miraeassetmf.co.in/downloads/statutory-disclosure/other-disclosure>, AMFI and stock exchanges in 3 data formats i.e. PDF, Spreadsheet and a machine readable format (either JSON or XML). The document shall be updated by the AMCs on a monthly basis or on changes in any of the specified fields, whichever is earlier.

**e. Risk-o-meter**

The Risk-o-meter shall have following six levels of risk:

1. Low Risk
2. Low to Moderate Risk
3. Moderate Risk
4. Moderately High Risk
5. High Risk and
6. Very High Risk

The evaluation of risk levels of a scheme shall be done in accordance with clause 17.4 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024.

Any change in risk-o-meter shall be communicated by way of Notice cum Addendum and by way of an e-mail or SMS to unitholders. The risk-o-meter shall be evaluated on a monthly basis and the risk-o-meter along with portfolio disclosure shall be disclosed on the AMC website viz. <https://www.miraeassetmf.co.in/downloads/portfolio> as well as AMFI website within 10 days from the close of each month.

The AMC shall disclose the risk level of schemes as on March 31 of every year, along with number of times the risk level has changed over the year, on its website viz. <https://www.miraeassetmf.co.in/downloads/statutory-disclosure/other-disclosure> and AMFI website.

Further, in accordance with clause 5.16 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024 the AMC shall disclose:

- risk-o-meter of the scheme wherever the performance of the scheme is disclosed;
- risk-o-meter of the scheme and benchmark wherever the performance of the scheme vis-à-vis that of the benchmark is disclosed.
- scheme risk-o-meter, name of benchmark and risk-o-meter of benchmark while disclosing portfolio of the scheme.

**XVI. Scheme factsheet:** A weblink for scheme factsheet- <https://www.miraeassetmf.co.in/downloads/factsheet>

**XVII. Scheme specific disclosures:** Please refer section “Scheme specific Disclosure” of this document

**XVIII. Who manages the scheme**

Sr. No.	Particulars	Details	Details
i.	Name	Ms. Ekta Gala	Mr. Ritesh Patel
ii.	Age	32 years	34 Years
iii.	Qualification	B. Com & Inter CA (IPCC)	Bachelors in financial market, CMT L-2 Candidate
iv.	Past experience	<p>Ms. Ekta Gala has over 7 years of experience as a dealer. Prior to this assignment, Ms. Ekta Gala was associated with ICICI Prudential Asset Management Company Ltd.</p> <p>Other schemes being managed by Ms. Gala are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mirae Asset Nifty 100 ESG Sector Leaders ETF</li> <li>Mirae Asset Nifty 100 Low Volatility 30 ETF</li> <li>Mirae Asset Nifty 50 ETF</li> <li>Mirae Asset Nifty Bank ETF</li> <li>Mirae Asset Nifty Financial Services ETF</li> <li>Mirae Asset Nifty India</li> </ol>	<p>Mr. Ritesh Patel has over 13 years of experience in Commodities market. Prior to joining Mirae Asset Investment Managers (India) Private Limited, Mr. Patel has worked with companies like Aditya Birla Money Ltd, IIFL Securities, Ventura Securities, Choice Broking Pvt. Ltd and Waves research.</p> <p>Others schemes managed by Mr. Patel are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mirae Asset Gold ETF</li> <li>Mirae Asset Nifty 50 ETF</li> <li>Mirae Asset Nifty</li> </ol>

		<p>Manufacturing ETF</p> <p>7. Mirae Asset Nifty Midcap 150 ETF</p> <p>8. Mirae Asset Nifty Next 50 ETF</p> <p>9. Mirae Asset BSE Sensex ETF</p> <p>10. Mirae Asset Hang Seng TECH ETF Fund of Fund</p> <p>11. Mirae Asset Nifty 100 ESG Sector Leaders Fund of Fund</p> <p>12. Mirae Asset Nifty India Manufacturing ETF Fund of Fund</p> <p>13. Mirae Asset NYSE FANG + ETF Fund of Fund</p> <p>14. Mirae Asset S&amp;P 500 Top 50 ETF Fund of Fund</p> <p>15. Mirae Asset Nifty 200 Alpha 30 ETF</p> <p>16. Mirae Asset Nifty IT ETF</p> <p>17. Mirae Asset Nifty Smallcap 250 Momentum Quality 100 ETF</p> <p>18. Mirae Asset Nifty Smallcap 250 Momentum Quality 100 ETF Fund of Fund</p> <p>19. Mirae Asset Nifty MidSmallcap400 Momentum Quality 100 ETF</p> <p>20. Mirae Asset Nifty MidSmallcap400 Momentum Quality 100 ETF Fund of Fund</p> <p>21. Mirae Asset Nifty EV and New Age Automotive ETF</p> <p>22. Mirae Asset Nifty200 Alpha 30 ETF Fund of Fund</p> <p>23. Mirae Asset Nifty500 Multicap 50:25:25 ETF</p> <p>24. Mirae Asset Nifty PSU Bank ETF</p> <p>25. Mirae Asset Nifty Metal ETF</p> <p>26. Mirae Asset Nifty LargeMidcap 250 Index Fund</p> <p>27. Mirae Asset Nifty 50 Index Fund</p> <p>28. Mirae Asset Nifty Total Market Index Fund</p> <p>29. Mirae Asset Nifty India New Age Consumption ETF</p> <p>30. Mirae Asset Nifty India New Age Consumption ETF Fund of Fund</p> <p>31. Mirae Asset BSE 200 Equal Weight ETF</p>	<p>Bank ETF</p> <p>4. Mirae Asset Nifty Financial Services ETF</p> <p>5. Mirae Asset Nifty Midcap 150 ETF</p> <p>6. Mirae Asset Nifty Next 50 ETF</p> <p>7. Mirae Asset BSE Sensex ETF</p> <p>8. Mirae Asset Silver ETF</p> <p>9. Mirae Asset Nifty IT ETF</p> <p>10. Mirae Asset Multi Asset Allocation Fund</p> <p>11. Mirae Asset Nifty500 Multicap 50:25:25 ETF</p> <p>12. Mirae Asset Nifty LargeMidcap 250 Index Fund</p> <p>13. Mirae Asset Gold ETF Fund of Fund</p> <p>14. Mirae Asset Nifty Total Market Index Fund</p> <p>15. Mirae Asset Multi Factor Passive FOF</p> <p>16. Mirae Asset Gold Silver Passive FoF</p> <p>17. Mirae Asset Nifty Energy ETF</p> <p>18. Mirae Asset Nifty Smallcap 250 ETF</p>
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		32. Mirae Asset BSE 200 Equal Weight ETF Fund of Fund 33. Mirae Asset BSE Select IPO ETF 34. Mirae Asset BSE Select IPO ETF Fund of Fund 35. Mirae Asset Nifty India Internet ETF 36. Mirae Asset Nifty Energy ETF 37. Mirae Asset Nifty Smallcap 250 ETF	
v.	Tenure for which the fund manager has been managing the scheme	11 months (managing since October 24, 2024)	7 months (managing since March 12, 2025)

**XIX. What are the investment restrictions?**

The following investment limitations and other restrictions, inter alia, as contained in the Trust Deed and the Regulations apply to the Scheme:

- Investment in unrated debt and money market instruments, other than government securities, treasury bills, derivative products such as Interest Rate Swaps (IRS), Interest Rate Futures (IRF), etc. shall be subject to the following:
  - a. Investments shall only be made in such instruments, including bills rediscounting, usance bills, etc., that are generally not rated and for which separate investment norms or limits are not provided in SEBI (Mutual Fund) Regulations, 1996 and various circulars issued thereunder.
  - b. Exposure in such instruments, shall not exceed 5% of the net assets of the scheme.
  - c. All such investments shall be made with the prior approval of the Board of AMC and the Board of trustees.
- No Mutual Fund under all its schemes taken together should own more than ten percent of any company's paid up capital carrying voting rights or ten per cent of units of REITs issued by a single issuer, as the case may be.
- No Mutual Fund scheme shall not invest more than 10% of its NAV in the listed equity shares or listed equity related instruments of any Company entity or listed units /securities of venture capital funds provided that the limit of 10% shall not be applicable for investments in index scheme or sector or industry specific scheme.
- Debentures, irrespective of any residual maturity period (above or below one year), shall attract the investment restrictions as applicable for debt instruments.
- The Scheme may invest in another scheme under the same asset management company or any other mutual fund without charging any fees, provided that aggregate inter-scheme investment made by all schemes under the management or in schemes under the management of any other asset management company shall not exceed 5% of the NAV of the mutual fund.
- Pending deployment of funds of a scheme in securities in terms of investment objectives of the scheme a mutual fund can invest the funds of the scheme in short term deposits of scheduled commercial banks. The



investment in these deposits shall be in accordance with Clause 12.16.1.8 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024.

- The mutual fund shall not borrow except to meet temporary liquidity needs of the mutual funds for the purpose of repurchase, redemption of units or payment of interest or dividend to the unitholders. Provided that the mutual fund shall not borrow more than 20 per cent of the net asset of the scheme and the duration of such a borrowing shall not exceed a period of six months.
- The Scheme shall not invest in unlisted debt instruments including commercial papers (CPs), other than (a) government securities, (b) other money market instruments and (c) derivative products such as Interest Rate Swaps (IRS), Interest Rate Futures (IRF), etc.

However, the scheme may invest in unlisted Non-Convertible debentures (NCDs) not exceeding 10% of the debt portfolio of the scheme subject to the condition that such unlisted NCDs have a simple structure (i.e. with fixed and uniform coupon, fixed maturity period, without any options, fully paid up upfront, without any credit enhancements or structured obligations) and are rated and secured with coupon payment frequency on monthly basis.

- Inter scheme transfers of investments from one scheme to another scheme in the same Mutual Fund shall be allowed only if such transfers are done at the prevailing market price for quoted instruments on spot basis. Explanation - "Spot basis" shall have same meaning as specified by stock exchange for spot transactions. The securities so transferred shall be in conformity with the investment objective of the scheme to which such transfer has been made.

Pursuant to Clause 12.30 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024, ISTs may be allowed in the following scenarios:

- ii. for meeting liquidity requirement in a scheme in case of unanticipated redemption pressure
- iii. for Duration/ Issuer/ Sector/ Group rebalancing

No IST of a security shall be done, if there is negative news or rumours in the mainstream media or an alert is generated about the security, based on internal credit risk assessment. The Scheme shall comply with the guidelines for inter-scheme transfers as specified under clause 12.30 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024.

- The Mutual Fund shall buy and sell securities on the basis of deliveries and shall in all cases of purchases, take delivery of relevant securities and in all cases of sale, deliver the securities. The scheme may engage in Securities lending and the borrowing which shall be within the framework specified by SEBI.
- The Scheme shall get the securities purchased or transferred in the name of the mutual fund on account of the concerned scheme, wherever investments are intended to be of long-term nature.
- The Scheme shall not make any investment in: a) Any unlisted security of an associate or group company of the Sponsor; or b) Any security issued by way of private placement by an associate or group company of the sponsor; or c) The listed securities of group companies of the Sponsor which is in excess of 25% of the net assets.
- The scheme shall not make any investment in any fund of funds scheme.

- No loans for any purpose can be advanced by the Scheme
- All investments by a mutual fund scheme in equity shares and equity related instruments shall only be made provided such securities are listed or to be listed.
- The Mutual Fund having an aggregate of securities which are worth Rs.10 crores or more, as on the latest balance sheet date, shall subject to such instructions as may be issued from time to time by SEBI, settle their transactions entered on or after January 15, 1998 only through dematerialized securities. Further, all transactions in government securities shall be in dematerialized form.

Pursuant to Clause 12.16 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024: -

i. Total investment of the Scheme in Short term deposit(s) of all the Scheduled Commercial Banks put together shall not exceed 15% of the net assets. However, this limit can be raised upto 20% of the net assets with prior approval of the trustees. Further, investments in Short Term Deposits of associate and sponsor scheduled commercial banks together shall not exceed 20% of total deployment by the Mutual Fund in short term deposits.

ii. "Short Term" for parking of funds by Mutual Funds shall be treated as a period not exceeding 91 days

iii. The Scheme shall not invest more than 10% of the net assets in short term deposit(s), of any one scheduled commercial bank including its subsidiaries.

iv. The Scheme shall not invest in short term deposit of a bank which has invested in that Scheme. AMC shall also ensure that the bank in which a scheme has Short term deposit do not invest in the said scheme until the scheme has Short term deposit with such bank.

The above conditions are not applicable to term deposits placed as margins for trading in cash and derivative market.

v. Asset Management Company (AMC) shall not be permitted to charge any investment management and advisory fees for parking of funds in short term deposits of scheduled commercial banks.

vi. The investments in short term deposits of scheduled commercial banks will be reported to the Trustees along with the reasons for the investment which, inter-alia, would include comparison with the interest rates offered by other scheduled commercial banks. Further, AMC shall ensure that the reasons for such investments are recorded in the manner prescribed in Clause 12.23 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024.

- Pursuant to Clause 3.4 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024, the underlying index shall comply with the below restrictions:
  - a) The index shall have a minimum of 10 stocks as its constituents.
  - b) No single stock shall have more than 35% weight in the index.
  - c) The weightage of the top three constituents of the index, cumulatively shall not be more than 65% of the Index.

- d) The individual constituent of the index shall have a trading frequency greater than or equal to 80% and an average impact cost of 1% or less over previous six months.

### Investments Limitations and Restrictions in Derivatives

In accordance with clause 12.25 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024, the following investment restrictions shall apply with respect to investment in Derivatives:

Sr. No.	Particulars				
1	The cumulative gross exposure through equity, debt and derivative positions will not exceed 100% of the net assets of the scheme. However, cash or cash equivalents with residual maturity of less than 91 days shall be treated as not creating any exposure.				
2	The Scheme shall not write options or purchase instruments with embedded written options.				
3	The total exposure related to option premium paid shall not exceed 20% of the net assets of the scheme.				
4	<p>Exposure due to hedging positions may not be included in the above mentioned limits subject to the following:</p> <p>a. Hedging positions are the derivative positions that reduce possible losses on an existing position in securities and till the existing position remains.</p> <p>b. Hedging positions shall not be taken for existing derivative positions. Exposure due to such positions shall be added and treated under gross cumulative exposure limits mentioned under Point 1.</p> <p>c. Any derivative instrument used to hedge shall have the same underlying security as the existing position being hedged.</p> <p>d. The quantity of underlying associated with the derivative position taken for hedging purposes shall not exceed the quantity of the existing position against which hedge has been taken.</p>				
5	<p>The scheme may enter into plain vanilla Interest Rate Swaps (IRS) for hedging purposes. The value of the notional principal in such cases shall not exceed the value of respective existing assets being hedged by the scheme.</p> <p>In case of participation in IRS is through over the counter transactions, the counter party shall be an entity recognized as a Market Maker by RBI and exposure to a single counterparty in such transactions shall not exceed 10% of the net assets of the scheme. However, if mutual funds are transacting in IRS through an electronic trading platform offered by the Clearing Corporation of India Ltd. (CCIL) and CCIL is the central counterparty for such transactions guaranteeing settlement, the single counterparty limit of 10% shall not be applicable.</p>				
6	Exposure due to derivative positions taken for hedging purposes in excess of the underlying position against which the hedging position has been taken, shall be treated under gross cumulative exposure limits mentioned under Point 1.				
7	<p>Each position taken in derivatives shall have an associated exposure as defined below. Exposure is the maximum possible loss that may occur on a position. However, certain derivative positions may theoretically have unlimited possible loss. Exposure in derivative positions shall be computed as follows:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Position</th><th>Exposure</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Long Future</td><td>Futures Price * Lot Size * Number of Contracts</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Position	Exposure	Long Future	Futures Price * Lot Size * Number of Contracts
Position	Exposure				
Long Future	Futures Price * Lot Size * Number of Contracts				

	Short Future	Futures Price * Lot Size * Number of Contracts	
	Option bought	Option Premium Paid * Lot Size * Number of Contracts	
8	Derivatives transactions shall be disclosed in the half-yearly portfolio / annual report of the schemes in line with requirements under SEBI Regulations.		

In accordance with clause 7.5 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024, the following conditions shall apply to the Scheme's participation in the derivatives market. Please note that the investment restrictions applicable to the Scheme's participation in the derivatives market will be as prescribed or varied by SEBI or by the Trustees (subject to SEBI requirements) from time to time.

**Position limit for the Fund in index options contracts**

- The Fund's position limit in all index options contracts on a particular underlying index shall be Rs.500 Crores or 15% of the total open interest of the market in index options, whichever is higher, per Stock Exchange.
- This limit would be applicable on open positions in all options contracts on a particular underlying index.

**Position limit for the Fund in index futures contracts**

- The Fund's position limit in all index futures contracts on a particular underlying index shall be Rs.500 Crores or 15% of the total open interest of the market in index futures, whichever is higher, per Stock Exchange.
- This limit would be applicable on open positions in all futures contracts on a particular underlying index.

**Additional position limit in index derivatives for hedging for the Fund**

In addition to the position limits above, the Fund may take exposure in equity index derivatives subject to the following limits:

- Short positions in index derivatives (short futures, short calls and long puts) shall not exceed (in notional value) the Fund's holding of stocks.
- Long positions in index derivatives (long futures, long calls and short puts) shall not exceed (in notional value) the Fund's holding of cash, government securities, T-Bills and similar instruments.

**Position limit for the Fund for stock based derivative contracts**

The combined futures and options position limit shall be 20% of the applicable Market Wide Position Limit (MWPL).

**Position limit for the Scheme**

The position limit/disclosure requirements for the Scheme shall be as follows:

- For stock option and stock futures contracts, the gross open position across all derivative contracts on a particular underlying stock of the Scheme shall not exceed the higher of:  
1% of the free float market capitalization (in terms of number of shares)  
OR  
5% of the open interest in the derivative contracts on a particular underlying stock (in terms of number of contracts (Shares)).
- For index based contracts, the Fund shall disclose the total open interest held by its scheme or all schemes put together in a particular underlying index, if such open interest equals to or exceeds 15% of the open interest of all derivative contracts on that underlying index.
- This position limits shall be applicable on the combined position in all derivative contracts on an underlying stock at a stock exchange.

The Trustee may alter the above restrictions from time to time to the extent that changes in the Regulations may allow and as deemed fit in the general interest of the Unit Holders.

Apart from the investment restrictions prescribed under SEBI (MF) Regulations, the Fund does not follow any internal norms vis-a-vis limiting exposure to a particular scrip or sector etc.

**XX. Where Will the Scheme Invest?**

**Equity and Equity Related Instruments**

The Scheme would invest in stocks constituting the Nifty 50 Index in the similar proportion (weightage) as in the Index and endeavour to track the underlying benchmark index.

The Scheme may take derivatives position based on the opportunities available subject to the guidelines issued by SEBI from time to time and in line with the overall investment objective of the Scheme. These may be taken to hedge the portfolio, rebalance the same or to undertake any other strategy as permitted under the SEBI Regulations.

**Debt & Money Market Instruments:**

The Scheme will invest in debt and money market instruments. It retains the flexibility to invest across all the securities in the debt and money markets.

Debt securities and Money Market Instruments will include but will not be limited to:

- a. Securities created and issued by the Central and State Governments as may be permitted by RBI (including but not limited to coupon bearing bonds, zero coupon bonds and treasury bills).
- b. Securities guaranteed by the Central and State Governments (including but not limited to coupon bearing bonds, zero coupon bonds and treasury bills).
- c. Debt securities of domestic Government agencies and statutory bodies, which may or may not carry a Central/State Government guarantee.
- d. Corporate debt (of both public and private sector undertakings).
- e. Money market instruments permitted by SEBI/RBI or in alternative investment for the call money market as may be provided by the RBI to meet the liquidity requirements.
- f. Certificate of Deposits (CDs).
- g. Commercial Paper (CPs). A part of the net assets may be invested in the Collateralized Borrowing & Lending Obligations (CBLO) or in an alternative investment as may be provided by RBI to meet the liquidity requirements.
- h. The non-convertible part of convertible securities.
- i. Any other domestic fixed income securities as permitted by SEBI / RBI from time to time.

- j. Any other instruments/securities, which in the opinion of the fund manager would suit the investment objective of the scheme subject to compliance with extant Regulations.

The Investment Manager will invest only in those debt securities that are rated investment grade by a domestic credit rating agency authorized to carry out such activity, such as CRISIL, ICRA, CARE, FITCH, etc. The securities may be acquired through Initial Public Offerings (IPOs), secondary market operations, private placement, rights offer or negotiated deals.

The Scheme shall not enter into any repurchase and reverse repurchase obligations in all securities held by it. The scheme does not intend to invest into any credit default swaps.

#### **Investment in Derivatives:**

The Scheme may take derivatives position based on the opportunities available subject to the guidelines provided by SEBI from time to time and in line with the overall investment objective of the Scheme. Derivatives can be traded over the exchange or can be structured between two counter-parties. Those transacted over the exchange are called Exchange Traded derivatives whereas the other category is referred to as OTC (Over the Counter) derivatives.

#### **Concepts and Examples of investing into Derivatives**

Derivatives are financial contracts of pre-determined fixed duration, whose values are derived from the value of an underlying primary financial instrument, commodity or index, such as: interest rates, exchange rates, commodities and equities.

- **Futures**

A futures contract is an agreement between the buyer and the seller for the purchase and sale of a particular asset at a specific price on a specific future date. The price at which the underlying asset would change hands in the future is agreed upon at the time of entering into the contract. The actual purchase or sale of the underlying asset involving payment of cash and delivery of the instrument does not take place until the contracted date of delivery. A futures contract involves an obligation on both the parties to fulfill the terms of the contract.

Currently, futures contracts have a maximum expiration cycle of 3-months. Three contracts are available at any time for trading, with 1 month, 2 months and 3 months expiry respectively. Futures contracts typically expire on the last Thursday of the month. For example, a contract with the January expiration expires on the last Thursday of January.

A futures contract on the stock market index gives its owner the right and obligation to buy or sell the portfolio of stocks characterized by the index. Stock index futures are cash settled; there is no delivery of the underlying stocks.

Let us assume that the Nifty Index at the beginning of the month October 2018 was 5070 and three index futures as under were available:

<b>Expiry Month</b>	<b>Bid Price</b>	<b>Offer Price</b>
October 18	5075	5080
November 18	5085	5090
December 18	5095	5100

The Scheme could buy an index future of October, 2018 at the offer price of Rs. 5080. The Fund will be required to pay the initial margin as required by the exchanges.

The following is a hypothetical example of a typical trade in index future and the costs associated with the trade.

Particulars	Index Future	Actual Purchase of Stocks
Index as on beginning October 2018	5070	5070
October 2018 Futures Price	5080	-
1.Carry Cost associated with Futures	10 (5080-5070)	
2.Brokerage Cost @ 0.02% for Index Future and 0.03% for Cash Markets	1.016 (0.02% of 5080)	1.521 (0.03% of 5070)
3.Securities Transaction Tax (STT) STT on purchase of index futures – NIL STT on purchase of stocks – 0.025%	NIL (0% of 5080)	1.2675 (0.025% of 5070)
4.Gain on Surplus Funds (Assumed 6% returns on 75% of the money left after paying margin of 25%)	18.74 (6%*(100% of 5070 – 25% of 5080)*30/365)	NIL
Spot Market Price at the expiry of October Contract	5569	5569
5.Brokerage Cost on Sale @ 0.02% for Index Future and 0.03% for Cash Markets	1.114 (0.02% of 5569)	1.671 (0.03% of 5569)
6.Securities Transaction Tax STT on sale of index future – 0.025% STT on sale of stocks – 0.025%	1.114 (0.025% of 5569)	1.392 (0.025% of 5569)
Total Cost (1+2+3-4+5+6)	-5.50	5.85

Please note that the above example is based on assumptions and is used only for illustrative purposes (including an assumption that there will be a gain pursuant to investment in index futures). As can be seen in the above example, the costs associated with the trade in futures are less than that associated with the trade in actual stock. Thus, in the above example the futures trade seems to be more profitable than the trade in actual stock. However, buying of the index future may not be beneficial as compared to buying stocks if the execution and brokerage costs on purchase of index futures are high and the return on surplus funds are low. The actual returns may vary based on actuals and depends on final guidelines / procedures and trading mechanism as envisaged by stock exchanges and other regulatory authorities.

## • Options

An option is a contract which provides the buyer of the option (also called the holder) the right, without the obligation, to buy or sell a specified asset at an agreed price on or upto a particular date. For acquiring this right the buyer has to pay a premium to the seller. The seller on the other hand has the obligation to buy or sell that specified asset at the agreed price. The premium is determined considering number of factors such as the underlying asset's market price, the number of days to expiration, strike price of the option, the volatility of the underlying asset and the risk less rate of return. The strike price, the expiration date and the market lots



are specified by the exchanges.

An option contract may be of two kinds, viz., a call option or a put option. An option that provides the buyer the right to buy is a call option. The buyer of the call option (known as the holder of the option) can call upon the seller of the option (known as writer of the option) and buy from him the underlying asset at the agreed price at any time on or before the expiry date of the option. The seller of the option has to fulfill the obligation on exercise of the option.

The right to sell is called a put option. Here, the buyer of the option can exercise his right to sell the underlying asset to the seller of the option at the agreed price.

Options are of two types: European and American. In a European option, the holder of the option can only exercise his right on the date of expiration. In an American option, he can exercise this right anytime between the purchase date and the expiration date.

### **Example of options**

**Buying a Call option:** Assume that the Scheme buys a call option at the strike price of Rs. 5,000 and pays a premium of Rs. 100. If the market price of the underlying stock on the date of expiry of the option is Rs. 5,400 (i.e. more than Rs. 5,000 which is the strike price of an option), the Scheme will exercise the option. However, it may not result into profit. The profit is made only in those circumstances when the intrinsic value (5400 (spot price)-5000(strike price)) is greater than cost paid i.e. option premium (100). If on the date of the expiry of the option, the market price of the underlying stock is Rs. 4,900, the Scheme will not exercise the option and it shall lose the premium of Rs. 100.

Thus, in the above example, the loss for the Scheme, as the buyer of the option, is limited to the premium paid by him while the gains are unlimited.

**Writing a Call Option:** Assume that the Scheme writes a call option at the strike price of Rs. 5,000 and earns a premium of Rs. 100. If the market price of the underlying stock on the date of expiry increases to Rs. 5,400 (i.e. more than Rs. 5,000) then the option is exercised. The Scheme earns the premium of Rs. 100/- but loses the difference between the market price and the exercise price i.e. Rs. 400/-. In case the market price of the underlying stock decreases to Rs. 4,900, the Scheme gets to keep the premium of Rs.100.

**Buying a Put Option:** Assume that the Scheme buys a put option at the strike price of Rs. 5,000 and pays a premium of Rs. 100. If the market price of the underlying stock decreases to Rs. 4,850 (i.e. less than strike price of 5000) the Scheme would be protected from the downside and would exercise the put option. However, it may not result into profit. The profit is resulted only when the intrinsic value (5000 (strike price)- 4850(spot price)) is greater than the cost paid i.e. option premium of 100. Whereas if the stock price moves up to say Rs. 5,150 the Scheme may let the option expire and forego the premium.

**Writing a Put Option:** Assume that the Scheme writes a put option at the strike price of Rs. 5,000 and earns a premium of Rs. 100. If the market value of the underlying stock decreases to Rs. 4,850, the put option will be exercised and the Scheme will earn the premium of Rs. 100 but loses the difference between the exercise price and the market price which is Rs. 150. However if the market price of the underlying stock is Rs. 5,150, the option-holder will not exercise the option. As a result of which the option will expire and the Scheme will earn the premium income of Rs. 100.

A forward contract is a transaction in which the buyer and the seller agree upon the delivery of a specified

quality (if commodity) and quantity of underlying asset at a predetermined rate on a specified future date.

Please note that the above examples are based on assumptions and are used only for illustrative purposes.

Risks associated with investment strategy which may be followed by the fund managers for investment in derivatives:

Execution of investment strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify such opportunities which may not be available at all times. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the fund manager involve uncertainty and decision of fund manager may not always be profitable.

The Scheme may face execution risk, whereby the rates seen on the screen may not be the rate at which the ultimate execution of the derivative transaction takes place.

### **Overview of Debt Markets in India**

Indian fixed income market, one of the largest and most developed in South Asia, is well integrated with the global financial markets. Screen based order matching system developed by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for trading in government securities, straight through settlement system for the same, settlements guaranteed by the Clearing Corporation of India and innovative instruments like TREPS have contributed in reducing the settlement risk and increasing the confidence level of the market participants.

The RBI reviews the monetary policy six times a year giving the guidance to the market on direction of interest rate movement, liquidity and credit expansion. The central bank has been operating as an independent authority, formulating the policies to maintain price stability and adequate liquidity. Bonds are traded in dematerialized form. Credit rating agencies have been playing an important role in the market and are an important source of information to manage the credit risk.

Government (Central and State) is the largest issuer of debt in the market. Public sector enterprises, quasi government bodies and private sector companies are other issuers. Insurance companies, provident funds, banks, mutual funds, financial institutions, corporates and FPIs are major investors in the market. Government loans are available up to 40 years maturity. Variety of instruments available for investments including plain vanilla bonds, floating rate bonds, money market instruments, structured obligations and interest rate derivatives make it possible to manage the interest rate risk effectively.

Indicative levels of the instruments as on October 31, 2025 are as follows:

<b>Instrument</b>	<b>Maturity</b>	<b>Tenure</b>	<b>Yield</b>	<b>Liquidity</b>
TREPS / Repo	Short	Overnight	5.50	Very High
CP / CD / T Bills	Short	3 months CP*	6.65	High
		3 months CD	6.02	
		1 Year CP*	6.88	
		1 Year CD	6.45	
Central Government securities	Low High to	10 years	6.53	Medium

Source: Bloomberg \*Data is for NBFC.

## **XXI. What are the Investment Strategies?**

Mirae Asset Nifty 50 Index Fund will be managed passively with investments in stocks in a proportion that match as close as possible to the weights of these stocks in Nifty 50 Index.  
The investment strategy of the Scheme will be to invest in a basket of securities forming part of Nifty 50 Index in similar weight proportion.

The investment strategy would revolve around reducing the tracking error to the least possible through regular rebalancing of the portfolio, taking into account the change in weights of stocks in the Index as well as the incremental collections/redemptions in the Scheme. A part of the funds may be invested in debt and money market instruments, to meet the liquidity requirements.

Subject to the Regulations and the applicable guidelines the Scheme may invest in the schemes of Mutual Funds. The investment strategy shall be in line with the asset allocation section of the SID.

**Though every endeavour will be made to achieve the objective of the Scheme, the AMC/Sponsors/Trustee does not guarantee that the investment objective of the Scheme will be achieved. No guaranteed returns are being offered under the Scheme.**

## **XXII. Fundamental Attributes**

Following are the Fundamental Attributes of the scheme, in terms of Clause 1.14 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated June 27, 2024:

### **(i) Type of a scheme**

An open-ended scheme replicating/tracking Nifty 50 Total Return Index

**Open ended** – Other Schemes- Index Funds

### **Investment Objective**

The investment objective of the scheme is to generate returns, before expenses, that are commensurate with the performance of Nifty 50 Total Return Index, subject to tracking error. However, there is no assurance or guarantee that the investment objective of the scheme would be achieved.

- **Main Objective** - Growth
- **Investment pattern** –

### **Asset allocation:**

Types of Instruments	Indicative allocation (% of total assets)	
	Minimum	Maximum
Equity Securities covered by Nifty 50 Total Return Index	95	100
Money market instruments / debt securities, Instruments and/or units of debt/liquid schemes of domestic Mutual Funds	0	5

## **Rebalancing of deviation due to short term defensive consideration**

In the event of the asset allocation falling outside the limits specified in the asset allocation table, the Fund Manager will rebalance the same within 7 days. However, at all times the portfolio will adhere to the overall investment objectives of the Scheme. Any alteration in the investment pattern will be for short-term defensive consideration as per Clause 1.14.1.2 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024, the intention being at all times to protect the interests of the Unit Holders.

### **(ii) Terms of Issue**

#### **(a) Listing:**

The Scheme being open ended; the Units are not proposed to be listed on any stock exchange. However, the Trustee reserves the right to list the units as and when open-ended Schemes are permitted to be listed under the Regulations, and if the Trustee considers it necessary in the interest of unit holders of the Scheme.

#### **(b) Redemption of Units:**

The Unit Holder has the option to request for Redemption either in amount in rupees or in number of Units. The minimum redemption amount shall be 'any amount' or 'any number of units' as requested by the investor at the time of redemption request.

#### **Redemption Price:**

The Redemption Price of the Units is the price at which a Unit Holder can redeem Units of a scheme. It will be calculated as described below:

Redemption Price = Applicable NAV - (Applicable NAV x Exit Load\*)

\* Exit Load, whatever is applicable, will be charged.

Redemption Price will be calculated for up to four decimal places for the Scheme.

For example, if the Applicable NAV of a Scheme is Rs.10.5550, and it has a 2% Exit Load, the Redemption Price will be calculated as follows:

Redemption Price = 10.5550 - (10.5550 X 2.00%) i.e. 10.4550 - 0.2110 = 10.3440

If the Scheme has no Exit Load, the Redemption Price will be equal to the Applicable NAV.

The Securities Transaction Tax levied under the Income Tax Act, 1961, at the applicable rate on the amount of redemption will be reduced from the amount of redemption.

#### **To illustrate:**

If a Redemption of 4,900 units is sought by the Unit Holder at a Redemption Price of Rs. 10.3440 (as calculated above), the redemption amount is Rs. 50,685.60. Securities Transaction Tax (STT) for instance is 0.001%. This will be further reduced by the STT of Re. 0.50 (i.e. Rs. 50,685.60 x 0.001%), making the net redemption amount Rs. 50,685.10.

If a Redemption of Rs. 10,000 is sought by the Unit Holder at a Net Redemption Price of Rs. 10.3440 (as calculated above), which will give 966.744 Units; the effective redemption amount will be grossed up to Rs. 10,204.08 (i.e.  $10,000 \div (1-2\%)$ ) and 966.744 units ( $10,204.08 \div 10.555$ ) will be redeemed. This is to ensure that the Unit Holder receives the net amount of Rs. 10,000 as desired.

Investors may note that the Trustee has a right to modify the existing Load structure in any manner subject to a maximum as prescribed under the Regulations and with prospective effect only.

Please refer section – LOAD STRUCTURE.

Applicable NAV for Redemption / Switch-Out / Systematic Transfer Plan:

- In respect of valid Redemption applications accepted at a Designated Collection Centre up to 3 p.m. on a Business Day, the NAV of such day will be applicable.
- In respect of valid Redemption applications accepted at a Designated Collection Centre after 3 p.m. on a Business Day, the NAV of the next Business Day will be applicable.

**(c) Aggregate fees and expenses charged to the scheme:**

For detailed fees and expenses charged to the scheme please refer to section ‘Fees and Expenses’.

**(d)** The Scheme does not provide any safety net or guarantee to the investors. There is no assurance OR guarantee of returns.

In accordance with Regulation 18(15A) of the SEBI (MF) Regulations and Clause 1.14.1.4 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated June 27, 2024 the Trustees shall ensure that no change in the fundamental attributes of the Scheme(s) and the Plan(s) / Option(s) thereunder or the trust or fee and expenses payable or any other change which would modify the Scheme(s) and the Plan(s) / Option(s) thereunder and affect the interests of Unitholders is carried out unless:

- SEBI has reviewed and provided its comments on the proposal
- A written communication about the proposed change is sent to each Unitholder and an advertisement is given in one English daily newspaper having nationwide circulation as well as in a newspaper published in the language of the region where the Head Office of the Mutual Fund is situated; and
- The Unitholders are given an option for a period of atleast 30 calendar days to exit at the prevailing Net Asset Value without any exit load.

## **SCHEME SPECIFIC DISCLOSURES**

### **I. Portfolio rebalancing**

#### **Rebalancing due to passive breach**

In accordance with Clause 3.6.7 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024 in case of change in constituents of the index due to periodic review, the portfolio of the Scheme shall be rebalanced within 7 calendar days. Any transactions undertaken in the scheme portfolio in order to meet the redemption and subscription obligations shall be done while ensuring that post such transactions replication of the portfolio with the index is maintained at all points of time

In the event of involuntary corporate action, the Scheme shall dispose the security not forming part of the underlying index within 7 calendar days from the date of allotment/ listing.

#### **Rebalancing of deviation due to short term defensive consideration**

Subject to SEBI (MF) Regulations, the asset allocation pattern indicated above may change from time to time, keeping in view market conditions, market opportunities, applicable regulations and political and economic factors. It must be clearly understood that the percentages can vary substantially depending upon the perception of the Investment Manager; the intention being at all times to seek to protect the interests of the Unit holders. As per Clause 1.14.1.2 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024 such changes in the investment pattern will be for short term and for defensive consideration only.

The Scheme shall rebalance the portfolio in case of any deviation to the asset allocation. Such rebalancing shall be done within 7 days from the date of occurrence of deviation.  
For detailed disclosure, kindly refer SAI.

**For detailed disclosure, kindly refer SAI.**

### **II. Disclosure w.r.t investments by key personnel and AMC directors including regulatory provisions**

Aggregate investment in the Scheme by:

Sr. No.	Category of Persons	Net Value		
		Units	NAV per unit	Market Value
1.	AMC's Board of Directors	0	0	0
2.	Scheme's Fund Manager(s)	0	0	0
3.	Other key managerial personnel	0	0	0

**For detailed disclosure, kindly refer SAI.**

### **III. Investments of AMC in the Scheme**

Investment of AMC in Mirae Asset Nifty 50 Index Fund as on September 30, 2025 is **NIL**

The AMC shall not invest in any of the schemes unless full disclosure of its intention to invest has been made in the Scheme Information Document and that the AMC shall not be entitled to charge any fees on such investment

For detailed disclosure, kindly refer SAI.

#### IV. Taxation

For details on taxation please refer to the clause on Taxation in the SAI apart from the following:

**Rates of tax and tax deducted at source (TDS) under the Act for Capital Gains from transfer of units of Equity Oriented Fund:**

Type of Capital Gain	Condition		Income Tax Rates		TDS Rates	
			Resident/ PIO/ NRI/ Other non FII non- residents	FII	Resident	NRI/OCBs/ FII & others
+ Short Term Capital Gain (redemption before completing one year of holding)	STT has been paid on redemption	Sale upto 22nd July, 2024	15%	15%	Nil	15%
		Sale on or after 23rd July, 2024	20%	20%	Nil	20%
	Other cases	Upto 22nd July, 2024	Normal rate of tax applicable to the assessee	30%	Nil	30% for Non-resident other than corporates, 40% (till 31 March 2024)/ 35% (from 1 April 2024) for non-residents corporates
		23rd July, 2024 onwards	Normal rate of tax applicable to the assessee	30%	Nil	30% for Non-resident other than corporates, 35% for non-residents corporates
++ Long Term Capital Gain (redemption after completing one year of holding)	STT has been paid on redemption	Upto 22nd July, 2024	10%#	10%#	Nil	10%
		23rd July, 2024 onwards	12.5%#	12.5%#	Nil	12.5%
	Other cases	Upto 22nd July, 2024	10%*	10%*	Nil	10%
		23rd July, 2024 onwards	12.5%*	12.5%*	Nil	12.5%

**PIO:** Person of Indian origin

**NRI:** Non-resident Indian



**FII:** Foreign Institutional investor

**OCB:** Overseas Corporate Body

# Under section 112A of the Act, where long term capital gain exceeds Rs. 1,25,000/- tax is payable @ 10% upto 22<sup>nd</sup> July, 2024 and 12.5% from 23<sup>rd</sup> July, 2024 onwards plus applicable surcharge and cess (without indexation benefit).

\*without indexation benefit

+ With respect to an Equity Oriented Fund of Fund, units acquired post 1 April 2023 and sold prior to 31 March 2025 would be considered as units sold of a Specified Mutual Fund (SMF) as mentioned below and hence, any gains arising on transfer of such units would be deemed to be short-term capital gains. However, with respect to units acquired prior to 1 April 2023, gains arising on transfer of such units would not be considered as units sold of a Specified Mutual Fund (SMF) as mentioned below and would continue to be governed by the normal provisions (i.e., long-term or short-term, depending upon period of holding) as mentioned in the table above.

++ As per the amended Finance Bill 2023, a Specified Mutual Fund (SMF) acquired on or after April 1, 2023, shall be deemed to be short-term capital asset and hence, the gains arising on such transfer will be regarded as short-term capital gains (STCG) irrespective of period of holding. SMF is a Mutual Fund holding less than 35% of its total investment in equity shares of domestic companies. Accordingly, Equity Fund of Fund investing in Equity ETF shall fall within the ambit of SMF and the gains arising on its transfer will be regarded as STCG and would be taxable at the rate of 15% (where transfer takes place before 23 July 2024) or 20% (where transfer takes place on or after 23 July 2024) (plus applicable surcharge and cess) and no indexation benefit will be available on transfer of such investments. However, effective 01 April 2025, the definition of 'Specified Mutual Fund' has been proposed to be amended as under:

- A mutual fund wherein more than 65% of total proceeds are invested in the debt and money market instruments; or
- Fund which invests 65% or more of its total proceeds in units of a fund referred in clause (a) above, calculated basis the annual average of the daily closing figures

As a result of the proposed amendment, Equity Fund of Fund investing in Equity ETF which were earlier covered under the definition of Special Mutual Fund will now get excluded from the definition.

Thus, for Equity Fund of Fund investing in Equity ETF sold on or after 1 April 2025, the above provisions of specified mutual funds would not apply. However, capital gains on sale of mutual Funds investing more than 65% in debt and money market instruments or Fund which invests 65% or more of its total proceeds in units of such fund (hereinafter referred to as "Debt and Money Market Mutual Funds") would continue to be deemed to be short-term capital gains.

## **V. Associate Transactions**

For detailed disclosure, kindly refer SAI.

## **VI. Listing and transfer of units**

The Scheme being open ended, the Units are not proposed to be listed on any stock exchange and no transfer facility on the exchange is provided. However, the Trustee reserves the right to list the units as and when open-end Schemes are permitted to be listed under the Regulations, and if the Trustee considers it necessary

in the interest of unit holders of the Scheme.

Units held in Demat form are transferable (subject to lock-in period, if any and subject to lien, if any marked on the units) in accordance with the provisions of SEBI (Depositories and Participants) Regulations, 2018, as may be amended from time to time. Transfer can be made only in favor of transferees who are capable of holding Units and having a Demat Account. The delivery instructions for transfer of Units will have to be lodged with the DP in requisite form as may be required from time to time and transfer will be effected in accordance with such rules / regulations as may be in force governing transfer of securities in dematerialized mode. Further, for the procedure of release of lien, the investors shall contact their respective Depository.

However, if a person becomes a holder of the Units consequent to operation of law or upon enforcement of a pledge, the Mutual Fund will, subject to production of satisfactory evidence, effect the transfer, if the transferee is otherwise eligible to hold the Units. Similarly, in cases of transfers taking place consequent to death, insolvency etc., the transferee's name will be recorded by the Mutual Fund subject to production of satisfactory evidence.

Please refer SAI for details on transmission, nomination, lien, pledge, duration of the Scheme and Mode of Holding.

#### **Transfer of units held in Non-Demat [Statement of Account ('SOA')] mode:**

Pursuant to the provisions of AMFI Best Practices Guidelines Circular No.116 /2024-25 dated August 14, 2024, units held by individual unitholders in Non-Demat ('SoA') mode can be transferred under the following categories:

- a. surviving joint holder, who wants to add new joint holder(s) in the folio upon demise of one or more joint unitholder(s).
- b. Nominee of a deceased unitholder, who wants to transfer the units to the legal heirs of the deceased unitholder, post the transmission of units in the name of the nominee;
- c. a minor unitholder who has turned a major and has changed his/her status from minor to major, wants to add the name of the parent / guardian, sibling, spouse etc. in the folio as joint holder(s).
- d. Transfer to siblings
- e. Gifting of units
- f. Transfer of units to third party
- g. Addition/deletion of unit holder

Partial transfer of units held in a folio shall be allowed. However, if the balance units in the transferor's folio falls below specified threshold / minimum number of units as specified in the SID, such residual units shall be compulsorily redeemed, and the redemption amount will be paid to the transferor.

If the request for transfer of units is lodged on the record date, the IDCW payout/ reinvestment shall be made to the transferor.

Redemption of the transferred units shall not be allowed for 10 days from the date of transfer. This will enable the investor to revert in case the transfer is initiated fraudulently.

The facility for transfer of Units held in Non-Demat (SOA) mode shall be made available only through online mode via the transaction portals of the RTAs and the MF Central i.e., the transfer of units held in SoA mode shall not be allowed through physical/ paper-based mode or via the stock exchange platforms, MFU, channel

partners and EOPs etc.

For further details on Pre-requisites and Payment of Stamp duty on Transfer of Units, please refer SAI.

**VII. Dematerialization of units**

The Unit holders are given an Option to hold the units by way of an Account Statement (Physical form) or in Dematerialized ('Demat') form.

Mode of holding shall be clearly specified in the KIM cum application form.

The Unit holder intending to hold the units in Demat form are required to have a beneficiary account with the Depository Participant (DP) (registered with NSDL / CDSL). Unit holders opting to hold the units in demat form must provide their Demat Account details like the DP's name, DP ID Number and the beneficiary account number of the applicant with the DP, in the specified section of the application form. In case Unit holders do not provide their Demat Account details, unit will be allotted to them in physical form and an Account Statement shall be sent to them.

Investors holding units in dematerialized form as well as investors holding units in physical form, both shall be able to trade on the BSE StAR MF Platform, NSE NMF II and ICEX

**VIII. Minimum Target amount**

Not Applicable

**IX. Maximum Amount to be raised (if any)**

Not Applicable.

**X. Dividend Policy (IDCW)**

The IDCW warrants shall be dispatched to the unit holders within 7 working days from the record date.

In case of Unit Holder having a bank account with certain banks with which the Mutual Fund would have made arrangements from time to time, the IDCW proceeds shall be directly credited to their account.

The IDCW will be paid by warrant and payments will be made in favor of the Unit holder (registered holder of the Units or, if there is more than one registered holder, only to the first registered holder) with bank account number furnished to the Mutual Fund (please note that it is mandatory for the Unit holders to provide the Bank account details as per the directives of SEBI).

Further, the IDCW proceeds may be paid by way of ECS/EFT/NEFT/RTGS/any other manner through which the investor's bank account specified in the Registrar & Transfer Agent's records is credited with the IDCW proceeds as per the instructions of the Unit holders.

In case the delay is beyond seven working days, then the AMC shall pay interest @ 15% p.a. from the expiry of seven working days till the date of dispatch of the warrant.

## **XI. Allotment**

The AMC shall send an allotment confirmation specifying the units allotted by way of e-mail and/or SMS within 5 Business Days of receipt of valid application to the Unit holders registered e-mail address and/or mobile number.

As the units of the Scheme will be issued, traded and settled compulsorily in dematerialized (electronic) form, the statement of holding of the Unitholder i.e. beneficiary account holder will be sent by the respective DPs periodically.

## **XII. Refund**

If application is rejected, full amount will be refunded in terms of applicable provisions of Master Circular dated June 27, 2024

## **XIII. Who can invest:**

This is an indicative list and investors shall consult their financial advisor to ascertain whether the scheme is suitable to their risk profile

It should be noted that the **following entities can invest in the scheme:**

- Indian resident adult individuals, either singly or jointly (not exceeding three);
- Minor through parent / lawful guardian; (please see the note below)
- Companies, bodies corporate, public sector undertakings, association of persons or bodies of individuals and societies registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860;
- Partnership Firms constituted under the Partnership Act, 1932;
- Limited Liability Partnerships (LLP);
- A Hindu Undivided Family (HUF) through its Karta;
- Banking Company as defined under the Banking Regulation Act, 1949;
- Banks (including Co-operative Banks and Regional Rural Banks) and Financial Institutions;
- Public Financial Institution as defined under the Companies Act, 1956;
- Insurance Company registered with the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA);
- Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) / Persons of Indian Origin (PIO) on full repatriation basis or on non-repatriation basis;
- Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPI) (including overseas ETFs, Fund of Funds) registered with SEBI on repatriation basis;
- Mutual Funds/ Alternative Investment Funds registered with SEBI
- Army, Air Force, Navy and other para-military funds and eligible institutions;
- Scientific and Industrial Research Organizations;
- Provident / Pension / Gratuity and such other Funds as and when permitted to invest;
- International Multilateral Agencies approved by the Government of India / RBI; and
- The Trustee, AMC or Sponsor or their associates (if eligible and permitted under prevailing laws).
- A Mutual Fund through its schemes if permitted by the regulatory authorities.
- Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) approved by appropriate authority (subject to RBI approval).
- Religious and Charitable Trusts, Wakfs or endowments of private trusts (subject to receipt of necessary approvals as required) and Private Trusts authorized to invest in mutual fund schemes under their trust deeds;

- Qualified Foreign Investors subject to the conditions prescribed by SEBI, RBI, Income Tax authorities and the AMC, from time to time on repatriation basis.
- Such other individuals/institutions/body corporate etc., as may be decided by the AMC from time to time, so long as wherever applicable they are in conformity with SEBI Regulations/RBI, etc.

**Note: 1.**

Minor Unit Holder on becoming major may inform the Registrar about attaining majority and provide his specimen signature duly authenticated by his banker as well as his details of bank account and a certified true copy of the PAN card as mentioned under the paragraph “Anti Money Laundering and Know Your Customer” to enable the Registrar to update their records and allow him to operate the Account in his own right.

**Note 2. Applicants under Power of Attorney:**

An applicant willing to transact through a power of attorney must lodge the photocopy of the Power of Attorney (PoA) attested by a Notary Public or the original PoA (which will be returned after verification) within 30 Days of submitting the Application Form / Transaction Slip at a Designated Collection Centre. Applications are liable to be rejected if the power of attorney is not submitted within the aforesaid period.

**XIV. Who cannot invest**

It should be noted that the **following entities cannot invest in the scheme:**

- Any individual who is a foreign national or any other entity that is not an Indian resident under the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, except where registered with SEBI as a FPI. However, there is no restriction on a foreign national from acquiring Indian securities provided such foreign national meets the residency tests as laid down by Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999.
- Overseas Corporate Bodies (OCBs) shall not be allowed to invest in the Scheme. These would be firms and societies which are held directly or indirectly but ultimately to the extent of at least 60% by NRIs and trusts in which at least 60% of the beneficial interest is similarly held irrevocably by such persons (OCBs.)
- Non-Resident Indians residing in the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Non-Compliant Countries and Territories (NCCTs)
- “U.S. Person” under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933 and corporations or other entities organized under the laws of U.S.
- Residents of Canada or any Canadian jurisdiction under the applicable securities laws.
- The Fund reserves the right to include / exclude new / existing categories of investors to invest in the Scheme from time to time, subject to SEBI Regulations and other prevailing statutory regulations, if any.

Subject to the Regulations, any application for subscription of Units may be accepted or rejected if found incomplete or due to unavailability of underlying securities, etc. For example, the Trustee may reject any application for the Purchase of Units if the application is invalid or incomplete or if, in its opinion, increasing the size of any or all of the Scheme's Unit capital is not in the general interest of the Unit Holders, or if the Trustee for any other reason does not believe that it would be in the best interest of the Scheme or its Unit Holders to accept such an application.

The AMC / Trustee may need to obtain from the investor verification of identity or such other details relating to a subscription for Units as may be required under any applicable law, which may result in delay in processing the application.

**XV. The policy regarding reissue of repurchased units, including the maximum extent, the manner of reissue, the entity (the scheme or the AMC) involved in the same.**

All units can be reissued without any limit by the Scheme.

**XVI. Restrictions, if any, on the right to freely retain or dispose of units being offered.**

As the units of the Scheme are mandatorily to be held in demat mode, the same are freely transferable. Further, the unit holders will have to approach their DP for transfer, transmission, pledge related requests etc. which shall be done by the DP in accordance with the procedural requirements laid down by the Depositories, viz. NSDL/ CDSL and/or in accordance with the provisions laid under the Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations thereunder.

**RIGHT TO RESTRICT REDEMPTION AND / OR SUSPEND REDEMPTION OF THE UNITS:**

The Fund at its sole discretion reserves the right to restrict Redemption (including switchout) of the Units (including Plan /Option) of the Scheme of the Fund upon occurrence of the below mentioned events for a period not exceeding ten (10) working days in any ninety (90) days period subject to approval of the Board of Directors of the AMC and the Trustee. The restriction on Redemption (including switch-out) shall be applicable where the Redemption (including switch-out) request is for a value above Rs. 2,00,000/- (Rupees Two Lakhs). Further, no restriction shall be applicable to the Redemption / switch-out request upto Rs. 2,00,000/- (Rupees Two Lakhs). It is further clarified that, in case of redemption request beyond Rs. 2,00,000/- (Rupees Two Lakhs), no restriction shall be applicable on first Rs. 2,00,000/- (Rupees Two Lakhs).

The Trustee / AMC reserves the right to restrict Redemption or suspend Redemption of the Units in the Scheme of the Fund on account of circumstances leading to a systemic crisis or event(s) that severely constrict market liquidity or the efficient functioning of the markets. A list of such circumstances under which the restriction on Redemption or suspension of Redemption of the Units in the Scheme of the Fund may be imposed are as follows:

1. Liquidity issues- when market at large becomes illiquid affecting almost all securities rather than any issuer specific security; or
2. Market failures / Exchange closures; or
3. Operational issues; or
4. If so directed by SEBI.

It is clarified that since the occurrence of the abovementioned eventualities have the ability to impact the overall market and liquidity situation, the same may result in exceptionally large number of Redemption requests being made and in such a situation the indicative timelines (i.e. within 3-4 Business Days) mentioned by the Fund in the scheme offering documents, for processing of requests for Redemption may not be applicable.

**Right to Limit Subscription:**

In the interest of the investors and in order to protect the portfolio from market volatility, the Trustees reserve the right to limit or discontinue subscriptions under the Scheme for a specified period of time or till further notice.



**XVII. Cut off timing for subscriptions/ redemptions/ switches.**

This is the time before which your application (complete in all respects) should reach the official points of acceptance.

**In case of Purchase / Redemption directly with Mutual Fund (By Market Makers and Large Investors):**

**DIRECTLY FROM THE FUND**

Direct transaction with AMC shall be facilitated for investors only for transactions above a specified threshold. In this regard, to begin with any order placed for redemption or subscription directly with the AMC must be of greater than INR 25 Cr. The aforesaid threshold shall not be applicable for Market Makers.

All direct transactions in units of ETFs by Market Makers or other eligible investors (as mentioned above) with AMCs shall be at intra-day NAV based on the actual execution price of the underlying portfolio.

The requirement of “cut-off” timing shall not be applicable for direct transaction with AMCs in ETFs by Market Makers and other eligible investors.

**For Redemption of units directly with the Mutual Fund (other than Market Makers and Large Investors):**

Investors can directly approach the AMC for redemption of units of ETF, for transaction of upto INR 25 Cr. without any exit load, in case of the following scenarios:

- i. Traded price (closing price) of the ETF units is at discount of more than 1% to the day end NAV for 7 continuous trading days, or
- ii. No quotes for such ETFs are available on stock exchange(s) for 3 consecutive trading days, or
- iii. Total bid size on the exchange is less than half of creation units size daily, averaged over a period of 7 consecutive trading days.

In case of the above scenarios, applications received from investors for redemption up to 3.00 p.m. on any trading day, shall be processed by the AMC at the closing NAV of the day.

Such instances shall be tracked by the AMC on an ongoing basis and in case any of the above mentioned scenario arises, the same shall be disclosed on the website of the Mutual Fund.

**Settlement of Purchase/Sale of Units of the Scheme on NSE/ BSE**

Buying/Selling of Units of the Scheme on NSE/ BSE is just like buying/selling any other normal listed security. If an investor has bought Units, an investor has to pay the purchase amount to the broker/sub-broker such that the amount paid is realised before the funds pay-in day of the settlement cycle on the Stock Exchange(s). If an investor has sold Units, an investor has to deliver the Units to the broker/sub-broker before the securities pay- in day of the settlement cycle on the Stock Exchange(s). The Units (in the case of Units bought) and the funds (in the case of Units sold) are paid out to the broker on the pay-out day of the settlement cycle on the Stock Exchange(s). The Stock Exchange(s) regulations stipulate that the trading member should pay the money or Units to the investor within 24 hours of the pay-out.

If an investor has bought Units, he should give standing instructions for ‘Delivery-In’ to his /her/its DP for accepting Units in his/her/its beneficiary account. An investor should give the details of his/her beneficiary account and the DP-ID of his/her/its DP to his/ her/its trading member. The trading member will transfer the Units directly to his/her/ its beneficiary account on receipt of the same from NSE’s/ BSE’s Clearing Corporation.



An investor who has sold Units should instruct his/her/its Depository Participant (DP) to give 'Delivery Out' instructions to transfer the Units from his/her/its beneficiary account to the Pool Account of his/her/its trading member through whom he/she/it have sold the Units. The details of the Pool A/C (CM-BP-ID) of his/her trading member to which the Units are to be transferred, Unit quantity etc. should be mentioned in the Delivery Out instructions given by him/her to the DP. The instructions should be given well before the prescribed securities pay-in day. SEBI has advised that the Delivery Out instructions should be given at least 24 hours prior to the cut-off time for the prescribed securities pay-in to avoid any rejection of instructions due to data entry errors, network problems, etc.

**XVIII. Minimum balance to be maintained and consequences of non-maintenance**

There is no requirement of minimum balance to be maintained in the Scheme.

**XIX. Accounts Statements**

The AMC shall send an allotment confirmation specifying the units allotted by way of email and/or SMS within 5 working days of receipt of valid application/transaction to the Unit holders registered e-mail address and/ or mobile number (whether units are held in demat mode or in account statement form).

A Consolidated Account Statement (CAS) detailing all the transactions across all mutual funds and holding at the end of the month shall be sent to the Unit holders in whose folio(s) transaction(s) have taken place during the month by email on or before 12th of the succeeding month who have opted for e-CAS and on or before 15th day of the succeeding month to investors who have opted for delivery via physical mode.

Half-yearly CAS shall be issued at the end of every six months (i.e. September/ March) on or before 18th day of succeeding month who have opted for e-CAS and on or before 21st day of the succeeding month to investors who have opted for delivery via physical mode, to all investors providing the prescribed details across all schemes of mutual funds and securities held in dematerialized form across demat accounts, if applicable

**For further details, refer SAI.**

**XX. Dividend/ IDCW**

The payment of dividend/IDCW to the unitholders shall be made within seven working days from record date or as per timelines prescribed by SEBI/AMFI from time to time.

**XXI. Redemption**

The redemption or repurchase proceeds shall be dispatched to the unitholders within three working days from the date of redemption or repurchase.

For list of exceptional circumstances refer para 14.1.3 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated June 27, 2024.

**Non-Resident Investors**

For NRIs, Redemption proceeds will be remitted depending upon the source of investment as follows:

**(i) Repatriation basis**

When Units have been purchased through remittance in foreign exchange from abroad or by cheque / draft issued from proceeds of the Unit Holder's FCNR deposit or from funds held in the Unit Holder's Non-Resident (External) account kept in India, the proceeds can also be sent to his Indian address for crediting to his NRE/FCNR/non-resident (Ordinary) account, if desired by the Unit Holder.

**(ii) Non-Repatriation basis**

When Units have been purchased from funds held in the Unit Holder's non-resident (Ordinary) account, the proceeds will be sent to the Unit Holder's Indian address for crediting to the Unit Holder's non-resident (Ordinary) account.

For FPIs, the designated branch of the authorized dealer may allow remittance of net sale / maturity proceeds (after payment of taxes) or credit the amount to the Foreign Currency account or Non-resident Rupee account of the FPI maintained in accordance with the approval granted to it by the RBI. The Fund will not be liable for any delays or for any loss on account of any exchange fluctuations, while converting the rupee amount in foreign exchange in the case of transactions with NRIs/FPIs. The Fund may make other arrangements for effecting payment of redemption proceeds in future.

The normal processing time may not be applicable in situations where necessary details are not provided by investors/Unit holders. The AMC will not be responsible for any loss arising out of fraudulent encashment of cheques and/or any delay/loss in transit

For further details, refer SAI.

**XXII. Bank Mandate**

It is mandatory for every applicant to provide the name of the bank, branch, address, account type and number as per SEBI requirements and any Application Form without these details will be treated as incomplete. Such incomplete applications will be rejected. The Registrar / AMC may ask the investor to provide a blank cancelled cheque or its photocopy for the purpose of verifying the bank account number.

**XXIII. Delay in payment of redemption/ repurchase proceeds/dividend**

The Asset Management Company shall be liable to pay interest to the unitholders at such rate as may be specified by SEBI for the period of such delay (presently @15% per annum) in case the redemption proceeds are not made within 3 working Days from the date of receipt of a valid redemption request and in case of IDCW are not made with 7 Days from the record date.

**For further details, please refer to the SAI.**

**XXIV. Unclaimed Redemption and Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal Amount**

As per the Clause 14.3 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024, the unclaimed Redemption and dividend amounts shall be deployed by the Fund in call money market or money market instruments and in a separate plan of Liquid scheme / Money Market Mutual Fund scheme floated by Mutual Funds specifically for deployment of the unclaimed amounts. The investment management fee charged by the AMC for managing such unclaimed amounts shall not exceed 50 basis points. The AMCs shall not be permitted to charge any exit load in this plan.

Provided that such schemes where the unclaimed redemption and IDCW amounts are deployed shall be only those Overnight scheme/ Liquid scheme / Money Market Mutual Fund schemes which are placed in A-1 cell (Relatively Low Interest Rate Risk and Relatively Low Credit Risk) of Potential Risk Class matrix.

The investors who claim these amounts during a period of three years from the due date shall be paid at the prevailing NAV. After a period of three years, this amount can be transferred to a pool account and the investors can claim the said amounts at the NAV prevailing at the end of the third year. In terms of the circular, the onus is on the AMC to make a continuous effort to remind investors through letters to take their unclaimed amounts.

As per SEBI Letter dated January 22, 2025, unclaimed redemption and dividend amounts are to be transferred by the Asset Management Company (AMC) to the Unclaimed Dividend and Redemption Scheme (UDRS) after a period of 90 days and no later than 105 days from the date of issuance of the instruments. The AMC shall maintain separate schemes or plans for unclaimed IDCW and redemption amounts pending for less than three years and for more than three years. Upon completion of the initial three-year period, such units shall be transferred to UDRS within 10 business days of the subsequent month. Furthermore, income accrued on these unclaimed amounts beyond three years will be transferred on a monthly basis (on or before the 10th calendar day of the following month) to the Investor Education and Protection Fund as specified by SEBI.

The website of Mirae Asset Mutual Fund also provides information on the process of claiming the unclaimed amount and the necessary forms / documents required for the same.

The details of such unclaimed amounts are also disclosed in the annual report sent to the Unit Holders.

Important Note: All applicants must provide a bank name, bank account number, branch address, and account type in the Application Form.

**For further details, please refer to the SAI.**

#### **XXV. Disclosure w.r.t investment by minors**

- Payment for investment by any mode shall be accepted from the bank account of the minor, parent or legal guardian of the minor, or from a joint account of the minor with parent or legal guardian.
- Irrespective of the source of payment for subscription, all redemption proceeds shall be credited only in the verified account of the minor i.e. the account the minor may hold with the parent/ legal guardian after completing all KYC formalities.
- The AMC will send an intimation to Unit holders advising the minor (on attaining majority) to submit an application form along with prescribed documents to change the status of the account from 'minor' to 'major'.
- All transactions / standing instructions / systematic transactions etc. will be suspended i.e. the Folio will be frozen for operation by the guardian from the date of beneficiary child completing 18 years of age, till the status of the minor is changed to major. Upon the minor attaining the status of major, the minor in whose name the investment was made, shall be required to provide all the KYC details, updated bank account details including cancelled original cheque leaf of the new bank account.
- No investments (lumpsum/SIP/ switch in/ STP in etc.) in the scheme would be allowed once the minor attains majority i.e. 18 years of age.

**For further details, please refer to the SAI.**

**XXVI. Principles of incentive structure for market makers (for ETFs)**

The incentive structure shall be based on the performance of the Market maker. It shall have recourse to factors such as trading volumes, bid-ask spread in units of ETFs and such other information as may be required to formalize performance-based incentive structure or a fixed monthly compensation at the discretion of the AMC and is to be decided between the AMC and the Market Maker. The incentives, if any, shall be charged to the respective scheme within the maximum permissible limit of TER. A transparent incentive structure for the Market Makers shall be put in place, and the incentives shall, *inter alia*, be linked to performance of the Market Makers in terms of generating liquidity in units of ETFs.