

SCHEME INFORMATION DOCUMENT

SECTION I

MIRAE ASSET GREAT CONSUMER FUND

(An open-ended equity scheme following consumption theme)

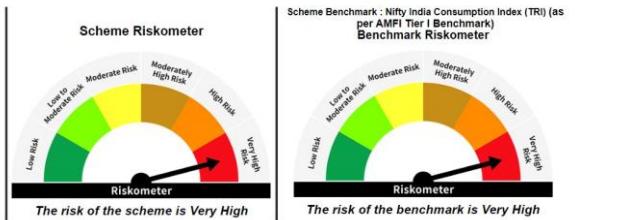
PRODUCT LABELLING

Mirae Asset Great Consumer Fund

This product is suitable for investors who are seeking*

- Long term capital appreciation
- Thematic fund investing in equity & equity related securities of companies benefiting directly or indirectly from consumption led demand in India

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



The Above riskometer is as on October 31, 2025 for latest risk-o-meter, investors may refer to the Monthly Portfolios disclosed on the website of the Fund viz. www.miraeassetmf.co.in

Continuous Offer of Units at the NAV based prices.

Name of Mutual Fund: Mirae Asset Mutual Fund

Name of Asset Management Company: Mirae Asset Investment Managers (India) Private Limited
 CIN: U65990MH2019PTC324625

Name of Trustee Company: Mirae Asset Trustee Company Private Limited
 CIN: U65191MH2007FTC170231

Registered & Corporate Office:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The SID (section I & II) should be read in conjunction with SAI and not in isolation.

This SID is dated November 20, 2025

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Part I. HIGHLIGHTS/SUMMARY OF THE SCHEME

Sr. No.	Title	Description
I.	Name of the scheme	Mirae Asset Great Consumer Fund
II.	Category of the Scheme	Sectoral/ Thematic
III.	Scheme type	An open-ended equity scheme following consumption theme.
IV.	Scheme code	MIRA/O/E/SEC/09/08/0004
V.	Investment objective	<p>The investment objective of the scheme is to generate long term capital appreciation by investing in a portfolio of companies/funds that are likely to benefit either directly or indirectly from consumption led demand in India. The Scheme does not guarantee or assure any returns.</p> <p><u>There is no assurance that the investment objective of the Scheme will be achieved.</u></p>
VI.	Liquidity/listing details	<p>The Scheme offers units for purchases/switch-ins and redemptions/switch-outs at NAV based prices on all business days on an ongoing basis. Repurchase of Units will be at the NAV prevailing on the date the units are tendered for repurchase.</p> <p>As per SEBI Regulations, the Mutual Fund shall dispatch redemption proceeds within 3 Business Days of receiving a valid redemption request. A penal interest of 15% per annum or such other rate as may be prescribed by SEBI from time to time, will be paid in case the redemption proceeds are not made within 3 Business Days from the date of receipt of a valid redemption request.</p> <p>Further, clause 14.1.3 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated June 27, 2024 has provided list of exceptional instances wherein additional time has been allowed for payment of redemption or repurchase proceeds.</p> <p>Currently the Units of the Scheme are not proposed to be listed on any stock exchange.</p>
VII.	Benchmark Return Index <small>(Total</small>	<p>The benchmark of the scheme is Nifty India Consumption Index (TRI).</p> <p>The same is in line with AMFI prescribed guidelines. Hence, the performance will be compared with this Index</p> <p><u>Rationale for adoption of benchmark:</u></p> <p>The above benchmark is in accordance with Clause 1.9 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024 on 'Guiding Principles for bringing uniformity in Benchmarks of Mutual Fund Schemes'.</p>

		The same has been chosen as the benchmark as the asset allocation pattern of the benchmark is in conformity with the declared asset allocation pattern of the scheme in the Scheme Information Document.
VIII.	NAV disclosure	<p>The NAV of the Scheme are calculated and disclosed on all Business Days. The AMC shall update the NAVs on the website of the Mutual Fund https://www.miraeassetmf.co.in/ and on the website of Association of Mutual Funds in India - AMFI (www.amfiindia.com) by 11.00 p.m. on every Business Day.</p> <p>Further Details in Section II.</p>
IX.	Applicable timelines	<p>Timeline for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dispatch of redemption proceeds: 3 working days from the date of redemption • Dispatch of IDCW (if applicable) etc.: within 7 working days from the record date
X.	<p>Plans and Options Plans/Options and sub options under the Scheme</p>	<p>The Scheme have Regular Plan and Direct Plan** with a common portfolio and separate NAVs. Investors should indicate the Plan for which the subscription is made by indicating the choice in the application form.</p> <p>Each of the above Regular and Direct Plan under the scheme will have the following Options / Sub-options: (1) Growth Option and (2) Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal (IDCW) Option.</p> <p>The IDCW Option shall have the following 2 sub-options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Payout of Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal option (“Payout of IDCW”) b) Reinvestment of Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal option (“Reinvestment of IDCW”) <p>The default option for the unitholders will be Regular Plan - Growth Option if he is routing his investments through a distributor and Direct Plan – Growth option if he is a direct investor.</p> <p>If the unit holders select IDCW option but does not specify the sub-option then the default sub-option shall be Reinvestment of IDCW.</p> <p>Amounts can be distributed out of investors capital (Equalization Reserve), which is part of sale price that represents realized gains.</p> <p>Investors subscribing under Direct Plan of the Scheme will have to indicate “Direct Plan” against the Scheme name in the application form i.e. “Mirae Asset Great Consumer Fund-Direct Plan”.</p> <p><u>Guidelines for Processing of transactions received under Regular Plan with invalid ARN</u></p>

		<p>In accordance with AMFI circular no. 135/BP/ 111 /2023-24 dated February 2, 2024, transactions received in Regular Plan with Invalid ARN shall be processed in Direct Plan of the same Scheme (even if reported in Regular Plan), applying the below logic:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Transaction Type</th><th colspan="3">Primary ARN</th><th colspan="2">SUB distributor ARN</th><th rowspan="2">EUIIN *</th><th rowspan="2">Execution Only Mentioned</th><th rowspan="2">Regular Plan / Direct Plan</th></tr> <tr> <th>Valid</th><th>Invalid</th><th>Empanelled</th><th>Valid</th><th>Invalid</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="7">Lump Sum/ Registration</td><td>Y</td><td></td><td>Y</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Y</td><td>Regular</td></tr> <tr> <td>Y</td><td></td><td>N</td><td colspan="4">Not applicable</td><td>Direct</td></tr> <tr> <td>Y</td><td></td><td>Y</td><td>N.A.</td><td>N.A.</td><td>N.A.</td><td>N</td><td>Regular *</td></tr> <tr> <td>Y</td><td></td><td>Y</td><td>Y</td><td></td><td>Y</td><td></td><td>Regular</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Y</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Direct</td></tr> <tr> <td>Y</td><td></td><td>Y</td><td>Y</td><td></td><td></td><td>Y</td><td>Regular</td></tr> <tr> <td>Y</td><td></td><td>Y</td><td></td><td>Y</td><td></td><td></td><td>Direct</td></tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Trigger</td><td>Y</td><td></td><td></td><td colspan="4">Not applicable</td><td>Regular</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Y</td><td></td><td colspan="4" rowspan="3">Not applicable</td><td>Direct</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Transaction Type	Primary ARN			SUB distributor ARN		EUIIN *	Execution Only Mentioned	Regular Plan / Direct Plan	Valid	Invalid	Empanelled	Valid	Invalid	Lump Sum/ Registration	Y		Y				Y	Regular	Y		N	Not applicable				Direct	Y		Y	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N	Regular *	Y		Y	Y		Y		Regular		Y						Direct	Y		Y	Y			Y	Regular	Y		Y		Y			Direct	Trigger	Y			Not applicable				Regular		Y		Not applicable				Direct
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		<p>The AMC reserves the right to introduce a new option / investment Plan at a later date, subject to the SEBI (MF) Regulations. The AMC also reserves the right to discontinue / withdraw any option / investment plan, if deemed fit, after taking approval of the Board of Directors of AMC and Trustee.</p> <p>**DIRECT PLAN: Direct Plan is only for investors who purchase /subscribe Units in a Scheme directly with the Mutual Fund or through the stock exchange and is not available for investors who route their investments through a Distributor.</p> <p>For detailed disclosure on default plans and options, kindly refer SAI.</p>																																																																																								
XI.	Load Structure	<p>Exit Load:</p> <p>I. <u>For investors who have opted for SWP under the plan:</u></p> <p>a) 15% of the units allotted (including Switch-in/STP - in) on or before completion of 365 days from the date of allotment of units: NIL.</p>																																																																																								

		<p>b) Any redemption in excess of such limits in the first 365 days from the date of allotment shall be subject to the following exit load: (Redemption of units would be done on First In First Out Basis (FIFO):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If redeemed within 1 year (365 days) from the date of allotment: 1%. • If redeemed after 1 year (365 days) from the date of allotment: NIL. <p>II. <u>Other Redemptions: For Investors who have not opted for SWP under the plan:</u></p> <p>a) For all other redemption(s) (including Switch out, STP out):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If redeemed within 1 year (365 days) from the date of allotment: 1%. • If redeemed after 1 year (365 days) from the date of allotment: NIL
XII.	Minimum Application Amount/switch in	<p>Investors can invest under the Scheme with a minimum investment of Rs.5,000/- and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter.</p> <p>Investments through SIP: Rs. 99/- and in multiples of Re.1/- thereafter.</p> <p>The Minimum Application amount mentioned above shall not be applicable to the mandatory investments made in the Scheme pursuant to the provisions of clause 6.9 and 6.10 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024, as amended from time to time.</p>
XIII.	Minimum Additional Purchase Amount	For subsequent additional purchases, the investor can invest with the minimum amount of Rs. 1,000/- and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter.
XIV.	Minimum Redemption/switch out amount	The minimum redemption/switch out amount shall be 'any amount' or 'any number of units' as requested by the investor at the time of redemption.
XV.	Segregated portfolio/side pocketing disclosure	Not Applicable
XVI.	Swing pricing disclosure	Not Applicable
VII.	Stock lending/short selling	Not Applicable
VIII.	How to Apply and other details	<p>Investors can undertake transactions in the Schemes of Mirae Asset Mutual Fund either through physical, online / electronic mode or any other mode as may be prescribed from time to time.</p> <p>Physical Transaction:</p> <p>Application form and Key Information Memorandum may be obtained from Official Points of Acceptance (OPAs) / Investor Service Centres (ISCs) of the AMC or RTA or Distributors or can be downloaded from our website www.miraeassetmf.co.in.</p>

		<p>Online / Electronic Transactions</p> <p>Investors can undertake transactions via electronic mode through various online facilities offered by MAMF and other platforms specified by AMC from time to time.</p> <p>For further details of online / electronic mode please refer SAI.</p> <p>The list of the OPA / ISC are available on our website as well.</p> <p>Further details in Section II.</p>
XIX.	Investor services	<p>Contact Details for general service requests and complaint resolution:</p> <p>Ms. Venuka Amla Mirae Asset Investment Managers (India) Pvt. Ltd. 606, 6th Floor, Windsor Bldg, Off CST Road, Kalina, Santacruz (E), Mumbai - 400 098. Telephone Nos.: 6780 0300 e-mail: customercare@miraearasset.com</p> <p>Investors may contact any of the ISCs or the AMC by calling the investor line of the AMC at "1800 2090 777" or visit the website at www.miraearassetmf.co.in for complete details.</p>
XX.	Specific attribute of the scheme (such as lock in, duration in case of target maturity scheme/close ended schemes) (as applicable)	Nil
XXI.	Special product /facility available on ongoing basis	<p>The following facilities are available under the Scheme on an ongoing basis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systematic Investment Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Top-up Facility - SIP Pause Facility - Multi-SIP Facility - SIP Step-up & Top-up facility • Mirae Asset MF Mobile Application Facility • Transacting through Email • Systematic Transfer Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Flexi STP (Flexible STP) • Systematic Withdrawal Plan • C- SIP (Corporate SIP) • WhatsApp Chatbot facility • One Time Mandate (OTM) Facility • UPI (Unified Payments Interface) AutoPay Mandate facility • Interscheme Switching

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intrascheme Switching <p>For further details of above special products / facilities, kindly refer SAI.</p>
XII.	Weblink	<p>A weblink for Daily TER and TER for last 6 months, Daily TER : https://www.miraeassetmf.co.in/downloads/statutory-disclosure/total-expense-ratio</p> <p>A weblink for scheme factsheet: https://www.miraeassetmf.co.in/downloads/factsheet</p>

DUE DILIGENCE BY THE ASSET MANAGEMENT COMPANY

It is confirmed that:

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

Date: **November 20, 2025**

Sd/-

Place: **Mumbai**

Name: Rimmi Jain

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

Part II. INFORMATION ABOUT THE SCHEME

A. HOW WILL THE SCHEME ALLOCATE ITS ASSETS?

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

Instruments	Indicative allocations (% of total assets)	
	Minimum	Maximum
Indian Equities and Equity Related Securities of companies that are likely to benefit either directly or indirectly from consumption led demand*	80	100
Money market instruments / debt securities Instruments and/or units of debt/liquid schemes of domestic/international Mutual Funds.	0	20
Units issued by REITs and InvITs	0	10

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

The Indian equities & equity related securities of companies include those securities listed on stock exchanges in India and includes ADRs & GDRs.

The Scheme will not invest in securitized debt and short selling. The scheme can invest upto 50% of Net Assets of Scheme into equity derivatives instruments for the purpose of trading, hedging and portfolio rebalancing. The Scheme may invest in derivatives upto 50% of the net assets of the Scheme for non-hedging purposes.

The Fund may also invest the residual portion of the portfolio in Money market instruments / debt securities Instruments and/or units of debt/liquid schemes of domestic/international Mutual Funds.

However, the cumulative gross exposure to gross derivatives, debt instruments, money market instruments and equity will not exceed 100% of the net assets of the scheme.

Investments in foreign securities shall be within the permissible securities mentioned under pursuant to Clause 12.19 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024.

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

Pursuant to paragraph 12.24 of the SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated June 27, 2024, the cumulative gross exposure through equity, debt, money market instruments, derivative positions, Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs), Infrastructure Investment Trusts (InvITs), other permitted securities/assets and such other securities/assets as may be permitted by the Board from time to time shall not exceed 100% of the net assets of the scheme.

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

Sl. no	Type of Instrument	Percentage of exposure	Circular references*
1.	Equity Derivatives	Upto 50% of the net assets of the Scheme	Clause 12.25 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024
2.	Equity Derivatives for non-hedging purposes	Upto 50%	--
3.	Securitized Debt	0%	Clause 12.15 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024
4.	Overseas Securities	up to 25% of the net assets of the Scheme, subject to the approval from the Securities and Exchange Board of India and a maximum of US\$ 1 Billion per Mutual Fund	Clause 12.19 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024
5	Units issued by REITs and InvITs	Upto 10%	Clause 12.21 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024

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

Change in asset allocation:

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

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

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

Rebalancing of deviation due to short term defensive consideration

Subject to SEBI (MF) Regulations, the asset allocation pattern indicated above may change from time to time, keeping in view market conditions, market opportunities, applicable regulations and political and economic factors. It must be clearly understood that the percentages can vary substantially depending upon the perception of the Investment Manager; the intention being at all times to seek to protect the interests of the Unit holders. As per clause 1.14.1.2 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024 such changes in the investment pattern will be for short term and for defensive consideration only. In the event of deviations, portfolio rebalancing will be carried out within 30 Calender days in such cases.

Overseas Investments by the Scheme:

According to paragraph 12.19 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated June 27, 2024, mutual funds can invest in certain permissible foreign securities.

As per paragraph 12.19.1 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated June 27, 2024, overseas investments are subject to an overall limit of US\$ 7 billion for all mutual funds put together. The Mutual Funds have been allowed an individual limit of US\$ 1 billion for overseas investments. The Scheme may, with the approval of SEBI/ RBI invest in foreign securities as specified by SEBI. The overall ceiling for investment in overseas ETFs that invest in securities is US \$ 1 billion subject to a maximum of US \$ 300 million per mutual fund.

The Scheme intends to invest upto USD 50 million in overseas securities, subject to maximum limits as specified in per paragraph 12.19 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated June 27, 2024. The said limit shall be valid for a period of six months from the date of closure of NFO. Thereafter the unutilized limit, if any, will not be available to the Scheme for investment in overseas securities and will be available towards the unutilized industry wide limits. Further investments in overseas securities will follow the norms for ongoing schemes. On an ongoing basis, the AMC is allowed to invest in overseas securities upto 20% of the average Asset Under Management ('AUM') in overseas securities of the previous three calendar months subject to maximum limit of USD 1 billion per Mutual Fund.

The above limits shall be considered as soft limits for the purpose of reporting only by Mutual Funds on monthly basis as per paragraph 12.19.1.3(d) of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated June 27, 2024.

The Mutual Fund may, where necessary will appoint intermediaries as sub-managers, 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.

Suspension of Purchase of Units and Right to limit redemption of Units:

Subject to the approval of the Boards of the AMC and of the Trustee, and subject also to necessary communication of the same to SEBI, the determination of the NAV of the Units of the Scheme, and consequently of the Purchase and/or switching of Units, may be temporarily suspended in certain cases.

SEBI vide its clause 1.12 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024 has laid down certain requirements to be observed before imposing restriction on redemptions.

B. WHERE WILL THE SCHEME INVEST?

1. Investment in Indian Equity securities
2. Investment in Debt Securities
3. Investment in Derivatives
4. Overseas Securities
5. Units issued by REITs & InvITs
6. Any other instruments, as may be permitted by RBI / SEBI / such other Regulatory Authority, from time to time, subject to Regulatory approvals

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

C. WHAT ARE THE INVESTMENT STRATEGIES?

The Consumer Investment Theme responds to lasting changes in the emerging and developed markets. The AMC's strong conviction in long-term opportunities of the consumer theme in India especially has led to develop Mirae Asset Great Consumer Fund. Mirae Asset Great Consumer Fund aims to capture the wide-ranging investment opportunities presented by this trend. It does not focus solely on the consumer sector but on a broad range of sectors that will benefit from increased consumption. The portfolio manager aims to construct a concentrated portfolio of stocks based on high conviction investment ideas. The fund manager may not have any bias towards particular market cap or style in selecting investment opportunities.

Investment in Derivatives:

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

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.

For detailed derivative strategies, please refer to SAI.

Debt:

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

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

Risk Controls

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

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

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

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

Policy for Investment decisions

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

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

Portfolio Turnover Policy

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

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

D. HOW WILL THE SCHEME BENCHMARK ITS PERFORMANCE?

AMFI Tier 1 Benchmark (Total Returns Index): The performance of the scheme will be benchmarked to the performance of the **Nifty India Consumption Index (TRI)**.

Rationale for adoption of benchmark:

The Trustees have adopted Nifty India Consumption Index (TRI) as the benchmark index.

The above benchmark is in accordance with Clause 1.9 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024 on ‘Guiding Principles for bringing uniformity in Benchmarks of Mutual Fund Schemes’.

The same has been chosen as the benchmark as the asset allocation pattern of the benchmark is in conformity with the declared asset allocation pattern of the scheme in the Scheme Information Document.

The performances of the schemes of the Mutual Fund are reviewed by the Investment Committee (“IC”) as well as the Board of Directors of the AMC and Trustee periodically. The IC is operational at the AMC level and has majority representation from the senior management of the company. Monthly reports on the performance of the schemes with appropriate benchmark indices are also sent to the Directors of the AMC and Trustee and also with the relative performance of the schemes of other mutual funds schemes in the same category which is placed with the Board of Directors of the AMC and Trustee. Further, in terms of clause

6.14 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024 the performance of the schemes will be benchmarked against the performance of respective benchmarks. Since the scheme is managed with no bias towards any theme, sector, market cap or style, a suitable benchmark indexes have been chosen as the benchmark.

The performance of the Scheme compared to its benchmark index will be reviewed at every meeting of the Board of Directors of the AMC and Trustee and corrective action as proposed will be taken in case of unsatisfactory performance.

In terms of clause 1.8 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024 the AMC and Trustee may change the benchmark index or select an additional benchmark index after recording adequate justification for carrying out such change. However, change of benchmark index and/or selecting additional benchmark indices would be done in complete compliance of the relevant guidelines of SEBI in this regard.

E. WHO MANAGES THE SCHEME?

Sr. No.	Particulars	Details
i.	Name	Mr. Siddhant Chhabria
ii.	Age	35 years
iii.	Qualification	PGDBM Finance (MBA) / CFA Level 3 (US)
iv.	Past experience	Mr. Chhabria is an equity research analyst and co-fund manager at Mirae Asset Investment Managers (India) Private Limited covering consumer discretionary sector. He is associated with the AMC since December 2019. He has a professional experience of more than 10 years. Prior to joining Mirae, he was associated with HDFC Securities and Crisil Ltd. He has pursued his masters in MBA Finance and cleared CFA (US). No other scheme is managed by Siddhant Chhabria.
v.	Tenure for which the fund manager has been managing the scheme	4 years 3 months (Managing the scheme since June 21, 2021)

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

The existing equity of Mirae Asset Mutual Fund are as below:

1. Mirae Asset Multi Cap Fund
2. Mirae Asset Large Cap Fund
3. Mirae Asset Healthcare Fund
4. Mirae Asset ELSS Tax Saver Fund (Erstwhile Mirae Asset Tax Saver Fund)
5. Mirae Asset Midcap Fund
6. Mirae Asset Large & Midcap Fund (erstwhile Mirae Asset Emerging Bluechip Fund)
7. Mirae Asset Focused Fund
8. Mirae Asset Flexi Cap Fund

9. Mirae Asset Banking and Financial Services Fund

10. Mirae Asset Small Cap Fund

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

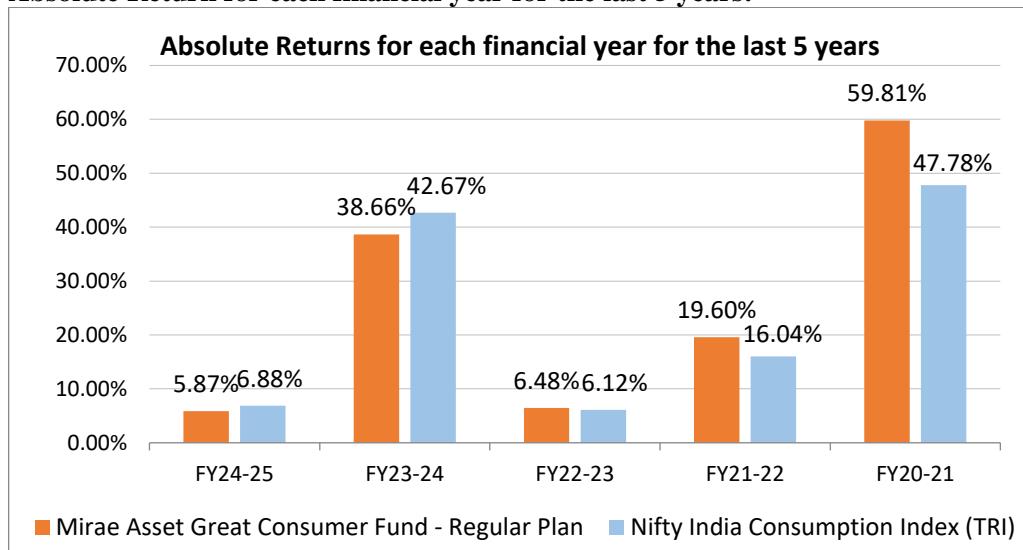
G. HOW HAS THE SCHEME PERFORMED?

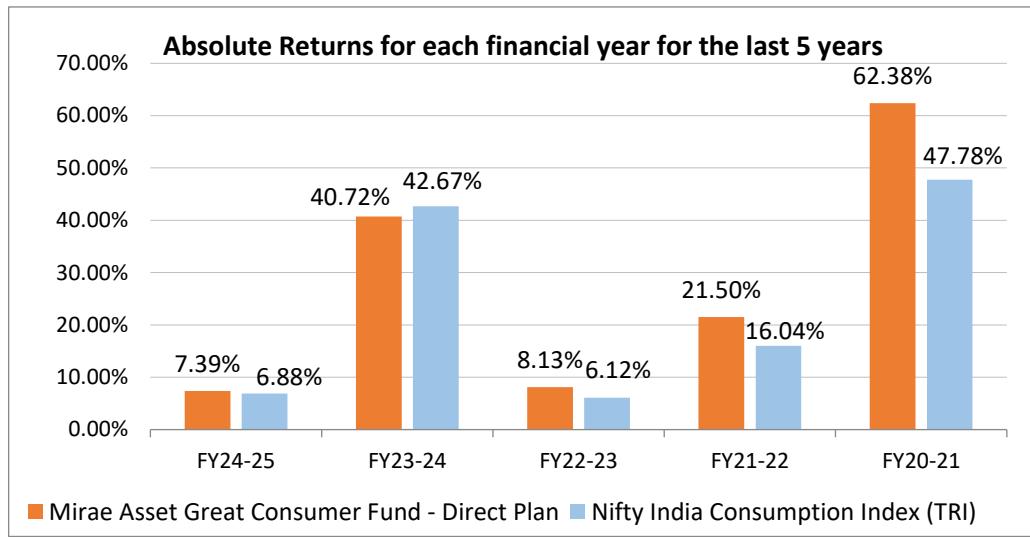
Particulars	Regular Plan – Growth option		Direct Plan – Growth option	
Compounded Annualised Growth Returns (CAGR)	Scheme returns (%)	Benchmark Returns (%)	Scheme returns (%)	Benchmark Returns (%)
Since Inception	16.79	15.82	18.22	15.06
Last 1 year	3.76	9.24	5.23	9.24
Last 3 years	16.89	17.04	18.61	17.04
Last 5 years	21.97	21.16	23.81	21.16
NAV as on 31/10/2025	96.491	15693.940	115.464	15693.940

Scheme performance data as on October 31, 2025

Inception date of the Scheme: March 29, 2011; Direct Plan was introduced on January 01, 2013

Absolute Return for each financial year for the last 5 years:





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

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

H. ADDITIONAL SCHEME RELATED DISCLOSURES (as on October 31, 2025)

- i. Scheme's portfolio holdings (top 10 holdings by issuer and fund allocation towards various sectors are available on functional website link: <https://www.miraeassetmf.co.in/downloads/statutory-disclosure/other-disclosure/offer-documents-data>
- ii. Functional website link for Portfolio Disclosure - <https://www.miraeassetmf.co.in/downloads/portfolio>
- iii. Portfolio Turnover Ratio: 0.48 times
- iv. Aggregate investment in the Scheme by:

Sr. No.	Category of Persons	Net Value		Market Value (in Rs.)
	Fund Manager(s)	Units	NAV per unit	
1	Mr. Siddhanth Chhabria	23,368.61	115.46	26,98,232.60

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

- v. Investments of AMC in the Scheme – <https://www.miraeassetmf.co.in/downloads/statutory-disclosure/other-disclosure/offer-documents-data>

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

Part III- OTHER DETAILS

A. COMPUTATION OF NAV

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

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

(Market or Fair Value of Scheme's investments + Current assets including Accrued Income - Current Liabilities and provisions including accrued expenses)

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

The NAV, the sale and repurchase prices of the Units will be calculated and announced at the close of each working day. The NAVs of the Scheme will be computed and units will be allotted upto 3 decimals.

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

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

Valuation of Foreign Exchange Currency:

On the Valuation Day, the securities issued outside India and listed on the stock exchanges outside India shall be valued at the closing price on the stock exchange at which it is listed or at the last available traded price. However, in case a security is listed on more than one stock exchange, the AMC reserves the right to determine the stock exchange, the price of which would be used for the purpose of valuation of that security.

Further, in case of extreme volatility in the international markets, the securities listed in those markets may be valued on a fair value basis. In case the closing prices of securities are not available within the above mentioned time frame, the AMC may use the last available traded price for the purpose of valuation.

On the Valuation Day, all assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency will be valued in Indian Rupees at the exchange rate available on Bloomberg/Reuters/RBI or any other standard reference rate at the close of banking hours in India. The Trustees reserve the right to change the source for determining the exchange rate. The exchange gain/loss resulting from the aforesaid conversion shall be recognized as

unrealized exchange gain/loss in the books of the Scheme on the day of valuation. Further, the exchange gain/loss resulting from the settlement of assets/liabilities denominated in foreign currency shall be recognized as realized exchange gain/loss in the books of the scheme on the settlement of such assets/liabilities.

Illustration on Computation of NAV:

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

10,65,44,345.34 / 1,00,00,000 = Rs. 10.654 p.u. (rounded off to three decimals)

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

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

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

i.e. Sale Price = Applicable NAV

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

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

= 899.006 units (rounded to three decimals)

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

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

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

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

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

$$= 12.1234 - 0.1212$$

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

Therefore, for a repurchase of 899.006 units, the proceeds received by the investor will be -
 = 899.006 (units) * 12.0022 (Repurchase price)

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

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

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

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

B. NEW FUND OFFER (NFO) EXPENSES

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

C. ANNUAL SCHEME RECURRING EXPENSES

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

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

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

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

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.

Particulars	% p.a. of daily net assets*

	(Estimated p.a.)
Investment Management & Advisory Fee	
Trustee fee	
Audit fees	
Custodian fees	
RTA Fees	
Marketing & Selling expense incl. agent commission**	
Cost related to investor communications	
Cost of fund transfer from location to location	
Cost of providing account statements and redemption of IDCW cheques and warrants	Upto 2.25%
Costs of statutory Advertisements	
Cost towards investor education & awareness (2 bps)	
Brokerage & transaction cost over and above 12 bps and 5 bps for cash market transactions and derivative transaction respectively	
Goods and Services tax on expenses other than investment and advisory fees	
Goods and Services tax on brokerage and transaction cost	
Other Expenses*	
Maximum total expense ratio (TER) permissible under Regulation 52 (6) (c)	
^ Additional expenses under regulation 52 (6A) (c)	Upto 0.05%

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

^ In terms of clause 10.1 of SEBI Master circular dated June 27, 2024, in case exit load is not levied / not applicable, the AMC shall not charge the said additional expenses.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) GST on other than investment and advisory fees, if any, (including on brokerage and transaction costs on execution of trades) shall be borne by the Scheme;

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

(b) Brokerage and transaction cost incurred for the purpose of execution shall be charged to the schemes (a) up to 12 bps and 5 bps for cash market transactions and derivatives transactions respectively. Any payment towards brokerage & transaction costs, over and above the said 12 bps and 5 bps for cash market transactions and derivatives transactions respectively may be charged to the Scheme within the maximum limit of Total Expense Ratio (TER) as prescribed under Regulation 52 of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996.

The current expense ratios will be updated on the AMC website <https://miraeassetmf.co.in/downloads/regulatory> at least 3 working days prior to the effective date of the change.

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Distribution/Brokerage expense is not levied in direct plan.

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

D. LOAD STRUCTURE

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

Type of Load	Load chargeable (as %age of NAV)
Exit	<p><u>I. For investors who have opted for SWP under the plan:</u></p> <p>a) 15% of the units allotted (including Switch-in/STP - in) on or before completion of 365 days from the date of allotment of units: NIL.</p> <p>b) Any redemption in excess of such limits in the first 365 days from the date of allotment shall be subject to the following exit load: (Redemption of units would be done on First In First Out Basis (FIFO):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If redeemed within 1 year (365 days) from the date of allotment: 1%. • If redeemed after 1 year (365 days) from the date of allotment: NIL. <p><u>II. Other Redemptions: For Investors who have not opted for SWP under the plan:</u></p> <p>a) For all other redemption(s) (including Switch out, STP out):</p> <p>b) If redeemed within 1 year (365 days) from the date of allotment: 1%.</p> <p>If redeemed after 1 year (365 days) from the date of allotment: NIL.</p>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section II

I. Introduction

A. Definitions/interpretation

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

B. Risk factors

Standard Risk Factors:

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

Scheme Specific Risk Factors

1. The fund may invest in domestic/overseas mutual funds which invests in equities and equity related securities of companies. Hence, movements in Net Asset Value of the underlying schemes would impact the performance of Mirae Asset Great Consumer Fund.
2. The disclosures of portfolio for the Scheme will be limited to the particulars of the asset allocation like equity securities and money market securities where the Scheme has invested.

Country Party Risk:

As the equity related securities such as warrants could be subjected to counter party risk as these rank equally among themselves and with all other unsecured obligations of the issuer in case of liquidation of the issuer. Therefore, the value of the Fund's assets will, and may always, depend entirely on the credit risk of the issuer held by the Fund. In the event of liquidation or default of the issuer and that a replacement issuer cannot be appointed, dealing of the Units of the ETF may be suspended and the Fund may ultimately be terminated, in

which case, the Fund may redeem all outstanding Units at the Net Asset Value which may differ from the trading price on the exchange which is affected by secondary market trading factors.

Risks Associated with Equity Investments:

- Equity and equity related securities are volatile and prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis. The liquidity of investments made in the Scheme may be restricted by trading volumes and settlement periods. Settlement periods may be extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances. The inability of the Scheme to make intended securities purchases, due to settlement problems, could cause the Scheme to miss certain investment opportunities. Similarly, the inability to sell securities held in the Scheme portfolio would result at times, in potential losses to the Scheme, should there be a subsequent decline in the value of securities held in the Scheme portfolio. Also, the value of the Scheme investments may be affected by interest rates, changes in law/ policies of the government, taxation laws and political, economic or other developments which may have an adverse bearing on individual Securities, a specific sector or all sectors.
- Investments in equity and equity related securities involve a degree of risk and investors should not invest in the equity Schemes unless they can afford to take the risk of losing their investment.
- Securities which are not quoted on the stock exchanges are inherently illiquid in nature and carry a larger liquidity risk in comparison with securities that are listed on the exchanges or offer other exit options to the investors, including put options. Additionally, the liquidity and valuation of the Scheme investments due to its holdings of unlisted securities may be affected if they have to be sold prior to the target date of disinvestment.

Settlement Risk

Different segments of financial markets have different settlement periods and such periods may be extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances. The inability of the Portfolio to make purchases in intended securities due to settlement problems could cause the Portfolio to miss certain investment opportunities.

Regulatory Risk

The value of the securities may be affected by uncertainties such as changes in government policies, changes in taxation, and other developments in the laws and regulations.

Risk associated with Unlisted Securities

Securities which are not quoted on the stock exchanges are inherently illiquid in nature and carry a larger liquidity risk in comparison with securities that are listed on the exchanges or offer other exit options to the investors, including put options. The underlying scheme may choose to invest in unlisted domestic securities that offer attractive yields within the regulatory limit. This may however increase the risk of the portfolio. Additionally, the liquidity and valuation of the Scheme's investments due to its holdings of unlisted securities may be affected if they have to be sold prior to the target date of disinvestment.

Risks Associated with Debt & Money Market Instruments

Interest Rate Risk / Price Risk

From the perspective of coupon rates, debt securities can be classified in two categories, i.e., Fixed coupon bearing securities and Floating coupon bearing securities. In Fixed coupon bearing securities, the coupon rate is determined at the time of investment and paid/received at the predetermined frequency. In the floating coupon bearing securities, on the other hand, the coupon rate changes – ‘floats’ – with the underlying benchmark rate, e.g., MIBOR, 1 yr. Treasury bill.

Fixed income securities (such as Government Securities, bonds, debentures and money market instruments) where a fixed return is offered, run price-risk. Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of fixed income securities fall and when interest rates drop, the prices increase. The extent of fall or rise in the prices is a function of the existing coupon, the payment-frequency of such coupon, days to maturity and the increase or decrease in the level of interest rates. The prices of Government Securities (existing and new) will be influenced only by movement in interest rates in the financial system and liquidity. Whereas, in the case of corporate or institutional fixed income securities, such as bonds or debentures, prices are influenced not only by the change in interest rates but also by credit rating of the security and liquidity thereof.

Reinvestment Risk

Investments in fixed income securities may carry reinvestment risk as interest rates prevailing in the market may differ from the original coupon of the bond. Consequently, the proceeds from regular coupon and principal payments on due date may get invested at a lower rate.

Credit Risk

Credit Risk comprises three components.

- Default Risk**

Securities carry a risk of repayment of principal or interest by the borrower. This is called as default risk. The default risk depends on micro economic factors such as financial soundness and ability of the borrower and macro-economic factors such as industry performance, competition, trade barriers etc.

- Downgrade Risk**

It is the risk that credit rating agency downgrades the rating of an issuer based on earnings and cash flows generating capacity. The credit rating migration of issuance leads to increase in the credit spread and thus reduces the price of corporate bond.

- Spread Risk**

Though the sovereign yield curve might remain constant, investments in corporate bonds are exposed to the risk of spread widening between corporate bonds and gilts. Typically, if this spread widens, the prices of the corporate bonds tend to fall and so could the NAV of the Debt Schemes. Similar risk prevails for the investments in the floating rate bonds, where the benchmark might remain unchanged, but the spread over the benchmark might vary. In such an event, if the spread widens, the price and the NAV could fall.

Prepayment Risk

The Borrower may prepay the receivables prior to their respective due dates. This may result in a change in the yield and tenor for the scheme.

Liquidity Risk

This refers to the ease at which a security can be sold at or near its true value. The primary measure of liquidity risk is the spread between the bid price and the offer price quoted by a dealer. Trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures may restrict the liquidity of some of these investments. Different segments of the Indian financial markets have different settlement periods, and such periods may be extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances. The length of time for settlement may affect the Scheme in the event it has to meet an inordinately large number of redemption or of restructuring of the Scheme's investment portfolio.

Risks associated with Foreign Securities

The risk of investing in foreign securities carries exchange rate risks related to depreciation of foreign currency and the country risks, in addition to the risks of securities in domestic securities.

The country risks would include events such as change in regulations or political circumstances like introduction of extraordinary exchange rate controls, restrictions on repatriation of capital due to exchange rate controls, bi-lateral political tensions leading to immobilization of overseas financial assets and the prevalent tax laws of the respective jurisdiction for the execution of trades or otherwise. For further details please refer to section "Investments Limitations and Restrictions in Foreign Securities" in this Scheme Information Document.

Currency risk

The foreign securities are issued and traded in foreign currencies. As a result, their values may be affected by changes in exchange rates between foreign currencies and the Indian Rupee as well as between currencies of countries other than India. Restrictions on currency trading that may be imposed by developing market countries will have an adverse effect on the value of the securities of companies that trade or operate in such countries.

Risks Associated with Derivatives:

The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional instruments. Such risks include mispricing or improper valuation and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, rates and indices.

Trading in derivatives carries a high degree of risk although they are traded at a relatively small amount of margin which provides the possibility of great profit or loss in comparison with the principal investment amount.

Derivative products are highly leveraged instruments that require investment techniques and risk analyses different from those associated with traditional securities such as shares or bonds. Investment in derivatives

also requires 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.

The options buyer's risk is limited to the premium paid, while the risk of an options writer is unlimited. However, the gains of an options writer are limited to the premiums earned.

The writer of a call option bears a risk of loss if the value of the underlying asset increases above the exercise price. The loss can be unlimited as underlying asset can increase to any levels. The writer of a put option bears the risk of loss if the value of the underlying asset declines below the exercise price and the loss is limited to strike price.

Investments in futures face the same risk as the investments in the underlying securities. The extent of loss is the same as in the underlying securities. However, the risk of loss in trading futures contracts can be substantial, because of the low margin deposits required, the extremely high degree of leverage involved in futures pricing and the potential high volatility of the futures markets.

The derivatives are also subject to liquidity risk as the securities in the cash markets. The derivatives market in India is nascent and does not have the volumes that may be seen in other developed markets, which may result in volatility in the values. For further details please refer to section "Investments Limitations and Restrictions in Derivatives" in this Scheme Information Document.

Risk associated with Securities Lending

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

In case the Scheme undertakes stock lending under the Regulations, it may, at times be exposed to counter party risk and other risks associated with the securities lending. Unitholders of the Scheme should note that there are risks inherent to securities lending, including the risk of failure of the other party, in this case the approved intermediary, to comply with the terms of the agreement entered into between the lender of securities i.e. the Scheme and the approved intermediary. Such failure can result in the possible loss of rights to the collateral put up by the borrower of the securities, the inability of the approved intermediary to return the securities deposited by the lender and the possible loss of any corporate benefits accruing to the lender from the securities deposited with the approved intermediary.

Risk Associated while transacting through Email (Applicable for Non – Individual Investors) –

The AMC allows investors for transacting in mutual fund units through email. This may involve certain risks which the investor should carefully consider. Investors should note that email-based instructions are inherently vulnerable to risks such as interception, unauthorized access, phishing, spoofing, failed delivery and unintended transmission and should ensure appropriate safeguards are in place when using such mode of transaction. The AMC does not accept any responsibility or liability for any loss, damages or

inconvenience caused due to errors, delays, non - receipt or unauthorized access associated with transacting through email

Risk factors associated with REITs and InvITs:

- Price Risk: Securities/Instruments of REITs and InvITs are volatile and prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis owing to market movements. The extent of fall or rise in the prices is a fluctuation in general market conditions, factors and forces affecting capital market, Real Estate and Infrastructure sectors, level of interest rates, trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures.
- Interest Rate Risk: Securities/Instruments of REITs and InvITs run interest rate risk. Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of units fall and when interest rates drop, such prices increase.
- Credit Risk: Credit risk means that the issuer of a REIT/InvIT security/ instrument may default on interest payment or even on paying back the principal amount on maturity. Securities/ Instruments of REITs and 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 securities/instruments of REITs/InvITs can be sold. There is no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or be maintained. Hence there would be times 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/ instruments for which a liquid market exists. As these products are new to the market they are likely to be exposed to liquidity risk.
- Reinvestment Risk: Investments in securities/instruments of REITs and InvITs may carry reinvestment risk as there could be repatriation of funds by the Trusts in form of buyback of units or Dividend payouts, etc. Consequently, the proceeds may get invested in assets providing lower returns.
- Legal and Regulatory Risk: The regulatory framework governing investments in securities/ instruments of REITs and InvITs comprises a relatively new set of regulations and is therefore untested, interpretation and enforcement by regulators and courts involves uncertainties. Presently, it is difficult to forecast as to how any new laws, regulations or standards or future amendments will affect the issuers of REITs/InvITs and the sector as a whole. Furthermore, no assurance can be given that the regulatory system will not change in a way that will impair the ability of the Issuers to comply with the regulations, conduct the business, compete effectively or make distributions.

Risk associated with Covered Call

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

- a) Writing call options are highly specialized activities and entail higher than ordinary investment risks. In such investment strategy, the profits from call option writing is capped at the option premium, however the downside depends upon the increase in value of the underlying equity shares.
- b) The Scheme may write covered call option only in case it has adequate number of underlying equity shares as per regulatory requirement. This would lead to setting aside a portion of investment in underlying equity shares. If covered call options are sold to the maximum extent allowed by regulatory authority, the scheme may not be able to sell the underlying equity shares immediately if the view changes to sell and exit the stock. The covered call options need to be unwound before the stock positions can be liquidated. This may lead to

a loss of opportunity, or can cause exit issues if the strike price at which the call option contracts have been written become illiquid. Hence, the scheme may not be able to sell the underlying equity shares, which can lead to temporary illiquidity of the underlying equity shares and result in loss of opportunity.

- c) The writing of covered call option would lead to loss of opportunity due to appreciation in value of the underlying equity shares. Hence, when the appreciation in equity share price is more than the option premium received the scheme would be at a loss.
- d) The total gross exposure related to option premium paid and received must not exceed the regulatory limits of the net assets of the scheme.

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

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

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

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

For the purpose of consideration of credit rating of exposure on repo transactions for various purposes including for Potential Risk Class (PRC) matrix, liquidity ratios, Risk-o-meter etc., the same shall be as that of the underlying securities, i.e., on a look through basis. 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.

C. Risk mitigation strategies

Concentration Risk

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

Liquidity Risk

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

Risks Associated with equity / equity related instruments:

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

Risk of investing in unlisted securities

As per SEBI guidelines, not more than 10% of the portfolio can be invested in unlisted securities. Rigorous due diligence is undertaken before any investments are made by the portfolio in unlisted securities, if any.

Risks Associated with Debt & Money Market Instruments

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

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

II. Information about the scheme:

A. Where will the scheme invest?

Equity and Equity Related Instruments:

The Schemes will invest in Equity and Equity related instruments include convertible debentures, equity warrants, convertible preference shares, equity derivatives etc.

1. Equity share is a security that represents ownership interest in a company.

2. Equity Related Instruments are securities which give the holder of the security right to receive Equity Shares on pre-agreed terms. It includes equity warrants.

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

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

Debt & Money Market Instruments:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Investment in Derivatives:

Concepts and Examples of investing into Derivatives

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

- **Futures**

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

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

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

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

Expiry Month	Bid Price	Offer Price
October 18	5075	5080
November 18	5085	5090
December 18	5095	5100

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

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

Particulars	Index Future	Actual Purchase of Stocks
Index as on beginning October 2017	5070	5070
October 2014 Futures Price	5080	-
1. Carry Cost associated with Futures	10 (5080-5070)	
2. Brokerage Cost @ 0.02% for Index Future and 0.03% for Cash Markets	1.016 (0.02% of 5080)	1.521 (0.03% of 5070)
3. Securities Transaction Tax (STT) STT on purchase of index futures – NIL STT on purchase of stocks – 0.025%	NIL (0% of 5080)	1.2675 (0.025% of 5070)
4. Gain on Surplus Funds (Assumed 6% returns on 75% of the money left after paying margin of 25%)	18.74 (6%*(100% of 5070 – 25% of 5080)*30/365)	NIL
Spot Market Price at the expiry of October Contract	5569	5569
5. Brokerage Cost on Sale @ 0.02% for Index Future and 0.03% for Cash Markets	1.114 (0.02% of 5569)	1.671 (0.03% of 5569)
6. Securities Transaction Tax STT on sale of index future – 0.025% STT on sale of stocks – 0.025%	1.114 (0.025% of 5569)	1.392 (0.025% of 5569)
Total Cost (1+2+3-4+5+6)	-5.50	5.85

Please note that the above example is based on assumptions and is used only for illustrative purposes (including an assumption that there will be a gain pursuant to investment in index futures). As can be

seen in the above example, the costs associated with the trade in futures are less than that associated with the trade in actual stock. Thus, in the above example the futures trade seems to be more profitable than the trade in actual stock. However, buying of the index future may not be beneficial as compared to buying stocks if the execution and brokerage costs on purchase of index futures are high and the return on surplus funds are low. The actual returns may vary based on actuals and depends on final guidelines / procedures and trading mechanism as envisaged by stock exchanges and other regulatory authorities.

- **Options**

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

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

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

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

Example of options

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

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

Writing a Call Option: Assume that the Scheme writes a call option at the strike price of Rs. 5,000 and earns a premium of Rs. 100. If the market price of the underlying stock on the date of expiry increases

to Rs. 5,400 (i.e. more than Rs. 5,000) then the option is exercised. The Scheme earns the premium of Rs. 100/- but loses the difference between the market price and the exercise price i.e. Rs. 400/-. In case the market price of the underlying stock decreases to Rs. 4,900, the Scheme gets to keep the premium of Rs.100.

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

A forward contract is a transaction in which the buyer and the seller agree upon the delivery of a specified quality (if commodity) and quantity of underlying asset at a predetermined rate on a specified future date.

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

Covered Call Option:

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

Benefits of using Covered Call strategy in Mutual Funds:

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

Illustration:

As on 01st Mar 2025		Prices in INR	
Strategy	Total Quantity	Price	
Stock XYZ in the portfolio	10000	500	
Sold Call Option (Mar 2019 Expiry on the stock XYZ with the strike price at 550	500	10	

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

The Scheme may take derivatives position based on the opportunities available subject to the guidelines issued by SEBI from time to time and in line with the overall investment objective of the Scheme. These may be taken to hedge the portfolio, rebalance the same or to undertake any other strategy as permitted under the SEBI Regulations. Covered call can benefit generation of income without added market risk. If we make a comparison between covered call and simply owning shares of stock, it demonstrates that income from added covered call discounts the basis in stock, thus reducing market risk.

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

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

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

Overseas securities

- (i) Overseas securities refer to securities which are domiciled in a country other than India
- (ii) American Depository Receipts (ADRs)

American Depository Receipts (ADRs) are negotiable securities issued by a U.S. depositary bank representing ownership of shares in a foreign company. ADRs facilitate the trading of foreign stocks in U.S. markets without the need for investors to directly hold the underlying foreign shares. Each ADR typically represents one or more shares of the foreign company's stock, and they are traded on U.S. stock exchanges like regular stocks. ADRs provide U.S. investors with easier access to international investment opportunities and allow foreign companies to raise capital from U.S. investors without listing their shares on U.S. stock exchanges.

- (iii) Global Depository Receipts (GDRs)

Global Depository Receipts (GDRs) are negotiable financial instruments issued by international depositary banks representing shares in foreign companies. These receipts facilitate the trading of these shares on international stock exchanges, typically in Europe and Asia, without the need for investors to directly hold the underlying foreign shares. GDRs provide a way for companies to access global capital markets and for investors to diversify their portfolios with international stocks. Each GDR represents a specific number of underlying shares and offers benefits like simplified trading and potential exposure to global growth opportunities.

Investment in units of REITs and InvITs:

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

Overview of Debt Markets in India

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

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

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

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

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

Source: Bloomberg *Data is for NBFC

A. What are the investment restrictions?

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

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

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

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

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

- No Mutual Fund under all its schemes taken together should own more than ten percent of any company's paid up capital carrying voting rights or ten per cent of units of REITs issued by a single issuer, as the case may be.
- The scheme shall not invest more than 10% of its NAV in the listed equity shares or listed equity related instruments of any entity or listed units /securities of venture capital funds provided that the limit of 10% shall not be applicable for investments in index fund or exchange traded fund or sector or industry specific scheme.
- All investments by a mutual fund scheme in equity shares and equity related instruments shall only be made provided such securities are listed or to be listed.
- Investment in unrated debt and money market instruments, other than government securities, treasury bills, derivative products such as Interest Rate Swaps (IRS), Interest Rate Futures (IRF), etc. shall be subject to the following:
 - a. Investments shall only be made in such instruments, including bills rediscounting, usance bills, etc., that are generally not rated and for which separate investment norms or limits are not provided in SEBI (Mutual Fund) Regulations, 1996 and various circulars issued thereunder.
 - b. Exposure in such instruments, shall not exceed 5% of the net assets of the scheme.
 - c. All such investments shall be made with the prior approval of the Board of AMC and the Board of trustees.

- Debentures, irrespective of any residual maturity period (above or below one year), shall attract the investment restrictions as applicable for debt instruments.
- The Scheme may invest in another scheme under the same asset management company or any other mutual fund without charging any fees, provided that aggregate inter-scheme investment made by all schemes under the management or in schemes under the management of any other asset management company shall not exceed 5% of the NAV of the mutual fund.

Pending deployment of funds of a scheme in securities in terms of investment objectives of the scheme a mutual fund can invest the funds of the scheme in short term deposits of scheduled commercial banks. The investment in these deposits shall be in accordance with clause 12.16 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024

- The mutual fund shall not borrow except to meet temporary liquidity needs of the mutual funds for the purpose of repurchase, redemption of units or payment of interest or dividend to the unitholders. Provided that the mutual fund shall not borrow more than 20 per cent of the net asset of the scheme and the duration of such a borrowing shall not exceed a period of six months.
- The Scheme may invest in another scheme under the same asset management company or any other mutual fund without charging any fees, provided that aggregate inter-scheme investment made by all schemes under the management or in schemes under the management of any other asset management company shall not exceed 5% of the NAV of the mutual fund.
- The Scheme shall not invest in unlisted debt instruments including commercial papers (CPs), other than (a) government securities, (b) other money market instruments and (c) derivative products such as Interest Rate Swaps (IRS), Interest Rate Futures (IRF), etc.

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

- The investment of mutual fund schemes in below instruments shall not exceed 10% of the debt portfolio of the schemes and the group exposure in such instruments shall not exceed 5% of the debt portfolio of the schemes:
 - a) Unsupported rating of debt instruments (i.e. without factoring-in credit enhancements) is below investment grade and
 - b) Supported rating of debt instruments (i.e. after factoring-in credit enhancement) is above investment grade.
- Investment in debt instruments, having credit enhancements backed by equity shares directly or indirectly, shall have a minimum cover of 4 times considering the market value of such shares.

- The Scheme shall get the securities purchased or transferred in the name of the mutual fund on account of the concerned scheme, wherever investments are intended to be of long-term nature.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- The Scheme will comply with SEBI regulations and any other regulations applicable to the investments of Funds from time to time. The Trustee may alter the above restrictions from time to time to the extent that changes in the regulations may allow. All investment restrictions shall be applicable at the time of making investment.
- In accordance with clause 12.16 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024, the aforesaid limits shall not be applicable to term deposits placed as margins for trading in cash and derivatives market.
- Inter scheme transfers of investments from one scheme to another scheme in the same Mutual Fund shall be allowed only if such transfers are done at the prevailing market price for quoted instruments on spot basis. Explanation -"Spot basis" shall have same meaning as specified by stock exchange for spot transactions. The securities so transferred shall be in conformity with the investment objective of the scheme to which such transfer has been made.

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

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

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

- The scheme shall buy and sell securities on the basis of deliveries and shall in all cases of purchases, take delivery of relative securities and in all cases of sale, deliver the securities; Further, the scheme shall not engage in short selling or securities lending and borrowing scheme.
- The Scheme shall get the securities purchased or transferred in the name of the mutual fund on account of the concerned scheme, wherever investments are intended to be of long-term nature.
- The Scheme shall not make any investment in: a) Any unlisted security of an associate or group company of the Sponsor; or b) Any security issued by way of private placement by an associate or group company of the sponsor; or c) The listed securities of group companies of the Sponsor which is in excess of 25% of the net assets.
- The scheme shall not make any investment in any fund of funds scheme.
- The Mutual Fund having an aggregate of securities which are worth Rs.10 crores or more, as on the latest balance sheet date, shall subject to such instructions as may be issued from time to time by SEBI, settle their transactions entered on or after January 15, 1998 only through dematerialized securities. Further, all transactions in government securities shall be in dematerialized form.
- The Scheme may invest in the units of InvITs subject to the following:

The Mutual Fund under all its schemes shall not own more than 10% of units issued by a single issuer of InvIT; and

The scheme shall not invest: –

- i) more than 10% of its NAV in the units of InvIT; and
- ii) more than 5% of its NAV in the units of InvIT issued by a single issuer.

Investments Limitations and Restrictions in Foreign Securities

In accordance with Clause 12.19 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024, the following conditions shall apply to the Scheme's participation in the overseas investments. Please note that the investment

restrictions applicable to the Scheme's participation in overseas investments will be as prescribed or varied by SEBI or by the Trustees (subject to SEBI requirements) from time to time. The regulations pertaining to investment in ADRs/ GDRs/Foreign Securities and Overseas ETFs by mutual funds, have now been decided as under:

- The aggregate ceiling for overseas investments is now been enhanced from US \$ 5 billion to US \$7 billion as per the with Clause 12.19 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024.
- Within the overall limit of US \$ 7 billion, mutual funds can make overseas investments subject to a maximum of US \$1 billion per mutual fund. The permissible investments Mutual Funds can invest in:
 - ADRs/ GDRs issued by Indian or foreign companies
 - Equity of overseas companies listed on recognized stock exchanges overseas
 - Initial and follow on public offerings for listing at recognized stock exchanges overseas
 - Foreign debt securities in the countries with fully convertible currencies, short term as well as long term debt instruments with rating not below investment grade by accredited/registered credit rating agencies
 - Money market instruments rated not below investment grade
 - Repos in the form of investment, where the counterparty is rated not below investment grade; repos should not however, involve any borrowing of funds by mutual funds
 - Government securities where the countries are rated not below investment grade
 - Derivatives traded on recognized stock exchanges overseas only for hedging and portfolio balancing with underlying as securities
 - Short term deposits with banks overseas where the issuer is rated not below investment grade
 - Units/securities issued by overseas mutual funds or unit trusts registered with overseas regulators and investing in (a) aforesaid securities, (b) Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) listed in recognized stock exchanges overseas or (c) unlisted overseas securities (not exceeding 10% of their net assets).
- The Limits for Investment in Overseas Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs): The overall ceiling for investment in overseas ETFs that invest in securities is US \$1 billion subject to a maximum of US \$ 300 million per Mutual Fund
- The scheme may invest in overseas Mutual Funds that have exposure to Indian securities, provided that the total exposure to Indian securities by these overseas schemes shall not be more than 25% of their assets

The Scheme shall invest not exceeding 20% of the average AUM in Overseas securities / Overseas ETFs of the previous three calendar months subject to the maximum limits mentioned above.

The restriction on the investments in mutual fund units upto 5% of net assets and prohibits charging of fees, shall not be applicable to investments in mutual funds in foreign countries made in accordance with SEBI Guidelines. However, the management fees and other expenses charged by the mutual fund in foreign countries along with the management fee and recurring expenses charged to the domestic mutual fund scheme shall not exceed the total limits on expenses as prescribed under Regulation 52(6). Where the scheme is investing only a part of the net assets in the foreign mutual fund(s), the same principle shall be applicable for that part of investment. The overseas securities markets offer new investment and portfolio diversification opportunities by enabling investments in the overseas markets. However, such investments also entail additional risks. Such investment opportunities may be pursued by the Mutual Fund provided they are considered appropriate in terms of the overall investment objectives of the Scheme. The Scheme may then, if necessary, seek applicable permission from SEBI and RBI to invest abroad in accordance with the

investment objectives of the Scheme and in accordance with any guidelines issued by SEBI/RBI from time to time.

Investments Limitations and Restrictions in Derivatives

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

1	The cumulative gross exposure through equity, debt and derivative positions will not exceed 100% of the net assets of the scheme. However, cash or cash equivalents with residual maturity of less than 91 days shall be treated as not creating any exposure.
2	The Scheme shall not write options or purchase instruments with embedded written options.
3	The total exposure related to option premium paid shall not exceed 20% of the net assets of the scheme.
4	<p>Exposure due to hedging positions may not be included in the above mentioned limits subject to the following:</p> <p>a. Hedging positions are the derivative positions that reduce possible losses on an existing position in securities and till the existing position remains.</p> <p>b. Hedging positions shall not be taken for existing derivative positions. Exposure due to such positions shall be added and treated under gross cumulative exposure limits mentioned under Point 1.</p> <p>c. Any derivative instrument used to hedge shall have the same underlying security as the existing position being hedged.</p> <p>d. The quantity of underlying associated with the derivative position taken for hedging purposes shall not exceed the quantity of the existing position against which hedge has been taken.</p>
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The scheme may enter into plain vanilla Interest Rate Swaps (IRS) for hedging purposes. The value of the notional principal in such cases shall not exceed the value of respective existing assets being hedged by the scheme. In case of participation in IRS is through over the counter transactions, the counter party shall be an entity recognized as a market maker by RBI and exposure to a single counterparty in such transactions shall not exceed 10% of the net assets of the scheme. However, if mutual funds are transacting in IRS through an electronic trading platform offered by the Clearing Corporation of India Ltd. (CCIL) and CCIL is the central counterparty for such transactions guaranteeing settlement, the single counterparty limit of 10% shall not be applicable.
6	Exposure due to derivative positions taken for hedging purposes in excess of the underlying position against which the hedging position has been taken, shall be treated under gross cumulative exposure limits mentioned under Point 1.

7	<p>Each position taken in derivatives shall have an associated exposure as defined below. Exposure is the maximum possible loss that may occur on a position. However, certain derivative positions may theoretically have unlimited possible loss. Exposure in derivative positions shall be computed as follows:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left; padding: 2px;">Position</th><th style="text-align: left; padding: 2px;">Exposure</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Long Future</td><td style="padding: 2px;">Futures Price * Lot Size * Number of Contracts</td></tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Short Future</td><td style="padding: 2px;">Futures Price * Lot Size * Number of Contracts</td></tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Option bought</td><td style="padding: 2px;">Option Premium Paid * Lot Size * Number of Contracts</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Position	Exposure	Long Future	Futures Price * Lot Size * Number of Contracts	Short Future	Futures Price * Lot Size * Number of Contracts	Option bought	Option Premium Paid * Lot Size * Number of Contracts
Position	Exposure								
Long Future	Futures Price * Lot Size * Number of Contracts								
Short Future	Futures Price * Lot Size * Number of Contracts								
Option bought	Option Premium Paid * Lot Size * Number of Contracts								
8	<p>Derivatives transactions shall be disclosed in the half-yearly portfolio / annual report of the schemes in line with requirements under SEBI Regulations.</p>								
9.	<p>In line with clause 12.25 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024, with respect to writing of Covered Call Options by Mutual Fund Schemes, the Scheme may write call options only under a covered call strategy for constituent stocks of Nifty 50 and BSE Sensex subject to the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 that 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 a scheme shall mean shares that are not part of Securities Lending and Borrowing Mechanism (SLBM), margin or any other kind of encumbrances. iii. At all points of time the Mutual Fund scheme shall comply with the provisions at point i and ii above. In case of any passive breach of the requirement at point i, the scheme shall have 7 trading days to rebalance the portfolio. During the rebalancing period, no additional call options can be written in the scheme. iv. In case the scheme needs to sell securities on which a call option is written under a covered call strategy, it must ensure compliance with paragraphs (i) and (ii) above while selling the securities. v. In no case, the scheme shall write a call option without holding the underlying equity shares. A call option can be written only on shares which are not hedged using other derivative contracts. vi. The premium received shall be within the requirements prescribed i.e. the total gross exposure related to option premium paid and received must not exceed 20% of the net assets of the scheme. 								

	<p>vii. The exposure on account of the call option written under the covered call strategy shall not be considered as exposure in terms of paragraph 3 of Clause 12.25 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024,</p> <p>viii. The call option written shall be marked to market daily and the respective gains or losses factored into the daily NAV of the Scheme until the position is closed or expired.</p>
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In accordance with clause 12.25 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024 the following conditions shall apply to the Scheme's participation in the derivatives market. Please note that the investment restrictions applicable to the Scheme's participation in the derivatives market will be as prescribed or varied by SEBI or by the Trustees (subject to SEBI requirements) from time to time.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- **Position limit for the Scheme:**

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

- For stock option and stock futures contracts, the gross open position across all derivative contracts on a particular underlying stock of the Scheme shall not exceed the higher of:
1% of the free float market capitalization (in terms of number of shares)

OR

5% of the open interest in the derivative contracts on a particular underlying stock (in terms of number of contracts (Shares)).

- For index-based contracts, the Fund shall disclose the total open interest held by its scheme or all schemes put together in a particular underlying index, if such open interest equals to or exceeds 15% of the open interest of all derivative contracts on that underlying index.

This position limits shall be applicable on the combined position in all derivative contracts on an underlying stock at a stock exchange.

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

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

B. Fundamental Attributes

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

(i) Type of a scheme

Open ended – thematic/sectoral

An open-ended equity scheme following consumption theme

(ii) Investment Objective:

The investment objective of the scheme is to generate long term capital appreciation by investing in a portfolio of companies/funds that are likely to benefit either directly or indirectly from consumption led demand in India. The Scheme does not guarantee or assure any returns.

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

- **Main Objective** - Growth & Income
- **Investment pattern**

Asset allocation:

Instruments	Indicative allocations (% of total assets)	
	Minimum	Maximum

Indian Equities and Equity Related Securities of companies that are likely to benefit either directly or indirectly from consumption led demand*	80	100
Money market instruments / debt securities Instruments and/or units of debt/liquid schemes of domestic/international Mutual Funds.	0	20
Units issued by REITs and InvITs	0	10

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

Rebalancing of deviation due to short term defensive consideration

Subject to SEBI (MF) Regulations, the asset allocation pattern indicated above may change from time to time, keeping in view market conditions, market opportunities, applicable regulations and political and economic factors. It must be clearly understood that the percentages can vary substantially depending upon the perception of the Investment Manager; the intention being at all times to seek to protect the interests of the Unit holders. As per clause 1.14.1.2 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024, such changes in the investment pattern will be for short term and for defensive consideration only. In the event of deviations, portfolio rebalancing will be carried out within 30 calendar days in such cases.

(iii) Terms of Issue

- Listing:**

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

- Redemption:**

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

Redemption Price:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

To illustrate:

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

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

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

Please refer section – LOAD STRUCTURE.

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

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

- **Aggregate fees and expenses charged to the scheme:** For detailed fees and expenses charged to the scheme please refer to section- I Part - III ‘C – Annual Scheme Recurring Expenses’.
- **Any safety net or guarantee provided:** There is no assurance OR guarantee of returns.

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

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

C. Other Scheme Specific Disclosures:

<p>Listing and transfer of units</p>	<p>The Scheme being open ended, the Units are not proposed to be listed on any stock exchange and no transfer facility on the exchange is provided. However, the Trustee reserves the right to list the units as and when open-end Schemes are permitted to be listed under the Regulations, and if the Trustee considers it necessary in the interest of unit holders of the Scheme.</p> <p>Units held in Demat form are transferable (subject to lock-in period, if any and subject to lien, if any marked on the units) in accordance with the provisions of SEBI (Depositories and Participants) Regulations, 2018, as may be amended from time to time. Transfer can be made only in favor of transferees who are capable of holding Units and having a Demat Account. The delivery instructions for transfer of Units will have to be lodged with the DP in requisite form as may be required from time to time and transfer will be effected in accordance with such rules / regulations as may be in force governing transfer of securities in dematerialized mode. Further, for the procedure of release of lien, the investors shall contact their respective Depository.</p> <p>However, if a person becomes a holder of the Units consequent to operation of law or upon enforcement of a pledge, the Mutual Fund will, subject to production of satisfactory evidence, effect the transfer, if the transferee is otherwise eligible to hold the Units. Similarly, in cases of</p>
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	<p>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.</p> <p>Please refer SAI for details on transmission, nomination, lien, pledge, duration of the Scheme and Mode of Holding.</p> <p>Transfer of units held in Non-Demat [Statement of Account ('SOA')] mode:</p> <p>Pursuant to the provisions of AMFI Best Practices Guidelines Circular No.116 /2024-25 dated August 14, 2024, units held by individual unitholders in Non-Demat ('SoA') mode can be transferred under the following categories which shall be applicable for resident & non-resident:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. surviving joint holder, who wants to add new joint holder(s) in the folio upon demise of one or more joint unitholder(s).b. Nominee of a deceased unitholder, who wants to transfer the units to the legal heirs of the deceased unitholder, post the transmission of units in the name of the nominee;c. a minor unitholder who has turned a major and has changed his/her status from minor to major, wants to add the name of the parent / guardian, sibling, spouse etc. in the folio as joint holder(s).d. Transfer to siblingse. Gifting of unitsf. Transfer of units to third partyg. Addition/deletion of unit holder <p>Partial transfer of units held in a folio shall be allowed. However, if the balance units in the transferor's folio falls below specified threshold / minimum number of units as specified in the SID, such residual units shall be compulsorily redeemed, and the redemption amount will be paid to the transferor.</p> <p>If the request for transfer of units is lodged on the record date, the IDCW payout/ reinvestment shall be made to the transferor.</p> <p>Redemption of the transferred units shall not be allowed for 10 days from the date of transfer. This will enable the investor to revert in case the transfer is initiated fraudulently.</p>
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	<p>The facility for transfer of Units held in Non-Demat (SOA) mode shall be made available only through online mode via the transaction portals of the RTAs and the MF Central i.e., the transfer of units held in SoA mode shall not be allowed through physical/ paper-based mode or via the stock exchange platforms, MFU, channel partners and EOPs etc.</p> <p>For further details on Pre-requisites and Payment of Stamp duty on Transfer of Units, please refer SAI.</p>
Dematerialization of units	<p>The Unit holders are given an option to hold the units by way of an Account Statement (Physical form) or in Dematerialized ('Demat') form.</p> <p>Mode of holding shall be clearly specified in the KIM cum application form. Unit holders holding the units in physical form will not be able to trade or transfer their units till such units are dematerialized.</p> <p>The Unit holder intending to hold the units in demat form are required to have a beneficiary account with the Depository Participant (DP) (registered with NSDL/CDSL). Unit holders opting to hold the units in demat form must provide their demat Account details like the DP's name, DP ID Number and the beneficiary account number of the applicant with the DP, in the specified section of the application form.</p> <p>In case Unit holders do not provide their Demat Account details, unit will be allotted to them in physical form and an Account Statement shall be sent to them. Such investors will not be able to trade on the stock exchange platform till the holdings are converted in to demat form, as the scheme is available on the BSE StAR MF Platform, on NSE –NMF II and on ICEX.</p>
Dividend Policy (IDCW)	<p>The IDCW warrants shall be dispatched to the unit holders within 7 working days from the record date.</p> <p>In case of Unit Holder having a bank account with certain banks with which the Mutual Fund would have made arrangements from time to time, the IDCW proceeds shall be directly credited to their account.</p> <p>The IDCW will be paid by warrant and payments will be made in favor of the Unit holder (registered holder of the</p>

	<p>Units or, if there is more than one registered holder, only to the first registered holder) with bank account number furnished to the Mutual Fund (please note that it is mandatory for the Unit holders to provide the Bank account details as per the directives of SEBI).</p> <p>Further, the IDCW proceeds may be paid by way of ECS/EFT/NEFT/RTGS/any other manner through which the investor's bank account specified in the Registrar & Transfer Agent's records is credited with the IDCW proceeds as per the instructions of the Unit holders.</p> <p>In case the delay is beyond seven working days, then the AMC shall pay interest @ 15% p.a. from the expiry of seven working days till the date of dispatch of the warrant.</p>
Allotment	<p>The AMC shall send an allotment confirmation specifying the units allotted by way of e-mail and/or SMS within 5 Business Days of receipt of valid application to the Unit holders registered e-mail address and/or mobile number.</p> <p>In case of specific request received from investors, Mutual Fund shall provide the account statement to the investors within 5 working days from the receipt of such request without any charges.</p> <p>Allotment of Units and dispatch of Account Statements to FPIs will be subject to RBI approval, if required.</p> <p>For investors who have given Demat account details in the application form, the Units issued by the AMC shall be credited by the Registrar to the investors' beneficiary account with the DP as per information provided in the application form and information of allotment will be accordingly sent by the Registrar.</p> <p>The Units will be computed and accounted for up to whole numbers (complete integers) only and no fractional units will be allotted for all Subscriptions/Application Money.</p> <p>If any fractional units are calculated as a result of the switch application, the units in the resultant scheme would be allotted to the extent of the entire such application money from the source scheme and will be computed and accounted for up to 3 decimal places and that no refund shall be</p>

	<p>paid/refunded to the investor for said such fractional Units. Accordingly, the clause for multiples of Re.1 will not be applicable for switch transactions both during On-Going basis.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indian resident adult individuals, either singly or jointly (not exceeding three); • Minor through parent / lawful guardian; (please see the note below) • Companies, bodies corporate, public sector undertakings, association of persons or bodies of individuals and societies registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860; • Partnership Firms constituted under the Partnership Act, 1932; • Limited Liability Partnerships (LLP); • A Hindu Undivided Family (HUF) through its Karta; • Banking Company as defined under the Banking Regulation Act, 1949; • Banks (including Co-operative Banks and Regional Rural Banks) and Financial Institutions; • Public Financial Institution as defined under the Companies Act, 1956; • Insurance Company registered with the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA); • Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) / Persons of Indian Origin (PIO) on full repatriation basis or on non-repatriation basis; • Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPI) (including overseas ETFs, Fund of Funds) registered with SEBI on repatriation basis; • Mutual Funds/ Alternative Investment Funds registered with SEBI • Army, Air Force, Navy and other para-military funds and eligible institutions; • Scientific and Industrial Research Organizations; • Provident / Pension / Gratuity and such other Funds as and when permitted to invest; • International Multilateral Agencies approved by the Government of India / RBI; and • The Trustee, AMC or Sponsor or their associates (if eligible and permitted under prevailing laws). • A Mutual Fund through its schemes if permitted by the regulatory authorities.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) approved by appropriate authority (subject to RBI approval). • Religious and Charitable Trusts, Wakfs or endowments of private trusts (subject to receipt of necessary approvals as required) and Private Trusts authorized to invest in mutual fund schemes under their trust deeds; • Qualified Foreign Investors subject to the conditions prescribed by SEBI, RBI, Income Tax authorities and the AMC, from time to time on repatriation basis. • Such other individuals/institutions/body corporate etc., as may be decided by the AMC from time to time, so long as wherever applicable they are in conformity with SEBI Regulations/RBI, etc. <p>Note: 1. Minor Unit Holder on becoming major may inform the Registrar about attaining majority and provide his specimen signature duly authenticated by his banker as well as his details of bank account and a certified true copy of the PAN card as mentioned under the paragraph “Anti Money Laundering and Know Your Customer” to enable the Registrar to update their records and allow him to operate the Account in his own right.</p> <p>Note 2. Applicants under Power of Attorney: An applicant willing to transact through a power of attorney must lodge the photocopy of the Power of Attorney (PoA) attested by a Notary Public or the original PoA (which will be returned after verification) within 30 Days of submitting the Application Form / Transaction Slip at a Designated Collection Centre. Applications are liable to be rejected if the power of attorney is not submitted within the aforesaid period.</p>
Who cannot invest	<p>It should be noted that the following entities cannot invest in the scheme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any individual who is a foreign national or any other entity that is not an Indian resident under the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, except where registered with SEBI as a FPI. However, there is no restriction on a foreign national from acquiring Indian securities provided such foreign national meets the residency tests as laid down by Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999. • Overseas Corporate Bodies (OCBs) shall not be allowed to invest in the Scheme. These would be firms and societies which are held directly or indirectly but ultimately to the extent of at least 60% by NRIs and trusts

	<p>in which at least 60% of the beneficial interest is similarly held irrevocably by such persons (OCBs.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-Resident Indians residing in the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Non-Compliant Countries and Territories (NCCTs) • “U.S. Person” under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933 and corporations or other entities organized under the laws of U.S. • Residents of Canada or any Canadian jurisdiction under the applicable securities laws. • The Fund reserves the right to include / exclude new / existing categories of investors to invest in the Scheme from time to time, subject to SEBI Regulations and other prevailing statutory regulations, if any. <p>Subject to the Regulations, any application for subscription of Units may be accepted or rejected if found incomplete or due to unavailability of underlying securities, etc. For example, the Trustee may reject any application for the Purchase of Units if the application is invalid or incomplete or if, in its opinion, increasing the size of any or all of the Scheme's Unit capital is not in the general interest of the Unit Holders, or if the Trustee for any other reason does not believe that it would be in the best interest of the Scheme or its Unit Holders to accept such an application.</p> <p>The AMC / Trustee may need to obtain from the investor verification of identity or such other details relating to a subscription for Units as may be required under any applicable law, which may result in delay in processing the application.</p>
How to apply and other details	<p>Application form and Key Information Memorandum may be obtained from Official Points of Acceptance (OPAs) / Investor Service Centres (ISCs) of the AMC or RTA or Distributors or can be downloaded from our website www.miraeassetmf.co.in.</p> <p>The list of the OPA / ISC are available on our website as well.</p> <p>Investors intending to trade in Units of the Schemes, through the exchange platform will be required to provide demat account details in the application form.</p> <p>Registrar & Transfer Agent: KFin Technologies Limited</p> <p>Registered Office:</p>

	<p>Karvy Selenium, Tower B, Plot Number 31 & 32, Financial District, Gachibowli, Hyderabad - 500 034.</p> <p>Contact Persons: Mr. Babu PV Tel No. : 040 3321 5237 Email Id : babu.pv@kfintech.com</p> <p>Mr. 'P M Parameswaran' Tel No. : 040 3321 5396 Email Id : parameswaran.p@kfintech.com</p> <p>Website address: https://mfs.kfintech.com/mfs/</p> <p>Branches: Applications can be submitted at collecting bankers and Investor Service Centers of Mirae Asset Investment Managers (India) Pvt. Ltd and KFin Technologies Limited. Details of which are furnished on back cover page of this document.</p> <p>2. Please refer the AMC website at the following link for the list of official points of acceptance, collecting banker details etc.: https://www.miraeassetmf.co.in/downloads/statutory-disclosure/other-disclosure/offer-documents-data</p> <p>Website of the AMC: Investor can also subscribe to the Units of the Scheme through the website of the AMC i.e. https://www.miraeassetmf.co.in/investor-center/investor-services</p> <p>Stock Exchanges: A Unit holder may purchase Units of the Scheme through the Stock Exchange infrastructure. Investors can hold units only in dematerialized form.</p> <p>MF Utility (MFU): A unitholder may purchase units of the Plan(s) under the Scheme through MFU.</p> <p>All financial and non-financial transactions pertaining to Schemes of Mirae Asset Mutual Fund can also be submitted through MFU either electronically or physically through the authorized Points of Service ("POS") of MFUI. The list of POS of MFUI is published on the website of MFUI at www.mfuiindia.com and may be updated from time to time.</p>
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	<p>Investors to note that it is mandatory to mention the bank account numbers in the applications/requests for redemption.</p> <p>Please refer to the SAI and application form for the instructions.</p>
The policy regarding reissue of repurchased units, including the maximum extent, the manner of reissue, the entity (the scheme or the AMC) involved in the same.	All units can be reissued without any limit by the Scheme.
Restrictions, if any, on the right to freely retain or dispose of units being offered.	<p>Right to Limit Redemptions of Units</p> <p>The fund shall at its sole discretion reserves the right to restrict Redemption (including switch-out) of the Units (including Plan/Option) of the scheme(s) of the fund on the occurrence of the below mentioned event for a period not exceeding ten (10) working days in any ninety (90) days period. The restriction on the Redemption (including switch-out) shall be applicable where the Redemption (including switch-out) request is for a value above Rs. 2,00,000/- (Rupees Two Lakhs). Further, no restriction shall be applicable for the Redemption/switch-out request upto Rs. 2,00,000/- (Rupees Two Lakhs). Further, in case of redemption request beyond Rs. 2,00,000/- (Rupees Two Lakhs), no restriction shall be applicable for first Rs. 2,00,000/- (Rupees Two Lakhs).</p> <p>The restriction on redemption of the units of the Schemes may be imposed when there are circumstances leading to a systemic crisis or event that severely constricts market liquidity or the efficient functioning of markets. A list of such circumstances are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liquidity issues: when market at large becomes illiquid affecting almost all securities rather than any issuer specific security. • Market failures, exchange closures - when markets are affected by unexpected events which impact the functioning of exchanges or the regular course of transactions. Such unexpected events could also be related to political, economic, military, monetary or other emergencies • Operational issues - when exceptional circumstances are caused by force majeure, unpredictable operational problems and technical failures (e.g. a black out).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If so directed by SEBI <p>Since the occurrence of the abovementioned eventualities have the ability to impact the overall market and liquidity situations, the same may result in exceptionally large number of Redemption being made and in such a situation the indicative timeline (i.e. within 3 to 4 Business Days for schemes other than liquid funds and within 1 Business Day for liquid funds) mentioned by the Fund in the scheme offering documents, for processing of request of Redemption may not be applicable.</p> <p>Any restriction on Redemption or suspend Redemption of the Units in the scheme(s) of the Fund shall be made applicable only after prior approval of the Board of Directors of the AMC and Trustee Company and thereafter, immediately informing the same to SEBI. The AMC / Trustee reserves the right to change / modify the provisions of right to restrict Redemption and / or suspend Redemption of the Units in the Scheme of the Fund.</p> <p>Right to Limit Subscription:</p> <p>In the interest of the investors and in order to protect the portfolio from market volatility, the Trustees reserve the right to limit or discontinue subscriptions under the Scheme for a specified period of time or till further notice.</p>
<p>Cut off timing for subscriptions/ redemptions/ switches</p> <p>This is the time before which your application (complete in all respects) should reach the official points of acceptance.</p>	<p>Cut-off time is the time before which the Investor's Application Form(s) (complete in all respects) should reach the Official Points of Acceptance to be entitled to the Applicable NAV of that Business Day.</p> <p>An application will be considered accepted on a Business Day, subject to it being complete in all respects and received and time stamped upto the relevant Cut-off time mentioned below, at any of the Official Points of Acceptance of transactions. Where an application is received and the time stamping is done after the relevant Cut-off time the request will be deemed to have been received on the next Business Day.</p> <p>Cut off timing for subscriptions/purchases/switch- ins:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. In respect of valid applications received upto 3.00 p.m. at the Official Point(s) of Acceptance and where the funds for

	<p>the entire amount of subscription / purchase/switch-ins as per the application are credited to the bank account of the Scheme before the cut-off time i.e. available for utilization before the cut-off time- the closing NAV of the day shall be applicable.</p> <p>ii. In respect of valid applications received after 3.00 p.m. at the Official Point(s) of Acceptance and where the funds for the entire amount of subscription / purchase as per the application are credited to the bank account of the Scheme before the cut-off time of the next Business Day i.e. available for utilization before the cut-off time of the next Business Day - the closing NAV of the next Business Day shall be applicable.</p> <p>iii. Irrespective of the time of receipt of applications at the Official Point(s) of Acceptance, where the funds for the entire amount of subscription/purchase/ switch-ins as per the application are credited to the bank account of the Scheme before the cut-off time on any subsequent Business Day i.e. available for utilization before the cut-off time on any subsequent Business Day - the closing NAV of such subsequent Business Day shall be applicable.</p> <p>For Redemption/ Repurchases/Switch out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In respect of valid application accepted at an Official Points of Acceptance up to 3 p.m. on a Business Day by the Fund, the closing NAV of that day will be applicable. <p>In respect of valid application accepted at an Official Point of Acceptance as listed in the SAI, after 3 p.m. on a Business Day by the Fund, the closing NAV of the next Business Day will be applicable</p>
Minimum amount for purchase/redemption/switches	<p>Purchase: Rs. 5000/- and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter Additional Purchase: Rs.1000/- and in multiples of Re.1/- thereafter. Investments through SIP: Rs. 99/- and in multiples of Re.1/- thereafter Redemption: The minimum redemption amount shall be 'any amount' or 'any number of units' as requested by the investor at the time of redemption request.</p> <p>The Minimum Application and redemption amount mentioned above shall not be applicable to the mandatory investments made in the Scheme pursuant to the provisions of clause 6.10 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024.</p>

Accounts Statements	<p>The AMC shall send an allotment confirmation specifying the units allotted by way of email and/or SMS within 5 working days of receipt of valid application/transaction to the Unit holders registered e-mail address and/ or mobile number (whether units are held in demat mode or in account statement form).</p> <p>A Consolidated Account Statement (CAS) detailing all the transactions across all mutual funds and holding at the end of the month shall be sent to the Unit holders in whose folio(s) transaction(s) have taken place during the month by email on or before 12th of the succeeding month who have opted for e-CAS and on or before 15th day of the succeeding month to investors who have opted for delivery via physical mode.</p> <p>Half-yearly CAS shall be issued at the end of every six months (i.e. September/ March) on or before 18th day of succeeding month who have opted for e-CAS and on or before 21st day of the succeeding month to investors who have opted for delivery via physical mode, to all investors providing the prescribed details across all schemes of mutual funds and securities held in dematerialized form across demat accounts, if applicable</p> <p>For further details, refer SAI.</p>
Dividend/ IDCW	The payment of dividend/IDCW to the unitholders shall be made within seven working days from the record date or as per timelines prescribed by SEBI/AMFI from time to time
Redemption	<p>The redemption or repurchase proceeds shall be dispatched to the unitholders within three working days from the date of redemption or repurchase.</p> <p>For list of exceptional circumstances refer para 14.1.3 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated June 27, 2024</p>
Bank Mandate	It is mandatory for every applicant to provide the name of the bank, branch, address, account type and number as per SEBI requirements and any Application Form without these details will be treated as incomplete. Such incomplete applications will be rejected. The Registrar / AMC may ask the investor to provide a blank cancelled cheque or its photocopy for the purpose of verifying the bank account number.
Refund	If application is rejected, full amount will be refunded in terms of applicable provisions of Master Circular dated June 27, 2024

Delay in payment of redemption / repurchase proceeds/dividend	<p>The Asset Management Company shall be liable to pay interest to the unitholders at rate as specified vide clause 14.2 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated June 27, 2024 by SEBI for the period of such delay</p>
Unclaimed Redemption and Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal Amount	<p>As per the Clause 14.3 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024, the unclaimed Redemption and IDCW amounts shall be deployed by the Fund in call money market or money market instruments and in a separate plan of Liquid scheme / Money Market Mutual Fund scheme floated by Mutual Funds specifically for deployment of the unclaimed amounts. The investment management fee charged by the AMC for managing such unclaimed amounts shall not exceed 50 basis points. The AMCs shall not be permitted to charge any exit load in this plan.</p> <p>Provided that such schemes where the unclaimed redemption and IDCW amounts are deployed shall be only those Overnight scheme/ Liquid scheme / Money Market Mutual Fund schemes which are placed in A-1 cell (Relatively Low Interest Rate Risk and Relatively Low Credit Risk) of Potential Risk Class matrix as per Clause 17.5 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024.</p> <p>The investors who claim these amounts during a period of three years from the due date shall be paid at the prevailing NAV. After a period of three years, this amount can be transferred to a pool account and the investors can claim the said amounts at the NAV prevailing at the end of the third year. In terms of the circular, the onus is on the AMC to make a continuous effort to remind investors through letters to take their unclaimed amounts.</p> <p>As per SEBI Letter dated January 22, 2025, unclaimed redemption and dividend amounts are to be transferred by the Asset Management Company (AMC) to the Unclaimed Dividend and Redemption Scheme (UDRS) after a period of 90 days and no later than 105 days from the date of issuance of the instruments. The AMC shall maintain separate schemes or plans for unclaimed IDCW and redemption amounts pending for less than three years and for more than three years. Upon completion of the initial three-year period, such units shall be transferred to UDRS within 10 business days of the subsequent month. Furthermore, income accrued on these unclaimed amounts beyond three years will be transferred on a monthly basis (on or before the 10th calendar day of the</p>

	<p>following month) to the Investor Education and Protection Fund as specified by SEBI.</p> <p>The website of Mirae Asset Mutual Fund also provides information on the process of claiming the unclaimed amount and the necessary forms / documents required for the same.</p> <p>The details of such unclaimed amounts are also disclosed in the annual report sent to the Unit Holders.</p> <p>Important Note: All applicants must provide a bank name, bank account number, branch address, and account type in the Application Form.</p>
Disclosure w.r.t investment by minors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payment for investment by any mode shall be accepted from the bank account of the minor, parent or legal guardian of the minor, or from a joint account of the minor with parent or legal guardian. • Irrespective of the source of payment for subscription, all redemption proceeds shall be credited only in the verified account of the minor i.e. the account the minor may hold with the parent/ legal guardian after completing all KYC formalities. • The AMC will send an intimation to Unit holders advising the minor (on attaining majority) to submit an application form along with prescribed documents to change the status of the account from 'minor' to 'major'. • All transactions / standing instructions / systematic transactions etc. will be suspended i.e. the Folio will be frozen for operation by the guardian from the date of beneficiary child completing 18 years of age, till the status of the minor is changed to major. Upon the minor attaining the status of major, the minor in whose name the investment was made, shall be required to provide all the KYC details, updated bank account details including cancelled original cheque leaf of the new bank account. • No investments (lumpsum/ switch in etc.) in the scheme would be allowed once the minor attains majority i.e. 18 years of age. <p>Please refer SAI for details on Transmission of Units.</p>
Investments in Scheme by AMC, Sponsor & Associates	<p>Subject to the Regulations, the AMC and investment companies managed by the Sponsor(s), their associate companies and subsidiaries may invest either directly or indirectly, in the Scheme during the NFO and/or on ongoing basis. However, the AMC shall not charge any investment</p>

	<p>management fee on such investment in the Scheme, in accordance with sub-regulation 3 of Regulation 24 of the Regulations and shall charge fees on such amounts in future only if the SEBI Regulations so permit. The associates, the Sponsor, subsidiaries of the Sponsor and/or the AMC may acquire a substantial portion of the Scheme's units and collectively constitute a major investment in the Schemes. The AMC reserves the right to invest its own funds in the Scheme as may be decided by the AMC from time to time and required by applicable regulations and also in accordance with Clause 6.11 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024 regarding minimum number of investors in the Scheme.</p> <p>In terms of SEBI notification dated August 5, 2021 and as per Regulation 25, sub-regulation 16A of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, the asset management company shall invest such amounts in such schemes of the mutual fund, based on the risks associated with the schemes, as may be specified by SEBI from time to time</p>
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III. Other Details

A. Periodic Disclosures

Half yearly Disclosures: Financial Results

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

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

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

Annual Report

Pursuant to Regulation 56 of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 read with Clause 5.4 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024, the scheme wise annual report or abridged summary thereof will be hosted on the website of the Mirae Asset Mutual Fund viz. <https://www.miraeassetmf.co.in/downloads/statutory-disclosure/financials> and on the website of AMFI, not later than four months after the close of each financial year (31st March). The AMCs shall display the link prominently on the website of the Mirae Asset Mutual Fund viz. <https://miraeassetmf.co.in> and make the physical copies available to the unitholders, at their registered offices at all times. Unit holders whose e-mail addresses are not registered will have to specifically 'opt in' to receive physical copy of scheme wise annual report or abridged summary thereof. The unit holders may request for a physical copy of scheme annual reports at a price and the text of the relevant scheme by writing to the Mirae Asset Investment Managers (India) Pvt Ltd. / Investor Service Centre / Registrar & Transfer Agents. The Mutual Fund / AMC shall provide a physical copy of abridged report of the annual report, without charging any cost, on specific request received from a unit holder. An advertisement shall be published every year disclosing the hosting of the scheme wise annual report on website of Mirae Asset Mutual Fund and on the website of AMFI and the modes such as SMS, telephone, email or written request (letter) through which a unitholder can submit a request for a physical or electronic copy of the scheme wise annual report or abridged summary thereof. Such advertisement shall be published in the all India edition of at least two daily newspapers, one each in English and Hindi.

Monthly/Half Yearly Portfolio Disclosures:

The Mutual Fund/ AMC will disclose portfolio (along with ISIN) of the Scheme in the prescribed format, as on the last day of the month / half-year i.e. March 31 and September 30, on its website viz. <https://www.miraeassetmf.co.in/downloads/portfolio> and on the website of Association of Mutual Funds in India (AMFI) viz. www.amfiindia.com within 10 days from the close of each month/ half year respectively. In case of unitholders whose e-mail addresses are registered, the Mutual Fund/ AMC will send via email both the monthly and half yearly statement of scheme portfolio within 10 days from the close of each month/ half year respectively. Mutual Fund / AMC will publish an advertisement every half year in the all India edition of at least two daily newspapers, one each in English and Hindi, disclosing the hosting of the half-yearly statement of the Scheme portfolio on its website and on the website of Association of Mutual Funds in India (AMFI). Mutual Fund / AMC will provide a physical copy of the statement of its Scheme portfolio, without charging any cost, on specific request received from a unitholder.

Monthly Average Asset under Management (Monthly AAUM) Disclosure

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

Scheme Summary Document

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

XML). The document shall be updated by the AMCs on a monthly basis or on changes in any of the specified fields, whichever is earlier.

Product Labeling and Risk-o-meter:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

B. Transparency/NAV Disclosure

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

The NAV will be computed upto 3 decimal places.

In accordance with clause 8.1 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024, the NAV of the scheme shall be uploaded on the websites of the AMC (miraeassetmf.co.in) and Association of Mutual Funds in India (www.amfiindia.com) by 11.00 p.m. on every business day. In case of any delay, the reasons for such delay would be explained to AMFI and SEBI by the next day. If the NAVs are not available before commencement

of business hours on the following day due to any reason, the Fund shall issue a press release providing reasons and explaining when the Fund would be able to publish the NAVs.

C. Transaction charges and stamp duty-

Pursuant to SEBI Circular No. SEBI/HO/IMD/IMD-PoD-1/P/CIR/2025/115 dated August 08, 2025, no transaction charges shall be deducted from the subscription amount for transactions /applications received through the distributors (i.e. in Regular Plan) and full subscription amount will be invested in the Scheme.

Applicability of Stamp Duty:

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

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

For details refer in Statement of Additional Information (SAI).

D. Associate Transactions

Please refer to Statement of Additional Information (SAI)

E. Taxation

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

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

Type of Capital Gain	Condition		Income Tax Rates		TDS Rates	
			Resident/ PIO/ NRI/ Other non FII non-residents	FII	Resident	NRI/OCBs/ FII & others
+ Short Term Capital Gain (redemption before	STT has been paid on redemption	Sale upto 22nd July, 2024	15%	15%	Nil	15%
		Sale on or after 23rd July, 2024	20%	20%	Nil	20%

completing one year of holding)	Other cases	Upto 22nd July, 2024	Normal rate of tax applicable to the assessee	30%	Nil	30% for Non- resident other than corporates, 40% (till 31 March 2024)/ 35% (from 1 April 2024) for non-residents corporates
		23rd July, 2024 onwards	Normal rate of tax applicable to the assessee	30%	Nil	30% for Non- resident other than corporates, 35% for non-residents corporates
++ Long Term Capital Gain (redemption after completing one year of holding)	STT has been paid on redemption	Upto 22nd July, 2024	10%#	10%#	Nil	10%
		23rd July, 2024 onwards	12.5%#	12.5%#	Nil	12.5%
	Other cases	Upto 22nd July, 2024	10%*	10%*	Nil	10%
		23rd July, 2024 onwards	12.5%*	12.5%*	Nil	12.5%

PIO: Person of Indian origin

NRI: Non-resident Indian

FII: Foreign Institutional investor

OCB: Overseas Corporate Body

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

*without indexation benefit

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

++ As per the amended Finance Bill 2023, a Specified Mutual Fund (SMF) acquired on or after April 1, 2023, shall be deemed to be short-term capital asset and hence, the gains arising on such transfer will be regarded as short-term capital gains (STCG) irrespective of period of holding. SMF is a Mutual Fund holding less than 35% of its total investment in equity shares of domestic companies. Accordingly, Equity Fund of Fund investing in Equity ETF shall fall within the ambit of SMF and the gains arising on its transfer will be

regarded as STCG and would be taxable at the rate of 15% (where transfer takes place before 23 July 2024) or 20% (where transfer takes place on or after 23 July 2024) (plus applicable surcharge and cess) and no indexation benefit will be available on transfer of such investments. However, effective 01 April 2025, the definition of 'Specified Mutual Fund' has been proposed to be amended as under:

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

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

F. Rights of Unitholders

Please refer to SAI for details.

G. List of official points of acceptance

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

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

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

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

THE TERMS OF THE SCHEME WERE APPROVED BY THE DIRECTORS OF MIRAE ASSET TRUSTEE COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED VIDE CIRCULAR RESOLUTION DATED 15th MARCH, 2010.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

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

Sd/-

Rimmi Jain

Head – Compliance, Legal & Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai

Date: November 20, 2025