



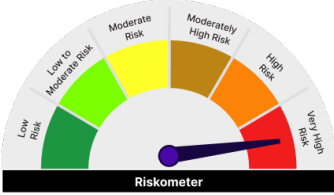
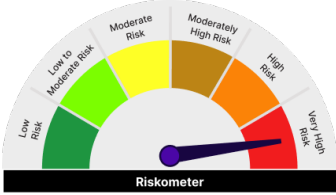
SCHEME INFORMATION DOCUMENT

SECTION I

Capitalmind Multi Asset Allocation Fund

Scheme Code: CMND/O/H/MAA/26/01/0003

(An open-ended scheme investing in equity and equity related instruments, debt and money market instruments, and Commodities including Exchange Traded Commodity Derivatives.)

This product is suitable for investors who are seeking*: - Long term capital appreciation by investing in a diversified portfolio. - Investing in equity and equity related instruments, debt and money market instruments, Commodities including Exchange Traded Commodity Derivatives.	Scheme Riskometer: Capitalmind Multi Asset Allocation Fund  Risk of the Scheme is at Very High Risk	Benchmark Riskometer: 50% NIFTY 500 TRI + 25% NIFTY Composite Debt Index + 25% MCX iCOMDEX Composite Index  Benchmark Riskometer is at Very High 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 Multi Asset Allocation Fund
II	Category of the Scheme	Hybrid Scheme — Multi Asset Allocation Fund
III	Scheme type	An open-ended scheme investing in equity and equity related instruments, debt and money market instruments, Commodities including Exchange Traded Commodity Derivatives. It is clarified that the Scheme is an active scheme of the Mutual Fund. (Due care has been taken while deciding the investment strategy is active)
IV	Scheme code	CMND/O/H/MAA/26/01/0003
V	Investment objective	To generate long term capital appreciation by investing in a diversified portfolio of equity and equity related instruments, debt and money market instruments, and Commodities including Exchange Traded Commodity Derivatives. There is no assurance that the investment objective of the Scheme will be achieved, and the Scheme does not guarantee or assure any returns.
VI	Liquidity/ listing details	The Scheme is an open-ended scheme. Being an open-ended scheme, Units of the Scheme may be purchased or redeemed on all Business Days at NAV based prices subject to the prevailing load structure. For applicable redemption timelines, refer to Row IX below.
VII	Benchmark (Total Return Index)	50% NIFTY 500 TRI + 25% NIFTY Composite Debt Index + 25% MCX iCOMDEX Composite Index The composition of the aforesaid benchmark is such that, it is most suited for comparing performance of the Scheme. 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 Tier II Benchmark is Not Applicable for the Scheme
VIII	NAV disclosure	The NAV will be calculated up to four decimal places and disclosed on all Business Days, except under special circumstances specified in this SID. The AMC shall calculate and update the NAVs on website of the Association of Mutual Funds in India-AMFI (https://www.amfiindia.com) and on the website of the AMC (https://capitalmindmf.com) before 11.00 p.m. on every Business Day. In case of the scheme invests in ETCDs, the NAV of the scheme shall be updated on each Business Day by the AMC on the website and on the website of AMFI by 09:00 a.m. of the following calendar day. In case the scheme invests in overseas securities, the NAV of the scheme shall be updated on each Business Day by the AMC by 10:00 a.m. of the following calendar day.

Sr. No.	Title	Description
		For Further details refer Section II. – ‘III. Other Details’ – ‘C. Transparency/ NAV’
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 Multi Asset Allocation Fund – Direct Plan Capitalmind Multi Asset Allocation 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).

Sr. No.	Title	Description																																				
		Default scenarios available to the Investors under the Plans of the Scheme: <table><tr><th>Scenario</th><th>Broker Code (ARN) mentioned / not mentioned by the investor</th><th>Plan mentioned by the Investor</th><th>Default Plan to be captured</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Not Mentioned</td><td>Not Mentioned</td><td>Direct Plan</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Not Mentioned</td><td>Direct Plan</td><td>Direct Plan</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Not Mentioned</td><td>Regular Plan</td><td>Direct Plan</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>Mentioned</td><td>Direct Plan</td><td>Direct Plan</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>Direct Plan</td><td>Not Mentioned</td><td>Direct Plan</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>Direct Plan</td><td>Regular Plan</td><td>Direct Plan</td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td>Mentioned</td><td>Regular Plan</td><td>Regular Plan</td></tr><tr><td>8</td><td>Mentioned</td><td>Not Mentioned</td><td>Regular Plan</td></tr></table> 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 (thirty) calendar days of the receipt of the application form from the investor. In case the correct code is received within 30 (thirty) calendar days, the AMC shall reprocess the transaction under Regular Plan from the date of application without any exit load. 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	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
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																																			
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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																																			
XI	Load Structure	ENTRY LOAD: Not Applicable In terms of Para 11.7.1 of the Master Circular, no entry load will be charged to the investors. EXIT LOAD: For each purchase of Units through Lumpsum / switch-in / Systematic Investment Plan (SIP), Systematic Transfer Plan (STP), Exit load on redemption / Systematic Withdrawal Plan (SWP) / Switch-out, will be as follows: • If Units redeemed or switched out within 30 days from the date of allotment – 1% of the applicable NAV • If redeemed/switched out after 30 days from the date of allotment – NIL 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/																																				

Sr. No.	Title	Description
		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: • Fresh Lumpsum investment: 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 The Scheme does not require maintenance of minimum balance in the units of the Scheme. The AMC reserves the right to change the minimum application amount from time to time. Two-factor authentication (for online transactions) and signature method (for offline transactions) shall be applicable for subscription and redemption of units of the Mutual Fund, in terms of Paragraph 17.4.5 of the Master Circular. For mandates/systematic transactions, two-factor authentication shall be applicable only at the time of registration of the mandate/systematic transaction. For more information, please refer to SAI.
XIII	Minimum Additional Purchase Amount	INR 1,000/- per application and in multiples of INR 1/- thereafter. The AMC reserves the right to change the minimum additional application amount from time to time.
XIV	Minimum Redemption/ switch out amount	The minimum redemption amount shall be INR 100. If the total value of the units held by the 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. Switch-out: Minimum amount for switch-out - INR 1,000 and in multiples of INR 1/- thereafter or the account balance of the investor whichever is less.
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.

Sr. No.	Title	Description
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	The Scheme may engage in stock lending of securities in accordance with the framework relating to stock lending as specified by SEBI. 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 Multi Asset Allocation 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 the AMC's app, BSE StAR MF, MFSS, NSE NMF II, MF Utilities, or MFCentral. 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"

Sr. No.	Title	Description
		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.
XXIII	Specific attribute of the scheme	Not Applicable
XXIV	Special product/ facility available	During Ongoing Offer / basis: 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. - Units in demat format are not available for SIPs registered with daily frequency. - 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. SIP through Direct Debit / NACH: Investors may also enroll for SIP facility through NACH (Debit Clearing) of the RBI or for

Sr. No.	Title	Description									
		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 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> </tbody> </table>	Particulars	Frequency	Default	Daily Option	All Business Day	–	Weekly Option	Any day from Monday to Friday	Tuesday
Particulars	Frequency	Default									
Daily Option	All Business Day	–									
Weekly Option	Any day from Monday to Friday	Tuesday									

Sr. No.	Title	Description						
		<table border="1" data-bbox="566 302 1383 459"> <tr> <td data-bbox="566 302 810 380">Fortnightly Option</td><td data-bbox="810 302 1136 380">Any day from Monday to Friday</td><td data-bbox="1136 302 1383 380">1st and 16th of each month</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="566 380 810 459">Monthly & Quarterly Option</td><td data-bbox="810 380 1136 459">Any Date of every month</td><td data-bbox="1136 380 1383 459">10th of the month</td></tr> </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. 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	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
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																														
		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><tr><td>Systematic Transfer Plan (STP)</td><td>Daily, Weekly, Fortnightly, Monthly, Quarterly</td><td>INR 1000 and in multiples of INR 1 thereafter</td><td>6 (Six)</td><td>—</td></tr><tr><td>Systematic Withdrawal Plan (SWP)</td><td>Monthly, Quarterly, Half-Yearly and Yearly Transaction Dates: any date of every month (between the 1st and 28th)</td><td>INR 1000 and in multiples of INR 1/- thereafter</td><td>2 Instalments for all frequencies</td><td>—</td></tr></table> For further details with respect to the above-mentioned products / facilities, including default dates, kindly refer to SAI.	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	Systematic Transfer Plan (STP)	Daily, Weekly, Fortnightly, Monthly, Quarterly	INR 1000 and in multiples of INR 1 thereafter	6 (Six)	—	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	—
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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																														



Sr. No.	Title	Description
		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 Multi Asset Allocation 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) and international equity index funds/equity ETFs/international stocks ²	35	80
Debt and debt related instruments ³ (including Central and State Government securities, debt derivatives and debt ETFs) and Money Market instruments ⁴ (including perpetual debt, Non-Convertible Preference Shares, cash and cash equivalents)	10	55
Gold, Silver and Commodity ETFs, Gold and Silver related instruments, Exchange Traded Commodity Derivatives (ETCDs) ⁵	10	55
Units issued by InvITs ⁶	0	10

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 Foreign securities are not treated as a separate asset class under the Master Circular's categorization framework. The Scheme's investment in foreign securities, including overseas ETFs, shall not exceed 25% of its net assets — see "Overseas Securities" below.

³ Debt securities include, but are not limited to, debt securities of the Government of India, State and local Governments, Government agencies and statutory bodies, public and private sector banks, financial institutions, development financial institutions, and corporate entities, and are deemed to include securitised debt.

⁴ Money market instruments include commercial papers, commercial bills, treasury bills, Government securities with an unexpired maturity of up to one year, call or notice money, certificates of deposit, usance bills, and Tri-party Repo (TREPS).

⁵ Investment into physical gold is neither envisaged nor part of the Scheme's core investment strategy; exposure to gold, silver, copper and other permitted commodities will primarily be through Gold/Commodity ETFs or Exchange Traded Commodity Derivatives (ETCDs), excluding Sensitive Commodities. Where a physically-settled ETCD position (limited to Gold/Silver) results in the Scheme holding the underlying physical good, the Scheme shall dispose of it per the timeline prescribed under Master Circular Paragraph 13.16.2.

⁶ The Scheme may invest in Units of InvITs subject to: no Mutual Fund under all its schemes owning more than 10% of Units issued by a single issuer InvIT; and the Scheme itself not investing more than 10% of its NAV in Units of InvITs, nor more than 5% of its NAV in Units of InvITs issued by a single issuer (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.13.5).

Overseas Securities: the Scheme may invest in foreign securities, including ADRs/GDRs/ETFs/mutual funds, up to 25% of its total assets, subject to the Mutual Fund's overall investment headroom in overseas

securities — capped at US\$1 billion per Mutual Fund and US\$7 billion industry-wide, with a separate US\$300 million per-Mutual-Fund/US\$1 billion industry-wide sub-cap for overseas ETFs (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.11.1–13.11.5). The Scheme may invest a maximum of US\$100 million in foreign securities (including overseas ETFs), subject to the limits stated above. Investment in overseas securities shall be made in accordance with requirements stipulated by SEBI and RBI from time to time.

The allocation across asset classes is dynamic, subject to the asset allocation pattern stated above — the percentages stated are indicative and not absolute, and may vary substantially depending on the Fund Manager's assessment of relative valuations, macroeconomic environment, market outlook, and risk-return considerations across equity, debt and commodities. The Scheme's cumulative gross exposure through equity, debt, derivative positions (including commodity and fixed income derivatives), repo transactions, credit default swaps in corporate debt securities, REITs, 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).

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.

The Scheme shall not invest/participate/engage in: (i) advancement of any loans; and (ii) any Fund of Funds scheme.

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 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.
3.	Debt Derivatives for non-hedging purposes	Up to 50% of the debt net assets of the Scheme	Paragraphs 13.18.1, 13.18.5 and 13.18.6 of the Master Circular for Mutual Funds.
4.	Securitized Debt	Upto 20% of the net assets of the Scheme	Regulation 39(1)(d), SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026
5.	InvITs	Upto 10% of net assets of the Scheme and not more than 5% if issued by a single issuer	Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated 20 March 2026, Paragraph 13.13.5
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

Sl. No.	Type of Instrument	% of exposure	Master Circular reference
7.	Repo transactions in corporate debt securities	Upto 10% of net assets of the Scheme	Master Circular, Paragraph 13.8.2
8.	Unlisted Government securities, money market instruments and unlisted non-convertible debentures	Upto 10% of the debt portfolio of the Scheme	Master Circular, Paragraph 13.1 (Item No. 3)
9.	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)

In addition to the instruments stated in the table above, the Scheme may undertake Short Selling and such other transactions in accordance with guidelines issued by SEBI (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.6.1).

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 shall be invested in accordance with the investment objective of the Scheme in any (but not exclusively) of the following securities and subject to such requirements as may be specified by SEBI from time to time:

1. Equity and equity related instruments, across large, mid and small cap companies, including 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. Foreign securities, including ADRs/GDRs/international equity and debt securities, as may be permitted by SEBI/RBI, up to 25% of net assets.

3. Securities issued/guaranteed by the Central, State and local Governments, and/or repos/reverse repos in such Government Securities as may be permitted by SEBI/RBI, including coupon-bearing bonds, zero coupon bonds and treasury bills.
4. Debt securities issued by domestic Government agencies and statutory bodies, which may or may not carry a Central/State Government guarantee.
5. Corporate debt securities (of both public and private sector undertakings), including debt instruments with special features such as AT1/AT2 Bonds.
6. Gold/Silver related instruments, Gold/Silver ETFs and Exchange Traded Commodity Derivatives (ETCDs), excluding derivatives on Sensitive Commodities.
7. Securities issued by banks (both public and private sector) including term deposits with the banks as permitted by SEBI from time to time, subject to approval from SEBI/RBI as required, and development financial institutions.
8. Money market instruments, as permitted by SEBI/RBI, having residual maturities of up to 1 year or for a shorter duration as may be permitted under applicable law — including commercial papers, commercial bills, treasury bills, Government securities with an unexpired maturity of up to one year, call or notice money, certificates of deposit, listed commercial paper, usance bills, Tri-party Repo (TREPS), and any other like instrument as specified by RBI from time to time.
9. Non-Convertible Debentures and bonds issued by companies/institutions promoted/owned by the Central Government and statutory bodies (which may or may not carry a Central Government guarantee), public and private sector banks, All India Financial Institutions, and private sector companies — secured or unsecured against the assets of the issuer, including fixed interest securities with/without put/call option, floating rate bonds, and zero coupon bonds.
10. Floating rate debt instruments issued by the Central Government, corporates, PSUs etc., with coupon reset periodically.
11. The non-convertible part of convertible securities.
12. Securitised Debt (SD)/Pass Through Certificates (PTC).
13. Derivative instruments like Stock/Index Futures, Stock/Index Options, and such other derivative instruments permitted by SEBI.
14. Debt derivative instruments like Interest Rate Futures (IRFs), Interest Rate Options (including Call and Put options), Interest Rate Swaps, Credit Default Swaps (CDS).
15. Units of domestic mutual fund schemes including Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs).
16. Cash and cash equivalents.
17. Units of Infrastructure Investment Trusts (InvITs).
18. Bills of Exchange/Promissory Notes/Bill Rediscounting.
19. Tri-party Repo in corporate debt securities via ARCL Repo.
20. Floating Rate Instruments.
21. Repurchase and reverse repurchase obligations in securities as may be permitted by RBI, and repo/reverse repo transactions in Corporate Debt Securities as per RBI guidelines, subject to a gross-exposure cap of 10% of net assets.
22. Pending deployment of funds, the Scheme can invest in short term deposits of scheduled commercial banks in terms of Master Circular Paragraph 13.7.
23. The Scheme may engage in stock lending subject to SEBI Regulations/Guidelines.
24. Any other like instruments, including domestic fixed income securities, as may be permitted by SEBI/RBI from time to time, subject to regulatory approval, if any.

Subject to the Regulations, the securities mentioned above could be listed, unlisted, privately placed, secured, unsecured and of varying maturity, as enabled under SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026/ circulars/RBI. Please refer to Section II for a detailed description of each of the above instruments.

C. What are the Investment Strategies?

- The investment strategy of the Scheme is designed to generate long term capital appreciation by investing in a diversified portfolio. The Scheme will be investing in equity and equity related instruments, debt and money market instruments, Commodities including Exchange Traded Commodity Derivatives.
- The allocation across asset classes will be **dynamic** and based on an assessment of relative valuations, macroeconomic environment, market outlook, and risk-return considerations, subject

to the asset allocation pattern stated in this SID. The Scheme seeks to balance risk and return by allocating across asset classes that exhibit different risk and return characteristics and low to moderate correlation with each other.

- **Equity Allocation:** the Scheme will invest in equity and equity related instruments across market capitalisation segments (large, mid and small cap companies). Equity allocation decisions are data-driven, based on objective market variables, including but not limited to macroeconomic variables, current equity market valuations and interest rates. Final investment decisions will be taken by the Fund Manager(s) based on the data referenced above but may also be based on specific subjective analysis of underlying securities.

Stock selection and weighting utilize quantitative factor-based methodologies designed to achieve a balanced mix of attributes that support long-term performance within defined risk parameters. A factor represents any quantifiable attribute that significantly explains the risk and/or return characteristics of a security. The Scheme may employ single factors or combinations to enhance diversification and risk control.

- **Debt & Money Market Allocation:** the Scheme will invest in a diversified set of fixed income instruments across issuers and maturities with an aim to generate stable income, manage liquidity, and reduce overall portfolio volatility. Investments will be made in Government securities, corporate bonds, money market instruments, securitised debt and other instruments as permitted by SEBI/RBI from time to time.
- **Commodities Allocation:** exposure to gold, silver, copper and/or other permitted commodities will primarily be through units of Gold ETFs, Commodity ETFs, or Exchange Traded Commodity Derivatives (ETCDs), excluding Sensitive Commodities, as permitted by SEBI regulations. This allocation is intended to provide a natural hedge against inflation and currency depreciation while offering diversification benefits.
- **Dynamic Allocation Approach:** the Scheme shall adopt a tactical asset allocation framework. The allocation to each asset class will be reviewed periodically based on valuation signals (e.g. equity valuations relative to historical averages, interest rate outlook, gold price trends), risk metrics (volatility, correlation), and macroeconomic parameters (GDP growth, inflation, fiscal/monetary policy).
- **Risk Management:**
 - The Scheme will maintain diversification within and across asset classes to manage concentration risk.
 - Derivatives may be used for hedging, portfolio rebalancing, and efficient portfolio management in line with SEBI regulations.
 - The Scheme will follow SEBI's Risk-o-Meter framework for disclosure and will continuously monitor portfolio risks in line with the AMC's internal Risk Management Policy.
- There is no assurance or guarantee that the investment objective of the Scheme will be achieved. The Scheme does not assure or guarantee any returns.

Derivatives Strategy

The Scheme may invest in derivative instruments permissible under applicable regulations, including but not limited to stock and index futures and options, subject to the Scheme's investment objective and any internal limits.

"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 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."

Risk Control

Every investment opportunity is assessed for credit risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk, derivatives risk and concentration risk, in compliance with the Scheme's investment objective and applicable regulatory requirements.



Portfolio Turnover

Given the Scheme's dynamic, tactical asset allocation approach — under which allocation across equity, debt and commodities is reviewed and rebalanced periodically based on valuation, risk and macroeconomic signals — portfolio turnover is expected to be higher than a buy-and-hold single-asset-class scheme. The Scheme does not target a specific portfolio turnover rate; actual turnover will vary with market conditions and the frequency/magnitude of asset-allocation rebalancing.

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 Scheme benchmark would be 50% NIFTY 500 TRI

1.

25% NIFTY Composite Debt Index

1.

25% MCX iCOMDEX Composite Index. This is the First Tier Benchmark. The Scheme does not have any Second Tier Benchmark.

Benchmark Component	Weight
NIFTY 500 TRI	50%
NIFTY Composite Debt Index	25%
MCX iCOMDEX Composite Index	25%

The proposed scheme, Capitalmind Multi Asset Allocation Fund invests across equity (35%–80%), debt (10%–55%), and commodities including gold and silver (10%–55%), with dynamic allocation within the limits specified in the SID.

The SEBI Master Circular provides benchmark illustrations for equity-oriented, debt-oriented and balanced funds. However, there is no single readily available benchmark that comprehensively represents equity, debt and commodities together, which is an inherent feature of Multi Asset Allocation Funds.

AMFI, in consultation with AMCs, had examined the feasibility of prescribing a single benchmark for Multi Asset Allocation Funds and concluded that benchmark selection needs to be scheme-specific based on the asset allocation. SEBI has noted the same and, vide its email dated June 13, 2023, issued guiding principles for Tier-1 benchmark construction for Multi Asset Allocation Funds.

In line with the said principles, the benchmark has been selected to reflect equity, debt and commodity exposure, using indices from the limited set submitted by AMFI, with asset class weights aligned to the Scheme's asset allocation and normal investment pattern as disclosed in the SID. The benchmark has been jointly reviewed and decided by the AMC and the Trustees, and any change, if required, shall be carried out in accordance with applicable regulatory provisions, approvals and disclosures.

Accordingly, the benchmark selected is considered suitable and reasonable for the Scheme.

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/letters issued by SEBI and AMFI in this regard from time to time, including for prior approval from SEBI.

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 Arbitrage Fund
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 Arbitrage Fund
Mr. Divyansh Agnani (Since 20th April 2026), 27 years, B.E. (Computer Engineering) – Ramrao Adik Institute	Overall ~3.5+ years of experience across Capitalmind Asset Management Pvt. Ltd. and Capitalmind Financial Services. Currently designated as Associate Fund Manager, handling portfolio construction, rebalancing, monitoring & performance attribution; previously Quantitative Analyst (Aug 2025–Mar	Capitalmind Flexi Cap Fund

Name of Fund Manager, Age and Qualifications	Work experience	Other schemes managed
of Technology, Mumbai University	2026), Research Analyst (Dec 2023–Jul 2025), and Junior Research Analyst (Sep 2022–Nov 2023) with experience in cross-asset strategy design, model development, portfolio analytics, and equity/macro research	

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

Capitalmind Multi Asset Allocation Fund is the only open-ended Multi Asset Allocation 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 Arbitrage Fund	An open ended scheme investing in arbitrage opportunities. No investment in InvITs is permitted.

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 (Multi Asset Allocation 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 2.40 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, Mr. Divyansh Agnani	8,016.023	10.1702	81,524.56

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	1.85% (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)); expenses towards storage and handling of underlying goods due to physical settlement of any commodity derivative contract, or towards storage and handling of gold and silver (Regulation 66(5)(m)); 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:

- Expenses charged within the Base Expense Ratio (BER) limit specified under Regulation 66(7).
- 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).
- Transaction costs incurred for the purpose of execution of trade as referred to under Regulation 66(10).
- 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: 0.45%, Regular Plan – Growth: 1.75%, Direct Plan – IDCW: 0.45%, Regular Plan – IDCW: 1.75%.

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 schemes other than equity oriented schemes:

Assets Under Management Slab	Base Expense Ratio
On the first Rs. 500 crore of daily net assets	1.85%
On the next Rs. 250 crore of daily net assets	1.65%
On the next Rs. 1,250 crore of daily net assets	1.40%
On the next Rs. 3,000 crore of daily net assets	1.25%
On the next Rs. 5,000 crore of daily net assets	1.15%
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	0.70%

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*	Within 30 days from the date of allotment of units — 1% of the applicable NAV; after 30 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 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.

ii. **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.
- iii. **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.
- iv. **Risks associated with investing in securitized debt:**

The Scheme may invest in domestic securitized debt such as asset backed securities (ABS) or mortgage-backed securities (MBS). Asset Backed Securities (ABS) are securitized debts where the underlying assets are receivables arising from various loans including automobile loans,

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

Different types of securitized debts in which the scheme would invest carry different levels and types of risks. Accordingly, the scheme's risk may increase or decrease depending upon its investments in securitized debts. e.g. AAA securitized bonds will have lower credit risk than a AA securitized bond. Credit Risk on securitized bonds may also depend upon the Originator, if the Bonds are issued with Recourse to Originator. A Bond with Recourse will have a lower Credit Risk than a Bond without Recourse. Underlying Assets in Securitized Debt may be the Receivables from Auto Finance, Credit Cards, Home Loans or any such receipts. Credit risk relating to these types of receivables depends upon various factors including macro-economic factors of these industries and economies. To be more specific, factors like nature and adequacy of property mortgaged against these borrowings, loan agreement, mortgage deed in case of Home Loan, adequacy of documentation in case of Auto Finance and Home Loan, capacity of borrower to meet its obligation on borrowings in case of Credit Cards and intentions of the borrower influence the risks relating to the assets (borrowings) underlying the Securitized Debts. Holders of Securitized Assets may have Low Credit Risk with Diversified Retail Base on Underlying Assets, especially when Securitized Assets are created by High Credit Rated Tranches. Risk profiles of Planned Amortization Class Tranches (PAC), Principal Only Class Tranches (PO) and Interest Only Class Tranches (IO) will also differ, depending upon the interest rate movement and Speed of Pre-payments. A change in market interest rates/prepayments may not change the absolute amount of receivables for the investors, but affects the reinvestment of the periodic cashflows that the investor receives in the securitized paper.

Presently, secondary market for securitized papers is not very liquid. There is no assurance that a deep secondary market will develop for such securities. This could limit the ability of the investor to resell them. Even if a secondary market develops and sales were to take place, these secondary transactions may be at a discount to the initial issue price due to changes in the interest rate structure.

Securitized transactions are normally backed by pool of receivables and credit enhancement as stipulated by the rating agency, which differ from issue to issue. The Credit Enhancement stipulated represents a limited loss cover to the Investors. These Certificates represent an undivided beneficial interest in the underlying receivables and there is no obligation of either the Issuer or the Seller or the originator, or the parent or any affiliate of the Seller, Issuer and Originator. No financial recourse is available to the Certificate Holders against the Investors' Representative. Delinquencies and credit losses may cause depletion of the amount available under the Credit Enhancement and thereby the Investor Payouts may get affected if the amount available in the Credit Enhancement facility is not enough to cover the shortfall. On persistent default of an Obligor to repay his obligation, the Seller may repossess and sell the underlying Asset. However, many factors may affect, delay or prevent the repossession of such Asset or the length of time required to realize the sale proceeds on such sales. In addition, the price at which such Asset may be sold may be lower than the amount due from that Obligor.

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



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

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

- Auto Loans (cars / commercial vehicles /two wheelers)
- Residential Mortgages or Housing Loans
- Consumer Durable Loans
- Personal Loans
- Corporates Loans
- Microfinance receivables

The main risks pertaining to each of the asset classes above are described below:

Auto Loans (cars / commercial vehicles /two wheelers): The underlying assets (cars etc) are susceptible to depreciation in value whereas the loans are given at high loan to value ratios. Thus, after a few months, the value of asset becomes lower than the loan outstanding. The borrowers, therefore, may sometimes tend to default on loans and allow the vehicle to be repossessed. These loans are also subject to model risk. i.e. if a particular automobile model does not become popular, loans given for financing that model have a much higher likelihood of turning bad. In such cases, loss on sale of repossession vehicles is higher than usual.

Commercial vehicle loans are susceptible to the cyclicity in the economy. In a downturn in economy, freight rates drop leading to higher defaults in commercial vehicle loans. Further, the secondhand prices of these vehicles also decline in such economic environment.

Housing Loans: Housing loans in India have shown very low default rates historically. However, in recent years, loans have been given at high loan to value ratios and to a much younger borrower class. The loans have not yet gone through the full economic cycle and have not yet seen a period of declining property prices. Thus, the performance of these housing loans is yet to be tested and it need not conform to the historical experience of low default rates.

Consumer Durable Loans: The underlying security for such loans is easily transferable without the bank's knowledge and hence repossession is difficult. The underlying security for such loans is also susceptible to quick depreciation in value. This gives the borrowers a high incentive to default.

Personal Loans: These are unsecured loans. In case of a default, the bank has no security to fall back on. The lender has no control over how the borrower has used the borrowed money. Further, all the above categories of loans have the following common risks:

- All the above loans are retail, relatively small value loans. There is a possibility that the borrower takes different loans using the same income proof and thus the income is not sufficient to meet the debt service obligations of all these loans.
- In India, there is insufficiency of ready comprehensive and complete database regarding past credit record of borrowers. Thus, loans may be given to borrowers with poor credit record. In retail loans, the risks due to frauds are high.

Corporate Loans: These are loans given to single or multiple corporates. The receivables from a pool of loans to corporate are assigned to a trust that issues Pass Through Certificates (PTC) in turn. The credit risk in such PTCs is on the underlying pool of loans to corporates. The credit risk of the underlying loans to the corporates would in turn depend on economic cycles.

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

- a. Assets securitized and Size of the loan: This indicates the kind of assets financed with the loan and the average ticket size of the loan. A very low-ticket size might mean more costs in originating and servicing of the assets.
- b. Diversification: Diversification across geographical boundaries and ticket sizes might result in lower delinquency.

- c. **Loan to Value Ratio:** Indicates how much % value of the asset is financed by borrower's own equity. The lower this value the better it is. This suggests that where the borrowers own contribution of the asset cost is high; the chances of default are lower.
- d. **Average seasoning of the pool:** This indicates whether borrowers have already displayed repayment discipline. The higher the number, the more superior it is.

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 Repo Transactions in Corporate Debt Securities**

Lending Transactions: The scheme may be exposed to counter party risk in case of repo lending transactions in the event of the counterparty failing to honour the repurchase agreement. However, in repo lending transactions, the collateral may be sold, and a loss is realized only if the sale price is less than the repo amount. The risk may be further mitigated through over-collateralization (the value of the collateral being more than the repo amount). Further, the liquidation of underlying securities in case of counterparty default would depend on liquidity of the securities and market conditions at that time. It is endeavored to mitigate the risk by following an appropriate counterparty selection process, which include their credit profile evaluation and over-collateralization to cushion the impact of market risk on sale of underlying security.

Collateral risk also arises when the market value of the securities is inadequate to meet the repo obligations or there is downward migration in rating of collateral. Further if the rating of collateral goes below the minimum required rating during the term of repo or collateral becomes ineligible for any reason, counterparty will be expected to substitute the collateral. In case of failure to do so, the AMC / Scheme will explore the option for early termination of the trade.

Borrowing Transactions: In the event of the scheme being unable to pay back the money to the counterparty as contracted, the counter party may dispose of the assets (as they have sufficient margin). This risk is normally mitigated by better cash flow planning to take care of such repayments. Further, there is also a Credit Risk that the Counterparty may fail to return the security or Interest received on due date. It is endeavored to mitigate the risk by following an appropriate counterparty selection process, which include their credit profile evaluation.

xi. **Risk Factors associated with Investments in InvITs**

Market Risk: InvITs are volatile and prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis owing to market movements. Investors may note that AMC/Fund Manager's investment decisions may not always be profitable, as actual market movements may be at variance with the anticipated trends. The NAV of the scheme is vulnerable to movements in the prices of securities invested by the scheme, due to various market related factors like changes in the general market conditions, factors and forces affecting capital market, level of interest rates, trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures. The scheme will undertake active portfolio management as per the investment objective to reduce the market risk.

Credit Risk: In simple terms this risk means that the issuer of a debenture/ bond or a money market instrument may default on interest payment or even in paying back the principal amount on maturity. InvITs are likely to have volatile cash flows as the repayment dates would not necessarily be pre-scheduled.

Liquidity Risk: This refers to the ease with which InvIT Units can be sold. There is no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or be maintained. Hence there would be time when trading in the Units could be infrequent. The subsequent valuation of illiquid Units may reflect a discount from the market price of comparable securities for which a liquid market exists.

As the liquidity of the investments made by the scheme could, at times, be restricted by trading volumes and settlement periods, the time taken by the Mutual Fund for liquidating the investments in the scheme may be high in the event of immediate redemption requirement. Investment in such securities may lead to increase in the scheme portfolio risk. The 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 Units.

Reinvestment Risk: Investments in InvITs may carry reinvestment risk as there could be repatriation of funds by the Trusts in form of buyback of Units or dividend pay-outs, etc. Consequently, the proceeds may get invested in assets providing lower returns. However, the reinvestment risk will be limited as the proceeds are expected to be a small portion of the portfolio value.

Risk of lower than expected distributions: The distributions by the InvIT will be based on the net cash flows available for distribution. The amount of cash available for distribution principally

depends upon the amount of cash that the INVIT receives as dividends or the interest and principal payments from portfolio assets. The cash flows generated by portfolio assets from operations may fluctuate based on, among other things:

- success and economic viability of tenants and off-takers
- economic cycles and risks inherent in the business which may negatively impact valuations, returns and profitability of portfolio assets
- force majeure events related such as earthquakes, floods etc. rendering the portfolio assets inoperable
- debt service requirements and other liabilities of the portfolio assets
- fluctuations in the working capital needs of the portfolio assets
- ability of portfolio assets to borrow funds and access capital markets
- changes in applicable laws and regulations, which may restrict the payment of dividends by portfolio assets
- amount and timing of capital expenditures on portfolio assets
- insurance policies may not provide adequate protection against various risks associated with operations of the InvIT such as fire, natural disasters, accidents
- taxation and other regulatory factors

xii. **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.

- xiii. **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.
- xiv. **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.

xv. **Risks associated with Investing in Structured Obligation (SO) & Credit Enhancement (CE) rated securities**

The risks factors stated below for the Structured Obligations & Credit Enhancement are in addition to the risk factors associated with debt instruments.

Credit rating agencies assign CE rating to an instrument based on any identifiable credit enhancement for the debt instrument issued by an issuer. The credit enhancement could be in various forms and could include guarantee, shortfall undertaking, letter of comfort, etc. from another entity. This entity could be either related or non-related to the issuer like a bank, financial institution, etc. Credit enhancement could include additional security in form of pledge of shares listed on stock exchanges, etc. SO transactions are asset backed/ mortgage backed securities, securitized paper backed by hypothecation of car loan receivables, securities backed by trade receivables, credit card receivables etc. Hence, for CE rated instruments evaluation of the credit enhancement provider, as well as the issuer is undertaken to determine the issuer rating. In case of SO rated issuer, the underlying loan pools or securitization, etc. is assessed to arrive at rating for the issuer.

Liquidity Risk: SO rated securities are often complex structures, with a variety of credit enhancements. Debt securities lack a well-developed secondary market in India, and due to the credit enhanced nature of CE securities as well as structured nature of SO securities, the liquidity in the market for these instruments is adversely affected compared to similar rated debt instruments. Hence, lower liquidity of such instruments, could lead to inability of the scheme to sell such debt instruments and generate liquidity for the scheme or higher impact cost when such instruments are sold.

Credit Risk: The credit risk of debt instruments which are CE rated derives rating based on the combined strength of the issuer as well as the structure. Hence, any weakness in either the issuer or the structure could have an adverse credit impact on the debt instrument. The weakness in structure could arise due to inability of the investors to enforce the structure due to issues such as legal risk, inability to sell the underlying collateral or enforce guarantee, etc. In case of SO transactions, co-mingling risk and risk of servicer increases the overall risk for the securitized debt or assets backed transactions.

Therefore, apart from issuer level credit risk such debt instruments are also susceptible to structure related credit risk.

xvi. **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.

- xvii. **Risk factors associated with investment in unrated securities:** The Scheme may invest in unrated securities as permitted under the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026. Investment in unrated securities involve a risk of default or decline in market value higher than rated instruments due to adverse economic and issuer-specific developments. Such investments display increased price sensitivity to changing interest rates and to a deteriorating economic environment. The market values for unrated investments tends to be more volatile and such securities tend to be less liquid than rated debt securities.

xviii. **Risks associated with investing in foreign securities**

Investment in overseas securities / Overseas ETFs offers new investment and portfolio diversification opportunities into multi-market and multi-currency products. However, such investments also entail additional risks. Such investment opportunities may be pursued by the AMC provided they are considered appropriate in terms of the overall investment objective of the scheme. Since the scheme would invest only partially in overseas securities/ Overseas ETFs, there may not be readily available and widely accepted benchmarks to measure performance of the scheme. To manage risks associated with foreign currency and interest rate exposure, the scheme may use derivatives for efficient portfolio management including hedging and in accordance with conditions as may be stipulated by SEBI/RBI from time to time.

To the extent that the assets of the Scheme will be invested in securities denominated in foreign currencies, the Indian Rupee equivalent of the net assets, distributions and income may be adversely affected by the changes in the value of certain foreign currencies relative to the Indian Rupee. The repatriation of capital also may be hampered by changes in regulations concerning exchange controls or political circumstances as well as the application to it of the other restrictions on investment.

Offshore investments will be made subject to any/all approvals, conditions thereof as may be stipulated by SEBI/RBI and provided such investments do not result in expenses to the scheme in excess of the ceiling on expenses prescribed by and consistent with costs and expenses attendant to international investing. The scheme may, where necessary, appoint other intermediaries of repute as advisors, custodian/sub- custodians etc. for managing and administering such investments. The appointment of such intermediaries shall be in accordance with the applicable requirements of SEBI and within the permissible ceilings of expenses. The fees and expenses would illustratively include, besides the investment management fees, custody fees and costs, fees of appointed advisors and sub-managers, transaction costs, and overseas regulatory costs.

Keeping in mind the investment limit in foreign securities currently applicable to Mutual Fund as per Paragraph 13.11.2 of SEBI's Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated 20 March 2026, if overall limit for the Mutual Fund in overseas securities reaches USD 1 billion or the overall limit for Mutual Fund Industry in overseas securities reaches USD 7 billion, then Mutual Fund will not be able to invest in overseas securities / will not be able to do incremental overseas investment, unless such limit is increased or further directions is received from SEBI or RBI in this regard. It may be noted that the cap of USD 1 billion will be monitored and enforced at the Mutual Fund level and not at the individual scheme level.

xix. **Risks associated with investing in exchange traded commodity derivatives**

Commodity risks: The Fund may invest in commodities markets and may therefore have investment exposure to the commodities markets and one or more sectors of the commodities markets, which may subject the Fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities, such as stocks and bonds. Volatility in the commodities markets may be caused by changes in overall market movements, domestic and foreign political and economic events and policies, war, acts of terrorism, changes in domestic or foreign interest rates and/or investor expectations concerning interest rates, domestic and foreign inflation rates, investment and trading activities of mutual funds, hedge funds and commodities funds, and factors such as drought,

floods, weather, livestock disease, embargoes, tariffs and other regulatory developments, or supply and demand disruptions. Because the Fund's performance is linked to the performance of volatile commodities, investors should be willing to assume the risks of potentially significant fluctuations in the value of the Fund's shares.

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

Systemic Risks: Systemic risks which may be witnessed while trading in Indian Commodities Market are liquidity risk, market risk in terms of volatility, Exchange Risk and counterparty risks.

Settlement Risk – Risks pertaining to settlement of Commodity Derivatives vide Physical Delivery of goods

1) **Incremental margin / cost to be borne** – The Commodity exchanges have robust settlement process like the equity exchanges. However, there are rules and timelines which need to be complied with, failing which delivery of the commodity will need to be taken. This will lead to incremental cost to procure the commodity. Avoidance of the same will lead to the exchange penalizing the buyer or the seller or both depending on the type of commodity being dealt with.

2) **Risk Factors in case settlement of Derivatives vide Physical Delivery of goods** – Timelines to dispose off the physical goods, loss due to damage, inadequate insurance.

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

xx. **Risks associated with investment in Credit Default Swap**

Mutual Fund schemes can buy Credit Default Swap (CDS) to hedge credit risk of corporate bond holdings in the portfolio.

Below are the risks associated with investment in CDS:

Counterparty Risk: This is the risk that the seller of the CDS might default on their obligation. If the counterparty fails to pay in the event of a default by the bond issuer, the mutual fund could face significant losses.

Market Liquidity Risk: The CDS market can become illiquid during periods of financial stress. This means that mutual funds might find it difficult to buy or sell CDS contracts at favorable prices when required.

Regulatory Risk: SEBI has specific guidelines for mutual fund schemes participating in buying/selling CDS. Any changes in these regulations could impact the Mutual Fund's ability to effectively use CDS for hedging.

Credit Risk of the CDS Seller: The creditworthiness of the CDS seller is crucial. If the seller's credit rating deteriorates, the protection offered by the CDS might become less reliable.

xxi. **Risk Factor associated with investing in Tier I and Tier II Bonds:**

Tier I and Tier II Bonds are unsecured and the RBI prescribes certain restrictions in relation to the terms of these Bonds:

Tier I and Tier II bonds are unsecured in nature. The claims of the Bondholders shall (i) be subordinated to the claims of all depositors and general creditors of the Bank; (ii) neither be secured nor covered by any guarantee of the Issuer or its related entity or other arrangement that legally or economically enhances the seniority of the claim vis-a-vis creditors of the Bank; (iii) Unless the terms of any subsequent issuance of bonds/debentures by the Bank specifies that the claims of such subsequent bond holders are senior or subordinate to the Bonds issued under

the Disclosure Document or unless the RBI specifies otherwise in its guidelines, the claims of the Bondholders shall be pari passu with claims of holders of such subsequent debentures/bond issuances of the Bank; (iv) rank pari passu without preference amongst themselves and other subordinated debt eligible for inclusion in Tier 1 / Tier 2 Capital as the case may be. The Bonds are not redeemable at the option of the Bondholders or without the prior consent of RBI.

The Bonds (including all claims, demands on the Bonds and interest thereon, whether accrued or contingent) are issued subject to loss absorbency features applicable for non-equity capital instruments issued in terms of Basel III Guidelines including in compliance with the requirements of Annex 5 thereof and are subject to certain loss absorbency features as described in bond prospectus and required of Tier 1 / Tier 2 instruments at the Point of Non Viability as provided for in Annex 16 of the aforesaid Basel III Guidelines as amended from time to time.

The Bonds are essentially non-equity regulatory instruments, forming part of a Bank's capital, governed by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) guidelines. These instruments have certain unique features which, inter-alia, grant the issuer (i.e. banks, in consultation with RBI) a discretion in terms of writing down the principal / interest, to skip interest payments, to make an early recall etc. without commensurate right for investors to legal recourse, even if such actions of the issuer might result in potential loss to investors. Payment of coupon on the Bonds is subject to the terms of Information Memorandum, including Coupon Discretion, Dividend Stopper Clause, Loss Absorption, as contained in the Information Memorandum. The Bonds are subject to loss absorption features as per the guidelines prescribed by RBI.

There may be no active market for the Bonds on the platform of the Stock Exchanges. As a result, the liquidity and market prices of the Bonds may fail to develop and may accordingly be adversely affected:

There is no assurance that a trading market for the Bonds will exist and no assurance as to the liquidity of any trading market. Although an application will be made to list the Bonds on the NSE and/or BSE, there can be no assurance that an active market for the Bonds will develop, and if such a market were to develop, there is no obligation on the issuer to maintain such a market. The liquidity and market prices of the Bonds can be expected to vary with changes in market and economic conditions, financial condition and prospects and other factors that generally influence market price of such instruments. Such fluctuations may significantly affect the liquidity and market price of the Bonds, which may trade at a discount to the price at which one purchases these Bonds.

Issuer is not required to and will not create or maintain a Debenture Redemption Reserve (DRR) for the Bonds issued under this Disclosure Document:

As per the Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014, as amended, no Debenture Redemption Reserve is required to be created by Banking Companies issuing debentures.

There is no assurance that the Tier I / Tier II bonds will not be downgraded:

The Rating agencies, which rate the Bonds, have a slightly different rating methodology for Tier I and Tier II bonds. In the event of deterioration of the financial health of the Issuer or due to other reasons, the rating of the Bonds may be downgraded whilst the ratings of other bonds issued by the issuer may remain constant. In such a scenario, for Tier I and Tier II Bond holders may incur losses on their investment.

xxii. **Risk factors associated with Short Selling**

- The Scheme may enter into short selling transactions, subject to SEBI and RBI Regulations. Short-selling is the sale of shares that the seller does not own at the time of trading. Instead, he borrows it from someone who already owns it. Later, the short seller buys back the stock he shorted and returns the stock to close out the borrowing.

If the price of the stock has fallen, he can buy the stock back for less than he received for selling it and profits from it (the difference between higher short sale price and the lower purchase price). However, Short positions carry the risk of losing money and these losses

may grow theoretically unlimited if the stock price increases without limit and shall result into major losses in the portfolio.

For example, if dealer/fund manager short 1000 shares at Rs.650 each hoping to make a profit but the share price increase to Rs.900, portfolio will end up losing Rs.250,000 (1000×250).

xxiii. **Risk factors associated with investing in Gold/Silver related instrument(s), Gold ETFs and Silver ETFs**

The Scheme may invest in Gold and Silver Exchange Traded Funds (Gold ETFs) and other Gold and Silver related instruments (including Sovereign Gold Bonds etc as and when SEBI/RBI permits). There is no assurance that gold or Silver will maintain its long-term value in terms of purchasing power. In the event of price of gold declining, the value of investment in Units of the Scheme is expected to decline proportionately.

The value (price) of gold may fluctuate for several reasons and all such fluctuations will impact the NAV of Units under the Scheme. The factors that may affect the price of gold, among other things, include demand and supply for gold in India and in the global market, Indian and Foreign exchange rates, Interest rates, Inflation trends, market risks including trading risks in gold as commodity, legal restrictions on the movement/trade of gold that may be imposed by RBI, Government of India or countries that supply or purchase gold to/from India, trends and restrictions on import/export of gold in and out of India, etc.

Governments, central banks and related institutions worldwide, own a significant portion of the aggregate world gold holdings. If one or more of these institutions decides to sell in amounts large enough to cause a decline in world gold prices, the price/value of units of the Scheme, to the extent invested in gold, will be adversely affected.

Several factors that may affect the price of Gold and Silver are as follows:

- Global Silver supplies and demand, which is influenced by factors such as forward selling by Silver producers, purchases made by Silver producers to unwind Silver hedge positions, government regulations, productions and cost levels in major Silver producing countries.
- Investors' expectations with respect to the macro-economic indicators;
- Currency exchange rates;
- Interest rates;
- Investment and trading activities of hedge funds and commodity funds;
- Global or regional political, economic or financial events and situations.
- In addition, investors should be aware that there is no assurance that Silver will maintain its long-term value. If the price of Silver declines, the value of investment in units is expected to decline proportionately.
- Changes in indirect taxes like custom duties for import, sales tax, VAT or any other levies will have an impact on the valuation of Silver and consequently the NAV of the Scheme.
- Demand side and/or supply side constraints in domestic and/or international markets.

Common Risk factors associated with investments in Gold and Silver ETFs:

Currency Risk: The formula for determining NAV of the Units of Gold/ Silver ETFs is based on the imported (landed) value of gold/silver respectively. Landed value of gold/ silver held by Gold ETFs/Silver ETFs is computed by multiplying international market price by US dollar value. The value of gold/silver or NAV, therefore will depend upon the conversion value of US dollar into Indian rupee and attracts all the risks attached to such conversion.

Regulatory Risk: Any changes in trading regulations by the stock exchange(s) or SEBI may affect the ability of Authorised Participant of Gold ETFs/Silver ETFs to arbitrage resulting into wider premium/ discount to NAV. Any changes in the regulations relating to import and export of gold/silver or gold/silver jewellery (including customs duty, sales tax and any such other statutory levies) may affect the ability of the underlying Gold ETFs/Silver ETFs respectively to buy / sell gold/silver respectively against the purchase and redemption requests received. Units of Gold ETFs/Silver ETF may be acquired from the stock exchanges where the price quoted may be at variance with the underlying NAV, resulting in higher acquisition costs.

Redemption Risk: The units issued under the Scheme, when invested in Gold/Silver ETFs, will derive liquidity from the underlying Gold/Silver ETF having creation / redemption process in creation unit size of predefined quantity of physical gold/Silver (e.g. 1 kg). At times prevailing market conditions may affect the ability of the underlying Gold/Silver ETFs to sell gold/silver respectively against the redemption request received.

Taxation: Conversion of underlying physical gold/silver into units of Gold/silver ETFs respectively may attract capital gain tax depending on acquisition cost and holding period. Furthermore, Gold/silver is subject to indirect tax not restricted to the following: Sales Tax, Octroi, VAT, Stamp Duty, and Custom Duty. Hence, any change in the rates of taxation/applicable taxes would affect the valuation of the Scheme.

Furthermore, the endeavour would always be to get cash on redemptions from the underlying Gold/Silver ETFs. However, in case the underlying Gold/Silver ETF is unable to sell for any reason, and delivers physical gold, there could be delay in payment of redemption proceeds pending such realization. Additionally, the Scheme will derive liquidity from trading units of underlying Gold/Silver ETFs on the exchange(s) in the secondary market which may be inherently restricted by trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures. As there is no active secondary market for Gold/Silver ETFs, the processing of redemption requests at times may be delayed. In the event of an inordinately large number of redemption requests, or re-structuring of the Scheme's investment portfolio, the processing of redemption requests may be delayed. Gold/Silver ETFs would ordinarily repurchase Units in Creation Unit Size. Thus Unit holding less than Creation Unit Size can only be sold through the secondary market on the Exchange. Further, the price received upon the redemption of Units of Gold/Silver ETFs may be less than the value of the gold/silver represented by them.

Market Trading Risks: Although units of Gold/Silver ETFs are listed on recognised stock exchange(s), there can be no assurance that an active secondary market will be developed or be maintained. Trading in units of Gold/Silver ETFs on the Exchange may be halted because of market conditions or for reasons that in view of the Exchange Authorities or SEBI, trading in units of Gold/Silver ETFs is not advisable. In addition trading in units of Gold ETFs is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility and pursuant to the Exchange and SEBI 'circuit filter' rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of units of Gold/Silver ETFs will continue to be met or will remain unchanged. Any changes in trading regulations by the Stock Exchange(s) or SEBI may affect the ability of market maker to arbitrage resulting into wider premium/ discount to NAV.

The units of Gold/Silver ETFs may trade above or below their NAV. The NAV of Gold/Silver ETFs will fluctuate with changes in the market value of that scheme's holdings. The trading prices of units of Gold /Silver ETFs will fluctuate in accordance with changes in their NAV as well as market supply and demand for the units of Gold/Silver ETF. Gold /Silver ETFs may provide for the creation and redemption of units in Creation Unit Size directly with the concerned Mutual Fund and therefore, it is expected that large discounts or premiums to the NAV of the units of Gold/Silver ETFs will not sustain due to arbitrage opportunity available.

The returns from gold may underperform returns from the various general securities markets or different asset classes other than gold. Different types of securities tend to go through cycles of out-performance and under-performance in comparison to the general securities markets. The scheme may invest in Gold ETFs. The units may trade above or below their NAV. The NAV of the underlying Scheme will fluctuate with changes in the market value of the holdings. The trading prices will fluctuate in accordance with changes in their NAV as well as market supply and demand. However, given that units of Gold ETFs can be created and redeemed in Creation Units, it is expected that large discounts or premiums to the NAV will not sustain due to arbitrage opportunity available. Value of Gold ETF Units could decrease if unanticipated operational or trading problems arise. In case of investment in Gold ETFs, the scheme can subscribe to the units of Gold ETFs according to the value equivalent to unit creation size as applicable. If subscriptions received are not adequate enough to invest in creation unit size, the subscriptions

may be deployed in debt and money market instruments which will have a different return profile compared to gold returns profile.

xxiv. **Risk factors associated with investing in Non-Convertible Preference Shares**

Credit Risk – Credit risk is the risk that an issuer will be unable to meet its obligation of payment of dividend and/ or redemption of principal amount on the due date. Further, for non-cumulative preference shares, issuer also has an option to not pay dividends on preference shares in case of inadequate profits in any year.

Liquidity Risk – The preference shares generally have limited secondary market liquidity and thus we may be forced to hold the instrument till maturity.

Unsecured in nature – Preference shares are unsecured in nature and rank lower than secured and unsecured debt in hierarchy of payments in case of liquidation. Thus there is significant risk of capital erosion in case the company goes into liquidation.

xxv. **Risk factors associated with investments in Perpetual Debt Instrument (PDI)**

Perpetual Debt instruments are issued by Banks, NBFCs and corporates to improve their capital profile. Some of the PDIs issued by Banks which are governed by the RBI guidelines for Basel III Capital Regulations are referred to as Additional Tier I (AT1 bonds). While there are no regulatory guidelines for issuance of PDIs by corporate bodies, NBFCs issue these bonds as per guidelines issued by RBI. The instruments are treated as perpetual in nature as there is no fixed maturity date. The key risks associated with these instruments are highlighted below:

Risk on coupon servicing

- **Banks:** As per the terms of the instruments, Banks may have discretion at all times to cancel distributions/ payment of coupons. In the event of non-availability of adequate distributable reserves and surpluses or inadequacy in terms of capital requirements, RBI may not allow banks to make payment of coupons.
- **NBFCs:** While NBFCs may have discretion at all times to cancel payment of coupon, coupon can also be deferred (instead of being cancelled), in case paying the coupon leads to breach of capital ratios.
- **Corporates** usually have discretion to defer the payment of coupon. However, the coupon is usually cumulative, and any deferred coupon shall accrue interest at the original coupon rate of the PDI.

Risk of write-down or conversion into equity

- **Banks:** As per the regulatory requirements, Banks have to maintain a minimum Common Equity Tier-1 (CET 1) ratio of Risk Weighted Assets (RWAs), failing which the AT-1 bonds can get written down. Further, AT-1 Bonds are liable to be written down or converted to common equity, at the discretion of RBI, in the event of Point of Non-Viability Trigger (PONV). PONV is a point, determined by RBI, when a bank is deemed to have become non-viable unless there is a write off/ conversion to equity of AT-1 Bonds or a public sector capital injection happens. The write off/conversion has to occur prior to public sector injection of capital. Further Tier II bonds issued under Basel III, having a fixed maturity date, are also liable to be written down or converted to common equity under the aforesaid event of PONV. This risk is not applicable in case of NBFCs and Corporates.

Risk of instrument not being called by the Issuer

- **Banks:** The issuing banks have an option to call back the instrument after minimum period as per the regulatory requirement from the date of issuance and specified period thereafter, subject to meeting the RBI guidelines. However, if the bank does not exercise the call on first call date, the Scheme may have to hold the instruments for a period beyond the first call exercise date.
- **NBFCs:** The NBFC issuer has an option to call back the instrument after minimum period as per the regulatory requirement from date of issuance and specified period thereafter, subject to meeting the RBI guidelines. However, if the NBFC does not exercise the call option the Scheme may have to hold the instruments for a period beyond the first call exercise date.

- **Corporates:** There is no minimum period for call date. However, if the corporate does not exercise the call option, the Scheme may have to hold the instruments for a period beyond the call exercise date.
- xxvi. **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
Asset Allocation Risk: the Scheme's returns depend on how its dynamic allocation across equity, debt and commodities performs relative to a static or differently-weighted allocation; an allocation call that proves wrong in hindsight (e.g. overweighting an asset class that then underperforms) will detract from returns.	The Fund Manager(s) reassess the allocation across asset classes periodically against valuation, risk, and macroeconomic signals, and the Scheme maintains diversification within and across asset classes to manage concentration risk in any single call.
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 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.	Market risk is a risk which is inherent to an equity scheme. The scheme may use derivatives for hedging purpose.
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 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

Risk Description & Type of Instrument	Mitigation Measures
the transaction due to liquidity being poor in the underlying stock, stock futures or options market	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	
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.
Currency Risk: The Scheme may invest in Foreign Securities as permitted by the concerned regulatory authorities in India. Since	The scheme subject to applicable regulations shall have the option to enter into forward contracts for the purposes of hedging against

Risk Description & Type of Instrument	Mitigation Measures
the assets may be invested in securities denominated in foreign currency, the INR equivalent of the net assets, distributions and income may be adversely affected by changes / fluctuations in the value of the foreign currencies relative to the INR.	the foreign exchange fluctuations. The Schemes may employ various measures (as permitted by SEBI/RBI) including but not restricted to currency hedging (such as currency options and forward currency exchange contracts, currency futures, written call options and purchased put options on currencies and currency swaps), to manage foreign exchange movements arising out of investment in foreign securities.
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, 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 interim cash flows can be reinvested may be lower than that originally assumed.	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.
Derivatives Risk – Debt: As and when the Scheme trades in the derivatives market, there	The Mutual Fund has provision for using derivative instruments for portfolio balancing

Risk Description & Type of Instrument	Mitigation Measures
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.	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.
Risk related to Exchange Traded Commodity Derivatives (ETCDs): The Scheme may participate in ETCDs.	Investment in commodity has an inherent market risk in terms of volatility, which cannot be mitigated generally. However, SEBI has allowed participation in ETCDs only which likely to have enough liquidity in the market. The settlement risk shall be mitigated by ensuring that the trade positions do not fall in delivery mode. In case of delivery of goods, the AMC shall dispose of such goods from the books of the scheme at the earliest not exceeding 30 days from the date of holding of the physical goods.
Commodity Price Risk: the value of the Scheme’s gold/silver/commodity exposure is subject to global supply-and-demand, geopolitical, and currency factors largely unrelated to equity or debt markets, and can be volatile.	Commodity exposure is taken primarily through Gold/Commodity ETFs or ETCDs rather than physical holding, and is sized within the Scheme’s own asset allocation band (10-55%) rather than as an unbounded exposure; it is also intended to provide a diversification benefit against equity/debt market movements, partially offsetting this risk at the whole-portfolio level.

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. **REIT:** under the SEBI (Real Estate Investment Trusts) Regulations, 2014, a “Real Estate Investment Trust” 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) or property(ies), entitling such investors to receive the income generated therefrom without giving them day-to-day control over the management and operation of such real estate asset(s) or 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). **Repo:** as per Section 45U of the RBI Act, 1934, “repo” means an instrument for borrowing funds by selling securities with an agreement to repurchase the securities on a mutually agreed future date at an agreed price which includes interest for the funds borrowed. **Reverse Repo:** as per Section 45U of the RBI Act, 1934, “reverse repo” means an instrument for lending funds by purchasing securities with an agreement to resell the securities on a mutually agreed future date at an agreed price which includes interest for the funds lent.
- c. Debt securities issued by domestic Government agencies and statutory bodies, which may or may not carry a Central/State Government guarantee.
- d. Corporate debt securities (of both public and private sector undertakings), including non-convertible debentures, bonds, secured premium notes, zero interest bonds, deep discount bonds, floating rate bonds/notes, pass-through certificates, asset-backed/mortgage-backed securities, securitised debt, structured obligations, credit-enhanced debt, Non-Convertible Preference Shares, and debt instruments with special features such as AT1/AT2 Bonds.
- e. 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.
- f. Overseas securities as may be permitted by SEBI/RBI from time to time, including ADR(s)/GDR(s) issued by Indian or foreign companies and equity/debt of overseas companies listed on recognized stock exchanges overseas, subject to the Scheme’s own exposure limit stated in its Asset Allocation table (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.11.1).
- g. Money market instruments as permitted by SEBI/RBI, having residual maturities of up to 1 year or for a shorter duration as may be permitted under applicable law. Money market instruments include commercial papers, commercial bills, treasury bills, Government securities having an unexpired maturity up to one year, call or notice money, certificate of deposit, usance bills, Tri-party repo (TREPS) and any other like instrument as specified by the RBI from time to time.
- h. 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.
- i. 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.
- j. Triparty Repo in corporate debt securities via ARCL Repo. **Triparty Repo:** per the Repurchase Transactions (Repo) (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2018, “triparty repo” means a repo contract where a third entity (apart from the borrower and lender), called a Triparty Agent, acts as an intermediary between the two parties to the repo to facilitate services like collateral selection, payment and settlement, custody, and management during the life of the transaction.
- k. Units of mutual fund schemes/Exchange Traded Funds.

- l. Cash and cash equivalents.
- m. Preference shares.
- n. Repo transactions in corporate debt securities.
- o. Units of Infrastructure Investment Trusts. **InvITs:** “InvIT” or “Infrastructure Investment Trust” means the trust registered as such under the SEBI (Infrastructure Investment Trusts) Regulations, 2014.
- p. Certificates of Deposit.
- q. Listed Commercial Paper.
- r. 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.
- s. Floating Rate Instruments.
- t. 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).
- u. The Scheme may engage in securities lending, subject to the requirements specified by SEBI in this regard (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.6).
- v. Gold and Gold-related instruments, including Gold Exchange Traded Funds and the Gold Monetisation Scheme of banks notified by RBI.
- w. Silver Exchange Traded Funds.
- x. Exchange Traded Commodity Derivatives (ETCDs), excluding derivatives on Sensitive Commodities, subject to the participation conditions and position limits set out under “Investment Restrictions” below.
- y. Any other instruments as may be permitted by SEBI from time to time, subject to regulatory approval, if any; and any other domestic fixed income securities as permitted by SEBI/RBI subject to requisite approvals, if needed.

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. Investment in overseas securities and commodities, if any, shall be made in accordance with requirements stipulated by SEBI and RBI from time to time. Investment into physical gold is neither envisaged nor part of the Scheme’s core investment strategy; however, where Gold Futures held under an ETCD position are physically settled, the resulting physical gold shall be disposed of per the timeline prescribed under Master Circular Paragraph 13.16.2.

Where necessary, the Mutual Fund may appoint intermediaries as sub-managers or sub-custodians for managing and administering commodities-related investments, in accordance with applicable SEBI requirements and within permissible expense ceilings.

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 securities rated A and below issued by a single issuer	(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 on Government securities or treasury bills.
		(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)	(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.
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.

S.No.	Particulars	Description	Maximum Investment/ Exposure Limit	Proviso
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 (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

S.No.	Particulars	Description	Maximum Investment/ Exposure Limit	Proviso
				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
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.

S.No.	Particulars	Description	Maximum Investment/ Exposure Limit	Proviso
				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 short selling of securities as well as lending and borrowing 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. Participation of mutual funds in repo in corporate debt securities: The Scheme may participate in repos in corporate debt securities as per the guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India from time to time, subject to the following conditions (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.8.1):

- **Exposure Limits:** the gross exposure of the Scheme to repo transactions in corporate debt securities shall not be more than 10% of the net assets of the Scheme. However, the total cumulative gross exposure (i.e. Repo + Equity + Debt + Derivatives) shall not exceed 100% of the net assets of the Scheme (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.8.2).
- **Eligible Securities:** the Scheme shall participate in repo transactions only on the following corporate debt securities (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.8.3):
 - (a.) Listed AA and above rated corporate debt securities.
 - (b.) Commercial Papers (CPs) and Certificates of Deposits (CDs).
- The credit rating of exposures on repo transactions, for various purposes including the PRC matrix, liquidity ratios, Risk-o-meter etc., shall be the same as that of the underlying securities, i.e. on a look-through basis (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.8.4).
- For transactions where settlement is guaranteed by a Clearing Corporation, the exposure shall not be considered for the purpose of determination of investment limits for single issuer, group issuer and sector level limits (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.8.5).
- In terms of Regulation 42(1) of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026, the Scheme shall borrow through repo transactions only if the tenor of the transaction does not exceed a period of six months (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.8.6).
- The AMC and the Trustee frame clear guidelines about, inter-alia, the category of counterparty, credit rating of counterparty, tenor of collateral and applicable haircuts, and the AMC

ensures compliance with the Sixth Schedule to the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026 about restrictions on investments, wherever applicable, with respect to repo transactions in corporate debt securities (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.8.7).

Conditions for undertaking repo in corporate debt securities:

- i. The scheme shall not lend/borrow more than 10% of its net assets in repo against corporate debt securities.
- ii. The cumulative gross exposure through repo transactions in corporate debt securities along with equity, debt, derivatives and any other permitted assets shall not exceed 100% of the net assets of the scheme.
- iii. The scheme shall borrow through repo transactions only if the tenor of the transaction does not exceed a period of six months.
- iv. The exposure limit/investment restrictions prescribed under the Sixth Schedule of the Regulations and circulars issued there under (wherever applicable) shall be applicable to repo transactions in corporate debt securities.
- v. Counterparty selection & credit rating: The AMC follows an issuer selection and approval process for fixed income investments and the same shall be used for selection of counterparties for repo in corporate debt securities. Repo transactions shall be carried out with only those counterparties who have a credit rating of 'AA and above' (Long term rating) or 'A1+' (Short term rating) provided by any credit rating agency as accredited by SEBI from time to time.
- vi. Tenor of Repo: Tenor of repo shall not exceed 6 months. There shall be no restriction/limitation on the tenor of collateral.
- vii. Applicable Haircut: The AMC would be guided by the parameters for applying haircut as may be specified by RBI and/or SEBI for undertaking repo in corporate debt securities, from time to time.

4. Transactions in Corporate Bonds/Commercial Papers through Request for Quotes ("RFQ")

platform: In order to increase liquidity on the exchange platform, the Mutual Fund shall, on a monthly basis, undertake a minimum of 25% and 10% of its total secondary market trades by value (excluding inter-scheme transfer trades) in corporate bonds and commercial papers respectively, by placing/seeking quotes through one-to-many mode on the RFQ platform of Stock Exchanges.

- **Calculation:** The percentages specified above shall be reckoned on the average of secondary market trades by value during the immediately preceding three months, on a rolling basis.
- All transactions in corporate bonds and commercial papers wherein the Mutual Fund is on both sides of the trade shall be executed through the RFQ platform of stock exchanges in one-to-one mode.
- Any transaction entered into by the Mutual Fund in corporate bonds in one-to-many mode that gets executed with another mutual fund shall also be counted for the aforesaid percentage requirement.
- The Mutual Fund is permitted to accept the Contract Note from brokers for transactions carried out in One to One (OTO) and One to Many (OTM) modes of the RFQ platform.

5. The Scheme is permitted to invest in the following overseas instruments (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.11.1):

- (a.) ADR(s) and/or GDR(s) issued by Indian or foreign companies.
- (b.) Equity of overseas companies listed on recognized stock exchanges overseas.
- (c.) Initial and follow-on public offerings for listing at recognized stock exchanges overseas.
- (d.) Foreign debt securities in countries with fully convertible currencies — short-term as well as long-term debt instruments with ratings not below investment grade by accredited/registered credit rating agencies.
- (e.) Money market instruments rated not below investment grade.
- (f.) Repos in the form of investment, where the counterparty is rated not below investment grade; the repo does not, however, involve any borrowing of funds by The Mutual Fund.
- (g.) Government Securities where the countries are rated not below investment grade.

- (h.) Derivatives traded on recognized stock exchanges overseas, only for hedging and portfolio balancing, with underlying as securities.
- (i.) Short-term bank deposits with banks overseas, where the issuer is rated not below investment grade.
- (j.) **Overseas Funds:** Units/securities issued by overseas mutual funds or unit trusts registered with overseas regulators, and investing in:
 - (i.) The aforesaid securities.
 - (ii.) Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) listed on a recognized stock exchange overseas, or
 - (iii.) Unlisted overseas securities, not exceeding 10% of their net assets.

Maximum applicable limit for overseas exposure (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.11.2):

Sr. No.	Category	Individual Limit (per Mutual Fund)	Industry-wide Limit (Total)
1	Overseas Securities	US \$ 1 Billion	US \$ 7 Billion
2	Overseas ETFs	US \$ 300 Million	US \$ 1 Billion

Allocation methodology of the aforementioned limits: within them, each Mutual Fund has a reserved quota of US \$ 50 million individually, within the overall industry limit of US \$ 7 billion (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.11.2(a)).

New Fund Offers (NFOs) (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.11.3): a Mutual Fund launching a new scheme intending to invest in Overseas securities/Overseas ETFs discloses the intended overseas investment amount it plans to invest in the scheme documents, subject to the maximum limit specified above. Such limits disclosed in scheme documents remain valid for a period of 6 months from the date of closure of the NFO. Further investment follows the norms for ongoing schemes below.

Ongoing Schemes (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.11.4): for an ongoing scheme that invests, or is allowed to invest, in Overseas securities/Overseas ETFs, an investment headroom of 20% of the average AUM in Overseas securities/Overseas ETFs of the previous three calendar months is available to the Mutual Fund for that month, subject to the maximum limits specified above. This disclosure — Paragraph 13.11.4 and 13.11.5 — is a soft limit for the purpose of monthly reporting only, as per Format No. 3I.

Management & Due Diligence (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.11.5):

- (a.) **Management of Fund:** appointment of a dedicated fund manager for making overseas investments stipulated under Paragraphs 13.11.1(a) to 13.11.1(i) is optional. However, the person appointed as fund manager for such investments has adequate expertise and experience to manage investments in overseas securities. The Board of the AMC is responsible for ensuring compliance and reporting regarding the same to the Trustee, on a periodic basis.
- (b.) **Due diligence:**
 - (i.) The Board of the AMC and the Trustee exercise due diligence in making investment decisions and record the same. They make a detailed analysis of the risks and returns of the overseas investment and how these investments would be in the interest of investors. Investment is made in liquid, actively traded securities/instruments.
 - (ii.) The Board of the AMC and the Trustee prescribe detailed parameters for making such investments, which include identification of countries, country rating, country limits etc. They satisfy themselves that the AMC has experienced key personnel, research facilities and infrastructure for making such investments. Other specialized agencies and service providers associated with such investments — e.g. custodian, bank, advisors etc. — also have adequate expertise and infrastructure facilities. Their past track record of performance and regulatory compliance, if they

are registered with foreign regulators, is also considered. Necessary agreements may be entered into with them, as required.

Mandatory disclosures and reporting requirements (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.11.6):

- (a.) Intention to invest in foreign securities and/or ETF(s) is disclosed in this Scheme Information Document. The attendant risk factors and returns ensuing from such investments are explained clearly in this Scheme Information Document. The AMC also discloses how such investments will help in the furtherance of the investment objectives of the Scheme. Such disclosures are in a language comprehensible to an average investor.
- (b.) The Mutual Fund reports, on a monthly basis, the utilization of overseas investment limits, within 10 calendar days from the end of each month, as per Format No. 3I.
- (c.) Such investments are disclosed while disclosing the monthly portfolio, as per Format No. 4C, under a separate heading "Foreign Securities and/or overseas ETF(s)." Further, the percentage of investments made in such securities is disclosed while publishing the Half Yearly Results, as per Format No. 4A, as a footnote.
- (d.) The AMC provides detailed periodic reports to the Trustee covering performance of overseas investments and the amount invested in various schemes, and any breach of the exposure limit laid down in this Scheme Information Document.
- (e.) The Board of the AMC and the Trustee review the performance of schemes making overseas investments with appropriate benchmark(s) as disclosed in this Scheme Information Document. The Trustee offers its comments on compliance with all these guidelines in the HYTR filed with SEBI.
- (f.) The AMC discloses exposure limits, i.e. the percentage of assets of the Scheme it would invest in foreign securities/ETF(s).

Investment by Existing Schemes (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.11.7):

- (a.) Where this Scheme Information Document already provides for investing in foreign securities and the attendant risk factors, but such investment has not yet been made, the AMC may invest in foreign securities consistent with the investment objective of the Scheme after issuing an addendum regarding additional disclosures and informing Unitholders accordingly.
- (b.) Where this Scheme Information Document does not provide for overseas investment, the Scheme, if it so desires, may make such investments in accordance with these guidelines, provided that prior to the overseas investment for the first time, the AMC ensures that a written communication about the proposed investment is sent to each Unitholder, and the same is disclosed on the website of the AMC. The communication to Unitholders also discloses the risk factors associated with such investments.

Prudential Investment Norms (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.11.8):

- (a.) All prudential limits specified in the Sixth Schedule of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026 apply to overseas investment. However, the restrictions relating to inter-scheme investments specified at clause 3 of the Sixth Schedule, and the applicable limits on inter-scheme investments specified at Paragraph 13.14, do not apply to such investments.
- (b.) Management fees and other expenses charged by the Mutual Fund in foreign countries, along with the management fee and recurring expenses charged to the Scheme, do not exceed the total limits on expenses prescribed under Regulation 66(7) of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026. Where the Scheme invests only a part of its net assets in overseas mutual funds, the same principle applies for that part of the investment. Details of the calculation for charging such expenses are reported to the Board of the AMC and the Trustee, and are also disclosed in the Annual Report of the Scheme.
- (c.) The application seeking approval for investing in overseas securities is made to SEBI in advance of making investments. Upon receipt of approval from SEBI, the AMC sends an intimation to the Overseas Investment Division, Foreign Exchange Department, RBI.

Investments in Overseas Mutual Funds/Unit Trusts by The Mutual Fund (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.11.9):

- (a.) In addition to the overseas instruments listed above, the Scheme may also invest in overseas MF/UTs that have exposure to Indian securities, provided the total exposure to Indian securities by such overseas MF/UTs does not exceed 25% of their assets.
- (b.) While investing in overseas MF/UTs that have exposure to Indian securities, the Scheme ensures the following:
 - (i.) **Pooling:** the contribution of all investors of the overseas MF/UT is pooled into a single investment vehicle, with no side-vehicles including segregated portfolios, sub-funds or protected calls, etc.
 - (ii.) **Pari-passu and Pro-rata:** the corpus of the overseas MF/UT is a blind pool (i.e. common portfolio) with no segregated portfolios. All investors in the overseas MF/UT have pari-passu and pro-rata rights in the fund — i.e. they receive a share of returns/gains from the fund in proportion to their contribution, and have pari-passu rights.
 - (iii.) **Independent investment manager/fund manager:** the overseas MF/UT is managed by an independent investment manager/fund manager who is actively involved in making all investment decisions for the fund. This ensures the investments are made autonomously by the investment manager/fund manager, without influence, directly or indirectly, from any of the investors or from any other entity.
 - (iv.) **Public disclosure:** such overseas MF/UTs disclose their portfolios at least at quarterly intervals to the public, to maintain transparency.
 - (v.) **No advisory agreement:** there is no advisory agreement between The Mutual Fund and the underlying overseas MF/UT, to prevent conflict of interest and avoid any undue advantage to either party.
- (c.) **Breach of the limit:**
 - (i.) At the time of making investments (both fresh and subsequent), the Scheme ensures that the underlying overseas MF/UTs do not have more than 25% exposure to Indian securities.
 - (ii.) Subsequent to the investment, if the exposure by an underlying overseas MF/UT to Indian securities exceeds 25% of its net assets, an observance period of 6 months from the date of publicly available information of such breach (e.g. portfolio disclosures) is permitted to the Scheme for monitoring any portfolio-rebalancing activity by the underlying overseas MF/UT.
 - (iii.) During the observance period, the Scheme:
 - (I.) does not undertake any fresh investment in such overseas MF/UT.
 - (II.) may resume its investments in such overseas MF/UT in case the exposure to Indian securities by such overseas MF/UT falls below the limit of 25%.
- (d.) **Rebalancing of the portfolio:**
 - (i.) If the portfolio of an underlying overseas MF/UT is not rebalanced within the 6-month observance period, the Scheme liquidates its investments in the concerned underlying overseas MF/UT within the next 6 months (the “liquidation period”) from the end of the observance period.
 - (ii.) If the exposure to Indian securities by the underlying overseas MF/UT falls below the prescribed limit of 25% during the liquidation period, the requirement in the item above does not apply.
- (e.) **Non-compliance:**
 - (i.) If The Mutual Fund/AMC fails to rebalance the portfolio of the Scheme in line with the aforesaid requirements, then after the 6-month liquidation period, The Mutual Fund/AMC:
 - (I.) is not permitted to accept any fresh subscriptions in the Scheme;
 - (II.) is not permitted to launch any new scheme;
 - (III.) does not levy exit load, if any, on investors exiting the Scheme.
- (f.) **Fundamental attribute change:**
 - (i.) The Scheme is exempted from the requirement of a fundamental-attribute change for any change in the underlying overseas MF/UT, subject to the following:

- (I.) the underlying overseas MF/UT exceeds 25% exposure to Indian securities, and;
- (II.) the Scheme intends to invest in another overseas MF/UT with similar investment objectives, and;
- (III.) a notice cum addendum is issued to investors.

6. Investment limits for investment by The Mutual Fund in units of InvITs (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.13.5):

S No.	Description	Maximum Investment Limit for MF Schemes	Remarks
a)	Investment by The Mutual Fund under all its schemes	10% of units issued by a single issuer of InvIT	
b)	Investment by the Scheme in the units of InvITs	10% of NAV of the Scheme	Such limits shall not be applicable for investments in case of an index fund or a sector or thematic scheme pertaining to InvIT.
c)	Investment by the Scheme in the units of InvIT issued by a single issuer	5% of NAV of the Scheme	

7. 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).

8. 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.

- 9. Participation in Exchange Traded Commodity Derivatives (ETCDs):** The Mutual Fund is permitted to participate in ETCDs in India, except in commodity derivatives on 'Sensitive Commodities' (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.16.1).

The Scheme shall not invest in physical goods except in Gold/Silver through Gold/Silver ETFs. Further, as the Scheme, if participating in ETCDs, may hold the underlying goods in case of physical settlement of contracts, the Scheme shall dispose of such goods from its books, at the earliest, not exceeding the timeline prescribed below (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.16.2):

- (a.) For Gold and Silver — 180 calendar days from the date of holding of the physical goods.
- (b.) For other goods (except Gold and Silver):
 - (i.) By the immediate next expiry day of the same contract series of the said commodity.
 - (ii.) However, where the Final Expiry Date (FED) of the goods falls before the immediate next expiry day of the same contract series of the said commodity, then within 30 calendar days from the date of holding of the physical goods.

The Scheme shall not have net short positions in ETCDs on any particular good, considering its positions in physical goods as well as ETCDs, at any point of time (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.16.3).

The Mutual Fund is permitted to participate in ETCDs through the following schemes (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.16.4):

- (a.) Gold/Silver ETFs.
- (b.) Any other category of scheme as permitted under Part IV of Chapter 3 of the Master Circular.

Prior to commencement of participation in ETCDs, an existing scheme under the categories specified above — except for consequential changes in line with Paragraph 3.8.9 of the Master Circular — shall comply with the provisions of Regulation 22(9)(c) of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026, as this will lead to a change in the fundamental attributes of the Scheme, 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, if any (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.16.5).

Prior to participation in ETCDs, the AMC shall adhere to the following (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.16.6):

- (a.) The Board of the AMC shall ensure that the person appointed to manage the investment has adequate expertise and experience in managing such funds; however, appointment of a dedicated fund manager shall be optional.
- (b.) Appoint a custodian registered with the Board for custody of the underlying goods arising due to physical settlement of contracts.
- (c.) Have a written-down investment policy for participation in ETCDs, approved by the Board of the AMC and the Board of Trustees.
- (d.) Have written-down valuation policies, approved by the Board of the AMC and the Board of Trustees, for valuation of commodity derivatives and the underlying goods arising due to physical settlement of contracts; the approved valuation policies shall be subject to the principles of fair valuation of the assets of the Mutual Fund.

The Scheme may participate in ETCDs as a 'client' and shall be subject to all the rules, regulations and instructions, including position-limit norms, as may be applicable to clients, issued by the Board and Exchanges from time to time. The position limits at the Mutual Fund level shall be as applicable to 'Trading Members' (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.16.7). The Scheme, if investing in ETCDs, shall be benchmarked against an appropriate benchmark (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.16.8).

Investment Limits in ETCDs: Participation by the Mutual Fund in ETCDs shall be subject to the following investment limits (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.16.9):

Sl No.	Particular	Investment limit	Exceptions
(a)	ETCDs of a particular good (Single)	Not exceeding 10% of NAV of the Scheme	Not applicable for investments through Gold/Silver ETFs in ETCDs having gold/silver as the underlying.
(b)	Multi Asset Allocation schemes	Not exceeding 30% of the NAV of the Scheme	
(c)	Other Hybrid Schemes excluding Multi Asset Allocation schemes	Not exceeding 10% of NAV of the Scheme	

Where the Scheme invests in ETCDs, the AMC shall adhere to the following (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.16.10):

- (a.) The NAV of the Scheme shall be updated on each Business Day by the AMC on its website and on the website of AMFI by 09:00 a.m. of the following calendar day.
- (b.) The format of the monthly portfolio disclosure shall be modified to reflect the investment in ETCDs.
- (c.) The total exposure to ETCDs shall be disclosed as a line item in the Monthly Cumulative Report (MCR) submitted by the Mutual Fund.

10. The Scheme as Buyer of CDS (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.17.1):

- (a.) The Scheme may buy CDS only for the purpose of hedging its credit risk on debt securities it holds. The exposure to CDS does not exceed the respective debt security exposure, and such exposure is not added to the gross exposure of the Scheme.
- (b.) Where the protected debt security is sold, the Scheme ensures the respective CDS position is closed within fifteen Working Days of selling the protected debt security.
- (c.) The exposure of any protected debt security, for determining single-issuer, group and sectoral limits and credit risk for various purposes including the Risk-o-meter and Potential Risk Class (PRC) matrix of the Scheme, is considered as exposure to either the issuer of the debt security (reference entity) or the seller of the CDS, whichever has the higher credit rating (the lowest long-term rating of the instruments of the seller of the CDS is considered for comparison).
- (d.) The exposure forms part of the overall single-issuer limits for the reference entity or the seller of the CDS, whichever is applicable.
- (e.) In case of the same rating for the reference entity and the seller of the CDS, the exposure is then considered on the reference entity and not on the seller of the CDS.
- (f.) The Scheme buys CDS only from sellers that have instruments with the lowest long-term rating of investment grade and above.
- (g.) The Scheme may buy CDS for investment-grade and existing below-investment-grade debt securities in its portfolio, if any.

The Scheme as Seller of CDS (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.17.2):

- (a.) The Scheme may sell CDS only as part of an investment in synthetic debt securities — i.e. selling CDS on a reference obligation covered with Cash/Government Securities/Treasury Bills. Overnight and Liquid Schemes do not sell CDS contracts.
- (b.) The following is ensured with respect to the cover:
 - (i.) Cash, Government Securities and Treasury Bills can act as cover. Government Securities with maturity within +/- 6 months of the maturity of the respective

- debt security (reference obligation) act as cover, and such cover may be used for maintaining margin requirements on the respective CDS.
- (ii.) The required amount of cover is enough to ensure that the notional amount does not exceed the value of the cover kept, which is calculated as follows:
 - (I.) Notional amount in the CDS sell contract (+)
 - (II.) Buffer, for price fluctuations on the government securities kept as cover: the buffer is calculated to address interest rate risk on the government securities, and is at least equal to three times the daily haircut applicable for the said G-Sec instrument in case of repo transactions on the Clearing Corporation of India Limited.
 - (iii.) The value of the cover kept is reviewed on a daily basis.
 - (iv.) The cover is earmarked to the CDS sell position and may be used for maintaining margin requirements on the respective CDS. However, investment in the aforesaid instruments as cover is not considered part of Liquidity Ratio – Redemption at Risk (LR-RaR) and Liquidity Ratio – Conditional Redemption at Risk (LR-CRaR) eligible instruments, and is not sold or used for any other purpose till the CDS sell position is open.
 - (c.) The exposure of the synthetic debt security (notional amount) is considered in the respective single-issuer, group-issuer and sectoral limits. Such exposure to the issuer, group and sector of the issuer is equal to the notional amount.
 - (d.) For the purpose of computing the gross exposure of the Scheme in respect of an investment in a synthetic debt security, the exposure due to such investment is computed as follows:
 - (i.) Notional amount (+)
 - (ii.) Buffer (i.e. cover kept over and above the notional amount)
 - (e.) The Scheme sells CDS only against securities rated investment grade and above.
 - (f.) The credit risk rating of the synthetic debt security is the same as that of the reference obligation. For the purpose of the Risk-o-meter, the liquidity risk value of the synthetic debt security is: the Liquidity Risk Value of the reference obligation, plus 2.
 - (g.) For the Potential Risk Class (PRC) matrix, the Credit Risk Value is the same as the reference obligation.
 - (h.) **Debt Index Funds and ETFs:** such Schemes may also take exposure through synthetic debt securities, and the same is treated as replication as required under Paragraph 4.4.5 of the Master Circular.

Other Conditions (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.17.3):

- (a.) The Scheme complies with the directions issued by RBI from time to time in this regard.
- (b.) The Scheme participates in CDS only through standard contracts prescribed by the Fixed Income Money Market and Derivatives Association of India (FIMMDA).
- (c.) All CDS contracts are transacted either through a Central Counterparty, if any, or the Request for Quote (RFQ) Platform.
- (d.) The Mutual Fund ensures a Two-way Credit Support Annex (CSA) as part of CDS contracts.
- (e.) The following disclosures are made in the Scheme's periodic scheme portfolio disclosures:
 - (i.) Credit Rating of the CDS seller (lowest long term) where CDS is bought by the Scheme.
 - (ii.) CDS transactions with associate or group companies of the sponsor.
- (f.) The CDS contract matures on or before the winding-up date of the Scheme, wherever applicable.
- (g.) Exposure through CDS (the notional amount of both CDS bought and sold by the Scheme) does not exceed 10% of the AUM of the Scheme, and is within the overall limit of derivatives exposure prescribed in this Scheme Information Document.
- (h.) **Valuation and Accounting:** AMFI, in consultation with SEBI, has issued guidelines for valuation and accounting of CDS by the Scheme based on a waterfall approach, which may be as follows:
 - (i.) Level I: Actual Traded levels.
 - (ii.) Level II: Corporate bond credit spreads.

- (i) **Fundamental Attribute Change:** the relevant changes in this Scheme Information Document, on the basis of the provisions of this section, are not considered a “Fundamental Attribute Change” of the Scheme in terms of Regulation 22(9)(c) of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026.

11. **Participation of Mutual Funds in Credit Default Swaps:** Exposure through Credit Default Swaps (the notional amount of both CDS bought and sold by the Scheme) shall not exceed 10% of the AUM of the Scheme, and shall be within the overall limit of derivatives exposure prescribed in this Scheme Information Document (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.17.3(g)). Please refer to SAI for more details on the framework for investment in Credit Default Swaps by Mutual Funds.

12. **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	(i.) Hedging positions are not taken for existing derivative positions.

SI No	Exemption from gross exposure limit for exposure in	Additional conditions for exemption, if any
	shall be exempted from the gross exposure limit described above, subject to the conditions mentioned alongside (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.18.1).	(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
(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:

SI No	Exemption from gross exposure limit for exposure in	Additional conditions for exemption, if any
		(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. (iii.) At no point of time shall the net modified duration of the part of the portfolio being hedged be negative.
(e)	Short position in Exchange Traded Commodity Derivatives (ETCDs) not exceeding the holding of the underlying goods received in physical settlement of ETCD contracts.	The Scheme shall not write options, or purchase instruments with embedded written options, in goods or on commodity futures.
(f)	Short position in ETCDs not exceeding the long position in ETCDs on the same goods.	
(g)	CDS bought for the purpose of hedging credit risk on debt securities	The exposure to CDS shall not exceed the respective debt security exposure.

- 13. 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.

14. **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 equity and equity related instruments, debt and money market instruments, and Commodities including Exchange Traded Commodity

Derivatives. It is clarified that the Scheme is an active scheme of the Mutual Fund (due care has been taken while deciding the investment strategy is active).

(b) **Investment Objective(s).**

- (i) **Main Objective:** to generate long term capital appreciation by investing in a diversified portfolio of equity and equity related instruments, debt and money market instruments, and Commodities including Exchange Traded Commodity Derivatives. 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
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	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. - 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. - 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. - 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. - 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

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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	This is not applicable for the Scheme.
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	• Fresh Purchase (lumpsum): INR 5,000/- and in multiples of INR. 1/- thereafter

purchase/ redemption/ switches	• 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/ repurchase proceeds/ dividend	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. 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 Multi Asset Allocation Fund – Direct Plan • Capitalmind Multi Asset Allocation 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: <table><tr><th>Scenario</th><th>Broker Code (ARN) mentioned / not mentioned by the investor</th><th>Plan mentioned by the Investor</th><th>Default Plan to be captured</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Not Mentioned</td><td>Not Mentioned</td><td>Direct Plan</td></tr></table>	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
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						

	Scenario	Broker Code (ARN) mentioned / not mentioned by the investor	Plan mentioned by the Investor	Default Plan to be captured
	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: - Surviving joint unitholder who wants to add new joint holder(s) in the folio upon demise of one or more joint unitholder(s). - 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. - 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.

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. Since the Scheme invests in ETCDs, the monthly and half-yearly portfolio disclosure format is modified to reflect this investment. 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/RiskometerDisclosure>.

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

Since the Scheme participates in Exchange Traded Commodity Derivatives (ETCDs), the Mutual Fund declares the Scheme's NAV on the AMC's website and AMFI's website by 09:00 a.m. of the following calendar day, for every Business Day (Master Circular, Paragraph 13.16.10(a)). 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	Applicable Tax Rates	NA
Capital gain — Short Term	Applicable Tax Rates	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 a Hybrid Scheme, with its asset allocation spanning equity, debt and commodities. Unlike a scheme with a fixed minimum equity floor, the Scheme's qualification as an equity-oriented fund under the Income Tax Act, 2025 is not fixed by its category — it depends on the Scheme's actual equity holding at the relevant time. Accordingly, the Long-Term and Short-Term Capital Gains tax rates applicable to Unitholders are not stated as a fixed figure above; investors should refer to the SAI, and consult their own professional tax advisor, for the rate applicable at the time of their transaction.

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