



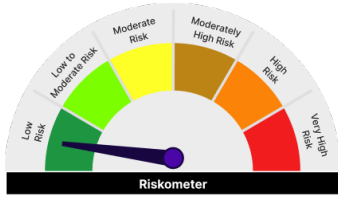
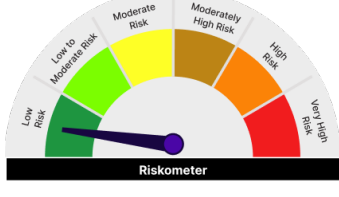
SCHEME INFORMATION DOCUMENT

SECTION I

Capitalmind Arbitrage Fund

Scheme Code: CMND/O/H/ARB/26/01/0004

(An open ended scheme investing in arbitrage opportunities. No investment in InvITs is permitted.)

This product is suitable for investors who are seeking*: - Income over short to medium term. - Investment in arbitrage opportunities in the cash & derivatives segment of the equity market.	Scheme Riskometer: Capitalmind Arbitrage Fund  Risk of the Scheme is at Low Risk	Benchmark Riskometer: Nifty 50 Arbitrage TRI  Benchmark Riskometer is at Low Risk
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*Investors should consult their financial advisers if in doubt about whether the product is suitable for them.

For latest riskometer updates, investors may refer to the website of the fund <https://capitalmindmf.com>

Continuous Offer of Units at NAV based prices.

Scheme Inception Date: **16th March 2026.**

Capitalmind Mutual Fund (SEBI Reg. No.: MF/084/25/10)	
Capitalmind Asset Management Private Limited (CIN: U66301KA2024PTC194639)	
Capitalmind Trustee Private Limited (CIN: U66190KA2024PTC194038)	
Address: 1st Floor, 2323, Prakash Arcade, 17th Cross Rd, 1st Sector, HSR Layout, Bengaluru, Karnataka 560102	Email: support@capitalmindmf.com Telephone No.: +91 80-22442025 Website: https://capitalmindmf.com



The particulars of the Scheme have been prepared in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations 2026 as amended till date and circulars issued thereunder filed with SEBI, along with a Due Diligence Certificate from the AMC. 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 the scheme that a prospective investor ought to know before investing. Before investing, investors should also ascertain any further changes to this SID after the date of this Document from the Mutual Fund / Investor Service Centres / Website / Distributors or Brokers.

The investors are advised to refer to the Statement of Additional Information (SAI) for details of Mutual Fund, Standard Risk Factors, Special Considerations, Tax and Legal issues and general information on <https://capitalmindmf.com>.

SAI is incorporated by reference (is legally a part of the Scheme Information Document). For a free copy of the current SAI, please contact your nearest Investor Service Center or log on to our website. The Scheme Information Document (Section I and II) should be read in conjunction with the SAI and not in isolation.

Mutual Fund investments are subject to market risks, read all scheme related documents carefully.

This Scheme Information Document is dated 30th September 2026.

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Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Stands for
AMC	Asset Management Company
AMFI	Association of Mutual Funds in India
AUM	Assets Under Management
BER	Base Expense Ratio
CAMS	Computer Age Management Services Limited
CAMPL	Capitalmind Asset Management Pvt Ltd
CMF	Capitalmind Mutual Fund
CTPL	Capitalmind Trustee Pvt Ltd
CDSC	Contingent Deferred Sales Charge
CDSL	Central Depository Services (India) Limited
ESG	Environmental, Social and Governance
ETF	Exchange Traded Fund
FoF	Fund of Funds
FPI	Foreign Portfolio Investors
IMA	Investment Management Agreement
ISIN	International Securities Identification Number
ISIP	Internet based Systematic Investment Plan
IDCW	Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal Option / Distribution of Income / Income Distribution
IDCW Payout	Payout of Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal option
IDCW Reinvestment	Reinvestment of Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal Option
IDCW Transfer	Transfer of Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal plan
ISC	Investor Service Centre
MNC	Multi-National Companies / Corporations
MFD	Mutual Fund Distributor
KIM	Key Information Memorandum
KFin	Kfin Technologies Limited
KYC	Know Your Customer
NAV	Net Asset Value
NFO	New Fund Offer
NRI	Non-Resident Indian
OPAT	Official Point of Acceptance of Transactions
RBI	Reserve Bank of India
RTA	Registrar and Transfer Agent
SEBI or the Board	Securities and Exchange Board of India
SAI	Statement of Additional Information
SID	Scheme Information Document
SIP	Systematic Investment Plan
SWP	Systematic Withdrawal Plan
STP	Systematic Transfer Plan
TER	Total Expense Ratio
The Fund or The Mutual Fund	Capitalmind Mutual Fund
The Regulations / SEBI Regulations /	Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026, as amended from time to time.



Abbreviation	Stands for
MF Regulations / SEBI (MF) Regulations	
The Trustee / Trustee / Trustees / Board of Trustees	Capitalmind Trustee Private Limited / Board of Directors of Capitalmind Trustee Private Limited
TREPS	Tri-party Repos
TRI	Total Return variant of Index
URN	Unique Registration Number

Interpretation

For all purposes of this SID, except as otherwise expressly provided or unless the context otherwise requires:

- The terms defined in this SID include the plural as well as the singular.
- Pronouns having a masculine or feminine gender shall be deemed to include the other.
- All references to “US\$” refer to United States Dollars and “Rs. /INR/ ₹” refer to Indian Rupees. A “Crore” means “ten million” and a “Lakh” means a “hundred thousand”.
- Words not defined here have the same meaning as defined in “the Regulations”.
- All references to timings relate to Indian Standard Time (IST).
- The terms “Working Day” and “Business Day” are used interchangeably in this SID and carry the same meaning. In accordance with Paragraph 9.4.5 of the Master Circular, a Business Day does not include a day on which the Money Markets are closed or otherwise not accessible.

The Definitions and Interpretations are available on the website of the AMC:

<https://cm.fund/Definitions&Interpretations>

Part I. Highlights/Summary of the Scheme

Sr. No.	Title	Description
I	Name of the scheme	Capitalmind Arbitrage Fund
II	Category of the Scheme	Hybrid Scheme — Arbitrage Fund
III	Scheme type	An open ended scheme investing in arbitrage opportunities. No investment in InvITs is permitted.
IV	Scheme code	CMND/O/H/ARB/26/01/0004
V	Investment objective	To generate income over short to medium term by predominantly investing in arbitrage opportunities in the cash and derivatives segment of the equity market, and by investing the balance in debt and money market instruments. The Scheme does not guarantee or assure any returns. There is no assurance that the investment objective of the Scheme will be achieved.
VI	Liquidity/ listing details	The scheme is an open-ended scheme. Being an open-ended scheme, the scheme is open for repurchase/redemption on all business days. For applicable redemption timelines, refer to Row IX below. The Scheme will not be listed on any of the stock exchanges. The AMC, may at its discretion, can undertake listing on any of the stock exchanges, later.
VII	Benchmark (Total Return Index)	Tier I Benchmark - Nifty 50 Arbitrage TRI The performance of the scheme will be benchmarked to the performance of the Nifty 50 Arbitrage TRI. The composition of the benchmark is in line with the intended asset allocation of the fund. Hence, the benchmark Index is an appropriate benchmark for the scheme. Tier II Benchmark – Not Applicable The Trustee reserves the right to change the benchmark for the evaluation of the performance of the Scheme from time to time, keeping in mind the investment objective of the Scheme and the appropriateness of the benchmark, subject to the regulations and other prevalent guidelines. The above benchmark is in accordance with Paragraph 7.22 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds on ‘Benchmarks for Mutual Fund Schemes’ and the list published by AMFI in this regard on Tier 1 benchmark.
VIII	NAV disclosure	The AMC will calculate and disclose the NAVs upto four decimal places on all business days. The AMC shall update the NAVs on the website of AMC (https://capitalmindmf.com) and on website of the AMFI (https://www.amfiindia.com) before 11.00 p.m. on every business day. For further details refer Section II. – ‘III. Other Details’ – ‘C. Transparency/ NAV’.

Sr. No.	Title	Description
IX	Applicable timelines	Redemption/repurchase proceeds shall be transferred to unitholders within 3 (three) Working Days from the date of receipt of a valid redemption request; where the Scheme declares an IDCW, it shall be paid out within 7 Working Days from the record date. In the event of delay beyond these timelines, the AMC shall be liable to pay interest to unitholders at 15% per annum for the period of delay, or such other rate as may be specified by SEBI, unless the delay was due to regulatory directions for obtaining identity or other information from investors (Master Circular, Paragraph 15.4.1). Further, in case of exceptional scenarios as prescribed by AMFI vide its communication no. AMFI/35P/MEM-COR/74/2022-23 dated January 16, 2023, read with Paragraph 15.3.3 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds, the AMC may not be able to adhere with the timelines prescribed above; in such cases, the redemption payout will be made within the applicable timeline specified in the said AMFI communication.
X	Plans and Options	The Scheme offers two plans – Direct and Regular. Capitalmind Arbitrage Fund – Direct Plan Capitalmind Arbitrage Fund – Regular Plan Each of the plan offers the following options: • Growth option. • Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal (IDCW) Option Growth Option: The income attributable to units under this Option will continue to remain invested and will be reflected in their Net Asset Value. IDCW will not be declared under this Option. IDCW Option: This Option provides for distributions subject to availability of distributable surplus, computed in accordance with SEBI (MF) Regulations. Investors should note that distributions can be made of Equalization Reserves (representing accumulated realized gains), which is part of sale price paid by them. IDCW Option offers following Sub-Options / facilities: a. Pay-out of Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal (IDCW) option / facility. The Reinvestment of IDCW sub-option / facility was discontinued with effect from 23rd February 2026. The Scheme will have a common portfolio across various Plans/Options/ Sub options. The default plan is “Direct Plan”, in case the broker code is not stated on the application. Application with broker code will be processed under Regular Plan only. Default Option/ Facility: The investor must clearly specify his/her choice of Option/Facility in the application form, in the absence of which, the Default Option/Facility would be applicable and the application will be processed accordingly: • Default Option: Growth Option (if the investor has not indicated choice between ‘Growth’ or ‘IDCW’ Options). For more details, refer to Section II, Part II, G. Other Scheme Disclosures in this document. For detailed disclosure on default plans and options, please refer to SAI.

Sr. No.	Title	Description
		The NAV of Direct Plan will be different from the NAV of Regular Plan. Please refer to Section I, Part III (C) for Illustration in returns between Regular and Direct Plan
XI	Load Structure	Entry Load : Nil Exit Load: 0.25% if redeemed/switched out on or before completion of 15 Days from the date of allotment of units. No Exit Load is payable if Units are redeemed / switched-out after 15 Days from the date of allotment. Note 1: For the purpose of levying exit load, if subscription (application & funds) is received within cut-off time on a day, Day 1 shall be considered to be the same day, else the day after the date of allotment of units shall be considered as Day 1. The exit loads set forth above are subject to change at the discretion of the Trustees, subject to compliance with SEBI (MF) Regulations and such changes shall be implemented prospectively. For any change in load structure, the AMC will issue an addendum and display the same on its website immediately, and send it via email to all distributors/brokers/ Investor Service Centres (ISCs), in terms of Paragraph 1.2.2(b) of the Master Circular. The AMC shall not charge entry and/or exit load on bonus units and units allotted on reinvestment of dividend. Any Exit Load charged (net off GST, if any) shall be credited back to the Scheme Any imposition or enhancement in the load shall be applicable on prospective investments only. The investor is requested to check the prevailing load structure of the Scheme prior to investing.
XII	Minimum Application Amount/ switch in	On Continuous basis: • Minimum Amount for Fresh Purchase (lumpsum): Rs. 5,000/- and in multiples of Re. 1/-thereafter • Minimum Amount for switch-in to the Scheme: Rs. 1,000/- and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter. • Minimum Amount for Systematic Investment Plan (SIP): Rs. 1,000/- and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter. The Scheme does not require maintenance of minimum balance in the units of the scheme. Note: The minimum application amount will not be applicable for investment made in the Scheme in line with SEBI circulars on Alignment of interest of Designated Employees of AMC.
XIII	Minimum Additional Purchase Amount	Rs. 1,000/- and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter. Note: The minimum additional purchase amount will not be applicable for investment made in schemes in line with SEBI circulars on Alignment of interest of Designated Employees of AMC.

Sr. No.	Title	Description
XIV	Minimum Redemption/ switch out amount	Rs. 100 or account balance, whichever is lower. In case the balance in the account of the unitholder does not cover the amount of redemption request, then the Mutual Fund is authorized to redeem all the units in the folio and send the redemption proceeds to the unitholder.
XV	New Fund Offer Period	Not Applicable — the Scheme has already completed its New Fund Offer and is now offered on a continuous basis at NAV-based prices.
XVI	New Fund Offer Price	Not Applicable — see Highlights row XV. The Scheme's original New Fund Offer price was Rs. 10/- per Unit.
XVII	Segregated portfolio/ side pocketing disclosure	Currently, there is no segregated portfolio in the Scheme. The AMC may create a segregated portfolio of debt and money market instruments in the scheme, in case of a credit event / actual default at issuer level and in order to deal with liquidity risk. Kindly refer to SAI for more details
XVIII	Swing pricing disclosure	Not Applicable — mandatory swing pricing under the Master Circular's market-dislocation framework (Paragraph 5.8.3(b)) is scoped to open ended debt schemes; the Scheme is not a debt scheme.
XIX	Stock lending/ short selling	Stock Lending by the Scheme The Scheme may engage in stock lending of securities in accordance with the framework specified by SEBI. The Scheme shall adhere to the following limits should it engage in Stock Lending: 1. Not more than 20% of the net assets of the Scheme can generally be deployed in Stock Lending. 2. Not more than 5% of the net assets of the Scheme can generally be deployed in Stock Lending to any single approved intermediary i.e the limit of 5% will be at broker level. Short Selling by the Scheme In terms of SEBI guidelines, the Scheme shall not short sell securities in the cash market at any time. Kindly refer to SAI for more details
XX	How to Apply and other details	Purchase / Subscription: Investors can obtain application form / Key Information Memorandum (KIM) from Capitalmind Asset Management Private Limited's Corporate Office and RTA's (KFinTech) branch office(s). Investors can also download the application form / KIM from the website of the Mutual Fund i.e. https://capitalmindmf.com. All cheques should be crossed "Account Payee Only" and drawn in favour the Scheme name (Capitalmind Arbitrage Fund) in which investment is intended to be made. Investors can also subscribe and redeem Units from the official website of AMC (https://capitalmindmf.com). Investors may also subscribe/redeem via

Sr. No.	Title	Description
		the AMC's app, BSE StAR MF, MFSS, NSE NMF II, MF Utilities, or MF Central. The list of the Investor Service Centre's (ISCs)/Official Points of Acceptance (OPAs) of the Mutual Fund will be provided on the website of the AMC (https://cm.fund/OPAT) Please refer to the SAI and Application form for the instructions.
XXI	Where can applications for subscription/ redemption/ switches be submitted	All Physical applications for subscription / redemption of Units should be submitted by investors at the official point of acceptance of transactions, including the office of the registrar and/or AMC as may be notified from time to time. Official point of acceptance of transaction will stamp, and return the acknowledgement slip in the application form, to acknowledge receipt of the physical application, subject to verification. No other form of acknowledgement will be provided. Investors should retain the acknowledgement evidencing submission of the transaction till they receive a confirmation of acceptance or rejection of transaction. In case of difference of details in acknowledgement vis a vis actual transaction document, the details as mentioned on transaction document will prevail. In case of applications via electronic / online means, the confirmation will be provided on the respective platform. The platform will send an email acknowledgement of the application. For details, please refer section XX "How to Apply" Please refer to the SAI and Application form for the instructions.
XXII	Investor services	Investor grievances will normally be received directly by the Registrar and Transfer Agent or at the Investor Service Centres or at the office the AMC. Investors can also visit the website https://capitalmindmf.com for details. Name and Address of Registrar: KFIN Technologies Limited, Selenium Building, Tower-B, Plot No. 31 & 32, Financial District, Nanakramguda, Serilingampally, Hyderabad, R. R. District, Telangana India - 500032. Website: http://www.kfintech.com Contact details for general service requests and complaint resolution: Mr. Varun Mishra, Capitalmind Asset Management Private Limited, #2323, 1st Floor, "Prakash Arcade", 17th Cross, 27th Main, HSR Layout Sector 1, Bengaluru, Karnataka - 560102. You may call on Toll-Free: 1-800-570-5001 (Monday to Friday - 9AM to 5PM) or write to us on email id: support@capitalmindmf.com For any grievances with respect to transactions through NSE/BSE, the investor should approach the investor grievance cell of the respective stock exchange. Investors may lodge their complaints through SEBI's complaints redressal system, SCORES 2.0, at https://scores.sebi.gov.in. Alternatively, grievances can be raised via the Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) portal at https://smartodr.in/login, or through any other mechanism as may be notified by SEBI from time to time.

Sr. No.	Title	Description
XXIII	Specific attribute of the scheme	None. This is an open-ended scheme.
XXIV	Special product/ facility available	During Ongoing Offer / basis: 1. Systematic Investment Plan (SIP): This facility enables the investors to save and invest at regular intervals over a longer period of time. It is convenient way to start investing, regular investment not only helps to reduce average unit acquisition cost (this concept is called 'Rupee Cost Averaging.') but also helps to inculcate discipline when it comes to investing. This facility gives the investor an opportunity to invest regularly thereby averaging the acquisition cost of units. Investors may register for SIP using a prescribed enrolment form or register through online modes. The frequencies, minimum amount and minimum number of instalments are set out in the summary table below. i. Units in demat format are not available for SIPs registered with daily frequency. ii. In case of daily frequency, SIP transaction will happen only on a Business Day. For e.g. if investor places daily SIP order on a non-Business Day, the first transaction will take place on the next Business Day only. a. SIP through Direct Debit / NACH: Investors may also enroll for SIP facility through NACH (Debit Clearing) of the RBI or for SIP Direct Debit Facility available with specified Banks / Branches. In order to enroll for SIP NACH or Direct Debit Facility, an Investor must fill up the corresponding SIP NACH/ Direct Debit facility. <i>Note: Direct Debit facility will be offered at the discretion of the AMC and through select banks with whom AMC may have an arrangement, from time to time</i> b. SIP Top-up Facility: SIP Top-up Facility is a facility which provides flexibility to the investors to increase the amount of the SIP instalment by a fixed amount or by a fixed percentage at pre-defined intervals during the tenure of the SIP. The Fixed Top Up amount shall be for minimum INR 1000/- and in multiples of INR 1/- thereafter. Variable Top Up would be available in at 5%, 10% and 15% and such other denominations (over and above 5%, 10% and 15%) as opted by the investor in multiples of 5%. c. SIP Pause Facility: SIP Pause Facility is a facility under which the investor has an option to temporarily pause their registered SIP by submitting the prescribed form at any of the Official Points of Acceptance (OPATs) of the AMC. This Facility is available for SIPs with Monthly and Quarterly frequencies. The maximum number of instalments that can be paused using this facility are 3 (three) consecutive instalments for SIPs registered with Monthly frequency and 1 (one) for SIPs

Sr. No.	Title	Description															
		registered with Quarterly frequency. Thereafter, automatically the balance SIP instalments (as originally registered) will resume. d. SIP Cancellation: The AMC will endeavour to have the cancellation of registered SIP mandate within 02 (two) Working Days from the date of receipt of the cancellation request from the investor. The existing instructions / mandate would continue till the date that when it is confirmed the SIP has been cancelled. 2. Systematic Transfer Plan (STP): Systematic Transfer Plan (STP) is an option wherein investors of the source scheme can opt to transfer a fixed amount at periodic intervals to the designated target scheme. The amount transferred under STP from source scheme to target scheme shall be done by redeeming Units of source scheme at Applicable NAV, subject to exit load, if any; and subscribing to the Units of target scheme at applicable NAV as on specified date. Investors may register for STP using a prescribed form. Minimum amount for STP – INR 1000 and in multiples of INR 1 thereafter. Minimum no. of instalments are 6 (six). <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Particulars</th><th>Frequency</th><th>Default</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Daily Option</td><td>All Business Day</td><td>–</td></tr> <tr> <td>Weekly Option</td><td>Any day from Monday to Friday</td><td>Tuesday</td></tr> <tr> <td>Fortnightly Option</td><td>Any day from Monday to Friday</td><td>1st and 16th of each month</td></tr> <tr> <td>Monthly & Quarterly Option</td><td>Any Date of every month</td><td>10th of the month</td></tr> </tbody> </table> 3. Systematic Withdrawal Plan (SWP): Investors under the scheme can enrol for the Systematic Withdrawal Plan (SWP) facility. The SWP allows the investors to withdraw a specified sum of money at pre-determined intervals from the investments undertaken in the scheme. SWP is suitable for investors seeking a regular inflow of funds for their needs. It is also suited to retirees or individuals who wish to invest lump-sum and withdraw from the investment over a period of time. At the time of registration for SWP, an investor can choose any amount as specified per minimum amount of instalment for withdrawal under the respective frequencies (see the summary table below). An investor may avail this facility by submitting application form for SWP. 4. Inter-Scheme Switching Facility: The Mutual Fund provides the investors the flexibility to switch their investments (subject to provisions as regards minimum application amount referred above) from any other scheme(s)/plans managed by Capitalmind Mutual Fund, as per the features of the respective scheme to this Scheme. This facility will be useful to unitholders who wish to alter the allocation of their investment among scheme(s) / plan(s) of the Mutual Fund in order to meet their changed investment needs.	Particulars	Frequency	Default	Daily Option	All Business Day	–	Weekly Option	Any day from Monday to Friday	Tuesday	Fortnightly Option	Any day from Monday to Friday	1st and 16th of each month	Monthly & Quarterly Option	Any Date of every month	10th of the month
Particulars	Frequency	Default															
Daily Option	All Business Day	–															
Weekly Option	Any day from Monday to Friday	Tuesday															
Fortnightly Option	Any day from Monday to Friday	1st and 16th of each month															
Monthly & Quarterly Option	Any Date of every month	10th of the month															

Sr. No.	Title	Description																				
		The switch will be effected by way of a redemption of Units from the source scheme(s) / plan(s) as per the applicable NAV and cut off and investment of the proceeds will be made in the target Scheme(s)/ Plan(s). No exit load shall be levied in case of switch of investment from Regular Plan to Direct Plan and vice versa. Such Switch may entail tax consequences. Investors/Unit Holder(s) should consult their professional tax advisor before initiating such requests. 5. Inter-Plan Switching: Unit holders under the Scheme have the option to switch their Unit holdings from Regular Plan to Direct Plan and vice versa under the Scheme. The switches would be done at the Applicable NAV based prices and the difference between the NAVs of the two Plans will be reflected in the number of Units allotted. No exit load shall be levied on such switches (Master Circular Paragraph 11.7.3). An investor who wishes to switch to Direct Plan or to change their distributor shall not be required to obtain a No Objection Certificate from the existing distributor (Master Circular Paragraph 15.9.1). Such switch may entail tax consequences. Investors/Unit Holder(s) should consult their professional tax advisor before initiating such requests. 6. Intra-Scheme Switching option: Unit holders under the Scheme have the option to Switch their Unit holdings from one option to another option (i.e. Growth to IDCW and vice-a-versa). The Switches would be done at the Applicable NAV based prices and the difference between the NAVs of the two options will be reflected in the number of Units allotted. <table><tr><th>Facility</th><th>Frequency</th><th>Minimum Amount</th><th>Minimum Installments</th><th>Maximum Period</th></tr><tr><td>Systematic Investment Plan (SIP)</td><td>Daily, Weekly, Fortnightly, Monthly, Quarterly</td><td>INR 1000</td><td>6 (Six) for each frequency</td><td>—</td></tr><tr><td>SIP Top-up</td><td>Same frequency as the underlying SIP</td><td>Fixed: INR 1000 and in multiples of INR 1 thereafter Variable: 5%, 10%, 15% and other multiples of 5%</td><td>—</td><td>—</td></tr><tr><td>SIP Pause</td><td>Available for Monthly and Quarterly SIPs only</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>3 consecutive instalments for Monthly; 1 instalment for Quarterly</td></tr></table>	Facility	Frequency	Minimum Amount	Minimum Installments	Maximum Period	Systematic Investment Plan (SIP)	Daily, Weekly, Fortnightly, Monthly, Quarterly	INR 1000	6 (Six) for each frequency	—	SIP Top-up	Same frequency as the underlying SIP	Fixed: INR 1000 and in multiples of INR 1 thereafter Variable: 5%, 10%, 15% and other multiples of 5%	—	—	SIP Pause	Available for Monthly and Quarterly SIPs only	—	—	3 consecutive instalments for Monthly; 1 instalment for Quarterly
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Systematic Withdrawal Plan (SWP)	Monthly, Quarterly, Half-Yearly and Yearly Transaction Dates: any date of every month (between the 1st and 28th)	INR 1000 and in multiples of INR 1/- thereafter	2 Instalments for all frequencies	—													
XXV	Weblink	Total Expense Ratio (TER): The TER of the Scheme for the last 6 months, and the Daily TER, shall be made available to the investors on the website of the AMC at https://cm.fund/TER. Scheme Factsheet: The scheme factsheet shall be made available to the investors on the website of the AMC at https://cm.fund/Factsheet.															
XXVI	Requirement of Minimum Investors in the Scheme	The Scheme shall have a minimum of 20 investors, and no single investor shall account for more than 25% of the corpus of the Scheme. Should the Scheme not have a minimum of 20 investors, the provisions of Regulation 36(2)(c) of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026 shall become applicable automatically, without any reference from SEBI, and the Scheme shall be wound up and the Units redeemed at the applicable NAV. The average net assets of the Scheme are calculated daily to determine any breach of the 25% holding limit by an investor; at the end of each quarter, the average of the investor’s daily holding over the quarter is used to determine whether the 25% limit has been breached. Where such a breach is determined, a rebalancing period of one month is allowed, following which the investor in breach is given 15 calendar days’ notice to redeem the exposure in excess of the 25% limit, failing which the Mutual Fund shall redeem such excess exposure automatically at the applicable NAV on the 15th calendar day of the notice period. Both conditions are required to be complied with on an average basis in each calendar quarter (Master Circular, Paragraph 7.19.1).															



Due Diligence by the Asset Management Company

It is confirmed that:

1. The Scheme Information Document submitted to SEBI is in accordance with the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026 and the guidelines and directives issued by SEBI from time to time.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. The contents of the Scheme Information Document including figures, data, yields etc. have been checked and are factually correct.
6. The AMC has complied with the compliance checklist applicable for Scheme Information Documents and there are no deviations from the Regulations.
7. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Scheme Information Document, the provisions of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026 and the guidelines there under shall be applicable.
8. The Trustees have ensured that the Capitalmind Arbitrage Fund approved by them is a new product offered by Capitalmind Mutual Fund and is not a minor modification of any existing scheme/fund/product.

Place: Bengaluru

Date: 6th February 2026

Name: Naganandan R M

Designation: Head of Compliance

Part II. Information about the Scheme

A. How will the Scheme allocate its assets?

The below table includes asset allocation giving the broad classification of assets and indicative exposure level in percentage terms. The Asset Allocation Pattern of the Scheme under normal circumstances would be as under:

Instruments	Indicative allocations (% of total assets)	
	Minimum	Maximum
Equity and equity related instruments ¹ including derivatives (index futures, stock futures, index options and stock options, etc.)	65	100
Other arbitrage opportunities ²	0	35
Debt instruments, i.e. Certificates of Deposit and Government Securities with maturities up to 1 year, and units of liquid / money market mutual fund schemes or schemes having Macaulay duration of less than 1 year, for meeting liquidity and margin requirements (including the margin money deployed in derivative transactions) ³	0	35

¹ Equity and equity related instruments include convertible debentures, convertible preference shares, warrants carrying the right to obtain equity shares, equity derivatives, Units of Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs), and such other instrument as may be specified by SEBI from time to time.

² Other arbitrage opportunities include, inter alia: bond-futures arbitrage; index arbitrage; futures-futures arbitrage; and arbitrage opportunities arising out of corporate actions such as merger arbitrage, buyback arbitrage, demerger arbitrage, share-swap arbitrage and other similar corporate-action-related arbitrage strategies.

³ Debt exposure is restricted to the instruments stated above, in terms of Paragraph 3.8.3 of the Master Circular for Mutual Funds (Arbitrage Fund).

- 1) The Scheme shall at all times endeavour to take advantage of the arbitrage opportunities available due to the difference in pricing emerging between the cash market and the derivatives market. However, as the Scheme wishes to avail of the benefit granted under the Income Tax Act, 2025 to equity-oriented funds, the Scheme shall, in the absence of adequate income-earning arbitrage opportunities, invest only in equity shares of domestic companies.
- 2) Debt instruments include Certificates of Deposit, Treasury Bills and Government Securities having an unexpired maturity of up to one year.
- 3) The exposure to derivatives shown in the asset allocation table above is the exposure taken against the underlying equity investments — i.e., where the Scheme holds a long position in a security and a corresponding short position in the same security, the exposure for the purpose of asset allocation is counted only for the long position. The intent is to avoid double-counting of exposure and not to take additional asset allocation through the use of derivatives. Where suitable arbitrage opportunities are not available in the opinion of the Fund Manager, the Scheme may hedge the equity portfolio using derivatives, or may invest in short-term debt/money market instruments.
- 4) The notional value of exposure in equity derivatives would be reckoned for equity securities exposure. The notional value of exposure in debt derivatives would be reckoned for debt and money market securities exposure.

- 5) **Participation in the Closing Auction Session:** The Scheme may participate in the Closing Auction Session (CAS) of the stock exchanges. Where, in respect of a trade undertaken specifically during the CAS, one leg of the transaction, whether in the cash segment or the futures segment, remains unfilled or is only partially filled for that day, the Scheme may carry the resulting unhedged exposure of up to 1% of the portfolio value of the Scheme on any given day. Any such unhedged exposure shall be fully hedged or unwound by the end of the subsequent trading day, i.e. with a maximum carry of one trading day.
- 6) The Scheme shall not engage in short selling of securities in the cash market, in accordance with the framework relating to short selling and securities lending and borrowing specified by SEBI from time to time.
- 7) The maximum derivative position will not exceed 100% of the net assets of the Scheme. The cumulative gross exposure through equity, debt, derivative positions, other permitted securities/assets and such other securities/assets as may be permitted by SEBI from time to time, subject to regulatory approvals, if any, shall not exceed 100% of the net assets of the Scheme (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.18.1).
- 8) The cumulative gross exposure through equity and equity related instruments, Debt and Money Market instruments including the margin money deployed in derivative transactions, Government securities, bonds, cash and cash equivalents, derivatives, other permitted securities/assets and such other securities/assets as may be permitted by the Board from time to time will not exceed 100% of the net assets of the Scheme, subject to approval, if any (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.18.1).
- 9) Cash or cash equivalents with residual maturity of less than 91 days may be treated as not creating any exposure. Cash Equivalent shall consist of the following securities having residual maturity of less than 91 days: (a) Government Securities; (b) T-Bills; and (c) Repo on Government Securities (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.18.6, item (a); SEBI letter to AMFI No. SEBI/HO/IMD-II/DOF3/OW/P/2021/31487/1 dated November 3, 2021).
- 10) In terms of Paragraph 1.4.1 of the Master Circular, securities in which investment is made for the purpose of ensuring liquidity (debt and money market instruments) are those that fall within the definition of liquid assets. For this purpose, 'liquid assets' shall include Cash, Government Securities, T-bills and Repo on Government Securities, as defined in Paragraph 5.6.1 of the Master Circular.
- 11) In addition to the instruments stated above, the Scheme may enter into repos/reverse repos as may be permitted by RBI. From time to time, the Scheme may hold cash. A part of the net assets may be invested in Tri-party Repos on Government Securities or treasury bills (TREPS) or repo or in an alternative investment as may be provided by RBI to meet the liquidity requirements, subject to approval, if any, as per SEBI Regulations, as modified from time to time.
- 12) The AMC may, from time to time, pending investment in terms of the investment objective of the Scheme and/or for a short-term period on defensive consideration, invest up to 100% of the funds available in short-term money market instruments including cash and cash equivalents, the primary motive being to protect the Net Asset Value of the Scheme and protect unitholders' interest, and also to earn reasonable returns on liquid funds maintained for redemption/repurchase of Units, as per SEBI Regulations, as modified from time to time.
- 13) Subject to the 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 stated above are only indicative and not absolute, and that they can vary substantially depending upon the perception of the Fund Manager, the intention being at all times to seek to protect the interests of unitholders. Such changes in the investment pattern will be for short-term and defensive considerations.

Defensive circumstances are when the arbitrage opportunities in the market are negligible, or the returns available are lower than returns available from alternative permitted investment opportunities. Under such conditions, the Scheme may temporarily increase allocation to debt and money market instruments, while endeavouring to revert to the normal asset allocation at the earliest opportunity, keeping paramount the interest of unitholders.

Indicative Table

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

Sl. No.	Type of Instrument	% of exposure	Master Circular reference
1.	Securities Lending	Upto 20% of net assets of Scheme; upto 5% of the net assets can generally be deployed in Stock Lending to any single approved intermediary	Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated 20 March 2026, Paragraph 13.6 (Stock Lending Scheme)
2.	Equity Derivatives (Hedging purposes)	Upto 100% of the equity portfolio of the Scheme	Paragraphs 13.18.1 and 13.18.6(b) of the Master Circular for Mutual Funds.
3.	Equity Derivatives for non-hedging purposes	Upto 50% of equity assets of the Scheme	Paragraph 13.18.1 and Paragraph 13.18.3 of Master Circular for Mutual Funds.
4.	Debt Derivatives (Hedging purposes)	Upto 100% of the debt portfolio of the Scheme	Paragraphs 13.18.1 and 13.18.6(b) of the Master Circular for Mutual Funds.
5.	Debt Derivatives for non-hedging purposes	Upto 50% of the debt portfolio of the Scheme	Paragraphs 13.18.1, 13.18.5 and 13.18.6 of the Master Circular for Mutual Funds.
6.	Units of mutual fund schemes of the Mutual Fund or of other mutual funds	Upto 5% of the net asset value of the Mutual Fund	Master Circular, Paragraph 13.14.1 — clause 3 of the Sixth Schedule to the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026
7.	Short Selling	The Scheme shall not engage in Short Selling of Securities	Master Circular, Paragraph 13.6 (Stock Lending Scheme)
8.	Covered Call	Total notional value of call options written shall not exceed 15% of the total market value of equity shares held in the Scheme	Master Circular, Paragraph 13.15.1(b)
9.	Short term deposits of all the Scheduled Commercial Banks (pending deployment)	Upto 15% of net assets of the Scheme (Upto 20% of net assets of the Scheme with Trustee Approval)	Paragraph 13.7.2(a) of the Master Circular for Mutual Funds.
10.	Triparty Repo (TREPS) on Government	Upto 35% of net assets of the Scheme	As per Asset Allocation table

Sl. No.	Type of Instrument	% of exposure	Master Circular reference
	securities or treasury bills		

The Scheme shall not invest/participate/engage in: commodity derivatives; advancement of any loans; unlisted equity shares and equity related instruments other than unlisted but 'to be listed' equity and equity related instruments; short selling of securities in the cash market; overseas securities (including ADRs and GDRs); and foreign securitised debt.

Equity and equity related instruments include convertible debentures, convertible preference shares, warrants carrying the right to obtain equity shares, equity derivatives, and such other instruments as may be specified by SEBI from time to time. Units of Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) are treated as equity related instruments for this purpose (Master Circular for Mutual Funds, 20 March 2026, Paragraph 13.13.1); Units of Infrastructure Investment Trusts (InvITs) are classified as hybrid instruments, not equity related instruments (Paragraph 13.13.2), and should not be included in this definition.

The Scheme will adopt the list of large, mid and small cap companies prepared by AMFI in accordance with SEBI's categorization framework, and will rebalance the portfolio, if required, within one month of any update to that list (Master Circular, Paragraphs 3.9.2–3.9.3).

Stock Lending: The Scheme may lend securities through an approved intermediary in accordance with the Stock Lending & Borrowing Scheme and guidelines issued by SEBI/AMFI from time to time, subject to exposure limits for the Scheme and for a single intermediary (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.6).

The Scheme's cumulative gross exposure through equity, debt, derivative positions, repo transactions, InvITs, and such other securities/assets as may be permitted by SEBI will not exceed 100% of the Scheme's net assets (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.18.1). Cash and cash equivalents with a residual maturity of less than 91 days — Government Securities, Treasury Bills, and repo on Government Securities — are not considered for the purpose of calculating this gross exposure limit (SEBI letter to AMFI No. SEBI/HO/IMD-II/DOF3/OW/P/2021/31487/1 dated November 3, 2021).

Change in Investment Pattern: subject to the Regulations, the asset allocation pattern indicated above for the Scheme 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 stated above are only indicative and not absolute and that they 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 Unitholders and meet the objective of the Scheme. Such changes in the investment pattern will be for short term and defensive consideration. Provided further and subject to the above, any change in the asset allocation affecting the fundamental attribute(s) of the Scheme shall be effected in accordance with the provisions of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations pertaining to change in fundamental attributes of the Scheme, as detailed in this SID.

All of the Scheme's assets will be invested in transferable securities. The funds of the Scheme shall not in any manner be used in carry forward transactions, except that the Mutual Fund may enter into derivatives transactions on a recognised stock exchange, subject to the framework specified by SEBI (Regulation 41(5)–(6) of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026). Pending deployment of the funds in securities in terms of the investment objective of the Scheme, the AMC may park the funds of the Scheme in short term deposits of Scheduled Commercial Banks, subject to the guidelines mentioned by SEBI from time to time.

Portfolio rebalancing of deviation due to short term defensive consideration: in terms of the Fundamental Attributes provision at Master Circular, Paragraph 1.9.1(b) (which permits altering the asset allocation for a short term period on defensive considerations without this being treated as a change in fundamental attributes), as may be amended from time to time, if the Fund Manager(s) believes that market or economic conditions are not favourable to unit holders, they may change the investment pattern of the Scheme for short term and defensive considerations — investments may be made in cash, cash

equivalents or other short-term money market instruments, purely as a temporary defensive strategy. The Fund Manager will rebalance the portfolio within 30 calendar days from the date of deviation. If not rebalanced within 30 days, justification shall be recorded in writing and placed before the Investment Committee of the AMC, which will decide on further course of action, subject to SEBI's requirements.

Portfolio rebalancing in case of passive breach: as per Master Circular, Paragraph 3.11 (Paragraphs 3.11.1–3.11.5), as may be amended from time to time, in the event of deviation from the mandated asset allocation due to passive breaches (instances not arising from omission/commission of the AMC), the Fund Manager shall rebalance the portfolio within 30 Business Days. If not rebalanced within that period, justification in writing, including details of efforts taken, shall be placed before the Investment Committee, which may extend the timeline up to sixty (60) Business Days from completion of the mandated rebalancing period. If the portfolio is not rebalanced within the mandated plus extended timelines, the AMC shall:

- not be permitted to launch any new scheme until the portfolio is rebalanced; and
- not levy exit load, if any, on exiting investors.

The AMC shall report the deviation to the Trustee at each stage. Further, where the AUM of the deviated portfolio is more than 10% of the AUM of the main portfolio,

- The AMC shall immediately communicate this to investors after expiry of the mandated rebalancing period (30 Business Days) through SMS and email/letter, including details of the portfolio not rebalanced,
- The AMC shall also immediately communicate to the investors through SMS and email/letter when the portfolio is rebalanced.
- The AMC shall disclose scheme-wise deviation of the portfolio (beyond the 10% limit) from the mandated asset allocation beyond 30 Business Days on the AMC's website i.e. <https://cm.fund/StatutoryDisclosure>.
- The AMC shall also disclose any deviation to investors alongside periodic portfolio disclosures from the date of lapse of the mandated plus extended rebalancing timelines.

The above norms apply to the main portfolio and not to segregated portfolio(s); at all times the portfolio will adhere to the Scheme's overall investment objectives.

B. Where will the Scheme invest?

The corpus of the Scheme, subject to the enabling provisions of asset allocation pattern, will be invested in securities/ instruments which will include but not limited to:

1. Equity instruments.
2. Equity related instruments, including convertible bonds and debentures and warrants carrying the right to obtain equity shares, selected on the basis of available arbitrage opportunities.
3. Equity derivatives, including stock futures, index futures, stock options and index options, and such other permitted derivative instruments.
4. Securities issued/guaranteed by the Central and State Governments, and repos/reverse repos in Government Securities as may be permitted by RBI, including coupon bearing bonds, zero coupon bonds and treasury bills.
5. Debt derivative instruments such as Interest Rate Swaps, Forward Rate Agreements, and such other derivative instruments as may be permitted by SEBI/RBI.
6. Money market instruments, including treasury bills, Government securities with an unexpired maturity of up to one year, call or notice money, certificates of deposit, and Tri-party Repo (TREPS), as per SEBI Regulations, as modified from time to time.
7. Cash Management Bills.
8. Units of liquid / money market mutual fund schemes or schemes having Macaulay duration of less than 1 year, of Capitalmind Mutual Fund and/or any other mutual fund.
9. The non-convertible part of convertible securities.
10. Cash and cash equivalents.
11. Pending deployment of funds, the Scheme may park funds in Short Term Deposits of scheduled commercial banks, subject to the guidelines and limits specified by SEBI (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.7).

12. Obligations/Term Deposits of banks (both public and private sector) and development financial institutions, to the extent permissible under SEBI Regulations.
13. Any other instruments as may be permitted by RBI/SEBI from time to time, subject to regulatory approval, if any.

The securities mentioned above could be listed or to be listed, secured or unsecured, rated or unrated, and of varying maturity, as enabled under SEBI Regulations/circulars/RBI. The securities may be acquired through Initial Public Offerings (IPOs), secondary market operations, follow-on public offers, offer for sale, the Qualified Institutional Buyers route, private placement, rights offers, or negotiated deals. Please refer to Section II for a detailed description of each of the above instruments.

C. What are the Investment Strategies?

The Scheme follows an active investment strategy: the Fund Manager identifies arbitrage opportunities and executes the deals simultaneously in both markets.

Closing Auction Session: The Scheme may also execute arbitrage trades during the Closing Auction Session of the stock exchanges. Where one leg of such a trade remains unfilled or only partially filled for the day, the resulting unhedged exposure is subject to the limit and the one-trading-day carry stated in the notes to the asset allocation table.

The Scheme aims to generate returns by strategically investing in arbitrage opportunities between the spot and futures prices of exchange-traded equities, and the arbitrage opportunities available within the derivatives segment. If, in the opinion of the Fund Manager, suitable arbitrage opportunities are unavailable, the Scheme may predominantly invest in short-term debt and money market securities.

In terms of SEBI guidelines, the Scheme shall not short sell securities in the cash market at any time. The debt component of the Scheme would be invested in debt securities and money market instruments, with the duration of the debt portfolio primarily managed with a view to generating income while keeping interest rate risk to a minimum.

Some of the arbitrage strategies that may be adopted by the Fund Manager from time to time include:

Cash-Futures Arbitrage: arbitrage captures the spread between the price of a stock in the spot market and in the futures market on a market-neutral basis. If the price of a stock in the futures market is higher than in the spot market, after adjusting for taxes and other costs the Scheme may buy the stock in the spot market and sell the same stock in equal quantity in the futures market simultaneously, enabling the Scheme to earn the cost of carry between the stock and its futures. If the futures are quoting at a discount to the price in the cash market before expiry, the trade may be reversed by buying the futures and selling the shares in the cash market, which will enhance the profit potential to the extent of the discount between the future and the cash market. Normally, prices in the cash and futures segments tend to converge on the expiry day; the cash and futures trade would then be reversed on the expiry day to book the locked-in arbitrage profit.

Rolling over of the futures transaction: rolling over of the futures transaction means unwinding the short position in the futures and simultaneously selling futures of a subsequent month, while holding onto the spot position. There could also be instances of unwinding both the spot and the futures position before the expiry of the current month's future, where advantageous or to meet redemption. If suitable arbitrage opportunities are not available in the opinion of the Fund Manager, the Scheme may invest in short-term debt and money market securities instead. The Fund Manager will evaluate the difference between the price of a stock in the futures market and in the spot market — if the price in the futures market is higher, after adjusting for costs and taxes the Scheme shall buy the stock in the spot market and sell the same stock in equal quantity in the futures market, simultaneously. The Scheme would also look to avail of opportunities between one futures contract and another. The margin money required for derivative exposure will be held in the form of term deposits, cash or cash equivalents.

Dividend Arbitrage: usually during the period prior to a dividend declaration, the stock futures/options market can provide a profitable opportunity, as the stock price generally declines by the dividend amount when the stock goes ex-dividend.

Buy-back Arbitrage: when a company announces the buy-back of its own shares, opportunities may arise due to the price differential between the buy-back price and the traded price.

Nifty Spot – Nifty Futures: the pricing of Nifty futures is derived from the Nifty; when the two go out of sync, opportunities arise. The cost of carry binds the futures price to the price of the underlying asset — for instance, the price of Nifty futures at any given point in time should typically be more than the level of Nifty at that point in time. Cash-and-carry trades at times provide a higher return than prevailing interest rates: there is an opportunity to exploit by buying the index futures and selling the portfolio comprising the index stocks, with the cash received upon the sale reinvested at the risk-free rate of return until expiration of the futures contract. The arbitrage profit comes in at expiration of the futures contract, when the position is unwound by buying back the index stocks, or until expiry if the rates converge. The same strategy can be replicated with stock futures also.

Buy Option: the options component would be actively managed in an attempt to take advantage of the volatility in the markets to enhance returns. The risk of investing in options is that the views of the Fund Manager may not materialise, and the entire option premium paid could be lost. The Scheme would also look at investment in the equities market, including subscribing to IPOs. The provision for trading in derivatives is an enabling provision and it is not binding on the Scheme to undertake trading on a day-to-day basis. There are various possible combinations of strategies which may be adopted in a specific situation. The Fund Manager may apply such other arbitrage strategies as may be available/permissible under the Regulations from time to time.

Index Arbitrage: the Nifty 50 derives its value from fifty constituent stocks; the constituent stocks (in their respective weights) can be used to create a synthetic index matching the Nifty index. Also, theoretically, the fair value of a future is equal to the spot price plus the cost of carry — therefore, the pricing of Nifty index futures should theoretically be equal to the pricing of the synthetic index created by futures on the underlying stocks. Due to market imperfections, the index futures may not exactly correspond to the synthetic index futures; the Nifty index futures normally trades at a discount to the synthetic index due to large volumes of stock hedging being done using the Nifty index futures, giving rise to arbitrage opportunities. One instance in which an index arbitrage opportunity exists is when the index future is trading at a discount to the index (spot) and the futures of the constituent stocks are trading at a cumulative premium — the Fund Manager shall endeavour to capture such arbitrage opportunities by taking long positions in the Nifty index futures and short positions in the synthetic index (constituent stock futures). Based on the opportunity, the reverse position can also be initiated.

Portfolio protection hedging: the Scheme may use exchange-traded derivatives to hedge the equity portfolio. The Fund Manager shall either use index futures and options or stock futures and options to hedge the stocks in the portfolio. The Fund would endeavour to generate alpha by superior stock selection and removing market risks by selling the appropriate index, or by taking a tactical view of market direction.

Illustrations of hedging using options:

- **Call Option (Buy):** the Scheme buys a call option at the strike price of, say, Rs. 1,000, and pays a premium of, say, Rs. 50 — the Scheme would earn profits if the market price of the stock at the time of expiry of the option is more than Rs. 1,050 (the total of the strike price and the premium thereon). If on the date of expiry of the option the stock price is below Rs. 1,000, the Scheme will not exercise the option, and loses the premium of Rs. 50.
- **Put Option (Buy):** the Scheme buys a put option at Rs. 1,000 by paying a premium of, say, Rs. 50. If the stock price goes down to Rs. 900, the Scheme would protect its downside and would only have to bear the premium of Rs. 50 instead of a loss of Rs. 100, whereas if the stock price moves up to, say, Rs. 1,100, the Scheme may let the option expire and forgo the premium, thereby capturing the Rs. 100 upside after bearing the premium of Rs. 50. The Scheme may use both index and stock futures and options to hedge the stocks in the portfolio.

Covered Call Strategy: the Fund Manager may use the covered call strategy by writing call options against an equivalent long position in the underlying security, thereby locking in the returns instead of keeping the position open. This strategy allows the Fund Manager to earn premium income in addition to returns locked in from the long underlying; the objective of the strategy is to earn the option premium.

This strategy allows the Fund Manager to reduce downside risk (to the extent of the premium received), thereby resulting in better risk-adjusted returns for the Scheme. A covered call, although it has an inherent risk of loss of upside — i.e. if the share price rises above the strike price and it is called away, the option seller forgoes any share-price appreciation above the option strike price — is subject to the conditions and limits described under “Investment Restrictions” below.

Illustrations of covered call strategy:

Current price of stock A: Rs. 500 per share. 1 contract = 100 shares. Total number of contracts: 10. Strike price: Rs. 550 per share. Premium: Rs. 7 per share.

The following can be the scenarios reflecting risks and benefits at the end of the option expiry:

- **Case 1** — stock falls below current price of Rs. 500 per share: the option expires worthless; hence the loss from the stock position gets reduced to the extent of the premium income.
- **Case 2** — stock goes up above current price but remains below Rs. 550 per share (strike price): the option expires worthless; hence the income from the gains in the stock price gets further boosted to the extent of the premium income.
- **Case 3** — stock goes above Rs. 550 per share: the option position goes out of the money for the writer, but the losses from the option position are matched by the gains from the underlying stock position above Rs. 550 per share. Hence the return from the position is equal to the return from the stock up to the strike price of Rs. 550 per share, plus the premium income from the option.

Futures: futures contracts (index and single-stock) are standardised, exchange-traded derivatives that replicate OTC forwards. Both NSE and BSE list three serial expiries at any point — near-month, mid-month and far-month.

Expiry day (monthly contracts): NSE contracts expire on the last Tuesday of the month; BSE contracts expire on the last Thursday of the month. If the scheduled expiry day is a trading holiday, settlement takes place on the preceding trading day.

Illustration with Index Futures: in case the Nifty spot is trading at, say, Rs. 21,700, and the Fund Manager has a view that it will depreciate going forward, the Scheme can initiate a sell transaction of Nifty futures at Rs. 21,736 without holding a portfolio of equity stocks or any other underlying long equity position. Once the price falls to Rs. 21,500 after, say, 20 days, the Scheme can initiate a square-up transaction by buying the said futures and book a profit of Rs. 236. Correspondingly, if the Fund Manager has a positive view, a long position can be initiated in the index/stock futures without an underlying cash/cash-equivalent position, subject to the extant Regulations.

There are futures based on stock indices as mentioned above, as also futures based on individual stocks. The profitability of an index/stock future as compared to an individual security will, inter alia, depend upon the carrying cost, the interest available on surplus funds, and the transaction cost.

Example of a typical future trade and the associated costs:

Particular	Index Future	Actual Purchase of Stocks
Index at the beginning of the month	11,700	11,700
Price of 1 Month Future	11,736	–
A. Execution Cost: Carry and other index future costs	36	14.04
B. Brokerage Costs (0.05% of Index Future and 0.12% for spot stocks)	5.868	–
C. Gains on Surplus Funds (assumed 6.00% p.a. return on 85% of the money left after paying 15%)	49.195	0

Particular	Index Future	Actual Purchase of Stocks
margin) — $(6.00\% \times 11,700 \times 85\% \times 30 \text{ days} \div 365)$		
Total Cost (A + B – C)	–7.33	14.04

Few strategies that employ stock/index futures and their objectives:

(a) Arbitrage

- Buying spot and selling future:** where the stock of a company “A” is trading in the spot market at Rs. 100 while it trades at Rs. 102 in the futures market, the Scheme may buy the stock at spot and sell in the futures market, thereby earning Rs. 2. Buying the stock in the cash market and selling the futures results in a hedge where the Scheme has locked in a spread and is not affected by the price movement of the cash market and futures market. The arbitrage position can be continued till expiry of the futures contracts, when there is a convergence between the cash market and the futures market — this convergence enables the Scheme to generate the arbitrage return locked in earlier.
- Selling spot and buying future:** in case the Scheme holds the stock of a company “A” at, say, Rs. 100, while in the futures market it trades at a discount to the spot price, say at Rs. 98, the Scheme may sell the stock and buy the future. On the date of expiry of the stock future, the Scheme may reverse the transactions (i.e. buying at spot and selling futures) and earn a risk-free Rs. 2 (2% absolute) on its holdings without any dilution of the Fund Manager’s view on the underlying stock. Further, the Scheme can still benefit from any movement of the price in the upward direction — i.e. if on the date of expiry of the futures the stock trades at Rs. 110 (which would be the price of the futures too), the Scheme will have a benefit of Rs. 10, whereby the Scheme gets the 10% upside movement together with the 2% benefit on the arbitrage, thus getting a total return of 12%. The corresponding return in case of holding the stock would have been 10%. Note: the same strategy can be replicated with a basket of Nifty 50 stocks (synthetic Nifty) and the Nifty futures index.

- Buying/Selling Stock Future:** when the Scheme wants to initiate a long position in a stock whose spot price is at, say, Rs. 100, and futures is at 98, the Scheme may just buy the futures contract instead of the spot, thereby benefiting from a lower cost. In case the Scheme has a bearish view on a stock which is trading in the spot market at Rs. 98 and the futures market at, say, Rs. 100, the Scheme may, subject to the Regulations, initiate a short position in the futures contract. In case the prices align with the view and the price depreciates to, say, Rs. 90, the Scheme can square up the short position, thereby earning a profit of Rs. 10 vis-à-vis a fall in stock price of Rs. 8.
- Hedging:** the Scheme may use exchange-traded derivatives to hedge the equity portfolio. Both index and stock futures and options may be used to hedge the stocks in the portfolio.
- Alpha Strategy:** the Scheme will seek to generate alpha by superior stock selection and removing market risks by selling the appropriate index. For example, one can seek to generate positive alpha by buying a bank stock and selling a Bank Nifty future.

Risk associated with these strategies:

- Lack of opportunities;
- Inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with the underlying security; and
- Execution risk, whereby ultimate execution takes place at different rates than those devised by the strategy.

Execution of these strategies depends upon the ability of the Fund Manager to identify and execute based on such opportunities. These involve significant uncertainties, and the decision of the Fund Manager may not always be profitable. No assurance can be given that the Fund Manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies.

Option Contracts (Stock and Index): an option gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to buy (call) or sell (put) a stock at an agreed-upon price during a certain period of time or on a specific

date. Options are used to manage risk or as an investment to generate income. The price at which the underlying security is contracted to be purchased or sold is called the Strike Price. Options that can be exercised on or before the expiration date are called American Options, while options that can be exercised only on the expiration date are called European Options.

Options Risk / Return Pay-off Table

Stock/Index Options	Buy Call	Sell Call	Buy Put	Sell Put
View on Underlying	Positive	Negative	Negative	Positive
Premium	Pay	Receive	Pay	Receive
Risk Potential	Limited to premium paid	Unlimited	Limited to premium paid	Unlimited
Return Potential	Unlimited	Premium Received	Unlimited	Premium Received

Note: the above table is for the purpose of explaining the concept of an options contract. As per the current Regulations, the Scheme cannot write an option or purchase an instrument with an embedded write option, other than under the covered call strategy described above.

Option contracts are of two types — Call and Put. A call option gives the buyer the right to buy a specified quantity of the underlying asset at the set strike price on or before the expiration date, and the seller (writer) of the call option, however, has the obligation to sell the underlying asset if the buyer of the call option decides to exercise the option to buy. A put option gives the buyer the right to sell a specified quantity of the underlying asset at the set strike price on or before the expiration date, and the seller (writer) of the put option, however, has the obligation to buy the underlying asset if the buyer of the put option decides to exercise their option to sell.

Derivatives Strategy

The Scheme may have exposure to equity derivatives — including index and stock futures and options — for the purpose of hedging, non-hedging arbitrage exposure, portfolio rebalancing, capturing opportunities arising out of market imperfection, and other purposes as permitted by SEBI from time to time. Such exposure to derivative instruments will be in line with the investment objective and overall strategy of the Scheme.

“Derivative products are leveraged instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the Fund Manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the Fund Manager involve uncertainty, and the decision of the Fund Manager may not always be profitable. No assurance can be given that the Fund Manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies.”

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

For detailed derivative strategies, please refer to the SAI.

Risk Control

Risk is an inherent part of the investment function. Effective risk management is critical to fund management for achieving financial soundness. Investment by the Scheme would be made as per the investment objective of the Scheme and in accordance with SEBI Regulations. The AMC has adequate safeguards to manage risk in the portfolio construction process. Risk control would involve managing risk in order to keep in line with the investment objective of the Scheme. The risk control process would include identifying the risk and taking proper measures for the same. The system has incorporated all the investment restrictions as per SEBI guidelines and enables identifying and measuring the risk through various risk management tools, such as portfolio analytics, risk ratios, and average duration, and analyses the same and acts in a preventive manner.

Portfolio Turnover

Portfolio Turnover is a term used to measure the volume of trading that occurs in the Scheme's portfolio during a given time period. Trading opportunities may arise due to changes in system liquidity, interest rate policy announced by RBI, shifts in the yield curve, change or anticipation of change in the creditworthiness or credit rating of securities, or any other factors, which may lead to an increase in the turnover. The Fund Manager will endeavour to optimise portfolio turnover to maximise gains and minimise risks, keeping in mind the cost associated with it. The Scheme is an open-ended scheme; it is expected that there would be a number of subscriptions and redemptions on a daily basis, and consequently it is difficult to estimate, with any reasonable measure of accuracy, the likely turnover in the portfolio.

Stress Testing: The AMC conducts stress testing of the Scheme's portfolio at least on a monthly basis, in accordance with the Risk Management Framework under the SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds (Annexure 4), and the results are placed before the Trustees. The Threshold Portfolio stress-testing framework under Paragraph 5.2.2 of the Master Circular and AMFI Best Practice Guidelines Circular No. 103/2022-23 applies to open ended debt schemes and is not applicable to the Scheme.

D. How will the Scheme Benchmark its Performance?

The performance of the scheme will be benchmarked to the performance of NIFTY 50 Arbitrage TRI

The composition of the benchmark is in line with the intended asset allocation and investment objective of the Scheme. Hence, the benchmark Index is an appropriate benchmark for the Scheme. The above benchmark is in accordance with Paragraph 7.22 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds on 'Benchmarks for Mutual Fund Schemes' and the list published by AMFI in this regard on Tier 1 benchmark. The Trustee reserves the right to change the benchmark for the evaluation of the performance of the Scheme from time to time, keeping in mind the investment objective of the Scheme and the appropriateness of the benchmark, subject to the compliance with Regulations/ circulars issued by SEBI and AMFI in this regard from time to time.

The allocation in the Fund would be minimum 65% in equity and equity related instruments selected on the basis of arbitrage opportunities and maximum 35% in Debt & Money Market instruments including the margin money deployed in derivative transactions. Hence, the above-mentioned benchmark will be able to give a true and accurate comparative analysis.

Total Return variant of the index (TRI) will be used for performance comparison.

The benchmark for the Scheme is decided by the AMC and the Trustees; any subsequent change is recorded and reasonably justified (Master Circular, Paragraph 7.22.6).

E. Who manages the Scheme?

Name of Fund Manager, Age and Qualifications	Work experience	Other schemes managed
Mr. Anoop Vijaykumar (Head of Equity) (Since inception), 47 years, B.E., MBA	Over 20 years of professional experience. Anoop has been associated with Capitalmind since 2019. He has been the PMS Fund Manager and head of Investment Research at Capitalmind PMS for the last 6 years. Prior to joining Capitalmind, Anoop has worked in senior management positions in MNCs like Microsoft and Honeywell. As a management consultant with Kearney, he has advised large corporations across sectors on corporate growth strategy, operations and margin improvement.	Capitalmind Flexi Cap Fund; Capitalmind Liquid Fund; Capitalmind Multi Asset Allocation Fund

Name of Fund Manager, Age and Qualifications	Work experience	Other schemes managed
Mr. Prateek Jain (Head of Fixed Income) (Since inception), 37 years, CFA (CFA Institute, USA), M Com (Mumbai University), BMS (Mumbai University)	Prateek Jain, CFA, is an experienced investment professional with a strong background in fixed-income portfolio management and trading. In his previous organisation, Invesco Asset Management, he served as a Fund Manager and Fixed-Income Dealer, overseeing liquid fund and overnight fund as Fund Manager. His responsibilities included duration and asset allocation strategies, yield-curve positioning, daily cash-flow management, and trading. Prior to this, Prateek was a Fixed-Income Dealer at PNB Asset Management Company, where he contributed to debt fund management, executed trades in government securities, corporate bonds, and money-market instruments, and prepared daily portfolio and compliance reports. Earlier in his career, he worked in Fixed-Income Origination at Taurus Corporate Advisory Services, managing private placements of debt instruments and institutional client relationships. He also held the role of Risk Officer in Prime Brokerage Services at Edelweiss Capital, gaining valuable experience in risk management and operational processes.	Capitalmind Flexi Cap Fund; Capitalmind Liquid Fund; Capitalmind Multi Asset Allocation Fund

F. How is the Scheme different from existing schemes of the Mutual Fund?

Capitalmind Arbitrage Fund is the only open-ended Arbitrage Fund of Capitalmind Mutual Fund.

Other schemes of the Mutual Fund are:

Sr. No.	Name of the scheme	Type of the scheme
1	Capitalmind Flexi Cap Fund	An open-ended dynamic equity scheme investing across large cap, mid cap and small cap stocks
2	Capitalmind Liquid Fund	An open ended liquid scheme
3	Capitalmind Multi Asset Allocation Fund	An open-ended scheme investing in equity and equity related instruments, debt and money market instruments, Commodities including Exchange Traded Commodity Derivatives

The investors can refer to the detailed comparative table of the existing schemes on the AMC's website at <https://capitalmindmf.com>.

G. How has the Scheme performed?

Period	Scheme Returns (%)	Benchmark (%)
Not Applicable	—	—

Notes:

- As on August 31, 2026, the Scheme had not completed six months from the date of allotment of Units (16th March 2026). In accordance with Master Circular Paragraph 14.2.2, scheme performance is not disclosed for a scheme that has been in existence for less than six months.
- Disclosure of Absolute Returns for each financial year for the last 5 years is not applicable as the Date of allotment of the scheme was on 16th March 2026.

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

H. Additional Scheme Related Disclosures

(i) Scheme's portfolio holdings (top 10 holdings by issuer, and fund allocation towards various sectors) to be provided through a functional website link that contains a detailed description: <https://capitalmindmf.com/portfolio-holdings/>.

(ii) Disclosure of name and exposure to Top 7 issuers, stocks, groups and sectors as a percentage of NAV of the scheme, in case of debt and equity ETFs/index funds, through a functional website link that contains a detailed description: Not applicable — the Scheme is a Hybrid Scheme (Arbitrage Fund category), not a debt scheme or an equity/debt ETF or Index Fund.

(iii) Functional website link for Portfolio Disclosure - Fortnightly / Monthly: Portfolio of the Scheme shall be disclosed as on last day of the month within 10 days from the end of month. Portfolio shall be disclosed on AMC website – <https://cm.fund/PortfolioDisclosure> and on AMFI website – <https://www.amfiindia.com>. Portfolio shall be disclosed in a user-friendly and downloadable spreadsheet format (Master Circular, Paragraph 6.1.1).

(iv) Functional website link to the addenda issued to this Scheme Information Document since its last update: The AMC shall provide all the addenda and notices issued to this SID in its website <https://cm.fund/SIDAddendums>.

(v) Portfolio Turnover Rate particularly for equity-oriented schemes shall also be disclosed: Portfolio Turnover as on August 31, 2026 is 8.28 times.

(vi) Aggregate investment in the Scheme by the Scheme's Fund Manager(s) and other categories of persons as on August 31, 2026: see the table below.

Sr. No.	Category of Persons	Units	NAV per unit	Market Value (Rs.)
1.	Fund Manager(s) — Mr. Anoop Vijaykumar, Mr. Prateek Jain	4,423.308	10.2718	45,435.33

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

(vii) Investments of AMC in the Scheme (Alignment of interest of AMC with Unitholders of the Scheme): subject to the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, the AMC may invest in the Scheme based on the risk associated with the Scheme. The AMC shall invest in the scheme based on the risk associated with the scheme as specified in Paragraph 7.13 of the Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated 20 March



2026 read with AMFI Best Practice Guidelines Circular 135/BP/100/2022-23 dated April 26, 2022 and any other circulars issued thereunder, from time to time. In addition to investments as mandated above, the AMC may invest in the Scheme subject to the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations; the AMC is not permitted to charge any investment management and advisory services fee on its own investment in the Scheme. 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 objective of the Scheme and in terms of the prevailing SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations — no investment management fees will be charged for such investments. Investors can refer to the investments made by the AMC in the scheme on the website of the Company at <https://cm.fund/AMCInvestmentDisclosure>.

Investment of Designated Employees of AMC in the Scheme (Alignment of interest of Designated Employees of AMC with Unitholders of the Scheme): as per Paragraph 7.14 of the Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated 20 March 2026 on 'Alignment of interest of Designated Employees of Asset Management Companies (AMCs) with the Unitholders of the Mutual Fund Schemes', SEBI has, inter alia, mandated that a minimum slab-wise percentage of the salary/perks/bonus/non-cash compensation (gross annual CTC) net of income tax and any statutory contributions (i.e. PF and NPS) of the Designated Employees of the AMCs shall be mandatorily invested in Units of Mutual Fund schemes in which they have a role/oversight. In accordance with the regulatory requirement, the minimum application amount/ additional application amount/minimum redemption amount wherever specified in the SID will not be applicable for investments made in compliance with the aforesaid circular(s). For further details, please refer to the SAI.

Part III. Other Details

A. Computation of NAV

The NAV of the Units of the Scheme would be computed by dividing the net assets of the scheme by the number of outstanding Units on the valuation date. The AMC shall value the investments according to the valuation norms (Valuation Policy), as specified in the Seventh Schedule to the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026 or such guidelines / recommendations as may be specified by SEBI from time to time. The broad valuation norms are detailed in the SAI.

NAV for the Scheme and the repurchase prices of the Units will be calculated and announced at the close of each Business Day. The NAV shall be computed upto four decimals. The NAV of Direct Plan will be different from the NAV of Regular Plan.

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: NAV of Units under the Scheme shall be calculated as shown below:

NAV (INR) = (Market or Fair Value of Scheme's investments + Current Assets including accrued income – Current Liabilities and Provisions including accrued expenses) / No. of Units outstanding under the scheme

Market or Fair Value of Scheme's investments = INR 100,00,00,000

Current assets including accrued income = INR 1,00,00,000

Current Liabilities and provisions including accrued expenses = INR. 2,00,000

No. of Units outstanding under the scheme = 10000000

NAV = (100,00,00,000 + 1,00,00,000 - 2,00,000) / 10000000

Hence NAV of the scheme will be = INR. 100.9800

Methodology of calculating the sale price: The price or NAV a unitholder is charged while investing in an open-ended scheme is called sale / subscription price. Pursuant to Paragraph 11.7.1 of the Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated 20 March 2026 no entry load will be charged by the Scheme to the unitholders.

Therefore, Sale / Subscription price = Applicable NAV

Methodology of calculating the repurchase price: Repurchase or redemption price is the price or NAV at which an open-ended scheme purchases or redeems its units from the unitholders. It may include exit load, if applicable. The exit load, if any, shall be charged as a percentage of NAV i.e. applicable load as a percentage of NAV will be deducted from the "Applicable NAV" to calculate the repurchase price.

Therefore, Repurchase / Redemption Price = Applicable NAV *(1 – Exit Load, if any)

Illustration: Say, Applicable NAV = INR. 12.0000 and the Exit Load is 0.50%, Redemption Price = 12 x (1-0.005) = INR 11.9400

As required under the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026 the AMC shall ensure that the repurchase price of an open-ended scheme shall not be lower than 97% of the NAV.

NAV will also be displayed on the website of the AMC & on the website of AMFI.

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

Not Applicable — the Scheme has already completed its New Fund Offer (see Part I, Highlights row XV).

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 the following expenses will be charged to the Scheme as permitted under Regulation 66 of SEBI (MF) Regulations. For the actual current expenses being charged, the investor shall refer to the website of the mutual fund.

Expense Head	% p.a. of daily Net Assets* (Estimated p.a.)
Investment Management & Advisory Fee	2.10% (first Rs. 500 crore slab — see the Base Expense Ratio slab table below)
Audit fees/fees and expenses of trustees ¹	
Custodial Fees	
Registrar & Transfer Agent Fees including cost of providing account statements / IDCW / redemption cheques/ warrants	
Marketing & Selling Expenses including fees, commission and charges towards distribution of mutual fund schemes	
Costs related to investor communications	
Costs of fund transfer from location to location	
Cost towards investor education, awareness and financial inclusion ²	
Brokerage cost for execution of trades in excess of the limits specified under Regulation 66(9)	
Cost of statutory advertisements	
Other Expenses permitted under Regulation 66(5) of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026 — insurance premium paid by the fund (Regulation 66(5)(j)); winding up costs for terminating the Scheme (Regulation 66(5)(k)); and such other expenses as may be specified or approved by SEBI (Regulation 66(5)(o))	
Maximum Base Expense Ratio Permissible under Regulation 66	
Brokerage cost for execution of trades, over and above the Base Expense Ratio (Regulation 66(9))	Up to 0.06% of trade value for cash market transactions and up to 0.02% of trade value for derivatives transactions
Transaction cost for execution of trades ⁴ (Regulation 66(10))	At actuals
Statutory levies (including GST) on all expenses excluding brokerage and transaction cost ³	As per prevailing and actual rates
Statutory levies (including GST) on brokerage and transaction cost ³	As per prevailing and actual rates

* Direct Plan under the Scheme shall have a lower expense ratio than Regular Plan, excluding distribution expenses, commission, etc., and no commission shall be paid from Direct Plan. 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 total expenses charged to the Scheme shall not exceed the limits stated in Regulation 66 of the SEBI (MF) Regulations and as permitted under SEBI Circulars issued from time to time.

Any expenditure in excess of the limits specified under Regulation 66 of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026, and any expense other than those specified under Regulation 66(4), 66(5), 66(6), 66(9) and 66(10), shall be borne by the AMC or the Trustee or the Sponsor (Regulations 66(2) and 66(11)). Where any expense of the Scheme is borne by the AMC, the Trustee or the Sponsor, this shall be done only after the investment and advisory fees charged to the Scheme, if any, have been fully reversed (Regulation 66(2)).

The Mutual Fund would update the current base expense ratios on the website (<https://capitalmindmf.com>) at least 3 (three) Working Days prior to the effective date of the change and update the TER on the website.

The total expense ratios of the schemes of the Mutual Fund are available in downloadable spreadsheet format on the AMC website and AMFI website. Any change in the base expense ratios will be updated at least 3 (three) Working Days prior to the effective date of the change. For the current total expense ratio details of the Scheme, investors may visit <https://cm.fund/TER> as well as AMFI's website viz., <https://www.amfiindia.com>. Any change in the base expense ratio due to change in AUM, or any decrease in the base expense ratio due to regulatory requirements, shall not require issuance of any prior notice to the investors (Master Circular Paragraph 11.4.2).

¹ The Trusteeship fees as per the provisions of clause 14 of the Trust Deed shall be charged subject to a maximum of 0.03% per annum (of the weekly average NAV of the relevant scheme). It has been decided by the Trustee to accrue in diem the remuneration aforesaid and shall continue to be payable until the Trust shall be finally wound up and whether or not the said Trust shall be in course of administration by or under the order or direction of the Court. In addition to the aforesaid fees, the Trustee may be reimbursed for costs, charges and expenses incurred in or for the effective discharge of its obligations and responsibilities towards the Trust. The Trustees may charge expenses as permitted from time to time under the Trust Deed and SEBI (MF) Regulations. The Trustee reserves the right to change the method of allocation of Trusteeship fees for the Scheme, from time to time.

² In terms of Paragraph 11.9.1 of the SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds, the AMC / Mutual Fund shall annually set apart at least 2 basis points (i.e. 0.02%) on daily net assets of the scheme within the maximum limit of Base Expense Ratio as per Regulation 66(7) of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations for investor education, awareness and financial inclusion initiatives.

³ GST shall be charged as follows:

- a. GST on investment management and advisory fees shall be charged to the Scheme in addition to the maximum limit of BER as prescribed in Regulation 66 (7) of the SEBI (MF) Regulations.
- b. GST on other than investment management and advisory fees, if any, shall be charged to the Scheme in addition to the maximum limit of BER as prescribed in Regulation 66 (7) of the SEBI (MF) Regulations.
- c. GST on exit load, if any, shall be paid out of the exit load proceeds and exit load net of GST, if any, shall be credited to the Scheme.
- d. GST on brokerage and transaction cost paid for execution of trade, if any, shall be charged to the Scheme in addition to the maximum limit of BER as prescribed under Regulation 66 of the SEBI (MF) Regulations.

The expenses towards Investment Management and Advisory Fees under Regulation 66 (4) and the various sub-heads of recurring expenses mentioned under Regulation 66 (5) of SEBI (MF) Regulations are fungible in nature. Thus, there shall be no internal sub-limits within the expense ratio for expense heads mentioned under Regulation 66 (4) and (5) respectively.

The base expense ratio of the scheme shall be the sum of expenses mentioned at regulation 66(4), 66(5) and 66(6) but excluding statutory levy applicable, if any, on the said expenses and transaction cost ⁴ specified under regulation 66(10).

⁴Transaction cost incurred for the purpose of execution of a trade shall mean regulatory levies and any other expenses charged by the stock exchanges, clearing corporation, and clearing house, as applicable. Such transaction costs shall not form part of the base expense ratio.

Total Expense Ratio (TER): The total of all expenses charged to the investors of the Scheme, as mentioned under the definition of 'Total Expense Ratio' under the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026, shall comprise:

- (a) Expenses charged within the Base Expense Ratio (BER) limit specified under Regulation 66(7).
- (b) Brokerage cost permitted under Regulation 66(9) — not exceeding 0.06% of the value of cash market trades and 0.02% of the value of derivative market trades; brokerage charged in excess of these limits shall be part of the Base Expense Ratio limit under Regulation 66(7).
- (c) Transaction costs incurred for the purpose of execution of trade as referred to under Regulation 66(10).
- (d) Statutory levies charged to the investors.

As per the SEBI (MF) Regulations, the total recurring expenses that can be charged to the Scheme shall be subject to the applicable guidelines. The total recurring expenses of the Scheme will however be limited to the ceilings as prescribed under Regulation 66 of the Regulations.

Current Base Expense Ratio: per Notice SID/KIM No. 005/2026-27 dated 14th July 2026 (effective 20th July 2026), the Scheme's Base Expense Ratio is Direct Plan – Growth: 0.18%, Regular Plan – Growth: 0.86%, Direct Plan – IDCW: 0.18%, Regular Plan – IDCW: 0.86%.

Change in Base Expense Ratio with Assets Under Management

The Base Expense Ratio (BER) applicable to the Scheme will vary with its daily net assets, per the slab structure prescribed under Regulation 66(7)(c) of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026 for open ended equity oriented schemes:

Assets Under Management Slab	Base Expense Ratio
On the first Rs. 500 crore of daily net assets	2.10%
On the next Rs. 250 crore of daily net assets	1.90%
On the next Rs. 1,250 crore of daily net assets	1.60%
On the next Rs. 3,000 crore of daily net assets	1.50%
On the next Rs. 5,000 crore of daily net assets	1.40%
On the next Rs. 40,000 crore of daily net assets	Reduction of 0.05% for every increase of Rs. 5,000 crore of daily net assets, or part thereof
On the balance of the assets	0.95%

Investors should refer to the AMC's website for the current applicable Base Expense Ratio and Total Expense Ratio.

In terms of Master Circular Paragraph 11.6, distributors are eligible for additional commission for new investments/inflows from new individual investors (new PAN) from B-30 cities, and new women individual investors (new PAN) from Top 30 and B-30 cities: (a) Lump Sum Investment — 1% of the first application amount, capped at Rs. 2,000, subject to a minimum one-year holding; (b) SIP — 1% of the total investment made during the first year, capped at Rs. 2,000. This additional commission is paid from the 2 basis points on daily net assets that AMCs are mandated to set apart annually for investor education, awareness and financial inclusion initiatives (Master Circular, Paragraph 11.6.3), subject to adequate claw-back provisions, and is in addition to existing trail commission.

Illustration in returns between Regular and Direct Plan

Expense ratio, normally expressed as a percentage of Average Assets under Management, is calculated by dividing the permissible expenses under the SEBI (MF) Regulations by the average net assets. To further illustrate the above in rupee terms, for the Scheme under reference, suppose an Investor invested INR 10,000/- (after deduction of stamp duty and transaction charges, if any); the impact of expenses charged will be as under:



Particulars	Regular Plan	Direct Plan
Amount invested at the beginning of the year (INR)	10,000	10,000
Returns before Expenses (INR)	1,500	1,500
Expenses other than Distribution Expenses (INR)	150	150
Distribution Expenses (INR)	50	-
Returns after Expenses at the end of the year (INR)	1,300	1,350
Returns (%)	13.00%	13.50%

Note(s):

- The purpose of the above illustration is purely to explain the impact of expense ratio charged under the Scheme and should not be construed as providing any kind of investment advice or guarantee of returns on investments.
- It is assumed that the expenses charged are evenly distributed throughout the year.
- The expenses of the Direct Plan under the Scheme will be lower to the extent of the distribution expenses/commission.
- Any tax impact has not been considered in the above example, in view of the individual nature of the tax implications. Each investor is advised to seek appropriate advice.
- For the actual current expenses being charged to the scheme, investors should refer to the website of the mutual fund at link: <https://cm.fund/TER>. Any change proposed to the current expense ratio will be updated on the website at least 3 (three) Working Days prior to the change.

Transparency in TER: As per Paragraph 11.3.3 of the SEBI Master Circular, All scheme related expenses including commission paid to distributors, shall be paid from the scheme only within the regulatory limits and not from the books of the AMC, its associates, sponsor, trustee or any other entity through any route.

- Provided that, such expenses – very small in value but high in volume – can be paid out of AMC books at actual or not exceeding 2 bps of the Scheme AUM, whichever is lower.
- Such expenses incurred by AMC will be properly recorded and audited in the books of account of AMC at year end.
- The Mutual Fund shall adopt full trail model of commission in the scheme, without payment of any upfront commission or upfronting of any trail commission, directly or indirectly, in cash or kind, through sponsorships, or any other route.
- No pass back, either directly or indirectly, shall be given by the Fund / the AMC / Distributors to the investors.
- Training sessions and programmes conducted for distributors would continue and would not be misused for providing any reward or non-cash incentive to the distributors.

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://capitalmindmf.com>) or may call at (toll free no.1-800-570-5001) or check with your distributor.

Type of Load	Load chargeable (as %age of NAV)
Entry	Nil
Exit*	On or before completion of 15 days from the date of allotment of units — 0.25% of the applicable NAV; after 15 days from the date of allotment — Nil.

* The load on other types of transaction could be Switch in/out, SIP/SWP/STP (as applicable)

- In terms of Paragraph 11.7.1 of SEBI Master Circular, no entry load will be charged on purchase / additional purchase / switch-in of the units of the Mutual Fund by investor. The commission as specified in aforesaid circular, if any, on investment made by the investor shall be paid by the investor directly to the Distributor, based on their assessment of various factors including the service rendered by the Distributor.



- Any exit load charged (net of Goods and Services tax, if any) in terms of Regulation 44(3) of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026, shall be credited back to the Scheme. Any imposition or enhancement of exit load in future shall be applicable on prospective investments only. Goods & Services Tax on exit load, if any, shall be paid out of the exit load proceeds.
- For the purpose of charging of exit load, units would be considered on First in First out (FIFO) basis.

Note on Load Exemptions:

- AMC shall not charge any load on issue of bonus units and units allotted on reinvestment of dividend for existing as well as prospective investors.
- No load will be charged on issue of bonus Units for existing as well as prospective investors.
- No exit load shall be levied in case of switch of investments from Direct Plan to Regular Plan and vice versa

At the time of changing the load structure, the AMC shall follow the procedure below, in terms of Paragraph 1.2.2(b) of the Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated 20 March 2026:

- (i) The AMC shall be required to issue an addendum and display the same on its website immediately. The latest applicable addendum shall be part of SID and KIM. (E.g. in case of changes in load structure, the addendum carrying the latest applicable load structure shall be attached to all KIM and SID till it is updated). Further, the account statements shall continue to include applicable load structure.
- (ii) The digital copies of SID shall have a functional website link to the respective addendums to the SID issued after the last update of SID.
- (iii) The addendum shall be sent via email to all the distributors/brokers/Investor Service Centre (ISC), so that the same can be provided along with the SID and KIM till it is updated.

The Trustee / AMC reserves the right to change the load structure any time in future if they so deem fit on a prospective basis. The investor is requested to check the prevailing load structure of the scheme before investing. Investors may obtain information on loads on any Business Day by calling the office of the AMC or any of the Investor Service Centres. The AMC/Trustee reserves the right to change / modify the Load structure of the Scheme, subject to maximum limits as prescribed under the Regulations. However, the Redemption /Repurchase Price will not be lower than 97% of the NAV.

Section II

I. Introduction

A. Definitions/interpretation

In this Scheme Information Document, the words and expressions shall have the meaning specified in the following link, unless the context otherwise requires.

Refer to: <https://cm.fund/Definitions&Interpretations>.

B. Risk Factors

Standard Risk Factors

- Mutual Fund Schemes are not guaranteed or assured return products. The present Scheme is not a guaranteed or assured return scheme.
- 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 rates of the securities in which the Scheme invests fluctuates, the value of investment in a mutual fund Scheme may go up or down.
- In addition to the factors that affect the value of individual investments in the Scheme, the NAV of the Scheme may fluctuate with movements in the broader equity and bond markets and may be influenced by factors affecting capital and money markets in general, such as, but not limited to, changes in interest rates, currency exchange rates, changes in Government policies, taxation, political, economic or other developments and increased volatility in the stock and bond markets.
- Past performance does not guarantee future performance of any Mutual Fund Scheme.
- The name of the Scheme does not in any manner indicate its quality or its future prospects and returns.
- The Sponsor(s) are not responsible or liable for any loss resulting from the operation of the Scheme beyond the initial contribution of Rs. 1 lakh each made by it towards setting up the Fund.

Please refer SAI for details.

Scheme Specific Risk Factors:

i. Risks related to Arbitrage Strategy

- The primary objective of the Scheme is to identify investment opportunities and to exploit price discrepancies in various markets. Identification and exploitation of the strategies to be pursued by the fund manager involve uncertainty. No assurance can be given that fund manager will be able to locate investment opportunities or to correctly exploit price discrepancies in the capital markets. Reduction in mis-pricing opportunities between the cash market and future and options market may lead to lower level of activity affecting the returns. As the Scheme proposes to execute arbitrage transactions in various markets simultaneously, this may result in high portfolio turnover and consequently high transaction cost.
- In case of a large redemption, the scheme may need to reverse the spot-futures transaction before the date of futures' settlement. This eventuality may lead to the basis risk.
- While reversing the spot-futures transaction on the Futures & Options settlement day on the Exchange, there could be a risk of volume-weighted-average- price of the market being different from the price at which the actual reversal is processed. This may result in basis risk.
- On the date of expiry, when the arbitrage is to be unwound, it is not necessary for the stock price and its future contract to coincide. There could be a discrepancy in their prices even a minute before the market closes. Thus, there is a possibility that the arbitrage strategy gets unwound at different prices.
- Where one leg of an arbitrage trade undertaken during the Closing Auction Session remains unfilled or only partially filled, the Scheme will carry an unhedged position, of up to 1% of the portfolio value of the Scheme, until it is fully hedged or unwound by the end of the subsequent trading day. During this period the Scheme is exposed to price movements in the unhedged position, which may result in a loss to the Scheme.

ii. Risks associated with investing in Equity and Equity Related Instruments (including REITs)

- Investors may note that AMC/Fund Manager's investment decisions may not be always profitable, as actual market movements may be at variance with anticipated trends. Trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures may restrict the liquidity of these investments. Different segments of the Indian financial markets have different settlement periods and such periods may be extended significantly due to unforeseen circumstances. The inability of the Scheme to make intended securities purchases due to settlement problems could cause the Scheme to miss certain investment opportunities. Similarly, the inability to sell securities held in the Scheme portfolio would result at times, in potential losses to the Scheme, should there be a subsequent decline in the value of securities held in the Scheme portfolio.
- The value of the Scheme's investments may be affected generally by factors affecting securities markets, such as price and volume volatility in the capital markets, interest rates, currency exchange rates, changes in policies of the Government, taxation laws or any other appropriate authority policies and other political and economic developments which may have an adverse bearing on individual securities, a specific sector or all sectors including equity and debt markets. Consequently, the NAV of the Units of the Scheme may fluctuate and can go up or down.
- The Mutual Fund may not be able to sell securities, which can lead to temporary illiquidity. There are risks inherent in securities lending, including the risk of failure of the other party, in this case the approved intermediary to comply with the terms of the agreement. Such failure can result in a possible loss of rights to be collateral, the inability of the approved intermediary to return the securities deposited by the lender and the possible loss of corporate benefits accruing thereon.
- Investors may note that dividend is due only when declared and there is no assurance that a company (even though it may have a track record of payment of dividend in the past) may continue paying dividend in future. As such, the scheme is vulnerable to instances where investments in securities may not earn dividend or where lesser dividend is declared by a company in subsequent years in which investments are made by scheme. As the profitability of companies are likely to vary and have a material bearing on their ability to declare and pay dividend, the performance of the scheme may be adversely affected due to such factors.
- While securities that are listed on the stock exchange carry lower liquidity risk, the ability to sell these investments is limited by the overall trading volume on the stock exchanges. The liquidity of the Scheme's investments is inherently restricted by trading volumes in the securities in which it invests.
- Securities which are not quoted on the stock exchanges, are inherently illiquid in nature and carry a larger amount of liquidity risk, in comparison to securities that are listed on the exchanges
- Further, the volatility of medium / small – capitalization stocks may be higher in comparison to liquid large capitalization stocks.
- Fund Manager endeavors to generate returns based on certain past statistical trend. The performance of the Scheme may get affected if there is a change in the said trend. There can be no assurance that such historical trends would continue.
- In case of abnormal circumstances, it will be difficult to complete the square off transaction due to liquidity being poor in stock futures/spot market. However, the scheme will aim to take exposure only into liquid stocks where there will be minimal risk to square off the transaction.
- Changes in Government policy in general and changes in tax benefits applicable to mutual funds may impact the returns to investors in the Scheme or business prospects of the Company in any particular sector.
- Investments in equity and equity related securities involve a certain degree of risk and Investors should not invest in the equity scheme unless they can afford to take the risk of losing their investment.

iii. Risks associated with investing in Debt securities & Money market instruments

- **Market Risk:** The NAV of the Scheme, to the extent invested in debt and money market securities, will be affected by changes in the general level of interest rates. The NAV of the Scheme is expected to increase from a fall in interest rates while it would be adversely affected by an increase in the level of interest rates.
- **Interest-Rate Risk:** Fixed income securities such as government bonds, corporate bonds, money market instruments and derivatives 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, credit quality, demand and supply. However, in case of Government securities credit risk remains zero, their prices are influenced by the movement in interest rates in the financial system. In case of floating rate instruments, an additional risk could arise because of changes in spreads of floating rate instruments. With increase in spread of floating rate instruments, the price can fall and with decrease in spread of floating rate instruments, the prices can rise. Moreover, the floating rate instruments having a periodical interest rate reset carry lower interest rate risk compared to a fixed rate debt security. However, in the falling interest rate scenario, the returns on floating rate debt instruments may not be better than those on fixed rate debt instruments level at which the security is being traded.
- **Liquidity Risk:** Money market securities, while fairly liquid, lack a well-developed secondary market, which may restrict the selling ability of the scheme and may lead to the scheme incurring losses till the security is finally sold. The liquidity of a bond may change, depending on market conditions leading to changes in the liquidity premium attached to the price of the bond. At the time of selling the security, the security can become illiquid, leading to loss in value of the portfolio.
- **Price Risk:** Government securities where a fixed return is offered run price-risk like any other fixed income security. Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of fixed income securities fall and when interest rates drop, the prices increase. The extent of fall or rise in the prices is a function of the existing coupon, days to maturity and the increase or decrease in the level of interest rates. The new level of interest rate is determined by the rates at which government raises new money and/or the price levels at which the market is already dealing in existing securities. This risk is not unique to Government securities. It exists for all fixed income securities. However, Government securities are unique in the sense that their credit risk generally remains zero. Therefore, their prices are influenced only by movement in interest rates in the financial system.
- **Prepayment Risk:** Some fixed-income securities give the issuer the right to call back the securities before their maturity date, particularly in periods of declining interest rates. This prepayment risk may force the Scheme to reinvest the proceeds at lower yields, resulting in reduced interest income.
- **Settlement risk:** The inability of the scheme to make intended securities purchases due to settlement problems could cause the scheme to miss certain investment opportunities. By the same rationale, the inability to sell securities held in the scheme's portfolio due to the extraneous factors that may impact liquidity would result, at times, in potential losses in case of a subsequent decline in the value of securities held in the scheme's portfolio.
- **Regulatory Risk:** Changes in government policy in general and changes in tax benefits applicable to Mutual Funds may impact the returns to investors in the scheme.
- **Reinvestment Risk:** This risk refers to the interest rate levels at which cash flows received from the securities in the Scheme are reinvested. The additional income from reinvestment is the "interest on interest" component. The risk is that the rate at which interim cash flows can be reinvested may be lower than that originally assumed. Consequently, the proceeds may get invested at a lower rate.
- **Credit Risk:** 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/instrument goes down. Different types of securities in which the scheme(s) would invest as given in the scheme information document 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 AAA rated are comparatively less risky than bonds which are AA rated. Investments in Debt Securities are subject to the risk of an issuer's inability to meet interest and principal payments on its obligations and market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer.

- **Risks associated with investment in unlisted securities:** Subject to applicable regulations, the Scheme can invest in unlisted securities. These securities are subject to greater price fluctuations, less liquidity and greater risk than the listed securities. Except for any security of an associate or group company, the scheme has the power to invest in securities which are not listed on a stock exchange ("unlisted Securities") which in general are subject to greater price fluctuations, less liquidity and greater risk than those which are traded in the open market. Unlisted securities may lack a liquid secondary market and there can be no assurance that the Scheme will realize their investments in unlisted securities at a fair value.
- **Basis Risk:** Basis risk arises due to a difference in the price movement of the derivative vis-à-vis that of the security being hedged. During the life of a floating rate security or a swap, the underlying benchmark index may become less active and may not capture the actual movement in interest rates or at times the benchmark may cease to exist. These types of events may result in loss of value in the portfolio.
- **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.
- **Counterparty Risk:** This is the risk of failure of counterparty to a transaction to deliver securities against consideration received or to pay consideration against securities delivered, in full or in part or as per the agreed specification. There could be losses to the Scheme in case of a counterparty default.
- **Duration Risk:** Duration risk refers to the movement in price of the underlying invested money market / debt instruments due to movement/change in interest rates over different durations of maturity of instruments. In a portfolio of debt assets, the duration risk is measured by the average duration of the portfolio. Duration, expressed in years, is used as a measure of the sensitivity of the fixed income instrument to a change in interest rates. Usually, individual duration of fixed income instruments in the portfolio is calculated and the portfolio duration is weighted average of such individual instrument duration. A longer portfolio duration is associated with greater price fluctuations. A rise in interest rates could normally lead to decrease in prices and generally negatively affects portfolios having longer duration vis-a-vis portfolios having shorter duration. A fall in interest rate generally benefits portfolio having longer duration. A longer duration portfolio is also generally associated with greater volatility vis-a-vis a shorter duration portfolio.
- **Sovereign Risk:** Sovereign risk is the likelihood that a government will default on its loan obligation by failing to meet its principal payments or interest. It comes in different forms and may result in losses to investors in addition to negative political consequences. The Central Government of a country is the issuer of the local currency in that country. The Government (Central / State) raises money to meet its capital and revenue expenditure by issuing debt or discounted securities. Since payment of interest and principal amount has a sovereign status implying no default, such securities are known as securities with sovereign credit. For domestic borrowers and lenders, the credit risk on such sovereign credit is minimal, even lower than a security with "AAA" rating and hence commands a yield, which is lower than a yield on "AAA" security.

iv. **Other risks associated with Debt and Money Market Instruments:**

- Different types of fixed income securities in which the scheme would invest as given in the SID carry different levels and types of risk. Accordingly, the scheme risk may increase or decrease depending upon its investment pattern. E.g. corporate bonds carry a higher level of risk than Government securities. Further even among corporate bonds, bonds, which are AAA rated, are comparatively less risky than bonds, which are AA rated. AA rated corporate bonds are comparatively less risky when compared with A rated corporate bonds.
- The AMC may, considering the overall level of risk of the portfolio, invest in lower rated securities offering higher yields as well as zero coupon securities that offer attractive yields. This may increase the absolute level of risk of the portfolio.
- As zero-coupon securities does not provide periodic interest payments to the holder of the security, these securities are more sensitive to changes in interest rates. Therefore, the interest rate risk of zero-coupon securities is higher. The AMC may choose to invest in zero coupon securities that offer attractive yields. This may increase the risk of the portfolio.
- The scheme at times may receive large number of redemption requests leading to an asset-liability mismatch and therefore requiring the AMC to make a distress sale of the securities leading to realignment of the portfolio and consequently resulting in investment in lower yield instruments.

v. **Risks associated with investing in derivatives**

The Scheme may use various derivative products as permitted by the SEBI (MF) Regulations, 2026. Use of derivatives requires an understanding of not only the underlying instrument but also of the derivative itself. Other risks include the risk of mis-pricing or improper valuation and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, rates and indices.

The Scheme may use derivatives instruments like Stock /Index Futures or other derivative instruments for the purpose of hedging and portfolio balancing, as permitted under the SEBI (MF) Regulations 2026 and guidelines. Usage of derivatives will expose the scheme to certain risks inherent to such derivatives. Derivative products are leveraged instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the fund manager involve uncertainty and decision of fund manager may not always be profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies.

Derivatives are highly leveraged instruments. Even a small price movement in the underlying security could have a large impact on their value.

The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. Derivative products are specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analysis different from those associated with stocks and bonds. Derivatives require the maintenance of adequate controls to monitor the transactions entered into, the ability to assess the risk that a derivative add to the portfolio and the ability to forecast price of securities being hedged and interest rate movements correctly.

The specific risk factors arising out of a derivative strategy used by the Fund Manager may be as below:

- Lack of opportunity available in the market.
- **Valuation Risk:** The risk of mispricing or improper valuation and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, rates and indices.
- **Execution Risk:** The prices which are seen on the screen need not be the same at which execution will take place. The Scheme may find it difficult or impossible to execute derivative transactions in certain circumstances. For example, when there are insufficient bids or suspension of trading due to price limit or circuit breakers, the Scheme may face a liquidity issue. Investments in index futures face the same risk as the investments in a portfolio of shares representing an index. The extent of loss is the same as in the underlying stocks. The Scheme bears a risk that it may not be able to correctly forecast future market trends or

the value of assets, indices or other financial or economic factors in establishing derivative positions for the Scheme.

- **Basis Risk:** This risk arises when the derivative instrument used to hedge the underlying asset does not match the movement of the underlying asset being hedged. The risk may be interrelated also e.g., interest rate movements can affect equity prices, which could influence specific issuer/industry assets.
- Stock Exchanges could increase the initial margin, variation margin or other forms of margin on derivative contracts, impose one sided margins or insist that margins be placed in cash. All of these might force positions to be unwound at a loss and might materially impact returns.
- **Operational / Systemic Risk:** This is the risk arising due to failure of operational processes followed by the exchanges and Over the Counter (OTC) participants for the derivatives trading.
- **Exposure Risk:** An exposure to derivatives in excess of the hedging requirements can lead to losses. An exposure to derivatives can also limit the profits from a plain investment transaction.
- **Implied Volatility:** The estimated volatility of an underlying security's price and derivatives price.
- **Systemic Risk:** The risk inherent in the capital market due to macro-economic factors like Inflation, GDP, Global events.
- **Counterparty Risk:** There is the possibility that a loss may be sustained by the portfolio as a result of the failure of another party (usually referred to as the “**counter party**”) to comply with the terms of the derivatives contract. The counter party may default on a transaction before settlement and therefore, the Scheme is compelled to negotiate with another counterparty at the then prevailing (possibly unfavorable) market price. 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.
- **Credit Risk:** The Credit Risk is the risk that the counter party will default in its obligations and is generally small as in a derivative transaction there is generally no exchange of the principal amount.

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

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

Risks specific to certain derivative strategies are highlighted below:

vi. **Risk associated with Interest Rate Future (IRF):**

An Interest Rate Futures is an agreement to buy or sell a debt instruments at a specified future date at a price that is fixed today. Interest Rate Futures are Exchange Traded and are cash settled. Hedging using Interest Rate Futures can be perfect or imperfect. Perfect hedging means hedging the underlying using IRF contract of same underlying.

- i. **Market risk:** Derivatives carry the risk of adverse changes in the market price.
- ii. **Price Risk-** The risk of mispricing or improper valuation and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, rates and indices.
- iii. **Liquidity risk** – This occurs where the derivatives cannot be sold (unwound) at prices that reflect the underlying assets, rates and indices.
- iv. **Model Risk** – The risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives.
- v. **Basis Risk** – This risk arises when the instrument used as a hedge does not match the movement in the instrument/ underlying asset being hedged.

The risks may be inter-related also; for e.g. interest rate movements can affect equity prices, which could influence specific issuer/industry assets. Correlation weakening and consequent risk of regulatory breach: SEBI Regulations mandates minimum correlation criterion of 0.9 (calculated on a 90-day basis) between the portfolio being hedged and the derivative instrument used for hedging. In cases where the correlation falls below 0.9, a rebalancing period of 5 (five) Working Days has been permitted. Inability to satisfy this requirement to restore the correlation level to the stipulated level, within the stipulated period, due to difficulties in rebalancing would lead to a lapse of the exemption in gross exposure computation. The entire derivative exposure would then need to be included in gross exposure, which may result in gross exposure in excess of 100% of net asset value.

vii. **Risks associated with Covered Call Strategy**

The risk associated with covered calls is the loss of upside, i.e. if the shares are assigned (called away), the option seller forgoes any share price appreciation above the option strike price.

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

The writing of covered call option would lead to loss of opportunity due to appreciation in value of the underlying equity shares. Hence, when the appreciation in equity share price is more than the option premium received the scheme would be at a loss. The total gross exposure related to option premium paid and received must not exceed the regulatory limits of the net assets of the scheme. This may restrict the ability of Scheme to buy any options.

viii. **Risks associated with securities lending:**

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

Engaging in securities lending is subject to risks related to fluctuations in collateral value and settlement/liquidity and counter party risks. The risks in lending portfolio securities, as with other extensions of credit, consist of the failure of another party, in this case the approved intermediary, to comply with the terms of agreement entered into between the lender of securities i.e. the scheme and the approved intermediary. Such failure to comply can result in the possible loss of rights in the collateral put up by the borrower of the securities, the inability of the approved intermediary to return the securities deposited by the lender and the possible loss of any corporate benefits accruing to the lender from the securities deposited with the approved intermediary. The Scheme may not be able to sell such lent securities and this can lead to temporary illiquidity and in turn cannot protect from the falling market price of the said security.

ix. **Risks associated with segregated portfolio**

Liquidity risk – A segregated portfolio is created when a credit event / default occurs at an issuer level in the scheme. This may reduce the liquidity of the security issued by the said issuer, as demand for this security may reduce. This is also further accentuated by the lack of secondary market liquidity for corporate papers in India. As per SEBI norms, the scheme is to be closed for redemption and subscriptions until the segregated portfolio is created, running the risk of investors being unable to redeem their investments. However, it may be noted that, the proposed segregated portfolio is required to be formed within one day from the occurrence of the credit event.

Investors may note that no redemption and subscription shall be allowed in the segregated portfolio. However, in order to facilitate exit to unit holders in segregated portfolio, AMC shall list the Units of the segregated portfolio on a recognized stock exchange within 10 (Ten) Business Days of creation of segregated portfolio and also enable transfer of such Units on receipt of transfer requests. For the Units listed on the exchange, it is possible that the market price at which the Units are traded may be at a discount to the NAV of such Units. There is no assurance that an active secondary market will develop for Units of segregated portfolio listed on the stock exchange. This could limit the ability of the investors to resell them. There may be possibility that the security comprising the segregated portfolio may not realize any value.

Valuation risk – The valuation of the securities in the segregated portfolio is required to be carried out in line with the applicable SEBI guidelines. However, it may be difficult to ascertain the fair value of the securities due to absence of an active secondary market and difficulty to price in qualitative factors.

x. **Risks associated with investing in Tri-party Repo (TREPS) through CCIL**

All transactions of the Mutual Fund in government securities and in Tri- party Repo trades are settled centrally through the infrastructure and settlement systems provided by CCIL; thus reducing the settlement and counterparty risks considerably for transactions in the said segments. The members are required to contribute an amount as communicated by CCIL from time to time to the default fund maintained by CCIL as a part of the default waterfall (a loss mitigating measure of CCIL in case of default by any member in settling transactions routed through CCIL).

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).

CCIL shall maintain two separate Default Funds in respect of its Securities Segment, one with a view to meet losses arising out of any default by its members from outright and repo trades and the other for meeting losses arising out of any default by its members from Triparty Repo trades. The Mutual Fund is exposed to the extent of its contribution to the default fund of CCIL at any given point in time i.e. in the event that the default waterfall is triggered and the contribution of the Mutual Fund is called upon to absorb settlement/default losses of another member by CCIL, the Scheme may lose an amount equivalent to its contribution to the default fund.

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.

- xi. **Performance Risk:** Performance risk refers to the risk of a scheme being unable to generate returns matching / above the returns of the scheme's benchmark. It would also mean the scheme underperforming against its peer set of other mutual fund schemes having similar portfolios, scheme classification, objective, benchmark and asset allocation. These risks could arise due to a variety of market and economic activities, government policies, global economic changes, currency fluctuations, tax policies, political changes, corporate actions and investors' behaviour.
- xii. **Risks Factors associated with transaction in Units through stock exchange(s):** In respect of transaction in Units of the Scheme through stock exchange platform(s), allotment and redemption of Units on any Business Day will depend upon the order processing / settlement by the stock exchange(s) and their respective clearing corporations on which the Fund has no control.
- xiii. **Risks associated with investment in Units of mutual fund**

Investment in Mutual Fund Units involves investment risks, including but not limited to risks such as liquidity risk, volatility risk, default risk including the possible loss of principal.

- **Liquidity risk** – The liquidity of the Scheme's investments is inherently restricted by trading volumes and settlement periods. In the event of an inordinately large number of redemption requests, or of a restructuring of the Scheme's investment portfolio, these periods may become significant. In view of the same, the right to limit redemptions will be in accordance with SEBI mandated process.
- **Volatility risks:** There is the risk of volatility in markets due to external factors like liquidity flows, changes in the business environment, economic policy etc. The Scheme will manage volatility risk through diversification across companies and sectors.
- **Default risk** – Default risk is risk resulting from uncertainty in counterparty's ability or willingness to meet its contractual obligations. This risk pertains to the risk of default of payment of principal and interest. Government Securities have zero credit risk while other debt instruments are rated according to the issuer's ability to meet the obligations.

Further, Subject to the approval of Board of Directors of the AMC and Trustee Company and immediate intimation to SEBI, a restriction on redemptions may be imposed by Scheme(s) under certain exceptional circumstances, which the AMC / Trustee believe that may lead to a systemic crisis or event that constrict liquidity of most securities or the efficient functioning of markets.

- xiv. **Risk factors associated with investing in Gilt Securities:** Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of fixed income securities fall and when interest rates drop, the prices increase. The extent of fall or rise in prices is a function of the existing coupon, days to maturity and the increase or decrease in interest rates. Price risk is not unique to government securities but is true for all fixed income securities. The default risk however, in respect of Government securities is zero. Therefore, their prices are influenced only by movement in interest rates in the financial system. On the other hand, in the case of corporate or institutional fixed income securities, such as bonds or debentures, prices are influenced by credit standing of the issuer as well as the general level of interest rates. Even though the Government securities market is more liquid compared to other debt instruments, on occasions, there could be difficulties in transacting in the market due to extreme volatility or unusual constriction in market volumes or on occasions when an unusually large transaction has to be put through.
- xv. **Risk associated with potential change in Tax structure:** This summary of tax implications given in the taxation section is based on the current provisions of the applicable tax laws. This information is provided for general purpose only. The current taxation laws may change due to change in the 'Income Tax Act, 2025' or any subsequent changes/amendments in Finance Act/ Rules/Regulations. Any change may entail a higher outgo to the scheme or to the investors by way of securities transaction taxes, fees, taxes etc. thus adversely impacting the scheme and its returns.

C. Risk Mitigation Strategies

The Fund by utilizing a holistic risk management strategy will endeavor to manage risks associated with investing in debt and equity markets. The risk control process involves identifying & measuring the risk through various risk measurement tools. A dedicated Risk Management Committee at the AMC Board level ensures focused oversight. Further, there is oversight from the Trustees over the AMC to ensure internal controls are met.

The Fund has identified following risks of investing in equity and debt and designed risk management strategies, which are embedded in the investment process to manage such risks

Risk Description & Type of Instrument	Mitigation Measures
Market Risk -Equity: The Scheme is vulnerable to movements in the prices of securities invested by the Scheme, which could have a material bearing on the overall returns from the scheme. The value of the Scheme's investments, may be affected generally by	Market risk is a risk which is inherent to an equity scheme. The scheme may use derivatives for hedging purpose.

Risk Description & Type of Instrument	Mitigation Measures
factors affecting securities markets, such as price and volume, volatility in the capital markets, interest rates, currency exchange rates, changes in policies of the Government, taxation laws or any other appropriate authority policies and other political and economic developments which may have an adverse bearing on individual securities, a specific sector or all sectors including equity and debt markets.	
Liquidity risk – Equity: The liquidity of the Scheme's investments is inherently restricted by trading volumes in the securities in which it invests. In case of Arbitrage trades, under abnormal circumstances it will be difficult to square off the transaction due to liquidity being poor in the underlying stock, stock futures or options market	The Mutual Fund seeks to control such risk by investing in such stocks having strong fundamentals, sound financial strength and superior quality of management and highly liquid papers. The Mutual Fund will try to maintain a proper asset-liability match to ensure redemption payments are made on time and not affected by illiquidity of the underlying stocks. The Mutual Fund will aim at taking exposure only into liquid stocks / derivatives where there will be minimal risk to square off the transaction.
Derivatives Risk – Equity: As and when the Scheme trades in the derivatives market there are risk factors and issues concerning the use of derivatives that Investors should understand. Derivative products are specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analyses different from those associated with stocks and bonds. The use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but also of the derivative itself. Derivatives require the maintenance of adequate controls to monitor the transactions entered into, the ability to assess the risk that a derivative adds to the portfolio and the ability to forecast price or interest rate movements correctly. There is the possibility that a loss may be sustained by the portfolio as a result of the failure of another party (usually referred to as the “counter party”) to comply with the terms of the derivatives contract. Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of mis-pricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, rates and indices.	The Mutual Fund has provision for using derivative instruments for portfolio balancing and hedging purposes. Investments in derivative instruments will be used as per regulatory guidelines. The fund will endeavor to maintain adequate controls to monitor the derivatives transactions entered into.
Risks associated with Debt investment	

Risk Description & Type of Instrument	Mitigation Measures
Market Risk: As with all debt securities, changes in interest rates may affect the Scheme's NAV as the prices of securities generally increase as interest rates decline and generally decrease as interest rates rise. Prices of long-term securities generally fluctuate more in response to interest rate changes than do short-term securities. Indian debt markets can be volatile leading to the possibility of price movements up or down in fixed income securities and thereby to possible movements in the NAV.	In a rising interest rates scenario, the Fund Manager will endeavor to increase investment in money market securities whereas if the interest rates are expected to fall, the allocation to debt securities with longer maturity will be increased thereby mitigating 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.	The Scheme may invest in government securities, corporate bonds 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 Scheme will however, endeavor to minimise liquidity risk by investing in securities having a liquid market.
Credit Risk: Credit risk or default risk refers to the risk that an issuer of a fixed income security may default (i.e., will be unable to make timely principal and interest payments on the security). Because of this risk corporate debentures are sold at a higher yield above those offered on Government Securities which are sovereign obligations and free of credit risk. Normally, the value of a fixed income security will fluctuate depending upon the changes in the perceived level of credit risk as well as any actual event of default. The greater the credit risk, the greater the yield required for someone to be compensated for the increased risk.	A traditional Strengths Weakness Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) analysis will be used for identifying company specific risks. Management's past track record will also be studied. In order to assess financial risk, a detailed assessment of the issuer's financial statements will be undertaken to review its ability to undergo stress on cash flows and asset quality. A detailed evaluation of accounting policies, off balance sheet exposures, notes, auditors' comments and disclosure standards will also be made to assess the overall financial risk of the potential borrower. In case of securitized debt instruments (as per SEBI Regulations, as modified from time to time), the fund will ensure that these instruments are sufficiently backed by assets.
Reinvestment Risk: This risk refers to the interest rate levels at which cash flows received from the securities in the scheme are reinvested. The additional income from reinvestment is the "interest on interest" component. The risk is that the rate at which	Reinvestment risks will be limited to the extent of coupons received on debt instruments, which will be a very small portion of the portfolio value.

Risk Description & Type of Instrument	Mitigation Measures
interim cash flows can be reinvested may be lower than that originally assumed.	
Derivatives Risk – Debt: As and when the Scheme trades in the derivatives market, there are risk factors and issues concerning the use of derivatives that Investors should understand. Derivative products are specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analyses different from those associated with stocks and bonds. The use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but also of the derivative itself. Derivatives require the maintenance of adequate controls to monitor the transactions entered into, the ability to assess the risk that a derivative adds to the portfolio and the ability to forecast price or interest rate movements correctly. There is the possibility that a loss may be sustained by the portfolio as a result of the failure of another party (usually referred to as the “counter party”) to comply with the terms of the derivatives contract. Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, rates and indices.	The Mutual Fund has provision for using derivative instruments for portfolio balancing and hedging purposes. Interest Rate Swaps will be done with approved counter parties under pre-approved International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) agreements. Mark to Market of swaps, netting off of cash flow and default provision clauses will be provided as per international best practice on a reciprocal basis. Interest rate swaps and other derivative instruments will be used as per regulatory guidelines, as modified from time to time.
Interest Rate Risk: Security price volatility due to movements in interest rate. Since Macaulay Duration of the portfolio will be managed within a specified range, the Scheme will be subject to interest rate risk on an ongoing basis	An active duration management strategy is employed by controlling the portfolio’s duration and continuously evaluating its structure in the context of the prevailing interest rate environment. The scheme will have regular stress tests run on the portfolio that simulate various interest rate risk related scenarios to provide the fund manager insight into how to best handle interest rate risk in adverse scenarios
Volatility Risk: Various inherent risks arising as a consequence of investing in derivatives	The Scheme has provision for using derivative instruments for hedging purposes and portfolio balancing. Interest rate swaps will be done with approved counter parties under pre-approved ISDA agreements. Mark-to-Market of swaps, netting off of cash flow and default provision clauses will be provided as per international best practice on a reciprocal basis. Interest rate swaps and other derivative instruments including Credit Default Swap (CDS) will be used as per SEBI/RBI regulatory guideline, as modified from time to time.

Risk Description & Type of Instrument	Mitigation Measures
Arbitrage Opportunity Risk: the number of arbitrage opportunities available to the Scheme at any given time depends on prevailing market volatility and the cost of carry between the cash and derivatives markets; suitable opportunities may not always be available.	Where suitable arbitrage opportunities are not available, the Fund Manager will deploy the Scheme's assets in short-term debt and money market instruments instead of remaining exposed to unhedged equity risk, and will endeavour to revert to the Scheme's normal, predominantly-hedged allocation at the earliest opportunity.

While these measures are expected to mitigate the above risks to a large extent, there can be no assurance that these risks would be eliminated. The measures mentioned above is based on current market conditions and may change from time to time based on changes in such conditions, regulatory changes and other relevant factors. Accordingly, our risk mitigation measures, and other information contained herein may change in response to the same.

II. Information about the Scheme

A. Where will the Scheme invest?

The corpus of the Scheme shall be invested in accordance with the investment objective in any (but not exclusively) of the following securities:

- a. Equity and equity related securities including Indian Depository Receipts (IDRs), convertible debentures, convertible preference shares, partially paid shares, index derivatives, rights entitlements to equity shares, equity derivatives, Units of Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs), and warrants carrying the right to obtain equity shares.
 - i. **REITs:** "REIT" or "Real Estate Investment Trust" under the SEBI (Real Estate Investment Trusts) Regulations, 2014 means a person that pools rupees fifty crores or more for the purpose of issuing Units to at least two hundred investors so as to acquire and manage real estate asset(s)/property(ies), entitling investors to receive the income generated therefrom without day-to-day control over the management/operation of such asset(s)/property(ies).
- b. Securities issued/guaranteed by the Central, State and local Governments and/or repos/reverse repos in such Government Securities as may be permitted by RBI/SEBI (including but not limited to coupon bearing bonds, zero coupon bonds and treasury bills).
 - i. **Repo:** per Section 45U(I) of the RBI Act, 1934, an instrument for borrowing funds by selling securities with an agreement to repurchase them on a mutually agreed future date at an agreed price including interest for the funds borrowed.
 - ii. **Reverse Repo:** an instrument for lending funds by purchasing securities with an agreement to resell them on a mutually agreed future date at an agreed price including interest for the funds lent.
 - iii. **Triparty Repo:** per the Repurchase Transactions (Repo) (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2018, a repo contract where a third entity (the Triparty Agent) acts as an intermediary between the two parties to facilitate collateral selection, payment and settlement, custody, and management during the life of the transaction.
- c. Securities guaranteed by the Central, State and local Governments (including but not limited to coupon bearing bonds, zero coupon bonds and treasury bills).
- d. Securities issued by banks (both public and private sector) including term deposits with the banks as permitted by SEBI/RBI from time to time, subject to approval from SEBI/RBI as required, and development financial institutions.
- e. The non-convertible part of convertible securities. **Convertible Security** means a security convertible into or exchangeable with equity shares of the issuer at a later date, with or without the holder's option.

- f. Derivative instruments like Stock/Index Futures, Stock/Index Options, Interest Rate Futures, Interest Rate Swaps, Forward Rate Agreements and such other derivative instruments as may be permitted by SEBI.
- g. Units of liquid / money market mutual fund schemes or schemes having Macaulay duration of less than 1 year.
- h. Cash and cash equivalents.
- i. Certificates of Deposit.
- j. Tri-Party Repo Dealing System (TREPS) — a part of the net assets may be invested in Tri-party Repo on Government Securities or treasury bills, or repo, or an alternative investment as may be provided by RBI, subject to prior approval from SEBI, if any.
- k. Pending deployment of funds in terms of the investment objective, the Scheme may invest in short-term deposits of scheduled commercial banks, subject to the guidelines and limits specified by SEBI; the AMC shall not charge any investment management and advisory fees for parking of funds in such short-term deposits (Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated 20 March 2026, Paragraph 13.7).
- l. The Scheme may engage in securities lending, subject to the requirements specified by SEBI in this regard (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.6).

Subject to the Regulations, the securities mentioned above could be listed, unlisted, privately placed, secured, unsecured and of varying maturity. The securities may be acquired through initial public offerings, secondary market operations, private placement, rights issue or negotiated deals. The Scheme may also enter into repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions in various securities per the guidelines and regulations applicable to such transactions.

Debt Markets in India

What is a Debt Instrument? A Debt Instrument is a borrowing obligation which the borrower has to service for mutually agreed period and rate of interest. There are a huge variety of debt or fixed income instruments, as they are usually called. The sheer variety in these instruments mean that they can be classified on the basis of any of these features.

List of Features (list is indicative)

- Face Value: Stated value of the paper /Principal Amount
- Coupon: Zero, fixed or floating
- Frequency: Semi-annual; annual, sometimes quarterly or Monthly
- Maturity: Bullet, staggered
- Redemption: Face Value; premium or discount
- Options: Call/Put Issue Price: Par (Face Value) or premium or discount.

The Indian Debt market comprises of the Money Market and Debt Market. Money market instruments are Commercial Papers (CPs), Certificates of Deposit (CDs), Treasury bills (T-bills), Repos, Inter-bank Call money deposit, Reverse Repo and TREPS etc. Money market instruments have a tenor of less than one year while debt market instruments typically have a tenor of more than one year. Debt market in India comprises mainly of two segments viz., the Government securities market and the corporate securities market.

- Government securities include central, state and quasi govt issues. The main instruments in this market are dated securities (Fixed or Floating) and Treasury bills (Discounted Papers). These securities are generally issued through auctions on the basis of 'uniform price' method or 'Multiple price' method.
- Corporate Debt segment on the other hand includes bonds/debentures issued by private corporates, public sector Units (PSUs), public financial institutions (PFIs) and development financial institutions (DFIs). These instruments carry a variety of ratings based on the credit profile evaluated by rating agency and are priced accordingly. These bonds too can be Fixed or Floating.
- Debt derivatives market comprises mainly of Forward Rate Agreements, Interest rate Futures, Interest rate Swap. Banks and corporates are major players here and of late Mutual Funds have also started hedging their exposures through these products.

Investment in Derivatives

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

Pursuant to Paragraph 8.6.1 of the SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026, the Mutual Fund Scheme(s) shall be treated as Trading Members at par with a registered FII in respect of position limits in index futures, index options, stock options and stock futures contracts.

The position limits for trading in derivatives by Mutual Funds specified by Paragraph 8.6 of the Master Circular are as follows:

- i. Position limit for Mutual Funds in index options contracts
 - a. The Mutual Fund's position limit in index options contracts on a particular underlying index, measured at PAN level as delta-adjusted Futures Equivalent Open Interest (FutEq OI), shall be Rs. 1,500 crore net at the end of day, and Rs. 10,000 crore each for gross long and gross short FutEq OI; the intraday net position limit shall be Rs. 5,000 crore and the intraday gross position limit shall be Rs. 10,000 crore (Securities and Exchange Board of India, Circular No. SEBI/HO/MRD/TPD-1/P/CIR/2025/79 dated May 29, 2025, Paragraph 5.5.1; Circular No. SEBI/HO/MRD/TPD/CIR/P/2025/122 dated September 1, 2025).
 - b. This limit would be applicable on open positions in all options contracts on a particular underlying index.
- ii. Position limit for Mutual Funds in index futures contracts
 - a. The Mutual Fund position limit in all index futures contracts on a particular underlying index shall be the higher of 15% of the total open interest of the market in index futures for that index, or Rs. 500 crore, measured on a gross notional basis (Securities and Exchange Board of India, Circular No. SEBI/HO/MRD/TPD-1/P/CIR/2025/79 dated May 29, 2025, Paragraph 5.5.2).
 - b. This limit would be applicable on open positions in all futures contracts on a particular underlying index.
- iii. Additional position limit for hedging

In addition to the position limits at point (i) and (ii) above, Mutual Funds may take exposure in equity index derivatives subject to the following limits:

- a. Short positions in index derivatives (short futures, short calls and long puts) shall not exceed (FutEq terms for index options and gross notional terms for index futures) the Mutual Fund's holding of stocks (Securities and Exchange Board of India, Circular No. SEBI/HO/MRD/TPD-1/P/CIR/2025/79 dated May 29, 2025, Paragraph 5.5.3.1).
- b. Long positions in index derivatives (long futures, long calls and short puts) shall not exceed (FutEq terms for index options and gross notional terms for index futures) the Mutual Fund's holding of cash, government securities, T-Bills and similar instruments (Securities and Exchange Board of India, Circular No. SEBI/HO/MRD/TPD-1/P/CIR/2025/79 dated May 29, 2025, Paragraph 5.5.3.2).
- iv. Position limit for Mutual Funds for stock based derivative contracts

The Mutual Fund position limit in a derivative contract on a particular underlying stock, i.e. stock option contracts and stock futures contracts, stand modified in the following manner:

- a. The position limit of Trading Members / FPIs (Category I) / Mutual Funds in individual stocks is related to the market wide position limit for the individual stock; the combined futures and options position limit shall be 30% of the applicable Market Wide Position Limit (Securities and Exchange Board of India, Circular No. SEBI/HO/MRD/TPD-1/P/CIR/2025/79 dated May 29, 2025, Paragraph 5.8.1).
 - v. Position limit for each scheme of a Mutual Fund
- For the purpose of monitoring position limits, schemes of a Mutual Fund are treated as clients (Securities and Exchange Board of India, Circular No. SEBI/HO/MRD/TPD-1/P/CIR/2025/79 dated May 29, 2025, Annexure-1, Paragraph 1.3.3.2). The scheme-wise position limit / disclosure requirements shall be:



- a. For stock option and stock futures contracts, the position limit applicable to a client trading through different members/schemes of a Mutual Fund in stock derivatives contracts shall be 10% of the applicable Market Wide Position Limit (Securities and Exchange Board of India, Circular No. SEBI/HO/MRD/TPD-1/P/CIR/2025/79 dated May 29, 2025, Paragraph 5.8.1).
- b. These position limits shall be applicable on the combined position in all derivative contracts on an underlying stock.
- c. For index based contracts, Mutual Funds shall disclose the total open interest held by its scheme or all schemes put together in a particular underlying index, if such open interest equals to or exceeds 15% of the open interest of all derivative contracts on that underlying index.

For applicable regulatory investment limits, please refer to “What are the investment restrictions?” below.

B. What are the investment restrictions?

As per the Regulations, the following investment restrictions are currently applicable to the Scheme (all investment restrictions shall be applicable at the time of making investment):

As per SEBI Regulations for Mutual Funds

1. The Scheme's investment in equity shares, equity related instruments and debt instruments shall only be made in listed or to be listed securities except that the Scheme may invest in:
 - a. unlisted Government Securities and money market instruments other than commercial papers; and
 - b. unlisted non-convertible debentures to the extent and in the manner as specified by SEBI.
2. The Scheme's investment in unrated debt instruments shall be subject to such conditions as specified by SEBI from time to time.
3. The Scheme may invest in another scheme under the same Mutual Fund or any other mutual fund without charging any fees, and such inter-scheme investment shall be subject to limits as may be specified by SEBI from time to time. This clause shall not apply to any fund of funds scheme.
4. The Scheme shall not make any investment in any fund of funds scheme.
5. Where the Scheme is a fund of funds scheme, it shall be subject to the following investment restrictions:
 - a. the Scheme shall not invest in any other fund of funds scheme; and
 - b. the Scheme shall not invest its assets other than in schemes of mutual funds, except to the extent of funds required for meeting the liquidity requirements for the purpose of repurchases or redemptions, as disclosed in this Scheme Information Document.
6. The Mutual Fund shall buy and sell securities on the basis of deliveries and shall in all cases of purchases, take delivery of relevant securities, and in all cases of sale, deliver the securities:

Provided that the Mutual Fund may engage in short selling of securities in accordance with the framework relating to short selling and securities lending and borrowing specified by SEBI:

Provided further that the Mutual Fund may enter into derivatives transactions in a recognized stock exchange, subject to the framework specified by SEBI:

Provided further that sale of a Government Security already contracted for purchase shall be permitted in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India in this regard.
7. The Mutual Fund shall get the securities purchased or transferred in the name of the Mutual Fund on account of the Scheme except in respect of such securities as may be specified by SEBI from time to time.
8. Pending deployment of funds of the Scheme in terms of investment objectives of the Scheme, the Mutual Fund may invest them in short term deposits of scheduled commercial banks, subject to such guidelines as may be specified by SEBI.
9. Investment by the Scheme shall be subject to such prudential limits as prescribed by SEBI from time to time.
10. All the investments of the Scheme will be in transferable securities or bank deposits or in money at call or any such facility provided by RBI in lieu of call.
11. Debentures, irrespective of any residual maturity period (above or below one year), shall attract the investment restrictions as applicable to debt instruments under the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026 read with Paragraph 13.1 of the Master Circular.

The AMC/Trustee may alter these investment restrictions from time to time to the extent SEBI Regulations/applicable rules change or permit, so as to achieve the investment objective of the Scheme; such alterations will be made in conformity with SEBI Regulations.

The following restrictions also currently apply to the Scheme:

- The Mutual Fund shall not advance any loans for any purpose, save as otherwise expressly provided under the Regulations (Regulation 42(3) of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026). The Mutual Fund shall not borrow except to meet temporary liquidity needs for the repurchase or redemption of Units, or payment of interest or Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal to Unitholders, or — for equity-oriented Index Funds and equity-oriented Exchange Traded Funds — for settlement of trades on account of under-execution of sell trades on the stock exchange, in the manner specified by SEBI; such borrowing shall not exceed 20% of the net assets of the Scheme, for a period not exceeding six months (Regulation 42(1) of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026).
- Nothing in the borrowing restriction above restricts the Mutual Fund from intraday borrowing to address a timing mismatch between the outflows and inflows of the Scheme, subject to such conditions as may be specified by SEBI (Regulation 42(2) of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026).
- The Mutual Fund may lend and borrow securities in accordance with the framework relating to short selling and securities lending and borrowing specified by SEBI (Regulation 42(4) of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026).
- The Mutual Fund shall settle its transactions only in dematerialised securities, except for such instruments as may be specified by SEBI from time to time (Regulation 41(3) of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026).
- The funds of the Scheme shall not in any manner be used in carry forward transactions, except that the Mutual Fund may enter into derivatives transactions on a recognised stock exchange, subject to the framework specified by SEBI from time to time (Regulation 41(5)–(6) of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026).
- The trust deed specifically forbids the Mutual Fund from acquisition of any asset out of the trust property which involves the assumption of any liability which is unlimited, or which may result in encumbrance of the trust property in any way (Second Schedule to the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026, Clause 11(a) [Regulation 10(1)]; Third Schedule, Clause 3(b) [Regulation 12(1)(b)]).

Master Circular for Mutual Funds, Paragraph 13.1 — Prudential limits for investments by mutual fund scheme in equity and debt instruments

In terms of the Sixth Schedule, the AMC shall ensure compliance with the following prudential norms:

S.No.	Particulars	Description	Maximum Investment/ Exposure Limit	Proviso
1.	Investment by the Scheme in equity instruments	Investment in equity shares or equity related instruments of any entity by the Scheme	10% of NAV	(A) Such limit shall not be applicable for investment in index fund or ETF or Sector or Thematic scheme. (B) The limit shall also be applicable for investment in units of Venture Capital Funds.
2.	Single issuer limit for investment in debt instruments	(a) Investment by the Scheme 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 authorised to carry out such activities under the relevant Act.	(i) Overall limit — 10% of NAV (ii) Sub limits based on credit rating of the instruments for actively managed mutual fund schemes other than credit risk funds — (I) 10% of its NAV in debt and money market securities rated AAA; or (II) 8% of its NAV in debt and money market securities rated AA; or (III) 6% of its NAV in debt and money market	(A) Such limit shall also be applicable to mortgage backed securitised debt which are rated not below investment grade by a credit rating agency registered with the Board. (B) Such limit shall not be applicable for investments in debt exchange traded funds, Government Securities, treasury bills and triparty repo

S.No.	Particulars	Description	Maximum Investment/ Exposure Limit	Proviso
			securities rated A and below issued by a single issuer	on Government securities or treasury bills. (C) Such limit is not applicable for investment in securitised debt (mortgage backed securities and asset backed securities), at the originator level. (D) 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 Credit Rating Agencies between short term and long term ratings, the most conservative long term rating shall be taken for a given short term rating. Exposure to government money market instruments such as TREPS on G-Sec/T-bills shall be treated as exposure to government securities.
		(b) Additional investment in any issuer as well as its instruments (based on ratings) with prior approval of the Board of Trustees and Board of Directors of the AMC	Additional 2% of NAV (i.e. upto maximum 12% of NAV)	
3.	Investment in Unlisted Debt Securities	Investment by the Scheme in unlisted Non Convertible Debentures (NCDs) having 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.	10% of debt portfolio of the Scheme	The Scheme shall not invest in any other unlisted debt instruments including commercial papers (CPs), other than (a) government securities, (b) other money market instruments and (c) derivative products such as Interest Rate Swaps (IRS), Interest Rate Futures (IRF), etc. which are used for hedging.
4.	Investment in Unrated Debt Instruments/ Securities [#]	Investments shall only be made in such instruments, including bills re-discounting, usance bills, etc., that are generally not rated and for which separate investment norms or limits are not provided in MF Regulations and various circulars issued thereunder.	5% of the net assets of the Scheme	(A) All such investments shall be made with the prior approval of the Board of the AMC and the Board of Trustees. (B) The limit specified is for 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. (C) The single issuer limit and the group exposure limit shall be calculated at the issuing bank level as Bill Rediscounting Schemes

S.No.	Particulars	Description	Maximum Investment/ Exposure Limit	Proviso
				(BRDS) are issued with recourse to the issuing bank. (D) Investment in BRDS by debt schemes of mutual funds shall be considered as exposure to financial services sector for the purpose of sector exposure limits.
5.	Investment in paid-up capital of a company at mutual fund level	Investment by the Mutual Fund, under all its schemes, in any company's paid up capital carrying voting rights.	10% of paid-up capital of the company Or 10 percent of units of REITs issued by a single issuer	Investment in the asset management company or the trustee company of a mutual fund shall be governed by Regulation 6(1)(a).
6.	Investment by the Scheme in Associate or group company of the Sponsor	(a) Investment in any unlisted security of an associate or group company of the Sponsor	0% of NAV	Not permitted to invest
		(b) Investment in any security issued by way of private placement by an associate or group company of the Sponsor; or	0% of NAV	Not permitted to invest
		(c) Investment in the listed securities of group companies of the Sponsor by all mutual fund schemes except Equity oriented ETFs and Index Funds	25% of NAV	(A) Widely tracked and non-bespoke indices shall be indices that are tracked by passive funds or act as primary benchmark for actively managed funds with collective AUM of INR 20,000 crore and above.
		(d) Investment in the listed securities of group companies of the Sponsor by Equity oriented ETFs and Index Funds based on widely tracked and non-bespoke indices	In accordance with the weightage of the constituent of the underlying index, subject to an overall cap of 35% of NAV of the Scheme, in the group companies of the Sponsor	(B) The list of indices based on the criteria specified above shall be determined on a half yearly basis as per the above specified AUM threshold as on March 31st and September 30th respectively. The list of such indices shall be updated by AMFI and published on its website by April 15th and October 15th respectively every year, after seeking SEBI's approval.
7.	Investment Limits for Debt Schemes in debt and money market instruments in group companies	Not Applicable — the Scheme is not categorised as a Debt Scheme.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

S.No.	Particulars	Description	Maximum Investment/ Exposure Limit	Proviso
8.	Investment Limits for Debt Schemes in debt and money market instruments in a specific sector	Not Applicable — the Scheme is not categorised as a Debt Scheme.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
9.	Investment limit for investment in debt instruments with special features	The Scheme's investment in certain debt instruments with special features viz. subordination to equity (absorbs losses before equity capital) and/or convertible to equity upon trigger of a pre-specified event for loss absorption.	(i) No Mutual Fund, under all its schemes, shall own more than 10% of such instruments issued by a single issuer (ii) No Mutual Fund scheme shall invest: (I) more than 10% of the NAV of the debt portfolio of the Scheme in such instruments; and (II) more than 5% of the NAV of the debt portfolio of the Scheme in such instruments issued by a single issuer.	(A) Additional Tier I bonds and Tier 2 bonds issued under the Basel III framework may be considered as some instruments having special features. (B) The debt instruments having such special features, which otherwise are Non-Convertible Debentures, may be treated as debt instruments until converted to equity. (C) Such limit shall be within the overall limit for debt instruments issued by a single issuer as specified at Item No. 2 under Paragraph 13.1.
10.	Investment by the Scheme in debt instruments having structured obligation/ credit enhancements	(a) Investments in debt instruments having unsupported rating (i.e. without factoring in credit enhancement) below investment grade; and (b) Investments in debt instruments having supported rating (i.e. after factoring in credit enhancement) above investment grade.	10% of the debt portfolio of the Scheme Group exposure in such instruments — 5% of the debt portfolio of the Scheme	(A) Such limit is not applicable for investment in securitised debt instruments, as defined in the SEBI (Public Offer and Listing of Securitised Debt Instruments) Regulations, 2008. (B) Investment in debt instruments having credit enhancements backed by equity shares, directly or indirectly, shall have a minimum cover of 4 times the market value of such shares. The AMC shall ensure that such investments are sufficiently covered to address market volatility and shall initiate necessary steps to protect the interest of investors if the cover falls below the specified limit. (C) Details of such investments shall be disclosed distinctively in the Scheme's monthly portfolio statement.

The AMC may, for the purpose of maintaining operational flexibility, constitute committees for approval of unrated instruments. However, detailed parameters for investment in unrated debt instruments shall be approved by the Board of the AMC and Trustees. Details of such investments shall be communicated by the AMC to the Trustees in their periodical reports, along with clear indication



as to how the parameters set for investments have been complied with. Prior approval of the Board of the AMC and Trustees shall be required in case investment is sought to be made in an unrated security falling outside the prescribed parameters.

Note 1: Prudential investment norms as per MF Regulations stipulating limits for investments in debt securities issued by a single issuer are applicable to all debt securities issued by public bodies or institutions such as electricity boards, municipal corporations, state transport corporations etc. guaranteed by either State/Central Government. Government securities issued by Central and/or State Government, or on its behalf by the RBI, are however exempt from these limits.

Note 2: Non-convertible Preference shares (NCPs) shall be treated as debt instruments and investment restrictions as applicable to debt instruments shall be applicable to NCPs.

Note 3: The Trustees shall review exposure of the Mutual Fund, across all its schemes, towards individual issuers, group companies and sectors. The Trustees shall satisfy themselves on the levels of exposure and confirm the same to the Board in the HYTR.

Note 4: Listed debt instruments shall include listed as well as to be listed debt instruments.

The Scheme is not an Equity oriented ETF or Index Fund; Item 6(d)'s 35% of NAV cap does not apply. The Scheme's investment in listed securities of group companies of the Sponsor is instead subject to the general 25% of NAV cap at Item 6(c) above (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.1, Item 6(c)-(d)).

1. **Stock Lending Scheme** The following guidelines facilitate lending of securities by The Mutual Fund through intermediaries approved by SEBI, in accordance with the Stock Lending & Borrowing Scheme. The Scheme may engage in lending and borrowing of securities, but will not engage in short selling of securities, after making additional disclosures including risk factors in the Scheme Information Document in accordance with Paragraph 1.2.2 of the Master Circular, as amended from time to time (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.6.1).

Reporting Requirement (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.6.3):

- (a.) The AMC reports to the Trustee on a quarterly basis, the level of lending in terms of value, volume and intermediaries, earnings and/or losses, value of collateral security etc.
- (b.) The Trustee periodically reviews the securities lending contract and takes reasonable steps to ensure that the same is not, in any way, detrimental to the interests of the Unitholders of the Scheme.
- (c.) The Trustee offers its comments on the above aspects in the HYTR filed with SEBI.

In case this Scheme Information Document does not provide for lending of securities, the AMC may still lend securities belonging to the Scheme, in accordance with the guidelines issued by SEBI, provided approval is obtained from the Trustee and the intention to lend securities is conveyed to the Unitholders (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.6.4).

2. **Investments in Short Term Deposits of Scheduled Commercial Banks (Pending Deployment):** In terms of clause 8 of the Sixth Schedule to the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026, the guidelines for deployment of funds in short term deposits of commercial banks are as under (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.7.1):

- (a.) "Short Term" shall be treated as a period not exceeding 91 calendar days.
- (b.) Such deposits shall be held in the name of the Scheme.

- **Scheme level limit** (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.7.2):

- (a.) The Scheme shall not park more than 15% of its net assets in short-term deposits across all scheduled commercial banks. This limit may be extended to 20% with prior approval of the Trustee.
- (b.) The Scheme shall not park more than 10% of its net assets in short-term deposits with any one scheduled commercial bank, including subsidiaries.

- **Mutual Fund level limit** (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.7.3): parking of funds in short-term deposits of associate and sponsor scheduled commercial banks, together, shall not exceed 20% of the total deployment by The Mutual Fund in short-term deposits.
- The Trustee and the AMC ensure that no funds of the Scheme are parked in a short-term deposit of a bank which has invested in the Scheme, and that the bank in which the Scheme has a short-term deposit does not invest in the Scheme for so long as the Scheme has such a deposit with it (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.7.4).
- The AMC is not permitted to charge investment management and advisory fees for parking of funds in short-term deposits of scheduled commercial banks (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.7.5).



- Investments made in short-term deposits pending deployment of funds are recorded and reported to the Trustee, including the reasons for the investment, especially comparisons with interest rates offered by other scheduled commercial banks (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.7.6).
 - The AMC and the Trustee certify compliance with the provisions of the Regulations pertaining to parking of funds in short-term deposits pending deployment, at all points of time, in the CTR and HYTR respectively, filed with SEBI.
 - Further, monthly portfolio statements disclose all funds parked in short-term deposits under a separate heading, including the name of the bank, amount of funds parked, and percentage of NAV (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.7.7).
 - Except for the CTR/HYTR certification above, these guidelines do not apply to term deposits placed as margins for trading in the cash and derivatives market; however, all term deposits placed as margins are disclosed in the monthly portfolio statements under a separate heading, including the name of bank, amount of term deposits, duration of term deposits, and percentage of NAV (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.7.8).
3. **Inter Scheme Investments:** Aggregate inter-scheme investment made by all schemes of the Mutual Fund under the same management, or in schemes under the management of any other AMC, shall not exceed 5% of the NAV of the Mutual Fund; no investment management fee is charged on such investment (Sixth Schedule, clause 3; Master Circular, Paragraph 13.14.1).
4. **Norms for investment and disclosure by Mutual Funds in derivatives** (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.15):
- (a.) **Writing of Options by The Mutual Fund:** The Mutual Fund shall not write options or purchase instruments with embedded written options, except for the covered call strategy. The Mutual Fund shall write call options under a covered call strategy as prescribed below (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.15.1):
- (a.) The Scheme (unless it is an Index Fund or an ETF) may write call options only under a covered call strategy for constituent stocks of NIFTY 50 and BSE SENSEX, subject to the following:
 - (i.) The total notional value (taking into account strike price as well as premium value) of call options written by the Scheme shall not exceed 15% of the total market value of equity shares held in the Scheme. In case of any passive breach, the Scheme shall have 7 trading days to rebalance the portfolio; during the rebalancing period, no additional call options may be written in the Scheme.
 - (ii.) The total number of shares underlying the call options written shall not exceed 30% of the unencumbered shares of a particular company held in the Scheme. The unencumbered shares in the Scheme means shares that are not part of the Securities Lending and Borrowing Mechanism (SLBM), margin, or any other kind of encumbrance.
 - (iii.) Where the Scheme needs to sell securities on which a call option is written under a covered call strategy, it shall ensure compliance with items (i.) and (ii.) above while selling the securities.
 - (iv.) In no case shall the Scheme write a call option without holding the underlying equity shares. A call option can be written only on shares which are not hedged using other derivative contracts.
 - (v.) The call option written shall be marked to market daily, and the respective gains or losses factored into the daily NAV of the Scheme, until the position is closed or expires.
 - (b.) For the Scheme, if it intends to use the covered call strategy, the risks and benefits of the same shall be disclosed in the SID.
 - (c.) A format for the purpose of uniform disclosure of investments in derivative instruments by the Mutual Fund in the monthly portfolio disclosure, annual report, or any

other disclosure is prescribed; the call options written shall be disclosed as per Format No. 7F.

- (d.) For the Scheme, if an existing scheme, writing of call options shall be permitted subject to appropriate disclosure and compliance with Regulation 22(9)(c) of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026.

- (b.) **Hedging of Interest Rate Risk:** To reduce interest rate risk in a debt portfolio, the Mutual Fund may hedge the portfolio or part of the portfolio (including one or more securities) on a weighted average modified duration basis by using Interest Rate Futures (IRFs). The maximum extent of short position that may be taken in IRFs to hedge interest rate risk of the portfolio or part of the portfolio is per the formula given below (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.15.2):

$$\frac{\text{Portfolio Modified Duration} \times \text{Market Value of the Portfolio}}{\text{Futures Modified Duration} \times \frac{\text{Futures Price}}{\text{PAR}}}$$

- (a.) Where the IRF used for hedging the interest rate risk has a different underlying security(s) than the existing position being hedged, this results in imperfect hedging.
- (b.) The basic characteristics of the Scheme shall not be affected by hedging the portfolio or part of the portfolio (including one or more securities) based on the weighted average modified duration.

Explanation: In the case of a long term bond fund, after hedging the portfolio based on the modified duration of the portfolio, the net modified duration shall not be less than the minimum modified duration of the portfolio required to consider the fund as a long term bond fund.

- (c.) The interest rate hedging of the portfolio shall be in the interest of the investors.
- (d.) The Scheme may imperfectly hedge its portfolio, or part of its portfolio, using IRFs, subject to the following conditions:
- (i.) Prior to commencement of imperfect hedging, the existing Scheme shall comply with the provisions of Regulation 22(9)(c) of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026, and all Unitholders shall be given a time period of at least 30 calendar days to exercise the option to exit at the prevailing NAV without the charging of exit load.
 - (ii.) The risks associated with imperfect hedging shall be disclosed and explained by suitable numerical examples in the offer documents and in the communication to investors, in terms of Regulation 22(9)(c) of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026.
- (e.) The Mutual Fund may enter into plain vanilla Interest Rate Swaps (IRS) for hedging purposes. The value of the notional principal in such cases shall not exceed the value of the respective existing assets being hedged by the Scheme.
- (f.) Where participation in IRS is through over-the-counter transactions, the counterparty must be an entity recognised as a market maker by the RBI, and exposure to a single counterparty in such transactions shall not exceed 10% of the net assets of the Scheme. However, where the Mutual Fund transacts in IRS through an electronic trading platform offered by the Clearing Corporation of India Ltd (CCIL), and CCIL is the central counterparty for such transactions guaranteeing settlement, the single-counterparty limit of 10% shall not apply.

5. **Exposure Limits:** The cumulative gross exposure of the Scheme through equity, debt, derivative positions (including commodity and fixed income derivatives), repo transactions and credit default swaps in corporate debt securities, Infrastructure Investment Trusts (InvITs), other permitted securities/assets, and such other securities/assets as may be permitted by SEBI from time to time, shall not exceed 100% of the net assets of the Scheme (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.18.1).

- Each position taken in derivatives has an associated exposure — the maximum possible loss that may occur on a position (though certain positions may theoretically have unlimited

possible loss). Exposure in derivative positions is computed as follows (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.18.2):

Position	Exposure
Long Future	Futures Price × Lot Size × Number of Contracts
Short Future	Futures Price × Lot Size × Number of Contracts
Option Bought	Option Premium Paid × Lot Size × Number of Contracts

- The total gross exposure of the Scheme related to option premium paid and received shall not exceed 20% of the net assets of the Scheme (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.18.3).

Treatment of Hedging Positions for Gross Exposure: Derivative positions taken for hedging purposes, in excess of the underlying position against which the hedge has been taken, shall be treated under the cumulative gross exposure limit described above (Master Circular, Paragraphs 13.18.1 and 13.18.4).

Explanation: Hedging positions are derivative positions that reduce possible losses on an existing position in securities, and only for so long as that existing position remains; hedging positions cannot be taken for existing derivative positions (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.18.4).

The portion of imperfect hedging using Interest Rate Futures (as per item (d) of the exemptions table below) in excess of 20% of the net assets of the Scheme is considered as creating exposure, and is included in the computation of the gross exposure limit described above (Master Circular, Paragraphs 13.18.1 and 13.18.5).

Exemptions from the gross exposure limits (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.18.6):

Sl No	Exemption from gross exposure limit for exposure in	Additional conditions for exemption, if any
(a)	Cash or cash equivalents with residual maturity of less than 91 calendar days	SEBI letter to AMFI No. SEBI/HO/IMD-II/DOF3/OW/P/2021/31487/1 dated November 3, 2021.
(b)	Exposure due to hedging positions: a hedging position shall be exempted from the gross exposure limit described above, subject to the conditions mentioned alongside (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.18.1).	(i.) Hedging positions are not taken for existing derivative positions. (ii.) Any derivative instrument used to hedge has the same underlying security as the existing position being hedged. (iii.) The quantity of underlying associated with the derivative position taken for hedging purposes does not exceed the quantity of the existing position against which the hedge has been taken.
(c)	The exposure on account of the call option written under the covered call strategy (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.15.1).	NA

Sl No	Exemption from gross exposure limit for exposure in	Additional conditions for exemption, if any
(d)	Imperfect hedging using Interest Rate Futures as per Paragraph 13.15.2, up to a maximum of 20% of the net assets of the Scheme	(i.) Exposure to Interest Rate Futures is created only for hedging the interest rate risk based on the weighted average modified duration of the bond portfolio or part of the portfolio. (ii.) The correlation between the portfolio or part of the portfolio (excluding the hedged portions, if any) and the Interest Rate Future, calculated for the past 90 calendar days, is at least 0.9 at the time of initiation of the hedge. Any subsequent deviation from the correlation criteria is rebalanced within 5 Working Days; if not rebalanced within that timeline, the derivative positions created for hedging are considered under the gross exposure limit described above (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.18.1). Explanation: if the Fund Manager intends to do imperfect hedging up to 15% of the portfolio using Interest Rate Futures on a weighted average modified duration basis, either of the following conditions need to be complied with for the purpose of exemption from gross exposure: (I.) The correlation for the past 90 calendar days between the portfolio and the Interest Rate Future is at least 0.9; or (II.) The correlation for the past 90 days between the part of the portfolio (excluding the hedged portions, if any), i.e. at least 15% of the net assets of the Scheme (including one or more securities), and the Interest Rate Future is at least 0.9.

Sl No	Exemption from gross exposure limit for exposure in	Additional conditions for exemption, if any
		(iii.) At no point of time shall the net modified duration of the part of the portfolio being hedged be negative.

- 6. Inter Scheme Transfer of Securities:** Transfers of securities from one scheme to another scheme in the same Mutual Fund shall be allowed only if such transfers are made at the prevailing market price for quoted instruments on a spot basis (“spot basis” having the same meaning as specified by the stock exchange for spot transactions), and the securities so transferred are in conformity with the investment objective of the scheme to which the transfer is made (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.19.1; Regulation 41(8) of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026).

In order to ensure that such Inter-Scheme Transfers (“ISTs”) of securities are in conformity with the above objective, the following additional safeguards have been prescribed (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.19.2):

- (a.) In case of Close Ended Schemes, IST purchases are allowed within 3 Business Days of allotment pursuant to the New Fund Offer, and thereafter no ISTs are permitted to/from Close Ended Schemes.
- (b.) In case of Open Ended Schemes, ISTs may be allowed in the following scenarios:
 - (i.) For meeting liquidity requirement in a scheme in case of unanticipated redemption pressure: the AMC has an appropriate Liquidity Risk Management (LRM) Model at scheme level, approved by the Trustee, to ensure that reasonable liquidity requirements are adequately provided for. Recourse to ISTs for managing liquidity is only taken after the following avenues for raising liquidity have been attempted and exhausted:
 - (I.) Use of scheme cash & cash equivalent
 - (II.) Use of market borrowing
 - (III.) Selling of scheme securities in the market
 - (IV.) After attempting all the above, if there is still a scheme level liquidity deficit, then out of the remaining securities, outward ISTs of the optimal mix of low duration paper with highest quality shall be effected. The use of market borrowing before ISTs is optional, and the Fund Manager may at their discretion take a decision on borrowing in the best interest of Unitholders. The option of market borrowing or selling of security as mentioned above may be used in any combination and not necessarily in the above order. In case the option of market borrowing and/or selling of security is not used, the reason for the same is recorded with evidence.
 - (ii.) For Duration/Issuer/Group rebalancing:
 - (I.) ISTs are allowed to rebalance the breach of a regulatory limit.
 - (II.) ISTs can be done where duration/issuer/sector/group rebalancing is required in both the transferor and transferee schemes. Different reasons cannot be cited for the transferor and transferee schemes, except in case where the transferee scheme is a Credit Risk scheme.
 - (III.) In order to guard against possible misuse of ISTs in a Credit Risk scheme, the Trustee ensures a mechanism is in place to negatively impact the performance incentives of Fund Managers, Chief Investment Officers (CIOs), etc. involved in the process of ISTs in a Credit Risk scheme, in case the security becomes default grade after the ISTs within a period of one year. Such negative impact on performance mirrors the existing mechanism for performance incentives of the AMC.

- (c.) No ISTs of a security are allowed if there is negative news or rumours in the mainstream media, or an alert is generated about the security based on internal credit risk assessment in terms of Paragraph 5.4 of the Master Circular, during the previous four months.
- (d.) The AMC ensures that the Compliance Officer, CIO and Fund Managers of the transferor and transferee schemes have satisfied themselves that ISTs undertaken are in compliance with the regulatory requirements. The prescribed “Template” and documentary evidence in this regard are maintained by the AMC for all ISTs.
- (e.) If a security gets downgraded following an IST, within a period of four months, the Fund Manager of the buying scheme has to provide a detailed justification/rationale to the Trustee for buying such security.

7. Investment by Schemes of the Mutual fund in Pre-IPO placements: In terms of Clause 1 of the Sixth Schedule to the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026, in case of an IPO of equity shares and equity related instruments, the Scheme can only participate in the Anchor investor portion or in the public issue (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.20.1).

The AMC/Trustee may revise these restrictions from time to time to the extent SEBI regulations permit, and may prescribe additional internal risk parameters to respond to market conditions — such internal parameters are supplementary to, not a substitute for, the regulatory limits above.

C. Fundamental Attributes

The following are the Fundamental Attributes of the Scheme, in terms of Paragraph 1.9.1 of the Master Circular for Mutual Funds:

- (a) **Type of scheme.** An open ended scheme investing in arbitrage opportunities. No investment in InvITs is permitted.
- (b) **Investment Objective(s).**
 - (i) **Main Objective:** to generate capital appreciation and income by predominantly investing in arbitrage opportunities in the cash and the derivative segments of the equity markets and the arbitrage opportunities available within the derivative segment, and by investing the balance in debt and money market instruments. There is no assurance that the investment objective of the Scheme will be achieved.
 - (ii) **Investment pattern:** refer to Part II.A, “How will the Scheme allocate its assets?”, for the Scheme’s tentative portfolio break-up with minimum and maximum asset allocation. The Fund Manager may deviate from the stated ranges for a short-term period, on defensive considerations in response to market conditions; such deviations shall be temporary and undertaken solely to protect the interests of the investors, and the Fund Manager will endeavour to rebalance within the stipulated limits at the earliest opportunity.
- (c) **Terms of Issue.**
 - (i) **Liquidity provisions:** being an open-ended scheme, sale and repurchase of Units is made on a continuous basis; the Units are not proposed to be listed, though the AMC may list them at its discretion at a later date.
 - (ii) **Aggregate fees and expenses charged to the Scheme:** as set out in Part III of this Scheme Information Document.
 - (iii) **Any safety net or guarantee provided:** none — this is not a guaranteed or assured-return scheme.

In accordance with Regulation 22(9)(c) of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026 and Paragraph 1.9.2 of the Master Circular for Mutual Funds, the Trustees shall ensure that no change in the fundamental attributes of the Scheme, fees and expenses payable, or any other change that would modify the Scheme and affect the interest of Unitholders, shall be carried out unless:

- (a) SEBI has reviewed and provided its comments on the proposal;
- (b) a written communication (including digital modes such as email/SMS) about the proposed change is sent to each Unitholder;
- (c) details, as specified by SEBI, are appropriately displayed on the AMC’s website; and
- (d) Unitholders are given an option to exit at the prevailing Net Asset Value without any exit load.

Per Paragraph 1.2.2(a) of the Master Circular, in case of such a change: an addendum to this Scheme Information Document shall be issued and displayed on the AMC's website immediately; this Scheme Information Document shall be revised and updated immediately after completion of the duration of the exit option (not less than 30 calendar days from the notice date); and a notice of the change shall be displayed on the AMC's website.

D. Index methodology (for index funds, ETFs and FOFs having one underlying domestic ETF)

Not Applicable.

E. Principles of incentive structure for market makers (for ETFs)

Not Applicable.

F. Floors and ceiling within a range of 5% of the intended allocation against each sub class of asset, as per Paragraph 14.5 of SEBI master circular for mutual funds (only for close ended debt schemes)

Not Applicable.

G. 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. However, the AMC, at its discretion, can undertake listing on any of the stock exchange later. The Units of the Scheme in demat form can be transferred in accordance with the provisions of SEBI (Depositories and Participants) Regulations, 2018 as may be amended from time to time and Regulation 35 of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026. Further, for the procedure of release of lien, the investors shall contact their respective Depository Participant. Transfer of Units held in Non-Demat [Statement of Account ('SOA') Mode: Additions / deletion of names will not be allowed under any folio of the Scheme except the following categories: 1. 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. 2. surviving joint holder, who wants to add new joint holder (s) in the folio upon demise of one or more joint unitholder (s). 3. 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; 4. 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). Redemption of the transferred units shall be subject to cooling period of 10 business days from the date of transfer. This will enable the investor to revert in case the transfer is initiated fraudulently. Please refer SAI for further details.
Dematerialization of units	The Applicants intending to hold Units in Demat mode would be required to have a beneficiary account with a Depository Participant of the NSDL/CDSL

	and would be required to mention in the application form DP's Name, DP ID No. and Beneficiary Account No. with the DP at the time of purchasing units. The Units allotted will be credited to the DP account of the investor as per the details provided in the application form. The statement of holding of the beneficiary account holder for Units held in Demat mode would be sent by the respective DPs periodically. It may be noted that trading and settlement in the Units of the scheme over the stock exchange(s) (where the Units are listed/ will be listed) will be permitted only in electronic form. In case, the investor desires to hold the Units in a Dematerialized / Rematerialized form at a later date, the request for conversion of units held in Account Statement (non- demat) mode into electronic (demat) form or vice-versa should be submitted alongwith a Demat/Remat Request Form to their Depository Participant(s). Investors should ensure that the combination of names in the account statement is the same as that in the demat account. However, the Trustee / AMC reserves the right to change the dematerialization / rematerialization process in accordance with the procedural requirements laid down by the Depositories, viz. NSDL/ CDSL and/ or in accordance with the provisions laid under the Depositories Act, 1996. All Units will rank pari passu among Units within the same option in the scheme concerned as to assets, earnings and the receipt of IDCW distributions, if any, as may be declared by the Trustee. For further details, please refer SAI.
Minimum Target Amount	Not Applicable — the Scheme has already completed its New Fund Offer (see Part I, Highlights row XV).
Maximum Amount to be raised (if any)	Not Applicable
Dividend Policy (IDCW)	The Trustee will endeavour to declare the IDCW as per the specified frequencies, subject to availability of distributable surplus calculated in accordance with the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026. The actual declaration of pay-out under IDCW and frequency will, inter alia, depend on availability of distributable surplus calculated in accordance with the Regulations, and the decision of the Trustee shall be final in this regard. There is no assurance or guarantee to the unitholders as to the rate of pay-out under IDCW, nor that the pay-out will be made regularly. The IDCW-Reinvestment sub-option was discontinued with effect from 23rd February 2026; the Scheme currently offers an IDCW-Payout sub-option only. IDCW will not be available under the Growth option. The Growth option is suitable for investors who are seeking capital appreciation and not seeking periodic income through IDCW. When units are sold and the sale price (NAV) is higher than the face value of the unit, a portion of the sale price that represents realised gains is credited to an Equalization Reserve Account, which can be used for IDCW pay-out — the amounts so distributed are paid out of investors' capital (the Equalization Reserve), being part of the sale price that represents realised gains. a. The quantum of IDCW and the record date may be fixed by the Trustee at their meeting. IDCW so decided shall be paid subject to availability of distributable surplus.

- b. The record date is the date considered for determining the eligibility of investors whose name appears on the register of unitholders for receiving IDCW. The NAV shall be adjusted to the extent of the distribution and applicable statutory levy, if any, at the close of business hours on the record date.
- c. Within one calendar day of the decision by the trustees, AMC shall display the decision including the record date on the website of AMC. The record date shall be two working days from the date of publication in at least one English newspaper or in a newspaper published in the language of the region where the Head Office of the mutual fund is situated, whichever is issued earlier.
- d. Before the issue of such notice, no communication whatsoever indicating the probable date of IDCW declaration shall be issued by any Trustee of the Fund, the AMC, or its distributors.

Investors should note that the Fund does not assure or guarantee declaration of IDCW under the Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal Option; the actual declaration of IDCW, its frequency and rate will, inter alia, depend on availability of distributable surplus and the decision of the Trustee, which shall be final. Post declaration of IDCW, the NAV of Units under the IDCW option will stand reduced by the amount of IDCW declared and applicable statutory levy. Even though the asset portfolio is common at the scheme level, the NAVs of the Growth option and the IDCW option under each respective Plan will be distinctly different after declaration of the first IDCW, to the extent of distributed income, applicable tax and statutory levy, and expenses relating to the distribution.

It is mandatory for unitholders to provide their bank account details as per SEBI guidelines.

The warrant/cheque/demand draft, if any, issued under the IDCW option shall be dispatched to unitholders within 7 Working Days from the record date; in the event of failure to dispatch within this period, the AMC shall be liable to pay interest at 15% per annum for the delayed period (Master Circular, Paragraph 15.4.1).

The proceeds under the IDCW option will be paid by ECS/EFT/NEFT/RTGS/ direct credit or any other electronic manner where sufficient banking details are available with the Mutual Fund. Where a specific request for payment by warrant/cheque/demand draft is made, or sufficient electronic-payment details are unavailable, payment shall be made by warrant/cheque/demand draft in favour of the unitholder (the first registered holder, where there is more than one), using the bank account number furnished to the Mutual Fund. For Units held in dematerialised mode, the IDCW pay-out shall be credited to the investor's bank account per the details recorded with the Depository Participant.

Pursuant to Paragraph 15.4 of the SEBI Master Circular, in the event of failure to dispatch –

- Redemption or repurchase proceeds within three working days from the date of receipt of such requests and/ or
- Dividend within the stipulated seven working days period.

Interest for the period of delay in transfer of redemption or repurchase or IDCW shall be payable to unitholders at the rate of 15% per annum along with the proceeds of redemption or repurchase or IDCW, as the case may be.

	However, under exceptional circumstances where the schemes would be unable to transfer the redemption / repurchase / IDCW proceeds to investors within the time as stipulated above, the redemption/ repurchase / IDCW proceeds shall be transferred to unitholders within such time frame, as prescribed by AMFI, in consultation with SEBI. For further details in this regard, please refer the Statement of Additional Information (SAI). However, the AMC shall not be liable to pay any interest or compensation in case of any delay in processing the redemption application beyond 3 Working Days (in case of IDCW beyond 7 working days), in case of any deficiency in the redemption application or if the AMC/RTA is required to obtain from the Investor/Unit holders any additional details for verification of identity or bank details or such additional information under applicable regulations or as may be requested by a Regulatory Agency or any government authority, which may result in delay in processing the application.
Allotment	• All Applicants whose investments towards subscription of units in the Scheme have realized would receive a full and firm allotment of Units, provided the applications are complete in all respects and are found to be in order. • Units will be allotted up to 3 decimals. Face Value per Unit of all Plans/ Options under the Scheme is INR 10/- • Post-NFO, on an ongoing basis, units will be allotted for purchases, switch-ins, and SIP installments at the applicable NAV (subject to applicable cut-off timings and realization of funds). • Applicants under the Scheme will have an option to hold the Units either in physical form (i.e. account statement) or in demat form. For those investors who have provided an e-mail address, the AMC would send the account statement by e- mail instead of physical statement. The investor may request for an account statement by contacting us at any of the service centers and the AMC shall provide the account statement to the investor within 5 (five) Business Days from the receipt of such request. • The holding(s) of the beneficiary account holder for units held in demat mode will be shown in the statement issued by respective Depository Participants (DPs) periodically. • Investors have the option to hold units in dematerialized (demat) form. Allotment in demat form will be made within 02 (two) business days from the date of receipt of all necessary documents and realization of funds. Investors must provide their DP ID and Client ID along with relevant supporting documents while applying under the demat mode. • The asset management company shall issue Units in dematerialized form to a unit holder in a scheme within 2 (two) Business Days of the receipt of request from the unit holder. • The AMC shall send an allotment confirmation specifying the Units allotted by way of email and/or SMS within 5 (five) Working Days of receipt of valid application/transaction to the unitholders to their registered e-mail address and/ or mobile number. Note: Allotment of Units will be done after deduction of applicable stamp duty and statutory charges, if any.

Refund	If application is rejected, full amount will be refunded within 5 working days of closure of NFO. If refunded later than 5 working days @ 15% p.a. for delay period will be paid and charged to the AMC.
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. The following persons are eligible and may apply for subscription to the Units of the Scheme (subject, wherever relevant, to subscription of Units of Mutual Fund being permitted under the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026): • Resident Indian adult individual either singly or jointly (not exceeding three) • Minor acting through parent/lawful guardian • Companies, Bodies Corporate, Public Sector Undertakings, association of persons or bodies of individuals and societies registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (so long as the subscription of Units is permitted under their respective constitutions) • Religious and Charitable Trusts under the provisions of Section 350 read with Schedule XVI of the Income Tax Act, 2025 • Trustees of private trusts authorised to invest in mutual fund schemes under their trust deeds. • Partnership Firms • Karta of Hindu Undivided Family (HUF) • Banks and Financial Institutions • Non-resident Indians (NRI)/Persons of Indian Origin (PIO) residing abroad on full repatriation basis or on non-repatriation basis. • Army, Air Force, Navy and other para-military funds • Scientific and Industrial Research Organizations • Mutual fund Schemes, as per applicable regulations • Foreign Portfolio Investor subject to the applicable regulations. • International Multilateral Agencies approved by the Government of India • Universities and Educational Institutions • Any other category of investor so long as wherever applicable they are in conformity with applicable SEBI Regulations/RBI, etc. • Any other category of investor who may be notified by the Trustee from time to time by display on the website of the AMC. Every investor, depending on any of the above category under which he/she/it/they fall are required to provide relevant documents along with the application form as may be prescribed by AMC. All applicants should be KYC compliant with valid PAN (except for Micro investments/ PAN exempt category). For complete details on KYC and PAN requirements refer SAI. 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 investors, or if the Trustee for any other reason does not believe that it would be in the best interest of the Scheme or its investors to accept such an application. Investors are also required to consult their legal experts on the applicable laws/regulations for their investment in units of mutual funds. The AMC and Trustees will not be responsible for any non-compliance of any such restrictions by the investors.

Who cannot invest	The following persons are not eligible to invest in the scheme and apply for subscription to the Units of the scheme: • Persons residing in countries which require licensing or registration of Indian Mutual Fund products before selling the same in its jurisdiction. • Persons residing in any Financial Action Task Force (FATF) declared non-compliant country or territory. • Overseas Corporate Bodies as specified by RBI in its A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 14 dated September 16, 2003. • Persons who are restricted and/or banned from accessing securities market by SEBI. • Persons who are/have been specifically restricted from making an investment into mutual funds under the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026 and/or such other persons who may be disqualified for making such investments under applicable law. • A person who falls within the definition of the term “U.S. Person” under ‘Regulation S’ promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933 of the United States, as amended, and corporations or other entities organized under the laws of the U.S. are not eligible to invest in the schemes and apply for subscription to the units of the schemes. • A person who is resident of Canada • Such other individuals/institutions/body corporate etc., as may be decided by the AMC from time to time. The AMC shall have the right to freeze/lock/restrict the folio(s) of investor(s)/ unitholder(s) for further transactions or reject any applications including for subscription, redemption of units or transmission of units pursuant to receipt of instructions/ directions/orders issued by any Governmental, judicial, quasi-judicial, regulatory or other similar authority (“Authority”), including orders restricting the investor(s)/unitholder(s) from dealing in securities or for attachment of units held by the investor(s)/unitholder(s) or in case of breach of requirements specified in this SID by such investors/unitholders. Additionally, the AMC shall be entitled to freeze/lock/restrict the folio(s) of investor(s)/unitholder(s) for further transactions or reject any applications including for subscription, redemption of units or transmission of units at its sole and absolute discretion upon the AMC becoming aware of initiation of any investigation / action / litigation relating to the investments or transactions of the unitholder by any authority, upon receipt of any complaints (including fraud or forgery), or upon commencement of any disputes / litigations among unitholders/nominees/legal heir/ other claimants to the units relating to the investments or transactions of the Unitholder, including disputes/litigations where AMC or Mutual Fund or Trustee has been impleaded as a party or is a necessary party. The freeze/lock/rejection/restriction so imposed by the AMC as hereinabove mentioned may continue till receipt of a specific written instruction / direction / order from such Authority or NOC from all concerned Parties or such other documents as may be deemed necessary by the AMC authorizing the removal of such freeze/lock/rejection/restriction and/ or completion of the investigation by AMC as the case may be. It is hereby clarified that the AMC / Mutual Fund /Trustee shall not be liable for any loss or damage suffered by Unitholder, either directly or indirectly, on account of such freeze/lock/rejection/restriction as the case may be.
How to Apply and other details	Investors can undertake transactions in the Schemes of Capitalmind Mutual Fund either through physical, online / electronic mode or any other mode as may be prescribed from time to time.

Physical Transactions

For subscription / redemption / switches, application form and Key Information Memorandum may be obtained from the Official Points of Acceptance (OPAs) of AMC / RTA or downloaded from the website of AMC (<https://capitalmindmf.com>).

Online / Electronic Transactions

Investors can undertake transactions via electronic mode through various online facilities offered by the AMC / other platforms specified by the AMC from time to time.

Investor can obtain application form / Key Information Memorandum (KIM) from the AMC's registered office, Investor Services Centers and RTA's (Kfin) branch office(s).

Investors can also download application form / Key Information Memorandum (KIM) from our website (<https://capitalmindmf.com>)

All applications for subscription/redemption of units should be submitted by investors at the official point of acceptance of transactions at the office of the registrar and/or AMC as may be notified from time to time. The official point of acceptance of transaction will stamp, and return the acknowledgement slip in the application form, to acknowledge receipt of the application, subject to verification. No other form of acknowledgement will be provided. Investors should retain the acknowledgement evidencing submission of the transaction till they receive a confirmation of acceptance or rejection of transaction. In case of difference of details in acknowledgement vis a vis actual transaction document, the details as mentioned on transaction document will prevail.

Any transactions received in any non-standard forms are liable to be rejected. Further, any transaction or request received on a non-standard form or document not specified by the Mutual Fund will still be governed and subject to terms and conditions of the standard forms and the particulars specified in this SID. Investor using application form/ transaction request for financial/ non- financial transactions not provided by the Mutual Fund declare that they have read and understood the contents of the SID and SAI , KIM, instructions issued by the Mutual Fund from time to time. Any transactions request received with incomplete information are liable to be rejected.

To ensure appropriate identification of the investor(s)/ unitholder(s) under the KYC policy and with a view to monitor transactions for the prevention of money laundering, the AMC / the Mutual Fund reserves the right to seek information, record investor's/unitholder's telephonic calls and / or obtain and retain documentation for establishing the identity of the investor/ unitholder, their beneficial owner(s), proof of residence, source of funds, etc. It may re-verify identity and obtain any incomplete or additional information for this purpose as the case may be. The investor(s)/unitholder(s) shall provide such documents to the satisfaction of the AMC as may be required from time to time for the verification/identification of the investor(s)/ unitholder(s)/any transaction by the AMC/Mutual Fund. If the investor(s)/unitholder(s) refuses / fails to provide to the AMC, the required documents/ information within the period specified, the AMC, shall have the sole and absolute discretion to freeze the folio(s) of the investor(s)/unitholder(s), reject any application(s) / allotment of units and report the details of such investor/unitholder/transaction to appropriate authority.

	The AMC will perform the Initial KYC of our clients and upload the details on the system of the KYC Registration Agency (KRA). The data from the KRA shall be checked and passed onto the Central Registry of Securitization Asset Reconstruction and Security Interest (CERSAI) for generation of the KYC Identification number (KIN) of the investor. Further, the Trustees shall have absolute discretion to reject any application for purchase of units, if in its opinion, increasing the size of the unit capital is not in the general interest of the unit holders of the Scheme, or if for any other reason it does not believe it would be in the best interest of the Scheme or its unit holders to accept such an application. For details, please refer to the SAI, Application Form and/or website of the Mutual Fund at https://capitalmindmf.com For the details pertaining to list of official points of acceptance of AMC and RTA, investors are requested to visit the website of the Company at link: https://cm.fund/OPAT KFIN Technologies Limited SEBI Registration – INR0000000221 Address – Selenium Building, Tower-B, Plot No. 31 & 32, Financial District, Nanakramguda, Serilingampally, Hyderabad, R. R. District, Telangana India – 500 032 Contact no. – 040-67162222/ 040-79611000 Website – www.kfintech.com It is mandatory for applicants to mention their bank account numbers in their applications for subscription or redemption of Units of the Scheme. If the investor fails to provide the bank mandate, the request for redemption would be considered as not valid and the scheme retains the right to withhold the redemption until a proper bank mandate is furnished. Any provision with respect to penal interest in such cases will not be applicable.
Policy regarding reissue of repurchased units	Not Applicable.
Restrictions on the right to freely retain or dispose of units	The Units of the Scheme can be transferred in demat form or in such form as may be permitted under the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations 2026, as amended from time to time. Additions/ deletion of names will not be allowed under any folio of the Scheme, except for approved categories. This however will not apply in case of death of unitholder (in respect of joint holdings) as this would be treated as transmission of Units and not transfer. Refer Section of Listing and transfer of Units. Please refer SAI for the procedure of transmission & pledging. Investors are requested to visit the Mutual Fund's website for the list of prescribed documents under any of the procedures or call the investors service centers for any clarification on the above. Restrictions on Redemptions of Units There is no upper limit of redemption. However, this is subject to the following: • The repurchase would be permitted to the extent of credit balance in the Unit holder's account.

	• The Asset Management Company (AMC) may, in the general interest of all Unit holders of the Scheme, keep in view the unforeseen circumstances/unsure conditions, limit the total number of Units which may be redeemed on any Business Day. • Restrictions may be imposed under the following circumstances that lead to a systemic crisis or event that severely constricts market liquidity or the efficient functioning of markets. ▸ Liquidity issues – When markets at large become illiquid, affecting all securities rather than any issuer specific security. ▸ Market failures, exchange closures – When markets are affected by unexpected events which impact on the functioning of exchanges or the regular course of transactions. Such unexpected events could also be related to political, economic, military, monetary or other emergencies ▸ Operational issues – When exceptional circumstances are caused by force majeure, unpredictable operational problems, and technical failures (e.g., a blackout). Under the aforesaid circumstances, the AMC / Trustee may restrict redemption for a specified period of time not exceeding 10 Working Days in any 90 calendar days period. Any imposition of restriction on redemption / switch of units would require specific approval of Board of AMCs and Trustees and the same should be informed to SEBI immediately. Unitholders should note that the following provisions shall be applicable when redemption requests are placed during such restricted period. • No redemption requests up to INR 2 lakh shall be subject to such restriction; and • Where redemption requests are above INR 2 lakh, AMCs shall redeem the first INR 2 lakh without such restriction and remaining part over and above INR 2 lakh shall be subject to such restriction. Refer SAI for further details.
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 timing for subscriptions/ redemptions/ switches: In case of Subscription/Switch-in for any amount: • In respect of valid applications received upto 3.00 p.m. on a Business Day at the official point of acceptance of transactions and where the funds for the entire amount of subscription/purchase as per the application/Switch-in request, are available for utilization before the cut-off time i.e. 3.00 p.m. – the closing NAV of the day shall be applicable. • In respect of valid applications received after 3.00 p.m. on a Business Day at the official point of acceptance of transactions and where the funds for the entire amount of subscription/purchase as per the application/Switch-in request, are available for utilization either on the same day or 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 application at the official point of acceptance of transactions, where the funds for the entire amount are available for utilization before the cut-off time on any subsequent Business Day – the closing NAV of such subsequent Business Day shall be applicable.

	In case of investments through SIP, STP methods as may be offered by the AMC, trigger etc. the units would be allotted as per the closing NAV of the Business Day on which the funds are available for utilization irrespective of the instalment date of the SIP, STP etc. Since different payment modes have different settlement cycles including electronic transactions (as per arrangements with Payment Aggregators / Banks / Exchanges etc), it may happen that the investor's account is debited, but the money is not credited within cut-off time on the same date to the Scheme's bank account, leading to a gap/delay in unit allotment. Investors are therefore urged to use the most efficient electronic payment modes to avoid delays in realization of funds and consequently in Unit allotment. Redemptions including switch-outs: In respect of valid applications received upto 3.00 pm on a business day by the Mutual Fund, same day's closing NAV shall be applicable. In respect of valid applications received after the cut off time by the Mutual Fund, the closing NAV of the next business day shall be applicable. "Switch out" shall be treated as redemption and for "switch in" shall be treated as purchases and the relevant conditions for applicable NAV for subscription and redemption would be considered for switch in and switch out transactions.
Minimum amount for purchase/ redemption/ switches	• Fresh Purchase (lumpsum): INR 5,000/- and in multiples of INR. 1/- thereafter • Systematic Investment Plan (SIP): INR 1,000/- and in multiples of INR 1/- thereafter with a minimum of 6 instalments. • Minimum amount for switch-in: INR 1,000 and in multiples of INR 1/- thereafter • Minimum amount for Systematic Transfer Plan (STP): INR 1,000 and in multiples of INR 1/- thereafter • Minimum amount for Systematic Withdrawal Plan (SWP): INR 1,000 and in multiples of INR 1/- thereafter • Minimum Redemption/switch out amount: The minimum redemption amount shall be INR 100/-. If the total value of the units held by a unitholder of the Scheme at any point is less than INR 100/-, then the unitholder can redeem the entire amount, even though such amount is less than INR 100/-. Two-Factor Authentication will be applicable for subscription as well as redemption transactions in the units of Mutual Fund Minimum application amount will not be applicable for investments made in the scheme pursuant to Paragraph 7.14 of the SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated 20 March 2026, on alignment of interest of designated employees of the AMC with the unitholders of mutual fund schemes. For more information, please refer SAI.
Account 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 email 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 mail or email on or before 15th of the succeeding month.

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

An applicant in a scheme whose application has been accepted shall have the option either to receive the statement of accounts or to hold the units in dematerialized form and the AMC shall issue to such applicant, a statement of accounts specifying the number of units allotted to the applicant or issue units in the dematerialized form as soon as possible but not later than 5 (five) Working Days from the date of closure of the initial subscription list or from the date of receipt of the application.

The AMC shall identify common investors across fund houses by their permanent account number (PAN) for the purposes of sending CAS.

- CAS would be sent by email to the email id of the first unitholder as per KYC records.
- In case for any reason if any particular folio of an investor is not included in the CAS, the AMC would issue an account statement to the investors on a monthly basis pursuant to any financial transaction in such folio on or before fifteenth day of succeeding month.
- In case of a specific request received from the unitholder, the AMC shall provide the account statement to such unitholder within 5 (five) Business Days from the receipt of such request.
- In the case of joint holding in a folio, the first named unitholder shall receive the CAS/account statement. The holding pattern must be the same across all folios across all the Schemes of the Mutual Funds for the unitholder(s) to receive CAS.
- In case no transactions have taken place in a folio during the period of six months ended September 30 and March 31, CAS detailing holdings across all schemes across all mutual funds shall be emailed at the registered email address of the unitholders on half yearly basis, on or before twenty first day of succeeding month, unless a specific request is made to receive the same in physical form.
- Each CAS issued to the investors shall also provide the total purchase value / cost of investment in each scheme.

Further, CAS issued for the half-year (September/ March) shall also provide:

- The amount of actual commission paid by the AMC / Mutual Fund to distributors (in absolute terms) during the half-year period against the concerned investor's total investments in each Mutual Fund scheme. The term 'commission' here refers to all direct monetary payments and other payments made in the form of gifts / rewards, trips, event sponsorships etc. by AMCs/Mutual Fund to distributors.
- The Scheme's average TER (in percentage terms) along with the breakup between Investment and Advisory fees, commission paid to the distributor and other expenses for the period for each scheme's applicable plan where the concerned investor has actually invested in.

This CAS on a half year basis shall be issued to all Mutual Fund investors excluding those investors who do not have any holdings in Mutual Fund schemes and where no commission against their investment has been paid to distributors during the concerned half year period.

	In case of the Units are held in dematerialized (demat) form, the statement of holding of the beneficiary account holder will be sent by the respective Depository Participant periodically. CAS for investors having Demat account: - Investors having mutual fund investments and holding securities in demat account shall receive a single CAS from the Depository. - CAS shall be done on the basis of Permanent Account Number (PAN). In case of multiple holding, it shall be PAN of the first holder and pattern of holding. The CAS shall be generated on a monthly basis. - If there is any transaction in any of the demat accounts of the investor or in any of his mutual fund folios, depositories shall send the CAS within fifteen days from the month end. In case, there is no transaction in any of the mutual fund folios and demat accounts, CAS with holding details shall be sent to the investor on half yearly basis. - In case an investor has multiple accounts across two depositories, the depository with whom the account has been opened earlier will be the default depository for the purpose of sending CAS to such investor. - The dispatch of CAS by the depositories would constitute compliance with the requirement under Regulation 34 of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026. For further details, refer SAI.
Dividend/IDCW	The payment of dividend/IDCW to the unitholders shall be made within seven working days from the 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 Paragraph 15.3.3 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds and the section “Restrictions on the right to freely retain or dispose of units” in this SID. Details of which are listed below: - Payment of redemption proceeds through physical instruments (cheque) where electronic fund transfer is not possible (such as old / non-Core Banking account / IFSC non-available records /IMPS failed records for reasons like name mismatch, technical error /Investor Bank not participating in Electronic Fund transfers or failure of electronic credit for any reason which are at the bank’s end.: Additional 2 (Two) Working Days - On such days, where it is a bank holiday in some or all the states, but a Business Day for the stock exchanges. Additional 2 (Two) Working Days following the bank holiday(s) in the State where the investor has bank account. - Exceptional circumstances such a sudden declaration of a Business Day as a holiday or as a non-business day due to any unexpected reason / Force Majeure events. : In all such exceptional situations, the timelines prescribed in Paragraph 15.3.3 of Master Circular, shall be counted from the date the situation becomes normal. - In all such cases where a request for Change of Bank account has been received just prior to (upto 10 days prior) OR simultaneously with redemption request. : In all such cases, the AMC / RTA can make the redemption payment after the cooling off period of 10 days from the date of receipt of change of bank mandate. The redemption transaction shall be processed as per the applicable NAV on the basis time stamp. The credit may either be given in the existing bank account or the new bank

	account post due diligence within 1(one) Working Day after cooling off period. • Need for additional due diligence in instances such as Transmission reported in one fund, but not in the current fund, proceedings by Income Tax authorities, Folio under lock/bank lien etc.: Additional 3(three) Working Days
Bank Mandate	Bank Mandate Requirement: It is mandatory for the Investors to mention their bank account details in the applications. Investors are requested to provide the full particulars of their Bank Account i.e., Name, Account Number, 11-digit IFSC, branch address in the specified fields in the application form. For detailed information, please refer SAI. For all fresh subscription transactions made by means of a cheque, if cheque provided along with fresh subscription/new folio creation does not belong to the bank mandate opted in the application form, any one of the following documents needs to be submitted. • Original cancelled cheque having the First Holder Name printed on the cheque. • Original bank statement reflecting the First Holder Name, bank account number and bank name as specified in the application. • Photocopy of the bank statement duly attested by the bank manager with designation, employee number and bank seal. • Photocopy of the bank passbook duly attested by the bank manager with designation, employee number and bank seal. • Photocopy of the bank statement/passbook/cheque duly attested by the AMC officials after verification of original bank statement/passbook shown by the investor or their representative. • Confirmation by the bank manager with seal, designation and employee number on the bank's letter head confirming the name of investor, account type, bank branch, MICR and IFSC code of the bank branch. The letter should not be older than 3 months. In case the application is not accompanied by the aforesaid documents, the AMC reserves the right to reject the application, also the AMC will not be liable in case the redemption/IDCW proceeds are credited to wrong account in absence of above documents. It shall be mandatory for the investors of the Scheme to mention their bank account numbers in their applications/requests for redemption. In case the bank account details are not mentioned or found to be incomplete or invalid in a subscription application, then the AMC may consider the account details as appearing in the investment amount cheque and the same shall be updated under the folio as the payout bank account for the payment of redemption etc. The aforementioned updation of bank account shall however be subject to compliance with the third-party investment guidelines issued by Association of Mutual Funds in India (AMFI) from time to time. The AMC reserves the right to call for any additional documents as may be required, for processing of such transactions with missing/incomplete/invalid bank account details. The AMC also reserves the right to reject such applications.
Delay in payment of redemption/	The Asset Management Company shall be liable to pay interest to the unitholders at rate as specified vide Paragraph 15.4 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds by SEBI for the period of such delay.

repurchase proceeds/ dividend	Redemption shall be processed by the AMC within 3 (three) Working Days of the receipt of redemption request. In case of delay beyond 3 (three) Working Days, the AMC is liable to pay interest to the investors at 15% per annum (currently). Investors may note that in case of exceptional scenarios as prescribed by AMFI (35P/ MEMCOR/ 74 / 2022-23 dated January 16, 2023 read with Paragraph 15.3.3 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds), the AMC may not be liable to adhere with the timelines prescribed above. Physical dispatch of redemption payments shall be carried out only in exceptional circumstances and the AMC shall be required to maintain records along with reasons for all such physical dispatches. Please refer SAI for more details.
Unclaimed Redemption and IDCW Amount	Unclaimed Redemptions are those amounts that are processed and released but not encashed by/credited to the bank account of the unitholders of the schemes of Capitalmind Mutual Fund. Investors have to submit request to redeem unclaimed units. Investors can either submit 'Financial Transaction Form' OR simple request letter for claiming of unclaimed units at any of our OPAs. The form needs to be duly signed as per the mode of holding. To process the claim, valid bank account details are required. Investors are requested to get the bank account updated in their folio prior submitting the claim request. The unclaimed Redemption amount and IDCW Amounts may be deployed by the Mutual Fund only in call money market or money market Instruments as well as in a separate plan of liquid scheme/overnight scheme / money market mutual fund scheme floated by mutual funds., specifically for deployment of the unclaimed amounts. Further, schemes where the unclaimed redemption amounts are deployed shall be only those overnight schemes/ liquid schemes/ 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 AMC shall not be permitted to charge any exit load in this plan and TER of such plan shall be capped as per the TER of the Direct Plan of the Scheme or at 50 bps, whichever is lower. Further, for the unclaimed redemption amounts deployed by the Mutual Fund in call money market or money market instruments, the investment management and advisory fee charged by the AMC for managing unclaimed amounts shall not exceed 50 basis points. Investors who claim these amounts during a period of three years from the due date shall be paid initial unclaimed amount along with the income earned on its deployment. Investors who claim these amounts after 3 years, shall be paid initial unclaimed amount along with the income earned on its deployment till the end of the third year. After the third year, the income earned on such unclaimed amounts shall be used for the purpose of investor education. AMC shall play a proactive role in tracing the rightful owner of the unclaimed amounts considering the steps suggested by SEBI in this regard. For more details, refer to 'Unclaimed Redemption' Section in SAI.

Disclosure w.r.t investment by minors	Payment for investment by means of Cheque or any other 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 only, else the transaction is liable to get rejected. However, irrespective of the source of payment for subscription, all redemption proceeds shall be credited only in the verified bank account of the minor, i.e. the account the minor may hold with the parent/ legal guardian after completing all KYC formalities. It is reiterated that the redemption/ Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal (IDCW) proceeds for investments held in the name of Minor shall continue to be transferred to the verified bank account of the minor (i.e. of the minor or joint account of minor with parent/ legal guardian) only. Therefore, investors must ensure to update the folios with minor's bank account details as the 'Pay-out Bank account' by providing necessary documents before tendering redemption requests / for receiving IDCW distributions. For systematic transactions in a minor's folio, AMC would register standing instructions till the date of the minor attaining majority, though the instructions may be for a period beyond that date. 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 account. No further transactions shall be allowed till the status of the minor is changed to major. For more details, please refer to SAI.
Minimum balance to be maintained and consequences of non-maintenance	There is no minimum balance to be maintained in the Scheme and accordingly there are no consequences on the investors for failure to maintain minimum balance in the Scheme.
Where can the applications for purchase/ redemption switches be submitted?	All applications for subscription/redemption of units should be submitted by investors at the official point of acceptance of transactions at the office of the registrar and/or AMC as may be notified from time to time. For details, please refer to the application form and /or website of the Mutual Fund at https://capitalmindmf.com For further details, kindly refer section Other Scheme Specific Disclosures - "How to apply" and / or SAI
Where can you submit the filled-up applications	Investors can submit the duly filled application forms at any Official Points of Acceptance (OPAs) of Capitalmind AMC. The list of OPAs is available on AMC website (https://capitalmindmf.com). AMC and RTA branches: Investors may submit their applications at any branches of Capitalmind AMC. The updated list of AMC branches is available on AMC website https://capitalmindmf.com. Investors can also submit their applications at the Registrar's – KFin Technologies (KFinTech) branches. The updated list of KFinTech branches is available on RTA website (www.kfintech.com). Capitalmind AMC Website and Mobile App: Investor can also subscribe to the Units of the Scheme through our website (https://capitalmindmf.com) or our mobile app by downloading from the google play store or apple store.

	KFinTech (RTA) Website and Mobile App: Investor can also subscribe to the Units of the Scheme through the website of KFinTech (www.kfintech.com) or through their mobile app by downloading from the google play store or apple store. Stock Exchanges: Investors can also subscribe to the Units of the Scheme on BSE StAR MF Platform, MFSS and NSE NMF II. MF Utilities (MFU): Investors may purchase units of the Plan(s) under the Scheme through MFU. All financial and non-financial transactions pertaining to Schemes of Capitalmind Mutual Fund can also be submitted through MFU either electronically or physically through the authorized Points of Service (“POS”) of MFU. The list of POS of MFU is published on the website of MFU at www.mfuindia.com and may be updated from time to time. MFCentral: Investor can also submit their applications through MFCentral, a unified platform for mutual fund transactions and services. The servers including email servers (maintained at various locations) of AMC, KFinTech, and the servers of any other acceptance for all online / electronic transactions mentioned above. For the purpose of, determining the applicability of NAV, the time when the request for purchase / sale / switch of units is received in the servers of AMC/ RTA or such other service provider/ transaction platform, shall be considered. Channel Partners / Execution Only Platforms (EOP): In addition to the existing Official Point of Acceptance of transactions, the server(s) of KfinTech, shall be an OPA for electronic transactions received from the Channel Partners / EOP with whom the AMC has entered or may enter specific arrangements for all financial transactions relating to the units of mutual fund schemes. For more details, please refer to SAI.
Risk-o-meter	AMC shall disclose risk-o-meter of the scheme and benchmark while disclosing the performance of scheme vis-à-vis benchmark and shall send the details of the scheme portfolio while communicating the monthly and half-yearly statement of scheme portfolio by email. Any change in risk-o-meter shall be communicated by way of addendum and by way of an e-mail or SMS to unitholders of the scheme. Risk-o-meter shall be evaluated on a monthly basis and AMC shall disclose the Risk-o- meter along with portfolio disclosure for the scheme on the AMC website at link: https://cm.fund/RiskoMeterDisclosure and that of AMFI (https://www.amfiindia.com) within 10 days from the close of each month. The Mutual Funds shall also 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 their website and AMFI website.
Plans and Options	The Scheme offers two plans – Direct and Regular. • Capitalmind Arbitrage Fund – Direct Plan • Capitalmind Arbitrage Fund – Regular Plan Each of the plan offers the following options: 1. Growth option. 2. Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal (IDCW) Option Growth Option: The income attributable to units under this Option will continue to remain invested and will be reflected in their Net Asset Value. IDCW will not be declared under this Option. IDCW Option: This Option provides for distributions subject to availability of distributable surplus, computed in accordance with SEBI (MF) Regulations.

Investors should note that distributions can be made of Equalization Reserves (representing accumulated realized gains), which is part of sale price paid by them.

IDCW Option offers following Sub-Options / facilities: a. Pay-out of Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal (IDCW) option / facility. The Reinvestment of IDCW sub-option / facility was discontinued with effect from 23rd February 2026.

The Scheme will have a common portfolio across various Plans/Options/Sub options. The default plan is “Direct Plan”, in case the broker code is not stated on the application. Application with broker code will be processed under Regular Plan only.

Default scenarios available to the Investors under the Plans of the Scheme:

Scenario	Broker Code (ARN) mentioned / not mentioned by the investor	Plan mentioned by the Investor	Default Plan to be captured
1	Not Mentioned	Not Mentioned	Direct Plan
2	Not Mentioned	Direct Plan	Direct Plan
3	Not Mentioned	Regular Plan	Direct Plan
4	Mentioned	Direct Plan	Direct Plan
5	Direct Plan	Not Mentioned	Direct Plan
6	Direct Plan	Regular Plan	Direct Plan
7	Mentioned	Regular Plan	Regular Plan
8	Mentioned	Not Mentioned	Regular Plan

In cases of wrong/ incomplete ARN codes mentioned on the application form, the application shall be processed under Direct Plan. The AMC shall endeavour on best effort basis to obtain the correct ARN code within 30 calendar days of the receipt of the application form from the investor. In case the correct code is received within 30 calendar days, the AMC shall reprocess the transaction under Regular Plan from the date of application without any exit load.

For the treatment of transactions received with invalid ARNs, see the note immediately following this table.

The Scheme will have a common portfolio across various Plans/Options. The NAVs of the Growth Option under both plans will be different and will be declared separately.

For detailed disclosure on default plans and options, kindly refer SAI

Scheme Summary Document

The AMC will provide on its website a standalone scheme document for all the Schemes which contains all the details of the Scheme including but not limited to Scheme features, Fund Manager details, investment details, investment objective, expense ratios, portfolio details, etc. Scheme summary document will be uploaded on the websites of AMC (<https://cm.fund/>)

	SchemeSummaryDocument), AMFI and stock exchanges in 3 data formats i.e. PDF, Spreadsheet and a machine-readable format).
Option to hold Units in Demat form	Investor has an option to subscribe Units of the Scheme in demat form in accordance with the provisions of the Scheme Information Document and in terms of the guidelines as laid by the Depositories (NSDL/CDSL) from time to time. The Application form of the Scheme shall contain an option for the investor to provide its demat account details. In case, the investor desires to hold Units in a Demat/Remat form at a later date, the request for conversion of Units held in non- demat form into Demat form or vice-versa should be submitted along with a Demat/Remat Request Form to the Depository Participants. Units held in demat form would be transferable subject to the provisions of the Scheme Information Document and in accordance with provisions of Depositories Act, 1996 and the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Depositories and Participants) Regulations, 2018 as may be amended from time to time.
Nomination Facility	- As per SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds, Investors subscribing to mutual fund Units shall have choice of providing nomination as per the prescribed format or opting out of nomination through a signed declaration. The folios of all existing individual unitholders holding Units solely or joint mode that have not complied with the above requirement were supposed to be frozen for debits with effect from June 30, 2024. - However, pursuant to SEBI Circular No. SEBI/HO/MIRSD/POD-1/P/ CIR/2024/81 dated June 10, 2024, non-submission of 'choice of nomination' shall not result in freezing of mutual fund folios. All new investors/unitholders shall continue to be required to mandatorily provide the 'Choice of Nomination' for Mutual Fund Folios (except for jointly held Mutual Fund Folios). - All existing investors/ unitholders are encouraged, in their own interest, to provide 'choice of nomination' for ensuring smooth transmission of securities held by them as well as to prevent accumulation of unclaimed assets in securities market. For more information, please refer SAI.
Transfer of Units held in Statement of account (Physical/non-demat mode)	There are no restrictions on transfer of Units of the Scheme whether held in Statement of Account (physical / non-demat) mode or dematerialised mode. Units held in dematerialized form can be transferred and transmitted in accordance with the provisions of SEBI (Depositories and Participants) Regulations, as may be amended from time to time and units held in Statement of Account (physical / non-demat) mode can be transferred in accordance with the AMFI Best Practices Guidelines Circular No.116/ 2024-25 dated August 14, 2024. Further, additions / deletions of names of Unit holders will not be allowed under any folio of the Scheme. However, the said provisions 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. Further, addition of names in the folio will be allowed under the following 3 (three) scenarios subject to compliance with

	AMFI Best Practices Guidelines Circular No.116/ 2024-25 dated August 14, 2024: 1. Surviving joint unitholder who wants to add new joint holder(s) in the folio upon demise of one or more joint unitholder(s). 2. A 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. 3. A minor unitholder, who has turned a major and has changed his / her status from minor to major, wants to add joint holder(s) in the folio. For further details, please refer SAI.
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Treatment of Transactions received with invalid ARNs in view of AMFI Best Practices Guidelines Circular No.111 /2023-24 dated Feb 02, 2024:

Guidelines for Processing of transactions received under Regular Plan with invalid ARN.

Transactions received in Regular Plan with Invalid ARN to be processed in Direct Plan of the same Scheme (even if reported in Regular Plan), applying the below logic:

Transaction Type	Primary ARN			Sub distributor ARN		EUIN*	Execution only mentioned	Regular Plan / Direct Plan
	Valid	Invalid	Empaneled	Valid	Invalid	Valid	Yes	
Lumpsum / 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
				Not Applicable				Direct

Note:

1) *If the EUIN is invalid/missing, the transactions shall be processed in Regular Plan, and the distributor/ investor shall be given 30 day period from the date of the transaction for remediation of the EUIN. In such cases, the investor to be advised to either provide a different EUIN linked to the ARN who would be engaged in servicing the investor OR switch to Direct Plan. The commission shall not be paid to the ARN holder if the Switch transaction does not happen, or fresh EUIN is not provided within 30 days. The commission may be paid if the fresh EUIN is provided by client within 30 days.

2) For SIP & STP facilities, the ARN validity shall be verified / validated at the time of registration. For instances where the registration details not available in RTA records the transaction shall be treated as lumpsum purchase for validations. Distributors must reconcile the active / inactive SIPs with RTA's at regular intervals.

3) SIPs registered under ARN of deceased to continue till end of SIP registration period or investor's request as per AMFI guidelines; No fresh transactions or SIPs to be booked under the ARN of deceased MFD post cancellation of ARN at AMFI.

4) Only Sub-distributor's ARN with valid "ARN-" values in the transaction will be considered for validation of Sub- distributor ARN for all types of transactions (lumpsum/SIP/STP).

5) If the ARN is invalid as on date of SIP / STP registration, such registration and future transactions thereunder will be processed under Direct plan.



6) Transactions other than the physical mode which are found to be not in order basis above matrix, will be rejected at the time of upload / submission for following reasons: To give opportunity for the intermediary / platform to rectify details before submitting transactions or to report transactions under Direct Plan. If these transactions are accepted and processed under Direct Plan, the intermediary placing the transaction will not be receiving reverse feeds and hence will not be able to reconcile. Since the validation cannot be carried out at the time of acceptance or transactions received in physical form, the same will be done at the time of processing the transaction, and if found to be invalid, the transaction will be processed under Direct Plan.

7) Transactions received from the stock exchange platforms in Demat mode with invalid ARN shall be rejected instead of processing in Direct Plan for following reasons

- a) Settlement of Units will fail at clearing corporation due to mismatch of ISIN.
- b) If the RTA processes the transaction in the Direct Plan, the AMC will face issues with corporate action wherein the clearing corporation will not be able to reconcile and credit the Units.
- c) The distributor/broker will not be able to download the reverse feed/mail back report for the transactions reported by the respective distributor in case if we process under Direct Plan.

III. Other Details

A. In case of Fund of Funds Scheme, details of Benchmark, Investment Objective, Investment Strategy, TER, AUM, Year wise performance, Top 10 Holding/link to Top 10 holding of the underlying fund

Not Applicable.

B. Periodic Disclosures

Portfolio Disclosure: The Scheme's portfolio is disclosed as on the last day of each month, within 10 calendar days of that month's close, on the AMC website and the AMFI website (<https://www.amfiindia.com>), in a user-friendly, downloadable spreadsheet format, and emailed to Unitholders who have registered an email address. A physical copy is provided on request at no cost. Refer to: <https://cm.fund/PortfolioDisclosure>.

Half Yearly Disclosures: Within one month of the close of each half-year (31 March, 30 September), the AMC hosts unaudited financial results on its website and the AMFI website, in a user-friendly, downloadable and machine-readable format. Refer to: <https://cm.fund/UnAuditedResults>.

Annual Report: The scheme-wise annual report (or an abridged summary) is hosted on the AMC website and the AMFI website, and emailed to Unitholders who have registered an email address, within four months of the close of the financial year (31 March); Unitholders are notified of the hosting by email/SMS, and a physical copy is made available on request. The AMC also provides a physical copy of the abridged summary at no cost on a Unitholder's specific request; a copy of the full scheme-wise annual report is made available to Unitholders on payment of a nominal fee. Refer to: <https://cm.fund/AnnualReport>.

Risk-o-meter: Evaluated monthly per the Master Circular's methodology, on a six-level scale — Low, Low to Moderate, Moderate, Moderately High, High, Very High — and disclosed alongside the monthly portfolio disclosure, within 10 calendar days of month close. Any change is communicated via Notice cum Addendum and by email/SMS to Unitholders. Refer to: <https://cm.fund/RiskMeterDisclosure>.

Risk Adjusted Return – Information Ratio (IR): Disclosed on the AMC website alongside performance disclosures, on a daily basis.

Scheme Summary Document (SSD): Uploaded in the SEBI/AMFI-prescribed format (PDF, spreadsheet, machine-readable) on the AMC website, AMFI's website, and the registered stock exchanges, on a monthly basis or within 5 Working Days of any change to the scheme information. Refer to: <https://cm.fund/SchemeSummaryDocument>.

C. Transparency/NAV Disclosure

The Mutual Fund declares NAV by 11:00 p.m. on every Business Day on the AMC's website and AMFI's website. NAV is calculated for all Business Days. Unitholders may place a specific request with the Mutual Fund for the latest available NAV to be sent through SMS. If NAV is not available before the start of

business hours on the following day for any reason, the AMC will issue a press release explaining the reason and the expected time of publication, and any such delay will be explained in writing to AMFI.

D. Transaction Charges and Stamp Duty

Transaction Charges : As per SEBI Circular SEBI/HO/IMD/IMD-PoD-1/P/CIR/2025/115 dated August 08, 2025, no transaction charges shall be paid to the distributors of Mutual Fund products.

Stamp Duty –Unitholders are requested to note that, 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 would be levied on applicable mutual fund transactions, with effect from July 1, 2020. Accordingly, pursuant to levy of stamp duty, the number of Units allotted on purchase/ switch in transactions (including Switch in) to the unitholders would be reduced to that extent.

For details regarding transaction charges and stamp duty refer to SAI.

E. Associate Transactions

Please refer to the Statement of Additional Information (SAI).

F. Taxation

	Resident Investors	Mutual Fund
Tax on dividend	Applicable Tax Rates	NA
Capital gain — Long Term	12.5%	NA
Capital gain — Short Term	20%	NA

The Mutual Fund is registered with the Securities & Exchange Board of India, and hence the entire income of the Mutual Fund is exempt from Income Tax under Section 11(3) read with Schedule VII (Table Sl. No. 20) of the Income Tax Act, 2025.

The Scheme is an Equity Oriented Scheme, with a minimum of 65% of its net assets invested in listed equity shares of domestic companies (Section 198(8)(ii) of the Income Tax Act, 2025). Long Term Capital Gains on transfer of Units are taxed at 12.5% on gains exceeding ₹1,25,000 in a tax year (Section 198(2) (a)), and Short Term Capital Gains at 20% (Section 196(1)(i)), in each case where securities transaction tax has been paid on the transaction.

The above table provides the tax on dividend, and Long-Term and Short-Term Capital Gains taxes, for resident investors. In view of the individual nature of tax consequences, each investor/unitholder is advised to consult their own professional tax advisor.

The information above is provided for general information only. In view of the individual nature of the implications, each investor is advised to consult their own tax advisor with respect to the specific amount of tax and other implications of their participation in the Scheme; the information given is a snapshot of tax implications in the hands of unitholders. For further details on taxation, please refer to the Taxation section of the SAI.

G. Rights of Unitholders

Please refer to the Statement of Additional Information (SAI) for details.

H. List of Official Points of Acceptance

Capitalmind Asset Management Private Limited, 1st Floor, 2323, Prakash Arcade, 17th Cross Rd, 1st Sector, HSR Layout, Bengaluru, Karnataka 560102. Website: <https://capitalmindmf.com>.

The online transaction portal of MFU and the authorized Points of Service (“POS”) of MF Utilities India Private Limited, published on their website www.mfuindia.com, will be considered an Official Point of



Acceptance (OPA) for transactions for Capitalmind Mutual Fund. Details of official points of acceptance of the AMC and RTA are available on the website of the Company at link: <https://cm.fund/OPAT>.

I. Penalties, Pending Litigation or Proceedings

AMCs are required to disclose penalties, pending litigation, and findings of inspections or investigations for which action has been taken or is in the process of being taken by any regulatory authority, for the last 5 financial years, wherever the amount of penalty exceeds Rs. 5 lakh. There have been no penalties or pending litigation on the AMC since incorporation.

Investors may refer to the details, on the website of the Company at: <https://cm.fund/PendingLitigation>.



Any amendments / replacement / re-enactment of SEBI (MF) Regulations subsequent to the date of the Scheme Information Document shall prevail over those specified in this Scheme Information Document.

The Scheme under this Scheme Information Document was approved by the Board of Directors of Capitalmind Trustee Private Limited (Trustees to Capitalmind Mutual Fund) on 21st November 2025. The Trustees have ensured that the scheme approved is a new product offered by Capitalmind Mutual Fund and is not a minor modification to the existing scheme/fund/product.

Notwithstanding anything contained in the Scheme Information Document, the provisions of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026 and the Guidelines thereunder shall be applicable.

Mutual Fund investments are subject to market risks, read all scheme related documents carefully.

For and on behalf of

Capitalmind Asset Management Private Limited
(Investment Manager to Capitalmind Mutual Fund)

Place: Bengaluru

Date: 6th February 2026

Name: Deepak Shenoy

Designation: Chief Executive Officer