

SCHEME INFORMATION DOCUMENT

SECTION I

Mirae Asset Multi Asset Allocation Fund

(An open-ended scheme investing in equity, debt & money market instruments, Gold ETFs, Silver ETFs and exchange traded commodity derivatives)

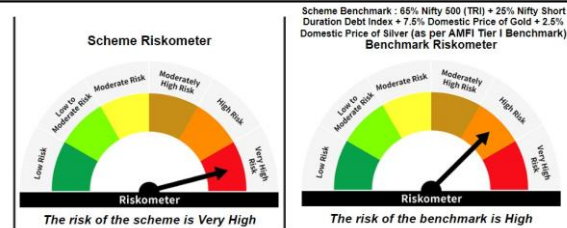
PRODUCT LABELLING

Mirae Asset Multi Asset Allocation Fund

This product is suitable for investors who are seeking*

- To generate long term capital appreciation/income
- Investments in equity, debt & money market instruments, commodity ETFs and exchange traded commodity derivatives.

*Investors should consult their financial advisors if they are not clear about the suitability of the product.



The Above riskometer is as on April 30, 2025 for latest riskometer, investors may refer to the Monthly Portfolios disclosed on the website of the Fund viz. www.miraeassetmf.co.in

Continuous Offer for units at NAV based prices

Name of Mutual Fund: Mirae Asset Mutual Fund

Name of Asset Management Company: Mirae Asset Investment Managers (India) Private Limited

CIN: U65990MH2019PTC324625

Name of Trustee Company: Mirae Asset Trustee Company Private Limited

CIN: U65191MH2007FTC170231

Registered & Corporate Office:

Unit No.606, Windsor Building, Off. C.S.T Road, Kalina, Santacruz (East), Mumbai – 400098

Tel. No.: 022-678 00 300 **Fax No.:** 022- 6725 3940 - 47

Website: www.miraeassetmf.co.in **E-mail:** miraeasset@miraeassetmf.co.in

The particulars of the Scheme have been prepared in accordance with Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 (hereinafter referred to as SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations) as amended till date and filed with SEBI, along with Due Diligence Certificate from the Asset Management Company. The units being offered for public subscription have not been approved or recommended by SEBI nor has SEBI certified the accuracy or adequacy of the SID.

The Scheme Information Document sets forth concisely the information about **Mirae Asset Multi Asset Allocation Fund** that a prospective investor ought to know before investing. Before investing, the investor should also ascertain about any further changes to this SID after the date of this Document from the Mutual Fund/ Investor Service Centers/ Website/ Distributors or Brokers.

The Investors are advised to refer to the Statement of Additional Information (SAI) for details of Mirae Asset Mutual Fund, tax and legal issues and general information on www.miraeassetmf.co.in

SAI is incorporated by reference (is legally a part of the SID). For a free copy of the current SAI, please contact your nearest Investor Service Centre or log on to our website.

The SID should be read in conjunction with SAI and not in isolation.

This SID is dated May 31, 2025

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Part I. HIGHLIGHTS/SUMMARY OF THE SCHEME

Sr. No.	Title	Description
I.	Name of the scheme	Mirae Asset Multi Asset Allocation Fund
II.	Category of the Scheme	Multi Asset Allocation Fund
III.	Scheme type	An open-ended equity scheme investing in equity, debt & money market instruments, Gold ETFs, Silver ETFs and exchange traded commodity derivatives
IV.	Scheme code	MIRA/O/H/MAA/23/12/0059
V.	Investment objective	The investment objective of the scheme is to provide long-term capital appreciation from a portfolio investing in equity and equity related securities, Debt and money market instruments, Gold ETFs, Silver ETFs and Exchange Traded Commodity Derivatives. There is no assurance that the investment objective of the Scheme will be achieved.
VI.	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.
VII.	Benchmark Return Index) (Total	65% Nifty 500 TRI + 25% Nifty Short Duration Debt Index + 7.5% Domestic Price of Gold + 2.5% Domestic Price of Silver. The same is in line with AMFI prescribed guidelines. Hence, the performance will be compared with this Index. Rationale for adoption of benchmark: The Trustees have adopted 65% Nifty 500 TRI + 25% Nifty Short Duration Debt Index + 7.5% Domestic Price of Gold + 2.5% Domestic Price of Silver as the benchmark index. The benchmark index is designed to reflect the behaviour and performance of all the three asset classes. The asset allocation in the benchmark is in accordance with the expected average allocation to each asset class in the portfolio in the long run. .

VIII.	NAV disclosure	The AMC will calculate and disclose the NAVs on all Business Days. The AMC will update the NAVs on AMFI website www.amfiindia.com before 09.00 a.m. of the following calendar day and also on its website (www.miraeassetmf.co.in). Further Details in Section II.
IX.	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
X.	Plans and Options Plans/Options and sub options under the Scheme	The Scheme will have Regular Plan and Direct Plan** with a common portfolio and separate NAVs. Investors should indicate the Plan for which the subscription is made by indicating the choice in the application form. Each of the above Regular and Direct Plan under the scheme will have the following Options / Sub-options: (1) Growth Option and (2) Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal option (IDCW). The Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal option shall have 2 sub options: (a) Payout of Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal option (“Payout of IDCW”) (b) Reinvestment of Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal option (“Reinvestment of IDCW”). Amounts can be distributed out of investors capital (Equalization Reserve), which is part of sale price that represents realized gains. The default option for the unitholders will be Regular Plan - Growth Option if the investor is routing its investments through a distributor and Direct Plan – Growth option in case of direct investor. If the unit holders select IDCW option but does not specify the sub-option then the default sub-option shall be Reinvestment of IDCW. **DIRECT PLAN: Direct Plan is only for investors who purchase /subscribe Units in a Scheme directly with the Mutual Fund and is not available for investors who route their investments through a Distributor. <u>Guidelines for Processing of transactions received under Regular Plan with invalid ARN</u> In accordance with AMFI circular no. 135/BP/ 111 /2023-24 dated February 2, 2024, transactions received in Regular Plan with Invalid ARN shall be processed in Direct Plan of the same Scheme (even if reported in Regular Plan), applying the below logic:

Transa ction Type	Primary ARN			SUB distributor ARN		EU IN*	Exec ution Only Ment ioned	Regular Plan / Direct Plan
	Va lid	Inv ali d	Emp anell ed	Val id	Inval id	Val id	Yes	
Lump Sum/ Registr ation	Y		Y				Y	Regular
	Y		N	Not applicable				Direct
	Y		Y	N. A.	N.A .	N. A.	N	Regular*
	Y		Y	Y		Y		Regular
		Y						Direct
	Y		Y	Y			Y	Regular
	Y		Y		Y			Direct
Trigger	Y			Not applicable				Regular
		Y		Not applicable				Direct
The AMC reserves the right to introduce a new option / investment Plan at a later date, subject to the SEBI (MF) Regulations. The AMC also reserves the right to discontinue / withdraw any option / investment plan, if deemed fit, after taking approval of the Board of Directors of AMC and Trustee.								
For detailed disclosure on default plans and options, kindly refer SAI.								
XI.	Load Structure	Exit Load: I. For investors who have opted for SWP under the plan: a) 15% of the units allotted (including Switch-in/STP-in) on or before completion of 180 days from the date of allotment of units: Nil. b) Any redemption in excess of such limits in the first 180 days from the date of allotment shall be subject to the following exit load: (Redemption of units would be done on First In First Out Basis (FIFO): -If redeemed within 6 months (180 days) from the date of allotment: 1% -If redeemed after 6 months (180 days) from the date of allotment: NIL II. Other Redemptions: For Investors who have not opted for SWP under the plan (including Switch out, STP out): -If redeemed within 6 months (180 days) from the date of allotment: 1% -If redeemed after 6 months (180 days) from the date of allotment: NIL						
XII.	Minimum Application Amount/switch in	Investors can invest under the Scheme during the ongoing offer period with a minimum investment of Rs.5,000/- and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter. Investments through SIP: Rs. 99/- and in multiples of Re.1/- thereafter						

		The Minimum Application shall not be applicable to the mandatory investments made in the Scheme pursuant to the provisions of clause 6.9 and 6.10 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024, as amended from time to time.
XIII.	Minimum Additional Purchase Amount	For subsequent additional purchases, the investor can invest with the minimum amount of Rs. 1000/- and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter.
XIV.	Minimum Redemption/switch out amount	The minimum redemption amount shall be 'any amount' or 'any number of units' as requested by the investor at the time of redemption.
XV.	Segregated portfolio/side pocketing disclosure	The Scheme has the provision to segregate a portfolio comprising of debt or money market instrument affected by a credit event. For Details, kindly refer SAI
XVI.	Swing pricing disclosure	Not Applicable
XVII.	Stock lending/short selling	Subject to the SEBI Regulations as applicable from time to time, the Scheme may participate in securities lending upto the limits as mentioned in the Asset allocation section. For Details, kindly refer SAI
XVIII.	How to Apply and other details	Investors can undertake transactions in the Schemes of Mirae Asset Mutual Fund either through physical, online / electronic mode or any other mode as may be prescribed from time to time. Physical Transaction: Application form and Key Information Memorandum may be obtained from Official Points of Acceptance (OPAs) / Investor Service Centres (ISCs) of the AMC or RTA or Distributors or can be downloaded from our website www.miraeassetmf.co.in . Online / Electronic Transactions Investors can undertake transactions via electronic mode through various online facilities offered by MAMF and other platforms specified by AMC from time to time. For further details of online / electronic mode please refer SAI. The list of the OPA / ISC are available on our website as well. Details in Section II
XIX.	Investor services	Contact Details for general service requests and complaint resolution: Mr. Chaitanya Chaubal Mirae Asset Investment Managers (India) Pvt. Ltd. 606, 6 th Floor, Windsor Bldg, Off CST Road, Kalina, Santacruz (E), Mumbai - 400 098. Telephone Nos.: 6780 0300

		e-mail: customercare@miraeasset.com 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 for complete details.
XX.	Specific attribute of the scheme (such as lock in, duration in case of target maturity scheme/close ended schemes) (as applicable)	Nil
XXI.	Special product/facility available during the NFO and on ongoing basis	The following facilities are available under the Scheme: • Systematic Investment Plan - Top-up Facility - SIP Pause Facility - UPI (Unified Payments Interface) AutoPay Mandate facility - WhatsApp Chatbot facility - One Time Mandate (OTM) Facility - Multi-SIP Facility - SIP Step-up & Top-up facility • Mirae Asset MF Mobile Application Facility • Transacting through Email • Systematic Transfer Plan • Systematic Withdrawal Plan • Flexi STP (Flexible STP) (erstwhile Variable Transfer Plan) • C- SIP (Corporate SIP) (erstwhile Group Investment Plan) • Interscheme Switching • Intrascheme Switching For further details of above special products / facilities, kindly refer SAI.
XII.	Weblink	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

DUE DILIGENCE BY THE ASSET MANAGEMENT COMPANY

It is confirmed that:

- (i) The Scheme Information Document submitted to SEBI is in accordance with the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 and the guidelines and directives issued by SEBI from time to time.
- (ii) All legal requirements connected with the launching of the Scheme as also the guidelines, instructions, etc., issued by the Government and any other competent authority in this behalf, have been duly complied with.
- (iii) The disclosures made in the Scheme Information Document are true, fair and adequate to enable the investors to make a well informed decision regarding investment in the Scheme.
- (iv) The intermediaries named in the Scheme Information Document and Statement of Additional Information are registered with SEBI and their registration is valid, as on date.
- (v) The contents of the Scheme Information Document including figures, data, yields etc. have been checked and are factually correct
- (vi) A confirmation that the AMC has complied with the compliance checklist applicable for Scheme Information Documents and other than cited deviations/ that there are no deviations from the regulations
- (vii) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Scheme Information Document, the provisions of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 and the guidelines there under shall be applicable.
- (viii) The Trustees have ensured that the **Mirae Asset Multi Asset Allocation Fund** approved by them is a new product offered by Mirae Asset Mutual Fund and is not a minor modification of any existing scheme/fund/product.

Date: **May 31, 2025**

Place: **Mumbai**

Sd/-

Name: **Rimmi Jain**

Designation: **Head – Compliance, Legal and Company Secretary**

Part II. INFORMATION ABOUT THE SCHEME

A. HOW WILL THE SCHEME ALLOCATE ITS ASSETS?

Under normal circumstances, the asset allocation will be as follows:

Types of Instruments	Indicative allocation	
	(% of total assets)	
	Minimum	Maximum
Equity and equity related instruments*	65	80
Gold ETFs, Silver ETFs, Exchange Traded Commodity Derivatives (ETCDs)\$	10	25
Debt securities (including securitized debt & debt derivatives), money market instruments (including Triparty REPO, Reverse Repo and equivalent)	10	25
Units issued by REITs & InvITs	0	10

*Equity and Equity related instruments include convertible debentures, equity warrants, convertible preference shares and equity derivatives.

Investment in Overseas Financial Assets/Foreign Securities:

The scheme may invest in foreign securities including ADR/GDR/Foreign equity and overseas ETFs and overseas debt securities subject to Regulations. Such investment may not exceed 15% of the net assets of the scheme.

According to Clause 12.19 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024, mutual funds can invest in ADRs/GDRs/other specified foreign securities and such investments are subject to an overall limit of US\$ 7 bn. for all mutual funds put together. The Mutual Fund has been allowed an individual limit of US\$ 1 Billion. The overall ceiling for investment in overseas ETFs that invest in securities is US\$ 1 billion subject to a maximum of US\$ 300 million per mutual fund.

On an ongoing basis, the Scheme shall invest not exceeding 20% of the average AUM in Overseas securities / Overseas ETFs of the previous three calendar months subject to the maximum limits mentioned above. As per clause 12.19 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024, these limits would be soft limits for the purpose of reporting by Mutual Funds on a monthly basis to SEBI in the prescribed format.

The dedicated fund manager appointed for making overseas investments by the Mutual Fund will be in accordance with the applicable requirements of SEBI.

Derivatives

In accordance with clause 3.2, 3.3 and 12.26 of SEBI Master Circular no. dated June 27, 2024, the Scheme may participate in Exchange Traded Commodity Derivatives (ETCDs) upto 25% of net assets of the scheme. Such investments shall be made in line with the SEBI regulation as may be specified by SEBI from time to time.

\$Pursuant to clause 12.26 of the SEBI Master Circular:

- a) The Scheme may take exposure in ETCDs in India, except in commodity derivatives on sensitive commodities.
- b) Exposure to ETCDs shall not be more than 25% of the net assets of the Scheme. The Scheme shall not have net short positions in ETCDs on any particular good, considering its positions in physical goods as well as ETCDs, at any point of time.
- c) The Scheme shall not invest in physical goods except in gold/silver through Gold/Silver ETFs. However, if the Scheme participate in ETCDs, the Scheme may hold the underlying goods in case of physical settlement of contracts. In such cases, the Mutual Fund shall dispose of such goods from the books of the Scheme, at the earliest, not exceeding the timeline prescribed below:

-For Gold and Silver: 180 days from the date of holding of physical goods;

-For other goods (other than Gold and Silver):

- i. By the immediate next expiry day of the same contract series of the said commodity.
- ii. However, if Final Expiry Date (FED) of the goods falls before the immediate next expiry day of the same contract series of the said commodity, then within 30 days from the date of holding of physical goods.

- d) The Scheme shall not write options, or purchase instruments with embedded written options in goods or on commodity futures.
- e) The following exposures shall not be considered in the cumulative gross exposure of the Scheme: -
 - Short position in Exchange Traded Commodity Derivatives (ETCDs) not exceeding the holding of the underlying goods received in physical settlement of ETCD contracts.
 - Short position in ETCDs not exceeding the long position in ETCDs on the same goods.

Exposure to equity derivatives (including writing covered call options in line with SEBI guidelines) may be to the extent of 35% of the equity net assets of the Scheme. The scheme may invest in debt derivatives to the extent 20% of the debt net assets of the scheme. The scheme may invest in Arbitrage opportunities in Indian Equities. The Scheme may invest in derivatives upto 25% of the net assets of the Scheme for non-hedging purposes.

Debt instruments include securitized debt upto 25% of debt portfolio.

The Scheme may invest in instruments with special features as defined in clause 12.2 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024 upto 10% of its NAV of the debt portfolio of the scheme in such instruments; and upto 5% of its NAV of the debt portfolio of the scheme in such instruments issued by a single issuer.

The scheme may participate in repo in corporate debt securities limited to 10% of net assets of the scheme.

The total exposure towards Credit Enhancement / structured obligations such as corporate / promoter guarantee etc. shall not exceed 10% of debt portfolio of the Scheme and group exposure shall not exceed 5% of debt portfolio of the Scheme.

Subject to SEBI (MF) Regulations and in accordance with clause 12.11 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024 as may be amended from time to time, the Scheme intends to engage in Stock Lending. The Scheme shall adhere to the following limits should it engage in Stock Lending:

- (a) Not more than 20% of the net assets can generally be deployed in Stock Lending
- (b) Not more than 5% of the net assets can generally be deployed in Stock Lending to any single approved intermediary i.e. broker.

The Scheme may invest in repo/reverse repo in corporate bonds. The gross exposure of the scheme to 'corporate bonds repo transactions' shall not be more than 10% of the net assets of the concerned scheme.

The Scheme may invest in the units of Mutual Funds (including ETFs) in accordance with the applicable extant SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations as amended from time to time.

The scheme shall not intent to undertake / invest / engage in:

- short selling
- credit default swaps.
- unrated debt instruments.
- advance any loans.

The cumulative gross exposure through Equity & equity related instruments (including overseas securities), debt and money market instruments, derivative positions (including fixed income derivatives), repo transactions in corporate debt securities, Gold ETFs, Silver ETFs and exchange traded commodity derivatives and units issued by Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs), Infrastructure Investment Trusts (InvITs) shall not exceed 100% of the net assets of the scheme in accordance with clause 12.25 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024.

Cash or cash equivalents with residual maturity of less than 91 days may be treated as not creating any exposure. SEBI vide letter dated November 3, 2021 has clarified that Cash Equivalent shall consist of Government Securities, T-Bills and Repo on Government Securities having residual maturity of less than 91 days.

Debt securities include, but are not limited to, debt securities of the Government of India, State and Local Governments, Government Agencies, Statutory Bodies, Public Sector Undertakings, Public Sector Banks or Private Sector Banks or any other Banks, Financial Institutions, Development Financial Institutions, and Corporate Entities, collateralized debt securities or any other instruments as may be prevailing and permissible under the Regulations from time to time).

The debt securities (including money market instruments) referred to above could be fixed rate or floating rate, listed, unlisted, privately placed, among others, as permitted by regulation.

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 in terms of clause 12.16 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024.

Further, the Scheme may, pending deployment of funds invest in units of money market/liquid schemes of Mirae Asset Mutual Fund and/or any other mutual fund. Such investments will be within the limits specified under SEBI (MF) Regulations. The aggregate inter-scheme investment made by all schemes under the same management or in schemes under the management of any other asset management company shall not exceed 5% of the net asset value of the mutual fund in accordance with Clause 4 of Seventh Schedule of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996. The AMC shall not charge any investment management fees with respect to such investment.

Indicative Table (Actual instrument/percentages may vary subject to applicable SEBI circulars)

Sl. no	Type of Instrument	Percentage of exposure	Circular references*
1.	Securities Lending	Upto 20% (upto 5% for any single intermediary)	Clause 12.11 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024
2.	Equity Derivatives (including writing covered call options)	35%	Clause 12.25 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024

3.	Equity Derivatives for non-hedging purposes	25%	--
4.	Securitized Debt	25% of debt portfolio	Clause 12.15 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024
5.	Overseas Securities	15%	Clause 12.19 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024
6.	Structured Obligations	10% of debt portfolio	Clause 12.3 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024
7.	Repo in Corporate Debt Securities	10%	Clause 12.18 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024
8.	Credit default swaps	0%	Clause 12.28 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024
9.	ReITS and InVITS	10%	Clause 12.21 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024
10.	Debt Instruments having Special Features	10% of debt portfolio	Clause 12.2 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024
11.	Short Selling	0%	Clause 12.11 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024
12.	Unrated Debt instruments	0%	Clause 12.1 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024
13.	Units of Mutual Fund	5%	Clause 4 of the seventh schedule on 'Restriction on Investments' of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996

*SEBI circular references (wherever applicable) in support of exposure limits of different types of asset classes in asset allocation shall be provided.

Change in asset allocation:

In the event of deviation from mandated asset allocation mentioned above due to passive breaches, the rebalancing will be carried out in 30 business days from the date of deviation. Where the portfolio is not rebalanced within 30 business days, justification for the same including details of efforts taken to rebalance the portfolio shall be placed before the Investment Committee and reasons for the same shall be recorded in writing. The Investment Committee, if so desires, can extend the timelines up to sixty (60) business days from the date of completion of mandated rebalancing period in accordance with clause 2.9 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024. However, at all times the portfolio will adhere to the overall investment objectives of the Scheme.

In case the portfolio of schemes is not rebalanced within the aforementioned mandated plus extended timelines, AMCs shall:

- i. not be permitted to launch any new scheme till the time the portfolio is rebalanced;
- ii. not to levy exit load, if any, on the investors exiting such scheme

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. In the event of deviations, portfolio rebalancing will be carried out within 30 calendar days in such cases.

B. WHERE WILL THE SCHEME INVEST?

- Equity and Equity Related Instruments
- Debt & Money Market Instruments
- Securitized Assets
- Repo in Corporate Debt
- Derivatives
- Overseas Financial Assets/Foreign Securities
- Gold ETFs, Silver ETFs, Exchange Traded Commodity Derivatives (ETCDs)
- Units of REITs and InvITs

Detailed definition and applicable regulations/guidelines for each instrument shall be included in Section II.

C. WHAT ARE THE INVESTMENT STRATEGIES?

The Scheme will invest in a diversified portfolio of domestic equity, international equity, debt & money market instruments, Gold ETFs, Silver ETFs and Exchange Traded Commodity Derivatives. Different asset classes exhibit different risk-return profile and relatively low correlation to each other as compared to investments within the same asset class. The scheme seeks to benefit from the low correlation among these asset classes with a view to provide risk adjusted returns. The allocation in various asset classes would be decided based on the fund manager's outlook on the prevailing market conditions, macro-economic conditions and business environment. There are multiple factors that can influence the performance of different asset classes. Therefore, the scheme would consider a combination of factors such as market valuations, market sentiment, interest rates, inflation, equity risk premium, momentum of different asset classes, etc. to determine the exact allocation to respective asset classes.

Equity:

The fund manager will invest in a well-diversified portfolio of equity & equity related instruments.

The focus would be to build a portfolio of strong growth companies, aiming to reflect attractive investment ideas at all points of time. The universe of stocks will comprise majorly of companies having robust business models, enjoying sustainable competitive advantages as compared to their competitors and have high return ratios.

The fund manager while selecting stocks will focus on:

1. Business Selection – choose businesses which address a large market opportunity and have sustainable competitive advantage
2. Quality of management – which is subjective, but can be evaluated looking at corporate governance track record, thought leadership and effective use of capital
3. Valuation – We believe in buying companies where there is Margin of Safety (Value > Price) and we believe have long term growth potential

The fund has the flexibility to invest across market capitalization in portfolio companies in a sector agnostic portfolio.

The Fund Manager will try to have a large base of stocks in the portfolio to avoid concentration risk and liquidity risk. The Fund Managers will monitor the trading volumes in a particular stock before investment to avoid liquidity risk.

Derivatives:

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.

In pursuance of Investment Objective of the Scheme, the Scheme would use derivatives to generate income through arbitrage opportunities between cash and derivative market and arbitrage opportunities within the derivative segment subject to SEBI (MF) Regulations. The Scheme intends to take position in derivative instruments like Index Futures, Stock Futures, Index Options and such other derivative instruments as may be permitted by SEBI from time to time.

Derivative products are leveraged instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify such opportunities. 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. No assurance can be given that the fund manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies.

The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments.

Debt:

The Scheme will also invest in debt securities and money market instruments.

- The credit quality of the portfolio will be maintained and monitored using in-house research capabilities as well as inputs from external sources such as independent credit rating agencies.
- The investment team will primarily use a top down approach for taking interest rate view, sector allocation along with a bottom up approach for security/instrument selection.
- The bottom up approach will assess the quality of security/instrument (including the financial health of the issuer) as well as the liquidity of the security.
- Investments in debt instruments carry various risks such as interest rate risk, reinvestment risk, credit risk and liquidity risk etc. Whilst such risks cannot be eliminated, they may be minimized through diversification.

Risk is an inherent part of the investment function. Effective risk management is critical to fund management for achieving financial soundness. Investments by the Scheme shall be made as per the investment objective of the Scheme and provisions of SEBI (MF) Regulations. AMC has incorporated adequate safeguards to manage risk in the portfolio construction process. Risk control would involve managing risk in order to keep it in line with the investment objective of the Scheme. The risk control process involves identifying & measuring the risk through various Risk Measurement Tools like but not limited to calculating risk ratios, tracking error etc. The AMC has implemented Bloomberg as the Front Office and Settlement System (FOS). The system has incorporated all the investment restrictions as per SEBI guidelines and “soft” warning alerts at appropriate levels for pre-emptive monitoring. The system enables identifying & measuring the risk through

various risk measurement tools like various risk ratios, average duration and analyses the same so as to act in a preventive manner.

The risk control measures for managing the debt portion of the scheme are:

1. Monitoring risk adjusted returns performance of the fund with respect to its peers and its benchmark.
2. Tracking analysis of the fund on various risk parameters undertaken by independent fund research / rating agencies or analysts and take corrective measures if needed.
3. Credit analysis plays an important role at the time of purchase of bond and then at the time of regular performance analysis. Our internal research anchors the credit analysis. Sources for credit analysis include Capital Line, CRISIL, ICRA updates etc. Debt ratios, financials, cash flows are analysed at regular intervals to take a call on the credit risk.
4. We define individual limits for G-Sec, money market instruments, MIBOR linked debentures and corporate bonds exposure, for diversification reasons.

The Scheme does not propose to underwrite issuances of securities of other issuers.

Foreign Securities:

The scheme may seek to invest in foreign securities with a view to provide geographical and currency diversification. The Scheme may invest a part of its corpus in overseas markets in Global Depository Receipts (GDRs), ADRs, overseas equity, bonds and mutual funds/ETFs and such other instruments as may be allowed under the Regulations from time to time. However, the exposure in such foreign equity securities would not exceed 15% of net assets of the scheme.

Gold ETFs, Silver ETFs and Exchange Traded Commodity Derivatives (ETCDs)

The scheme may seek to invest in Gold ETFs, Silver ETFs and Exchange Traded Commodity Derivatives (ETCDs). Investment in Gold and Silver ETFs will be made based on various factors like – commodity fundamentals, macro-economic factors like – inflation & interest rates, demand and supply, volatility, market sentiment, etc.

Policy for Investment decisions

The investment policy of the AMC has been determined by the Investment Committee (“IC”) which has been ratified by the Boards of the AMC and Trustee. At the strategic level, the broad investment philosophy of the AMC and the authorized exposure limits are spelt out in the Investment Policy of the AMC. During trading hours, the Fund Managers have the discretion to take investment decisions for the Scheme within the limits defined in the Investment Policy, these decisions and the reasons thereof are communicated to the CEO for post facto approval.

The designated Fund Manager(s) of the Scheme will be responsible for taking day-to-day investment decisions and will inter-alia be responsible for asset allocation, security selection and timing of investment decisions.

Portfolio Turnover Policy

Portfolio turnover is defined as the aggregate value of purchases or sales as a percentage of the corpus of a scheme during a specified period of time. The Scheme is open ended, with subscriptions and redemptions expected on a daily basis, resulting in net inflow/outflow of funds, and on account of the various factors that affect portfolio turnover; it is difficult to give an estimate, with any reasonable amount of accuracy.

However, during volatile market conditions, the fund manager has the flexibility to churn the portfolio actively to optimize returns keeping in mind the cost associated with it.

D. HOW WILL THE SCHEME BENCHMARK ITS PERFORMANCE?

AMFI Tier 1 Benchmark (Total Returns Index): The performance of the scheme will be benchmarked to the performance of the 65% Nifty 500 TRI + 25% Nifty Short Duration Debt Index + 7.5% Domestic Price of Gold + 2.5% Domestic Price of Silver

Rationale for adoption of benchmark:

The Trustees have adopted 65% Nifty 500 TRI + 25% Nifty Short Duration Debt Index + 7.5% Domestic Price of Gold + 2.5% Domestic Price of Silver as the benchmark index.

The benchmark index is designed to reflect the behavior and performance of all the three asset classes. The asset allocation in the benchmark is in accordance with the expected average allocation to each asset class in the portfolio in the long run.

The Trustees reserves the right to change the benchmark in future, if a benchmark better suited to the investment objective of the Scheme is available post prior intimation/ approval of SEBI.

E. WHO MANAGES THE SCHEME?

Sr. No.	Particulars	Details	Details	Details	Details
i.	Name	Mr. Harshad Borawake (Equity portion)	Mr. Basant Bafna (Debt portion)	Mr. Siddharth Srivastava (Dedicated Fund Manager for Overseas Investments)	Mr. Ritesh Patel (Dedicated Fund Manager for Commodity Investments)
ii.	Age	44 Years	37 years	39 years	34 years
iii.	Qualification	MBA (Finance), B.E. (Polymers)	CFA, FRM, MBA (Finance), B Com (Hons), Certified Treasury Professional, Certified Associate of the Indian Institute of Bankers, cleared all levels of Company Secretary	MBA (Tech), BTech	Bachelors in financial market, CMT L-2 Candidate
iv.	Previous experience	Mr. Borawake has professional experience of more than 21 years and his primary responsibility includes Investment Analysis & Research. Prior to this assignment, he was associated with Motilal Oswal Securities as	Mr. Basant Bafna has over 14 years of experience in the banking industry. Prior to this assignment, Mr. Basant Bafna worked as Chief Dealer and	Mr. Srivastava has more than 15 years of experience in the field of financial services and stock markets. He has been associated with Mirae Asset Investment Managers (India) Private Limited	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

		Vice President (Research). He has also been associated with Capmetrics & Risk Solutions as Research Analyst – Equity. Following other Schemes of the Fund are managed by him: i.Mirae Asset Balanced Advantage Fund ii.Mirae Asset Equity Savings Fund (Equity portion) iii.Mirae Asset Aggressive Hybrid Fund (Equity portion)	Assistant General Manager with Export-Import Bank of India. Following other Schemes of the Fund are managed by him: i.Mirae Asset Ultra Short Duration Fund ii.Mirae Asset Short Duration Fund iii.Mirae Asset Low Duration Fund	from 1st January 2020 till date with overall responsibilities of leading passive investment products. He has been associated with Mirae Asset Global Investments (India) Private Limited from 17th Oct, 2018 – 31st December 2019 with overall responsibilities of leading passive investment products of the company. Prior to this assignment, he was Senior Manager at NSE Indices Limited from Sep 2014 – Oct 2018 and was associated as Senior Associate at Morgan Stanley Capital International from Nov 2010 – Aug 2014. Others schemes managed by him: i.Mirae Asset Hang Seng TECH ETF ii.Mirae Asset NYSE FANG+ ETF iii.Mirae Asset S&P 500 Top 50 ETF iv.Mirae Asset Global Electric & Autonomous Vehicles Equity Passive FOF (erstwhile Mirae Asset Global Electric & Autonomous Vehicles ETFs Fund of Fund) v.Mirae Asset Global X Artificial Intelligence & Technology ETF Fund of Fund vi.Mirae Asset Small Cap Fund	worked with companies like Aditya Birla Money Ltd, IIFL Securities, Ventura Securities, Choice Broking Pvt. Ltd and Waves research. Others schemes managed by him: i.Mirae Asset Nifty 50 ETF ii.Mirae Asset Nifty Next 50 ETF iii.Mirae Asset Nifty Financial Services ETF iv.Mirae Asset Nifty Midcap 150 ETF v.Mirae Asset BSE Sensex ETF vi.Mirae Asset Multi Asset Allocation Fund vii.Mirae Asset Nifty500 Multicap 50:25:25 ETF viii.Mirae Asset Nifty Bank ETF ix.Mirae Asset Nifty IT ETF x.Mirae Asset Gold ETF xi.Mirae Asset Silver ETF xii.Mirae Asset Gold ETF Fund of Fund xiii.Mirae Asset Nifty LargeMidcap 250 Index Fund xiv.Mirae Asset Nifty 50 Index Fund
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					xv.Mirae Nifty Market Fund	Asset Total Index
v.	Tenure for which the fund manager has been managing the scheme	1 year and 4 months (since January 31, 2024)	3 months (since February 14, 2025)	1 year and 4 months (since January 31, 2024)	1 year and 4 months (since January 31, 2024)	

F. HOW IS THE SCHEME DIFFERENT FROM EXISTING SCHEMES OF THE MUTUAL FUND?

The existing Hybrid schemes of Mirae Asset Mutual Fund are as below:

1. Mirae Asset Balanced Advantage Fund
2. Mirae Asset Equity Savings Fund
3. Mirae Asset Aggressive Hybrid Fund (Formerly known as Mirae Asset Hybrid Equity Fund)
4. Mirae Asset Arbitrage Fund

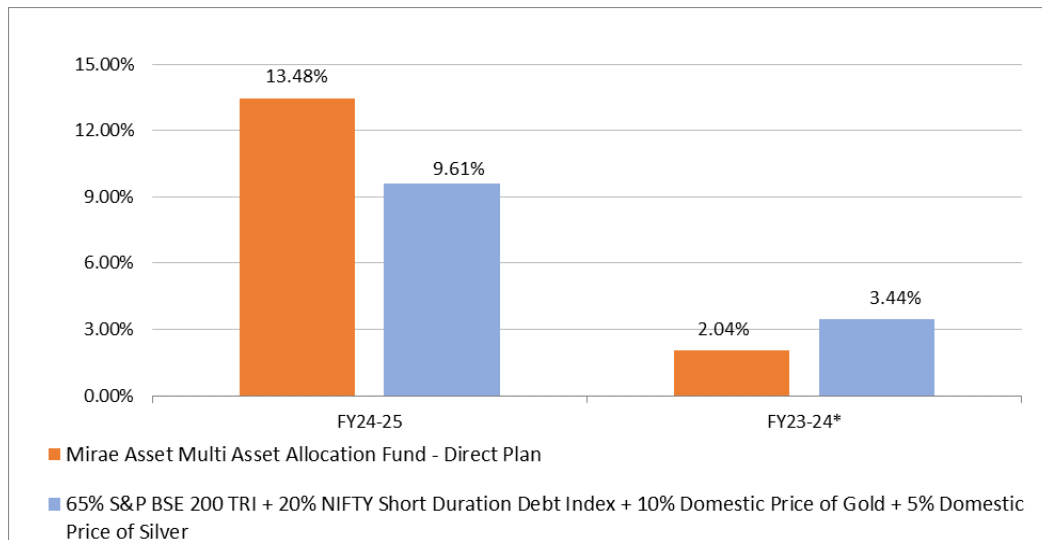
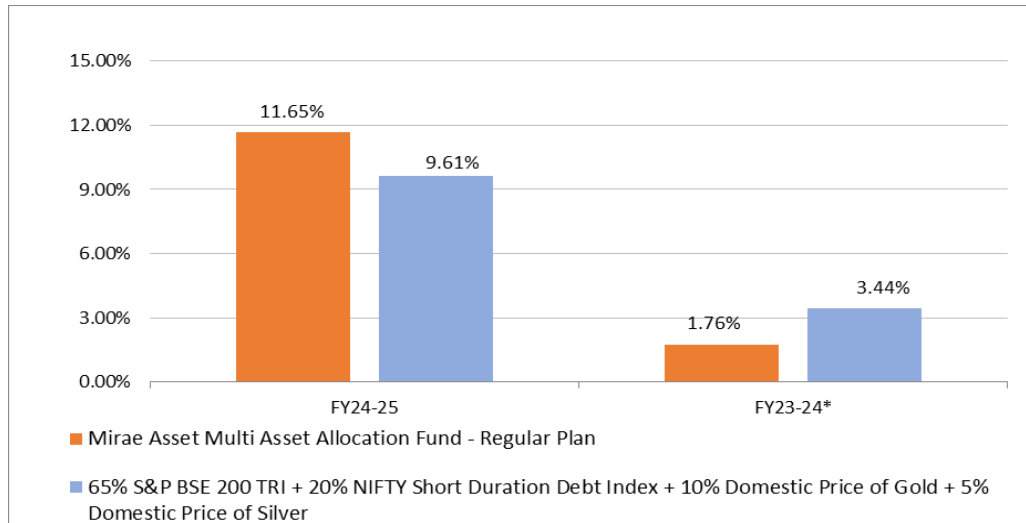
The table showing the differentiation of the Scheme with the existing Hybrid Schemes of Mirae Asset Mutual Fund is available at: <https://www.miraeassetmf.co.in/downloads/statutory-disclosure/other-disclosure/offer-documents-data>

G.HOW HAS THE SCHEME PERFORMED?

Particulars	Regular Plan – Growth option		Direct Plan – Growth option	
	Scheme returns (%)	Benchmark Returns (%)	Scheme returns (%)	Benchmark Returns (%)
Compounded Annualised Growth Returns (CAGR)				
Since Inception	11.59	10.55	13.42	10.55
Last 1 year	11.65	9.61	13.48	9.61
Last 3 years	NA	NA	NA	NA
Last 5 years	NA	NA	NA	NA
NAV as on 31/03/2025	11.362	112.38	11.579	112.38

Inception date: January 31, 2024

Absolute Return for Each Financial Year for the Last 2 year



* from inception (31-Jan-24) to 31-Mar-2024

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 on 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.

H.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>
- Functional website link for Portfolio Disclosure - <https://www.miraeassetmf.co.in/downloads/portfolio>
- Portfolio Turnover Ratio: N.A. since the Scheme has not completed one year

iv. Aggregate investment in the Scheme by:

Sr. No.	Category of Persons	Net Value		
		Units	NAV per unit	Market Value (in Rs.)
1.	Mr. Harshad Borawake	18,941.47	11.58	2,19,323.26
2.	Mr. Basant Bafna	6,090.47	11.58	70,521.55
3.	Mr. Siddharth Srivastava	43,398.73	11.58	5,02,513.91
4.	Mr. Ritesh Patel	44,339.29	11.58	5,13,404.67

For any other disclosure w.r.t investments by key personnel and AMC directors including regulatory provisions in this regard kindly refer SAI.

v. Investments of AMC in the Scheme –

<https://www.miraeassetmf.co.in/downloads/statutory-disclosure/other-disclosure/offer-documents-data>.

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

Part III- OTHER DETAILS

A. COMPUTATION OF NAV

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:

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

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 3 decimals.

Computation of NAV will be done after taking into account IDCW paid, if any, and the distribution tax thereon, if applicable. Therefore, once IDCW are distributed under the IDCW Option, the NAV of the Units under the IDCW Option would always remain lower than the NAV of the Units issued under the Growth Option. The income earned and the profits realized in respect of the Units issued under the Growth Option remain invested and are reflected in the NAV of the Units.

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)

$10,65,44,345.34 / 1,00,00,000 = \text{Rs. } 10.654 \text{ p.u.}$ (rounded off to three 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:

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

= 899.006 units (rounded to three decimals)

Transaction charges and 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 -

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

= Rs. 10,790.049 (rounded to three decimals)

Transaction charges and 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 5% and without any discrimination to any specific group. The Repurchase Price however, will not be lower than 95% of the NAV.

For other details such as policies w.r.t computation of NAV, rounding off, investment in foreign securities, procedure in case of delay in disclosure of NAV etc. refer to SAI.

B. NEW FUND OFFER (NFO) EXPENSES

These expenses are incurred for the purpose of various activities related to the NFO like sale and distribution fees paid, marketing and advertising, registrar expenses, printing and stationery, bank charges etc. NFO expenses shall be borne by the AMC.

C. ANNUAL SCHEME RECURRING EXPENSES

These are the fees and expenses for operating the Scheme. These expenses include Investment Management and Advisory Fee charged by the AMC, Registrar and Transfer Agents' fee, marketing and selling costs etc. as given in the table below:

The AMC has estimated that upto 2.25% of the daily net assets of the Scheme will be charged to the scheme as expenses. As per the Regulations, the maximum recurring expenses including investment management and advisory fee that can be charged to the Scheme shall be subject to a percentage limit of daily net assets as in the table below:

First Rs. 500 crores	2.25%
Next Rs. 250 crores	2.00%
Next Rs. 1250crores	1.75%
Next Rs. 3000 crores	1.60%
Next Rs. 5000 crores	1.50%
on the next Rs. 40,000 crores of the daily net assets	Total expense ratio reduction of 0.05% for every increase of Rs 5,000 crores of daily net assets or part thereof,
Balance of assets	1.05%

For the actual current expenses being charged, the investor should refer to the website of the mutual fund <https://www.miraeassetmf.co.in/downloads/statutory-disclosure/total-expense-ratio>

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)

Particulars	% p.a. of daily net assets
Investment Management & Advisory Fee	Upto 2.25%
Trustee fee	
Audit fees	
Custodian fees	
RTA Fees	
Marketing & Selling expense incl. agent commission**	
Cost related to investor communications	
Cost of fund transfer from location to location	
Cost of providing account statements and redemption of IDCW cheques and warrants	
Costs of statutory Advertisements	
Cost towards investor education & awareness (2 bps)	
Brokerage & transaction cost over	
Goods and Services tax on expenses other than investment and advisory fees	
Goods and Services tax on brokerage and transaction cost	

Other Expenses*	
Maximum total expense ratio (TER) permissible under Regulation 52 (6) (c)	
^ Additional expenses under regulation 52 (6A) (c)	Upto 0.05%

*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.

^ Such expenses will not be charged if exit load is not levied/not applicable to the scheme.

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

**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.

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 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:-

a) 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 and transaction costs on execution of trades) shall be borne by the Scheme;

(b) Investor education and awareness initiative fees of at least 2 basis points on daily net assets of respective Scheme.

(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 & transaction costs, 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> at least 3 working days prior to the effective date of the change.

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.

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

Particulars		Regular Plan	Direct Plan
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	$F/A - 1$	7.00%	7.25%

*Distribution/Brokerage expense is not levied in direct plan

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.

D. LOAD STRUCTURE

Exit Load is an amount which is paid by the investor to redeem the units from the scheme. Load amounts are variable and are subject to change from time to time. For the current applicable structure, please refer to the website of the AMC (<https://www.miraeassetmf.co.in/>) or may call at '1800 2090 777' or your distributor.

Type of Load	Load chargeable (as %age of NAV)
Exit	Exit Load: I. For investors who have opted for SWP under the plan: a) 15% of the units allotted (including Switch-in/STP-in) on or before completion of 180 days from the date of allotment of units: Nil. b) Any redemption in excess of such limits in the first 180 days from the date of allotment shall be subject to the following exit load: (Redemption of units would be done on First In First Out Basis (FIFO):

	-If redeemed within 6 months (180 days) from the date of allotment: 1% -If redeemed after 6 months (180 days) from the date of allotment: NIL II. Other Redemptions: For Investors who have not opted for SWP under the plan (including Switch out, STP out): -If redeemed within 6 months (180 days) from the date of allotment: 1% -If redeemed after 6 months (180 days) from the date of allotment: NIL
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For any change in load structure AMC will issue an addendum and display it on the website/Investor Service Centres.

No Exit Load shall be levied in case of switch transactions from Regular Plan to Direct Plan and vice versa

As per clause 10.6 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024, no load would be charged on Bonus units.

The Mutual Fund may charge the load within the stipulated limit of 5% and without any discrimination to any specific group. The Repurchase Price however, will not be lower than 95% of the NAV.

The Trustee reserves the right to modify/alter the load structure and may decide to charge an exit load on the Units with prospective effect, subject to the maximum limits as prescribed under the SEBI Regulations. At the time of changing the load structure, the AMC shall take the following steps:

- Arrangements shall be made to display the changes/modifications in the SID in the form of a notice in all the Mirae Asset ISCs' and distributors' offices.
- The notice-cum-addendum detailing the changes shall be attached to SIDs and Key Information Memoranda. The addendum will be circulated to all the distributors so that the same can be attached to all SIDs and Key Information Memoranda already in stock.
- The introduction of the exit load along with the details shall be stamped in the acknowledgement slip issued to the investors on submission of the application form and may also be disclosed in the statement of accounts issued after the introduction of such load.
- Any other measures which the mutual funds may feel necessary.

The AMC may change the load from time to time and in case of an exit/repurchase load this may be linked to the period of holding. It may be noted that any such change in the load structure shall be applicable on prospective investment only. The exit load (net off GST, if any, payable in respect of the same) shall be credited to the Scheme of the Fund.

The distributors should disclose all the commissions (in the form of trail commission or any other mode) payable to them for the different competing schemes of various mutual funds from amongst which the scheme is being recommended to the investor.

Section II

I. Introduction

A. Definitions/interpretation

Please refer the definitions/interpretation as disclosed under:

<https://www.miraeassetmf.co.in/downloads/statutory-disclosure/other-disclosure/offer-documents-data>

B. Risk factors

Standard Risk Factors:

- Investment in Mutual Fund units involves investment risks such as trading volumes, settlement risk, liquidity risk, default risk including the possible loss of principal
- As the price / value / interest rate of the securities in which the Scheme invests fluctuates, the value of your investment in the scheme can go up or down depending on various factors and forces affecting capital markets and money markets.
- Past performance of the Sponsor/ AMC/ Mutual Fund does not guarantee the future performance of the Scheme.
- The Scheme does not in any manner indicate its quality or its future prospects and returns.
- The Sponsor is not responsible or liable for any loss resulting from the operation of the Scheme beyond the initial contribution of Rs. 1.00 lakh made by it towards setting up the Mirae Asset Mutual Fund.
- The present scheme is not a guaranteed or assured return scheme. In addition, the scheme does not guarantee or assure any Income distribution cum Capital Withdrawal (IDCW) and also does not guarantee or assure that it will make any IDCW distribution, though it has every intention to make the same in the distributions of Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal option. All IDCW distributions of Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal will be subjected to the investment performance of the Scheme.

Scheme Specific Risk Factors:

Some of the specific risk factors related to the Scheme include, but are not limited to the following

Risks Associated with Equity Investments:

- 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, 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. Additionally, the liquidity and valuation of the Scheme investments

due to its holdings of unlisted securities may be affected if they have to be sold prior to the target date of disinvestment.

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 riskier 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.

Derivative products are leveraged instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Execution of investment strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager(s) to identify such opportunities which may always not be available. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the fund manager(s) involve uncertainty and decision of fund manager(s) may not always be profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund manager(s) will be able to identify or execute such strategies.

The AMC within the regulatory guidelines and room given in Scheme information document, may use derivative on commodities (like Futures and Options). The use of derivatives may affect the performance of the scheme.

Risk associated with Covered Call

If the underlying price rises above the strike, the short call loses its value as much as the underlying stock gains and as a result the upside of the stock always gets capped. This is a lost opportunity risk.

a) Writing call options are highly specialized activities and entail higher than ordinary investment risks. In such investment strategy, the profits from call option writing is capped at the option premium, however the downside depends upon the increase in value of the underlying equity shares. This downside risk is reduced by writing covered call options.

b) The Scheme may write covered call option only in case it has adequate number of underlying equity shares as per regulatory requirement. This would lead to setting aside a portion of investment in underlying equity shares. If covered call options are sold to the maximum extent allowed by regulatory authority, the scheme may not be able to sell the underlying equity shares immediately if the view changes to sell and exit the stock. The covered call options need to be unwound before the stock positions can be liquidated. This may lead to a loss of opportunity, or can cause exit issues if the strike price at which the call option contracts have been written become illiquid. Hence, the scheme may not be able to sell the underlying equity shares, which can lead to temporary illiquidity of the underlying equity shares and result in loss of opportunity.

c) The writing of covered call option would lead to loss of opportunity due to appreciation in value of the underlying equity shares. Hence, when the appreciation in equity share price is more than the option premium received the scheme would be at a loss.

d) The total gross exposure related to option premium paid and received must not exceed the regulatory limits of the net assets of the scheme. This may restrict the ability of Scheme to buy any options.

Risks associated with segregated portfolio

- Investor holding units of segregated portfolio may not be able to liquidate their holding till the time recovery of money from the issuer.
- Security comprises of segregated portfolio may not realize any value.
- Listing of units of segregated portfolio in recognized 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 associated with Securities Lending

Securities Lending is a lending of securities through an approved intermediary to a borrower under an agreement for a specified period with the condition that the borrower will return equivalent securities of the same type or class at the end of the specified period along with the corporate benefits accruing on the securities borrowed.

In case the Scheme undertakes stock lending under the Regulations, it may, at times be exposed to counter party risk and other risks associated with the securities lending. Unitholders of the Scheme should note that there are risks inherent to securities lending, including the risk of failure of the other party, in this case the approved intermediary, 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.

Risk associated with Securitized Debt

Securitized debt papers carry credit risk of the Obligors and are dependent on the servicing of the PTC/Contributions etc. However, these are offset suitably by appropriate pool selection as well as credit enhancements specified by Rating Agencies. In cases where the underlying facilities are linked to benchmark rates, the securitized debt papers may be adversely impacted by adverse movements in benchmark rates. However, this risk is mitigated to an extent by appropriate credit enhancement specified by rating agencies. Securitized debt papers also carry the risks of prepayment by the obligors. In case of prepayments of securities debt papers, it may result in reduced actual duration as compared to the expected duration of the paper at the time of purchase, which may adversely impact the portfolio yield. These papers also carry risk associated with the collection agent who is responsible for collection of receivables and depositing them. The Investment team evaluates the risks associated with such investments before making an investment decision. The underlying assets in the case of investment in securitized debt could be mortgages or other assets like credit card receivables, automobile/vehicle/ personal/commercial/corporate loans and any other receivables/ loans/debt. The risks associated with the underlying assets can be described as under:

Credit card receivables are unsecured. Automobile/vehicle loan receivables are usually secured by the underlying automobile/vehicle and sometimes by a guarantor. Mortgages are secured by the underlying property. Personal loans are usually unsecured.

Corporate loans could be unsecured or secured by a charge on fixed assets/receivables of the company or a letter of comfort from the parent company or a guarantee from a bank/financial institution. As a rule of thumb, underlying assets which are secured by a physical asset/guarantor are perceived to be less risky than those which are unsecured. By virtue of this, the risk and therefore the yield in descending order of magnitude would be credit card receivables, personal loans, vehicle/automobile loans, mortgages and corporate loans assuming the same rating.

Liquidity in Securitized Debt may be affected by trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures. These factors may cause potential losses from being not able to sell the securitized debt instruments at its fair

value. Different types of securities in which the scheme would invest as given in the Scheme Information Document carry different levels and types of risks. 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 AAA rated are comparatively less risky than bonds which are AA rated.

Risk Associated with structured obligations and credit enhancement

The Scheme may invest in domestic structured obligations such as corporate / promoter guarantee: Securities which have a structure with a guarantee from the corporate / promoter, may see an adverse effect if there are any signs of stress at the promoter / group level, even though the standalone borrowing entity's debt servicing capability and repayments may not see any material impact, from a future cash flow perspective.

Where equity shares are provided as collateral there is the risk of sharp price volatility of underlying securities which may lead to erosion in value of collateral which may affect the ability of the fund to enforce collateral and recover capital and interest obligations. Also, there is a possibility of guarantor going insolvent which also can impact the recovery value of exposure. In case of credit enhanced structures backed by equity share the liquidity of the underlying shares may be low leading to a lower recovery and a higher impact cost of liquidation. In case of other assets provided recovery, value and enforce ability of asset can also be a risk factor which can lower the recovery value.

Risk factors associated with instruments having special features

- The scheme may invest in certain debt instruments with special features which may be subordinated to equity and thereby such instruments may absorb losses before equity capital. The instrument is also convertible to equity upon trigger of a pre-specified event for loss absorption as may be decided by the RBI.
- The debt instruments with special features are considered as Non-Convertible Debentures, may be treated as debt instruments until converted to equity.
- The instruments are subject to features that grant issuer a discretion in terms of writing down the principal/coupon, to skip coupon payments, to make an early recall etc. Thus debt instruments with special features are subject to "Coupon discretion", "Loss Absorbency", "Write down on Point of Non-viability trigger (PONV) event" and other events as more particularly described as per the term sheet of the underlying instruments.
- The instrument is also subject to Liquidity Risk pertaining to how saleable a security is in the market. The particular security may not have a market at the time of sale due to uncertain/insufficient liquidity in the secondary market, then the scheme may have to bear an impact depending on its exposure to that particular security.

Risk Factors Associated with Investments in REITs and InVITs

- **Risk of lower than expected distributions:** The distributions by the REIT or InVITs will be based on the net cash flows available for distribution. The amount of cash available for distribution principally depends upon the amount of cash that the REIT/InVITs receives as dividends on the interest and principal payments from portfolio assets. The cash flows generated by portfolio assets from operations may fluctuate primarily based on the below, amongst other things:

- Success and economic viability of tenants and off-takers
- Economic cycles and risks inherent in the business which may negatively impact valuations, returns and profitability of portfolio assets
- Force majeure events related such as earthquakes, floods, etc. rendering the portfolio assets inoperable
- Debt service requirements and other liabilities of the portfolio assets
- Fluctuations in the working capital needs of the portfolio assets
- Ability of portfolio assets to borrow funds and access capital markets

- Changes in applicable laws and regulations, which may restrict the payment of dividends by portfolio assets
 - Amount and timing of capital expenditures on portfolio assets
 - Insurance policies may not provide adequate protection against various risks associated with operations of the REIT/InvITs such as fire, natural disasters, accidents, etc.
 - Taxation and regulatory factors
- **Price Risk:** The valuation of REIT/InvITs units may fluctuate based on economic conditions, fluctuations in markets (e.g. Real estate) in which the REIT/InvITs operates and resulting impact on the value of the portfolio of assets, regulatory changes, force majeure events, etc. REITs and InvITs may have volatile cash flows. As an indirect shareholder of portfolio assets, unit holders' rights are subordinated to the rights of creditors, debt holders and other parties specified under Indian Law in the event of insolvency or liquidation of any of the portfolio assets.
 - **Market Risk:** REITs and InvITs are volatile and prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis owing to market movements. Investors may note that AMC/Fund Manager's investment decisions may not always be profitable, as actual market movements may be at variance with the anticipated trends. The NAV of the Scheme is vulnerable to movements in the prices of securities invested by the scheme, due to various market related factors like changes in the general market conditions, factors and forces affecting capital market, level of interest rates, trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures.
 - **Liquidity Risk:** As the liquidity of the investments made by the Scheme(s) could, at times, be restricted by trading volumes and settlement periods, the time taken by the Mutual Fund for liquidating the investments in the scheme may be high in the event of immediate redemption requirement. Investment in such securities may lead to increase in the scheme portfolio risk.
 - **Reinvestment Risk:** Investments in REITs & InvITs may carry reinvestment risk as there could be repatriation of funds by the Trusts in form of buyback of units or dividend pay-outs, etc. Consequently, the proceeds may get invested in assets providing lower returns.

The above are some of the common risks associated with investments in REITs & InvITs. There can be no assurance that a Scheme's investment objectives will be achieved, or that there will be no loss of capital.

Risks Associated with Repo in Corporate Debt

Illiquidity Risk

The repo market for corporate debt securities is over the counter (OTC) and illiquid. Hence, repo obligations cannot be easily sold to other parties. Therefore, to mitigate such risks, it has been stipulated that gross exposure to Repo in corporate bonds would be limited to 10% of net assets of the concerned scheme. Further, the tenor of repo would be taken based on nature and unit holders' pattern of the scheme.

Counter-party risk

Credit risk would arise if the counter-party fails to repurchase the security as contracted or if counterparty fails to return the security or interest received on due date. To mitigate such risks, the schemes shall carry out repo transactions with only those counterparties, which has a credit rating of 'A1+' or 'AA and above'. In case of lending of funds as a repo buyer, minimum haircuts on the value of the collateral security have been stipulated, and we would receive the collateral security in the scheme's account before the money is lent to the counterparty. Overall, we would have a limited number of counter-parties, primarily comprising of Mutual Funds, Scheduled Commercial banks, Financial Institutions and Primary dealers. Similarly, in the event of the scheme being unable to pay back the money to the counterparty as contracted, the counter-party may hurriedly dispose of the assets (as they have sufficient margin) and the net proceeds may be refunded to the Scheme. Thus, the

Scheme may suffer losses in such cases. Sufficient funds flow management systems are in place to mitigate such risks.

Collateral Risk (as a repo buyer)

Collateral risks arise due to fall in the value of the security (change in credit rating and/or interest rates) against which the money has been lent under the repo arrangement. To mitigate such risks, we have stipulated the minimum credit rating of the issuer of collateral security.

(‘AA’ for long-term instruments/A1+ for money market instruments), maximum duration of the collateral security (10 years) and minimum haircuts on the value of the security.

Risk Factors associated with Investments in Other Commodities and Exchange Traded Commodity Derivatives (ETCD) of various commodities:

- **Commodity risks:** The Scheme may invest in commodities markets and may therefore have investment exposure to the commodities markets and one or more sectors of the commodities markets, which may subject the Scheme to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities, such as stocks and bonds. Volatility in the commodities markets may be caused by changes in overall market movements, domestic and foreign political and economic events and policies, war, acts of terrorism, changes in domestic or foreign interest rates and/or investor expectations concerning interest rates, 15 domestic and foreign inflation rates, investment and trading activities of mutual funds, hedge funds and commodities funds, and factors such as drought, floods, weather, livestock disease, embargoes, tariffs and other regulatory developments, or supply and demand disruptions. Because the Scheme’s performance is linked to the performance of volatile commodities, investors should be willing to assume the risks of potentially significant fluctuations in the value of the Scheme’s shares.
- **Systemic risks** which may be witnessed while trading in Indian Commodities Market are Liquidity risk, Price risk in terms of volatility, Exchange Risk and counterparty risks.
- **Liquidity Risk:** While ETCDs that are listed on an exchange carry lower liquidity risk, the ability to sell these contracts is limited by the overall trading volume on the exchanges. The liquidity of the Schemes’ investments is inherently restricted by trading volumes of the ETCD contracts in which it invests. Additionally, change in margin requirements or intervention by government agencies to reduce overall volatility in the underlying commodity could lead to adverse impact on the liquidity of the ETCD.
- **Price risk:** ETCDs are leveraged instruments hence, a small price movement in the underlying security could have a large impact on their value. Also, the market for ETCDs is nascent in India hence, arbitrages can occur between the price of the physical commodity and the ETCD, due to a variety of reasons such as technical issues and volatile movement in prices. This can result in mispricing and improper valuation of investment decisions as it can be difficult to ascertain the amount of the arbitrage.
- **Settlement risk:** ETCDs can be settled either through the exchange or physically. The inability to sell ETCDs held in the Schemes’ portfolio in the exchanges due to the extraneous factors may impact liquidity and would result in losses, at times, in case of adverse price movement. Wherein the underlying commodity is physically delivered in order to settle the derivative contract, such settlement could get impacted due to various issues, such as logistics, Government policy for trading in such commodities.

If the Commodities futures position passes its last square off date or the ‘Intention’ is missed to be provided before the Delivery Intention period, the buyer or the seller will be allocated delivery of the commodity. Thus, there emerges a risk of holding goods in physical form at the warehouses. Though the commodity is inclusive of insurance cost, there is a small deductible in each claim which is not payable by the Insurance company.

Risk associated with investments in Overseas ETFs:

Subject to necessary approvals, in terms of all applicable guidelines issued by SEBI and RBI from time to time and within the investment objectives of the Scheme, the Scheme may invest in overseas ETFs which carry a risk on account of fluctuations in the foreign exchange rates, nature of securities market of the country concerned, repatriation of capital due to exchange controls and political circumstances.

Risks Associated with Overseas Investments:

Subject to necessary approvals, in terms of all applicable guidelines issued by SEBI and RBI from time to time and within the investment objectives of the Scheme, the Scheme shall invest in overseas markets and securities which carry a risk on account of fluctuations in the foreign exchange rates, nature of securities market of the country concerned, repatriation of capital due to exchange controls and political circumstances.

Currency Risk: Mirae Asset Multi Asset Allocation Fund and other similar overseas mutual fund schemes are subject to currency risk. Returns to investors are the result of a combination of returns from investments and from movements in exchange rates. For example, if the Rupee appreciates vis-à-vis the foreign currency, the extent of appreciation will lead to reduction in the return to the investor. However, if the Rupee appreciates against the foreign currency by an amount in excess of the returns earned on the investment, the returns can even be negative. Again, in case the Rupee depreciates vis-à-vis the foreign currency, the extent of depreciation will lead to a corresponding increase in the return to the investor. Going forward, the Rupee may depreciate (lose value) or appreciate (increase value) against the currencies of the countries where the Scheme will invest.

Risk associated with investments in Gold & Gold ETFs and Silver & Silver ETFs:

- **Gold/Silver Price Risk:** Fluctuations in the price of Gold / Silver could adversely affect investment value of the Scheme. The factors that may affect the price of Gold / Silver, inter alia, include demand & supply, economic and political developments, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in bullion prices, exchange rates, inflation trends, market movements, movement/trade of Gold / Silver that may be imposed by RBI, trade and restrictions on import/export of Gold / Silver or Gold / Silver jewellery etc. The returns from physical Gold / Silver may underperform returns from any other asset class. Investors should be aware that there is no assurance that Gold / Silver will maintain its longterm value in terms of purchasing power in the future. In the event that the price of Gold / Silver declines, the value of investment is expected to decline proportionately.
- **Liquidity Risk:** The scheme has to sell Gold / Silver only to bullion bankers/ traders who are authorized to buy Gold / Silver. Though, there are adequate number of players (commercial or bullion bankers) to whom the Scheme can sell Gold / Silver. However, the Scheme may have to resort to distress sale of Gold / Silver if there is no or low demand for Gold / Silver to meet its cash needs of redemption or expenses. The Scheme may retain certain investments in cash or cash equivalents for its day-to-day liquidity requirements.
- **Risks associated with handling, storing and safekeeping of physical Gold / Silver:** There is a risk that part or all of the Scheme's Gold / Silver could be lost, damaged or stolen. Access to the Scheme's Gold / Silver could also be restricted by natural events or human actions. Any of these actions may have adverse impact on the operations of the scheme and consequently on investment in units.
- **Currency Risk:** The formula for deriving the NAV of the units of the scheme is based on the imported (landed) value of the Gold / Silver, which is computed by multiplying international market price by US Dollar value. Hence the value of NAV or Gold / Silver will depend upon the conversion value and attracts all the risk associated with such conversion.

- **Physical Gold / Silver:** There is a risk that part or all of the Scheme's Gold / Silver could be lost, damaged or stolen. Access to the Scheme's Gold / Silver could also be restricted by natural events or human actions. Any of these actions may have adverse impact on the operations of the scheme and consequently on investment in units.
- **Indirect taxation:** For the valuation of Gold / Silver by the Scheme, indirect taxes like customs duty, VAT, etc. would also be considered. Hence, any change in the rates of indirect taxation / applicable taxes would affect the valuation of the Scheme.
- **Counter party Risk:** There is no Exchange for physical Gold / Silver in India. The Scheme may have to buy or sell Gold / Silver from the open market, which may lead to counter party risks for the Mutual Fund for trading and settlement.

Risks Related to the Custody of Gold / Silver:

The Custodian is responsible for the safekeeping of the Gold / Silver bullion and also facilitates the transfer of Gold / Silver bullion into and out of the vault. Although the Custodian is a market maker, clearer and approved weigher under the rules of the LBMA (which sets out good practices for participants in the bullion market), the LBMA is not an official or governmental regulatory body. Accordingly, the Scheme is dependent on the Custodian to comply with the best practices of the LBMA and to implement satisfactory internal controls for its Gold / Silver bullion custody operations in order to keep the Gold / Silver bullion secure. The Custodian is responsible for loss or damage to the Gold / Silver only under limited circumstances. The AMC does not insure its Gold / Silver (Underlying Gold / Silver of the scheme). The Custodian maintains insurance on such terms and conditions as it considers appropriate in connection with its custodial obligations under the Custodian Agreement and is responsible for all costs, fees and expenses arising from the insurance policy or policies. The AMC is not a beneficiary of any such insurance and does not have the ability to dictate the existence, nature or amount of coverage. Therefore, Shareholders cannot be assured that the Custodian maintains adequate insurance or any insurance with respect to the Gold / Silver held by the Custodian on behalf of the Trust.

- **Operational Risks:** Gold / Silver Exchange Traded Funds are relatively new products and their value could decrease if unanticipated operational or trading problems arise. Gold / Silver Exchange Traded Fund, an open ended Exchange Traded Fund, is therefore subject to operational risks.
- The scheme may invest in Gold / Silver ETFs. The units may trade above or below their NAV. The NAV of the Scheme will fluctuate with changes in the market value of the holdings. The trading prices will fluctuate in accordance with changes in their NAV as well as market supply and demand. The units of the ETFs will be valued at the market price of the said units on the principal exchange. The valuation price may be at a variance to the underlying NAV of the fund, due to market expectations, demand supply of the units, etc.
- However, given that units can be created and redeemed in Creation Units, it is expected that large discounts or premiums to the NAV will not sustain due to arbitrage opportunity available.
- In case of investment in Gold / Silver ETFs, the scheme will subscribe to the units of Gold / Silver ETFs according to the value equivalent to unit creation size as applicable. When subscriptions received are not adequate enough to invest in creation unit size, the subscriptions may be deployed in debt and money market instruments which will have a different return profile compared to Gold / Silver returns profile.

Risk Associated while transacting through Email:

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.

C. 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:

The scheme shall have a diversified portfolio to counter the volatility in the prices of individual stocks. Diversification in the portfolio reduces the impact of high fluctuations in daily individual stock prices on the portfolio.

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.

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 Triparty 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.”

II. Information about the scheme:

A. Where will the scheme invest?

The scheme will invest in Equity and equity related instruments including equity linked derivatives, Debt securities (including securitized debt & debt derivatives), money market instruments (including Triparty REPO, Reverse Repo and equivalent), Gold ETFs, Silver ETFs, Exchange Traded Commodity Derivatives (ETCDs) & any other mode of investment in commodities as permitted by SEBI from time to time, Overseas Mutual Funds schemes/ ETFs/Foreign Securities.

Equity and Equity Related Instruments:

Equity and equity related instruments include convertible debentures, equity warrants, convertible preference shares, equity derivatives etc.

1. Equity share is a security that represents ownership interest in a company.
2. Equity Related Instruments are securities which give the holder of the security right to receive Equity Shares on pre-agreed terms. It includes equity warrants.

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. Obligations/ Term Deposits of banks (both public and private sector) and development financial institutions.
- f. “money market instruments” includes commercial papers, commercial bills, treasury bills, Government securities having an unexpired maturity up to one year, call or notice money, certificate of deposit, usance

bills, and any other like instruments as specified by the Reserve Bank of India from time to time; subject to regulatory approvals where applicable.

- g. Certificate of Deposits (CDs).
- h. Commercial Paper (CPs). A part of the net assets may be invested in the Tri-party repo or in an alternative investment as may be provided by RBI to meet the liquidity requirements.
- i. The non-convertible part of convertible securities.
- j. Securitized Debt
- k. Instruments with special features as defined in terms of clause 12.2 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024.
- l. Repo in corporate debt securities
- m. Any other domestic fixed income securities as permitted by SEBI / RBI from time to time subject to necessary approvals from SEBI and RBI, if any.
- n. 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.

The Scheme may invest in other schemes managed by the AMC or in the schemes of any other mutual funds, provided it is in conformity with the investment objectives of the Scheme and in terms of the prevailing SEBI (MF) Regulations. As per the SEBI (MF) Regulations, no investment management fees will be charged for such investments and the aggregate inter scheme investment made by all the schemes of Mirae Asset Mutual Fund or in the schemes of other mutual funds shall not exceed 5% of the net asset value of the Mirae Asset Mutual Fund.

Investment in 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:

Expiry Month	Bid Price	Offer Price
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 2015 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.

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.

Covered Call Option:

A call option gives the holder (buyer) the right but not the obligation to buy an asset by a certain date for a certain price. Covered calls are an options strategy where a person holds a long position in an asset and writes (sells) call options on that same asset.

Benefits of using Covered Call strategy in Mutual Funds:

The covered call strategy can be followed by the Fund Manager in order to hedge risk thereby resulting in better risk adjusted returns of the Scheme. The strategy offers the following benefits: a) Hedge against market risk - Since the fund manager sells a call option on a stock already owned by the mutual fund scheme, the downside from fall in the stock price would be lower to the extent of the premium earned from the call option. b) Generating additional returns in the form of option premium in a range bound market. Thus, a covered call strategy involves gains for unit holders in case the strategy plays out in the right direction

Illustration:

As on 01st Mar 2019		Prices in INR
Strategy	Total Quantity	Price
Stock XYZ in the portfolio	10000	500
Sold Call Option (Mar 2019 Expiry on the stock XYZ with the strike price at 550)	500	10

Payoffs	Payoff from the Call option	Impact on the portfolio due to the covered call strategy
On the day of Expiry of Options Contract if the stock price is less than or equal to 550	$500 \times 10 = 5000$	Extra Income of INR 5000 other than the stock return
On the day of Expiry of Options Contract if the stock price is between 550-560	$500 \times (10 - \text{price more than } 550)$	Extra Income between INR 0 to 5000 other than the stock return depending on the price above 550 and below 560
On the day of Expiry of Options Contract if the stock price is more than 560	$500 \times (560 - \text{stock price})$	Loss on Call options would be such that price appreciation for 500 stock in the portfolio would be negated for the price above 560

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. Covered call can benefit generation of income without added market risk. If we make a

comparison between covered call and simply owning shares of stock, it demonstrates that income from added covered call discounts the basis in stock, thus reducing market risk.

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.

Securitized Assets: Securitization is a structured finance process which involves pooling and repackaging of cashflow producing financial assets into securities that are then sold to investors. They are termed as Asset Backed Securities (ABS) or Mortgage Backed Securities (MBS). ABS are backed by other assets such as credit card, automobile or consumer loan receivables, retail installment loans or participations in pools of leases. Credit support for these securities may be based on the underlying assets and/or provided through credit enhancements by a third party. MBS is an asset backed security whose cash flows are backed by the principal and interest payments of a set of mortgage loans. Such Mortgage could be either residential or commercial properties. ABS/MBS instrument reflect the undivided interest in the underlying assets and do not represent the obligation of the issuer of ABS/MBS or the originator of underlying receivables. Securitization often utilizes the services of SPV.

The following are certain additional disclosures w.r.t. investment in securitized debt:

1. How the risk profile of securitized debt fits into the risk appetite of the scheme

Securitized debt is a form of conversion of normally non-tradable loans to transferable securities. This is done by assigning the loans to a special purpose vehicle (a trust), which in turn issues Pass-Through-Certificates (PTCs). These PTCs are transferable securities with fixed income characteristics. The risk of investing in securitized debt is similar to investing in debt securities. However, it differs in two respects.

Typically, the liquidity of securitized debt is less than similar debt securities. For certain types of securitized debt (backed by mortgages, personal loans, credit card debt, etc.), there is an additional pre-payment risk. Pre-payment risk refers to the possibility that loans are repaid before they are due, which may reduce returns if the re-investment rates are lower than initially envisaged.

Because of these additional risks, securitized debt typically offers higher yields than debt securities of similar credit rating and maturity. If the fund manager judges that the additional risks are suitably compensated by the higher returns, he may invest in securitized debt up to the limits specified in the asset allocation table above.

2. Policy relating to originators based on nature of originator, track record, NPAs, losses in earlier securitized debt, etc.

The originator is the person who has initially given the loan. The originator is also usually responsible for servicing the loan (i.e. collecting the interest and principal payments). An analysis of the originator is especially important in case of retail loans as this affects the credit quality and servicing of the PTC. The key risk is that of the underlying assets and not of the originator. For example, losses or performance of earlier issuances does not indicate quality of current series. However, such past performance may be used as a guide to evaluate the loan standards, servicing capability and performance of the originator.

Originators may be: Banks, Non-Banking Finance Companies, Housing Finance Companies, etc. The fund manager / credit analyst evaluates originators based on the following parameters

- ☐ Track record
- ☐ Willingness to pay, through credit enhancement facilities etc.
- ☐ Ability to pay
- ☐ Business risk assessment, wherein following factors are considered:

- Outlook for the economy (domestic and global)
- Outlook for the industry
- Company specific factors

In addition, a detailed review and assessment of rating rationale is done including interactions with the originator as well as the credit rating agency.

The following additional evaluation parameters are used as applicable for the originator / underlying issuer for pool loan and single loan securitization transactions:

- ☐ Default track record/ frequent alteration of redemption conditions / covenants
- ☐ High leverage ratios of the ultimate borrower (for single-sell downs) – both on a standalone basis as well on a consolidated level/ group level
- ☐ Higher proportion of re-scheduling of underlying assets of the pool or loan, as the case may be
- ☐ Higher proportion of overdue assets of the pool or the underlying loan, as the case may be
- ☐ Poor reputation in market
- ☐ Insufficient track record of servicing of the pool or the loan, as the case may be.

3. Risk mitigation strategies for investments with each kind of originator

An analysis of the originator is especially important in case of retail loans as the size and reach affects the credit quality and servicing of the PTC. In addition, the quality of the collection process, infrastructure and follow-up mechanism; quality of MIS; and credit enhancement mechanism are key risk mitigants for the better originators / servicers.

In case of securitization involving single loans or a small pool of loans, the credit risk of the underlying borrower is analyzed. In case of diversified pools of loans, the overall characteristic of the loans is analyzed to determine the credit risk. The credit analyst looks at ageing (i.e. how long the loan has been with the originator before securitization) as one way of evaluating the performance potential of the PTC. Securitization transactions may include some risk mitigants (to reduce credit risk). These may include interest subvention (difference in interest rates on the underlying loans and the PTC serving as margin against defaults), overcollateralization (issue of PTCs of lesser value than the underlying loans, thus even if some loans default, the PTC continues to remain protected), presence of an equity / subordinate tranche (issue of PTCs of differing seniority when it comes to repayment - the senior tranches get paid before the junior tranche) and / or guarantees.

4. The level of diversification with respect to the underlying assets, and risk mitigation measures for less diversified investments

In case of securitization involving single loans or a small pool of loans, the credit risk of the borrower is analyzed. In case of diversified pools of loans, the overall characteristic of the loans is analyzed to determine the credit risk.

The credit analyst looks at ageing (i.e. how long the loan has been with the originator before securitization) as one way of judging the performance potential of the PTC. Additional risk mitigants may include interest

subvention, over collateralization, presence of an equity / subordinate tranche and / or guarantees. The credit analyst also uses analyses by credit rating agencies on the risk profile of the securitized debt.

Currently, the following parameters are used while evaluating investment decision relating to a pool securitization transaction. The Investment Review Committee may revise the parameters from time to time.

Characteristics/Type of Pool	Mortgage Loan	Commercial Vehicle and Construction Equipment	CAR	2 wheelers	Micro Finance Pools *	Personal Loans *	Single Sell Downs	Others
Approximate Average maturity (in Months)	Up to 10 years	Up to 3 years	Up to 3 years	Up to 3 years	NA	NA	Refer Note 1	Refer Note 2
Collateral margin (including cash, guarantees, excess interest spread, subordinate tranche)	>10%	>10%	>10%	>10%	NA	NA	“	“
Average Loan to Value Ratio	<90%	<80%	<80%	<80%	NA	NA	“	“
Average seasoning of the Pool	>3 months	>3 months	>3 months	>3 months	NA	NA	“	“
Maximum single exposure range	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	NA	NA	“	“
Average single exposure range %	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	NA	NA	“	“

* Currently, the Scheme will not invest in these types of securitized debt

Note 1: In case of securitization involving single loans or a small pool of loans, the credit risk of the borrower is analyzed. The investment limits applicable to the underlying borrower are applied to the single loan sell-down.

2: Other investments will be decided on a case-to-case basis

The credit analyst may consider the following risk mitigating measures in his analysis of the securitized debt:

- ☐ Size of the loan
- ☐ Average original maturity of the pool
- ☐ Loan to Value Ratio

- ☐ Average seasoning of the pool
- ☐ Default rate distribution
- ☐ Geographical Distribution
- ☐ Credit enhancement facility
- ☐ Liquid facility
- ☐ Structure of the pool

5. Minimum retention period of the debt by originator prior to securitization

Issuance of securitized debt is governed by the Reserve Bank of India. RBI norms cover the "true sale" criteria including credit enhancement and liquidity enhancements. In addition, RBI has proposed minimum holding period of between nine and twelve months for assets before they can be securitized. The minimum holding period depends on the tenor of the securitization transaction. The Fund will invest in securitized debts that are compliant with the laws and regulations.

6. Minimum retention percentage by originator of debts to be securitized

Issuance of securitized debt is governed by the Reserve Bank of India. RBI norms cover the "true sale" criteria including credit enhancement and liquidity enhancements, including maximum exposure by the originator in the PTCs. In addition, RBI has proposed minimum retention requirement of between five and ten percent of the book value of the loans by the originator. The minimum retention requirement depends on the tenor and structure of the securitization transaction. The Fund will invest in securitized debt that are compliant with the laws and regulations.

7. The mechanism to tackle conflict of interest when the mutual fund invests in securitized debt of an originator and the originator in turn makes investments in that particular scheme of the fund

The key risk is securitized debt relates to the underlying borrowers and not the originator. In a securitization transaction, the originator is the seller of the debt(s) and the fund is the buyer. However, the originator is also usually responsible for servicing the loan (i.e. collecting the interest and principal payments). As the originators may also invest in the scheme, the fund manager shall ensure that the investment decision is based on parameters as set by the Investment Review Committee (IRC) of the Asset Management Company and IRC shall review the same at regular interval.

8. The resources and mechanism of individual risk assessment with the AMC for monitoring investment in securitized debt

The fund management team including the credit analyst has the experience to analyze securitized debt. In addition, credit research agencies provide analysis of individual instruments and pools. On an on-going basis (typically monthly) the servicer provides reports regarding the performance of the pool. These reports would form the base for ongoing evaluation where applicable. In addition, rating reports indicating rating changes would be monitored for changes in rating agency opinion of the credit risk.

Investment in debt securities will usually be in instruments, which have been assessed as "high investment grade" by at least one credit rating agency authorized to carry out such activity under the applicable regulations.

Investment in Overseas Financial Assets/Foreign Securities:

According to Clause 12.19 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024, mutual funds can invest in ADRs/GDRs/other specified foreign securities and such investments are subject to an overall limit of US\$ 7 bn. for all mutual funds put together. The Mutual Fund has been allowed an individual limit of US\$ 1 Billion.

The overall ceiling for investment in overseas ETFs that invest in securities is US\$ 1 billion subject to a maximum of US\$ 300 million per mutual fund.

On an ongoing basis, the Scheme shall invest not exceeding 20% of the average AUM in Overseas securities / Overseas ETFs of the previous three calendar months subject to the maximum limits mentioned above. As per clause 12.19 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024, these limits would be soft limits for the purpose of reporting by Mutual Funds on a monthly basis to SEBI in the prescribed format.

The dedicated fund manager appointed for making overseas investments by the Mutual Fund will be in accordance with the applicable requirements of SEBI.

Investment in Gold ETFs, Silver ETFs, Exchange Traded Commodity Derivatives (ETCDs):

The scheme may invest in Gold ETFs, Silver ETFs and Exchange Traded Commodity Derivatives (ETCDs).

The Scheme may participate in Exchange Traded Commodity Derivatives (ETCDs) up to 25% of net assets of the scheme. Such investments shall be made in line with the SEBI regulation as may be specified by SEBI from time to time.

Investment in units of REITs and InvITs:

The Scheme may invest in the units of REITs and InvITs upto 10% of the net assets of the scheme.

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 April 30, 2025 are as follows:

Instrument	Maturity	Tenure	Yield	Liquidity
TREPS / Repo	Short	Overnight	6	Very High
CP / CD / T Bills	Short	3 months CP*	6.8	High
		3 months CD	6.56	

		1 Year CP*	6.88	
		1 Year CD	6.75	
Central Government securities	Low to High	10 years	6.36	Medium

Source: Bloomberg *Data is for NBFC.

B. 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:

- The total exposure of debt schemes in a particular sector (excluding investments in Bank CDs, Tri-party repo, G-Secs, T-Bills and AAA rated securities issued by Public Financial Institutions and Public Sector Banks) shall not exceed 20% of the net assets of the scheme. However, the scheme(s) may have an additional exposure to financial services sector (over and above the sectoral limit of 20%) not exceeding 10% of its net assets by way of increase in exposure to Housing Finance Companies (HFCs) registered with National Housing Bank. Such additional exposure shall be to securities issued by HFCs which are rated AA and above. Further, the Scheme may have an additional exposure of 5% of the net assets of the scheme for investments in securitized debt instruments based on retail housing loan portfolio and/or affordable housing loan portfolio. The total investment / exposure in HFCs shall not exceed 20% of the net assets of the scheme(s).
- The Mutual Funds/AMCs shall ensure that total exposure of debt schemes in a group (excluding investments in securities issued by Public Sector Units, Public Financial Institutions and Public Sector Banks) shall not exceed 20% of the net assets of the scheme. Such investment limit may be extended to 25% of the net assets of the scheme with the prior approval of the Board of Trustees.

Further, investments by debt mutual fund schemes in debt and money market instruments of group companies of both the sponsor and the asset management company shall not exceed 10% of the net assets of the scheme. Such investment limit may be extended to 15% of the net assets of the scheme with the prior approval of the Board of Trustees

A group means a group as defined under regulation 2(mm) of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 and shall include an entity, its subsidiaries, fellow subsidiaries, its holding company and its associates.

- The scheme shall not invest more than 10% of its NAV in debt instruments comprising money market instruments and non-money market instruments issued by a single issuer which are rated not below investment grade by a credit rating agency authorized to carry out such activity under the Act. Such investment limit may be extended to 12% of the NAV of the scheme with the prior approval of the Board of Trustees and the Board of directors of the asset management company.

Further, in accordance with clause 12.8 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024, the Scheme shall not invest more than:

- 10% of its NAV in debt and money market securities rated AAA; or
- 8% of its NAV in debt and money market securities rated AA; or
- 6% of its NAV in debt and money market securities rated A and below

The above investment limits may be extended by up to 2% of the NAV of the scheme with prior approval of the Board of Trustees and Board of Directors of the AMC, subject to compliance with the overall 12% limit specified above.

Provided that such limit shall not be applicable for investments in Government Securities, treasury bills and collateralized borrowing and lending obligations. Provided further that investment within such limit can be made in mortgaged backed securitised debts which are rated not below investment grade by a credit rating agency registered with the Board.

- 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. which are used by mutual funds for hedging.

However, mutual fund schemes 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.

- 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 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.
- Inter scheme transfers (ISTs) 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.

Further, ISTs may be allowed in the following scenarios:

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

No IST of a security shall be done, if there is negative news or rumors in the mainstream media or an alert is generated about the security, based on internal credit risk assessment.

- Participation in ETCDs shall be subject to the following investment limits:
 - a) The exposure to ETCDs shall not be more than 25% of the net asset value of the scheme.
 - b) The cumulative gross exposure through equity, debt and derivative positions (including commodity derivatives) shall not exceed 100% of net asset value of the scheme.
 - c) No mutual fund scheme shall have net short positions in ETCDs on any particular good, considering its positions in physical goods as well as ETCDs, at any point of time. The scheme shall have net short positions in ETCDs on any particular good, considering its positions in physical goods as well as ETCDs, at any point of time.

d) Before investing in ETCDs having gold as the underlying, mutual funds shall put in place a written policy with regard to such investment with due approval from the Board of the AMC and the Trustees. The policy shall be reviewed by the Board of AMC and Trustees at least once a year.

e) The following exposures shall not be considered in the cumulative gross exposure: a. Short position in Exchange Traded Commodity Derivatives (ETCDs) not exceeding the holding of the underlying goods received in physical settlement of ETCD contracts b. Short position in ETCDs not exceeding the long position in ETCDs on the same goods. c. Further, the mutual funds shall not write options, or purchase instruments with embedded written options in goods or on commodity futures.

- Every mutual fund shall buy and sell securities on the basis of deliveries and shall in all cases of purchases, take delivery of relative securities and in all cases of sale, deliver the securities and shall in no case put itself in a position whereby it has to make short sale or carry forward transaction or engage in badla finance, provided that mutual funds shall enter into derivatives transactions in a recognized stock exchange subject to such guidelines as may be specified by SEBI.

- Every mutual fund 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.

- No scheme of a mutual fund shall make any investment in any fund of funds scheme.

- 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.

- No Mutual Fund scheme shall invest more than 10% of its NAV in the listed equity shares or listed equity related instruments of any company 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.

- 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 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 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.

- The investment of mutual fund schemes in below instruments shall not exceed 10% of the debt portfolio of the schemes and the group exposure in such instruments shall not exceed 5% of the debt portfolio of the schemes:

- a) Unsupported rating of debt instruments (i.e. without factoring-in credit enhancements) is below investment grade and

- b) Supported rating of debt instruments (i.e. after factoring-in credit enhancement) is above investment grade.

- Investment in debt instruments, having credit enhancements backed by equity shares directly or indirectly, shall have a minimum cover of 4 times considering the market value of such shares.
- Debentures, irrespective of any residual maturity period (above or below one year), shall attract the investment restrictions as applicable for debt instruments.
- 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.
- 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 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024.

As per clause 12.16 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024 on investments in Short Term Deposits (STDs) of Scheduled Commercial Banks:

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

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.

- The Scheme will comply with SEBI regulations and any other regulations applicable to the investments of Funds from time to time. The Trustee may alter the above restrictions from time to time to the extent that changes in the regulations may allow. All investment restrictions shall be applicable at the time of making investment.
- The Scheme may invest in the units of REITs and InvITs subject to the following:
 - a) The Mutual Fund under all its schemes shall not own more than 10% of units issued by a single issuer of REIT and InvIT; and
 - b) The scheme shall not invest –
 - i. more than 10% of its NAV in the units of REIT and InvIT; and
 - ii. more than 5% of its NAV in the units of REIT and InvIT issued by a single issuer.

- 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.
- As per clause 4.4.4 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024 the below mentioned limits shall apply for instruments with special features:
 - a. The Fund under all its schemes shall own more than 10% of such instruments issued by a single issuer.
 - b. The scheme shall not invest:
 - i. more than 10% of its NAV of the debt portfolio of the scheme in such instruments; and
 - ii. more than 5% of its NAV of the debt portfolio of the scheme in such instruments issued by a single issuer.

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 & equity related instruments (including overseas securities), Debt, Money market instruments, Gold ETFs, Silver ETFs, units of REITs & InvITs, 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 except call options under a covered call strategy as specified in clause 12.25 of SEBI master Circular dated June 27, 2024 as amended from time to time.
3	The total exposure related to option premium paid shall not exceed 20% of the net assets of the scheme.
4	Exposure due to hedging positions may not be included in the above-mentioned limits subject to the following: a. Hedging positions are the derivative positions that reduce possible losses on an existing position in securities and till the existing position remains. 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. c. Any derivative instrument used to hedge shall have the same underlying security as the existing position being hedged. 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.
5	• 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. • 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.

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	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: <table> <tr> <th>Position</th><th>Exposure</th></tr> <tr> <td>Long Future</td><td>Futures Price * Lot Size * Number of Contracts</td></tr> <tr> <td>Short Future</td><td>Futures Price * Lot Size * Number of Contracts</td></tr> <tr> <td>Option bought</td><td>Option Premium Paid * Lot Size * Number of Contracts</td></tr> </table>	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
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.								
9	In line with clause 12.25 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024 respect to writing of Covered Call Options by Mutual Fund Schemes, the Scheme may write call options only under a covered call strategy for constituent stocks of Nifty 50 and BSE Sensex subject to the following: - The total notional value (taking into account strike price as well as premium value) of call options written by the scheme shall not exceed 15% of the total market value of equity shares held in that scheme. - The total number of shares underlying the call options written shall not exceed 30% of the unencumbered shares of a particular company held in the scheme. The unencumbered shares in a scheme shall mean shares that are not part of Securities Lending and Borrowing Mechanism (SLBM), margin or any other kind of encumbrances. - At all points of time the Mutual Fund scheme shall comply with the provisions at point i and ii above. In case of any passive breach of the requirement at point i, the scheme shall have 7 trading days to rebalance the portfolio. During the rebalancing period, no additional call options can be written in the scheme. - In case the scheme needs to sell securities on which a call option is written under a covered call strategy, it must ensure compliance with paragraphs (i) and (ii) above while selling the securities. - In no case, the scheme shall write a call option without holding the underlying equity shares. A call option can be written only on shares which are not hedged using other derivative contracts. - The premium received shall be within the requirements prescribed i.e. the total gross exposure related to option premium paid and received must not exceed 20% of the net assets of the scheme. - The exposure on account of the call option written under the covered call strategy shall not be considered as exposure in terms of clause 12.25 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024. - The call option written shall be marked to market daily and the respective gains or losses factored into the daily NAV of the Scheme until the position is closed or expired.								

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

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.

Participation in Repo in Corporate Debt

In accordance with clause 12.18 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024, Mirae Asset Mutual Fund shall participate in repo transactions in Corporate Debt Securities within the following overall framework, as per the guidelines of Securities and Exchange Board of India and Boards of Mirae Asset Trustee Co. Pvt. Ltd. & Mirae Asset Investment Managers (India) Pvt. Ltd.

A. Gross Exposure Norms

- (i) The gross exposure of the scheme to 'corporate bonds repo transactions' shall not be more than 10% of the net assets of the concerned scheme.

(ii) The cumulative gross exposure through repo transactions in corporate debt, equity, debt and derivative positions should 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.

(iii) In addition to investment restrictions specified in SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations 1996, the counter-party exposure in a scheme, considering the investments held in the debt securities and value of collaterals held through repo transactions (as a lender), shall not be more than 10% of the Net Assets of the Scheme.

B. Category of the counter-party to be considered for making investment

Eligible Counterparties: In accordance with the RBI Circular No. RBI/2009- 10/284 idmd.dod.05/11.08.38/2009- 10 dated January 8, 2010, the following categories of entities shall be deemed to be the eligible counterparties to undertake repo transactions in corporate debt securities, provided, they form part of the Fixed Income Investment Universe of Mirae Asset Mutual Fund, and subject to execution of master repo agreement:

- i) Any scheduled commercial bank excluding RRBs and LABs;
- ii) Any Primary Dealer authorized by the Reserve Bank of India;
- iii) Any non-banking financial company registered with the Reserve Bank of India (other than Government companies as defined in section 617 of the Companies Act, 1956);
- iv) All-India Financial Institutions, namely, Exim Bank, NABARD, NHB and SIDBI;
- v) Other regulated entities, subject to the approval of the regulators concerned, viz.,
 - (1) Any mutual fund registered with the Securities and Exchange Board of India;
 - (2) Any housing finance company registered with the National Housing Bank; and
 - (3) Any insurance company registered with the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority.
- vi) other entities specifically permitted by the Reserve Bank.

C. Credit Rating of Counterparty to be considered for making investment

The scheme/s shall carry out repo transactions with only those counterparties, who have a credit rating of 'AA and above' (Long term rating) or 'A1+' (Short term rating) which are part of our approved Debt Universe on which we have approved Credit Limits.

D. Tenor of Repo

As a repo seller, the scheme/s can borrow for a period not more than six months as per the existing Regulation 44(2) of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996. As a repo buyer, the scheme/s can lend for a maximum period of one year, subject to provision/s of the Scheme Information Document (SID).

E. Tenor and Credit Rating of the Collateral

The scheme/s shall participate in repo transactions in Corporate Bonds rated 'AA and above' and Commercial Papers (CPs) and Certificate of Deposits (CDs). The tenor of the collateral shall not be more than 10 years.

F. Minimum Haircut

Haircut/ margins will be decided either by the clearing house or may be bilaterally agreed upon, in terms of the documentation governing repo transactions, subject to the following stipulations:

Listed corporate bonds and debentures shall carry a minimum haircut of 2% of market value. Additional haircut may be charged based on tenor and illiquidity of the security.

CPs and CDs shall carry a minimum haircut of 1.5% of market value.

Securities issued by a local authority shall carry a minimum haircut of 2% of market value. Additional haircut may be charged based on tenor and illiquidity of the security.

The above are minimum stipulated haircuts where the repo period is overnight or where the re-margining frequency (in case of longer tenor repos) is daily. In all other cases, Fund Manager may adopt appropriate higher haircuts.

C. 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 Scheme:

An open-ended scheme investing in equity, debt & money market instruments, Gold ETFs, Silver ETFs and exchange traded commodity derivatives.

(ii) Investment Objective:

The investment objective of the scheme is to provide long-term capital appreciation from a portfolio investing in equity and equity related securities, Debt and money market instruments, Gold ETFs, Silver ETFs and Exchange Traded Commodity Derivatives.

There is no assurance that the investment objective of the Scheme will be achieved.

- **Main Objective** - Growth and Income

(iii) Asset allocation:

Types of Instruments	Indicative allocation (% of total assets)	
	Minimum	Maximum
Equity and equity related instruments*	65	80
Gold ETFs, Silver ETFs, Exchange Traded Commodity Derivatives (ETCDs)\$	10	25
Debt securities (including securitized debt & debt derivatives), money market instruments (including Triparty REPO, Reverse Repo and equivalent)	10	25
Units issued by REITs & InvITs	0	10

*Equity and Equity related instruments include convertible debentures, equity warrants, convertible preference shares and equity derivatives.

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. In the event of deviations, portfolio rebalancing will be carried out within 30 calendar days in such cases.

(iv) Terms of Issue:

(a) Listing:

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.

(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 three 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 ÷ (1-2%)) and 966.744 units (10,204.08 ÷ 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.

Change in the fundamental attributes of the Schemes:

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.

D. Other Scheme Specific Disclosures:

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.
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	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: - surviving joint holder, who wants to add new joint holder(s) in the folio upon demise of one or more joint unitholder(s). - 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; - 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). 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.
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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. Unit holders holding the units in physical form will not be able to trade or transfer their units till such units are dematerialized. 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. Such investors will not be able to trade on the stock exchange platform till the holdings are converted in to demat form, as the scheme is available on the BSE StAR MF Platform, on NSE –NMF II and on ICEX.
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.
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.

	In case of specific request received from investors, Mutual Fund shall provide the account statement to the investors within 5 working days from the receipt of such request without any charges. Allotment of Units and dispatch of Account Statements to FPIs will be subject to RBI approval, if required. For investors who have given Demat account details in the application form, the Units issued by the AMC shall be credited by the Registrar to the investors' beneficiary account with the DP as per information provided in the application form and information of allotment will be accordingly sent by the Registrar. The Units will be computed and accounted for up to whole numbers (complete integers) only and no fractional units will be allotted for all Subscriptions/Application Money. If any fractional units are calculated as a result of the switch application, the units in the resultant scheme would be allotted to the extent of the entire such application money from the source scheme and will be computed and accounted for up to 3 decimal places and that no refund shall be paid/refunded to the investor for said such fractional Units. Accordingly, the clause for multiples of Re.1 will not be applicable for switch transactions both during On-Going basis.
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.	• 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.
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.
How to apply and other details	Application form and Key Information Memorandum may be obtained from Official Points of Acceptance (OPAs) / Investor Service Centres (ISCs) of the AMC or RTA or Distributors or can be downloaded from our website www.miraeassetmf.co.in. The list of the OPA / ISC are available on our website as well. Investors intending to trade in Units of the Schemes, through the exchange platform will be required to provide demat account details in the application form. Registrar & Transfer Agent: KFin Technologies Limited Registered Office: Karvy Selenium, Tower B, Plot Number 31 & 32, Financial District, Gachibowli, Hyderabad - 500 034. Contact Persons: Mr. Babu PV Tel No. : 040 3321 5237 Email Id : babu.pv@kfintech.com Mr. 'P M Parameswaran'

	Tel No. : 040 3321 5396 Email Id : parameswaran.p@kfintech.com Website address: https://mfs.kfintech.com/mfs/ Branches: Applications can be submitted at collecting bankers and Investor Service Centers of Mirae Asset Investment Managers (India) Pvt. Ltd and KFin Technologies Limited. Details of which are furnished on back cover page of this document. 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 Website of the AMC: Investor can also subscribe to the Units of the Scheme through the website of the AMC i.e. https://www.miraeassetmf.co.in/investor-center/investor-services Stock Exchanges: A Unit holder may purchase Units of the Scheme through the Stock Exchange infrastructure. Investors can hold units only in dematerialized form. MF Utility (MFU): A unitholder may purchase units of the Plan(s) under the Scheme through MFU. All financial and non-financial transactions pertaining to Schemes of Mirae Asset Mutual Fund can also be submitted through MFU either electronically or physically through the authorized Points of Service ("POS") of MFUI. The list of POS of MFUI is published on the website of MFUI at www.mfuindia.com and may be updated from time to time. Investors to note that it is mandatory to mention the bank account numbers in the applications/requests for redemption. Please refer to the SAI and application form for the instructions.
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.
Restrictions, if any, on the right to freely retain or dispose of units being offered.	Right to Limit Redemptions of Units The fund shall at its sole discretion reserves the right to restrict Redemption (including switch-out) of the Units (including Plan/Option) of the scheme(s) of the fund on the occurrence of the below mentioned event for a period not exceeding ten (10) working

	days in any ninety (90) days period. The restriction on the 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 for the Redemption/switch-out request upto Rs. 2,00,000/- (Rupees Two Lakhs). Further, in case of redemption request beyond Rs. 2,00,000/- (Rupees Two Lakhs), no restriction shall be applicable for first Rs. 2,00,000/- (Rupees Two Lakhs). The restriction on redemption of the units of the Schemes may be imposed when there are circumstances leading to a systemic crisis or event that severely constricts market liquidity or the efficient functioning of markets. A list of such circumstances are as follows: • Liquidity issues: when market at large becomes illiquid affecting almost all securities rather than any issuer specific security. • Market failures, exchange closures - when markets are affected by unexpected events which impact the functioning of exchanges or the regular course of transactions. Such unexpected events could also be related to political, economic, military, monetary or other emergencies • Operational issues - when exceptional circumstances are caused by force majeure, unpredictable operational problems and technical failures (e.g. a black out). • If so directed by SEBI Since the occurrence of the abovementioned eventualities have the ability to impact the overall market and liquidity situations, the same may result in exceptionally large number of Redemption being made and in such a situation the indicative timeline (i.e. within 3 to 4 Business Days for schemes other than liquid funds and within 1 Business Day for liquid funds) mentioned by the Fund in the scheme offering documents, for processing of request of Redemption may not be applicable. Any restriction on Redemption or suspend Redemption of the Units in the scheme(s) of the Fund shall be made applicable only after prior approval of the Board of Directors of the AMC and Trustee Company and thereafter, immediately informing the same to SEBI. The AMC / Trustee reserves the right to change / modify the provisions of right to restrict Redemption and / or suspend Redemption of the Units in the Scheme of the Fund.
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.	Cut-off time is the time before which the Investor's Application Form(s) (complete in all respects) should reach the Official Points of Acceptance to be entitled to the Applicable NAV of that Business Day. An application will be considered accepted on a Business Day, subject to it being complete in all respects and received and time stamped upto the relevant Cut-off time mentioned below, at any of the Official Points of Acceptance of transactions. Where an

	application is received and the time stamping is done after the relevant Cut-off time the request will be deemed to have been received on the next Business Day. Cut off timing for subscriptions/purchases/switch- ins: - In respect of valid applications received upto 3.00 p.m. at the Official Point(s) of Acceptance and where the funds for the entire amount of subscription / purchase/switch-ins as per the application are credited to the bank account of the Scheme before the cut-off time i.e. available for utilization before the cut-off time- the closing NAV of the day shall be applicable. - In respect of valid applications received after 3.00 p.m. at the Official Point(s) of Acceptance and where the funds for the entire amount of subscription / purchase as per the application are credited to the bank account of the Scheme before the cut-off time of the next Business Day i.e. available for utilization before the cut-off time of the next Business Day - the closing NAV of the next Business Day shall be applicable. - Irrespective of the time of receipt of applications at the Official Point(s) of Acceptance, where the funds for the entire amount of subscription/purchase/ switch-ins as per the application are credited to the bank account of the Scheme before the cut-off time on any subsequent Business Day i.e. available for utilization before the cut-off time on any subsequent Business Day - the closing NAV of such subsequent Business Day shall be applicable. For Redemption/ Repurchases/Switch out: - In respect of valid application accepted at an Official Points of Acceptance up to 3 p.m. on a Business Day by the Fund, the closing NAV of that day will be applicable. - In respect of valid application accepted at an Official Point of Acceptance as listed in the SAI, after 3 p.m. on a Business Day by the Fund, the closing NAV of the next Business Day will be applicable
Minimum amount for purchase/redemption/switches	Purchase : Rs. 5000/- and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter Additional Purchase: Rs.1000/- and in multiples of Re.1/- thereafter. Investments through SIP: Rs. 99/- and in multiples of Re.1/- thereafter. Redemption: The minimum redemption amount shall be ‘any amount’ or ‘any number of units’ as requested by the investor at the time of redemption request. The Minimum Application and redemption amount mentioned above shall not be applicable to the mandatory investments made in the Scheme pursuant to the provisions of clause 6.10 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024, as amended from time to time.

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 (including transaction charges paid to the distributor) 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.
Dividend/ IDCW	The payment of dividend/IDCW to the unitholders shall be made within seven working days from record date.
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.
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.
Delay in payment of redemption / repurchase proceeds/dividend	The Asset Management Company shall be liable to pay interest to the unitholders at rate as specified vide clause 14.2 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated June 27, 2024 by SEBI for the period of such delay
Unclaimed Redemption and Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal Amount	Unclaimed Redemptions and IDCW 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.
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. Please refer SAI for details on Transmission of Units.
Investments in Scheme by AMC, Sponsor & Associates	Subject to the Regulations, the AMC and investment companies managed by the Sponsor(s), their associate companies and subsidiaries may invest either directly or indirectly, in the Scheme during the NFO and/or on ongoing basis. However, the AMC shall not charge any investment management fee on such investment in the Scheme, in accordance with sub-regulation 3 of Regulation 24 of the Regulations and shall charge fees on such amounts in future only if the SEBI Regulations so permit. The associates, the Sponsor, subsidiaries of the Sponsor and/or the AMC may acquire a substantial portion of the Scheme’s units and collectively constitute a major investment in the Schemes. The AMC reserves the right to invest its own funds in the Scheme as may be decided by the AMC from time to time and required by applicable regulations and also in accordance with Clause 6.11 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024 regarding minimum number of investors in the Scheme. In terms of SEBI notification dated August 5, 2021 and as per Regulation 25, sub-regulation 16A of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, the asset management company shall invest such amounts in such schemes of the mutual fund, based on the risks associated with the schemes, as may be specified by the Board from time to time

III. Other Details

A. Periodic Disclosures

Half yearly Disclosures: Financial Results

The AMC/Mutual Fund shall within one month from the close of each half year, that is on March 31st and on September 30th, host a soft copy of its unaudited financial results on their website <https://www.miraeassetmf.co.in/downloads/statutory-disclosure/financials>. The half-yearly unaudited financial results shall contain details as specified in Twelfth Schedule of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 and such other details as are necessary for the purpose of providing a true and fair view of the operations of Mirae Asset Mutual Fund.

The AMC/Mutual Fund shall publish an advertisement disclosing the hosting of unaudited financial results on their website www.miraeassetmf.co.in in at least one English daily newspaper having nationwide circulation and in a newspaper having wide circulation published in the language of the region where the Head Office of the Mutual Fund is situated.

The mutual fund shall publish an advertisement in the all India edition of at least two daily newspapers, one each in English and Hindi, disclosing the hosting of the half-yearly statement of the Scheme portfolio on its website and on the website of Association of Mutual Funds in India (AMFI). The AMC will provide a physical copy of the statement of its Scheme portfolio, without charging any cost, on specific request received from a unitholder.

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.

Monthly/Half Yearly Portfolio Disclosures:

The Mutual Fund/ AMC will disclose portfolio (along with ISIN) of the Scheme in the prescribed format, as on the last day of the month / half-year i.e. March 31 and September 30, on its website viz. <https://www.miraeassetmf.co.in/downloads/portfolio> and on the website of Association of Mutual Funds in India (AMFI) viz. www.amfiindia.com within 10 days from the close of each month/ half year respectively. In case of unitholders whose e-mail addresses are registered, the Mutual Fund/ AMC will send via email both the monthly and half yearly statement of scheme portfolio within 10 days from the close of each month/ half

year respectively. Mutual Fund / AMC will publish an advertisement every half year in the all India edition of at least two daily newspapers, one each in English and Hindi, disclosing the hosting of the half-yearly statement of the Scheme portfolio on its website and on the website of Association of Mutual Funds in India (AMFI). Mutual Fund / AMC will provide a physical copy of the statement of its Scheme portfolio, without charging any cost, on specific request received from a unitholder.

Monthly Average Asset under Management (Monthly AAUM) Disclosure

The Mutual Fund shall disclose the Monthly AAUM under different categories Schemes as specified by SEBI in the prescribed format on a monthly basis on its website viz. <https://www.miraeassetmf.co.in/downloads/statutory-disclosure/other-disclosure> and forward to AMFI within 7 working days from the end of the month.

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/scheme-summary-document>, 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.

Product Labeling and 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:

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

B. Transparency/NAV Disclosure

NAVs will be disclosed at the close of each business day. NAV of the Units of the Scheme (including options there under) calculated in the manner provided in this SID or as may be prescribed by the Regulations from time to time.

NAV of the Units of the Scheme (including options thereunder) calculated in the manner provided in this SID or as may be prescribed by the Regulations from time to time. The NAV will be computed upto 3 decimal places.

In accordance with clause 8.2 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024, the NAV of the scheme shall be uploaded on the websites of the AMC (miraeassetmf.co.in) and Association of Mutual Funds in India (www.amfiindia.com) by 9.00 a.m. of the following 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.

C. Transaction charges and stamp duty-

SEBI with the intent to enable investment by people with small saving potential and to increase reach of Mutual Fund products in urban areas and in smaller towns, wherein the role of the distributor is vital, has allowed AMCs under clause 10.5. of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024 to deduct transaction charges for subscription of Rs. 10,000/- and above. The said transaction charges will be paid to the distributors of the Mutual Fund products (based on the type of product).

In accordance with the said circular, AMC / Mutual Fund will deduct the transaction charges from the subscription amount and pay to the distributors (based on the type of product and those who have opted to receive the transaction charges) as shown in the table below. Thereafter, the balance of the subscription amount shall be invested.

(i) Transaction charges shall be deducted for Applications for purchase/ subscription received by distributor/ agent as under:

Investor Type	Transaction Charges
First Time Mutual Fund Investor	Transaction charge of Rs.150/- for subscription of Rs.10,000 and above will be deducted from the subscription amount and paid to the distributor/agent of the first time investor. The balance of the subscription amount shall be invested.
Investor other than First Time Mutual Fund Investor	Transaction charge of Rs. 100/- per subscription of Rs. 10,000 and above will be deducted from the subscription amount and paid to the distributor/ agent of the investor. The balance of the subscription amount shall be invested.

(ii) Transaction charges shall not be deducted for:

- Purchases /subscriptions for an amount less than Rs. 10,000/-; and
- Transactions other than purchases/ subscriptions relating to new inflows such as Switches, etc.
- Any purchase/subscription made directly with the Fund (i.e. not through any distributor/ agent).
- Transactions carried out through the stock exchange platforms.

Applicability of Stamp Duty:

Pursuant to Notification No. S. O. 1226 (E) and G.S.R 226(E) dated March 30, 2020 issued by Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, Government of India, read with Part I of Chapter IV of Notification dated February 21, 2019 issued by Legislative Department, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India on the Finance Act, 2019, a stamp duty @ 0.005% of the transaction value shall be levied on applicable mutual fund transactions.

Accordingly, pursuant to levy of stamp duty, the number of units allotted on purchase transactions (including dividend reinvestment) to the unitholders would be reduced to that extent

For details refer in Statement of Additional Information.

D. Associate Transactions-

Please refer to Statement of Additional Information (SAI)

E. 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)	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%

one year of holding)	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 22nd July, 2024 and 12.5% from 23rd July, 2024 onwards plus applicable surcharge and cess (without indexation benefit).

*without indexation benefit

F. Rights of Unitholders-

Please refer to SAI for details.

G. List of official points of acceptance:

<https://www.miraeassetmf.co.in/downloads/statutory-disclosure/other-disclosure/offer-documents-data>

H. Penalties, Pending Litigation or Proceedings, Findings of Inspections or Investigations etc. for the last 5 financial years and wherever the amount of penalty is more than 5 lakhs for which Action May Have Been Taken Or Is In The Process Of Being Taken By Any Regulatory Authority

<https://www.miraeassetmf.co.in/downloads/statutory-disclosure/other-disclosure/offer-documents-data>

Notwithstanding anything contained in this SID, the provisions of the SEBI (Mutual Funds), Regulations, 1996 and the guidelines thereunder shall be applicable.

THE TERMS OF THE SCHEME WERE APPROVED BY THE DIRECTORS OF MIRAE ASSET TRUSTEE COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED IN THE MEETING HELD ON NOVEMBER 22, 2023.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Mirae Asset Investment Managers (India) Private Limited
(Asset Management Company for Mirae Asset Mutual Fund)

Sd/-

Rimmi Jain

Head – Compliance, Legal & Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 31, 2025