

SCHEME INFORMATION DOCUMENT

SECTION I

MIRAE ASSET ULTRA SHORT DURATION FUND

An Open ended ultra-short-term debt scheme investing in instruments such that the Macaulay duration* of the portfolio is between 3 months to 6 months (*please refer to page no.15 of SID). A relatively low interest rate risk and moderate credit risk.

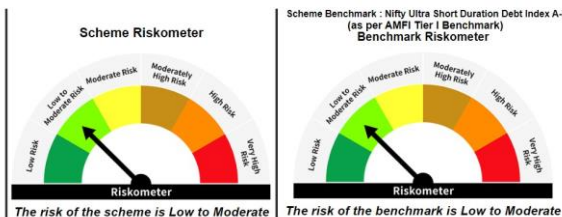
PRODUCT LABELLING

Mirae Asset Ultra Short Duration Fund

This product is suitable for investors who are seeking*

- Income over a short-term investment horizon
- Investments in debt and money market securities with portfolio Macaulay duration between 3 months & 6 months

*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

Potential Risk Class Matrix (PRC)			
Credit Risk → Interest Rate Risk ↓	Relatively Low (Class A)	Moderate (Class B)	Relatively High (Class C)
Relatively Low (Class I)		B-I	
Moderate (Class II)			
Relatively High (Class III)			

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 (MF) Regulations) as amended till date and circulars issued thereunder 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 Scheme Information Document (SID).
The SID sets forth concisely the information about MIRAE ASSET ULTRA SHORT DURATION 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, standard risk factors, special considerations, 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 (section I & II) should be read in conjunction with SAI and not in isolation.
This SID is dated May 31, 2025

Contents

SECTION I	1
Part I. HIGHLIGHTS/SUMMARY OF THE SCHEME	5
DUE DILIGENCE BY THE ASSET MANAGEMENT COMPANY	11
Part II. INFORMATION ABOUT THE SCHEME	12
A. HOW WILL THE SCHEME ALLOCATE ITS ASSETS?	12
B. WHERE WILL THE SCHEME INVEST?	14
C. WHAT ARE THE INVESTMENT STRATEGIES?	15
D. HOW WILL THE SCHEME BENCHMARK ITS PERFORMANCE?	17
E. WHO MANAGES THE SCHEME?	17
F. HOW IS THE SCHEME DIFFERENT FROM EXISTING SCHEMES OF THE MUTUAL FUND?	18
G. HOW HAS THE SCHEME PERFORMED	18
H. ADDITIONAL SCHEME RELATED DISCLOSURES	20
Part III- OTHER DETAILS	20
A. COMPUTATION OF NAV	20
B. NEW FUND OFFER (NFO) EXPENSES	22
C. ANNUAL SCHEME RECURRING EXPENSES	22
D. LOAD STRUCTURE	25
Section II	27
I. Introduction	27
A. Definitions/interpretation	27
B. Risk factors	27
Scheme Specific Risk Factors	27
II. Information about the scheme:	35
A. Where will the scheme invest	35
B. What are the investment restrictions?	42
C. Fundamental Attributes	46
D. Other Scheme Specific Disclosures:	48
III. Other Details	62
A. Periodic Disclosures	62
B. Transparency/NAV Disclosure	65
C. Transaction charges and stamp duty-	65
D. Associate Transactions	66
E. Taxation	66
F. Rights of Unitholders	67

G. List of official points of acceptance.....	67
H. Penalties, Pending Litigation or Proceedings, Findings of Inspections or Investigations For Which Action May Have Been Taken Or Is In The Process Of Being Taken By Any Regulatory Authority	67

Part I. HIGHLIGHTS/SUMMARY OF THE SCHEME

Sr. No.	Title	Description
I.	Name of the scheme	Mirae Asset Ultra Short Duration Fund
II.	Category of the Scheme	Ultra Short Duration Fund
III.	Scheme type	An Open ended ultra-short-term debt scheme investing in instruments such that the Macaulay duration* of the portfolio is between 3 months to 6 months (*Please refer to Page no.15 of SID) A relatively low interest rate risk and moderate credit risk.
IV.	Scheme code	MIRA/O/D/USD/20/07/0020
V.	Investment objective	The investment objective of the scheme is to generate regular income and provide liquidity by investing primarily in a portfolio comprising of debt & money market instruments. There is no assurance or guarantee that the investment objective of the scheme will be realized
VI.	Liquidity/listing details	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 working 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 working 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	The benchmark of the scheme is NIFTY Ultra Short Duration Debt Index A-I. The same is in line with AMFI Tier 1 benchmark to be adopted by mutual funds and which are reflective of the category of the scheme. <u>Rationale for adoption of benchmark:</u> The Trustees have adopted NIFTY Ultra Short Duration Debt Index A-I as the benchmark index. NIFTY Ultra Short Duration Debt Index A-I has been selected as the benchmark as the asset allocation of the scheme will be in conformity with the asset allocation of the benchmark. Benchmark has been chosen on the basis of the investment pattern/objective of the scheme and the composition of the index.

		The above benchmark is in accordance with clause 1.9 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024 on ‘Guiding Principles for bringing uniformity in Benchmarks of Mutual Fund Schemes’ and the list published by AMFI in this regard on Tier 1 benchmark for debt schemes. The Trustees may change the benchmark in future if a benchmark better suited to the investment objective of the Scheme is available.
VIII.	NAV disclosure	The NAV of the Scheme will be calculated and disclosed on all Business Days. The AMC shall update the NAVs on the website of the Mutual Fund https://www.miraeassetmf.co.in/ and on the website of Association of Mutual Funds in India - AMFI (www.amfiindia.com) by 11.00 p.m. on every Business Day. In case NAV of Corporate Debt Market Development Fund (‘CDMDF’) units is not available by 9:30 p.m of same Business Day, NAV declaration timing for Mutual Fund Schemes holding units of CDMDF shall be 10 a.m. on next business day instead of 11 p.m. on same Business Day. 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: (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 he is routing his investments through a distributor and Direct Plan – Growth option if he is a direct investor. If the unit holders select IDCW option but does not specify the sub-option then the default sub-option shall IDCW Reinvestment.

		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. Investors subscribing under Direct Plan of the Scheme will have to indicate “Direct Plan” against the Scheme name in the application form i.e. “MIRAE ASSET ULTRA SHORT DURATION FUND - Direct Plan”. <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:																																																																																											
	<table><tr><th rowspan="2">Transaction Type</th><th colspan="3">Primary ARN</th><th colspan="2">SUB distributor ARN</th><th>EUI N*</th><th>Execution Only Mentioned</th><th>Regular Plan / Direct Plan</th></tr><tr><th>Valid</th><th>Invalid</th><th>Empanelled</th><th>Valid</th><th>Invalid</th><th>Valid</th><th>Yes</th><th></th></tr><tr><td rowspan="7">Lump Sum/ Registration</td><td>Y</td><td></td><td>Y</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Y</td><td>Regular</td></tr><tr><td>Y</td><td></td><td>N</td><td colspan="4">Not applicable</td><td>Direct</td></tr><tr><td>Y</td><td></td><td>Y</td><td>N.A.</td><td>N.A.</td><td>N.A.</td><td>N</td><td>Regular*</td></tr><tr><td>Y</td><td></td><td>Y</td><td>Y</td><td></td><td>Y</td><td></td><td>Regular</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Y</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Direct</td></tr><tr><td>Y</td><td></td><td>Y</td><td>Y</td><td></td><td></td><td>Y</td><td>Regular</td></tr><tr><td>Y</td><td></td><td>Y</td><td></td><td>Y</td><td></td><td></td><td>Direct</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Trigger</td><td>Y</td><td></td><td></td><td colspan="4">Not applicable</td><td>Regular</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Y</td><td></td><td colspan="4">Not applicable</td><td>Direct</td></tr></table>	Transaction Type	Primary ARN			SUB distributor ARN		EUI N*	Execution Only Mentioned	Regular Plan / Direct Plan	Valid	Invalid	Empanelled	Valid	Invalid	Valid	Yes		Lump Sum/ Registration	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	
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		**DIRECT PLAN: Direct Plan is only for investors who purchase /subscribe Units in a Scheme directly with the Mutual Fund or through																																																																																											

		the stock exchange and is not available for investors who route their investments through a Distributor. For detailed disclosure on default plans and options, kindly refer SAI.
XII.	Minimum Application Amount/switch in	Purchase: Rs. 5,000 and in multiples of Re. 1/- switches thereafter. Investments through SIP: Rs. 99/- and in multiples of Re.1/- thereafter However, the Minimum Application amount mentioned above shall not be applicable to the mandatory investments made in the Scheme pursuant to the provisions of clause 6.9 and clause 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. 1,000/- and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter.
XIV.	Minimum Redemption/switch out amount	Redemption: The minimum redemption amount shall be 'any amount' or 'any number of units' as requested by the investor at the time of redemption.
XVII.	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. Currently, there is no segregated portfolio created in the Scheme. For Details, kindly refer SAI
XVIII.	Swing pricing disclosure	The AMC has a Swing Pricing policy in place to help in case of severe liquidity stress at an AMC level or a severe dysfunction at market level, the Swing Pricing offers the contingency plan in case of extreme exigencies. Investors are suggested to read the detail disclosure pertaining to this policy in "Swing Pricing Framework". For Details, kindly refer SAI
XIX.	Stock lending/short selling	The Scheme does not intend to participate in securities lending.
XX.	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.
XXI.	Investor services	Contact Details for general service requests and complaint resolution: Mr. Chaitanya Chaubal Mirae Asset Investment Managers (India) Pvt. Ltd. 606, 6th Floor, Windsor Bldg, Off CST Road, Kalina, Santacruz (E), Mumbai - 400 098. Telephone Nos.: 6780 0300 e-mail: customercare@miraeasset.com 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.
XXIII	Specific attribute of the scheme (such as lock in, duration in case of target maturity scheme/close ended schemes) (as applicable)	Nil
XXIV	Special product /facility available during 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 • Transaction through Email • Systematic Transfer Plan • Systematic Withdrawal Plan • Flexi STP (Flexible STP) • C- SIP (Corporate SIP) • Interscheme Switching • IntrascHEME Switching For further details of above special products / facilities, kindly refer SAI.

XXV.	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
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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 Ultra Short Duration 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:

Instruments	Indicative allocations (% of total assets)	
	Minimum	Maximum
Debt & Money market instruments including government securities*	0	100
Units issued by REITs & InvITs	0	10

* Macaulay Duration of the portfolio shall be between 3 months and 6 months.

- The Scheme may invest in securitized debt upto a maximum of 50% of its net assets.
- The Scheme may invest in Structured Obligations / Credit Enhancements not exceeding 10% of the debt portfolio of the scheme and the group exposure in such instruments shall not exceed 5% of the debt portfolio of the scheme.
- The Scheme may invest in derivatives up to 50% of the net assets of the Scheme for the purpose of hedging and portfolio balancing purposes.
- The cumulative gross exposure through debt, money market, units issued by REITs & InvITs and derivative positions and other permitted securities/assets and such other securities/assets as may be permitted by the Board from time to time shall not exceed 100% of the net assets of the Scheme.
- The scheme may participate in repo in corporate debt securities.
- The exposure to Repo in corporate bonds would be limited to 10% of net assets of the concerned scheme.
- A maximum of 10% of net assets may be deployed in REITs and InvITs and the maximum single issuer exposure may be restricted to 5% of net assets or upto the limits permitted by SEBI from time to time.
- The Scheme shall not participate in Credit Default Swaps.

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.

The securities mentioned in the asset allocation pattern could be listed, unlisted, privately placed, secured or unsecured, rated or unrated and of any maturity. The securities may be acquired through secondary market purchases, Initial Public Offering (IPO), other public offers, Private Placement, right offers (including renunciation) and negotiated deals.

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.

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

Investment by scheme in the units of CDMDF

In accordance with the requirement of regulation 43A of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 read with Chapter 16A of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024 on Investment by Mutual Fund Schemes and AMCs in units of Corporate Debt Market Development Fund, scheme shall invest 25 bps of its AUM as on December 31, 2022 in the units of the Corporate Debt Market Development Fund ('CDMDF') within 10 working days from the request of CDMDF. Further, an incremental contribution to CDMDF shall be made every six months within 10 working days from the end of half year starting from December 2023 to ensure 25 bps of scheme AUM is invested in units of CDMDF. However, if AUM decreases there shall be no return or redemption from CDMDF. Contribution made to CDMDF, including the appreciations on the same, if any, shall be locked-in till winding up of the CDMDF.

However, in case of winding up of contributing Scheme, inter-scheme transfers within the same Mutual Fund or across Mutual Funds may be undertaken.

Further, investments in CDMDF units shall not be considered as violation while considering maturity restriction as applicable for various purposes (including applicable Investment limits) and the calculations of Potential Risk Class (PRC) Matrix, Risk-o-meter, Stress testing and Duration for various purposes shall be done after excluding investments in units of CDMDF.

Investment by the AMC in the units of Corporate Debt Market Development Fund

Pursuant to regulation 43A of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 and Chapter 16A of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024 on Investment by Mutual Fund Schemes and AMCs in units of Corporate Debt Market Development Fund, AMC shall make a one-time contribution equivalent to 2 bps of the AUM of the specified debt-oriented schemes as on December 31, 2022 in the units of the Corporate Debt Market Development Fund ('CDMDF') within 10 working days of request from CDMDF. Contribution made to CDMDF, including the appreciations on the same, if any, shall be locked-in till winding up of the CDMDF.

In case of delay in contribution by the Scheme and AMC, the AMC shall be liable to pay interest at fifteen percent (15%) per annum for the period of delay.

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	0%	Clause 12.11 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024
2.	Equity Derivatives for non-hedging purposes	0%	--
3.	Securitized Debt	Upto 50%	Clause 12.15 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024
4.	Overseas Securities	0%	Clause 12.19 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024
5.	Structured Obligations/ Credit Enhancements	Upto 10%	Clause 12.3 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024
6.	Repo in Corporate Debt Securities	Upto 10%	Clause 12.18 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024

7.	Credit default swaps	0%	Clause 12.28 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024
8.	ReITS and InVITS	Upto 10%	Clause 12.21 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024
9.	Instruments having Special Features	Upto 10%	Clause 12.2 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024
10.	CDMDF	25 bps of AUM of the Scheme	Regulation 43A of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 read with SEBI circular no. SEBI/HO/IMD/PoD2/P/CIR/2023/129 dated July 27, 2023
11.	Derivatives	Upto 50%	Clause 12.25 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024
12.	Equity Derivatives for non- hedging purposes	0%	Clause 12.25 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024

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

Rebalancing due to passive breach

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. 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:

- not be permitted to launch any new scheme till the time the portfolio is rebalanced;
- 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?

1. Debt & Money Market Instruments
2. Investment in Derivatives
3. Units issued by REITs & InvITs
4. Investment by the AMC in the units of Corporate Debt Market Development Fund

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

C. WHAT ARE THE INVESTMENT STRATEGIES?

The Scheme seeks to generate returns and reduce interest rate risk by keeping the portfolio Macaulay duration between 3 months & 6 months. The maturity profile of debt instruments may be selected in accordance with the Fund Manager's view regarding market conditions, interest rate outlook and rating.

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

CONCEPT OF MACAULAY DURATION

The Macaulay duration measures the weighted average term to maturity of the bond's cash flow. The weights in this weighted average are the present value of each cash flow as a percent of the present value of all the bond's cash flows.

Macaulay's Duration is linked to the price volatility of a bond.

Duration is the fund manager's tool for structuring a portfolio of bonds to have the desired sensitivity.

It is calculated as below:

$$\text{Macaulay Duration} = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^n \frac{t \cdot C}{(1+y)^t} + \frac{n \cdot M}{(1+y)^n}}{P}$$

Macaulay Duration =

Where:

t = respective time period

C = periodic coupon payment

y = periodic yield

n = total number of periods

M = maturity value

P = market price of bond

Illustration for calculation of Macaulay Duration of the Portfolio

Portfolio as on May 31, 2020

Security	Maturity	Macaulay duration	% of Net Assets
HDFC 08.79% (Series- 204 (H- 008))	21-Jul-2020	0.14	9.70%

Security	Maturity	Macaulay duration	% of Net Assets
HDFC 08.90% (Series - 206 (H-010))	18-Aug-20	0.21	9.86%
JM Financial Products 0% (Tranche B0-2018 (VII)) Option I	06-Apr-2021	0.85	6.80%
05.16% CGL 2021	27-March-2021	0.84	2.46%
08.12 GS 2020	10-Dec-2020	0.51	4.20%
06.17 GS 2021	15-May-2021	0.98	5.54%
HDFC 08.98% (Series- 209 (H-013))	26-Nov-2020	0.46	9.81%
HDFC 09.45% (Series- I-016)	01-Feb-2021	0.75	7.66%
8.65% KARNATAKA SDL	21-Jan-2021	0.72	1.80%
07.00% GS 2021	10-Jan-2021	0.62	9.39%
11.60% CGL 2020	27-Dec-2020	0.55	9.07%
7.80% CGL 2021	11-Apr-2021	0.84	7.55%
08.27% CGL 2020	09-Jun-2020	0.02	9.12%
TREPS		0.01	7.04%
Portfolio Macaulay duration		0.48	100.00%

RISK CONTROL

Investments made from the net assets of the Scheme would be in accordance with the investment objective of the Scheme and the provisions of the SEBI (MF) Regulations. The AMC will strive to achieve the investment objective by way of a judicious portfolio mix comprising of Debt and Money Market Instruments. Every investment opportunity in Debt and Money Market Instruments would be assessed with regard to credit risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk, derivatives risk and concentration risk.

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

The Scheme is an open-ended Scheme. It is expected that there would be a number of subscriptions and redemptions on a daily basis. Further, in the debt market, trading opportunities may arise due to changes in system liquidity, interest rate policy announced by RBI, shifts in the yield curve, credit rating changes or any other factors. In the opinion of the fund manager these opportunities can be

utilized to enhance the total return of the portfolio. The fund manager would endeavour to optimize portfolio turnover to maximize gains and minimize risks keeping in mind the cost and overall scheme objective. The Scheme has no specific target relating to portfolio turnover.

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 NIFTY Ultra Short Duration Debt Index A-I.

The above benchmark is in accordance with clause 1.9 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024 on 'Guiding Principles for bringing uniformity in Benchmarks of Mutual Fund Schemes' and the list published by AMFI in this regard on Tier 1 benchmark for debt schemes.

Rationale for adoption of benchmark:

The Trustees have adopted NIFTY Ultra Short Duration Debt Index A-I as the benchmark index.

NIFTY Ultra Short Duration Debt Index A-I has been selected as the benchmark as the asset allocation of the scheme will be in conformity with the asset allocation of the benchmark. Benchmark has been chosen on the basis of the investment pattern/objective of the scheme and the composition of the index. The Trustees may change the benchmark in future if a benchmark better suited to the investment objective of the Scheme is available.

The above benchmark is in accordance with clause 1.9 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024 on 'Guiding Principles for bringing uniformity in Benchmarks of Mutual Fund Schemes' and the list published by AMFI in this regard on Tier 1 benchmark for debt schemes and has been selected from amongst those notified by AMFI as the first-tier benchmark to be adopted by mutual funds and which are reflective of the category of the scheme.

The Trustee reserves the right to change the benchmark for evaluation of performance of the Scheme from time to time in conformity with the investment objectives and appropriateness of the benchmark subject to SEBI (MF) Regulations, and other prevailing guidelines, if any.

E. WHO MANAGES THE SCHEME?

Particulars	Details
Name	Basant Bafna
Age	35 years
Qualification	CFA, FRM, MBA (Finance), B Com (Hons), Certified Treasury Professional, Certified Associate of the Indian Institute of Bankers, Cleared all three levels of Company Secretary
Previous experience	Mr. Basant Bafna has over 12 years of experience in the banking industry. Prior to this assignment, Mr. Basant Bafna worked as Chief Dealer and Assistant General Manager with Export-Import Bank of India. Other Schemes managed by Fund Manager: - 1. Mirae Asset Multi Asset Allocation Fund – Debt Portion 2. Mirae Asset Low Duration Fund

	3. Mirae Asset Short Duration Fund
Tenure for which the fund manager has been managing the scheme	2 year 5 months (since January 16, 2023)

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

The existing Debt Schemes of Mirae Asset Mutual Fund are as below:

1. Mirae Asset Liquid Fund
2. Mirae Asset Dynamic Bond Fund
3. Mirae Asset Short Duration fund
4. Mirae Asset Low Duration Fund
5. Mirae Asset Overnight Fund
6. Mirae Asset Banking and PSU Fund
7. Mirae Asset Corporate Bond Fund
8. Mirae Asset Money Market Fund
9. Mirae Asset Long Duration Fund

The table showing the differentiation of the Scheme with the existing Debt Schemes of Mirae Asset Mutual Fund is available at:

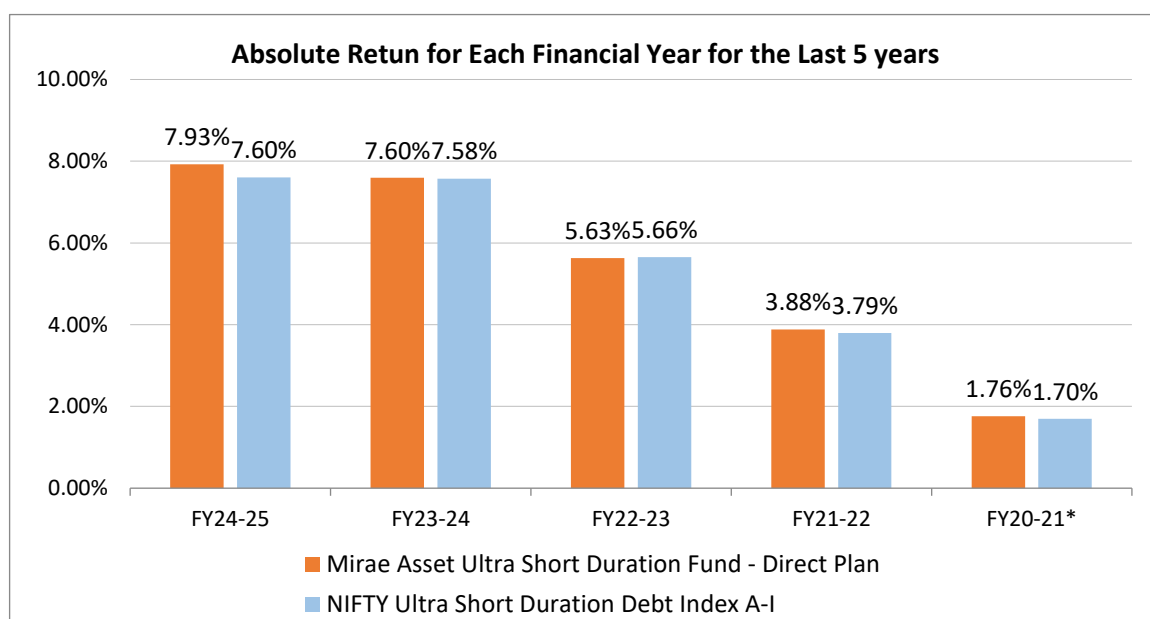
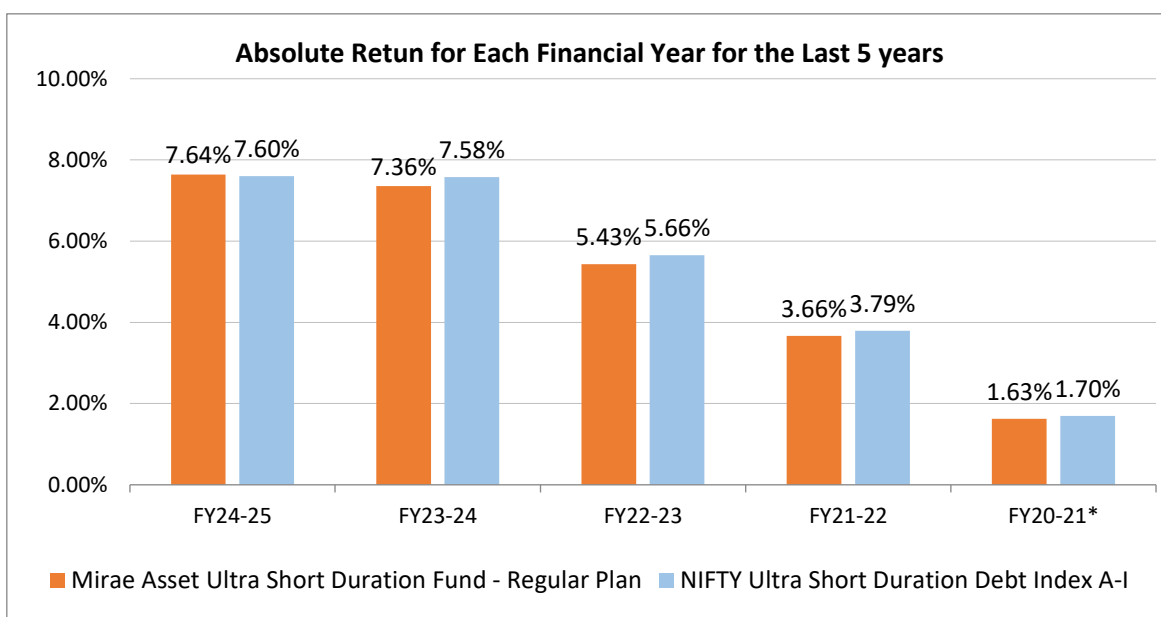
<https://www.miraeassetmf.co.in/downloads/statutory-disclosure/other-disclosure/offer-documents-data>

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	5.73	5.86	5.97	5.86
Last 1 year	7.64	7.60	7.93	7.60
Last 3 years	6.80	6.93	7.04	6.93
Last 5 years	NA	NA	NA	NA
NAV as on 31/03/2025	1,283.582	5,367.61	1,296.638	5,367.61

Since Inception date of the Scheme: 07th October, 2020

Graph showing Absolute Return for Each Financial Year for the Last 4 years



*** from inception 07th October, 2020 to March 31, 2021**

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

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

H. ADDITIONAL SCHEME RELATED DISCLOSURES

- i. 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>
- ii. Functional website link for Portfolio Disclosure - <https://www.miraeassetmf.co.in/downloads/portfolio>
- iii. Portfolio Turnover Ratio: **Not Applicable since it is a Debt Scheme**
- iv. Aggregate investment in the Scheme by:

Sr. No.	Category of Persons	Net Value		
		Units	NAV per unit	Market Value (In Rs.)
1.	Fund Manager(s)			
	Mr. Basant Bafna	1,258.76	1,296.64	16,32,158.39

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 and the sale and repurchase prices of the Units will be calculated and announced at the close of each working day. The Fund also updates the NAV, Sale / Repurchase rates on AMFI /MF website on each business day. In addition, the NAV, Sale and Repurchase rates for all business days, will be available at our ISCs.

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.

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:

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

Illustration on Computation of NAV:

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

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

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

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

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

i.e. Sale Price = Applicable NAV

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

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

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

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 -

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

$$= \text{Rs. } 10,790.02 \text{ (rounded to two decimals)}$$

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 sales and distribution fees paid marketing and advertising, registrar expenses, printing and stationary, bank charges etc. NFO expenses were borne by the AMC. No NFO expenses were charged to the Scheme.

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 2.00% 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	2.00%
Next Rs. 250 crores	1.75%
Next Rs. 1250crores	1.50%
Next Rs. 3000 crores	1.35%
Next Rs. 5000 crores	1.25%
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	0.80%

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 2.00%
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	

Particulars	% p.a. of daily net assets
Cost of providing account statements and redemption cheques and IDCW warrants	
Costs of statutory Advertisements	
Cost towards investor education & awareness (2 bps)	
Brokerage & transaction cost	
GST on expenses other than investment and advisory fees	
GST 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%
\$ Additional expenses for gross new inflows from specified cities***	Upto 0.30%

*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.

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

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

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

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

\$ Additional expenses for gross new inflows from specified cities:

- (a) expenses not exceeding of 0.30 per cent of daily net assets, if the new inflows from such cities as specified by SEBI/AMFI from time to time are at least -
- 30 per cent of gross new inflows in the scheme, or;
 - 15 per cent of the average assets under management (year to date) of the scheme, whichever is higher:

Provided that if inflows from such cities is less than the higher of sub-clause (i) or subclause (ii), such expenses on daily net assets of the Scheme shall be charged on proportionate basis.

Provided further that, expenses charged under this clause shall be utilised for distribution expenses incurred for bringing inflows from such cities.

Provided further that amount incurred as expense on account of inflows from such cities shall be credited back to the Scheme in case the said inflows are redeemed within a period of one year from the date of investment.

Currently, SEBI has specified that the above additional expenses may be charged for inflows from beyond 'Top 30 cities.' The top 30 cities shall mean top 30 cities based on Association of Mutual Funds in India (AMFI) data on 'AUM by Geography – Consolidated Data for Mutual Fund Industry' as at the end of the previous financial year.

This sub clause (a) shall be applicable for inflows received during the NFO period.

Provided further that, additional TER can be charged based on inflows only from retail investors from B30 cities in terms of clause 10.1 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024.

'Retail investors' are defined as individual investors with an inflow of an amount upto Rs 2,00,000/- per transaction.

*** Note: SEBI vide its letter no. SEBI/HO/IMD-SEC-3/P/OW/2023/5823/1 dated February 24, 2023 and AMFI letter dated No. 35P/ MEM-COR/ 85/ 2022-23 dated March 02, 2023 has directed AMCs to keep B-30 incentive structure in abeyance with effect from March 01, 2023 till further notice.

(b) 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>.

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

However, any decrease in TER due to decrease in applicable limits as prescribed in Regulation 52 (6) (i.e. due to increase in daily net assets of the scheme) would not require issuance of any prior notice to the investors. Further, such decrease in TER will be immediately communicated to investors of the scheme through email or SMS and uploaded on the AMC website.

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

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

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

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

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

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	Nil

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

For any change in load structure AMC will issue an addendum and display it on the website/Investor Service Centres.

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.

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

The Trustee reserves the right to modify/alter the load structure and may decide to charge an exit load or introduce a differential load structure 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 and on the website of AMC.
- The notice-cum-addendum detailing the changes shall be attached to SID and KIM. The addendum will be circulated to all the distributors so that the same can be attached to all SIDs and KIM 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. The load charged could also be different as regards the amount/tenor of investment, etc. It may be noted that any such change in the load structure shall be applicable on prospective investment only.

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 name of 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 lakh made by it towards setting up the 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 distributions of Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal will be subjected to the investment performance of the Scheme.

Scheme Specific Risk Factors

Risks Associated with Debt & Money Market Instruments

- **Price-Risk or Interest-Rate Risk:** Fixed income securities such as bonds, debentures and money market instruments run price-risk or interest-rate risk. Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of existing fixed income securities fall and when interest rates drop, such prices increase. The extent of fall or rise in the prices is a function of the existing coupon, days to maturity and the increase or decrease in the level of interest rates.
- **Credit Risk:** In simple terms this risk means that the issuer of a debenture/ bond or a money market instrument may default on interest payment or even in paying back the principal amount on maturity. Even where no default occurs, the price of a security may go down because the credit rating of an issuer goes down. It must, however, be noted that where the Scheme has invested in Government securities, there is no credit risk to that extent.
- **Liquidity or Marketability Risk:** This refers to the ease with which a security can be sold at or near to its valuation yield-to-maturity (YTM). The primary measure of liquidity risk is the spread

between the bid price and the offer price quoted by a dealer. Liquidity risk is today characteristic of the Indian fixed income market.

- **Reinvestment Risk:** Investments in fixed income securities may carry reinvestment risk as interest rates prevailing on the interest or maturity due dates may differ from the original coupon of the bond. Consequently, the proceeds may get invested at a lower rate.
- **Pre-payment Risk:** Certain fixed income securities give an issuer the right to call back its securities before their maturity date, in periods of declining interest rates. The possibility of such prepayment may force the fund to reinvest the proceeds of such investments in securities offering lower yields, resulting in lower interest income for the fund.
- **Spread Risk:** In a floating rate security the coupon is expressed in terms of a spread or mark up over the benchmark rate. In the life of the security this spread may move adversely leading to loss in value of the portfolio. The yield of the underlying benchmark might not change, but the spread of the security over the underlying benchmark might increase leading to loss in value of the security.
- **Concentration Risk:** The Scheme portfolio may have higher exposure to a single sector, subject to maximum of 20% of net assets, depending upon availability of issuances in the market at the time of investment, resulting in higher concentration risk. Any change in government policy / businesses environment relevant to the sector may have an adverse impact on the portfolio.
- **Different types of securities in which the scheme would invest as given in the SID carry different levels and types of risk.** Accordingly the scheme's risk may increase or decrease depending upon its investment pattern. E.g. corporate bonds carry a higher amount of risk than Government securities. Further even among corporate bonds, bonds, which are AA rated, are comparatively more risky than bonds, which are AAA rated.

Risks Associated with Derivatives

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

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

Risks associated with segregated portfolio

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

Risk Associated with Securitized Debt

The Scheme may invest in domestic securitized debt such as Asset Backed Securities (ABS) or Mortgage Backed Securities (MBS). ABS are securitized debts where the underlying assets are receivables arising from various loans including automobile loans, personal loans, loans against consumer durables, etc. MBS are securitized debts where the underlying assets are receivables arising from loans backed by mortgage of residential/ commercial properties. ABS/MBS instruments reflect the undivided interest in the underlying pool of assets and do not represent the obligation of the issuer of ABS/MBS or the originator of the underlying receivables. The ABS/MBS holders have a limited recourse to the extent of credit enhancement provided. If the delinquencies and credit losses in the underlying pool exceed the credit enhancement provided, ABS/MBS holders will suffer credit losses. ABS/MBS are also normally exposed to a higher level of reinvestment risk as compared to the normal corporate or sovereign debt.

At present in Indian market, following types of loans are securitized:

1. Auto Loans (cars / commercial vehicles / two wheelers)
2. Residential Mortgages or Housing Loans
3. Consumer Durable Loans
4. Personal Loans
5. Corporate Loans

In terms of specific risks attached to securitization, each asset class would have different underlying risks. Residential Mortgages generally have lower default rates than other asset classes, but repossession becomes difficult. On the other hand, repossession and subsequent recovery of commercial vehicles and other auto assets is fairly easier and better compared to mortgages. Asset classes like personal loans, credit card receivables are unsecured and in an economic downturn may witness higher default. A corporate loan/ receivable, depend upon the nature of the underlying security for the loan or the nature of the receivable and the risks correspondingly fluctuate.

The rating agencies define margins, over collateralisation and guarantees to bring risk in line with similar AAA rated securities. The factors typically analyzed for any pool are as follows:

a. Assets securitized and Size of the loan: This indicates the kind of assets financed with the loan and the average ticket size of the loan. A very low ticket size might mean more costs in originating and servicing of the assets.

b. Diversification: Diversification across geographical boundaries and ticket sizes might result in lower delinquency

c. Loan to Value Ratio: Indicates how much % value of the asset is financed by borrower's own equity. The lower this value the better it is. This suggests that where the borrowers own contribution of the asset cost is high; the chances of default are lower.

d. Average seasoning of the pool: This indicates whether borrowers have already displayed repayment discipline. The higher the number, the more superior it is. The other main risks pertaining to Securitised debt are as follows:

Prepayment Risk: This arises when the borrower pays off the loan sooner than expected. When interest rates decline, borrowers tend to pay off high interest loans with money borrowed at a lower interest rate, which shortens the average maturity of ABSs. However, there is some prepayment risk even if interest rates rise, such as when an owner pays off a mortgage when the house is sold or an auto loan is paid off when the car is sold.

Reinvestment Risk: Since prepayment risk increases when interest rates decline, this also introduces reinvestment risk, which is the risk that the principal can only be reinvested at a lower rate.

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 InvIT 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/InvIT 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/InvIT such as fire, natural disasters, accidents, etc.
 - Taxation and regulatory factors
- **Price Risk:** The valuation of REIT/InvIT units may fluctuate based on economic conditions, fluctuations in markets (eg. Real estate) in which the REIT/InvIT 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.

RISK CONTROL:

The Investment Manager endeavors to invest in REITs/InvITs, where adequate due diligence and research has been performed by the Investment Manager. The Investment Manager also relies on its own research as well as third party research. This involves one to one meetings with the managements, attending conferences and analyst meets and also tele-conferences. The analysis will focus, amongst others, on the predictability and strength of cash flows, value of assets, capital structure, business prospects, policy environment, strength of management, responsiveness to business conditions etc.

Risks Associated with Repo in Corporate Debt

1) 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.

2) 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 counter-party. 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.

3) 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.

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.

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 AMC will mitigate this risk by investing in sufficiently large number of issuers spread across the sectors so as to maintain optimum diversification and keep issuer/sector specific concentration risk relatively low.

Liquidity Risk

The Schemes will invest in debt instruments and money market instruments. While the liquidity risk for government securities, money market instruments and short maturity corporate bonds may be low, it may be high in case of medium to long maturity corporate bonds. Liquidity risk is today characteristic of the Indian fixed income market. The Schemes will however, endeavor to minimize liquidity risk by investing in securities having a liquid market.

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.

Risk Management & Liquidity Management tools:

Potential Risk Matrix (PRC) & Risk-o-meter: Investors are requested to review this scheme's Potential Risk Matrix (PRC) to understand the maximum risk that this scheme will run as per design and & Risk-o-meter to understand periodical measurement of that risk on a regular basis. Investors are suggested to read about various disclosures under the section "PERIODIC DISCLOSURES" pertaining to "Potential Risk Class Matrix" & "Product Labelling and Risk-o-meter" to understand in detail the disclosure frequency and remedial measures in case of breaches in the boundaries

Mandatory Liquidity requirement: The scheme adopts the Liquidity Risk Management framework mandated by SEBI and AMFI which helps estimates liquidity requirement by determining liquidity risk arising from the liability side and tries to covers all potential liquidity risk scenarios up to agreed confidence interval and has mandated remedial measures both for managing the risk on an ongoing basis (LRaR & LCRaR) as well as action plan in case there is a difference between actual outcome and projected outcome. Investors can refer to the circular 135/ BP/93/ 2021-22 dated July 24, 2021 and subsequent circulars for detail understanding on the Liquidity Risk Management Framework.

Further Investment manager also evaluates and monitors the Asset Liability Mismatch (ALM) which addresses the gap in the estimated potential liquidity requirement over a 90-day period and schemes investment / assets liquidity to meet the potential requirement and best ensures that scheme has necessary liquidity to meets its liability obligations

Stress testing the scheme portfolio: The investment manager periodically stress tests the scheme portfolio to address the asset side risk from an Interest Rate, Credit and Liquidity Risk perspective at an aggregate portfolio level and evaluate the stress in terms of its impact on the NAV of the scheme. The stress test is performed using the methodology and periodicity as mandated by AMFI in consultation to SEBI.

Swing Pricing: The AMC has a Swing Pricing policy in place to help in case of severe liquidity stress at an AMC level or a severe dysfunction at market level, the Swing Pricing offers the contingency plan in case of extreme exigencies. Investors are suggested to read the detail disclosure pertaining to this policy in "Swing Pricing Framework".

Backstop facility in form of investment in Corporate Debt Market Development Fund (CDMDF):

CDMDF is set up as a scheme of the Trust registered as an Alternative Investment Fund ('AIF') in accordance with the SEBI (Alternative Investment Funds) Regulations, 2012 ("AIF Regulations"). The objective of the CDMDF is to help to develop the corporate debt market by providing backstop facility to instill confidence amongst the market participants in the corporate debt/bond market during times of market dislocation and to enhance the secondary market liquidity. In times of market dislocation, CDMDF shall purchase and hold eligible corporate debt securities from the participating investors (i.e., specified debt-oriented MF schemes to begin with) and sell as markets recover. The CDMDF will thus act as a key enabler for facilitating liquidity in the corporate debt market and to respond quickly in times of market dislocation. The trigger and period for which the backstop facility will be open shall be as decided by SEBI. Thus this backstop facility will help fund managers of the aforementioned Schemes

to better generate liquidity during market dislocation to help the schemes fulfill liquidity obligations under stress situation.

In accordance with the requirement of regulation 43A of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 read with clause 16A.1 of SEBI master circular dated June 27, 2024 on Investment by Mutual Fund Schemes in units of Corporate Debt Market Development Fund, the aforementioned schemes shall invest 25 bps of its AUM as on December 31, 2022 in the units of the Corporate Debt Market Development Fund ('CDMDF'). An incremental contribution to CDMDF shall be made every six months to ensure 25 bps of scheme AUM is invested in units of CDMDF. However, if AUM decreases there shall be no return or redemption from CDMDF. Contribution made to CDMDF, including the appreciations on the same, if any, shall be locked-in till winding up of the CDMDF.

Investments in CDMDF units shall not be considered as violation while considering maturity restriction as applicable for various purposes (including applicable Investment limits) and the calculations of Potential Risk Class (PRC) Matrix, Risk-o-meter, Stress testing and Duration for various purposes shall be done after excluding investments in units of CDMDF.

Investors are requested to read details disclosure on investment of the schemes in the CDMDF as listed in sub-section "C. How will the Scheme allocate its assets? And sub-section D. Where will the Scheme Invest" in Section "Section II- Information about the scheme".

II. Information about the scheme:

A. Where will the scheme invest

Investment in Debt & Money Market Instruments:

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

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

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

- h. The non-convertible part of convertible securities.
- i. Any other domestic fixed income securities as permitted by SEBI / RBI from time to time.
- j. Any other instruments/securities, which in the opinion of the fund manager would suit the investment objective of the scheme subject to compliance with extant Regulations.

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

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

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-schedulement 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 ongoing 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.

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 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. The AMC may constitute committee(s) to approve proposals for investments in unrated debt instruments.

The AMC Board and the Trustee shall approve the detailed parameters for such investments.

Credit Evaluation Policy

Credit risk management at MAMF is an independent function performed by the Risk Management (RM) team. The RM team sets up and monitors lending limits for each debt issuer. Issuer risk limits cover the quantum of exposure, maximum tenor and in some instances the type of instruments that can be purchased by the Investment Manager. An individual scheme’s access to the issuer limit is dependent on its investment objectives, regulatory restrictions and assets under management. Risk limits for issuers are assigned and reviewed regularly at an internal investment Committee Meetings.

Credit evaluation process:

With the aim of controlling risks, rigorous in depth credit evaluation of the securities proposed to be invested in will be carried out by the investment team of the AMC. The credit evaluation process includes analysis of the operating and financial strength of the issuer as well as management and industry risk evaluation. For structured obligations and credit enhancement, in addition to the above, the evaluation also covers originator analysis, collateral analysis, structure analysis and embedded risk analysis. Each credit proposal is discussed by an internal Investment Committee and a limit is assigned, if the issuer/structure is suitable. The AMC will also be guided by the ratings of Rating Agencies approved by SEBI for this purpose.

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 a Front Office System (FOS) and that has incorporated all the investment restrictions as per SEBI guidelines and “soft” warning alerts at appropriate levels for preemptive monitoring. The system enables identifying & measuring the risk

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

Investment in CDMDF

In accordance with the requirement of regulation 43A of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 read with Chapter 16A of SEBI Master circular dated June 27, 2024 on Investment by Mutual Fund Schemes and AMCs in units of Corporate Debt Market Development Fund, scheme shall invest 25 bps of its AUM in units of Corporate Debt Market Development Fund.

CDMDF Framework

CDMDF shall comply with the Guarantee Scheme for Corporate Debt (GSCD) as notified by Ministry of Finance vide notification no. G.S.R. 559(E) dated July 26, 2023 and Chapter 16A of SEBI Master circular dated June 27, 2024 and circulars / guidelines/ Letters issued by SEBI and AMFI from time to time, which includes the framework for corporate debt market development fund. The framework will be inclusive of following points-

- a) The CDMDF shall deal only in following securities during normal times:
 - Low duration Government Securities
 - Treasury bills
 - Tri-party Repo on G-sec
 - Guaranteed corporate bond repo with maturity not exceeding 7 days
- b) The fees and expenses of CDMDF shall be as follows:
 - During Normal times: (0.15% + tax) of the Portfolio Value charged on daily pro-rata basis.
 - During Market stress: (0.20% + tax) of the Portfolio Value charged on daily pro-rata basis.
 - “Portfolio Value” means the aggregate amount of portfolio of investments including cash balance without netting off of leverage undertaken by the CDMDF.
- c) Corporate debt securities to be bought by CDMDF during market dislocation include listed money market instruments. The long term rating of issuers shall be considered for the money market instruments. However, if there is no long term rating available for the same issuer, then based on credit rating mapping of CRAs between short term and long term ratings, the most conservative long term rating shall be taken for a given short term rating.
- d) CDMDF shall follow the Fair Pricing document, while purchase of corporate debt securities during market dislocation as specified in Chapter 16A of SEBI Master circular dated June 27, 2024 and circulars / guidelines/ Letters issued by SEBI and AMFI from time to time.
- e) CDMDF shall follow the loss waterfall accounting and guidelines w.r.t. purchase allocation and trade settlement of corporate debt securities bought by CDMDF, specified in Chapter 16A of SEBI Master circular dated June 27, 2024 and circulars / guidelines/ Letters issued by SEBI and AMFI from time to time.

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:

- Investment in unrated debt and money market instruments, other than government securities, treasury bills, derivative products such as Interest Rate Swaps (IRS), Interest Rate Futures (IRF), etc. shall be subject to the following:
 - 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.
 - Exposure in such instruments, shall not exceed 5% of the net assets of the scheme.
 - All such investments shall be made with the prior approval of the Board of AMC and the Board of trustees.
- 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.

The investments by the Scheme 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:

- a) 10% of its NAV in debt and money market securities rated AAA; or
- b) 8% of its NAV in debt and money market securities rated AA; or
- c) 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.

- Debentures, irrespective of any residual maturity period (above or below one year), shall attract the investment restrictions as applicable for debt instruments.
- The Scheme may invest in another scheme under the same asset management company or any other mutual fund without charging any fees, provided that aggregate inter-scheme investment

made by all schemes under the management or in schemes under the management of any other asset management company shall not exceed 5% of the NAV of the mutual fund.

- Pending deployment of funds of a scheme in securities in terms of investment objectives of the scheme a mutual fund can invest the funds of the scheme in short term deposits of scheduled commercial banks. The investment in these deposits shall be in accordance with clause 12.16 of SEBI Master Circular dated Juen 27, 2024.
- The mutual fund shall not borrow except to meet temporary liquidity needs of the mutual funds for the purpose of repurchase, redemption of units or payment of interest or dividend to the unitholders. Provided that the mutual fund shall not borrow more than 20 per cent of the net asset of the scheme and the duration of such a borrowing shall not exceed a period of six months.
- The Scheme shall not invest in unlisted debt instruments including commercial papers (CPs), other than (a) government securities, (b) other money market instruments and (c) derivative products such as Interest Rate Swaps (IRS), Interest Rate Futures (IRF), etc.

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

- 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.
- As per Clause 12.2 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.
- Inter scheme transfers of investments from one scheme to another scheme in the same Mutual Fund shall be allowed only if such transfers are done at the prevailing market price for quoted instruments on spot basis. Explanation -“Spot basis” shall have same meaning as specified by stock exchange for spot transactions. The securities so transferred shall be in conformity with the investment objective of the scheme to which such transfer has been made.

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

- 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. The Scheme shall comply with the guidelines for inter-scheme transfers as specified under clause 12.30 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024.

- The scheme 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; Further, the scheme shall not engage in short selling or securities lending and borrowing scheme.
- The Scheme shall get the securities purchased or transferred in the name of the mutual fund on account of the concerned scheme, wherever investments are intended to be of long-term nature.
- The Scheme shall not make any investment in: a) Any unlisted security of an associate or group company of the Sponsor; or b) Any security issued by way of private placement by an associate or group company of the sponsor; or c) The listed securities of group companies of the Sponsor which is in excess of 25% of the net assets.
- The scheme shall not make any investment in any fund of funds scheme.
- 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.
- The Scheme shall hold at least 10% of their net assets in liquid assets. For this purpose, 'liquid assets' shall include Cash, Government Securities, T-bills and Repo on Government Securities.

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 aforesaid limits shall not be applicable to term deposits placed as margins for trading in cash and derivatives market.

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.

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 a scheme

An Open ended ultra-short term debt scheme investing in instruments such that the Macaulay duration* of the portfolio is between 3 months to 6 months (*Please refer to Page no.15 of SID). A relatively low interest rate risk and moderate credit risk.

(ii) Investment Objective:

The investment objective of the scheme is to generate regular income and provide liquidity by investing primarily in a portfolio comprising of debt & money market instruments.

There is no assurance or guarantee that the investment objective of the scheme will be realized.

(iii) Main Objective - Growth

- Investment pattern

Asset allocation:

Instruments	Indicative allocations (% of total assets)
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	Minimum	Maximum
Debt & Money market instruments including government securities	0	100
Units issued by REITs & InvITs	0	10

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

- Listing:**

The Scheme being open ended, the Units are not proposed to be listed on any stock exchange and no transfer facility is provided.

Redemption of Units: -

The Unit Holder has the option to request for Redemption either in amount in rupees or in number of Units. In case the request for Redemption specifies both, i.e. amount in rupees as well the number of Units to be redeemed, then the latter will be considered as the redemption request and redemption will be processed accordingly. 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 Trustees have authorized the AMC to suo-moto redeem such fractional balance units (less than 1 unit), on periodic basis across all schemes, as and when decided by the AMC. Units can be redeemed (sold back to the Fund) at the Redemption Price during the Ongoing Offer Period. If an investor has purchased Units of a Scheme on more than one Business Day the Units will be redeemed on a first-in-first-out basis. If multiple Purchases are made on the same day, the Purchase appearing earliest in the account statement will be redeemed first.

Redemption Price:

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

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

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

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

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

Redemption Price = $10.5550 - (10.5550 \times 2.00\%)$ i.e. $10.4550 - 0.2110 = 10.3440$

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

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

To illustrate:

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

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

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

Please refer section – LOAD STRUCTURE.

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

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

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

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

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

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
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	time to time. Transfer can be made only in favor of transferees who are capable of holding Units and having a Demat Account. The delivery instructions for transfer of Units will have to be lodged with the DP in requisite form as may be required from time to time and transfer will be effected in accordance with such rules / regulations as may be in force governing transfer of securities in dematerialized mode. Further, for the procedure of release of lien, the investors shall contact their respective Depository. However, if a person becomes a holder of the Units consequent to operation of law or upon enforcement of a pledge, the Mutual Fund will, subject to production of satisfactory evidence, effect the transfer, if the transferee is otherwise eligible to hold the Units. Similarly, in cases of transfers taking place consequent to death, insolvency etc., the transferee's name will be recorded by the Mutual Fund subject to production of satisfactory evidence. Please refer SAI for details on transmission, nomination, lien, pledge, duration of the Scheme and Mode of Holding. Transfer of units held in Non-Demat [Statement of Account ('SOA')] mode: Pursuant to the provisions of AMFI Best Practices Guidelines Circular No.116 /2024-25 dated August 14, 2024, units held by individual unitholders in Non-Demat ('SoA') mode can be transferred under the following categories: - 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.
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	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.
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.
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	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.	A unit shall be freely transferable by act of parties or by operation of law. The units with the depository will be transferable in accordance with the provisions of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Depositories and Participants) Regulations, 2018.

	Any additions / deletions of names will not be allowed under any folio of the Scheme. However, the provisions pertaining to transfer will not be applicable in case a person (i.e. a transferee) becomes a holder of the Units by operation of law or upon enforcement of pledge, then the AMC shall, subject to production of such satisfactory evidence and submission of such documents, proceed to effect the transfer, if the intended transferee is otherwise eligible to hold the Units of the Scheme. The said provisions in respect of deletion of names will not be applicable in case of death of a Unit holder (in respect of joint holdings) as this is treated as transmission of Units and not transfer. The delivery instructions for transfer of Units will have to be lodged with the DP in the 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 form. RIGHT TO RESTRICT REDEMPTION AND / OR SUSPEND REDEMPTION OF THE UNITS: The Fund at its sole discretion reserves the right to restrict Redemption (including switchout) of the Units (including Plan /Option) of the Scheme of the Fund upon occurrence of the below mentioned events for a period not exceeding ten (10) working days in any ninety (90) days period subject to approval of the Board of Directors of the AMC and the Trustee. The restriction on Redemption (including switch-out) shall be applicable where the Redemption (including switch-out) request is for a value above Rs. 2,00,000/- (Rupees Two Lakhs). Further, no restriction shall be applicable to the Redemption / switch-out request upto Rs. 2,00,000/- (Rupees Two Lakhs). It is further clarified that, in case of redemption request beyond Rs. 2,00,000/- (Rupees Two Lakhs), no restriction shall be applicable on first Rs. 2,00,000/- (Rupees Two Lakhs). The Trustee / AMC reserves the right to restrict Redemption or suspend Redemption of the Units in the Scheme of the Fund on account of circumstances leading to a systemic crisis or event(s) that severely constrict market liquidity or the efficient functioning of the markets. A list of such circumstances under which the restriction on Redemption or suspension of Redemption of the Units in the Scheme of the Fund may be imposed are as follows:
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	1. Liquidity issues- when market at large becomes illiquid affecting almost all securities rather than any issuer specific security; or 2. Market failures / Exchange closures; or 3. Operational issues; or 4. If so directed by SEBI. It is clarified that since the occurrence of the abovementioned eventualities have the ability to impact the overall market and liquidity situation, the same may result in exceptionally large number of Redemption requests being made and in such a situation the indicative timelines (i.e. within 3-4 Business Days) mentioned by the Fund in the scheme offering documents, for processing of requests for Redemption may not be applicable.
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. 5,000 and in multiples of Re. 1/- switches thereafter. Additional Purchase: The investor can invest with the minimum amount of Rs. 1,000/- 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. However, 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

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. Non-Resident Investors For NRIs, Redemption proceeds will be remitted depending upon the source of investment as follows: (i) Repatriation basis When Units have been purchased through remittance in foreign exchange from abroad or by cheque / draft issued from proceeds of the Unit Holder's FCNR deposit or from funds held in the Unit Holder's Non Resident (External) account kept in India, the proceeds can also be sent to his Indian address for crediting to his NRE/FCNR/non-resident (Ordinary) account, if desired by the Unit Holder. (ii) Non-Repatriation basis When Units have been purchased from funds held in the Unit Holder's non-resident (Ordinary) account, the proceeds will be

	sent to the Unit Holder's Indian address for crediting to the Unit Holder's non-resident (Ordinary) account. For FPIs, the designated branch of the authorized dealer may allow remittance of net sale / maturity proceeds (after payment of taxes) or credit the amount to the Foreign Currency account or Non-resident Rupee account of the FPI maintained in accordance with the approval granted to it by the RBI. The Fund will not be liable for any delays or for any loss on account of any exchange fluctuations, while converting the rupee amount in foreign exchange in the case of transactions with NRIs/FPIs. The Fund may make other arrangements for effecting payment of redemption proceeds in future. The normal processing time may not be applicable in situations where necessary details are not provided by investors/Unit holders. The AMC will not be responsible for any loss arising out of fraudulent encashment of cheques and/or any delay/loss in transit.
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 such rate as may be specified by SEBI for the period of such delay (presently @15% per annum) in case the redemption proceeds are not made within 3 working Days from the date of receipt of a valid redemption request.
Unclaimed Redemption and Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal Amount	As per the Clause 14.3 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024, the unclaimed Redemption and dividend amounts shall be deployed by the Fund in call money market or money market instruments or 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

Fortnightly Portfolio

The Mutual Fund/ AMC will disclose portfolio (along with ISIN) of the Scheme in the prescribed format, as on the last day of the fortnight on its website viz. <https://www.miraeassetmf.co.in/> within 5 days from the close of fortnight.

In case of unitholders whose e-mail addresses are registered, the Mutual Fund/ AMC will send via email the fortnightly portfolio within 5 days from the close of fortnight.

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/offer-documents-data> 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.

Potential Risk Class (PRC) Matrix

In accordance with clause 17.5 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 7, 2021, the AMC shall disclose the Potential Risk Class (PRC) Matrix of the debt schemes which shall be based on maximum interest rate risk (measured by Macaulay Duration (MD) of the scheme) and maximum credit risk (measured by Credit Risk Value (CRV) of the scheme).

Any change in the PRC matrix shall be communicated to investors through SMS and by providing a link on the AMC's website referring to the said change.

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.

The NAV will be computed upto 4 decimal places.

Pursuant to Clause 8.1 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 11.00 p.m. on every business day. In case of any delay, the reasons for such delay would be explained to AMFI and SEBI by the next day. If the NAVs are not available before commencement of business hours on the following day due to any reason, the Fund shall issue a press release providing reasons and explaining when the Fund would be able to publish the NAVs. In case NAV of Corporate Debt Market Development Fund ('CDMDF') units is not available by 9:30 p.m of same Business Day, NAV declaration timing for Mutual Fund Schemes holding units of CDMDF shall be 10 a.m. on next business day instead of 11 p.m. on same Business Day.

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 Debt and Money Market Mutual Funds:

Type of Capital Gain	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 three years of	Normal rates of tax applicable to the assessee	30%	Nil	30% for Non-resident other than corporates

holding for sale prior to 23 July 2024 and two years of holding for sale on or after 23 July 2024)				40% (till 31 March 2024)/ 35% (from 1 April 2024) for non-residents corporates
Long Term Capital Gain (applicable only if units are acquired prior to 1 April 2023, irrespective of the date of sale)	For sale made prior to 23 July 2024 - 20%# For sale made on or after 23 July 2024 – 12.5%*	10%*	Nil	10% / 12.5%

*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 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 VIDE THEIR CIRCULAR RESOLUTION NO. T303 DATED APRIL 23, 2020.

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