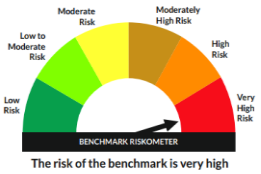
SCHEME INFORMATION DOCUMENT
AXIS GLOBAL INNOVATION FUND OF FUND

(An open ended fund of fund scheme investing in Schroder International Selection Fund Global innovation)

This product is suitable for investors who are seeking*:	Scheme Risk-o-meter	Benchmark Risk-o-meter
• Capital appreciation over long term • Investment in Schroder International Selection Fund Global innovation, an equity fund that aims to provide capital growth by investing companies worldwide which benefit from disruptive innovation.	 The risk of the scheme is very high	 The risk of the benchmark is very high MSCI ACWI INDEX (INR)

***Investors should consult their financial advisers if in doubt about whether the product is suitable for them.**

Continuous offer for Units at NAV based prices

Name of Mutual Fund	:	Axis Mutual Fund
Name of Asset Management Company	:	Axis Asset Management Company Ltd.
Name of Trustee Company	:	Axis Mutual Fund Trustee Ltd
Addresses, Website of the entities	:	One Lodha Place, 22nd & 23rd Floor, Senapati Bapat Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai, Maharashtra, Pin Code – 400013 www.axismf.com
Name of the Sponsor	:	Axis Bank Ltd.

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

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

The investors are advised to refer to the Statement of Additional Information (SAI) for details of Axis Mutual Fund, Standard Risk Factors, Special Considerations, Tax and Legal issues and general information on www.axismf.com.

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

The Scheme Information Document (Section I and II) should be read in conjunction with the SAI and not in isolation.

This Scheme Information Document is dated **May 30, 2025**.

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SECTION I

Part I. HIGHLIGHTS/SUMMARY OF THE SCHEME

Sr. No.	Title	Description
I.	**Name of the scheme**	Axis Global Innovation Fund of Fund
II.	**Category of the Scheme**	Fund of Funds - Overseas
III.	**Scheme type**	An open ended fund of fund scheme investing in Schroder International Selection Fund Global innovation
IV.	**Scheme code**	AXIS/O/O/FOO/20/12/0049
V.	**Investment objective**	To provide long term capital appreciation by predominantly investing in units of Schroder International Selection Fund Global innovation, an equity fund that aims to provide capital growth by investing companies worldwide which benefit from disruptive innovation and to invest a part of corpus in debt, money market instruments and / or units of liquid schemes in order to meet liquidity requirements from time to time. There is no assurance that the investment objective of the Scheme will be achieved.
VI.	**Liquidity~~/listing details~~**	The Scheme offers Units for Subscription and Redemption at NAV based prices on all Business Days. Under normal circumstances the AMC shall dispatch the redemption proceeds five (5) working days from date of receipt of request from the Unit holder. The AMC shall adhere to guidelines published by AMFI /SEBI for exceptional circumstances under which the scheme is unable to transfer redemption or repurchase proceeds within prescribed timelines
VII.	**Benchmark (Total Return Index)**	**Benchmark:** MSCI AC World (Net TRI) The performance will be measured in INR terms. **Justifications of Benchmark:** The MSCI AC World (Net TRI) is a market capitalization weighted index designed to provide a broad measure of equity-market performance throughout the world. The MSCI AC World (Net TR) is maintained by Morgan Stanley Capital International (MSCI) and is comprised of stocks from 23 developed countries and 26 emerging markets. This best captures the investible universe. As of December 2019, it covers more than 3,000 constituents across 11 sectors and approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each market. The index is built using MSCI's Global Investable Market Index (GIMI) methodology, which is designed to take into account variations reflecting conditions across regions, market cap sizes, sectors, style segments and combinations. **Tier 2 Benchmark:** Not Applicable The Trustee/AMC reserves the right to change the benchmark for the evaluation of the performance of the Scheme from time to time, keeping in mind the investment objective of the Scheme and the appropriateness of the benchmark, subject to SEBI guidelines and other prevalent guidelines.
VIII.	**NAV disclosure**	By 10.00 a.m. on the next Business Day on AMC (www.axismf.com) and AMFI website.

		Further Details in Section II.
IX.	**Applicable timelines**	Timeline for **Dispatch of redemption proceeds:** Under normal circumstances the AMC shall dispatch the redemption proceeds within five (5) working days from the date of receipt of request from the Unit holder. The AMC shall adhere to guidelines published by AMFI /SEBI for exceptional circumstances under which the scheme is unable to transfer redemption or repurchase proceeds within prescribed timelines. **Dispatch of IDCW:** The IDCW warrants/cheque/demand draft issued under IDCW option shall be dispatched to the Unit holders within seven (7) working days from the record date.
X.	**Plans and Options** Plans/Options and sub options under the Scheme	**<u>Plans</u>** Axis Global Innovation Fund of Fund - Regular Plan Axis Global Innovation Fund of Fund - Direct Plan **Options under each plans** Growth Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal (IDCW) (Payout and Re-Investment Facility) If dividend payable under IDCW Payout option is equal to or less than Rs. 500/- then the dividend would be compulsorily reinvested in the option of the Scheme. **Regular Plan** Regular Plan is available for investors who purchase /subscribe Units in a Scheme through a Distributor. **Direct Plan** Direct Plan is only for investors who purchase/ subscribe Units in a Scheme directly with the Fund and is not available for investors who route their investments through a Distributor. **Eligible investors / modes for applying** All categories of investors (whether existing or new Unitholders) as permitted under the Scheme Information Document of the Scheme are eligible to subscribe under Direct Plan. Investments under Direct Plan can be made through various modes offered by the Fund for investing directly with the Fund {except Platform(s) where investors' applications for subscription of units are routed through Distributors}. All the plans will have a common portfolio. **Default Option/Facility** The investor must clearly specify his choice of option/facility. In the absence of such clear instruction, it will be assumed that the investor has opted for 'default' option / facility and the application will be processed accordingly. The default plan/ option / facility are: **Default Option:** Growth (between Growth and IDCW) **Default Facility:** IDCW Re-investment facility (between IDCW Re-investment and IDCW Payout facility).

		For detailed disclosure on default plans and options, kindly refer SAI.
XI.	**Load Structure**	**Entry Load:** Not Applicable Para 10.4 of SEBI Master Circular on Mutual Funds as amended from time to time has decided that there shall be no entry load for all Mutual Fund schemes. **Exit Load:** If redeemed / switched-out within 12 months from the date of allotment: - For 10% of investment: Nil - For remaining investment: 1% If redeemed/switched out after 12 months from the date of allotment: Nil For more details on Load Structure, please refer paragraph "Load Structure".
XII.	**Minimum Application Amount/switch in**	On Continuous basis: **Minimum Application Amount/switch in** Rs. 100 and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter* Minimum application amount is applicable at the time of creation of new folio and at the time of first investment in a plan. "Note – The aforesaid requirement of minimum application shall not be applicable on the mandatory investments made by the Designated Employees of Axis AMC in accordance with clause 6.10 of SEBI Master Circular on Mutual Funds". *As advised by SEBI vide email dated January 28, 2022, in order to avoid breach of industry-wide overseas limits as allowed by RBI and in terms of Para 12.19 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds as amended from time to time; Lump-sum subscription (purchase and additional purchase), switch-ins and fresh registration of Systematic Investment Plan (SIP)/Systematic Transfer Plan (STP) or such other special product are being temporarily suspended with effect from February 02, 2022. Subsequently, AMFI vide its letter dated June 20, 2022 has informed members that SEBI has advised that Mutual Fund schemes may resume subscriptions and make investments in overseas fund / securities up to the headroom available without breaching the limit of overseas investments made by AMC / Mutual Fund at the end of day of February 1, 2022. Pursuant to the above, subscriptions including lump-sum subscription, switch-ins and fresh registration of special products shall be resumed in the below mentioned schemes with effect from February 06, 2023. The Investors may note that the overseas investment limit shall remain capped at the amount as at end of day of February 1, 2022 till any further clarification/ notification is received from regulators in this regard. The AMC reserves the right to suspend lump-sum subscription, switch-ins and fresh registration of Systematic Investment Plan (SIP)/Systematic Transfer Plan (STP) or such other special product in certain schemes and refund the amounts received from the investors as and when the amount of overseas investments in the above mentioned schemes reach closer to the overseas investment limit available as at the end of day of February 01, 2022.
XIII.	**Minimum Additional**	Rs.100 and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter*

	Purchase Amount	"Note – The aforesaid requirement of minimum additional purchase amount shall not be applicable on the mandatory investments made by the Designated Employees of Axis AMC in accordance with clause 6.10 of SEBI Master Circular on Mutual Funds".
XIV.	**Minimum Redemption/ switch out amount**	There will be no minimum redemption criterion.
XV.	**New Fund Offer Period**	This section does not apply to the Scheme as it has already been launched. The New Fund Offer opened on May 10, 2021 and closed on May 24, 2021. The units under the Scheme were allotted on May 28, 2021. The Scheme is now available for Subscription and Redemption at NAV based prices on all Business Days.
XVI.	**New Fund Offer Price**	This section does not apply to the Scheme as it has already been launched. The Scheme is now available for Subscription and Redemption at NAV based prices on all Business Days.
XVII.	**Segregated portfolio/ side pocketing disclosure**	The Scheme has the provision for Segregated portfolio. For Details, kindly refer SAI.
XVIII	**Swing pricing disclosure**	The Scheme does not have provision for swing pricing.
XIX.	**Stock lending/short selling**	The Scheme does not have provision for Stock lending/short selling.
XX.	**How to Apply**	Investors can undertake transactions in the Schemes of Axis Mutual Fund either through physical, online / electronic mode or any other mode as may be prescribed from time to time. **Physical Transactions** For making application for subscription / redemption / switches, application form and Key Information Memorandum may be obtained fr om / submitted to the Official Points of Acceptance (OPAs) of AMC or downloaded from the website of AMC viz. www.axismf.com. **Online / Electronic Transactions** Investors can undertake transactions via electronic mode through various online facilities offered by Axis AMC / other platforms specified by AMC from time to time. For further details of online / electronic mode please refer SAI.
XXI.	**Investor services**	**Contact details for general service requests and complaints:** Investors can lodge any service request or complaints or enquire about NAVs, Unit Holdings, IDCW, etc by calling the Investor line of the AMC at contact number 8108622211 (chargeable) from 9.00 am to 6.00 pm (Monday to Saturday) or (022) 6649 6100 (at local call rate for enquiring at AMC ISC's) or email – customerservice@axismf.com. The service representatives may require personal information of the Investor for verification of his / her identity in order to protect confidentiality of information. The AMC will at all times endeavour to handle transactions efficiently and to resolve any investor grievances promptly.

<table>
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Investor Relations Officer:
Mr. C P Sivakumar Nair
Address : Axis Asset Management Company Ltd.
One Lodha Place, 22nd & 23rd Floor, Senapati Bapat Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai, Maharashtra, Pin Code – 400013
Phone no.: (022) 6649 6102

For any grievances with respect to transactions through BSE StAR and / or NSE MFSS, the investors / Unit Holders should approach either the stock broker or the investor grievance cell of the respective stock exchange.
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<tr><td>**XXII**</td><td>**Specific attribute of the scheme**</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr>
<tr><td>**XXIII**</td><td>**Special product/facility available during the NFO and on ongoing basis**</td><td>

The facilities offered under the Scheme are as follows:

A. SYSTEMATIC INVESTMENTS
1) Systematic Investment Plan (SIP)
2) Atmanirbhar SIP
3) Systematic Investment Plan (SIP) Switch Facility
4) Systematic Investment Plan (SIP) Top-Up Facility
5) Systematic Investment Plan (SIP) Pause/Un pause facility
6) FLEX - SYSTEMATIC INVESTMENT PLAN ("FLEX SIP")

B. SYSTEMATIC TRANSFERS
1) SYSTEMATIC TRANSFER PLAN
2) CAPITAL APPRECIATION SYSTEMATIC TRANSFER PLAN ("CAPSTP")
3) FLEX - SYSTEMATIC TRANSFER PLAN ("FLEX STP")

C. SYSTEMATIC WITHDRAWAL PLAN (SWP)

D. TRANSFER OF INCOME DISTRIBUTION CUM CAPITAL WITHDRAWAL PLAN (IDCW TRANSFER PLAN)

E. SWITCHING OPTIONS
1) Inter – Scheme Switching option
2) Intra –Scheme Switching option

F. ONLINE SCHEDULE TRANSACTION FACILITY

The details pertaining to Frequency / Minimum installments / Minimum amount of SIP / SWP / STP are as follows:

1. Systematic Investment Plan

Investors shall have an option of choosing any date of the Month from 1st to 28th or last date of the Month as his SIP date. Minimum amount and minimum installments for Daily, Weekly monthly and yearly frequency under SIP Facility is as follows:

Frequency under SIP Facility	**Minimum Installments**	**Minimum SIP amount**
Daily	6 Installments	Rs. 100/- and in multiple of Re. 1/-
Weekly	6 Installments	Rs. 100/- and in multiple of Re. 1/-
Monthly	6 Installments	Rs. 100/- and in multiple of Re. 1/-
Yearly	3 Installments	Rs. 12,000/- and in multiple of Re. 1/-

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2. Systematic Transfer Plan

Investors can opt for the Systematic Transfer Plan by investing a lumpsum amount in one scheme of the Fund and providing a standing instruction to transfer sums at following intervals into any other scheme (as may be permitted by the Scheme Information Document of the respective schemes) of the Fund.

STP Frequency	Cycle Date	Minimum Amount* (in Rs.)	Minimum Installment
Daily	Monday To Friday	1,000/-	6
Weekly	Monday To Friday	1,000/-	6
Fortnightly	Alternate Wednesday	1,000/-	6
Monthly	1st, 7th, 10th, 15th or 25th	1,000/-	6
Quarterly	1st, 7th, 10th, 15th or 25th	3,000/-	2

3. Systematic Withdrawal Plan

There are five options available under SWP viz. Weekly option, Monthly option, quarterly option, Half Yearly and Yearly option. The details of which are given below:

	Weekly Option	Monthly Option	Quarterly Option	Half Yearly Option	Yearly Option
Minimum value of SWP	Rs. 1,000/-				
Additional amount in multiples of	Re.1				
Dates of SWP Installment	Any Business Day	1/5/10/15/25*			
Minimum No. of SWP	Five	Six	Four	Four	Two

* In the event that such a day is a holiday, the withdrawals would be affected on the next business day.

For detailed terms and conditions of above facilities, kindly refer SAI.

XXIV. **Weblink**

- **TER for last 6 months / Daily TER:**
  For details, please refer our website:
  https://www.axismf.com/total-expense-ratio
- **Scheme factsheet:**
  For details, please refer our website:
  https://www.axismf.com/downloads

INTERPRETATION

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

- all references to the masculine shall include the feminine and all references, to the singular shall include the plural and vice-versa.
- all references to "dollars" or "$" refer to United States Dollars and "Rs" refer to Indian Rupees. A "crore" means "ten million" and a "lakh" means a "hundred thousand".
- all references to timings relate to Indian Standard Time (IST).
- References to a day are to a calendar day including a non-Business Day.

- All references to SEBI Master Circular would refer to SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated June 27, 2024 as amended from time to time.

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) 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 Scheme approved by them is a new product offered by Axis Mutual Fund and is not a minor modification of any existing scheme/fund/product.

Date: May 30, 2025
Place: Mumbai

Name: Darshan Kapadia
Designation: Compliance Officer

Part II. INFORMATION ABOUT THE SCHEME

A. HOW WILL THE SCHEME ALLOCATE ITS ASSETS?

Under normal circumstances, the asset allocation pattern will be:

Instruments	Indicative Allocations (% of total assets)	
	Minimum	Maximum
Units/shares of Schroder International Selection Fund Global innovation	95	100
Debt, Money market instruments and / or units of liquid schemes*	0	5

Under normal circumstances, at least 95% of the Net Assets of the Scheme will be invested in Schroder International Selection Fund Global innovation, subject to the availability of Eligible Investment Amount and the terms of offer of Schroder International Selection Fund Global innovation.

In the event, AMC exhaust its limits on overseas investments, it may take appropriate measures as needed depending on the context and horizon, which may include increasing cash allocation on a temporary basis, adjusting the deployment levels or putting restrictions as needed into the fund inflows, etc.

Securitized debt
*Investment in Securitized debt (excluding foreign securitized debt), if undertaken, would not exceed 5% of the net assets of the Scheme.

Repo in Corporate debt securities
The Scheme may undertake repo transactions in corporate debt securities in accordance with the directions issued by RBI and SEBI from time to time. The gross exposure of the Scheme to repo transactions in corporate debt securities shall not be more than 5% of the net assets of the Scheme. Further, such investment shall be made subject to the guidelines which may be prescribed by the Board of Directors of the Asset Management Company and Trustee Company.

The Scheme shall not invest in Credit Default Swaps.

Credit Enhancement / Structured Obligations:
The Scheme will invest in debt instruments having structured obligations / credit enhancement as per limit prescribed by SEBI and as amended from time to time.

Investment in Short Term Deposits
Pending deployment of the funds in securities in terms of investment objective of the Scheme, the AMC may park the funds of the Scheme in short term deposits of the Scheduled Commercial Banks, subject to the guidelines issued by SEBI from time to time.

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

Sr. No.	Type of Instrument	Percentage of exposure	Circular references*
1.	Securitized Debt	Investment in Securitized debt (excluding foreign securitized debt), if undertaken, would not exceed 5% of the net assets of the Scheme.	Para 12.15 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds .
2.	Overseas Securities	Under normal circumstances, at least 95% of the Net Assets of the Scheme will be invested in Schroder International Selection Fund Global innovation, subject to the availability of Eligible Investment Amount and the terms of offer of Schroder International Selection Fund Global innovation..	Para 12.19 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds .

3.	Credit Enhancement /Structured Obligations	The Scheme will invest in debt instruments having structured obligations / credit enhancement as per limit prescribed by SEBI and as amended from time to time.	Para 12.3 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds .
4.	Tri party Repo	Allocation may be made to TREPS from any amounts that are pending deployment or on account of any adverse market situation.	-
5.	Mutual Fund Units	The scheme may invest in units of liquid mutual fund schemes of Axis AMC or in the Scheme of other mutual funds in conformity with the investment objective of the Scheme and in terms of the prevailing SEBI (MF) Regulations. Provided that such investment will be within the limits specified under SEBI (MF) Regulations and will be done for cash management purposes.	Clause 4 of Seventh Schedule of SEBI (MF) Regulations, 1996
6.	Repo and Reverse repo in corporate debt securities	The Scheme may undertake repo transactions in corporate debt securities in accordance with the directions issued by RBI and SEBI from time to time. The gross exposure of the Scheme to repo transactions in corporate debt securities shall not be more than 5% of the net assets of the Scheme. Further, such investment shall be made subject to the guidelines which may be prescribed by the Board of Directors of the Asset Management Company and Trustee Company.	Para 12.18 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds .

The limits given above shall be subject to Schedule VII of the Regulations / circulars issued by SEBI and shall stand revised to the extent of changes in the Regulations/ circulars from time to time.

The Scheme shall not directly invest in following instruments:

Sr. No.	**Type of Instrument**
1	Securities Lending and borrowing & Short selling
2	Derivatives
3	REITS and InVITS
4	Debt instruments with special features AT1 & AT2 Bonds
5	Credit Default swaps

However, the underlying scheme may have exposure to any of the above instruments subject to compliance with clause 12.19.2 of master circular on Mutual Funds.

Portfolio rebalancing due to short term defensive considerations:

Subject to the 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. The Scheme may actively deviate from the stated asset allocation pattern outlined in the SID and may take higher allocation in debt and money market during extenuating circumstances which may include substantial subscription/redemption, adverse market conditions etc. These instances may be beyond the control of the fund manager & the AMC and hence may require such deviations. Such changes in the investment pattern will be transitionary in nature and will be undertaken as defensive considerations only in accordance with Para 1.14.1.2 of SEBI Master circular for Mutual Fund and as amended from time to time. Defensive considerations may be determined by the fund manager and. In case of deviations on account of exogenous factors, the fund manager will endeavor to rebalance the Scheme within 30 calendar days from the date of such deviation. The intention being at all times to seek to protect the interests of the Unit holders.

Portfolio rebalancing due to passive breaches:

In case of passive deviation from the asset allocation pattern, the AMC shall follow process specified in

Para 2.9 of SEBI Master circular for Mutual Fund as amended from time to time. In line with the circular, in the event of deviation from the mandated asset allocation mentioned in the SID due to passive breaches, the portfolio would be rebalanced within 30 business days from the date of deviation. Where the portfolio is not rebalanced within mandated timelines, justification in writing including details of efforts taken to rebalance the portfolio shall be placed before the Investment Committee. 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 case the portfolio of the Scheme is not rebalanced within aforementioned mandated plus extended timelines AMC shall adhere to the requirements as laid down in the aforesaid SEBI circular. However, at all times, the portfolio will adhere to the overall investment objective of the scheme.

B. WHERE WILL THE SCHEME INVEST?

Following are list of all instruments in which the scheme will invest:

- Units / shares of Schroder International Selection Fund Global innovation
- Debt Instruments & Money Market Instruments
- Securitized Assets
- Foreign Securities
- Short Term Deposits
- Units of liquid Mutual Fund schemes

Investment in overseas securities shall be made in accordance with the requirements stipulated by SEBI and RBI from time to time.

The Scheme shall invest in any other instruments as may be permitted by SEBI/RBI from time to time.

Kindly refer detailed definitions and applicable regulations/guidelines for each instruments given in the Section II.

C. WHAT ARE THE INVESTMENT STRATEGIES?

The scheme follows a passive investment strategy.

The investment objective of the Scheme is to provide long term capital appreciation by investing predominantly in Schroder International Selection Fund Global innovation, an equity fund that aims to provide capital growth by investing companies worldwide which benefit from disruptive innovation and to invest a part of corpus in debt, money market instruments and / or units of liquid schemes to meet liquidity requirements from time to time. There is no assurance that the investment objective of the Scheme will be realized. The Scheme will be passively managed fund investing predominantly in unit / shares of Schroder International Selection Fund Global innovation. The investment made in the Schroder International Selection Fund Global innovation will be based on the subscriptions and redemptions received in the Scheme and within the overall limits specified by SEBI/RBI.

About Schroder International Selection Fund Global innovation:
The Fund is actively managed and invests at least two-thirds of its assets in equity and equity related securities of companies worldwide.

Disruptive innovation typically means innovation (whether due to technology or otherwise) which changes a particular industry by creating new markets, products or service models. Disruptive innovation can be observed in many industries such as e-commerce, media & communications and banking & payments. The Investment Manager believes that companies benefitting from disruptive innovation, either as the disruptor or otherwise, can experience a rapid acceleration in, and durability of, growth. The Investment Manager seeks to invest in companies benefiting from disruptive innovation before this is fully reflected in market expectations.For further details of the underlying fund, please refer Section II - Part III - A

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

As the Scheme will predominantly follow a passive investment strategy for investments in the overseas mutual fund, the endeavour will be to minimise the portfolio turnover subject to exigencies and needs of the Scheme. Generally, for the investments in overseas fund, the turnover will be confined to the subscriptions and redemptions (including inter-fund switches, if any) in the underlying overseas fund. However, it is difficult to estimate with any reasonable measure of accuracy, the likely turnover in the portfolio.

For domestic securities investments, there may be an increase in transaction cost such as brokerage paid, if trading is done frequently. However, the cost would be negligible as compared to the total expenses of the Scheme. Frequent trading may increase the profits which will offset the increase in costs. The fund manager will endeavor to optimize portfolio turnover to maximize gains and minimize risks keeping in mind the cost associated with it. However, it is difficult to estimate with reasonable accuracy, the likely turnover in the portfolio of the Scheme. The Scheme has no specific target relating to portfolio turnover.

For details pertaining to Risk Controls and Risk Mitigation refer Point no. C Part I of Section II of the Scheme Information Document

D. HOW WILL THE SCHEME BENCHMARK ITS PERFORMANCE?

For details refer Point no. VII of – Part I - Section I of the Scheme Information Document.

E. WHO MANAGES THE SCHEME?

Name of Fund Manager	Age and Qualification	Experience of the Fund Manager	Names of other schemes under his/her management
Ms. Krishnaa N (For Foreign Securities) Managing the Scheme since March 1, 2024	Age: 30 years Qualifications: Chartered Accountant and Bachelor of Commerce (Accounts & Finance)	Total number of years of experience: 6 years • Axis Asset Management Company Ltd. [Fund Manager - (For Foreign Securities)] - March 01, 2024 till date • Axis Asset Management Company Ltd. (Junior Research Analyst – Equity) – May 12, 2021 – February 29, 2024 • Price Waterhouse & Co LLP - April 22, 2019 – May 07, 2021	Axis Bluechip Fund Axis Midcap Fund Axis Focused Fund Axis Small Cap Fund Axis Flexi Cap Fund Axis Growth Opportunities Fund Axis Aggressive Hybrid Fund Axis Multi Asset Allocation Fund Axis Innovation Fund Axis ESG Integration Strategy Fund Axis Quant Fund Axis Global Innovation Fund of Fund Axis Equity Savings Fund Axis Global Equity Alpha Fund of Fund Axis Children's Fund Axis Retirement Fund - Aggressive Plan Axis Retirement Fund - Dynamic Plan Axis Value Fund Axis Greater China Equity Fund of Fund Axis Retirement Fund - Conservative Plan Axis NASDAQ 100 Fund of Fund Axis US Treasury Dynamic Bond ETF Fund of Fund Axis Consumption Fund

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

Axis Global Innovation Fund of Fund, An open ended fund of fund scheme investing in Schroder International Selection Fund Global innovation is a new scheme offered by the Fund and is not a minor modification of any other existing scheme/product of the Fund.

a. Reference list of existing open ended fund of fund schemes of Axis Mutual Fund are as follows:

Sr. No.	Name of the scheme(s)
1	Axis Greater China Equity Fund of Fund
2	Axis Income Plus Arbitrage Active FOF
3	Axis Global Equity Alpha Fund of Fund
4	Axis Global Innovation Fund of Fund
5	Axis Gold Fund
6	Axis Silver Fund Of Fund
7	Axis Nifty AAA Bond Plus SDL Apr 2026 50:50 ETF FOF
8	Axis Equity ETFs FoF
9	Axis NASDAQ 100 Fund of Fund
10	Axis US Treasury Dynamic Bond ETF Fund of Fund

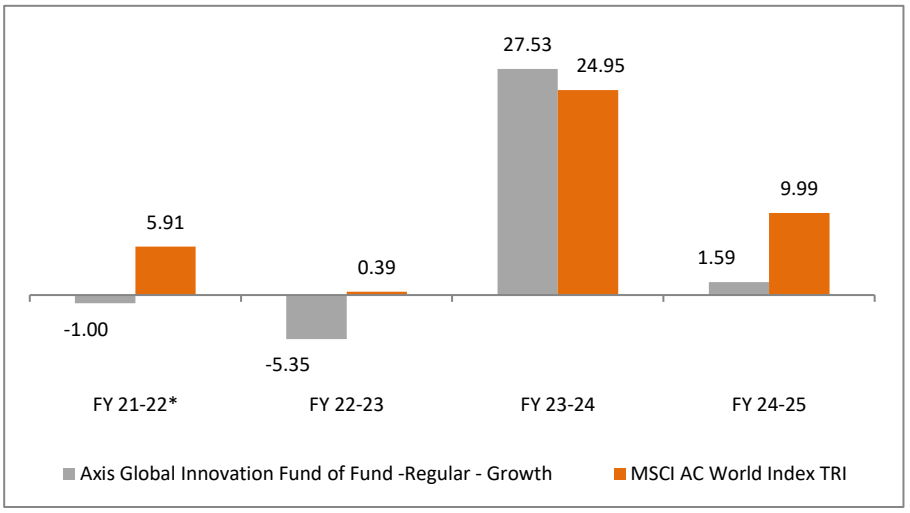
b. For detailed comparative table on 'How the Scheme is different from existing schemes of Axis Mutual Fund', please refer our website : https://www.axismf.com/statutory-disclosures

G. HOW HAS THE SCHEME PERFORMED?

Performance of Axis Global Innovation Fund of Fund - Regular Plan – Growth as at March 31, 2025 is as follows:

Period	Axis Global Innovation Fund of Fund -Regular Plan - Growth Option^	MSCI AC World Index TRI
1 Year returns	1.59%	9.99%
3 Year returns	7.03%	11.35%
5 Year returns	-	-
Returns since Inception (28-May-21)	5.17%	10.39%

Absolute returns for last 5 financial years

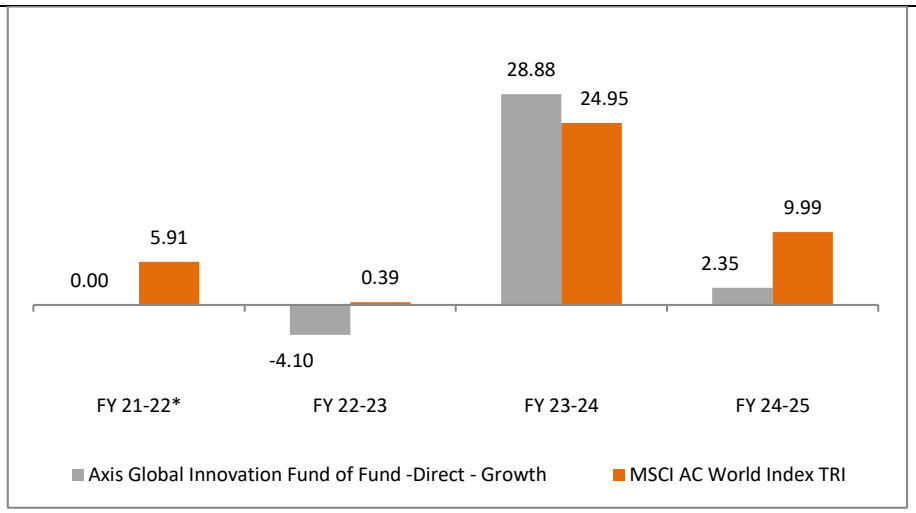


*from fund inception to 31 Mar, 2022

Performance of Axis Global Innovation Fund of Fund - Direct Plan - Growth as at March 31, 2025 is as follows:

Period	Axis Global Innovation Fund of Fund -Direct Plan - Growth Option^	MSCI AC World Index TRI
1 Year returns	2.35%	9.99%
3 Year returns	8.14%	11.35%
5 Year returns	-	-
Returns since Inception (28-May-21)	6.31%	10.39%

Absolute returns for last 5 financial years



*from fund inception to 31 Mar, 2022

For risk-o-meter and benchmark risk-o-meter of the Scheme refer cover page.

^Past performance may or may not be sustained in future. Returns are compounded annualized for period more than or equal to 1 year. Calculations are based on Growth Option NAVs. The performance of Scheme is benchmarked to the Total Return Variant (TRI) of the Benchmark Index in terms of Para 1.9 and Para 6.14 of SEBI Master Circular on Mutual Funds as amended from time to time.

H. ADDITIONAL SCHEME RELATED DISCLOSURES

i. Scheme's portfolio holdings (top 10 holdings by issuer and fund allocation towards various sectors: - Please refer the AMC website https://www.axismf.com/statutory-disclosures for said details.

ii. Disclosure of name and exposure to Top 7 issuers, stocks, groups and sectors as a percentage of NAV of the scheme in case of debt and equity ETFs/index funds through a functional website link that contains detailed description – Not Applicable

iii. Functional website link for Portfolio Disclosure - ~~Fortnightly /~~ Monthly/ Half Yearly: - Please refer the AMC website (https://www.axismf.com/statutory-disclosures) for said details

iv. Portfolio turnover ratio for the one-year period ended March 31, 2025: 0.00 times*
*Based on Equity, Equity derivatives and Fixed Income securities transactions only. TREPS/Repo/FD/Margin FD/MFU/SLB are not considered.

v. Aggregate investment in the Scheme by Concerned scheme's Fund Manager(s):

Sr. No.	Category of persons (Axis Global Innovation Fund of Fund – Fund Manager(s))	Net Value*		Market Value* (in Rs)
		Units	NAV (Rs. per unit)	
1.	Axis Global Innovation Fund of Fund-Direct Growth	109.33	12.65	1,382.96

*as on March 31, 2025

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

vi. Investments of AMC in the Scheme –

Subject to the applicable Regulations, the AMC may invest either directly or indirectly, in the Scheme during Ongoing Offer Period. However, the AMC shall not charge any investment management fee on such investments in the Scheme.

Further, in terms of requirement of the Regulations, the AMC shall invest such amounts in Scheme, based on the risks associated with the Scheme, as may be specified by the SEBI from time to time.

Please refer the AMC website (https://www.axismf.com/statutory-disclosures) for detailed AMC Investments in Scheme(s) of Axis Mutual Fund.

Part III. OTHER DETAILS

A. COMPUTATION OF NAV

The Net Asset Value (NAV) per Unit under the Scheme will be computed by dividing the net assets of the Scheme by the number of Units outstanding on the valuation day. The Mutual Fund will value its investments according to the valuation norms, as specified in Schedule VIII of the SEBI (MF) Regulations, or such norms as may be specified by SEBI from time to time.

Valuation of Foreign Currency / Securities: On the valuation day, all the assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency will be valued in Indian Rupees. The valuation price of the security will be converted to INR based on FBIL/any other designated agency, reference rate at the close of banking hours in India. If required, the AMC may change the source of determining the exchange rate. The Fund shall value its investments according to the valuation norms (Valuation Policy specifies methodology of valuation of foreign securities), as specified in the Eighth Schedule of the Regulations, or such guidelines / recommendations as may be specified by SEBI from time to time. The broad valuation norms are detailed in the Statement of Additional Information.

The Net Assets Value (NAV) of the Units under the Scheme shall be calculated as shown below:

$$\text{NAV (Rs.)} = \frac{\text{Market or Fair Value of Scheme's Investments} + \text{Current Assets including Accrued Income} - \text{Current Liabilities and Provisions}}{\text{No. of Units outstanding under Scheme on the Valuation Day}}$$

The NAV shall be calculated up to two decimal places. However, the AMC reserves the right to declare the NAVs up to additional decimal places as it deems appropriate. Separate NAV will be calculated and disclosed for each Option.

The NAVs will be calculated and disclosed on all the Business Days.

Illustration of Computation of NAV:

The computation of NAV per unit using various components is explained as follows:

Particulars	Amount in Rs
Market or Fair Value of Scheme's Investments.... (A)	10,00,00,000.00
Add: Current Assets including Accrued Income... (B)	75,34,345.00
Less: Current Liabilities and Provisions. ..... (C)	(30,00,000.00)
Net Assets (A+B-C)	10,45,34,345.00

No. of Units outstanding under Scheme on the Valuation Day: 100,00,000
The NAV per unit will be computed as follows: 10,45,34,345.34 / 100,00,000 = Rs. 10.45 per unit (rounded off to two decimals)

Disclosure pertaining to illustration on computation of NAV and Methodology for calculation of sale and re-purchase price of the units of mutual fund scheme.

Disclosure to the effect that the repurchase price shall not be lower than 95% of the NAV. For other details such as policies w.r.t computation of NAV, rounding off, investment in foreign securities, procedure in case of delay in disclosure of NAV etc. refer to SAI

B. NEW FUND OFFER (NFO) EXPENSES

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

C. ANNUAL SCHEME RECURRING EXPENSES

These are the fees and expenses for operating the scheme. These expenses include but are not limited to 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 following expenses will be charged to the Scheme as expenses as permitted under Regulation 52 of SEBI (MF) Regulations. For the actual current expenses being charged, the investor should refer to the website of the Mutual Fund.

Expense Head	**% of daily Net Assets**
Investment Management and Advisory fees	Upto 2.25%
Trustee fees	
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 IDCW redemption cheques and warrants	
Costs of statutory Advertisements	
Cost towards investor education & awareness (at least 2 bps)	
Brokerage & transaction cost over and above 12 bps for cash market trades resp.	
Goods & Service Tax (GST) on expenses other than investment and advisory fees	
GST on brokerage and transaction cost (over & above 12bps limit mentioned above)	
Other Expenses*	
Maximum total expense ratio (TER) permissible under Regulation 52(6)(a)	**Upto 2.25%**
Additional expenses under regulation 52(6A)(c)^	Upto 0.05%
Additional expenses for gross new inflows from specified cities under regulation 52(6A)(b)#	Upto 0.30%

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

^The AMC shall not charge additional expenses under Regulation 52(6A)(c) in case exit load is not levied/ not applicable.

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 Regular Plan.

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 expenses towards Investment Management and Advisory Fees under Regulation 52(2) and the various sub-heads of recurring expenses mentioned under Regulation 52(4) of SEBI (MF) Regulations can be apportioned under various expense heads/ sub heads without any sub limit, as permitted under the applicable regulations. Thus, there shall be no internal sub-limits within the expense ratio for expense heads mentioned under Regulation 52(2) and (4) respectively. Further, the additional expenses under Regulation 52(6A)(c) may be incurred either towards investment & advisory fees and/or towards other expense heads as stated above.

These estimates have been made in good faith as per the information available to the Investment Manager and are subject to change inter-se or in total subject to prevailing Regulations.

The AMC will charge the Scheme such actual expenses incurred, subject to the statutory limit prescribed in the Regulations.

The investors will bear the recurring expenses of the scheme in addition to the expenses of other scheme in which Axis Global Innovation Fund of Fund will make investment.

The total expense ratio of the Scheme including weighted average of the total expense ratio levied by the underlying scheme shall not exceed 2.25 per cent of the daily net assets of the Scheme.

Provided that the total expense ratio to be charged over and above the weighted average of the total expense ratio of the underlying scheme shall not exceed two times the weighted average of the total expense ratio levied by the underlying scheme, subject to the overall ceilings as stated above.

The total expenses of the Scheme(s) including the investment management and advisory fee shall not exceed the limit stated in Regulation 52(6) of the SEBI (MF) Regulations and amendments thereto.

The AMC will charge the Scheme such actual expenses incurred, subject to the statutory limit prescribed in the Regulations.

Expenses charged to the Scheme:

A. In addition to the limits as specified in Regulation 52(6) of SEBI (MF) Regulations 1996 or the Total Recurring Expenses (Total Expense Limit) as specified above, the following costs or expenses may be charged to the Scheme namely-

Additional expenses for gross new inflows from specified cities

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

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

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

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

   Provided further that, additional TER can be charged based on inflows only from retail investors in terms of Para 10.1.3 of SEBI master Circular for Mutual Funds as amended from time to time. For this purpose inflows of amount upto Rs 2,00,000/- per transaction, by individual investors shall be considered as inflows from "retail investor".

   #Note: Pursuant to SEBI letter dated February 24, 2023 read with AMFI communication dated March 02, 2023, w.e.f March 01, 2023 no additional expense shall be charged on the new inflows received on or after March 01, 2023 from specified cities as per Regulation 52 (6A) (b) till any further guidance is received from SEBI in this regard.

Additional expenses under regulation 52 (6A) (c)

b) additional expenses, incurred towards different heads mentioned under Regulations 52(2) and 52(4), not exceeding 0.05 per cent of daily net assets of the Scheme;

c) GST payable on investment and advisory service fees ('AMC fees') charged by Axis Asset Management Company Ltd.;

Brokerage and transaction cost incurred for the purpose of execution shall be charged to the schemes as provided under Regulation 52 (6A) (a) upto 12 bps for cash market transactions. Any payment towards brokerage & transaction costs, over and above the said 12 bps for cash market transactions will be charged within the maximum limit of Total Expense Ratio (TER) as prescribed under Regulation 52 of the Regulations.

B. 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, shall be borne by the Scheme
b) Investor education and awareness initiative fees of at least 2 basis points on daily net assets of the Scheme.

C. AMC fees charged by Axis AMC to the scheme will be within the Total Expense Limit as prescribed by SEBI Regulations, as amended from time to time.

The mutual fund would update the notice of change in base TER on its website (www.axismf.com) atleast three working days prior to the effective date of the change. Investors can refer 'Total Expense Ratio of Mutual Fund Schemes' section on https://www.axismf.com/total-expense-ratio for Total Expense Ratio (TER) details.

The investors are bearing the recurring expenses of the scheme, in addition to the expenses of other schemes in which the Fund of Funds Scheme makes investments

Illustration: Impact of Expense Ratio on Scheme's return:
Expense ratio, normally expressed as a percentage of Average Assets under Management, is calculated by dividing the permissible expenses under the Regulations by the average net assets.

To further illustrate in rupee terms the above, for the Scheme under reference, suppose an Investor invested Rs. 10,000/- (after deduction of stamp duty and transaction charges, if any) under the Growth Option, the impact of expenses charged will be as under:

Sr. No.1	Particulars	Regular Plan	Direct Plan
A.	Amount invested at the beginning of the year (Rs.)	10,000	10,000
B.	Returns before expenses (Rs.)	1,500	1,500
C.	Expenses other than the expenses mentioned in 'D' below (Rs.)	50	50
D.	Marketing & Selling expense incl. agent commission (Rs.)	150	0
E.	**Returns after expenses at the end of the year (Rs.) [B – (C + D)]**	**1300**	**1450**
	Returns after expenses at the end of the year (in %) [(E/A) – 1]	**13%**	**14.5%**

Note(s):

- The purpose of the above illustration is purely to explain the impact of expense ratio charged to the Plan(s) under the Scheme and should not be construed as providing any kind of investment advice or guarantee of returns on investments.
- It is assumed that the expenses charged are evenly distributed throughout the year.
- The expenses of the Direct Plan of the Scheme will be lower to the extent of the distribution expenses/ commission
- Any tax impact has not been considered in the above example, in view of the individual nature of the tax implications. Each investor is advised to seek appropriate advice.

D. LOAD STRUCTURE

Load is an amount which is paid by the Investor to redeem the Units from the Scheme. This amount is used by the AMC to pay commission to the distributors and to take care of other marketing and selling expenses. Load amounts are variable and are subject to change from time to time. For the current applicable

structure, investors may refer to the website of the AMC (www.axismf.com) or may call at contact number **8108622211** (Chargeable) from 9.00 am to 6.00 pm (Monday to Saturday) or can contact his distributor.

Para 10.4 of SEBI Master Circular For Mutual Funds as amended from time to time has decided that there shall be no entry Load for all Mutual Fund Schemes.

Type of Load	Load chargeable (as %age of NAV)
Exit Load	For details refer Point no. XI of Part – I of Section I of the Scheme Information Document.

Units issued on reinvestment of Dividends shall not be subject to Load. No load shall be levied on switches between options and sub-options of the Scheme.

Further, for switches between the Growth and IDCW Option, no load will be charged by the Scheme.

For switches within the Scheme from Regular to Direct Plan or vice versa, no exit load shall be charged.

Exit load, if any, charged to the investors will be credited back to the Scheme net of GST. The Investor is requested to check the prevailing Load structure of the Scheme before investing.

SEBI vide its Para 10.4 of SEBI of Master circular for Mutual funds . as amended from time to time has decided that there shall be no Entry Load for all Mutual Fund schemes.

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

Under the Scheme, the AMC/ Trustee reserves the right to change / modify the Load structure if it so deems fit in the interest of smooth and efficient functioning of the Mutual Fund. The AMC/ Trustee reserves the right to introduce / modify the Load depending upon the circumstances prevailing at that time subject to maximum limits as prescribed under the Regulations.

The Redemption Price however, will not be lower than 95% of the NAV.

At the time of changing the Load Structure:

1. The AMC shall be required to issue an addendum and display the same on its website immediately;
2. The addendum shall be circulated to all the distributors / brokers so that the same can be attached to all Scheme Information Document and Key Information Memorandum already in stock.
3. Latest applicable addendum shall be a part of KIM and SID of the respective Scheme(s).
4. Further, the account statements shall continue to include applicable load structure

The Trustee/AMC reserves the right to change the load structure subject to the limits prescribed under the Regulations. Any change in load structure shall be only on a prospective basis i.e. any such changes would be chargeable only for Redemptions from prospective purchases (applying first in first out basis).

E. REQUIREMENT OF MINIMUM INVESTORS IN THE SCHEME

The Scheme shall have a minimum of 20 Investors and no single Investor shall account for more than 25% of the corpus of the Scheme. The aforesaid conditions should be complied with in each calendar quarter on an average basis. In case the Scheme does not have a minimum of 20 Investors on an ongoing basis for each calendar quarter, the provisions of Regulation 39(2)(c) of the SEBI (MF) Regulations would become applicable automatically without any reference from SEBI and accordingly the Scheme shall be wound up and the units would be redeemed at Applicable NAV. If there is a breach of the 25% limit by any Investor over the quarter, a rebalancing period of one month would be allowed and thereafter the Investor who is in breach of the rule shall be given 15 days' notice to redeem his exposure over the 25% limit. Failure on the part of the said investor to redeem his exposure over the 25% limit within the aforesaid 15 days would lead to automatic Redemption by the Mutual Fund at the Applicable NAV on the 15th day of the notice period. The Fund shall adhere to the requirements prescribed by SEBI from time to time in this regard.

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

The investors will bear the recurring expenses of the Underlying Fund in addition to the recurring expenses charged by Axis Global Innovation Fund of Fund.

The Scheme will invest in permissible overseas investments in accordance with the provisions of Para 12.19 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds as amended from time to time, subject to a maximum of US$ 1 billion per mutual fund and as per the provisions of para 4 (h) of the said circular, the limit of 5% of Net Assets and the prohibition of charging of fees shall not be applicable to investments in mutual funds in foreign countries made in accordance with the guidelines as per the above circular. However, management fees and other expenses charged by the mutual fund(s) in foreign countries along with the management fee and recurring expenses charged to the domestic mutual fund shall not exceed the total limit on expenses as prescribed under Regulation 52 (6)(a).

Section II

I. Introduction

A. Definitions/interpretation

For details refer website of Axis Mutual Fund: https://www.axismf.com/statutory-disclosures.

B. Risk factors

Scheme Specific Risk Factors

Risk factors for a Fund of Funds Scheme

The Scheme will be investing primarily in shares / units of the underlying fund, which in turn invests in global equities. Hence the Scheme's performance may depend upon the performance of the underlying fund. Any change in the investment policy or the fundamental attributes of the underlying fund will affect the performance of the Scheme.

Investments in the underlying fund, which is an equity fund, will have all the risks associated with investments in equity and the offshore markets.

The portfolio disclosure of the Scheme will be largely limited to the investments made by the Scheme.

Risk Factors for the Underlying Fund

The performance of the underlying fund will be affected by a number of risk factors, including the following, some of which have also been disclosed by the underlying fund in its prospectus filed with the appropriate regulatory authorities.

General Risks: Past performance is not a guide to future performance and investments should be regarded as a medium to long-term investment. The value of investments and the income generated by them may go down as well as up and investors may not get back the amount originally invested. Where the fund Currency varies from the Investor's home currency, or where the Underlying Fund Currency varies from the currencies of the markets in which the Underlying Fund invests, there is the prospect of additional loss (or the prospect of additional gain) to the Investor greater than the usual risks of investment.

Investment Objective Risk: Investment objectives express an intended result but there is no guarantee that such a result will be achieved. Depending on market conditions and the macroeconomic environment, investment objectives may become more difficult or even impossible to achieve. There is no express or implied assurance as to the likelihood of achieving the investment objective for a Underlying Fund.

Regulatory Risk: Investors should note that all the regulatory protections provided by their local regulatory authorities may not apply. Additionally, the Underlying Fund will be registered in non-EU jurisdictions. As a result of such registrations the Underlying Fund may be subject, without any notice to the investors in the Underlying Fund concerned, to more restrictive regulatory regimes. In such cases the Underlying Fund will abide by these more restrictive requirements. This may prevent the Underlying Fund from making the fullest possible use of the investment limits.

Business, Legal and Tax Risks: In some jurisdictions the interpretation and implementation of laws and regulations and the enforcement of shareholders' rights under such laws and regulations may involve significant uncertainties. Furthermore, there may be differences between accounting and auditing standards, reporting practices and disclosure requirements and those generally accepted internationally. Underlying Fund may be subject to withholding and other taxes. Tax law and regulations of any jurisdiction are frequently reviewed and may be changed at any time, in certain cases with retrospective effect. The interpretation and applicability of tax law and regulations by tax authorities in some jurisdictions are not consistent and transparent and may vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction and/or region to region. Any change in taxation legislation could affect the value of the investments held by and the performance of the Underlying Fund.

Risk Factors Relating to Industry Sectors / Geographic Areas:
Underlying Fund that focus on particular industry or geographic area are subject to the risk factors and market factors which affect this particular industry or geographic area, including legislative changes, changes in general economic conditions and increased competitive forces. This may result in a greater volatility of the Net Asset Value of the Underlying Fund. Additional risks may include greater social and political uncertainty and instability; and natural disasters.

Derivatives Risk: For Underlying Fund that uses derivatives to meet its specific investment objective, there is no guarantee that the performance of the derivatives will result in a positive effect for the Underlying Fund

Smaller Companies Risk: Underlying Fund which invests in smaller companies may fluctuate in value more than other Funds. Smaller companies may offer greater opportunities for capital appreciation than larger companies, but may also involve certain special risks. They are more likely than larger companies to have limited product lines, markets or financial resources, or to depend on a small, inexperienced management group. Securities of smaller companies may, especially during periods where markets are falling, become less liquid and experience short-term price volatility and wide spreads between dealing prices. They may also trade in the OTC market or on a regional exchange, or may otherwise have limited liquidity. Consequently, investments in smaller companies may be more vulnerable to adverse developments than those in larger companies and the Fund may have more difficulty establishing or closing out its securities positions in smaller companies at prevailing market prices. Also, there may be less publicly available information about smaller companies or less market interest in the securities, and it may take longer for the prices of the securities to reflect the full value of the issuers' earning potential or assets.

Initial Public Offerings Risk: Underlying Fund may invest in initial public offerings, which frequently are smaller companies. Such securities have no trading history, and information about these companies may only be available for limited periods. The prices of securities involved in initial public offerings may be subject to greater price volatility than more established securities.

Emerging and Less Developed Markets Securities Risk: Investing in emerging markets and less developed markets securities poses risks different from, and/or greater than, risks of investing in the securities of developed countries. These risks include; smaller market-capitalization of securities markets, which may suffer periods of relative illiquidity; significant price volatility; restrictions on foreign investment; and possible repatriation of investment income and capital.

In addition, foreign Investors may be required to register the proceeds of sales, and future economic or political crises could lead to price controls, forced mergers, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, seizure, nationalization or the creation of government monopolies. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had, and may continue to have, negative effects on the economies and securities markets of certain emerging and less developed countries.

Although many of the emerging and less developed market securities in which Underlying Fund may invest are traded on securities exchanges, they may trade in limited volume and may encounter settlement systems that are less well organized than those of developed markets. Supervisory authorities may also be unable to apply standards that are comparable with those in developed markets. Thus there may be risks that settlement may be delayed and that cash or securities belonging to the Underlying Fund may be in jeopardy because of failures of or defects in the systems or because of defects in the administrative operations of counterparties. Such counterparties may lack the substance or financial resources of similar counterparties in a developed market. There may also be a danger that competing claims may arise in respect of securities held by or to be transferred to the Underlying Fund and compensation schemes may be non-existent or limited or inadequate to meet the Underlying Fund's claims in any of these events.

Additional risks of emerging market securities may include: greater social, economic and political uncertainty and instability; more substantial governmental involvement in the economy; less governmental supervision and regulation; unavailability of currency hedging techniques; companies that are newly organized and small; differences in auditing and financial reporting standards, which may result in unavailability of material information about issuers; and less developed legal systems.

In addition, taxation of interest and capital gains received by non-residents varies among emerging and less developed markets and, in some cases may be comparatively high. There may also be less well-defined tax laws and procedures and such laws may permit retroactive taxation so that the Fund could in the future become subject to local tax liabilities that had not been anticipated in conducting investment activities or valuing assets.

Currency risk – The assets in which the underlying fund is invested and the income from the assets will or may be quoted in currencies which are different from the underlying fund's base currency. The performance of the underlying fund will therefore be affected by movements in the exchange rate between the currencies in which the assets are held and the underlying funds' base currency and hence there can be the prospect of additional loss or the prospect of additional gain to the investors greater than the usual risks of investment. The performance of the underlying fund may also be affected by changes in exchange control regulations.

Settlement Risks - The securities markets in some countries lack the liquidity, efficiency and regulatory and supervisory controls of more developed markets. Lack of liquidity may adversely affect the ease of disposal of assets. The absence of reliable pricing information in a particular security held by the underlying fund may make it difficult to assess reliably the market value of assets. The share register of companies in which the underlying fund invests in may not be properly maintained and the ownership or interest may not be (or remain) fully protected.

Registration of Securities may be subject to delay and during the period of delay it may be difficult to prove beneficial ownership of the Securities. The provision for custody of assets may be less developed than in other more mature markets and thus provides an additional level of risk for the fund. Settlement procedures may be less developed and still be in physical as well as in dematerialized form.

Risks associated with investments in Equity and Equity related instruments

- Equity and equity related instruments 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, currency exchange 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 / unitholders, including put options. The AMC may choose to invest in unlisted 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 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 investing in foreign securities/ overseas investments/ offshore securities

- Subject to necessary approvals and within the investment objectives of the Scheme, the Scheme may invest in overseas markets which carry risks related to fluctuations in the foreign exchange rates, the nature of the securities market of the country, repatriation of capital due to exchange controls and political circumstances.
- To the extent that the assets of the Scheme will be invested in securities denominated in foreign currencies, the Indian Rupee equivalent of the net assets, distributions and income may be adversely affected by changes in the value of certain foreign currencies relative to the Indian Rupee. The repatriation of capital to India may also be hampered by changes in regulations concerning exchange controls or political circumstances as well as the application to it of other restrictions on investment.

Risks associated with investments in Fixed Income Securities

Interest-Rate Risk: Fixed income securities such as government bonds, corporate bonds, money market instruments run price-risk or interest-rate risk. Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of existing fixed income securities fall and when interest rates drop, such prices increase. The extent of fall or rise in the prices depends upon the coupon and maturity of the security. It also depends upon the yield level at which the security is being traded.

Re-investment Risk: Investments in fixed income securities carry re-investment risk as interest rates prevailing on the coupon payment or maturity dates may differ from the original coupon of the bond.

Basis Risk: The underlying benchmark of a floating rate security or a swap might become less active or may cease to exist and thus may not be able to capture the exact interest rate movements, leading to loss of value of the portfolio.

Spread Risk: In a floating rate security the coupon is expressed in terms of a spread or mark up over the benchmark rate. In the life of the security this spread may move adversely leading to loss in value of the portfolio. The yield of the underlying benchmark might not change, but the spread of the security over the underlying benchmark might increase leading to loss in value of the security.

Liquidity Risk: The liquidity of a bond may change, depending on market conditions leading to changes in the liquidity premium attached to the price of the bond. At the time of selling the security, the security can become illiquid, leading to loss in value of the portfolio.

Liquidity Risk on account of unlisted securities: The liquidity and valuation of the Schemes' investments due to their holdings of unlisted securities may be affected if they have to be sold prior to their target date of divestment. The unlisted security can go down in value before the divestment date and selling of these securities before the divestment date can lead to losses in the portfolio.

Credit Risk: This is the risk associated with the issuer of a debenture/bond or a Money Market Instrument defaulting on coupon payments or in paying back the principal amount on maturity. Even when there is no default, the price of a security may change with expected changes in the credit rating of the issuer. It is to be noted here that a Government Security is a sovereign security and is the safest. Corporate bonds carry a higher amount of credit risk than Government Securities. Within corporate bonds also there are different levels of safety and a bond rated higher by a particular rating agency is safer than a bond rated lower by the same rating agency.

Settlement Risk: Fixed income securities run the risk of settlement which can adversely affect the ability of the fund house to swiftly execute trading strategies which can lead to adverse movements in NAV.

Risks associated with Repo transactions in Corporate Bonds

The Scheme may be exposed to counter party risk in case of repo lending transactions in the event of the counterparty failing to honour the repurchase agreement. However, in repo transactions, the collateral may be sold and a loss is realized only if the sale price is less than the repo amount. The risk is further mitigated through over-collateralization (the value of the collateral being more than the repo amount).

Risks associated with Segregated Portfolio

1. Investor holding units of segregated portfolio may not able to liquidate their holding till the time recovery of money from the issuer.
2. Security comprises of segregated portfolio may not realise any value.

Listing of units of segregated portfolio on recognised stock exchange does not necessarily guarantee their liquidity. There may not be active trading of units in the stock market. Further trading price of units on the stock market may be significantly lower than the prevailing NAV.

Risk Factor associated with Debt instruments having Credit enhancement:

The Scheme may invest in debt instruments having credit enhancement backed by equity shares/guarantees or other any assets as collateral. The profile of these issuers tend to be relatively weak

and there may be a pledge of shares of a related party to enhance credit quality or guarantees provided or any other asset provided as security acceptable to lenders.

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

Risk associated with Securitized Debt

The Scheme may invest in domestic securitized debt such as Asset Backed Securities (ABS) or Mortgage Backed Securities (MBS). ABS are securitized debts where the underlying assets are receivables arising from various loans including automobile loans, personal loans, loans against consumer durables, etc. MBS are securitized debts where the underlying assets are receivables arising from loans backed by mortgage of residential / commercial properties.

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

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

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

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

a. Assets securitized and Size of the loan: This indicates the kind of assets financed with the loan and the average ticket size of the loan. A very low ticket size might mean more costs in originating and servicing of the assets.
b. Diversification: Diversification across geographical boundaries and ticket sizes might result in lower delinquency
c. Loan to Value Ratio: Indicates how much % value of the asset is financed by borrower's own equity. The lower this value the better it is. This suggests that where the borrowers own contribution of the asset cost is high; the chances of default are lower.
d. Average seasoning of the pool: This indicates whether borrowers have already displayed repayment discipline. The higher the number, the more superior it is.

The other main risks pertaining to Securitised debt are as follows:

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

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

C. Risk mitigation strategies

Risk Control

Risk management is going to be an integral part of the investment process. Effective risk management is critical to fund management for achieving financial soundness. The performance of overseas mutual funds will be regularly monitored The investment team of the AMC will carry out rigorous in depth credit evaluation of the money market and debt instruments (other than G-Secs) proposed to be invested in Investments by the Scheme shall be made as per the investment objectives of the Scheme and provisions of SEBI regulations. AMC has implemented the Bloomberg Portfolio Order Management System as Front Office System (FOS). The system has incorporated all the investment restrictions as per SEBI guidelines and "soft" warning alerts at appropriate levels for preemptive monitoring. The system enables identifying & measuring the risk through various risk measurement tools like various risk ratios, average duration and analyzes the same and acts in a preventive manner.

Market Risk: The scheme is vulnerable to movements in the prices of securities invested by the underlying scheme, which could have a material bearing on the overall returns from the scheme. Investments in underlying units / equity shares are subject to price fluctuation on daily basis. The volatility in the value of equity is due to various micro and macroeconomic factors like economic and political developments, changes in interest rates, etc. affecting the securities markets.

Mitigation - The underlying scheme(s) where the Scheme intends to invest follow the underlying benchmarks and therefore the level of portfolio volatility would be same as that of the underlying benchmark. The fund manager would also endeavour to keep minimal cash levels to keep performance deviation from the underlying schemes to minimal.

Currency Risk: As the underlying will invest in securities which are denominated in foreign currencies, fluctuations in the exchange rates of these foreign currencies may have an impact on the income and value of the underlying scheme. The repatriation of capital to India may also be hampered by changes in the regulations concerning exchange controls or political circumstances as well as the application to it of other restriction on investment.

Mitigation: The scheme shall have the option to enter into permissible instruments (subject to applicable regulations by SEBI/RBI) for the purposes of hedging against the foreign exchange fluctuations.

Tracking error risk (pertaining to underlying scheme): The performance of the Scheme may not commensurate with the performance of the benchmark index on any given day or over any given period. Such variation, referred to as tracking error may impact the performance of the Scheme.

Mitigation: The Investment Manager would monitor the tracking error of the Scheme on an ongoing basis and would seek to minimize tracking error to the maximum extent possible.

Liquidity risk: The liquidity of investments made in the underlying Scheme may be restricted by trading volumes and settlement periods

Mitigation- As such the liquidity of stocks that the underlying schemes invest into could be relatively low. The underlying schemes will try to maintain a proper asset-liability match to ensure redemption / Maturity payments are made on time.

Risk control measures with respect to Debt Investments – i.e. investment in Debt, Money Market Instruments & units of liquid schemes

Market Risk / Interest Rate Risk: Changes in interest rates may affect the Scheme's Net Asset Value as the prices of securities generally increase as interest rates decline and generally decrease as interest rates rise. The price movement up and down in fixed income securities will lead to possible movements in the NAV.

Mitigation - In a rising interest rates scenario the Scheme / underlying scheme may increase its investment in money market securities whereas if the interest rates are expected to fall the allocation to debt securities with longer maturity may be increased thereby mitigating risk to that extent.

Liquidity or Marketability Risk: This refers to the ease with which a security can be sold at or near to its valuation yield-to-maturity (YTM).

Mitigation- The Scheme / underlying scheme may invest in government securities, corporate bonds and money market instruments. While the liquidity risk for government securities, money market instruments and short maturity corporate bonds may be low, it may be high in case of medium to long maturity corporate bonds.

Credit risk or default risk: It refers to the risk that an issuer of a fixed income security may default (i.e., will be unable to make timely principal and interest payments on the security). Normally, the value of a fixed income security will fluctuate depending upon the changes in the perceived level of credit risk as well as any actual event of default. The greater the credit risk, the greater the yield required for someone to be compensated for the increased risk.

Mitigation– Apart from the basic examination, management's past track record will also be studied. In order to assess financial risk a detailed assessment of the issuer's financial statements will be undertaken to review its ability to undergo stress on cash flows and asset quality. A detailed evaluation of accounting policies, off-balance sheet exposures, notes, auditors' comments and disclosure standards will also be made to assess the overall financial risk of the potential borrower. In case of securitized debt instruments, the Scheme will ensure that these instruments are sufficiently backed by assets.

II. Information about the scheme:

A. Where will the scheme invest –

The corpus of the Scheme, will be primarily invested in shares / units of Schroder International Selection Fund Global innovation in accordance with the requirements stiputated by SEBI / RBI from time to time. The Scheme will also invest in Debt Instruments, Money Market Instruments and other permitted securities which will include but not limited to:

Debt Instruments & Money Market Instruments

Certificate of Deposit (CD)

Certificate of Deposit (CD) is a negotiable money market instrument issued by scheduled commercial banks and select all-India Financial Institutions that have been permitted by the RBI to raise short term resources. The maturity period of CDs issued by the Banks is between 7 days to one year, whereas, in case of FIs, maturity is one year to 3 years from the date of issue.

Commercial Paper (CP)

Commercial Paper (CP) is an unsecured negotiable money market instrument issued in the form of a promissory note, generally issued by the corporates, primary dealers and all India Financial Institutions as an alternative source of short term borrowings. CP is traded in secondary market and can be freely bought and sold before maturity.

Treasury Bill (T-Bill)

Treasury Bills (T-Bills) are issued by the Government of India to meet their short term borrowing requirements. T-Bills are issued for maturities of 14 days, 91 days, 182 days and 364 days. The Scheme may also invest in Cash Management Bill (CMB) issued by the Government of India to meet their short term borrowing requirements. CMB are generally issued for maturities of less than 91 days.

Commercial Usance Bills

Bill (bills of exchange/promissory notes of public sector and private sector corporate entities) Rediscounting, usance bills and commercial bills.

Repos
Repo (Repurchase Agreement) or Reverse Repo is a transaction in which two parties agree to sell and purchase the same security with an agreement to purchase or sell the same security at a mutually decided future date and price. The transaction results in collateralized borrowing or lending of funds. Presently in India, corporate debt securities, Government Securities, State Government Securities and T-Bills are eligible for Repo/Reverse Repo.

Tri-party repo means a repo contract where a third entity (apart from the borrower and lender), called a Tri-Party Agent, acts as an intermediary between the two parties to the repo to facilitate services like collateral selection, payment and settlement, custody and management during the life of the transaction.

The Scheme may undertake repo or reverse repo transactions in accordance with the directions issued by RBI and SEBI from time to time. Such investment shall be made subject to the guidelines which may be prescribed by the Board of Directors of the Asset Management Company and Trustee Company.

Securities created and issued by the Central and State Governments as may be permitted by RBI, securities guaranteed by the Central and State Governments (including but not limited to coupon bearing bonds, zero coupon bonds and treasury bills). State Government securities (popularly known as State Development Loans or SDLs) are issued by the respective State Government in co-ordination with the RBI.

Non -Convertible Debentures and bonds
Non convertible debentures and bonds are securities issued by companies / institutions promoted / owned by the Central or State Governments and statutory bodies which may or may not carry a Central/State Government guarantee, Public and private sector banks, all India Financial Institutions and Private Sector Companies. These instruments may be secured or unsecured against the assets of the Company and generally issued to meet the short term and long term fund requirements. These instruments may have fixed or floating rate coupon. The Scheme may also invest in the non convertible part of convertible debt securities.

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

Pass through Certificate (PTC)
(Pay through or other Participation Certificates) represents beneficial interest in an underlying pool of cash flows. These cash flows represent dues against single or multiple loans originated by the sellers of these loans. These loans are given by banks or financial institutions to corporates. PTCs may be backed, but not exclusively, by receivables of personal loans, car loans, two wheeler loans and other assets subject to applicable regulations.

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

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

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

Typically the liquidity of securitized debt is less than similar debt securities. For certain types of securitized debt (backed by mortgages, personal loans, credit card debt, etc.), there is an additional pre-payment

risk. Pre-payment risk refers to the possibility that loans are repaid before they are due, which may reduce returns if the re-investment rates are lower than initially envisaged.

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

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

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

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

- Track record
- Willingness to pay, through credit enhancement facilities etc.
- Ability to pay
- Business risk assessment, wherein following factors are considered:
  - Outlook for the economy (domestic and global)
  - Outlook for the industry
  - Company specific factors

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The credit analyst looks at ageing (i.e. how long the loan has been with the originator before securitization) as one way of judging the performance potential of the PTC. Additional risk mitigants may include interest subvention, over collateralization, presence of an equity / subordinate tranche and / or guarantees. The credit analyst also uses analyses by credit rating agencies on the risk profile of the securitized debt.

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

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

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

Note 1: In case of securitization involving single loans or a small pool of loans, the credit risk of the borrower is analyzed. The investment limits applicable to the underlying borrower are applied to the single loan sell-down.
Note 2: Other investments will be decided on a case-to-case basis

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

- Size of the loan
- Average original maturity of the pool
- Loan to Value Ratio
- Average seasoning of the pool
- Default rate distribution
- Geographical Distribution
- Credit enhancement facility
- Liquid facility
- Structure of the pool

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Foreign Securities

The Scheme shall invest in units/securities issued by overseas mutual funds investing in eligible securities in terms of Para 12.19 of SEBI Master circular for Mutual Funds . and as amended from time to time,mutual funds can make overseas investments (other than overseas ETF) subject to a maximum of US $1 billion and in overseas ETF subject to a maximum $300 million or such limits as amended from time to time / RBI, and commensurate with the Scheme objectives. The Mutual Fund may also appoint overseas investment advisors and other service providers, to the extent permissible under the Regulations.

The Mutual Fund may open one or more foreign currency accounts abroad either directly, or through the custodian/sub-custodian, to facilitate investments and to enter into/deal in forward currency contracts, currency futures, interest rate futures / swaps, currency options for the purpose of hedging the risks of assets of a portfolio or for its efficient management. However, the use of such instruments shall be as permitted from time to time. All the requirement of the Para 12.19 of SEBI Master circular for Mutual Funds . and as amended from time to time , would be adhered to by the AMC for investment in foreign securities.

Investment in overseas securities shall be made in accordance with the requirements including appointment of a dedicated Fund Manager stipulated by SEBI and RBI from time to time.

Short Term Deposits

Pending deployment of funds as per the investment objective of the Scheme, the Funds may be parked in short term deposits of the Scheduled Commercial Banks, subject to guidelines and limits specified by SEBI.

Units of Mutual Fund schemes

The scheme may invest in units of liquid mutual fund schemes of Axis AMC or in the Scheme of other mutual funds in conformity with the investment objective of the Scheme and in terms of the prevailing SEBI (MF)

Regulations. Provided that such investment will be within the limits specified under SEBI (MF) Regulations and will be done for cash management purposes.

The securities / instruments mentioned above and such other securities the Scheme is permitted to invest in could be listed, unlisted, privately placed, secured, unsecured, rated or unrated and of any maturity.

The securities may be acquired through initial public offering (IPOs), secondary market, private placement, rights offers, negotiated deals etc. Further investments in debentures, bonds and other fixed income securities will be in instruments which have been assigned investment grade rating by the Credit Rating Agency.

Investment in unrated debt instruments shall be subject to complying with the provisions of the Regulations and within the limit as specified in Schedule VII to the Regulations.. All such investments shall be made with the prior approval of the Board of AMC and Trustees

For applicable regulatory investment limits please refer paragraph "Investment Restrictions".

The Fund Manager may invest in any other security as maybe permitted from time to time and which are in line with the investment objectives of the Scheme.

Debt and Money Markets in India

The Indian debt market is today one of the largest in Asia and includes securities issued by the Government (Central & State Governments), public sector undertakings, other government bodies, financial institutions, banks and corporates. Government and public sector enterprises are the predominant borrowers in the markets. The major players in the Indian debt markets today are banks, financial institutions, mutual funds, insurance companies, primary dealers, trusts, pension funds and corporates. The Indian debt market is the largest segment of the Indian financial markets. The debt market comprises broadly two segments, viz. Government Securities market or G-Sec market and corporate debt market. The latter is further classified as market for PSU bonds and private sector bonds.

The Government Securities (G-Secs) market, consists of G-Sec outstanding of Rs. 80,59,921.302cr as on Feb 28, 2022 (State Govt securities - Rs 38,31,895.100 cr, (as on Feb'21) Source: CCIL), is the oldest and the largest component (50% share in market cap) of the Indian debt market in terms of market capitalization, outstanding securities and trading volumes. The G-Secs market plays a vital role in the Indian economy as it provides the benchmark for determining the level of interest rates in the country through the yields on the Government Securities which are referred to as the risk-free rate of return in any economy. Over the years, there have been new products introduced by the RBI like zero coupon bonds, floating rate bonds, inflation indexed bonds, etc.

The corporate bond market, in the sense of private corporate sector raising debt through public issuance in capital market, is only an insignificant part of the Indian Debt Market. A large part of the issuance in the non-Government debt market is currently on private placement basis.

The money markets in India essentially consist of the call money market (i.e. market for overnight and term money between banks and institutions), repo transactions (temporary sale with an agreement to buy back the securities at a future date at a specified price), commercial papers (CPs, short term unsecured promissory notes, generally issued by corporates), certificate of deposits (CDs, issued by banks) and Treasury Bills (issued by RBI). In a predominantly institutional market, the key money market players are banks, financial institutions, insurance companies, mutual funds, primary dealers and corporates. In money market, activity levels of the Government and nongovernment debt vary from time to time. Instruments that comprise a major portion of money market activity include but not limited to:

- Overnight Call
- Tri Party Repo
- Repo/Reverse Repo Agreement
- Treasury Bills
- Government securities with a residual maturity of < 1 year.
- Commercial Paper

• Certificate of Deposit

Apart from these, there are some other options available for short tenure investments that include MIBOR linked debentures with periodic exit options and other such instruments. Though not strictly classified as Money Market Instruments, PSU / DFI / Corporate paper with a residual maturity of < 1 year, are actively traded and offer a viable investment option.

The market has evolved in past 2-3 years in terms of risk premia attached to different class of issuers. Bank CDs have clearly emerged as popular asset class with increased acceptability in secondary market. PSU banks trade the tightest on the back of comfort from majority government holding. Highly rated manufacturing companies also command premium on account of limited supply. However, there has been increased activity in papers issued by private/foreign banks/NBFCs/companies in high-growth sector due to higher yields offered by them. Even though companies across these sectors might have been rated on a same scale, the difference in the yield on the papers for similar maturities reflects the perception of their respective credit profiles.

The following table gives approximate yields prevailing on March 31, 2025 on some of the instruments and further illustrates this point.

Instrument	**Current Yield range (%)**
Tri-party Repo	6-6.25
Repo	6-6.25
3M T-bill	6.50-55
1Y T-bill	6.55-60
10Y G-sec	6.50-55
3m PSU Bank CD	7-7.05
3m Manufacturing co. CP	7.10-15
1Y PSU Bank CD	7.05-10
1Y NBFC CP	7.40-45
1Y Manufacturing co. CP	7.15-20
5Y AAA Institutional Bond	7.10-15
10Y AAA Institutional Bond	7.10-15

Source: Bloomberg

These yields are indicative and do not indicate yields that may be obtained in future as interest rates keep changing consequent to changes in macro-economic conditions and RBI policy. The price and yield on various debt instruments fluctuate from time to time depending upon the macro economic situation, inflation rate, overall liquidity position, foreign exchange scenario etc. Also, the price and yield vary according to maturity profile, credit risk etc.

B. What are the investment restrictions?

Pursuant to Regulations, specifically the Seventh Schedule and amendments thereto, the following investment restrictions are currently applicable to the Scheme:

1. 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 SEBI Act, 1992. Such investment limit may be extended to 12% of the NAV of the Scheme with the prior approval of the Trustee and the Board of Directors of AMC.

Provided that such limit shall not be applicable for investment in Government Securities, treasury bills and collateralized borrowing and lending obligations.

Provided further that investments within such limit can be made in the mortgaged backed securitised debt, which are rated not below investment grade by a credit rating agency, registered with SEBI.

Note: According to the Asset Allocation of the Scheme, the indicative allocation of the Scheme to Debt, Money market instruments and / or units of liquid schemes shall be in the range of 0% to 5% of the net assets of the Scheme, subject to conditions specified.

2. The Scheme shall not invest in unlisted debt instruments including commercial papers, except Government Securities and other money market instruments:

   Provided that the Scheme may invest in unlisted non-convertible debentures up to a maximum of 10% of the debt portfolio of the Scheme subject to such conditions as may be specified by the Board from time to time:

   Provided further that the Scheme shall comply with the norms under this clause within the time and in the manner as may be specified by the Board:

   Provided further that the norms for investments by the Scheme in unrated debt instruments shall be as specified by the Board from time to time.

   Further the investments by the Scheme shall be in compliance with Para 12.3 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds . as amended from time to time and as amended by SEBI from time to time.

3. The investment by the Scheme in the following instruments shall not exceed 10% of the debt portfolio of the scheme and the group exposure in such instruments shall not exceed 5% of the debt portfolio of the scheme:

   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.

   These limits shall not be applicable on investments in securitized debt instruments, as defined in SEBI (Public Offer and Listing of Securitized Debt Instruments) Regulations 2008.

   Note: According to the Asset Allocation of the Scheme, the indicative allocation of the Scheme to Debt and Money market instruments shall be in the range of 0% to 5% of the net assets of the Scheme, subject to conditions specified.

4. 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.

5. As the scheme is a fund of fund scheme, it shall be subject to the following investment restrictions:

   (a) The Scheme shall not invest its assets other than in schemes of mutual funds, except to the extent of funds required for meeting the liquidity requirements for the purpose of repurchases or redemptions, as disclosed in the given Scheme Information Document.

6. The Scheme shall not invest in any other fund of funds scheme;

7. The Scheme shall not make any investment in:
   - any unlisted security of an associate or group company of the sponsor; or
   - any security issued by way of private placement by an associate or group company of the sponsor; or
   - the listed securities of group companies of the sponsor which is in excess of 25% of the net assets.

8. The Mutual Fund shall get the securities purchased transferred in the name of the Fund on account of the concerned Scheme, wherever investments are intended to be of a long-term nature.

9. Transfer of investments from one scheme to another scheme in the same Mutual Fund is permitted provided:
   a) such transfers are done at the prevailing market price for quoted instruments on spot basis (spot basis shall have the same meaning as specified by a Stock Exchange for spot transactions); and
   b) the securities so transferred shall be in conformity with the investment objective of the scheme to which such transfer has been made.

   Further, inter scheme transfers shall be in accordance with Para 12.30 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds . as amended from time to time

10. The Mutual Fund shall buy and sell securities on the basis of deliveries and shall in all cases of purchases, take delivery of relevant securities and in all cases of sale, deliver the securities.

11. Pending deployment of the funds of the Scheme in securities in terms of the investment objective of the Scheme, the AMC may park the funds of the Scheme in short term deposits of scheduled commercial banks, subject to the guidelines issued by SEBI from time to time:

    The Scheme will comply with the following guidelines/restrictions for parking of funds in short term deposits:
    i. "Short Term" for such parking of funds by the Scheme shall be treated as a period not exceeding 91 days. Such short-term deposits shall be held in the name of the Scheme.
    ii. The Scheme shall not park more than 15% of the net assets in short term deposit(s) of all the scheduled commercial banks put together. However, such limit may be raised to 20% with prior approval of the Trustee.
    iii. Parking of funds 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.
    iv. The Scheme shall not park more than 10% of the net assets in short term deposit(s), with any one scheduled commercial bank including its subsidiaries.
    v. The Scheme shall not park funds in short term deposit (STD) of a bank which has invested in that Scheme. Further Trustees/ AMCs shall also ensure that the bank in which the Scheme has STD do not invest in the said scheme until the Scheme has STD with such bank.
    vi. The AMC will not charge any investment management and advisory fees for funds parked in short term deposits of scheduled commercial banks.

    However, the above provisions will not apply to term deposits placed as margins for trading in cash and derivatives market.

12. The Scheme shall not advance any loans.
13. The Scheme shall not borrow except to meet temporary liquidity needs of the Scheme for the purpose of repurchase/redemption of Units or payment of interest and/or dividend to the Unit holders.

    Provided that the Fund shall not borrow more than 20% of the net assets of the individual Scheme and the duration of the borrowing shall not exceed a period of 6 months.

    The Scheme will comply with the other Regulations applicable to the investments of Mutual Funds from time to time.

14. The Scheme shall participate in repos in corporate debt securities as per the guidelines issued by SEBI and/ or RBI from time to time and the guidelines framed by the Board of Directors of Trustee Company and the Asset Management Company, from time to time.

    The exposure limit/ investment restrictions prescribed under the Seventh Schedule of the Regulations and circulars issued there under (wherever applicable) shall be applicable to repo transactions in corporate bonds.

At present the following conditions and norms shall apply to repo in corporate debt securities:

(i) The gross exposure of the Scheme to repo transactions in corporate debt securities shall not be more than 10% of the net assets of the Scheme.

(ii) The cumulative gross exposure through repo transactions in corporate debt securities along with shares / units of Underlying Fund, debt and money market instruments shall not exceed 100% of the net assets of the Scheme.

(iii) The Scheme shall participate in repo transactions only in AA and above rated corporate debt securities.

(iv) The Scheme shall borrow through repo transactions only if the tenor of the transaction does not exceed a period of six months.

(v) The Trustee and the Asset Management Company have framed guidelines interalia considering the following aspects:

i. Category of counterparty

ii. Credit rating of counterparty

iii. Tenor of collateral

iv. Applicable haircuts

(vi) Counterparty selection & credit rating

The counterparty must be an acceptable counterparty for debt transactions. The Mutual Fund follows a counterparty empanelment process for fixed income transactions and the same shall be used for selection of counterparties for corporate bond repos. All repo transactions in corporate bonds will be governed by a repo agreement as specified by FIMMDA and / or other specified authorities.

(vii) Collateral tenor & quality

The exposure limit/investment restrictions prescribed under the Seventh Schedule of the Regulations and circulars issued there under (wherever applicable) shall be applicable to repo transactions in corporate bonds. The Scheme shall further follow guidelines framed by Trustee and the AMC from time to time.

(viii) Applicable haircuts

Currently mutual funds are permitted to carry out repo transactions in government securities without any haircuts. The Reserve Bank of India has notified a minimum haircut based on rating of the corporate bond and other securities. In addition, the Fixed Income and Money Market Dealers Association (FIMMDA) would maintain a rating-haircut matrix on an ongoing basis. The Scheme shall further follow guidelines framed by Trustee and the AMC from time to time.

The haircuts seek to protect the lender of funds from the event of the counterparty failing to honor the repurchase leg of the repo. In such a circumstance, the Fund would suffer a loss if the value of the collateral depreciates by more than the haircut. The fall in the value of the collateral could be on account of higher yields and/ or deterioration of credit quality.

As the typical tenor of repos is short (typically overnight), the haircuts represent a relatively high degree of safety in relation to the interest rate risk on the collateral. The risk of collateral depreciation based on historical volatility is given in the table below:

Bond Tenor (yrs)	1	3	5	10
Price Volatility (%) (annualized)	0.6	1.2	1.7	3.4
Repo Tenor	Number of standard deviations needed to lose 10%			
1 day	258	136	94	48
7 days	98	52	36	18

In the above table, the price volatility of a 10-year bond is about 3.4% annualized. That is a 10% price move represents nearly a 3-sigma event on an annualized basis. For overnight tenors, this represents a 48-sigma event (for comparison a 6-sigma event occurs about once in a million observations).

It is apparent that the haircuts stipulated by RBI are more than sufficient to mitigate interest rate risk. Credit event risk remains (the collateral could default during the tenor of the repo). This risk is to be mitigated by ensuring that the collateral is acceptable from a credit point of view.

Note: According to the Asset Allocation of the Scheme, the indicative allocation of the Scheme to Debt, Money market instruments and / or units of liquid schemes shall be in the range of 0% to 5% of the net assets of the Scheme, subject to conditions specified.

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The Scheme will comply with the other Regulations applicable to the investments of Mutual Funds from time to time.

Apart from the investment restrictions prescribed under SEBI (MF) Regulations, the fund may follow any internal norms vis-à-vis limiting exposure to a particular scrip or sector, etc

All the investment restrictions will be applicable at the time of making investments.

The AMC/Trustee may alter these above stated restrictions from time to time to the extent the Regulations change, so as to permit the Scheme to make its investments in the full spectrum of permitted investments for mutual funds to achieve its respective investment objective.

C. Fundamental Attributes

Following are the Fundamental Attributes of the scheme, in terms of Para 1.14 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds:

(i) Type of a Scheme

- An open ended fund of fund scheme investing in Schroder International Selection Fund Global innovation.

(ii) Investment Objective

- Main Objective: To provide long term capital appreciation by predominantly investing in units of Schroder International Selection Fund Global innovation, an equity fund that aims to provide capital growth by investing companies worldwide which benefit from disruptive innovation and to invest a part of corpus in debt, money market instruments and / or units of liquid schemes in order to meet liquidity requirements from time to time.

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

- Investment Pattern: Please refer to Section – I Part – II A. 'How will the Scheme Allocate its Assets?'.

(iii) Terms of Issue

- Liquidity provisions such as listing, Repurchase, Redemption. '(Please refer to relevant provisions on listing, repurchase, redemption in Section II - Part II - Point G 'Other Details').
- Aggregate fees and expenses charged to the Scheme (please refer to Section I – Part III C "Annual Scheme Recurring Expenses").
- Any safety or guarantee net provided. – Not applicable for the Scheme

In accordance with Regulation 18(15A) of the SEBI (MF) Regulations and Regulation 25(26) of the SEBI (MF) Regulations, read with clause 1.14.1.4 and 17.10 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds, the Trustees and AMC 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 at least 30 calendar days to exit at the prevailing

Net Asset Value without any exit load.

D. Index methodology
– Not Applicable

E. Principles of incentive structure for market makers (for ETFs)
– Not Applicable

F. Floors and ceiling within a range of 5% of the intended allocation against each sub class of asset, as per clause 13.6.2 of SEBI master circular for mutual funds . (only for close ended debt schemes)
– Not Applicable

G. Other Scheme Specific Disclosures:

Listing and transfer of units	**Listing** The Scheme is an open ended scheme under which Sale and Repurchase will be made on a continuous basis and therefore listing on stock exchanges is not envisaged. However, the Trustee reserves the right to list the Units as and when considered necessary in the interest of Unit holders of the Fund. **Transferability of units:** Units unless otherwise restricted or prohibited shall be freely transferable by act of parties or by operation of law. Transfer of units will be subject to submission of valid documents and fulfillment of the eligibility requirements by the unitholder/investor as stated under AMFI best Practice guideline No.135/BP/ 116 /2024-25 dated August 14, 2024 and AMC internal processes, if any. For more details refer to the SAI.
Dematerialization of units	Investors shall have an option to receive allotment of Mutual Fund units in their demat account while subscribing to the Scheme in terms of the guidelines/ procedural requirements as laid by the Depositories (NSDL/CDSL) from time to time. Investors desirous of having the Units of the Scheme in dematerialized form should contact the ISCs of the AMC/Registrar. Where units are held by investor in dematerialized form, the demat statement issued by the Depository Participant would be deemed adequate compliance with the requirements in respect of dispatch of statements of account. In case investors desire to convert their existing physical units (represented by statement of account) into dematerialized form or vice versa, the request for conversion of units held in physical form into Demat (electronic) form or vice versa should be submitted along with a Demat/Remat Request Form to their Depository Participants. In case the units are desired to be held by investor in dematerialized form, the KYC performed by Depository Participant shall be considered compliance of the applicable SEBI norms. Further, demat option shall also be available for SIP transactions. Units will be allotted based on the applicable NAV as per Scheme Information Document and will be credited to investors Demat Account as per the settlement calendar. Units held in Demat form are freely transferable in accordance with the provisions of SEBI (Depositories and Participants) Regulations, as may be amended from time to time. Transfer can be made only in favour 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 Depository Participant in requisite form as may be required from time to time and transfer will be affected in accordance with such rules

	/ regulations as may be in force governing transfer of securities in dematerialized mode. For details, Investors may contact any of the Investor Service Centres of the AMC.
Minimum Target amount	Not Applicable
Maximum Amount to be raised (if any)	Not Applicable
Dividend Policy (IDCW)	Under the IDCW option, the Trustee will have the discretion to declare the IDCW, subject to availability of distributable surplus calculated in accordance with the Regulations. The actual declaration of IDCW and frequency will inter-alia, depend on availability of distributable surplus calculated in accordance with SEBI (MF) Regulations and the decisions of the Trustee shall be final in this regard. There is no assurance or guarantee to the Unit holders as to the rate of IDCW nor that it will be paid regularly. The AMC/Trustee reserves the right to change the frequency of declaration of IDCW or may provide for additional frequency for declaration of IDCW. **IDCW Distribution Procedure** In accordance with Chapter 11 of SEBI Master Circular on Mutual Funds as amended from time to time, the procedure for distribution would be as under: 1. Quantum of IDCW and the record date will be fixed by the Trustee. IDCW so decided shall be paid, subject to availability of distributable surplus. 2. Within one calendar day of the decision by the Trustees, AMC shall issue notice to the public communicating the decision including the record date. The record date shall be three (3) working days from the date of publication in at least one English newspaper or in a newspaper published in the language of the region where the Head Office of the mutual fund is situated, whichever is issued earlier. 3. Record date shall be the date, which will be considered for the purpose of determining the eligibility of investors whose names appear on the register of Unit holders for receiving IDCW. 4. The notice will, in font size 10, bold, categorically state that pursuant to payment of IDCW, the NAV of the Scheme would fall to the extent of payout and statutory levy (if applicable). 5. The NAV will be adjusted to the extent of IDCW distribution and statutory levy, if any, at the close of business hours on record date. 6. Before the issue of such notice, no communication indicating the probable date of IDCW declaration in any manner whatsoever will be issued by Mutual Fund. However, the requirement of giving notice shall not be applicable for Dividend options having frequency up to one month.
Allotment (Detailed procedure)	• On acceptance of the application for subscription, an allotment confirmation specifying the number of units allotted by way of e-mail and/or SMS within 5 business days from the date of receipt of transaction request/allotment will be sent to the Unit Holders registered e-mail address and/or mobile number. • In case of Unit Holders holding units in the dematerialized mode, the Fund will not send the account statement to the Unit Holders. The statement provided by the Depository Participant will be equivalent to the account statement. • For those Unit holders who have provided an e-mail address, the AMC will send the account statement by e-mail. • Unit holders will be required to download and print the documents after receiving e-mail from the Mutual Fund. Should the Unit holder experience any difficulty in accessing the electronically delivered documents, the Unit holder shall promptly advise the Mutual Fund to enable the Mutual Fund to make the delivery through alternate means. It is deemed that the Unit holder is aware of all security risks

	including possible third party interception of the documents and contents of the documents becoming known to third parties. • The Unit holder may request for a physical account statement by writing/calling the AMC/ISC/Registrar. In case of specific request received from the Unit Holders, the AMC/Fund will provide the Account Statement to the Investors within 5 business days from the receipt of such request. • In cases where the email does not reach the Unit holder, the Fund / its Registrar & Transfer Agents will not be responsible, but the Unit holder can request for fresh statement. The Unit holder shall from time to time intimate the Fund / its Registrar & Transfer Agent about any changes in his e-mail address.
Refund	The AMC will refund the subscription money to applicants whose applications are found to be incomplete, invalid or have been rejected for any other reason whatsoever. The AMC will endeavor to refund such amounts within 5 business days from the date of purchase transactions as per the timestamp / applicable NAV, where the application form / online transaction is received along with the payment and the funds have been realized. In the event of delay beyond 5 business days, the AMC will pay interest at 15% per annum or such other rate of interest as maybe prescribed from time to time.
Who can invest This is an indicative list and investors shall consult their financial advisor to ascertain whether the scheme is Suitable to their risk profile.	The following persons (subject to, wherever relevant, purchase of units of mutual funds, being permitted under respective constitutions, and relevant statutory regulations) are eligible and may apply for Subscription to the units of the Scheme: 1. Resident adult individuals either singly or jointly (not exceeding three) or on an Anyone or Survivor basis; 2. Hindu Undivided Family (HUF) through Karta; 3. Minor (as the first and the sole holder only) through a natural guardian (i.e. father or mother, as the case may be) or a court appointed legal guardian. There shall not be any joint holding with minor investments; 4. Partnership Firms; 5. Limited liability partnership firms; 6. Proprietorship in the name of the sole proprietor; 7. Companies, Bodies Corporate, Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs.), Association of Persons (AOP) or Bodies of Individuals (BOI) and societies registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860(so long as the purchase of Units is permitted under the respective constitutions); 8. Banks (including Co-operative Banks and Regional Rural Banks) and Financial Institutions; 9. Religious and Charitable Trusts, Wakfs or endowments of private trusts (subject to receipt of necessary approvals as "Public Securities" as required) and Private trusts authorised to invest in mutual fund schemes under their trust deeds; 10. Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) / Persons of Indian origin (PIOs))/ Overseas Citizens of India (OCI)residing abroad on repatriation basis or on non-repatriation basis; 11. Foreign Portfolio Investor (FPI) registered with SEBI on repatriation basis. These investments shall be subject to the conditions prescribed by SEBI, RBI, Income Tax authorities and the AMC, from time to time; 12. Army, Air Force, Navy and other para-military units and bodies created by such institutions; 13. Scientific and Industrial Research Organisations; 14. Multilateral Funding Agencies / Bodies Corporate incorporated outside India with the permission of Government of India / RBI; 15. Provident/ Pension/ Gratuity Fund to the extent they are permitted; 16. Other schemes of Axis Mutual Fund or any other mutual fund subject to the conditions and limits prescribed by SEBI Regulations; 17. Schemes of Alternative Investment Funds; 18. The Trustee, AMC or Sponsor or their associates may subscribe to Units under the Scheme; 19. Such other category of person(s) permitted to make investments and as may be specified by the AMC / Trustee from time to time.

	Subject to SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996, any application for subscription of units may be accepted or rejected in the sole and absolute discretion of the AMC/ Trustee company. The AMC/ Trustee company may also reject any application for subscription of units if the application is invalid, incomplete, or if the AMC/ Trustee company for any other reason does not believe that it would be in the interest of the scheme or its unitholders to accept such an application.
Who cannot invest	1. Any individual who is a foreign national or any other entity that is not an Indian resident under the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA Act) except where registered with SEBI as a FPI or otherwise explicitly permitted under FEMA Act/ by RBI/ by any other applicable authority. 2. Pursuant to RBI A.P. (DIR Series) circular no. 14 dated September 16, 2003, Overseas Corporate Bodies (OCBs) cannot invest in Mutual Funds. 3. NRIs residing in Non-Compliant Countries and Territories (NCCTs) as determined by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), from time to time. 4. U.S. Persons and Residents of Canada as defined under the applicable laws of U.S. and Canada except the following: a. subscriptions received by way of lump sum / switches / systematic transactions received from Non-resident Indians (NRIs) /Persons of Indian origin (PIO) / Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) who at the time of such investment, are present in India and b. FPIs 5. Such other persons as may be specified by AMC from time to time. These investors need to submit a physical transaction request along with such documents as may be prescribed by Axis Asset Management Company Ltd. ('AMC')/Axis Mutual Fund Trustee Ltd. ('the Trustee')/Axis Mutual Fund ('the Fund') from time to time. The AMC reserves the right to put the transaction requests on hold/reject the transaction request/reverse allotted units, as the case may be, as and when identified by the AMC, which are not in compliance with the terms and conditions notified in this regard. Axis Mutual Fund Trustee Ltd./ the AMC reserve the right to change/ modify the above provisions at a later date.
How to Apply and other details (where can you submit the filled up applications including purchase/redemption switches be submitted.)	Investors can undertake transactions in the Schemes of Axis Mutual Fund either through physical, online / electronic mode or any other mode as may be prescribed from time to time. **Physical Transactions** For making application for subscription / redemption / switches, application form and Key Information Memorandum may be obtained from / submitted to the Official Points of Acceptance (OPAs) of AMC or downloaded from the website of AMC viz. www.axismf.com. **Online / Electronic Transactions** Investors can undertake transactions via electronic mode through various online facilities offered by Axis AMC / other platforms specified by AMC from time to time. For name, address and contact no. of Registrar and Transfer Agent (R&T), email id of R&T, website address of R&T, official points of acceptance, collecting banker details etc. refer back cover page. Please note it is mandatory for unitholders to mention their bank account numbers in their applications/requests for redemption.

	Please refer to the SAI and Application form for the instructions.
The policy regarding reissue of repurchased units, including the maximum extent, the manner of reissue, the entity (the scheme or the AMC) involved in the same.	Units once redeemed will be extinguished and will not be reissued.
Restrictions, if any, on the right to freely retain or dispose of units being offered.	**Pledge/Lien of Units** The Unit under the Scheme may be offered as security by way of a pledge / lien/charge in favour of scheduled banks, financial institutions, non-banking finance companies (NBFCs), or any other person. The AMC and / or the ISC will note and record such Pledged/liened Units. The AMC shall mark a pledge/lien only upon receiving the duly completed form and documents as it may require. Disbursement of such loans will be at the entire discretion of the bank / financial institution / NBFC or any other person concerned and the Mutual Fund assumes no responsibility thereof. The Pledger/ lienor will not be able to redeem/Switch-out Units that are pledged/liened until the entity to which the Units are pledged/liened provides written authorisation to the Mutual Fund that the pledge / lien charge may be removed. As long as Units are pledged/liened, the Pledgee/lienee will have complete authority to redeem / Switch-out such Units. IDCW declared on Units under lien/pledge will be paid / re-invested to the credit of the Unit Holder and not the lien holder unless specified otherwise in the lien letter. If there are subsisting credit facilities secured by a duly created pledge/lien, the nominee(s) or legal heirs / legal representative(s) shall be required to obtain a due discharge certificate from the creditors at the time of transmission of units. For NRIs, the Scheme may mark a lien on Units in case documents which need to be submitted are not given in addition to the application form and before the submission of the redemption / Switch-out request. The Units held in demat mode can be pledged/ liened as per the provisions of Depositories Act and Depositories Rules and Regulations. However, the AMC reserves the right to change operational guidelines for pledge/ lien on Units from time to time. **Suspension/Restriction on Redemption of Units of the Scheme** 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 redemption of / switch-out of Units of Scheme, may be temporarily suspended/ restricted. In accordance with Para 1.12 of SEBI Master Circular on Mutual Funds as amended from time to time and subject to prevailing regulations, restriction on/suspension of redemptions / switch-out of Units of the Scheme, may be imposed when there are circumstances leading to systemic crisis or event that severely constricts market liquidity or the efficient functioning of markets such as:

	a) **Liquidity issues:** when market at large becomes illiquid affecting almost all securities rather than any issuer specific security; b) **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; c) **Operational issues:** when exceptional circumstances are caused by force majeure, unpredictable operational problems and technical failures (e.g. a black out). Restriction on / suspension of redemption of Units of the Scheme may be imposed for a specified period of time not exceeding 10 working days in any 90 days period. When restriction on / suspension of redemption of Units of the Scheme is imposed, the following procedure shall be applied: i. No redemption / switch-out requests upto Rs. 2 lakhs shall be subject to such restriction. ii. Where redemption / switch-out requests are above Rs. 2 lakhs, the AMC shall redeem the first Rs. 2 lakhs without such restriction and remaining part over and above Rs. 2 lakhs shall be subject to such restriction. In addition to the above, the AMC / Trustee may restrict / suspend redemptions / switch-out of Units of the Scheme pursuant to direction/ approval of SEBI. In case of any of the above eventualities, the general time limits for processing requests for redemption of Units will not be applicable. Also refer to the paragraph 'Suspension of Purchase and Redemption of Units' in the Statement of Additional Information.
Cut off timing for subscriptions/ redemptions/ switches This is the time before which your application (complete in all respects) should reach the official points of acceptance.	**Subscriptions/Purchases including Switch - ins:** The following cut-off timings shall be observed by the Mutual Fund in respect of purchase of units of the Scheme and the following NAVs shall be applied for such purchase: 1. where the application is received upto 3.00 pm on a Business day and funds are available for utilization before the cut-off time – the closing NAV of the Business day shall be applicable; 2. where the application is received after 3.00 pm on a Business day and funds are available for utilization on the same day or before the cut-off time of the next Business Day - the closing NAV of the next Business Day shall be applicable; 3. irrespective of the time of receipt of application, where the funds are not available for utilization before the cut-off time - the closing NAV of Business day on which the funds are available for utilization shall be applicable. For determining the applicable NAV for allotment of units in respect of purchase / switch in the Scheme, it shall be ensured that: i. Application is received before the applicable cut-off time. ii. 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. iii. The funds are available for utilization before the cut-off time. The aforesaid provisions shall also be applicable to systematic transactions like Systematic Investment Plan, Systematic Transfer Plan, etc offered by scheme. **Redemptions including Switch - outs:**

	The following cut-off timings shall be observed by the Mutual Fund in respect of Repurchase of units: a. where the application received upto 3.00 pm – closing NAV of the day of receipt of application; and b. an application received after 3.00 pm – closing NAV of the next Business Day. The above mentioned cut off timing shall also be applicable to transactions through the online trading platform. In case of Transaction through Stock Exchange Infrastructure, the Date of Acceptance will be reckoned as per the date & time; the transaction is entered in stock exchange's infrastructure for which a system generated confirmation slip will be issued to the investor.
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.	At the Applicable NAV. Para 10.4 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds and as amended from time to time , has decided that there shall be no Entry Load for all Mutual Fund schemes. Hence, no entry load is levied for subscription transactions by the Scheme. Methodology of calculating subscription price: Subscription Price = Applicable NAV*(1+Entry Load, if any) Example: If the Applicable NAV is Rs. 10, Entry Load is NIL then the subscription price will be: = Rs. 10* (1+NIL) = Rs. 10
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.	At the Applicable NAV subject to prevailing Exit Load. Ongoing price for redemption /Switch out (to other Schemes/Plans of the Mutual Fund) is price which a Unit holder will receive for redemption/Switch-outs. During the continuous offer of the Scheme, the Unit holder can redeem the Units at Applicable NAV, subject to payment of Exit Load, if any. Methodology of calculating repurchase price: Redemption Price = Applicable NAV*(1-Exit Load, if any) Example: If the Applicable NAV is Rs. 10, Exit Load is 1% then redemption price will be: = Rs. 10* (1-0.01) = Rs. 9.99 Investors/Unit holders should note that the AMC/Trustee has right to modify existing Load structure and to introduce Loads subject to a maximum limits prescribed under the SEBI Regulations. Any change in Load structure will be effective on prospective basis and will not affect the existing Unit holder in any manner. However, the Mutual Fund will ensure that the Redemption Price will not be lower than 95% of the Applicable NAV The Purchase Price shall be at applicable NAV.
Minimum amount for purchase / redemption / switches	**Refer Section I – Part I for Minimum amount for purchase/redemption/switches**. **Minimum Redemption Amount/Switch Out** There will be no minimum redemption criterion. The Redemption / Switch-out would be permitted to the extent of credit balance in the Unit holder's account of the Plan(s) / Option(s) of the Scheme (subject to release of pledge / lien or other

	encumbrances). The Redemption / Switch-out request can be made by specifying the rupee amount or by specifying the number of Units of the respective Plan(s) / Option(s) to be redeemed. In case a Redemption / Switch-out request received is for both, a specified rupee amount and a specified number of Units of the respective Plan(s)/ Option(s), the specified number of Units will be considered the definitive request. In case the value / number of available units held in the Unit holder's folio / account under the Plan / Option of the Scheme is less than the amount / number of units specified in the redemption / switch-out request, then the transaction shall be treated as an all units redemption and the entire balance of available Units in the folio / account of the Unit holder shall be redeemed. In case of Units held in dematerialized mode, the Unit Holder can give a request for Redemption only in number of Units which can be fractional units also. Depository participants of registered Depositories can process only redemption request of units held in demat mode. The AMC/ Trustee reserves the right to change/ modify the terms of minimum redemption amount/switch-out. Note: As advised by SEBI vide email dated January 28, 2022, in order to avoid breach of industry-wide overseas limits as allowed by RBI and in terms of Para 12.19 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds as amended from time to time; Lump-sum subscription, switch-ins and fresh registration of Systematic Investment Plan (SIP)/Systematic Transfer Plan (STP) or such other special product are being temporarily suspended with effect from February 02, 2022. Subsequently, AMFI vide its letter dated June 20, 2022 has informed members that SEBI has advised that Mutual Fund schemes may resume subscriptions and make investments in overseas fund / securities up to the headroom available without breaching the limit of overseas investments made by AMC / Mutual Fund at the end of day of February 1, 2022. Pursuant to the above, subscriptions including lump-sum subscription, switch-ins and fresh registration of special products shall be resumed in the below mentioned schemes with effect from February 06, 2023. The Investors may note that the overseas investment limit shall remain capped at the amount as at end of day of February 1, 2022 till any further clarification/ notification is received from regulators in this regard. The AMC reserves the right to suspend lump-sum subscription, switch-ins and fresh registration of Systematic Investment Plan (SIP)/Systematic Transfer Plan (STP) or such other special product in certain schemes and refund the amounts received from the investors as and when the amount of overseas investments in the above mentioned schemes reach closer to the overseas investment limit available as at the end of day of February 01, 2022.
Accounts Statements	The AMC shall send an allotment confirmation specifying the units allotted by way of email and/or SMS within 5 working days of receipt of valid application/transaction to the Unit holders registered e-mail address and/ or mobile number (whether units are held in demat mode or in account statement form). The AMC shall dispatch a Consolidated Account Statement (CAS) detailing all the transactions across all mutual funds (including transaction charges paid to the distributor) and holding at the end of the month shall be sent to the Unit holders in whose folio(s) transaction(s) have taken place during the month by mail or email on or before 15th of the succeeding month. For investor having demat account, the depositories shall dispatch a monthly consolidated statement with details across all schemes of mutual funds and securities

	held in dematerialized form across demat accounts and dispatch the same to investors who have opted for delivery via electronic mode (e-CAS) by the 12th day from the month end and to investors who have opted for delivery via physical mode by the 15th day from the month end. For folios where there are no transactions during the half – year, the AMC shall dispatch a half – yearly CAS at the end of every six months (i.e. September/March) on or before the 21st day of the succeeding month for holdings across all mutual funds at the end of the half-year. For folios where there are no transactions during the half – year , the depositories shall dispatch a consolidated statement (for investors having a demat account)i.e.half-yearly CAS at the end of every six months (i.e. September/ March) to investors that have opted for e-CAS on or before the 18th day of April and October and to investors who have opted for delivery via physical mode by the 21st day of April and October to all investors providing the prescribed details across all schemes of mutual funds and securities held in dematerialized form across demat accounts, if applicable For further details, refer SAI.
Dividend/ IDCW	The IDCW warrants/cheque/demand draft issued under IDCW option shall be dispatched to the Unit holders within seven (7) working days from the record date. The AMC shall be liable to pay interest to the Unit holders at 15% p.a. or such other rate as may be prescribed by SEBI from time to time, in the event of failure of despatch of dividend payments within the stipulated time period calculated from the record date.
Redemption	The redemption or repurchase proceeds shall be dispatched to the unitholders within five working days from the date of redemption or repurchase. For list of exceptional circumstances refer para 14.1.3 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds . For detailed procedure on how to redeem, kindly refer SAI.
Bank Mandate	It is mandatory for investors to mention investor's bank account details on the form. Applications without this information are liable to be rejected. The Mutual Fund / AMC reserves the right to hold redemption proceeds in case requisite bank details are not submitted.
Delay in payment of redemption / repurchase proceeds / dividend	The Asset Management Company shall be liable to pay interest to the unitholders at rate as specified vide clause 14.2 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds by SEBI for the period of such delay. The AMC shall pay interest to the Unit holders at 15% or such other rate as may be prescribed by SEBI from time to time, in case the Redemption / Repurchase proceeds are not made within three (3) working Days of the date of Redemption / Repurchase. However, the AMC will not be liable to pay any interest or compensation or any amount otherwise, in case the AMC / Trustee is required to obtain from the Investor / Unit holders verification of identity or such other details relating to Subscription for Units under any applicable law or as may be requested by a Regulatory Agency or any government authority, which may result in delay in processing the application.
Unclaimed Redemption and Income Distribution cum Capital	As per Para 14.3 of SEBI Master Circular on Mutual Funds as amended from time to time, the unclaimed Redemption and IDCW amounts shall be deployed by the Fund in money market instruments and such other instruments/securities as maybe permitted from time to time. The investment management fee charged by the AMC for managing such unclaimed amounts shall not exceed 50 basis points. The circular

Withdrawal Amount	also specifies that investors who claim these amounts during a period of three years from the due date shall be paid at the prevailing NAV. Thus, 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. The details of such unclaimed amounts shall be disclosed in the annual report sent to the Unit Holders. Further, according to Para 14.3 of SEBI Master Circular on Mutual Funds as amended from time to time the unclaimed Redemption and IDCW amounts may be deployed in separate plan of Overnight scheme/Liquid scheme/Money market mutual fund scheme floated by Mutual Funds specifically for deployment of the unclaimed Redemption and IDCW amounts.
Disclosure w.r.t investment by minors	Following is the process for investments made in the name of a Minor through a Guardian: - • 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. • Mutual Fund will send an intimation to Unit holders advising the minor (on attaining majority) to submit an application form along with prescribed documents to change the status of the account from 'minor' to 'major'. • All transactions / standing instructions / systematic transactions etc. will be suspended i.e. the Folio will be frozen for operation by the guardian from the date of beneficiary child completing 18 years of age, till the status of the minor is changed to major. Upon the minor attaining the status of major, the minor in whose name the investment was made, shall be required to provide all the KYC details, updated bank account details including cancelled original cheque leaf of the new bank account. • No investments (lumpsum/SIP/ switch in/ STP in etc.) in the scheme would be allowed once the minor attains majority i.e. 18 years of age.
Any other disclosure in terms of Consolidated Checklist on Standard Observations	Nil

III. Other Details

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

Fund Name	Schroder International Selection Fund Global innovation
Investment Objective	The fund aims to provide capital growth by investing in equities of companies worldwide which benefit from disruptive innovation.
Investment Strategy	The Fund is actively managed and invests at least two-thirds of its assets in equity and equity related securities of companies worldwide. Disruptive Innovation typically means innovation (whether due to technology or otherwise) which changes a particular industry by creating new markets, products or service models. Disruptive innovation can be observed in many industries such as e-commerce, media & communications and banking & payments. The Investment

	Manager believes that companies benefitting from disruptive innovation, either as the disruptor or otherwise, can experience a rapid acceleration in, and durability of, growth. The Investment Manager seeks to invest in companies benefiting from disruptive innovation before this is fully reflected in market expectations. The Fund may also invest up to one-third of its assets directly or indirectly in other securities (including other asset classes), countries, regions, industries or currencies, Investment Funds, warrants and Money Market Investments, and hold cash (subject to the restrictions provided in Appendix I of prospectus). The Fund may use derivatives with the aim of reducing risk or managing the Fund more efficiently. The Fund maintains a higher overall sustainability score than the MSCI AC World (Net TR) index based on the Investment Manager's rating criteria. More details on the investment process used to achieve this can be found in the Fund Characteristics section. The Fund does not directly invest in certain activities, industries or groups of issuers above the limits listed under "Sustainability-Related Disclosure" on the Fund's webpage https://www.schroders.com/en-lu/lu/individual/fund-centre
Inception Date	12.12.2018
AUM (USD Mn) as per latest available data	530
Benchmark	MSCI ACWI NR
TER	0.75%
Year wise performance	

Performance (%)	1 month	3 months	6 months	YTD	1 year	3 years	5 years	Since inception
Fund (bid to bid)	-7.6	-9.3	-7.3	-9.3	0.2	13.3	101.9	124.8
Fund (offer to bid)	-8.5	-10.2	-8.2	-10.2	-0.8	12.2	99.9	122.6
Comparator	-4.0	-1.3	-2.3	-1.3	7.2	22.2	102.7	93.3

Annualized performance (%)	3 years	5 years	Since inception
Fund (bid to bid)	4.3	15.1	13.7
Fund (offer to bid)	3.9	14.9	13.5
Comparator	6.9	15.2	11.0

Region Wise Holdings

Region	% NAV
United States	67.7
Taiwan (Republic of China)	4.3
Japan	3.7
United Kingdom	2.9
Netherlands	2.9
Germany	2.8
France	2.6
Hong Kong	2.5
Denmark	2.3
South Korea	1.9
Liquid Assets	1.6

	China	1.5	
	Others	3.2	
Other Details (Top 10 Holdings, Asset Allocation etc)	"Factsheet: **https://api.schroders.com/document-store/SISF-Global-Disruption-GBP-C-Acc-FMR-LUEN.pdf** Prospectus: **https://api.schroders.com/document-store/SISF-Prospectus-LUEN.pdf**"		

B. Periodic Disclosures

Monthly and Half yearly Disclosures: Portfolio / Financial Results This is a list of securities where the corpus of the scheme is currently invested. The market value of these investments is also stated in portfolio disclosures.	The AMC will disclose the portfolio of the Scheme (alongwith ISIN) as on the last day of the month/ half year on the website of the Mutual Fund and AMFI within 10 days from the close of each month/ half year (i.e. 31st March and 30th September) respectively in a user-friendly and downloadable spreadsheet format. Further, AMC shall publish an advertisement, in an all India edition of one national English daily newspaper and in one Hindi newspaper, every half year disclosing the hosting of the half-yearly statement of its schemes portfolio on the website of the Mutual Fund and AMFI and the modes through which unitholder can submit a request for a physical or electronic copy of the statement of scheme portfolios. The AMC will also provide a dashboard, in a comparable, downloadable (spreadsheet) and machine readable format, providing performance and key disclosures like Scheme's AUM, investment objective, expense ratios, portfolio details, scheme's past performance etc. on its website. For details, please refer our website: https://www.axismf.com/statutory-disclosures
Half Yearly Results	The Mutual Fund shall within one month from the close of each half year, that is on 31st March and on 30th September, host a soft copy of its unaudited financial results on the website of the AMC and AMFI. The mutual fund shall publish an advertisement disclosing the hosting of such financial results on their website, 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 unaudited financial results will also be displayed on the website of the AMC and AMFI. For details, please refer our website: https://www.axismf.com/statutory-disclosures
Annual Report	The Scheme annual report or an abridged summary thereof shall be mailed (emailed, where e mail id is provided unless otherwise required)) to all Unit holders not later than four months (or such other period as may be specified by SEBI from time to time) from the date of closure of the relevant accounting year (i.e. 31st March each year) and full annual report shall be available for inspection at the Head Office of the Mutual Fund and a copy shall be made available to the Unit holders on request on payment of nominal fees, if any. Scheme wise annual report shall also be displayed on the website of the Mutual Fund (www.axismf.com) and on the website of Association of Mutual Funds in India (www.amfiindia.com). Unitholders whose email addresses are not registered with the Mutual Fund may 'opt-in' to receive a physical copy of the annual report or an abridged summary thereof. Further, AMC shall provide a physical copy of the abridged summary of the Annual Report, without charging any cost, on a specific request received from a unitholder.

	AMC shall also publish an advertisement every year, in an all India edition of one national English daily newspaper and in one Hindi newspaper, disclosing the hosting of the scheme wise annual report on the website of the Mutual Fund and AMFI and the modes through which a unitholder can submit a request for a physical or electronic copy of the annual report or abridged summary thereof. For details, please refer our website: https://www.axismf.com/statutory-disclosures
Risk-o-meter and Benchmark Riskometer	The AMC shall review Risk-o-meters on a monthly basis based on evaluation of risk level of Scheme's month end portfolio. Any change in risk-o-meter of the scheme or its benchmark shall be communicated by way of Notice cum Addendum and by way of an e-mail or SMS to unitholders of that particular scheme. Investors may also refer to the website/portfolio disclosure for the latest Risk-o-meter of the Scheme.
Scheme Summary Document	The AMC has provided on its website Scheme Summary Document which is 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. For details, please refer our website: https://www.axismf.com/statutory-disclosures
Any disclosure in terms of consolidated checklist of standard observations	Nil

C. Transparency/NAV Disclosure

The AMC will calculate and disclose the NAVs on all Business Days. The AMC shall update the NAVs on its website (www.axismf.com) and of the Association of Mutual Funds in India - AMFI (www.amfiindia.com) before 10.00 a.m. on the next Business Day.

If the NAVs are not available before the commencement of Business Hours on the following day due to any reason, the Mutual Fund shall issue a press release giving reasons and explaining when the Mutual Fund would be able to publish the NAV.

Information regarding NAV can be obtained by the Unit holders / Investors by calling or visiting the nearest ISC.

D. Transaction charges and stamp duty

Transaction Charges – Not Applicable

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, stamp duty @0.005% of the transaction value would be levied on applicable mutual fund transactions.

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

E. Associate Transactions

- Please refer to Statement of Additional Information (SAI)

F. Taxation

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

Taxation of other than specified mutual funds & other than Equity-Oriented Mutual Funds (Rates applicable for the Financial Year 2025-26)

This document covers taxation of mutual funds which are not covered under the definition of Equity Oriented mutual funds & specified mutual funds. Meaning thereby, it intends to explain taxation of funds investing more than 35% & less than 65% of its total proceeds in the equity shares of domestic companies. The information is provided for general

Particulars	Taxability in the hands of Individuals / Non-corporates / Corporates	
	Resident	**Non-Resident**
Tax on distributed income (dividend income)	Taxed in the hands of unitholders at applicable rate under the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (Act) (Refer Note 2)	Taxed in the hands of unitholders at the rate of 20% u/s 115A/ 115AD of the Act (plus applicable surcharge and health and education cess)
Capital Gains		
Long Term Capital Gains		
-Listed funds (held for a period of more than 12 months)	12.5% (plus applicable surcharge and health and education cess) without indexation	12.5% (plus applicable surcharge and health and education cess) without indexation
-Unlisted funds (held for a period of more than 24 months)	12.5% (plus applicable surcharge and health and education cess) without indexation	12.5% (plus applicable surcharge and health and education cess) without indexation
Short Term Capital Gains		
-Listed funds (held for a period of less than or equal to 12 months)	30% (Refer Note 6) (plus applicable surcharge and health and education cess)	30% (Refer Note 6) (35% in case of Foreign companies) (plus applicable surcharge and health and education cess)
-Unlisted funds (held for a period of less than or equal to 24 months)	30% (Refer Note 6) (plus applicable surcharge and health and education cess)	30% (Refer Note 6) (35% in case of Foreign companies) (plus applicable surcharge and health and education cess)

Notes –

information only. However, in view of the individual nature of the implications, each investor is advised to consult his or her own tax advisors / authorised dealers with respect to the specific amount of tax and other implications arising out of his or her participation in the schemes.	1. Axis Mutual Fund is a Mutual Fund registered with the Securities & Exchange Board of India and hence the entire income of the Mutual Fund will be exempt from income tax in accordance with the provisions of section 10(23D) of the Act. 2. Applicable rates for individual, corporates and non-corporates are as under:

Particulars	Income slab	Rate of tax
Individual/ Hindu Undivided Family (HUF)/ AOP/ BOI#	Where total income for a tax year (April to March) is less than or equal to Rs 2,50,000* (the basic exemption limit)	Nil
	Where such total income is more than Rs 2,50,000* but is less than or equal to Rs 5,00,000	5% of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs 2,50,000*
	Where such total income is more than Rs 5,00,000* but is less than or equal to Rs 10,00,000	Rs 12,500 plus 20% of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs 5,00,000*
	Where such total income is more than Rs 10,00,000	Rs 1,12,500 plus 30% of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs 10,00,000
Co-operative society	Where total income for a tax year (April to March) is less than or equal to Rs 10,000	10% of the total income
	Where such total income is more than Rs 10,000 but is less than or equal to Rs 20,000	Rs 1,000 plus 20% of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs 10,000
	Where the total income exceeds Rs 20,000	Rs 3,000 plus 30% of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs 20,000
Co-operative society availing concessional tax rate benefit (subject to prescribed conditions) under section 115BAD of the Act	22%	
Co-operative society availing concessional tax rate benefit (subject to prescribed conditions) under section 115BAE of the Act	15%	
Domestic Corporate (where the total turnover or gross receipts of such company for financial year 2023-24 exceeds Rs 400 crores)/ Partnership firm/ LLP/ Local authority/ FPIs	30%	

Domestic company, where the total turnover or gross receipts of such company for financial year 2023-24 does not exceed Rs 400 crores	25%
Domestic company availing concessional tax rate benefit (subject to prescribed conditions) under section 115BAA of the Act	22%
Domestic company engaged solely in the business of manufacture/ production and availing concessional tax rate benefit (subject to prescribed conditions) under section 115BAB of the Act	15%
AOP/ BOI	30% or such higher rate of tax applicable to the individual members of the AOP/ BOI
Foreign Corporates	35%
FPIs	30%

*In case of resident individuals of age 60 years or more, but less than 80 years, the basic exemption limit is Rs 3,00,000. Income between Rs 3,00,000 and Rs 500,000 will be taxable at the rate of 5%.

In case of resident individuals of age 80 years or more, the basic exemption limit is Rs 5.00,000. Income exceeding Rs 5,00,000 but less than or equal to Rs 10,00,000 will be taxable at the rate of 20%.

#Section 115BAC of the Act provides individuals and HUFs to pay tax in respect of their total income at the following rates (default regime):

Income slab	Tax rate
Where total income for a tax year (April to March) is less than or equal to Rs 4,00,000 (the basic exemption limit)	Nil
Where such total income is more than Rs 4,00,000 but is less than or equal to Rs 8,00,000	5% of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs 4,00,000
Where such total income is more than Rs 8,00,000 but is less than or equal to Rs 12,00,000	Rs 20,000 plus 10% of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs 8,00,000
Where such total income is more than Rs 12,00,000 but is less than or equal to Rs 16,00,000	Rs 60,000 plus 15% of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs 12,00,000

Where such total income is more than Rs 16,00,000 but is less than or equal to Rs 20,00,000	Rs 1,20,000 plus 20% of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs 16,00,000
Where such total income is more than Rs 20,00,000 but is less than or equal to Rs 24,00,000	Rs 2,00,000 plus 25% of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs 20,00,000
Where such total income is more than Rs 24,00,000	Rs 3,00,000 plus 30% of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs 24,00,000

Further, Finance Bill 2025 has proposed to enhance the threshold of total income for claiming the rebate under concessional tax regime (i.e. default regime) in case of resident individual from Rs 7,00,000 to Rs 12,00,000 and increased the limit of rebate from Rs 25,000 to Rs 60,000. However, the said rebate is not available on incomes chargeable to tax at special rates (for eg. capital gains under section 111A, 112 etc.).

3. Surcharge at the following rate to be levied in case of individual / HUF/ non-corporate non-firm unit holders:

Income	**Individual/ HUF / non-corporate non-firm unit holders**
(a) Above Rs 50 lakh upto Rs 1 crore (including dividend income and capital gains income under section 111A, 112 and 112A of the Act)	10%
(b) Above Rs 1 crore upto Rs 2 crores (including dividend income and capital gains income under section 111A, 112 and 112A of the Act)	15%
(c) Above Rs 2 crores upto Rs 5 crores [excluding dividend income (dividend received from domestic companies only) and capital gains income under section 111A, 112 and 112A of the Act]	25%
(d) Above Rs 5 crores [excluding dividend income (dividend received from domestic companies only) and capital gains income under section 111A, 112 and 112A of the Act)	37%*
(e) Above Rs 2 crores [including dividend income (dividend received from domestic companies only) and capital gains income under section 111A, 112 and 112A of the Act)] but not covered in point (c) and (d) above	15%

*Surcharge rate shall not exceed 25% in case of individual and HUF paying tax under section 115BAC of the Act.

4. Surcharge rates for Companies

Total Income	**Rate of Surcharge for Domestic companies***	**Rate of Surcharge for Foreign Companies**
Above Rs 1 crore upto Rs 10 crores	7%	2%
Above Rs 10 crores	12%	5%

*Surcharge rate shall be 10% in case resident companies opting taxation under section

	115BAA and section 115BAB on any income earned. In case of firm with total income exceeding Rs.1 crore, surcharge rate shall be 12%. 5. Health and Education cess @ 4% on aggregate of base tax and surcharge. 6. Assuming investor falls into highest tax bracket. 7. Withholding of Taxation by Mutual Fund will as per applicable withholding tax rate. 8. All the above non-resident investors may also claim the tax treaty benefits available, if any. **For further details on taxation please refer to the clause on Taxation in the SAI.**

G. Rights of Unitholders
- Please refer to SAI for details.

H. List of official points of acceptance
: For Details of official points of acceptance, please refer our website: https://www.axismf.com/statutory-disclosures

I. 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

For details, please refer our website: https://www.axismf.com/statutory-disclosures

The Scheme under this Scheme Information Document was approved by the Trustee Company on April 22, 2020. The Trustee has ensured that the Scheme is a new product offered by Axis Mutual Fund and is not a minor modification of its existing schemes.

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.

For and on behalf of
Axis Asset Management Company

Sd/-
Gop Kumar Bhaskaran
Managing Director &
Chief Executive Officer

Date: May 30, 2025

Axis Asset Management Company Limited (Investment Manager to Axis Mutual Fund), One Lodha Place, 22nd & 23rd Floor, Senapati Bapat Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai, Maharashtra, Pin Code – 400013, India.

TEL 022 6649 6100 and contact number 8108622211(Chargeable) EMAIL customerservice@axismf.com WEB www.axismf.com

Axis Bank Limited is not liable or responsible for any loss or shortfall resulting from the operation of the scheme.

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