

SECTION I

Nippon India Fixed Maturity Plan - XLV - Series 5

(Tenure : 1156 days)

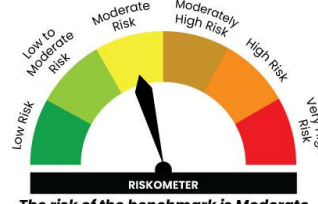
(A Close Ended Scheme. Relatively High interest rate risk and Relatively High Credit Risk)

Scheme Code : NIMF/C/D/FTP/23/01/0139

Scheme Information Document

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

C-III : A scheme with Relatively High interest rate risk and Relatively High

Product Label		
This product is suitable for investors who are seeking*:	Scheme Riskometer: Nippon India Fixed Maturity Plan - XLV - Series 5	Benchmark Riskometer: CRISIL Medium Term Debt Index
- Returns and growth over the tenure of scheme - Limiting interest rate volatility by investment in debt, money market and G-Sec instruments maturing on or before the date of maturity of the scheme *Investors should consult their financial advisers if in doubt about whether the product is suitable for them.	 RISKOMETER The risk of the scheme is Moderate	 RISKOMETER The risk of the benchmark is Moderate

The particulars of the Scheme have been prepared in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations 2026, (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 Asset Management Company. The units being offered for public subscription have not been approved or recommended by SEBI nor has SEBI certified the accuracy or adequacy of the Scheme Information Document.

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 Nippon India Mutual Fund, Standard Risk Factors, Special Consideration, Tax and Legal issues and general information on <https://mf.nipponindiaim.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 should be read in conjunction with the SAI and not in isolation.

This Scheme Information Document is dated May 25, 2026.

NAME OF MUTUAL FUND

Nippon India Mutual Fund (NIMF)

NAME OF ASSET MANAGEMENT COMPANY

Nippon Life India Asset Management Limited (NAM India)

CIN : L65910MH1995PLC220793

NAME OF TRUSTEE COMPANY

Nippon Life India Trustee Limited (NLITL)

CIN : U65910MH1995PLC220528

Registered Office (NIMF, NAM India, NLITL)

30th Floor, One Lodha Place,
Senapati Bapat Marg, Lower Parel,
Mumbai – 400013.

Tel No. +91 022 6808 7000

Fax No. +91 022 6808 7097

Website : <https://mf.nipponindiaim.com>

BSE Disclaimer :

"BSE Limited ("the Exchange") has given vide its letter LO/IPO/AH/MF/IP/293/2022-23 dated December 22, 2022 permission to Nippon India Mutual Fund to use the Exchange's name in this SID as one of the Stock Exchanges on which this Mutual Fund's Unit are proposed to be listed. The Exchange has scrutinized this SID for its limited internal purpose of deciding on the matter of granting the aforesaid permission to Nippon India Mutual Fund. The Exchange does not in any manner: • warrant, certify or endorse the correctness or completeness of any of the contents of this SID; or • warrant that this scheme's unit will be listed or will continue to be listed on the Exchange; or • take any responsibility for the financial or other soundness of this Mutual Fund, its promoters, its management or any scheme or project of this Mutual Fund; and it should not for any reason be deemed or construed that this SID has been cleared or approved by the Exchange. Every person who desires to apply for or otherwise acquires any unit of Nippon India Fixed Maturity Plan - XLV - Series 5 of this Mutual Fund may do so pursuant to independent inquiry, investigation and analysis and shall not have any claim against the Exchange whatsoever by reason of any loss which may be suffered by such person consequent to or in connection with such subscription/acquisition whether by reason of anything stated or omitted to be stated herein or for any other reason whatsoever"

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Part I. HIGHLIGHTS/SUMMARY OF THE SCHEME

Sr. No.	Title	Description
I.	Name of the scheme	Nippon India Fixed Maturity Plan - XLV - Series 5
II.	Category of the Scheme	Close - ended scheme
III.	Scheme type	A Close Ended Scheme. Tenure : 1156 days Relatively High interest rate risk and Relatively High Credit Risk
IV.	Scheme code	NIMF/C/D/FTP/23/01/0139
V.	Investment objective	The investment objective of the scheme is to seek to generate returns and growth of capital by investing in a diversified portfolio of the following securities maturing on or before the date of maturity of the scheme with the objective of limiting interest rate volatility - • Central and State Government securities and • Other fixed income/ debt securities However, there can be no assurance or guarantee that the investment objective of the scheme will be achieved.
VI.	Liquidity/listing details	Liquidity The Units of the Plan(s) cannot be redeemed by the Unit holder directly with the Fund until the Maturity Date. Listing The units of the scheme shall be listed on BSE Ltd. However the trustees reserve the right to list the units on any other Stock Exchange. The Regulations require that every close-end scheme (except Equity Linked Saving Scheme) be mandatorily listed on a recognised stock exchange. Investors will not be able to redeem their units during the tenure of the Scheme and there will be redemption by the fund on the maturity of the Scheme. However the units held in dematerialized form can be sold on the Stock Exchange where the scheme is Listed. The AMC reserves the right to list the units of the Scheme on any other recognized stock exchange at later date, after obtaining required approval from respective stock exchange
VII.	Benchmark (Total Return Index)	CRISIL Medium Term Debt Index The series under the scheme intends to have similar instruments as constituted in CRISIL Medium Term Debt Index The portfolios are similar not only in term of the construct but also in terms of risk return parameters in question. Using this benchmark shall provide the investor with an independent and representative comparison with the fund portfolio. The Trustee reserves the right to change the benchmark for evaluation of performance of the Scheme from time to time in conformity with the investment objectives and appropriateness of the benchmark subject to SEBI (MF) Regulations, and other prevailing guidelines, if any.
VIII.	NAV disclosure	The NAV will be calculated and disclosed at the close of every Business Day and uploaded on the AMFI website www.amfiindia.com and Nippon India Mutual Fund website i.e. https://mf.nipponindiaim.com by 11.00 p.m. on the same business day. Further, AMC shall extend facility of sending latest available NAVs to unitholders through SMS, upon receiving a specific request in this regard. For further details, refer to section II
IX.	Applicable timelines	Timeline for Dispatch of redemption proceeds: As the Scheme is closed ended scheme, investors will not be able to redeem their units during the tenor of the Plan(s). Units under the Plans will be compulsorily and without any further act by the Unit holder(s) redeemed on the Maturity Date of the respective Plan. The redemption proceeds shall be dispatched to the unit holders within three (3) working days from the Maturity Date of the respective Plan. Dispatch of IDCW: The warrants/cheque/demand draft shall be dispatched to the Unit holders within 7 working days from the record date.
		However, Investors will have an option to switch out the redemption proceeds into any other eligible scheme of Nippon India Mutual Fund at the time of NFO application or at any time till the maturity (within applicable cut-off time on Maturity date) of the Scheme. However, Switch out facility will not be available for units held in dematerialized mode. The switch transaction would be processed on the date of maturity based on the applicable NAVs of the transferor and transferee schemes subject to applicable cut off timing provisions. The trustees reserves the right to suspend / deactivate/freeze trading, ISIN of the scheme and do all such matters with respect to closure of the scheme at the time of maturity at any time ten days prior to the maturity.

		The proceeds of the maturity will be payable to the person whose names are appearing in the beneficiary position details of which will be received from depositories after the suspension /deactivation /freezing of ISIN. Maturity proceeds would be payable to investors as per the bank details provided in beneficiary position details received from depositories. However, once the units are dematerialised and the investor sells to another investor through exchange or transfers the units to another investor through DP then the maturity instruction provided by the existing investor will not be valid for the new investor. For the new investor the maturity proceeds shall be dispatched to the designated bank account of the unit holder within 3 working days from the date of redemption or repurchase, subject to availability of all relevant documents and details. In case of Non PAN exempt folios where PAN is not available in the folio, investors are requested to update PAN by submitting suitable request along with PAN card copy at any of the Designated Investor Service Centre ("DISC") of NIMF post which proceeds shall be paid to unit holders at the time of maturity. Investors are also requested to note further that it is mandatory to complete the KYC requirements for all unit holders, including for all joint holders and the guardian in case of folio of a minor investor. Accordingly, completion of KYC requirements shall be mandatory and with effect from February 28, 2020, all financial transactions (including redemptions, switches etc.) will be processed only if the KYC requirements are completed. Unit holders are advised to use the applicable KYC Form for completing the KYC requirements and submit the form at the Designated Investor Service Centre ("DISC") of Nippon India Mutual Fund or KFin Technologies Limited																																				
X.	Plans and Options Plans/Options and sub options under the Scheme	The Scheme offers following Plans/Options under the Direct Plan and Regular Plan: (a) Growth Option (b) Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal Plan – Payout Option However distribution of IDCWs will be subject to the availability of distributable surplus. The IDCW amounts can be distributed out of investors capital (Equalization Reserve), which is part of sale price that represents realized gains Trustees reserve the right to declare a IDCW during the interim period. Direct Plan is only for investors who purchase /subscribe Units in a Scheme directly with the Fund (i.e. investments not routed through an AMFI Registration Number (ARN) Holder). Distribution of IDCWs will be subject to the availability of distributable surplus Default Plan <table><tr><th>Scenario</th><th>Broker Code mentioned by the investor</th><th>Plan mentioned by the investor</th><th>Default Plan to be captured</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Not mentioned</td><td>Not mentioned</td><td>Direct Plan</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Not mentioned</td><td>Direct Plan</td><td>Direct Plan</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Not mentioned</td><td>Regular Plan/Other than Direct Plan</td><td>Direct Plan</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>Mentioned</td><td>Direct Plan</td><td>Direct Plan</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>Direct</td><td>Not mentioned</td><td>Direct Plan</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>Direct</td><td>Regular Plan/Other than Direct Plan</td><td>Direct Plan</td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td>Mentioned</td><td>Regular Plan/Other than Direct Plan</td><td>Regular Plan/Other than Direct Plan</td></tr><tr><td>8</td><td>Mentioned</td><td>Not mentioned</td><td>Regular Plan/Other than Direct Plan</td></tr></table> For detailed disclosure on default plans and options, kindly refer SAI Treatment of Transactions received with invalid ARNs (As per AMFI Best practices guidelines circular no.111/2023-24 dated February 02,2024) A. Definition of 'Invalid ARN': "Invalid ARNs" shall include ARN validity period expired or terminated or cancelled or suspended or suspended due to Nomenclature changes or ARN not empanelled with AMC or ARN holder decease and last ARN holder debarred by SEBI. B. Guidelines for Processing of transactions received under Regular Plan with invalid ARN: Transactions received in Regular Plan with Invalid ARN to be processed in Direct Plan of the same Scheme	Scenario	Broker Code mentioned by the investor	Plan mentioned by the investor	Default Plan to be captured	1	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	Direct Plan	2	Not mentioned	Direct Plan	Direct Plan	3	Not mentioned	Regular Plan/Other than Direct Plan	Direct Plan	4	Mentioned	Direct Plan	Direct Plan	5	Direct	Not mentioned	Direct Plan	6	Direct	Regular Plan/Other than Direct Plan	Direct Plan	7	Mentioned	Regular Plan/Other than Direct Plan	Regular Plan/Other than Direct Plan	8	Mentioned	Not mentioned	Regular Plan/Other than Direct Plan
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7	Mentioned	Regular Plan/Other than Direct Plan	Regular Plan/Other than Direct Plan																																			
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		(even if reported in Regular Plan), as below:																																																																																									
		<table><tr><th rowspan="2">Transaction Type</th><th colspan="3">Primary ARN</th><th colspan="2">Sub distributor ARN</th><th rowspan="2">EUIN*</th><th rowspan="2">Execution only mentioned</th><th rowspan="2">Regular Plan/Direct Plan</th></tr><tr><th>Valid</th><th>Invalid</th><th>Empaneled</th><th>Valid</th><th>Invalid</th></tr><tr><td rowspan="8">Lump Sum/Registration</td><td>Y</td><td></td><td>Y</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Y</td><td>Regular</td></tr><tr><td>Y</td><td></td><td>N</td><td colspan="4">Not Applicable</td><td>Direct</td></tr><tr><td>Y</td><td></td><td>Y</td><td>NA</td><td>NA</td><td>NA</td><td>N</td><td>Regular*</td></tr><tr><td>Y</td><td></td><td>Y</td><td>Y</td><td></td><td>Y</td><td></td><td>Regular</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Y</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Direct</td></tr><tr><td>Y</td><td></td><td>Y</td><td>Y</td><td></td><td></td><td>Y</td><td>Regular</td></tr><tr><td>Y</td><td></td><td>Y</td><td></td><td>Y</td><td></td><td></td><td>Direct</td></tr><tr><td>Trigger</td><td>Y</td><td></td><td></td><td colspan="4">Not Applicable</td><td>Regular</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Y</td><td></td><td colspan="4">Not Applicable</td><td>Direct</td></tr></table>	Transaction Type	Primary ARN			Sub distributor ARN		EUIN*	Execution only mentioned	Regular Plan/Direct Plan	Valid	Invalid	Empaneled	Valid	Invalid	Lump Sum/Registration	Y		Y				Y	Regular	Y		N	Not Applicable				Direct	Y		Y	NA	NA	NA	N	Regular*	Y		Y	Y		Y		Regular		Y						Direct	Y		Y	Y			Y	Regular	Y		Y		Y			Direct	Trigger	Y			Not Applicable				Regular			Y		Not Applicable				Direct
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		Notes: *If the EUIN is invalid/missing, the transactions shall be processed in Regular plan, and the distributor/investor shall be given 30 day period from the date of the transaction for remediation of the EUIN. The commission shall not be paid till the EUIN is remediated. - For SIP & STP facilities, the ARN validity shall be verified / validated at the time of registration. For instances where the registration details not available in RTA records the transaction shall be treated as lumpsum purchase for validations. - SIPs registered under ARN of deceased to continue till end of SIP registration period or investor's request as per AMFI guidelines; No fresh transactions or SIPs will be booked under the ARN of deceased MFD post cancellation of ARN at AMFI. - Only Sub-distributor's ARN with valid "ARN" values in the transaction will be considered for validation of Sub- distributor ARN for all types of transactions (lumpsum/SIP/STP). - If the ARN is invalid as on date of SIP / STP registration, such registration and future transactions thereunder will be processed under DIRECT plan. - Transactions other than through physical mode which are found to be not in order basis above matrix, will be rejected instead of processing in Direct Plan. - Transactions received from the stock exchange platforms in Demat mode with invalid ARN shall be rejected instead of processing in Direct Plan. - IDCW reinvestment transactions, being a corporate action, will be excluded from the above validation																																																																																									
XI.	Load Structure	Entry Load : Not Applicable Exit Load : Not Applicable For more details on Load Structure, please refer paragraph "Load Structure".																																																																																									
XII.	Minimum Application Amount/switch in	The Units of the respective Plan(s) will be listed on the capital market segment of the BSE and/or any other Stock Exchange. Unit holders can purchase Units on a continuous basis on BSE and/or any other Stock Exchange(s) on which the Units are listed. The Units can be purchased during the trading hours of the Stock Exchange(s) like any other publicly traded stock.																																																																																									
XIII.	Minimum Additional Purchase Amount	Not Applicable.																																																																																									
XIV.	Minimum Redemption/switch out amount	No subscription / Switch / Redemption of units shall be allowed prior to the maturity of the scheme. Investors wishing to exit may do so by selling their units through stock exchanges. The scheme shall be fully redeemed on the date of maturity and redemption proceeds shall be dispatched within 3 working days, subject to availability of all relevant documents and details.																																																																																									
XV.	New Fund Offer Period This is the period during which a new scheme sells its units to the investors.	Not applicable																																																																																									
XVI.	New Fund Offer Price: This is the price per unit that the investors have to pay to invest during the NFO.	Not Applicable																																																																																									

XVII.	Segregated portfolio/side pocketing disclosure	The scheme has segregated portfolio disclosure. For Details Disclosure, kindly refer SAI
XVIII.	Swing pricing disclosure	The Scheme does not have provision for swing pricing disclosure. For Details, kindly refer SAI.
XIX.	Stock lending/short selling	The Scheme will not invest in "Stock Lending", "Short Selling"
XX.	How to Apply & Other Details	<u>Ongoing basis:</u> The Units can be purchased / sold during the trading hours of the Stock Exchange(s) like any other publicly traded stock. For further details of online / electronic mode please refer SAI.
XXI.	Investor services	Contact details for general service requests & complaint resolution: Mr. Milind Nesarikar, Investor Relations Officer Registered office : 30th Floor, One Lodha Place, Senapati Bapat Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai – 400013 • Call at 1860 266 0111 (charges applicable) or 022 69259696 (charges applicable); or • E-mail: customercare@nipponindiaim.in; or • Investors may contact / visit any of the Investor Service Centres (ISCs) of the AMC; or • Post their feedback / suggestions on our website https://mf.nipponindiaim.com/ appearing under section 'Investor Service' -> Grievance Redressal Process Online Dispute Resolution Platforms 1. SCORES SCORES is a web based centralized grievance redressal system which enables investors to lodge and follow up their complaints and track the status of redressal of such complaints online. Through this system, the investor should be able to submit his/her complaint on an online basis, which shall then be monitored and forwarded by the concerned Desk Officer(s) at SEBI to the concerned AMC's, who would then in-turn be required to suitably redress & upload status thereof on this platform itself, within the stipulated time period. For redressal of complaints, Investors can visit SEBI scores portal. 2. Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) Portal Pursuant to SEBI Circular no. SEBI/HO/OIAE/OIAE_IAD-1/P/ CIR/2023/131 dated July 31, 2023 read with SEBI Circular no. SEBI/HO/OIAE/OIAE_IAD-1/P/CIR/2023/135 dated August 04, 2023, common Online Dispute Resolution ('ODR') Portal has been established in order to harnesses online conciliation and online arbitration for resolution of disputes arising in the Indian Securities Market. The investors can access the link to ODR portal which is also made available on our website.
XXII.	Specific attribute of the scheme (such as lock in, duration in case of target maturity scheme/close ended schemes) (as applicable)	MATURITY: No redemption/repurchase of units shall be allowed prior to the maturity of the scheme. Investors wishing to exit may do so by selling their units through stock exchanges. The scheme will come to an end on maturity date. On maturity of the Scheme, the outstanding units shall be redeemed and proceeds will be paid to the unit holders as a default mode which means that the units of the Scheme shall be fully redeemed on the date of maturity and redemption proceeds shall be dispatched to / credited in the bank account of the unitholders within 3 working Days from the date of Maturity However, Investors will have an option to switch out the redemption proceeds into any other eligible scheme of Nippon India Mutual Fund at the time of NFO application or at any time till the maturity (within applicable cut-off time on Maturity date) of the Scheme. The trustees reserves the right to suspend / deactivate/freeze trading, ISIN of the scheme and do all such matters with respect to closure of the scheme at the time of maturity at any time ten days prior to the maturity. The proceeds of the maturity will be payable to the person whose names are appearing in the beneficiary position details of which will be received from depositories after the suspension /deactivation /freezing of ISIN. Maturity proceeds would be payable to investors as per the bank details provided in beneficiary position details received from depositories. However, once the units are dematerialised and the investor sells to another investor through exchange or transfers the units to another investor through DP then the maturity instruction provided by the existing investor will not be valid for the new investor. For the new investor the maturity proceeds shall be dispatched to the designated bank account of the unit holder within 3 working days from the date of redemption or repurchase, subject to availability of all relevant documents and details.
XXIII.	Special product/facility available during the	Not Applicable

	NFO and on ongoing basis	
XXIV.	Weblink	A weblink wherein TER for last 6 months, Daily TER as well as scheme factsheet shall be made available. TER: https://mf.nipponindiaim.com/investor-services/downloads/total-expense-ratio-of-mutual-fund-schemes Factsheet : https://mf.nipponindiaim.com/investor-service/downloads/factsheet-and-other-portfolio-disclosures

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, 2026 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 & the underlying index of the scheme is included in the approved index list published by AMFI.
- (vi) AMC has complied with the set of checklist applicable for Scheme Information Document and there are no deviations from the regulations
- (vii) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Scheme Information Document, the provisions of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026 and the guidelines there under shall be applicable.
- (viii) The Trustees have ensured that Nippon India Fixed Maturity Plan - XLV - Series 5 approved by them is a new product offered by Nippon India Mutual Fund and is not a minor modification of any existing scheme/fund/product.

Sd/-

Date: May 15, 2026
Place: Mumbai

Name: Muneesh Sud
Designation: General Counsel & Chief Compliance Officer

Part II. INFORMATION ABOUT THE SCHEME

A. HOW WILL THE SCHEME ALLOCATE ITS ASSETS?

Instruments	Indicative Allocation (% of total assets)	
	Minimum	Maximum
Money Market instruments	0%	10%
Government securities / State Development Loans (SDLs) & Debt Instruments	90%	100%

The Scheme will invest in Securitised Debt which may be upto 40% of the debt portfolio of the scheme.

The maximum debt derivative position will be restricted to 50% of the debt portfolio of the scheme.

The Scheme will not invest in Foreign Securities, Securities Lending or engage in Short Selling. The scheme shall not invest in credit default swaps. The scheme shall not invest in ADR/GDR or Foreign securities. The scheme shall not engage in short selling. Further the scheme may invest in "Repos". In terms of para 13.5.1 of SEBI Master Circular on Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026, the scheme shall invest only in such securities which mature on or before the date of the maturity of the scheme. The investment manager would have the flexibility to invest the debt component into floating rate debt securities in order to reduce the impact of rising interest rates in the economy. Derivatives will be used only to hedge the portfolio. The Gross cumulative investments in securities under the Scheme which includes Debt securities, Money Market Instruments, repo transaction in corporate debt securities and fixed income derivatives will not exceed 100% of the net assets of the Scheme. Subject to the limits as contained in Schedule VI to the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026, the scheme reserves the right to invest its entire allocation in debt and money market securities in any one of the fixed income security classes.

Rebalancing due to Short Term Defensive Consideration:

Due to market conditions, the AMC may invest beyond the range set out in the asset allocation. Such deviations shall normally be for a short term and defensive considerations as per para 1.9.1 (b) of SEBI Master Circular on Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026, and the fund manager will rebalance the portfolio within 30 calendar days from the date of deviation.

Investment in debt instruments having Structured Obligations / Credit Enhancements:

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

- Unsupported rating of debt instruments (i.e. without factoring-in credit enhancements) is below investment grade and
- Supported rating of debt instruments (i.e. after factoring-in credit enhancement) is above investment grade.

Rebalancing due to Passive Breaches

Further, as per para 3.11 of SEBI Master Circular on Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026, as may be amended from time to time, in the event of deviation from mandated asset allocation due to passive breaches (occurrence of instances not arising out of omission and commission of the AMC), the fund manager shall rebalance the portfolio of the Scheme within 30 Business Days. In case the portfolio of the Scheme is not rebalanced within the period of 30 Business Days, justification in writing, including details of efforts taken to rebalance the portfolio shall be placed before the Investment Committee of the AMC. The Investment Committee, if it so desires, can extend the timeline for rebalancing up to sixty (60) Business Days from the date of completion of mandated rebalancing period. Further, in case the portfolio is not rebalanced within the aforementioned mandated plus extended timelines the AMC shall comply with the prescribed restrictions, the reporting and disclosure requirements as specified in aforesaid SEBI circular.

However, at all times the portfolio will adhere to the overall investment objectives of the Scheme.

The asset allocation tables given above should be read in conjunction with the detailed intended portfolio allocation tables and related conditions given.

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

Sl. No	Type of Instrument	Percentage of exposure	Master Circular references*
1	Securities Lending	-	SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026, Securities Lending Scheme, 1997 and Clause 13.6 of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026
2	Equity Derivatives for non-hedging purposes	-	Clause 13.15 of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026
3	Securitized Debt	0-50%	Clause 13.1(2) of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026
4	Overseas Securities	0-25%	Clause 13.11 of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026
5	InVITs		

	i. InvITs	-	Clause 1 of Sixth schedule of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026
	ii. InvITs issued by a single issuer.	-	
6	AT1 and AT2 Bonds	0-10%	Clause 13.1 of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026
7	AT1 and AT2 Bonds (Single issuer)	0-5%	
8	Derivatives	0-50%	Clause 13.15 of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026
9	Unrated debt and money market instruments	0-5%	Clause 13.1 (4) of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026
10	Unlisted Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs)	0-10%	Clause 13.1(3) of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026
11	Unsupported rating of debt instruments (i.e. without factoring-in credit enhancements) is below investment grade and Supported rating of debt instruments (i.e. after factoring-in credit enhancement) is above investment grade at Scheme level.	0-10%	Clauses 13.1(10) of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026
12	Unsupported rating of debt instruments (i.e. without factoring-in credit enhancements) is below investment grade and Supported rating of debt instruments (i.e. after factoring-in credit enhancement) is above investment grade for any group on debt portfolio of the schemes.	0-5%	Clauses 13.1(10) of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026
13	Repo transactions in corporate debt securities	0-10%	Clauses 13.8 of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026
14	Intrascheme Investments (This clause shall not apply to any fund of funds scheme)	0-5%	Clause 3 of Sixth schedule of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026
15	Short Term Deposits	0-15%	Clause 13.7 of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026
16	Short Term Deposits with Trustee Approval	0-20%	
17	Short Term Deposit with Single Commercial Bank	0-10%	
18	Corporate Debt Market Development Fund ('CDMDF')	--	Regulation 40 of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026 and clause 18.2 of SEBI Master circular dated March 20, 2026 on Investment by Mutual Fund Schemes and AMCs

B. WHERE WILL THE SCHEME INVEST?

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

C. WHAT ARE THE INVESTMENT STRATEGIES?

The fund management team will endeavor to maintain a consistent performance in the scheme by maintaining a balance between safety, liquidity and profitability aspects of various investments. The fund manager will try to achieve an optimal risk return balance for management of the fixed income portfolios.

The investments in debt instruments carry various risks like interest rate risk, liquidity risk, default risk, purchasing power risk etc. While they cannot be done away with, they can be minimized by diversification and effective use of hedging techniques.

The fund management team will take an active view of the interest rate movement by keeping a close watch on various parameters of the Indian economy, as well as developments in global markets.

Investment views / decisions will be taken on the basis of the following parameters:

1. Prevailing interest rate scenario
2. Quality of the security / instrument (including the financial health of the issuer)
3. Maturity profile of the instrument
4. Liquidity of the security
5. Growth prospects of the company / industry
6. Any other factors in the opinion of the fund management team

Risk Mitigation Factor /Control: The Fund Management proposes to use analytic risk management tools like VAR / convexity/ modified duration for effective portfolio management.

Disclosures with respect to 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 following two majorly respects :-

Typically the liquidity of securitized debt is less than similar debt securities. However, this is expected to change as SEBI has issued its guidelines on listing of securitized instrument and going forward we expect more issuance of listed securitized debt. Currently, the fund manager normally buys these with the view to hold them till maturity. For the close ended scheme, the average tenure of the securitized debt would not exceed maturity of the Scheme / Plan / Fund. For open ended scheme, average maturity of the securitized debt will be in accordance with the investment time horizon of such scheme, opportunities available in the market and interest rate views of the investment team.

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. The fund manager price the securitized debt accordingly to compensate for reinvestment risk.

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 according to the nature (open ended / close ended) of the scheme.

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

Originators have been broadly categorized as follows:

- i. PSU Banks;
- ii. Private Banks;
- iii. NBFC's with asset size of Rs. 1,000 crores and above; and
- iv. NBFC's with asset size of below Rs. 1,000 crores.

Before the assessment of the structure is undertaken, the originators/ underlying issuers are evaluated on the following parameters:

- Track record - good track record of the originators/ underlying issuers or its group companies.
- Willingness to pay - credible and strong management team.
- Ability to pay – good financials and business profile.
- Risk appraisal capabilities - strong and well defined risk assessment processes
- Business risk assessment of the originators based on the following factors:
 - Outlook for the economy (domestic and global)
 - Outlook for the industry
 - Company specific factors

In addition a detailed review and assessment is done including interactions with the company as well as the credit rating agency. Typically we would avoid investing in securitization transaction (without specific risk mitigant strategies / additional cash/security collaterals/ guarantees) if we have concerns on the following issues regarding the originator / underlying issuer:

- Default track record/ frequent alteration of redemption conditions / covenants;
- Very High leverage ratios of the ultimate borrower (for single-sell downs) - both on a standalone basis as well on a consolidated level;
- Very High proportion of reschedulement of underlying assets of the pool or loan, as the case may be;
- Very High 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;
- The degree of NPAs of the company being very high than the industry trends.

Further, investments in securitized debt will be done in accordance with the investment restrictions specified under the Regulations / this Scheme Information Documents which would help in mitigating certain risks. Currently, as per the Regulations, A mutual fund scheme shall not invest more than 10% of its NAV in debt instruments comprising money market instruments and non-money market instruments issued by a single issuer which are rated not below investment grade by a credit rating agency authorized to carry out such activity under the Act. Such investment limit may be extended to 12% of the NAV of the scheme with the prior approval of the Board of Trustees and the Board of directors of the asset management company:

Provided that such limit shall not be applicable for investments in Government Securities, treasury bills and Tri-party Repo on government securities or T-bills: Provided further that investment within such limit can be made in mortgaged backed securitised debt

which are rated not below investment grade by a credit rating agency registered with the Board:

Provided further that the schemes already in existence shall within an appropriate time and in the manner, as may be specified by the Board, conform to such limits.

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

An analysis of the originator / Issuer is especially important in case of retail loans as the size and reach affects the credit quality and servicing of the securitized instrument. 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 seasoning (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.

Investments in securitized debt will be done based on the assessment of the originator which is carried out by the Fixed Income team. In order to mitigate the risk at the issuer/originator level, the Fixed Income team will consider various factors which will include:

- size and reach of the issuer /originator
- Set up of the organization structure of the issuer /originator
- the infrastructure and follow-up mechanism of the issuer /originator
- the issuer / originator's track record in that line of business
- quality of information disseminated by the issuer/originator; and
- the Credit enhancement for different type of issuer/originator

Table 1: illustrates the framework that will be applied while evaluating investment decision relating to a securitization transaction:

"Characteristics/Type of Pool"	"Mortgage Loan "	Commercial Vehicle and Construction Equipment	CAR	2Wheelers	Micro Finance	Personal Loans	Single Loan Sell Downs / Others
Approximate Average maturity (in Months)	Upto 180 months or lower	Upto 60 months or lower	Upto 60 months or lower	Upto 60 months or lower	Upto 12 months or lower	Upto 36 months or lower	Any Single Loan Sell Downs/ other class of securitised debt would be evaluated on a case by case basis.
Collateral margin (including cash, guarantees, excess interest spread, subordinate tranche)	In excess of 3%	In excess of 5%	In excess of 5%	In excess of 5%	In excess of 10%	In excess of 10%	
Average Loan to Value Ratio	85% or lower	100% or lower	95% or lower	95% or lower	Unsecured	Unsecured	
Minimum Average seasoning of the Pool	3 months	3 months	3 months	3 months	1 month	1 month	
Maximum single exposure range	5%	5%	1%	1%	< 1%	< 1%	
Average single exposure range	<5%	< 5%	< 1%	< 1%	< 1%	< 1%	

Note: The information contained herein is based on current market conditions and may change from time to time based on changes in such conditions, regulatory changes and other relevant factors. Accordingly, our investment strategy, risk mitigation measures and other information contained herein may change in response to the same.

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

In retail securitized debt investments, we will invest majorly in asset backed pools such as Medium and Heavy Commercial Vehicles, Light Commercial Vehicles (LCV), Cars, and Construction Equipment etc. Where we invest in Single Loan Securitization, as the credit

is on the underlying issuer, we focus on the credit review of the borrower. A credit analyst sets up limit for various issuers based on independent research taking into account their historical track record, prevailing rating and current financials. In addition to the framework as per the table above, we also take into account following factors, which are analyzed to ensure diversification of risk and measures identified for less diversified investments:

- Size of the loan: In retail loans securitisation, the major risk diversification is achieved on account of granularity i.e. higher number of contracts available. However, excessive reliance on very small ticket size should be avoided as it may result in difficult and costly recoveries.
- Original maturity of the pool: Ideal original maturity of the contract varies for different retail loans. For Cars / Commercial Vehicles / Construction Equipment, it lies around 60 months while for mortgage, it lies around 240 months. For microfinance loans, it lies around 12 months. Lower original maturity for asset backed retail loans means faster buildup of borrowers' equity into the asset as well as his higher borrowing capacity.
- Loan to Value Ratio: Loan to Value ratio means value of the loan taken compared to value of the assets offered as security. In case of secured loan, higher Loan to Value ratio means higher probability of losses in case asset is repossessed and sold in case of delinquency. We prefer contracts with lower loan to value ratio than higher loan to value ratio.
- Seasoning of the pool: Higher the time period the contracts have remained with the originator / issuer, the lower is the default risk on such contracts. This is because of the higher buildup of borrower's equity into the asset as the time gradually passes. We prefer higher seasoned contracts than lower seasoned contracts.
- Current performing pools: We normally ensure that majority of the contracts in the pools are current to reduce default rate.. The rationale here being, as against current performing contract, the overdue contracts are certainly in higher risk category.
- Geographical Distribution: Regional/state/ branch distribution is preferred to avoid concentration of assets in a particular region/state/branch.
- Default Rate Distribution: We prefer branches/ states where default rate is less than branches/ states where default rates are high to avoid concentration of assets from poor performing regions.
- Risk Tranching: Typically, we would avoid investing in mezzanine debt or equity of Securitized debt in the form of sub ordinate tranche, without specific risk mitigant strategies / additional cash / security collaterals/ guarantees, etc.
- Credit Enhancement Facility: We prefer credit enhancement which is in form of cash / bank guarantee than in the form of over-collateralization of the pool / excess interest spread available in the pool. The rationale here being, as against cash collateral, excess interest spread / overcollateralization collateral fluctuate in line with performance of the pool. When the performance of the pool deteriorates, there is lesser current collateral available on account of over- collateralization of the pool / excess interest spread available than the original envisaged one.
- Liquid Facility: In many retail asset classes like commercial vehicle, there can be some delay in payment from borrower due to pressure on its working capital. However, this delay usually does not go beyond 5-6 months as in the meantime he receives payment from his customers and clear his overdue portion of the loan. In that kind of asset classes, we prefer pool with liquid facility as it balances the intermittent liquidity requirement of the pool.
- Structure of the Pool: Structure of a transaction can either be at par or at a premium, depending on whether the pool principal is sold at par or at a premium to investors. We prefer pool where it is sold on par basis.

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

For investments in PTCs, where the assets have been pooled, the minimum retention period for each of the contract should be 1 month with a average tenure of upto 24 months and 2 months for contracts with a average tenure of more than 2 years. For overall minimum retention period, please refer to Table 1.

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

PI refer to Table 1 which illustrates additional collaterals taken against each type of asset class, which is preferred over the minimum retention percentage by the originator of the loan. The rationale is that collateral is available at all points of time and is available at all point of times in case of any fructification of any probable losses where in retention percentage keeps running down as time passes and may not be fully available in case of any fructification of any probable losses

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

Investments made by the scheme in any asset are done based on the requirements of the scheme and is in accordance with the investment objectives and the asset allocation pattern of a fund. All Investments are made entirely at an arm's length basis with no consideration of any existing / consequent investments by any party related to the transaction (originator, issuer, borrower etc.). The robust credit process ensures that there is no conflict of interests when a scheme invests in securitized debt of an originator and the originator in turn makes investment in that particular scheme.

There might be instances of Originator investing in the same scheme but both the transactions are at arm's length and avoid any conflict of interest. In addition to internal controls in the fixed income investment process, there is regular monitoring by the risk management

group and investment committee. Normally the issuer who is securitizing instrument is in need of money and is unlikely to have long term surplus to invest in mutual fund scheme.

Furthermore, there is clear cut segregation of duties and responsibilities with respect to Investment function and Sales function. Investment decisions are being taken independently based on the above mentioned parameters and investment by the originator in the fund is based on their own evaluation of the fund vis a vis their investment objectives .

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

The risk assessment process for securitized debt, as detailed in the preceding paragraphs, is same as any other credit. The investments in securitized debt are done after appropriate research by credit analyst. The ongoing performance of the pool is monitored to highlight any deterioration in its performance.

The resources for and mechanisms of individual risk assessment with the AMC for monitoring investment in securitized debt are as follows:

- Fixed Income Team - Risk assessment and monitoring of investment in Securitised Debt is done by a team comprising of Credit Analyst, Head of Fixed Income and Head of Credit Research
- In addition to internal controls in the fixed income investment process, there is regular monitoring by the risk management group and investment committee.
- Ratings are monitored for any movement - Based on the the interaction with the credit rating agency and their performance report, ratings are being monitored accordingly.
- Wherever the funds portfolio is disclosed, the AMC may give a comprehensive disclosure of Securitised debt instruments held in line with SEBI requirement.

Note: The information contained herein is based on current market conditions and may change from time to time based on changes in such conditions, regulatory changes and other relevant factors. Accordingly, our investment strategy, risk mitigation measures and other information contained herein may change in response to the same.

Derivatives and Hedging Products:

The scheme may use derivative instruments like Interest rate swaps, Forward rate agreements or such other derivative instruments as may be introduced from time to time for the purpose of hedging and portfolio balancing as may be permitted under the Regulations and Guidelines.

An interest rate swap is a financial contract between two parties exchanging a stream of interest payments for a notional principal amount on multiple occasions during a specified period. Typically, one party receives a pre-determined fixed rate of interest while the other party, receives a floating rate, which is linked to a mutually agreed benchmark with provision for mutually agreed periodic resets. The fund intends to use derivatives for hedging & portfolio balancing as permitted under the SEBI Regulations & Guidelines. To hedge & balance the portfolio derivative instruments like interest rate swaps & forward rate agreements would be used to create synthetic fixed rate bonds/ floating rate bonds. We wish to submit that, creation of synthetic fixed rate bonds/floating rate bonds is a hedging and portfolio rebalancing technique. An example is stated below to explain the said proposition.

Swaps can be used to create synthetic fixed rate instruments - Let us take the example of a 3 Yr floating rate bond with a spread of 50 bps (basis points) over a benchmark. Ordinarily, this fetches the investor a yield of the benchmark (which is floating) plus 50 bps on an annualized basis. However, by receiving the 3 yr fixed rate on the swap side, what happens is that the bond gets converted into a fixed rate bond. Let us assume that the 3 yr swap on the same benchmark is received for the same principal amount at the rate 7.25%. Broadly then, the investor receives fixed cash flows of 7.25%, pays the floating benchmark rate, and receives the floating rate of the bond (which comprise the benchmark rate and the "spread" of 50 bps). The floating cash flows of the benchmark cancel each other out and the investor is left with a synthetic fixed rate bond yielding him 7.75% (7.25% plus the 'spread' of 50bps). Thus through the swap, the floating rate bond gets converted 'synthetically' into a fixed rate bond.

Accounts are generally settled on a net basis on predetermined settlement dates. Accordingly, on each agreed payment date, amounts owed by each party is calculated by applying the agreed rate i.e. fixed in one case and floating in the other, on the notional amount. The party who owes the higher amount i.e. the difference between the interest rate amount and the floating interest rate amount or vice versa, makes a payment of the net amount. No principal amount is exchanged. Generally, interest rate swaps involve exchange of a fixed rate to a floating rate of interest or vice versa. These are known as Plain Vanilla Swaps. The RBI has currently allowed only these swaps in the Indian market.

Example - The most common type of swaps is where one party agrees to pay a fixed rate of interest (fixed-rate payer) to the other party who agrees to pay a floating rate of interest (floating-rate payer). The payments are exchanged on designated dates during the life of the contract at agreed rates.

Suppose, the view on interest rate is that they would come down over the next three months if a particular investment is yielding a rate of return at 10% p.a. currently, the Fund Manager would like to lock-in this rate of return which in a downward interest rate scenario would appear attractive.

He, then, enters into a swap transaction with a counterparty that is willing to pay a fixed rate of 10% p.a. and accept a floating rate linked to say, MIBOR which would vary everyday but is currently at 7% p.a. The transaction would be represented thus: Receives fixed

rate@10% p.a.

NIMF Counterparty B

Pays Floating Rate MIBOR

Note - No principal amount is exchanged. A notional principal amount is agreed upon for interest calculation purposes. Only the difference between the two rates is exchanged at agreed intervals or payment dates. When fixed interest rate amount is higher, the fixed rate payer pays the difference amount i.e. fixed interest rate amount minus the floating interest rate amount or vice-versa

Forward Rate Agreements (FRAs)

FRA is a financial contract between parties agreeing to exchange interest payments for a notional principal amount on settlement dates for a specified period from start date to maturity date.

Example: Suppose, NIMF has funds to invest after two months for a period of three months. The Fund Manager expects interest rates to soften in the next two months. He, therefore, would like to lock-in the interest rate today for his investment to be made after two months. The instrument in which he wishes to invest is a 91-day Treasury Bill at 8.25% p.a. He, therefore, enters into an agreement where he sells a 2 x 5 FRA for a notional principal amount. 2 represent the start date of the FRA and 5 represents the maturity date or end date.

The details will be as under:

Asset: 91-day T' Bill

Tenure: 3 months commencing from 2 months from date of agreement.

Indicative 2 x 5 : 8.25% p.a.

Benchmark: 91-day T' Bill cut-off yield on the last auction preceding settlement date

So NIMF receives 8.25% p.a. on the notional amount on settlement date. Counterparty will receive 91-day T' Bill cut-off rate on the 91-day T' Bill auction, on the auction just preceding the settlement date.

Both, IRS and FRAs can be thus effectively used as hedging products for interest rate risks.

Risk Factors - Derivatives products carry the credit risk (risk of default by counterparty), market risk (due to market movements) and liquidity risk (due to lack of liquidity in derivatives). No principal amount is exchanged. A notional principal amount is agreed upon for interest calculation purposes. Only the difference between the two rates is exchanged at agreed intervals or payment dates. When fixed interest rate amount is higher, the fixed rate payer pays the difference amount i.e. fixed interest rate amount minus the floating interest rate amount or vice-versa.

Example: The most common type of swaps is where one party agrees to pay a fixed rate of interest (fixed-rate payer) to the other party who agrees to pay a floating rate of interest (floating-rate payer). The payments are exchanged on designated dates during the life of the contract at agreed rates.

Suppose, the view on interest rate is that they would come down over the next three months if a particular investment is yielding a rate of return at 10% p.a. currently, the Fund Manager would like to lock-in this rate of return which in a downward interest rate scenario would appear attractive.

He, then, enters into a swap transaction with a counterparty that is willing to pay a fixed rate of 10% p.a. and accept a floating rate linked to say, MIBOR which would vary everyday but is currently at 7% p.a. The transaction would be represented thus: Receives fixed rate@10% p.a.

In terms of para 6.2 of SEBI Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026, following shall be applicable:

1. The cumulative gross exposure through debt and fixed income derivatives should not exceed 100% of the net assets of the scheme.
2. Mutual Funds shall not write options or purchase instruments with embedded written options.
3. Cash or cash equivalents with residual maturity of less than 91 days may be treated as not creating any exposure.
4. Mutual Funds may enter into plain vanilla interest rate swaps for hedging purposes. The counter party in such transactions has to be an entity recognized as a market maker by RBI. Further, the value of the notional principal in such cases must not exceed the value of respective existing assets being hedged by the scheme. Exposure to a single counterparty in such transactions should not exceed 10% of the net assets of the scheme.

D. HOW WILL THE SCHEME BENCHMARK ITS PERFORMANCE?

CRISIL Medium Term Debt Index

The series under the scheme intends to have similar instruments as constituted in CRISIL Medium Term Debt Index

The portfolios are similar not only in term of the construct but also in terms of risk return parameters in question. Using this benchmark shall provide the investor with an independent and representative comparison with the fund portfolio.

The Trustee reserves the right to change the benchmark for evaluation of performance of the Scheme from time to time in conformity with the investment objectives and appropriateness of the benchmark subject to SEBI (MF) Regulations, 2026, and other prevailing guidelines, if any.

E. WHO MANAGES THE SCHEME?

Name of the Fund Manager & tenure of managing the scheme	Age	Educational Qualification	Type and Nature of past experience including assignments held during the past 10 years	Name of the Other Scheme managed
Mr. Vikash Agarwal Senior Fund Manger (Managing the Scheme - From date of launch of the scheme)	44	Chartered Accountant, MS Finance (ICFAI). BCOM HONS	<u>Over 18.5 years of experience in capital markets</u> <u>From September 05, 2024 onwards</u> Nippon Life India Asset Management – Senior Fund Manager – Fixed Income <u>From September 2007 to August 2024</u> HDFC Asset Management - Fund Manager Debt <u>From April 2006 to September 2007</u> Larsen and Toubro - Forex Trading and economic research	Nippon India Money Market Fund Nippon India Floater Fund Nippon India Liquid Fund Nippon India Arbitrage Fund Nippon India ETF Hang Seng BeES Nippon India ETF Nifty 1D Rate Liquid BeES Nippon India Overnight Fund Nippon India Interval Fund - Quarterly Interval Fund - Series II Various Series of Nippon India Fixed Maturity Plan Nippon India Nifty 1D Rate Liquid ETF - Growth Nippon India Income Plus Arbitrage Active Fund of Fund

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

Existing Debt schemes of Nippon India Mutual Fund are as follows:

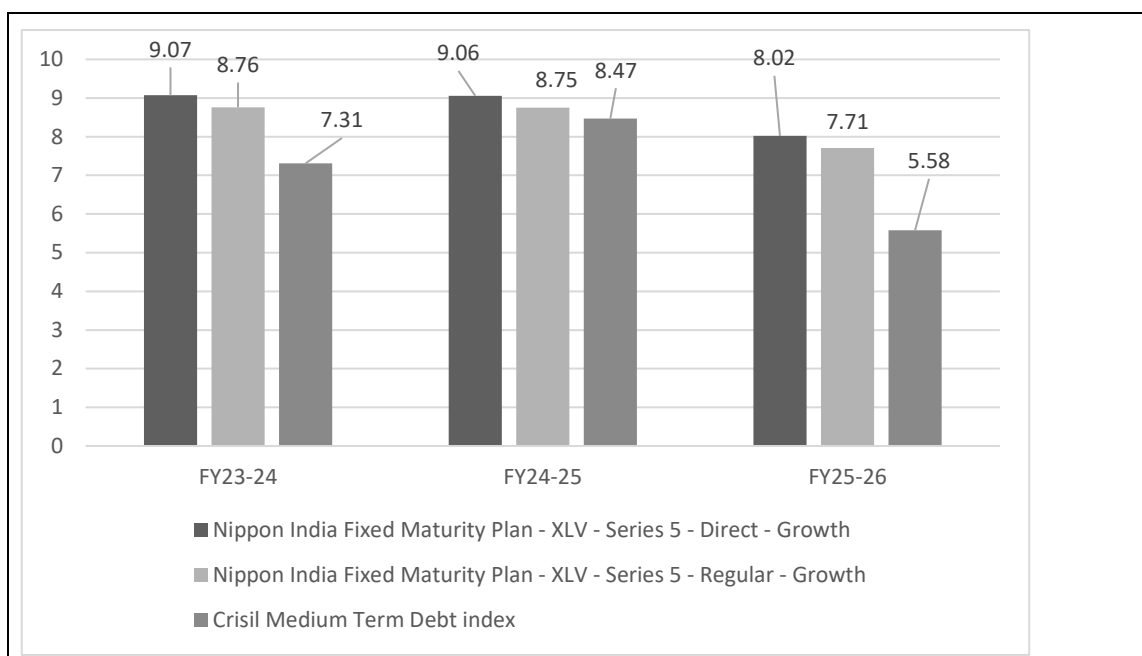
Sr. No.	Name
1	NIPPON INDIA FIXED MATURITY PLAN - XLI - SERIES 8
2	NIPPON INDIA FIXED MATURITY PLAN - XLIII - SERIES 1
3	NIPPON INDIA FIXED MATURITY PLAN - XLIII - SERIES 5
4	NIPPON INDIA FIXED MATURITY PLAN - XLIV - SERIES 1
5	NIPPON INDIA FIXED MATURITY PLAN - XLIV – SERIES 4
6	NIPPON INDIA FIXED MATURITY PLAN - XLV - SERIES 4

For details of the scheme differentiation – Not Applicable

G. HOW HAS THE SCHEME PERFORMED (as on as on April 30, 2026)

Compounded Annualised Returns	Scheme Returns (Growth Plan)* %	Benchmark Returns %	Scheme Returns (Direct Plan) %	Benchmark Returns %
Returns for the last 1 year	7.36	4.72	7.67	4.72
Returns for the last 3 years	8.34	6.94	8.65	6.94
Returns for the last 5 years	NA	NA	NA	NA
Returns since inception	8.42	7.14	8.73	7.14
Inception Date	31-03-2023		31-03-2023	

Absolute Returns for each financial year for the last 3 Years



"Disclaimer: Past performance may or may not be sustained in future.

Calculation assumes that all payouts during the period have been re-invested in the units of the scheme at the then prevailing NAV.

Returns are provided for both Regular Growth Plan and Direct Growth plan."

Returns for 3 years has been provided as the fund has only completed 3 years since inception.

H. ADDITIONAL SCHEME RELATED DISCLOSURES

i. Top 10 holdings by issuer and sectors (As on April 30, 2026.)

For scheme portfolio holdings & sectors please visit

<https://mf.nipponindiaim.com/investor-service/downloads/scheme-information-document>

ii. Functional website link for Portfolio Disclosure –

Fortnightly / Monthly: <https://mf.nipponindiaim.com/investor-service/downloads/factsheet-and-other-portfolio-disclosures>

iii. Functional website link to the respective addendums to the SID after the last update of SID

<https://mf.nipponindiaim.com/investor-service/quick-links/notice-addendum>

iv. Portfolio Turnover Ratio: Not Applicable for Debt Schemes

v. Aggregate investment in the Scheme by (As on April 30, 2026):

Sr. No	Concerned scheme's Fund Manager(s)	Net Value		Market Value (in Rs.)
		Units	NAV per unit	
1	Vikash Agarwal	--	--	--

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 Regulations, the AMC may invest in the Scheme during the NFO and/or on ongoing basis.

In terms of Regulation 22(3)(a) of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026 read along with Clause 7.13 of the SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026 and AMFI Best Practice Guidelines Circular No.100 /2022-23 dated April 26, 2022 on 'Alignment of interest of AMCs with the Unitholders of the Mutual Fund schemes', the AMC shall invest its own funds in the scheme(s) based on the risks associated with the schemes, as may be specified by the SEBI from time to time.

Further, the AMC shall not charge any investment management and advisory fee on its investment in the Scheme (s), unless allowed to do so under SEBI Regulations in the future.

For details of investment please visit <https://mf.nipponindiaim.com/investor-service/statutory-disclosures>

Part III - OTHER DETAILS

A. COMPUTATION OF NAV

The Net Asset Value (NAV) of the Units will be determined daily or as prescribed by the Regulations. The NAV shall be calculated in accordance with the following formula, or such other formula as may be prescribed by SEBI from time to time.

NAV =	Market/Fair Value of Scheme's Investments + Receivables + Accrued Income + Other Assets - Accrued Expenses - Payables- Other Liabilities
	Number of Units Outstanding

Example: If the applicable NAV is Rs. 10.00, sales/entry load is 2 per cent and the exit/repurchase load is 2 percent then the sales price will be Rs. 10.20 and the repurchase price will be Rs. 9.80.

Rounding off policy for NAV

Net Asset Value of the Units in the Scheme is calculated in the manner provided in this Scheme Information Document or as may be prescribed by Regulations from time to time. The NAV will be computed up to four decimal places.

Policy on computation of NAV in case of investment in foreign securities

The exchange gain / loss resulting from the foreign securities exchange rates conversion shall be recognized as unrealized exchange gain / loss in the books of the Scheme on the day of valuation. Further, the exchange gain / loss resulting from the settlement of assets / liabilities denominated in foreign currency shall be recognized as realized exchange gain /loss in the books of the scheme on the settlement of such assets / liabilities for NAV computation. For further detail on valuation of foreign securities, please refer SAI.

Illustration for computation of NAV:

Particulars	Amount (In INR)
Assets	
Market/Fair Value of Scheme's Investments	1,00,000
Current Assets	
Receivables	1,500
Accrued Income	500
Other Assets	1,000
Total Assets (A)	1,03,000
Current Liabilities	
Accrued Expenses	1,100
Payables	300
Other Liabilities	100
Total Liabilities (B)	1,500
Net Assets (C) (A – B)	1,01,500
Units Outstanding (D)	10,000
NAV per unit (C/D)	10.1500

The mutual fund shall ensure that the repurchase price of the scheme is not lower than 97% of the Net Asset Value.

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

Let's assume that the NAV of a Mutual Fund Scheme on April 01, 2018 is Rs. 10/-.

Purchase of mutual fund units:

The Purchase Price of the Units on an ongoing basis will be same as Applicable NAV.

Purchase Price = Applicable NAV

In the above example, purchase is done on April 01, 2018, when the Applicable NAV = Rs. 10/-. Therefore, Purchase Price = Rs. 10/-

As per existing Regulations, no entry load is charged with respect to applications for purchase / additional purchase of mutual funds units.

Redemption/Re-purchase of mutual fund units:

The Redemption Price of the Units will be calculated on the basis of the applicable NAV subject to prevailing Exit Load, if any. In case of redemption, the amount payable to the investor shall be calculated as follows:

Redemption Price = Applicable NAV * (1 - Exit Load)

Say, in the above example the exit load applicable is

For exit on or before 12 months from the date of allotment – 1.00%

For exit after 12 months from the date of allotment – Nil.

Scenario 1: Redemption is done during applicability of exit load

In case the investor requests for redemption on or before 12 months i.e. on or before March 31, 2019; say December 1, 2018, when the NAV of the scheme is Rs. 12/- and the exit load applicable is 1%, so the Redemption amount payable to investor shall be calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Redemption Price} &= \text{Applicable NAV} * (1 - \text{Exit Load}) \\ &= \text{Rs. } 12 * (1 - 1\%) = \text{Rs. } 11.88/-\end{aligned}$$

Scenario 2: Redemption is done when the exit load is NIL

In case the investor requests for redemption after 12 months i.e. after March 31, 2019; say April 1, 2019, when the NAV of the scheme is Rs. 12/- and the exit load applicable is NIL, so the Redemption amount payable to investor shall be calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Redemption Price} &= \text{Applicable NAV} * (1 - \text{Exit Load}) \\ &= \text{Rs. } 12 * (1 - 0) = \text{Rs. } 12/-\end{aligned}$$

The aforesaid example does not take into consideration any applicable statutory levies or taxes. Accordingly, the redemption amount payable to investor shall further reduce to the extent of applicable statutory levies or taxes.

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

All the expenditures pertaining to launch of new fund offer till the date of allotment of mutual fund units to investors shall be borne by the asset management company or trustees or sponsor.

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

C. ANNUAL SCHEME RECURRING EXPENSES

These are the fees and expenses for operating the scheme. These expenses include Investment Management and Advisory Fee charged by the AMC and other expenses as given in the table below:

The AMC has estimated that upto 0.80% of the daily net assets of the scheme will be charged to the scheme as expenses.

For the actual current expenses being charged, the investor shall refer to the website of the mutual fund at following link:

<https://mf.nipponindiaim.com/investor-services/downloads/total-expense-ratio-of-mutual-fund-schemes>

Expense Head	% of Net Assets
Investment Management & Advisory Fee	Upto 0.80%
Audit Fees/ Fees and Expenses of Trustees	
Custodial Fees	
Registrar & Transfer Agent Fees including cost of providing account statements / IDCW / redemption cheques/ warrants	
Marketing and selling expenses including fees, commission and charges towards distribution of mutual fund schemes	
Costs related to investor communication	
Costs of fund transfer from location to location	
Cost towards investor education, awareness and financial inclusion	
Brokerage & transaction cost pertaining to execution of trades (over and above 6 bps and 2 bps for cash market transactions and derivative market transactions respectively)	
Costs of statutory advertisements	
Other Expenses (specified as per Reg 66 of SEBI MF Regulations) *	
Maximum Base Expense Ratio (BER) permissible under Regulation 66	Upto 0.80%
Statutory levies (including GST) on all expenses excluding brokerage and transaction cost	As per actual / rates in force

Statutory levies (including GST) on brokerage and transaction cost	As per actual / rates in force
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*Except those expenses which are specifically prohibited as per 11.3.1 of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20,2026

Illustration – Impact of Expense Ratio on the Returns		
Particulars	Regular Plan/Other than Direct Plan	Direct Plan
Amount Invested at the beginning of the year	10,000	10,000
Returns before Expenses	1,500	1,500
Expenses other than Distribution Expenses	150	150
Distribution Expenses	50	-
Returns after Expenses at the end of the Year	1,300	1350
Returns	13.00%	13.50%

Note: Please note that the above is an approximate illustration of the impact of expense ratio on the returns, where the Gross NAV has been simply reduced to the extent of the expenses. The actual impact would vary depending on the path of returns over the period of consideration. Expenses will be charged on daily net assets.

The purpose of the above table is to assist the investor in understanding the various costs and expenses that an investor in the scheme will bear directly or indirectly.

The above expenses are fungible within the overall maximum limit prescribed under SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026, which means there will be no internal sub-limits on expenses and AMC is free to allocate them within the overall BER.

Goods & Service tax and other statutory levies, if any, on expenses, commission, investment management and advisory fees, brokerage & transaction cost etc will be, in addition to the maximum base expense ratio that may be charged to the Scheme as per Regulation 66 of the SEBI (MFs) Regulations, 2026.

Mutual Funds/AMCs will annually set apart at least 2 basis points on daily net assets for investor education and awareness initiatives within the maximum limit as per regulation 66 of the SEBI (MFs) Regulations 2026.

Direct Plan shall have a lower expense ratio than Regular plan, as no distribution expenses or commission shall be paid from such plan. Further, the NAV of Direct Plan shall be different from the NAV of Regular Plan given the two plans carry different Base Expense Ratio (BER).

However, no Investment Management fees would be charged on NAM INDIA's investment in the Scheme.

The Trustee Company shall be entitled to receive a sum computed @ 0.05% of the Unit Capital of all the Schemes of NIMF on 1st April each year or a sum of Rs.5,00,000/- whichever is lower or such other sum as may be agreed from time to time in accordance with the SEBI Regulations or any other authority, from time to time.

In terms of Section 11.3.3. of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026, all scheme related expenses including commission paid to distributors, by whatever name it may be called and in whatever manner it may be paid, will necessarily be paid from the scheme only within the regulatory limits and not from the books of AMC, its associate, sponsor, trustee or any other entity through any route. Provided that the expenses that are very small in value but high in volume may be paid out of AMC's books. Such expenses shall be paid out of AMC books at actuals or not exceeding 2 bps of respective scheme AUM, whichever is lower. A list of such miscellaneous expenses has been provided by AMFI in consultation with the Board. Such expenses incurred by AMC shall be properly recorded in the books of account of AMC and audited at year end

In addition to the limits specified in regulation 66(7), the following costs or expenses may be charged to the scheme namely-

Regulation 66(9) - Brokerage costs incurred for the execution of trades may be expensed out in the scheme to the extent of 0.06 per cent of trade value in case of cash market transactions and 0.02 per cent of trade value in case of derivatives transactions. Payment towards brokerage costs incurred for the execution of trades, over and above the said 0.06 per cent for cash market transactions and 0.02 per cent for derivative transactions shall be charged to the scheme within the maximum limit of Base Expense Ratio (BER) as prescribed under Regulation 66 of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026. Any expenditure in excess of the said prescribed limit shall be borne by the AMC or by the Trustee or Sponsors.

Regulation 66(10) - Transaction cost incurred for the purpose of execution of a trade i.e. regulatory levies and any other expenses charged by the stock exchanges, clearing corporation, and clearing house, as applicable.

Statutory levy as defined under Regulation 2(1)(yy) – Statutory levy means levy imposed by state government and central government.

Accordingly the total of all expenses charged to the investors of the scheme shall be total of expense charged within the base limit specified under sub-regulation 7 of regulation 66, brokerage cost permitted under sub regulation 9 of regulation 66, transaction cost incurred for the purpose of execution of trade as referred under sub-regulation 10 of regulation 66, and statutory levies charged to the investors.

Any expenditure in excess of the base limits specified in these regulations shall be borne by the asset management company or the trustees or sponsors. If any expense of the scheme is borne by asset management company or by the trustee or sponsors, the same shall be done only after the investment and advisory fees charged to the scheme, if any, is fully reversed.

D. LOAD STRUCTURE

Exit Load is an amount which is paid by the investor to redeem the units from the scheme. Load amounts are variable and are subject to change from time to time. For the current applicable structure, please refer to the website of the AMC mf.nipponindiaim.com or may call at Customer Service Centre at 1860-266-0111 (charges applicable), and Investors outside India can call at 91-22-69259696 (charges applicable)

Applicable Load Structure:**Entry Load – Nil**

Para 11.7.1. 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. The upfront commission on investment made by the investor, if any, will be paid to the ARN Holder (AMFI registered Distributor) directly by the investor, based on the investor's assessment of various factors including service rendered by the ARN Holder

Exit Load - Nil

Since the scheme shall be listed on BSE Ltd or any other recognised Stock Exchange, Exit load shall not be applicable.

Being a closed ended scheme, Units of the Plan (s) under the Scheme cannot be redeemed directly with the Fund until the Maturity Date of the respective Plan. Each Plan will have a Maturity Date. The Plan will be compulsorily and without any further act by the Unit holder(s) be redeemed on the respective Maturity Date. On the Maturity Date of the Plan, the Units under the Plan will be redeemed at the Applicable NAV. No Exit Load will be levied on the Maturity Date.

The Units of the Plan(s) under the Scheme will be listed on the capital market segment of the BSE or any other Stock Exchange. The Plan(s) under the Scheme do not allow fresh subscription / redemption during the tenure of the respective Plan(s) and redemptions are permitted only on Maturity Date. Accordingly, provisions with respect to imposition or enhancement of load in future on a prospective basis are not applicable.

SECTION II

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Definitions/interpretation

For definition details please visit

<https://mf.nipponindiaim.com/investor-service/downloads/scheme-information-document>

B. Risk Factors

1. Standard Risk Factors:

- (i) Mutual Funds and securities investments are subject to investment risks such as trading volumes, settlement risk, liquidity risk, and default risk including the possible loss of principal and there is no assurance or guarantee that the objectives of the Scheme will be achieved.
- (ii) As the price / value / interest rate of the securities in which the scheme invests fluctuates, the NAV of the units issued under the Scheme can go up or down depending on the factors and forces affecting the capital markets.
- (iii) Past performance of the Sponsor/AMC/Mutual Fund is not indicative of the future performance of the Scheme.
- (iv) Nippon India Fixed Maturity Plan - XLV - Series 5 is only the name of the Scheme and does not in any manner indicates either the quality of the Scheme, its future prospects or returns.
- (v) The Sponsor is not responsible or liable for any loss resulting from the operation of the Scheme beyond the initial contribution of Rs.1 lakh towards the setting up of the Mutual Fund and such other accretions and additions to the corpus.
- (vi) The present scheme is not a guaranteed or assured return scheme. The Mutual Fund is not guaranteeing or assuring any IDCW. The Mutual Fund is also not assuring that it will make periodical IDCW distributions, though it has every intention of doing so. All IDCW distributions are subject to the availability of the distributable surplus of the Scheme.

2. Scheme Specific Risk Factors:

- (i) Risks associated with investing in Fixed Income securities

Investment in Debt is subject to price, credit, and interest rate risk. The NAV of the Scheme may be affected, inter alia, by changes in the market conditions, interest rates, trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures.

Corporate debt securities are subject to the risk of an issuer's inability to meet interest and principal payments on its debt obligations (credit risk). Debt securities may also be subject to price volatility due to factors such as changes in interest rates, general level of market liquidity and market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer, among others (market risk). The Investment Manager will endeavour to manage credit risk through in-house credit analysis. The Scheme may also use various hedging products from time to time, as are available and permitted by SEBI, to attempt to reduce the impact of undue market volatility on the Scheme's portfolio.

The NAV of the Scheme's Units, to the extent that the Scheme is invested in fixed income securities, will be affected by changes in the general level of interest rates. When interest rates decline, the value of a portfolio of fixed income securities can be expected to rise. Conversely, when interest rates rise, the value of a portfolio of fixed income securities can be expected to decline. Investing in Bonds and Fixed Income securities are subject to the risk of an Issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payments obligation (credit risk) and may also be subject to price volatility due to such factors as interest rate sensitivity, market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer and general market liquidity (market risk).

The timing of transactions in debt obligations, which will often depend on the timing of the Purchases and Redemptions in the Scheme, may result in capital appreciation or depreciation because the value of debt obligations generally varies inversely with the prevailing interest rates.

- a) **Interest Rate Risk:** As with all debt securities, changes in interest rates will 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. Prices of longer-term securities generally fluctuate more in response to interest rate changes than do shorter-term securities. Interest rate movements in the Indian debt markets can be volatile leading to the possibility of large price movements up or down in debt and money market securities and thereby to possibly large movements in the NAV.
- b) **Liquidity or Marketability Risk:**

This refers to the ease at which a security can be sold at or near its true value. The primary measure of liquidity risk is the spread between the bid price and the offer price quoted by a dealer. Liquidity risk is characteristic of the Indian fixed income market.
- c) **Credit Risk:** Credit risk or default risk refers to the risk which may arise due to default on the part of the issuer of the fixed income security (i.e. will be unable to make timely principal and interest payments on the security). Because of this risk debentures are sold at a yield spread above those offered on Treasury securities, which are sovereign obligations and

generally considered to be free of credit risk. Normally, the value of a fixed income security will fluctuate depending upon the actual changes in the perceived level of credit risk as well as the actual event of default.

- d) Reinvestment Risk: This risk refers to the interest rate levels at which cash flows received from the securities in the Scheme or from maturities in the Scheme are reinvested. The additional income from reinvestment is the "interest on interest" component. The risk refers to the fall in the rate for reinvestment of interim cash flows.

Risks associated with various types of securities

	CREDIT RISK	LIQUIDITY RISK	PRICE RISK
Listed	Depends on credit quality	Relatively Low	Depends on duration of instrument
Unlisted	Depends on credit quality	Relatively High	Depends on duration of instrument
Secured	Relatively low	Relatively Low	Depends on duration of instrument
Unsecured	Relatively high	Relatively High	Depends on duration of instrument
Rated	Relatively low and depends on the rating	Relatively Low	Depends on duration of instrument
Unrated	Relatively high	Relatively High	Depends on duration of instrument

Different types of securities in which the scheme would invest as given in the Scheme Information Document carry different levels and types of risk. Accordingly, the scheme's risk may increase or decrease depending upon its investment pattern e.g. corporate bonds, carry a higher level of risk than Government securities. Further even among corporate bonds, bonds which are AAA rated are comparatively less risky than bonds which are AA rated.

(ii) Risk associated with debt instruments having Structured Obligations (SO)/ Credit Enhancements(CE)

1. Relative liquidity of SO/CE instruments may be lower than a plain vanilla instrument in the same rating bucket irrespective of the inherently strong credit features. This is because of the asymmetry in the potential investor universe which invests in structured instruments vis-a vis plain vanilla debt instruments, due to regulatory constraints.
2. SO/CE instruments, if off balance sheet in nature, may have strong underlying collateral but limited access to main issuer/ originator balance sheet. This can work both in favor if the issuer credit profile weakens but the structure strength remains intact or vice-versa.
3. Since the strength (credit quality/ rating) of the instruments is derived from the strength of the underlying structure, any weaknesses in structuring could undermine the credit quality in a meaningful manner..

(iii) Risks associated with Investing in Derivatives

- a) As and when the Scheme trades in the derivatives market there are risk factors and issues concerning the use of derivatives that investors should understand. Derivative products are specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analysis different from those associated with stocks and bonds. The use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but of the derivative itself. Derivatives require the maintenance of adequate controls to monitor the transactions entered into, the ability to assess the risk that a derivative adds to the portfolio and the ability to forecast price or interest rate movements correctly. There is a possibility that a loss may be sustained by the portfolio as a result of the failure of another party (usually referred to as the "counterparty") to comply with the terms of the derivatives contract. Other risks in

using derivatives include the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, rates and indices.

- b) Derivative products are leveraged instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor.
- c) The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments.

(iv) Risk Associated with Securitised Debt

As with any other debt instrument, the following risk factors have to be taken into consideration while investing in PTCs:

a. Credit Risk

Since most of the PTCs are drawn from a cherry picked pool of underlying assets, the risk of delay / default due to poor credit quality is low. Further more most of the PTCs enjoy additional cashflow coverage in terms of subordination by another lower class of PTCs or in terms of excess cash collateralization.

b. Liquidity Risk

Historically the secondary market volume of securitised papers has been limited. This could limit the ability of the fund to resell them. Secondary market trades could be at a discount or premium depending upon the prevailing interest rates.

c. Price Risk / Interest Rate Risk

The price risk of these instruments shall be in line with the maturity / duration of such instruments. However given the fact that these instruments will have a maturity profile upto 2 years, the duration risk is relatively less.

Domestic Securitised debt can have different underlying assets and these assets have different risk characteristics. These may be as given in the following example:

Security 1 - Backed by receivables of personal loans originated by XYZ Bank Specific Risk Factors: Loss due to default and/or payment delay on Receivables, Premature Termination of Facility Agreements, Limited loss cover, Delinquency and Credit Risk, Limited Liquidity and Price Risk, Originator/Collection Agent Risk, Bankruptcy of the Originator, Co-mingling of funds

Security 2 - Senior Series Pass Through Certificates backed by commercial vehicles and two-wheeler loan and loan receivables from ABC Bank Limited

(v) Risks associated with Listing of Units

- a. Listing of the units of the fund does not necessarily guarantee their liquidity and there can be no assurance that an active secondary market for the units will develop or be maintained. Consequently, the Fund may quote below its face value / NAV.
- b. There have been times in the past, when settlements have been unable to keep pace with the volume of securities transactions, making it difficult to conduct further transactions. Delays or other problems in settlement of transactions could result in temporary periods when the assets of the Scheme are not invested and no return is earned thereon.

(vi) Risk associated with a close ended scheme

The tenor of the scheme shall be 1158 days from the date of allotment. The investor invests in such schemes with an expectation of generating wealth over the tenor of the scheme. The fund manager also invests funds as per the stated strategy keeping the above tenor in mind. While this allows the fund manager to take relatively long term investment calls without worrying about redemptions mid-way, in such schemes, the unit holder cannot exit the scheme before the maturity of the scheme, irrespective of changes in market conditions and alternative investment opportunities. Secondly, the stated strategy of the scheme may not be realized, within the tenor of the scheme. Other risk factors pertaining to the close ended schemes have been added under relevant sections.

The liquidity and valuation of the Scheme's investments due to its holdings of unlisted securities may be affected if they have to be sold prior to their target date of divestment.

(vii) Risk factors associated with repo transactions in corporate bonds -

In repo transactions, also known as a repo or sale repurchase agreement, securities are sold with the seller agreeing to buy them back at later date. The repurchase price should be greater than the original sale price, the difference effectively representing interest. A repo is economically similar to a secured loan, with the buyer receiving corporate debt securities as collateral to protect against default. The Scheme may invest in repo of corporate debt securities which are subject to the following risks:

- a) Counterparty Risk: This refers to the inability of the seller to meet the obligation to buy back securities at the contracted price. The Investment Manager will endeavor to manage counterparty risk by dealing only with counterparties having strong credit profiles assessed through in-house credit analysis or with entities regulated by SEBI/RBI/IRDA.
- b) Collateral Risk: In the event of default by the repo counterparty, the schemes have recourse to the corporate debt securities. Collateral risk arises when the market value of the securities is inadequate to meet the repo obligations. This risk is mitigated by restricting participation in repo transactions only in AA and above rated money market and corporate debt securities. In addition, appropriate haircuts are applied on the market value of the underlying securities to adjust for the illiquidity and interest rate risk on the underlying instrument.

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

The mutual fund is a member of securities segment and Tri-party Repo trade settlement of the Clearing Corporation of India (CCIL). All transactions of the mutual fund in government securities and in Tri-party Repo trades are settled centrally through the infrastructure

and settlement systems provided by CCIL; thus reducing the settlement and counterparty risks considerably for transactions in the said segments.

CCIL maintains prefunded resources in all the clearing segments to cover potential losses arising from the default member. In the event of a clearing member failing to honour his settlement obligations, the default Fund is utilized to complete the settlement. The sequence in which the above resources are used is known as the "Default Waterfall".

As per the waterfall mechanism, after the defaulter's margins and the defaulter's contribution to the default fund have been appropriated, CCIL's contribution is used to meet the losses. Post utilization of CCIL's contribution if there is a residual loss, it is appropriated from the default fund contributions of the non-defaulting members.

Thus the scheme is subject to risk of the initial margin and default fund contribution being invoked in the event of failure of any settlement obligations. In addition, the fund contribution is allowed to be used to meet the residual loss in case of default by the other clearing member (the defaulting member).

However, it may be noted that a member shall have the right to submit resignation from the membership of the Security segment if it has taken a loss through replenishment of its contribution to the default fund for the segments and a loss threshold as notified have been reached. The maximum contribution of a member towards replenishment of its contribution to the default fund in the 7 days (30 days in case of securities segment) period immediately after the afore-mentioned loss threshold having been reached shall not exceed 5 times of its contribution to the Default Fund based on the last re-computation of the Default Fund or specified amount, whichever is lower.

Further, it may be noted that, CCIL periodically prescribes a list of securities eligible for contributions as collateral by members. Presently, all Central Government securities and Treasury bills are accepted as collateral by CCIL. The risk factors may undergo change in case the CCIL notifies securities other than Government of India securities as eligible for contribution as collateral.

(ix) Risks associated with segregated portfolio

Liquidity risk

1) Investor holding units of segregated portfolio may not able to liquidate their holding till the time recovery of money from the issuer.

2) Listing of units of segregated portfolio in recognized 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.

Credit risk

3) Security comprises of segregated portfolio may not realize any value

C. Risk mitigation strategies

Type of Risks	Measures/ Strategies to control risks
Debt and Money Market instruments	- Credit Risk: Management analysis will be used for identifying company specific risks. Management's past track record will also be studied. In order to assess financial risk a detailed assessment of the issuer's financial statements will be undertaken. - Price-Risk or Interest-Rate Risk: The Scheme may primarily invest the debt portion of the portfolio in short term debt & money market instruments, units of Liquid and Overnight schemes thereby mitigating the price volatility due to interest rate changes generally associated with long-term securities. - Risk of Rating Migration: The Scheme may primarily invest the debt portion of the portfolio in short-term debt & money market instruments, units of Liquid and Overnight schemes thereby mitigating the risk of rating migration generally associated with long-term securities. - Basis Risk: The debt allocation of scheme is primarily as a cash management strategy and such strategy returns are expected to reflect the very short term interest rate hence investment is done in short term debt and money market instruments. - Spread Risk: The Scheme may primarily invest the debt portion of the portfolio in short-term debt & money market instruments, units of Liquid and Overnight schemes thereby mitigating the risk of spread expansion which is generally associated with long-term securities. - Reinvestment Risk: The debt allocation of scheme is primarily as a cash management strategy and such strategy returns are expected to reflect the very short term interest rate hence investment is done in short term debt and money market instruments. Reinvestment risks will be limited to the extent of debt instruments, which will be a very small portion of the overall portfolio value. - Liquidity Risk: The Scheme may, however, endeavor to minimize liquidity risk by- primarily investing the debt portion of the portfolio in relatively liquid short-term debt & money market instruments, units of Liquid and Overnight schemes.
Derivatives	The Scheme may invest in derivative for the purpose of hedging, portfolio balancing and other purposes as may be permitted under the Regulations. Equity Derivatives will be used in the form of Index Options, Index Futures, Stock Options and Stock Futures and other instruments as may be permitted by SEBI. Derivatives can be either exchange traded or can be over the counter (OTC). Exchange traded derivatives are listed and traded on stock exchanges whereas OTC derivative transactions are generally structured between two counterparties. Exposure with respect to derivatives shall be in line with regulatory limits and the limits specified in the SID.
Securities Lending	The SLB shall be operated through Clearing Corporation/Clearing House of stock exchanges having nation-wide terminals who are registered as Approved Intermediaries (AIs)." The risk is adequately covered as Securities Lending & Borrowing (SLB) is an Exchange traded product. Exchange offers an anonymous trading

	platform and gives the players the advantage of settlement guarantee without the worries of counter party default. However, the Fund may not be able to sell such lent securities during contract period or have to recall the securities which may be at higher than the premium at which the security is lent.
Currency	The scheme subject to applicable regulations shall have the option to enter into forward contracts for the purpose of hedging against the foreign exchange fluctuations. The Schemes may employ various measures (as permitted by SEBI/RBI) including but not restricted to currency hedging (such as currency options and forward currency exchange contracts, currency futures, written call options and purchased put options on currencies and currency swaps), to manage foreign exchange movements arising out of investment in foreign securities. All currency derivatives trade, if any will be done only through the stock exchange platform.
Government securities and Triparty repo on Government securities or treasury bills:	As a member of securities segment and Triparty repo segment, maintenance of sufficient margin is a mandatory requirement. CCIL monitors these on a real time basis and requests the participants to provide sufficient margin to enable the trades etc. Also, there are stringent conditions / requirements before registering any participants by CCIL in these segments. Since settlement is guaranteed the loss on this account could be minimal though there could be an opportunity loss.
Units of mutual fund schemes	Mutual Fund portfolios are generally well diversified and typically endeavor to provide liquidity on a T+1/T+2 basis and aim to mitigate any risks arising out of underlying investments. Commodity ETF's are quite liquid as they can either be created / redeemed with the fund house or traded on the exchange

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

The measures mentioned above is based on current market conditions and may change from time to time based on changes in such conditions, regulatory changes and other relevant factors. Accordingly, our investment strategy, risk mitigation measures and other information contained herein may change in response to the same.

II. Information about the scheme:

A. Where will the scheme invest

- Derivatives will be used only to hedge the portfolio. Gross investments in securities under the Scheme which includes Debt securities, Money Market Instruments, repo transaction in corporate debt securities and fixed income derivatives will not exceed 100% of the net assets of the Scheme.
- Subject to the limits as contained in Schedule VI to the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026, the scheme reserves the right to invest its entire allocation in debt and money market securities in any one of the fixed income security classes.
- Investments in rated fixed income securities will be in securities rated by at least one recognized rating agency. Investments in unrated securities will be made with the prior approval of the Board of Directors of the AMC & the Trustees.
- Money market instruments include Tri-Party Repo on government securities or Treasury Bills/ Repo/ Reverse Repo (including corporate bond Repo), certificate of deposit, commercial papers, commercial bills, treasury bills, Government securities issued by Central and/or State Government having an unexpired maturity up to one year, call or notice money, usance bills (BRDS) and any other similar instruments as specified by the RBI/SEBI from time to time.
- Mutual fund scheme shall not invest in unlisted debt instruments including commercial papers (CPs), other than (a) government securities, (b) other money market instruments and (c) derivative products such as Interest Rate Swaps (IRS), Interest Rate Futures (IRF), etc. which are used by mutual funds for hedging.
- Corporate Bonds include all debt instruments (including securitized debt, Structured Obligation/ Credit Enhancement) issued by entities such as Banks, Public Sector Undertakings, Government Agencies and other Statutory Bodies, Municipal Corporations, body corporate, companies, trusts/ Special Purpose Vehicles etc and would exclude investments in Government Securities issued by Central and/or State Government.
- Securities issued by any government agencies, quasi-government or statutory bodies, Public Sector Undertakings, which may or may not be guaranteed or supported by the Central Government or any state government (including but not limited to coupon bearing bonds, zero coupon bonds and treasury bills).
- Non-convertible securities as well as nonconvertible portion of convertible securities, such as debentures, coupon bearing bonds, zero coupon bonds, deep discount bonds, Mibor-linked or other floating rate instruments, premium notes and other debt securities

or obligations of public sector undertakings, banks, financial institutions, corporations, companies and other bodies corporate as may be permitted by SEBI/ RBI from time to time.

9. Derivatives like Interest rate swaps, Forward Rate agreements and other such instruments as permitted by RBI/ SEBI. Fund may use Interest Rate Futures (IRF) to create an imperfect hedge/ proper hedge from time to time as per SEBI regulations
10. Short-term debt considerations for this scheme include maintaining an adequate float to meet expenses, and other liquidity needs.
11. Pending deployment of funds of a scheme in terms of investment objectives of the scheme, a mutual fund may invest them in short term deposits of schedule commercial banks, subject to such Guidelines as may be specified by the Board.
12. The Fund may also enter into "Repo", hedging or such other transactions as may be allowed to Mutual Funds from time to time.

Investments in Tri-Party Repo would be as per the RBI circular dated July 24, 2018.

Investments in Repo in corporate debt securities would be in line with SEBI circular dated November 11, 2011 and RBI circular dated July 24, 2018 and shall be made basis the policy approved by the Board of NAM India and NLITL. The significant features are as follows:

- i. As specified in the SEBI Circular dated November 15, 2012, the base of eligible securities for mutual funds to participate in repo in corporate debt securities is from AAA rated to AA and above rated corporate debt securities.
- ii. Category of counterparty & Credit rating of counterparty NIMF schemes shall enter in lending via Repo only with Investment Grade counterparties.
- iii. The Gross exposure of the scheme to repo transactions in corporate debt securities shall not be more than 10% of the net asset of the scheme.

All investment restrictions stated above shall be applicable at the time of making investment. Further, any new circular issued by RBI or SEBI on Repo would be applicable from time to time.

Applicable Haircut

RBI vide its circular dated July 24, 2018 had indicated the haircut to be applied for such transactions as follows:

Haircut/ margins will be decided either by the clearing house or may be bilaterally agreed upon, in terms of the documentation governing repo transactions, subject to the following stipulations:

- i. Listed corporate bonds and debentures shall carry a minimum haircut of 2% of market value. Additional haircut may be charged based on tenor and illiquidity of the security.
- ii. CPs and CDs shall carry a minimum haircut of 1.5% of market value.
- iii. Securities issued by a local authority shall carry a minimum haircut of 2% of market value.

Additional haircut may be charged based on tenor and illiquidity of the security.

13. The scheme does not intend to make any investments in Foreign/ Overseas Securities.
14. The scheme intends to invest its assets in securities of Government of India and /or State Government to the extent of SEBI prescribed limits. Such securities may be:
 - i. Supported by the ability to borrow from the Treasury or
 - ii. Supported by Sovereign guarantee or the State Government or
 - iii. Supported by Government of India / State Government in some other way.

The above will depend upon the nature of securities invested.

15. The schemes may also enter into repurchase and reverse repurchase obligations in all securities held by them as per the guidelines and regulations applicable to such transactions. It is the intention of the scheme to trade in the derivatives market as per the Regulations. The scheme may also invest into tri-party Repo (like Tri-party Repo Anonymous Order Matching System (TREPS)) as per the prescribed guidelines of RBI.
16. To avoid duplication of portfolios and to reduce expenses, the Scheme may invest in any other schemes of the Fund. Further, in compliance with SEBI Regulation, a Scheme may invest in another scheme under the same asset management company or any other mutual fund without charging any fees, provided that aggregate inter-scheme investment made by all schemes under the same management or in schemes under the management of any other asset management company shall not exceed 5% of the net asset value of the mutual fund.
17. While it is the intention of the Scheme to maintain the maximum exposure guidelines provided in the table above, there may be instances when these percentages may be exceeded. Typically, this may occur while the Scheme is new and the corpus is small thereby causing diversification issues.
18. Securitised debt, pass through obligations, various types of securitisation issuances including but not limited to Asset Backed Securitisation, Mortgage Backed Securitisation, single loan securitisation and other domestic securitisation instruments, as may be permitted by SEBI / RBI from time to time.
19. Investments in debentures, bonds and other fixed income securities will usually be in instruments, which have been assigned investment grade ratings by an approved rating agency. The instruments may be rated / unrated and listed / unlisted. In cases where the debt instrument is unrated, specific approval from the Investment Committee of NAM India shall be obtained. However,

the same shall be subject to limitations as contained in clause 1 and 1A, reproduced herein below, of Schedule VI to SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026,

20. The scheme may invest in the liquid schemes launched by SEBI registered Mutual Fund or schemes that invest predominantly in money market instruments/ securities
21. The above-mentioned securities could be listed, unlisted, secured, unsecured, rated or unrated and may be acquired through initial public offerings, secondary market offerings, private placements, rights offers etc.
22. The final portfolio will depend on the availability and desirability of assets in terms of maturity profile, asset quality and yields. The portfolio formulation is a dynamic process and thus, an instrument which is attractive today may not be attractive tomorrow.

(i) Credit Evaluation Policy for investments in debt securities

Credit evaluation is a continuous process. It applies not only for issuers where investments are being evaluated for the first time but also for those where we already have credit exposures.

In a detailed credit evaluation process, the following aspects are covered.

1. An in-depth review of the sector in which company operates. In this process, research team also measures the micro and macro risks associated with the sector and its possible impact on the overall business environment of the issuer. In addition, issuer's market position is evaluated vis-à-vis competition.
2. Issuer analysis involves both qualitative and quantitative aspects.
 - a. Qualitative analysis is related to quality of management, corporate governance, promoter background, parents support etc. Any synergy / cross dependence with any of the other promoter companies is also scrutinized.
 - b. Quantitative analysis is related with balance sheet management, profitability indicators, ratio analysis, capex programmes, growth plans, leverage and cash management policy etc.
3. The due diligence process involves both primary and secondary sources for research.
 - a. Secondary sources of information like publicly available data including annual reports and other public filings, rating and other research reports, industry research reports are studied in detail.
 - b. Primary research activities like direct interaction with the issuer at various levels, interaction with the rating agencies, the company's bankers, competitors in the industry and stock market participants (market intelligence), is given a very high weightage.
4. Both for plain vanilla transactions and especially for structured transactions, legal due diligence is an integral part of the overall risk evaluation policy. Depending on the scope and complexity of transactions both internal as well as external legal exercises are undertaken.

Based on the above analysis, the credit research team presents a case for investing / avoiding investments for any new issuer / structure. Post these discussions formal proposals are prepared for issuers / structures where limits are being sought.

The approval for such limits is sought, based on certain criterion that is laid out as part of the investment policy. Depending on the rating, tenure, and proposed exposures, approvals are taken at the Head of Fixed Income / Investment Committee / Board levels.

As mentioned earlier, credit evaluation is a continuous exercise. For all issuers / structures where we have current exposures regular evaluation is carried out on a periodic basis. The periodicity of such evaluation depends on the exposure, credit comfort on the said issuer / structure and the overall credit environment.

Apart from regular credit updates both internally and at the Investment Committee levels, the board is also appraised on a periodic basis, on all the credit exposures, their performance and the credit department's views on them going forward.

Debt Market in India

The Indian Debt market is facing major shift in the recent times. The substantial growth in Mutual Fund collections in the past few years have provided an easy route for the investors to channelise their savings into the debt market, which otherwise is largely dominated by Banks and other Institutional investors.

At present, the Indian debt market is dominated by issues of Central Government bonds, Corporate Debentures and PSU Bonds. The new Securitised instruments are also very attractive in the primary market. Risk associated with securitized Debt or PTCs are credit risk, liquidity risk and price risk/interest rate risk. The other instruments available for investment are Commercial Papers, Certificate of Deposits, Government guaranteed bonds, etc.

Brief details about the instruments are given below as on April 30, 2026.

Instruments	Listed/ Unlisted	Current Yield Range As on April 30, 2026	Liquidity	Risk profile
Central Government Securities	Listed	5.62% - 7.74%	High	Low
Corporate Debentures / PSU Bonds	Listed	7.35%-7.72%	Moderate	Low
CDs (short term)	Unlisted	6.40% - 7.35%	High	Low
Call Money	Unlisted	4.60%- 5.40%	High	Low
Mibor linked Papers*	Listed	100-120 bps	Low	Low

* Range of spread of 5 year AAA Corporate bond and OIS papers of similar maturity

A brief description about yields presently available on Central Govt. Securities /Bonds & Debentures of various maturities is as follows:

Annualised yields (as on April 30, 2026) are:

Yrs	=< 1yr	1yr - 5yr	5yr - 10yrs	10yr - 30 yrs
Central Government securities	5.65%-5.70%	5.95%-6.85%	6.95%-7.25%	7.21%-7.74%
Debentures/ Bonds (AAA rated)	7.35%-7.40%	7.52%-7.70%	7.68%-7.72%	-

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 VARIES ACCORDING TO MATURITY PROFILE, CREDIT RISK ETC.

B. What are the investment restrictions?

The investment policy of the scheme complies with the rules, regulations and guidelines laid out in SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026. As per the Regulations, specifically the Sixth Schedule, the following investment limitations are currently applicable:

1. The scheme being a close ended scheme, shall invest only in such securities which mature on or before the date of maturity of the scheme.
2. Mutual fund scheme shall not invest more than 10% of its NAV in debt instruments comprising money market instruments and non-money market instruments issued by a single issuer which are rated not below investment grade by a credit rating agency authorized to carry out such activity under the Act. Such investment limit may be extended to 12% of the NAV of the scheme with the prior approval of the Board of Trustees and the Board of directors of the asset management company:

Provided that such limit shall not be applicable for investments in Government Securities, treasury bills and Tri-party Repo on government securities or T-bills: Provided further that investment within such limit can be made in mortgaged backed securitised debt which are rated not below investment grade by a credit rating agency registered with the Board:

Provided further that the schemes already in existence shall within an appropriate time and in the manner, as may be specified by the Board, conform to such limits.

As per Paragraph 13.1.2 of Master Circular for Mutual Fund dated March 20, 2026

i. A mutual fund scheme shall not invest more than:

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

The above investment limits may be extended by up to 2% of the NAV of the scheme with prior approval of the Board of Trustees and Board of Directors of the AMC, subject to compliance with the overall 12% limit specified in clause 1 of Seventh Schedule of MF Regulation.

3. Mutual Funds/AMCs shall ensure that total exposure of debt schemes of mutual funds in a group (excluding investments in securities issued by Public Sector Units, Public Financial Institutions and Public Sector Banks) shall not exceed 20% of the net assets of the scheme. Such investment limit may be extended to 25% of the net assets of the scheme with the prior approval of the Board of Trustees.
4. Investment in unrated debt and money market instruments, other than government securities, treasury bills, derivative products such as Interest Rate Swaps (IRS), Interest Rate Futures (IRF), etc. by mutual fund schemes shall be subject to the following:
 - a. Investments should only be made in such instruments, including bills re-discounting, usance bills, etc., that are generally not rated and for which separate investment norms or limits are not provided in SEBI (Mutual Fund) Regulations, 2026 and various circulars issued thereunder.
 - b. Exposure of mutual fund schemes in such instruments, shall not exceed 5% of the net assets of the schemes.
 - c. All such investments shall be made with the prior approval of the Board of AMC and the Board of trustees.
5. Mutual fund schemes may invest in unlisted Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) not exceeding 10% of the debt portfolio of the scheme subject to the condition that such unlisted NCDs have a simple structure (i.e. with fixed and uniform coupon, fixed maturity period, without any options, fully paid up upfront, without any credit enhancements or structured obligations) and are rated and secured with coupon payment frequency on monthly basis.
6. The investment of mutual fund schemes in the following instruments shall not exceed 10% of the debt portfolio of the schemes and the group exposure in such instruments shall not exceed 5% of the debt portfolio of the schemes:
 - a. Unsupported rating of debt instruments (i.e. without factoring-in credit enhancements) is below investment grade and
 - b. Supported rating of debt instruments (i.e. after factoring-in credit enhancement) is above investment grade.

Investment in debt instruments, having credit enhancements backed by equity shares directly or indirectly, shall have a minimum cover of 4 times considering the market value of such shares.

7. Transfers of investments from one scheme to another scheme in the Mutual Fund shall be allowed only if:
 - a. Such transfers are done at the prevailing market price for quoted instruments on spot basis;
 - b. The securities so transferred shall be in conformity with the investment objectives & policies of the Scheme to which such transfer has been made.

Such transfer would be in accordance with the Paragraph 13.19. of Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026 or any other circular issued by SEBI from time to time.

8. The Scheme may invest in another scheme under the same asset management company or in any other mutual fund without charging any fees, provided the aggregate inter scheme investments made by all Schemes under the same management company or in schemes under the management of any other AMC shall not exceed 5% of NAV of the Mutual Fund. [Provided that this clause shall not apply to any fund of funds scheme.]
9. The Mutual Fund shall buy and sell securities on the basis of deliveries and shall in all cases of purchases, take delivery of relative securities and in all cases of sale, deliver the securities and shall in no case put itself in a position whereby it has to make short sale or carry forward transactions or engage in badla finance :

Provided further that a mutual fund may enter into derivatives transactions in a recognized stock exchange, subject to the framework specified by the Board.

Provided further that sale of government security already contracted for purchase shall be permitted in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India in this regard.

10. The 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.
11. The fund's schemes shall not make any investment in:
- Any unlisted security of an associate or group company of the sponsor
 - Any security issued by way of private placement by an associate or group company of the sponsor
 - The investments by debt mutual fund schemes in debt and money market instruments of group companies of both the sponsor and the asset management company shall not exceed 10% of the net assets of the scheme. Such investment limit may be extended to 15% of the net assets of the scheme with the prior approval of the Board of Trustees.
12. The Scheme shall not invest in a fund of funds scheme.
13. Pending deployment of funds of the scheme in securities in terms of the investment objectives and policies of the scheme, the Mutual Fund can invest the fund of the scheme in short term deposits of scheduled commercial banks subject to the guidelines as applicable from time to time.

The Plan(s) under the Scheme will comply with the following guidelines/restrictions for parking of funds in short term deposits:

- "Short Term" for parking of funds shall be treated as a period not exceeding 91 days.
 - Such short-term deposits shall be held in the name of the Scheme.
 - 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.
 - 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.
 - 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.
 - The scheme shall not park funds in short term deposit of a bank, which has invested in the Scheme. Further, the bank in which a scheme has short term deposit will not invest in the said scheme until the scheme has short term deposit with the bank.
 - NAM India will not charge any investment management and advisory fees for parking of funds in short term deposits of scheduled commercial banks.
14. In case any company has invested more than 5% of the net asset value of a scheme, the investment made by that scheme or by any other scheme of the same Mutual Fund in that company or its subsidiaries, if any, shall be brought to the notice of the Trustees by NAM India and be disclosed in the half-yearly and annual accounts with justification for such investment provided that the latter investment has been made within one year of the date of the former investment calculated on either side.
15. The Scheme will comply with any other regulations applicable to the investments of mutual funds from time to time.
16. NAM India will ensure that total exposure of the scheme in a particular sector (excluding investments in Bank CDs, short term deposits of scheduled commercial banks, (in case of funds which are pending for deployment), Tri-Party Repo on government securities or T-bills, G-Secs, T-Bills and AAA rated securities issued by Public Financial Institutions and Public Sector Banks and such other instruments if any as may be specified by SEBI from time to time) shall not exceed 20% or such other percentage of the net assets of the scheme, as prescribed by SEBI from time to time.

An additional exposure to financial services sector (over and above the limit of 20%) not exceeding 10% of the net assets of the scheme shall be allowed by way of increase in exposure to Housing Finance Companies (HFCs) rated AA and above and registered with National Housing Bank (NHB). Further, an additional exposure of 5% of the net assets of the scheme has been allowed for investments in securitized debt instruments based on retail housing loan portfolio and/or affordable housing loan portfolio.

However, such total investment/ exposure in HFCs shall not exceed 20% of the net assets of the scheme or such other percentage of the net assets of the scheme, as prescribed by SEBI from time to time.

Further, to clarify please note that all the above mentioned provisions and investments made in line with the above mentioned circumstances/variations are independent of this scenario

17. The Fund shall not borrow except to meet temporary liquidity needs of the Fund for the purpose of repurchase / Redemption of Units or payment of interest and IDCW to the Unitholders.

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

In case of borrowing through repo transactions the tenure of such transaction shall not exceed a period of six months

18. The scheme shall participate Repo in corporate debt securities in accordance with SEBI Circular CIR / IMD / DF / 19 / 2011 dated November 11, 2011 and such other 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 10% of the net asset of the scheme.

The cumulative gross exposure through repo transactions in Corporate debt securities along with debt, Money Market and fixed income derivatives shall not exceed 100% of the net assets of the scheme or guidelines as may be specified by SEBI from time to time

19. In line with the SEBI Circular dated march 10, 2021 for investment in debt instruments with special features, the scheme can invest in certain debt instruments with special features viz. subordination to equity (absorbs losses before equity capital) and /or convertible to equity upon trigger of a pre-specified event for loss absorption. Additional Tier I bonds and Tier 2 bonds issued under Basel III framework are some instruments which may have above referred special features. The debt instruments having such special features as referred above, which otherwise are Non-Convertible Debentures, may be treated as debt instruments until converted to equity. Limit for investments in such instruments is as follows
- i. No Mutual Fund under all its schemes shall own more than 10% of such instruments issued by a single issuer.
 - ii. A Mutual Fund scheme shall not invest –
 - a. more than 10% of its NAV of the debt portfolio of the scheme in such instruments; and
 - b. more than 5% of its NAV of the debt portfolio of the scheme in such instruments issued by a single issuer

20. Close ended debt schemes will not invest in perpetual bonds.

All investment restrictions stated above shall be applicable at the time of making investment.

The Scheme will not enter into any transaction which exposes it to unlimited liabilities or results in the encumbering of its assets in any way so as to expose them to unlimited liability.

These investment limitations / parameters as expressed / linked to the net asset / net asset value / capital, shall in the ordinary course, apply as at the date of the most recent transaction or commitment to invest. Changes do not have to be effected merely because of appreciation or depreciation in value or by reason of the receipt of any rights, bonuses or benefits in the nature of capital or of any scheme of arrangement or for amalgamation, reconstruction or exchange, or at any repayment or redemption or other reason outside the control of the Fund, any such limits would thereby be breached. If these limits are exceeded for reasons beyond its control, AMC shall adopt as a priority objective the remedying of that situation, taking due account of the interests of the Unit holders.

21. The scheme shall not provide any loan

22. The Plan(s) under the Scheme shall invest only in such securities which mature on or before the date of the maturity of the respective Plan(s) in accordance to Paragraph 13.5 of Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026.

Internal Norms for Investment Restrictions :

At NIMF, to ensure robust risk management and adequate portfolio diversification internal Investment policy for various debt schemes has been framed. The investment policy at NIMF specifies limits both on overall basis (across all schemes) as well as on individual scheme level. Guidelines for following parameters for liquid as well as non liquid schemes have been specified in the policy:

1. Eligible Instruments: Defines the eligible instruments where the scheme can invest
2. Minimum Liquidity: Defines the instruments considered as liquid instruments and the minimum investments in these instruments as a percentage of total net assets
3. Maximum Illiquid component: Defines the instruments considered as illiquid and the maximum investment that can be made in these instruments as a percentage of net assets.
4. Rating: Defines minimum and/ or maximum investment in a particular rating as a percentage of total portfolios.
5. Maturity: Defined the weighted average maturity of a portfolio. Also defines the weighted average maturity, maximum and maturity for certain asset types like corporate bond, Gilts etc.

The Trustee Company / AMC may alter these above stated limitations from time to time, and also to the extent the Regulations change, so as to permit the Scheme to make its investments in the full spectrum of permitted investments in order to achieve its investment objectives & policies. As such all investments of the Scheme shall be made in accordance with the Regulations, including Schedule VII thereof, and the Fundamental Attributes of this Scheme.

List of sectors where NAM India / NIMF would not be Investing

The scheme will not invest in Gems & Jewellery sector and airline sector. The sector list as mentioned herein shall be revised / updated at the time of launch of the scheme.

Investment by the AMC in the Scheme:

In line with SEBI Regulations and circulars issued by SEBI from time to time, the AMC may invest its own funds in the scheme(s). Further, AMC shall not charge any fees on its investment in the Scheme (s), unless allowed to do so under SEBI Regulations in the future.

C. Fundamental Attributes

Following are the Fundamental Attributes of the scheme, in terms of Clause 1.9 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026:

(i) **Type of a scheme** - A Close Ended Scheme. Relatively High interest rate risk and Relatively High Credit Risk

(ii) **Investment Objective**

- **Main Objective:-**

The investment objective of the scheme is to seek to generate returns and growth of capital by investing in a diversified portfolio of the following securities maturing on or before the date of maturity of the scheme with the objective of limiting interest rate volatility -

- Central and State Government securities and
- Other fixed income/ debt securities

However, there can be no assurance or guarantee that the investment objective of the scheme will be achieved.

- **Investment pattern:-** For Detailed description, please refer to Section I - Part II – B (HOW WILL THE SCHEME ALLOCATE ITS ASSETS?)

(iii) **Terms of Issue**

- **Liquidity provisions such as listing, repurchase and redemption** – The Regulations require that every close end scheme (except Equity Linked Saving Scheme) shall be mandatorily listed on a recognised stock exchange. The units of the scheme will be listed on the BSE Ltd or other stock exchanges as may be decided by NAM India from time to time. However the trustees reserve the right to list the units of the scheme on any other Stock Exchange. Since units are proposed to be listed on the BSE Ltd, an investor can buy/sell units of the Plan under the Scheme on a continuous basis on the BSE Ltd and other recognized stock exchanges where units will be listed.

Investors holding the units by way of an account statement (physical form) will not be able to redeem their units during the tenure of the Scheme and there will be redemption by the fund on the maturity of the Scheme. However the units held in dematerialized form can be traded on the Stock Exchange.

The requirement of minimum investment will not be applicable on listing of units. The trading lot is one unit of the Plan. Investors can purchase units at market prices, which may be at a premium /discount to the NAV of the scheme depending upon the demand and supply of units at the exchanges.

Buying / selling units on the stock exchange are just like buying / selling any other normal listed securities. If an investor has bought units, an investor has to pay the purchase amount to the broker /sub-broker such that the amount paid is realised before the funds pay-in day of the settlement cycle on the exchange. If an investor has sold units, an investor has to deliver the units to the broker/sub broker before the securities pay-in day of the settlement cycle on the exchange.

- **Aggregate fees and expenses charged to the scheme.**

- New Fund Offer (NFO) Expenses : Refer to Section I - Part-III - B
- Annual Scheme Recurring Expenses : Refer to Section I - Part-III - C

- **Any safety net provided. – Not Applicable**

In accordance with Regulation 22(9)(c) of the SEBI (MF) Regulations and Clause 1.9.2 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026, the trustees shall ensure that no change in the fundamental attributes of the Scheme and the Plan(s) / Option(s) thereunder or the trust or fee and expenses payable or any other change which would modify the Scheme and the Plan(s) / Option(s) thereunder and affect the interests of Unitholders is carried out by the AMC, unless

- SEBI has reviewed and provided its comments on the proposal
- A written communication (including digital modes such as email/sms etc.) about the proposed change is sent to each Unitholder and details as specified by the Board are appropriately displayed on the website of the AMC; and
- The Unitholders are given an option for a period of atleast 30 calendar days to exit at the prevailing NAV without any exit load

D. **Index methodology (for index funds, ETFs and FOFs having one underlying domestic ETF)- Not Applicable.**

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

F. **Floors and ceiling within a range of 5% of the intended allocation against each sub class of asset, as per clause 14.5 of SEBI master circular for mutual funds dated March 20, 2026 (only for close ended debt schemes)-**

Intended Portfolio allocation

Instruments / Credit Rating	A1+	AAA	AA	A	BBB	NA
CDs						
CPs						
NCD/ Bonds		35%-40%	35%-40%	25%-30%		
Government securities/ State Development Loans (SDLs)						
Securitized Debt						
*Tri party Repo on Government securities and T-Bills,/ Repo/ Reverse Repos (including repo in corporate bonds)/ Government securities/ State Development Loans/ T-Bills/ Liquid schemes						0-5%

NA - Not Applicable

*Some of the instruments may also be rated.

- i. Securities with rating A and AA shall include A+ and A- & AA+ and AA- respectively.
- ii. Positive variation in investment towards higher credit rating in the same instrument shall be allowed.
- iii. In case of non-availability of and taking into account the risk-reward analysis of CPs, NCDs (including securitised debt), the scheme may invest in CDs and CBLO having equivalent or higher ratings.
- iv. At the time of building up the portfolio post NFO and towards the maturity of the Scheme, there may be a higher allocation to cash and cash equivalents.
- v. Subsequent to the initial portfolio construction, during the tenure of the Scheme, the above allocation may vary due to instances like coupon inflow, the instrument is called or bought back by the issuer, in anticipation of any adverse credit event, etc.
- vi. All investment shall be made based on the rating prevalent at the time of investment. However, in case of an instrument having dual ratings, the most conservative publicly available rating would be considered.
- vii. Disclosures w.r.t. investment in unrated securities, derivatives, etc. if any.
- viii. In case of deviations from the floor and ceiling of credit ratings specified for any instrument, due to reasons other than those mentioned in points (i) to (vi), the same shall be rebalanced within 30 calendar days from the date of the said deviation.

Pursuant to the clause 13.7 of SEBI Master Circular dated Mar 20, 2026, where the cash in the scheme is parked in short term deposits of Scheduled Commercial Banks pending deployment, the respective Plan(s) shall abide by the following guidelines:

- “Short Term” for parking of funds shall be treated as a period not exceeding 91 days.
- Such short-term deposits shall be held in the name of the respective Plan(s) of the Scheme.
- The respective Plan(s) 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.
- 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.
- The respective Plan(s) shall not park more than 10% of the net assets in short term deposit(s), with any one scheduled commercial bank including its subsidiaries.
- The respective Plan(s) shall not park funds in short term deposit of a bank, which has invested in the Scheme. Further, the bank in which a scheme has short term deposit will not invest in the said scheme until the scheme has short term deposit with the bank.
- NAM India will not charge any investment management and advisory fees for parking of funds in short term deposits of scheduled commercial banks

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

G. Other Scheme Specific Disclosures:

Listing and transfer of units	Listing:- The units of the scheme shall be listed on BSE Ltd. However the trustees reserve the right to list the units on any other Stock Exchange. The Regulations require that every close-end scheme (except Equity Linked Saving Scheme) be mandatorily listed on a recognised stock exchange. Investors will not be able to redeem their units during the tenure of the Scheme and there will be redemption by the fund on the maturity of the Scheme. However the units held in dematerialized form can be sold on the Stock Exchange where the scheme is Listed. The AMC reserves the right to list the units of the Scheme on any other recognized stock exchange at later date, after obtaining required approval from respective stock exchange Transfer of units:- If a person becomes a holder of the Units consequent to operation of law, or upon enforcement of a pledge, the Fund will, subject to production of satisfactory evidence, effect the transfer, if the transferee is otherwise eligible to hold the Units. Similarly, in cases of transfers taking place consequent to death, insolvency etc., the transferee's name will be recorded by the Fund subject to production of satisfactory evidence. Demat Mode: Units held in Demat form are 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 favor of transferees who are eligible of holding units and having a Demat Account. The delivery instructions for transfer of units will have to be lodged with the DP in requisite form as may be required from time to time and transfer will be effected in accordance with such rules / regulations as may be in force governing transfer of securities in dematerialized mode. Non-Demat (Statement of Account) mode: In compliance to the AMFI Best Practices Guidelines Circular No.116/ 2024-25 dated August 14, 2024 it has been decided to introduce the facility for transfer of units held in SOA (Statement of Account) mode shall be made available for all schemes of NIMF, except ETFs w.e.f. November 14, 2024. It is proposed to provide the facility to individual unitholders falling under the following three categories: (i) Surviving joint unitholder, who wants to add new joint holder(s) in the folio upon demise of one or more joint unitholder(s).
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	(ii) A nominee of a deceased unitholder, who wants to transfer the units to the legal heirs of the deceased unitholder, post the transmission of units in the name of the nominee. (iii) A minor unitholder who has turned a major and has changed his/her status from minor to major, wants to add the name of the parent / guardian, sibling, spouse etc. in the folio as joint holder(s). Based on AMFI best practices guidelines circular no.119/2025-26, the process of transfer of units has been extended to the following categories, for resident / non-resident investor: (i) Transfer to Siblings (ii) Gifting of Units (iii) Transfer of Units to Third Party (iv) Addition / Deletion of Unit Holder Units in Exchange Traded Funds & Solution Oriented schemes such as Retirement schemes are excluded from the transfer of units facility. Partial transfer of units held in a folio shall be allowed. If the request for transfer of units is lodged on the record date, the IDCW payout/ reinvestment shall be made to the transferor. To mitigate the risk, redemption under the transferred units shall not be allowed for 10 days from the date of transfer. Mode of submitting / accepting the Transfer Request: The facility for transfer of units held in SoA mode shall be available only through online mode via the transaction portals of the RTAs and the MF Central, i.e., the transfer of units held in SoA mode shall not be allowed through physical/ paper based mode or via the stock exchange platforms, MFU, channel partners and EOPs etc. Pre-requisites: - The surviving unit holder /nominee/minor unitholder who has turned major, should be registered as the rightful unitholder of the units in the folio to be eligible to apply for transfer of units held in SoA mode. - There should be no "lien" or freeze on the units being transferred for any reason whatsoever. Also, the Units should not be under any lock-in period. - The transferee(s) should mandatorily be an individual / individual(s) with a valid folio in the mutual fund in which the transferor wishes to transfer the units. Transferee should be eligible to hold the Units as per the respective SID and fulfil any other regulatory requirement as may be applicable. - The primary holder, Plan, Option, and the ARN (in case of Regular Plan) in the transferor's Folio shall remain unchanged upon transfer of units in the transferee folio. Payment of Stamp duty on Transfer of Units: - The Stamp duty for transfer of units, if/where applicable, shall be payable by the transferor. - For calculation of the amount of stamp duty, the consideration value will be calculated as per the last available NAV (irrespective of the amount of consideration mentioned by the transferor in the transfer request). - The stamp duty if/where applicable, shall be collected by the RTAs from the transferor through online mode by ensuring that the payment is received from the bank account registered in the folio. For further details, please refer to SAI
Dematerialization of units	The Unit holders are given an Option to hold the units by way of an Account Statement (Physical form) or in Dematerialized ('Demat') form. PHYSICAL: Mode of holding shall be clearly specified in the KIM cum application form. DEMAT: Unit holders opting to hold the units in demat form must provide their Demat Account details in the specified section of the application form. The Unit holder intending to hold the units in Demat form are required to have a beneficiary account with the Depository Participant (DP) (registered with NSDL / CDSL as may be indicated by the Fund at the time of launch of the Plan) and will be required to indicate in the application the DP's name, DP ID Number and the beneficiary account number of the applicant with the DP. In case of subscription is through SIP the units will be allotted based as per the SID and will be credited to investors Demat account as per applicable timelines. This Option shall be available in accordance with the provision laid down in the respective schemes and in terms of guidelines/ procedural requirements as laid by the Depositories (NSDL/CDSL) / Stock Exchanges (NSE / BSE) from time to time In case, the Unit holder desires to hold the Units in a Dematerialized /Rematerialized form at a later date, the request for conversion of units held in non-demat form into Demat (electronic) form or vice-versa should be submitted alongwith a Demat/Remat Request Form to their Depository Participants. Units held in demat form will be transferable (except in case of Equity Linked Savings Schemes)

	Demat option will not be available for Daily, Weekly & Fortnightly Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal Plans/ options and for subscription through Micro SIP.
Minimum Target amount (This is the minimum amount required to operate the scheme and if this is not collected during the NFO period, then all the investors would be refunded the amount invested without any return.)	Not Applicable
Maximum Amount to be raised (if any)	Not Applicable
Dividend Policy (IDCW)	When IDCWs are declared with respect to the Scheme, the net assets attributable to Unitholders in the respective Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal Plan/option will stand reduced by an amount equivalent to the product of the number of units eligible for IDCW and the gross amount of IDCW per unit declared on the record date. The NAV of the Unitholders in the Growth option will remain unaffected by the payment of IDCWs. NAM India, in consultation with the Trustees reserves the right to discontinue/ add more plans/ options at a later date subject to complying with the prevailing SEBI guidelines and Regulations. Process for declaration of IDCW in Unlisted Schemes/Plans - Quantum of IDCW and the record date shall be fixed by the trustees in their meeting. IDCW so decided shall be paid, subject to availability of distributable surplus. The IDCW amounts can be distributed out of investors capital (Equalization Reserve), which is part of sale price that represents realized gains. - 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 IDCWs. Further, the NAV shall be adjusted to the extent of IDCW distribution and statutory levy, if any, at the close of business hours on record date. - 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 2 working days from the date of publication in at least one English newspaper or in a newspaper published in the language of the region where the Head Office of the mutual fund is situated, whichever is issued earlier. - Before the issue of such notice, no communication indicating the probable date of IDCW declaration in any manner whatsoever may be issued by any mutual fund or distributors of its products. The requirement of giving notice shall not be compulsory for scheme/plan/option having frequency of IDCW distribution from daily upto monthly IDCW IDCWs as and when declared will be paid to eligible unitholders, within 7 working days from the record date. In the event of failure to initiate of IDCW payments within 7 working days from the record date, the AMC shall pay an interest @ 15 per cent per annum of the relevant IDCW amount to the applicable Unit holders. Interest for the delayed payment of IDCW shall be calculated from the record date.
Allotment (Detailed procedure)	All the applicants whose subscription proceeds have been realised will receive full and firm allotment of Units, provided their applications are valid in all other respects. NAM India retains the discretion to reject any application, subject to applicable SEBI / AMFI guidelines, circulars. NAM India shall allot the units to the applicant whose Purchase or Switch application has been accepted and also send confirmation specifying the number of units allotted to the applicant by way of email and/or SMS's to the applicant's registered email address and/or mobile number as soon as possible but not later than five working days from the date of closure of the new fund offer period or from the date of allotment of units, on ongoing basis. Where units are held by investor in dematerialised form, the demat statement issued by the DP would be deemed adequate compliance with the requirements in respect of dispatch of statements of account. All Units will rank pari passu amongst Units within the same Scheme / Plan as to assets, earnings and the receipt of IDCW distribution, if any.

Refund	Being a close ended Scheme, Investors can subscribe to the Units of the Plan(s) under the Scheme during the New Fund Offer Period only and such Plan(s) will not re-open for subscriptions after the closure of NFO. The redemption facility would be provided only on Maturity. Units can be bought or sold like any other listed stock on the Exchange at prevailing market prices. The minimum number of Units that can be bought or sold on the Exchange is one Unit. The Units' market prices may be at a premium/discount to its NAV. Dealings by the Unit holders / Investors on the Exchange will be also subject to Exchange Rules and Regulations. Unit holders are requested to note that in respect of Switch in requests, made for the Units held in dematerialized form, into a Fixed Maturity Plan or into any other Scheme, the Units of which are or shall be listed on any recognized Stock Exchange(s), the balance amount represented for the fractional Units of the Switch-in Scheme will be refunded to the Unit holders
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 units of the scheme are being offered to the public for subscription. The following persons (subject, wherever relevant, to purchase of units being permitted under their respective constitutions and relevant State Regulations) are eligible to subscribe to the units: 1. Resident adult individuals, either singly or jointly (not exceeding three) or on anyone or survivor basis. 2. Parents/Lawful guardians on behalf of Minors*. 3. Hindu Undivided Family ("HUF") through its karta. 4. Partnership firms. 5. Companies, bodies corporate, societies, association of persons, body of individuals, clubs and public sector undertakings registered in India if authorized and permitted to invest under applicable Laws and regulations. 6. Banks (including co-operative banks and regional rural banks), financial institutions and investment institutions incorporated in India or the Indian branches of banks incorporated outside India 7. Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) / Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) residing abroad on repatriation basis and on non-repatriation basis. 8. Mutual Funds registered with SEBI. 9. Qualified Foreign Investors (Please refer SAI for further details) 10. FPIs (subject to regulations / directions prescribed by the RBI/SEBI from time to time relating to FPI investments in mutual fund schemes). 11. Charitable or Religious trusts, wakf boards or endowments and registered societies (including registered cooperative societies) and private trusts authorized to invest in Units of mutual fund schemes under their trust deeds. 12. Army/ Air force/ Navy/ Para-military units and other eligible institutions. 13. Scientific and Industrial Research Organizations 14. Multilateral funding agencies or bodies corporate incorporated outside India with the permission of GOI / RBI. 15. Overseas financial organizations which have entered into an arrangement for investment in India, inter alia with a mutual fund registered with SEBI and which arrangement is approved by GOI. 16. Provident / pension / gratuity / superannuation and such other retirement and employee benefit and other similar funds as and when permitted to invest. 17. Other associations, institutions, bodies etc. authorized to invest in the Units. 18. Insurers, insurance companies / corporations registered with the Insurance Regulatory Development Authority (subject to IRDA Circular (Ref: IRDA/F&I/INV/CIR/074/03/2014) dated March 3, 2014). 19. Unincorporated body of persons as may be accepted by Nippon Life India Trustee Limited 20. Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) approved by appropriate authority (subject to RBI approval) 21. Trustee, AMC or Sponsor or their associates may subscribe to Units under the Schemes. 22. Such other individuals/institutions/body corporate etc., as may be decided by the AMC from time to time, so long as wherever applicable they are in conformity with SEBI Regulations. * Process for Investments made in the name of a Minor through a Guardian: • Payment for investment by means of Cheque or any other mode shall be accepted from the bank account of the minor / Minor with guardian or from a joint account of the minor with the guardian only. For existing folios, in case the pay-out bank mandate is not held solely by minor or jointly by minor and guardian, the investors

	are requested to provide a change of Pay-out Bank mandate request before providing redemption request. - 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 / FATCA details, updated bank account details including cancelled original cheque leaf of the new account and his/her specimen signature duly authenticated by banker/guardian. Investors shall additionally note that, upon the minor attaining the status of major, no further transactions shall be allowed till the status of the minor is changed to major. Pursuant to Clause 15.13.1 of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026, payment for any 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. For existing folios, the AMCs shall insist upon a change of pay-out bank mandate before redemption is processed. - Investors are also requested to note that the process of transmission of units shall be in line with Clause 15.15 of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026 and guidelines issued by SEBI in this regard from time to time. Note : - Non Resident Indians (NRIs) and Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) residing abroad / Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPIs) have been granted a general permission by Reserve Bank of India Schedule 5 of the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident Outside India) Regulations, 2000 for investing in / redeeming units of the mutual funds subject to conditions set out in the aforesaid regulations. - In case of application under a Power of Attorney or by a limited company or a corporate body or an eligible institution or a registered society or a trust fund, the original Power of Attorney or a certified true copy duly notarised or the relevant resolution or authority to make the application as the case may be, or duly notarised copy thereof, alongwith a certified copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association and/or bye-laws and / or trust deed and / or partnership deed and Certificate of Registration should be submitted. The officials should sign the application under their official designation. A list of specimen signatures of the authorised officials, duly certified / attested should also be attached to the Application Form. In case of a Trust / Fund it shall submit a resolution from the Trustee(s) authorising such purchases and redemptions. NAM India reserves the right to invest its own funds in the Scheme(s) upto a maximum extent of its networth. As per SEBI Regulations, such investments are permitted, subject to disclosure being made in the respective Scheme Information Documents (s). Further, NAM India shall not charge any fees on its investment in the Scheme (s), unless allowed to do so under SEBI Regulations in the future. It is expressly understood that at the time of investment, the investor/unitholder has the express authority to invest in units of the Scheme and the AMC / Trustee / Mutual Fund will not be responsible if such investment is ultra vires the relevant constitution. Neither this Scheme Information Document ("SID")/ Key Information Document ("KIM")/ Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") ["Scheme Related Documents"] nor the units of the scheme(s) have been registered under the relevant laws, as applicable in the territorial jurisdiction of United States of America nor in any provincial/ territorial jurisdiction in Canada. It is being clearly stated that the Scheme Related Documents and/or the units of the schemes of Nippon India Mutual Fund have been filed only with the regulator(s) having jurisdiction in the Republic of India. The distribution of these Scheme Related Documents in certain jurisdictions may be restricted or subject to registration requirements and, accordingly, persons who come into possession of these Scheme Related Documents are required to inform themselves about, and to observe any such restrictions. No persons receiving a copy of these Scheme Related Documents or any KIM accompanying application form jurisdiction may treat such Scheme Related Documents as an invitation to them to subscribe for units, nor should they in any event use any such application form, unless in the relevant jurisdiction such an invitation could lawfully be made to them and such application form could lawfully be used without compliance with any registration or other legal requirements. Accordingly these Scheme Related Documents do not constitute an offer or solicitation by anyone in any jurisdiction in which such offer or solicitation is not lawful or in which the person making such offer or solicitation is not qualified to do so or to anyone to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation. It is the responsibility of such persons in possession of the Scheme Related Documents and any persons wishing to apply for units pursuant to these Scheme Related Documents to inform themselves of and to observe, all applicable laws and Regulations of such relevant jurisdiction.
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	The NAM India shall accept such investments subject to the applicable laws and such other terms and conditions as may be notified by the NAM India . The investor shall be responsible for complying with all the applicable laws for such investments. The NAM India 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 NAM India, which are not in compliance with the terms and conditions notified in this regard. In terms of Clause 7.13 of the Master circular dated March 20, 2026 and Regulation 22(3)(a) of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026 , NAM India is required to invest such amount in such scheme(s) of the mutual fund, based on the risk associated with the scheme. Further, NAM India shall not charge any fees on its investment in the Scheme (s), unless allowed to do so under SEBI Regulations in the future. Foreign Account Tax Compliance In accordance with the relevant provisions of the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA") as contained in the United States Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment ("HIRE") Act, 2010, there is a likelihood of withholding tax being levied on certain income/ receipt sourced from the subjects of United States of America ("US") with respect to the schemes, unless such schemes are FATCA compliant. In this regard, the respective governments of India and US have signed an Inter Governmental Agreement-1 (IGA) on July 9, 2015. In the terms of this proposed IGA, Nippon India Mutual Fund ("NIMF") and/ or Nippon Life India Asset Management Limited ("NAM India"/ "AMC") classified as a "Foreign Financial Institution" and in which case NIMF and/ or NAM India would be required, from time to time, to (a) undertake the necessary due-diligence process; (b) identify US reportable accounts; (c) collect certain required information/ documentary evidence ("information") with respect to the residential status of the unit holders; and (d) directly or indirectly disclose/ report/ submit such or other relevant information to the appropriate Indian authorities. Such information may include (without limitation) the unit holder's folio detail, identity of the unit holder, details of the beneficial owners and controlling persons etc In this regard and in order to comply with the relevant provisions under FATCA, the unit holders would be required to fully cooperate & furnish the required information to the AMC, as and when deemed necessary by the latter in accordance with IGA and/ or relevant circulars or guidelines etc, which may be issued from time to time by SEBI or any other relevant & appropriate authorities. The applications which do not provide the necessary information are liable to be rejected. The applicants/ unit holders/ prospective investors are advised to seek independent advice from their own financial & tax consultants with respect to the possible implications of FATCA on their investments in the scheme(s). The underlying FATCA requirements are applicable from July 1, 2014 or such other date, as may be notified. If an existing Investor subsequently becomes a resident of U.S. or Canada, then such Investor will not be able to purchase any additional Units of the Scheme. NAM India reserves the right to include / exclude new / existing categories of investors to invest in this Scheme from time to time, subject to SEBI Regulations, if any. Rejection of the application Subject to the SEBI Regulations and applicable Laws, any application for NFO Units may be accepted or rejected at the sole and absolute discretion of the Trustees / AMC. For example and without limitations, the Trustees/AMC may reject any application for the Purchase of NFO Units if the application is received from an Investor to whom the NFO Units cannot be lawfully or validly offered or by whom the NFO Units cannot be lawfully or validly subscribed or if the Investor does not provide information / details required by the Mutual Fund / AMC/ Trustees in relation to KYC, beneficial ownership, FATCA or any other requirements mandated by the Mutual Fund / Trustees / AMC pursuant to any directives of AMFI or any other additional administrative processes required with respect to such Investors or if the application is invalid or incomplete, or if, in its opinion, increasing the size of the Scheme's Unit Capital is not in the general interest of the Unit holders, or if the Trustees/ AMC for any other reason does not believe that it would be in the best interest of the Scheme or its Unit holders to accept such an application. Further information request by the AMC/Trustees The AMC / Trustees may request Investors / Unit holders to provide verification of their identity or other further details as may be required in the opinion of the AMC / Trustees under applicable Laws and/or pursuant to any directives of AMFI. This may result in a delay in dealing with the applicants, Unit holders, benefits, distribution, etc. and/or even rejection of the application / mandatory Redemption of Units.
Who cannot invest	Any individual who is a Foreign National, except for Non –Resident Indians and Persons of Indian Origin and provided such Foreign National has procured all the relevant regulatory approvals applicable and has complied with all applicable laws, including but not limited to and pertaining to anti money laundering, know your

	customer (KYC), income tax, foreign exchange management (the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder), in the sole discretion and to the sole satisfaction of Nippon Life India Asset Management Ltd (the AMC). Nippon Life India Asset Management Limited in its capacity as an asset manager to the Nippon India Mutual Fund reserves the right to amend/terminate this facility at any time, keeping in view business/operational exigencies. - Overseas Corporate Bodies ("OCBs"), i.e. firms and societies which held directly or indirectly to the extent of at least 60% by NRIs and trusts in which at least 60% of the beneficial interest is similarly held irrevocably by such persons without the prior approval of the RBI. - NRIs residing in Non-Compliant Countries and Territories ("NCCTs") as determined by the Financial Action Task Force ("FATF"), from time to time. - Any other person determined by the AMC or the Trustee as not being eligible to invest in the Scheme. - The AMC reserves the right to include/exclude new/existing categories of investors to invest in the Scheme from time to time, subject to SEBI Regulations & other prevailing statutory regulations.
How to Apply (and other details)	The Units can be purchased / sold during the trading hours of the Stock Exchange(s) like any other publicly traded stock. 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 issued under the Plan(s) under the Scheme will be listed and therefore no repurchase facility is being provided. On maturity, the units held will be redeemed and proceeds paid to the investors
Restrictions, if any, on the right to freely retain or dispose of units being offered.	The Units of the Scheme are available for trading and transfer only in demat mode via the stock exchanges.
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.	Purchases / subscriptions (including Switch-in) in the scheme of any amount Units of the scheme will not be available for subscriptions/ switch-in. For Redemptions including switch-outs Units of the scheme cannot be redeemed by the investors directly with the fund until the maturity date of the scheme. Therefore, the provisions of cut off timing for redemptions will not be applicable.
Minimum amount for purchase/redemption/switches (mention the provisions for ETFs, as may be applicable, for direct subscription/redemption with AMC.	No subscription / Switch / Redemption of units shall be allowed prior to the maturity of the scheme. Investors wishing to exit may do so by selling their units through stock exchanges. The scheme shall be fully redeemed on the date of maturity and redemption proceeds shall be despatched within 3 working days, subject to availability of all relevant documents and details.
Accounts Statements	In accordance with Clause 15.7 of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026 the investor whose transaction has been accepted by the NAM India/NIMF shall receive a confirmation by way of email and/or SMS within 5 Business Days from the date of receipt of transaction request, same will be sent to the Unit holders registered e-mail address and/or mobile number. Thereafter, a Consolidated Account Statement ("CAS") shall be issued in line with the following procedure: - Consolidation of account statement shall be done on the basis of PAN. In case of multiple holding, it shall be PAN of the first holder and pattern of holding. - The CAS shall be generated on a monthly basis and shall be issued on or before 15th of the immediately succeeding month to the unit holder(s) in whose folio(s) transaction(s) has/have taken place during the month. - In case there is no transaction in any of the mutual fund folios then CAS detailing holding of investments across all schemes of all Mutual Funds will be issued on half yearly basis [at the end of every six months (i.e. September/ March)] on or before 21st of the immediately succeeding month. - Investors having MF investments and holding securities in Demat account shall receive a Consolidated Account Statement containing details of transactions across all Mutual Fund schemes and securities from the Depository by email / physical mode. - Investors having MF investments and not having Demat account shall receive a Consolidated Account Statement from the MF Industry containing details of transactions across all Mutual Fund schemes by email / physical mode.

	4 The CAS shall be despatched by email to all the investors whose email addresses are registered with the Depositories and AMCs/MF-RTAs. However, where an investor does not wish to receive CAS through email, option shall be given to the investor to receive the CAS in physical form at the address registered with the Depositories and the AMCs/MF-RTAs. The depositories shall also intimate the investor on quarterly basis through the SMS mode specifying the email id on which the CAS is being sent. The word 'transaction' shall include purchase, redemption, switch, IDCW payout, IDCW reinvestment, systematic investment plan, systematic withdrawal plan, and systematic transfer plan. CAS shall not be received by the Unit holders for the folio(s) wherein the PAN details are not updated. The Unit holders are therefore requested to ensure that the folio(s) are updated with their PAN. For Micro SIP and Sikkim based investors whose PAN details are not mandatorily required to be updated Account Statement will be dispatched by NAM India/NIMF for each calendar month on or before 10th of the immediately succeeding month. The Consolidated Account statement will be in accordance to Clause 15.7.4 of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026. In case of a specific request received from the Unit holders, NAM India / NIMF will provide the account statement to the investors within 5 Business Days from the receipt of such request. Investors are requested/encouraged to register/update their email id and mobile number of the primary holder with the AMC/RTA through our Designated Investor Service Centres (DISCs) in order to facilitate effective communication. For further details, refer SAI
Dividend/ IDCW	The IDCW payments shall be initiated to the unitholders within 7 (seven) working days from the Record date, in compliance to the Clause 12.4 of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026 In case of delay of repayment in IDCW beyond 7 business days, the Asset Management Company shall be liable to pay interest to the unit holders at such rate as may be specified by SEBI for the period of such delay (presently @ 15% per annum)
Redemption	The units will be redeemed at the applicable NAV on the maturity date. No redemption/repurchase of units shall be allowed prior to the maturity of the scheme. Investors wishing to exit may do so by selling their units through stock exchanges. The scheme will come to an end on maturity date. On maturity of the Scheme, the outstanding units shall be redeemed and proceeds will be paid to the unit holders as a default mode which means that the units of the Scheme shall be fully redeemed on the date of maturity and redemption proceeds shall be dispatched to / credited in the bank account of the unitholders within 3 Business Days from the date of Maturity However, Investors will have an option to switch out the redemption proceeds into any other eligible scheme of Nippon India Mutual Fund at the time of NFO application or at any time till the maturity (within applicable cut-off time on Maturity date) of the Scheme. However, Switch out facility will not be available for units held in dematerialized mode. The switch transaction would be processed on the date of maturity based on the applicable NAVs of the transferor and transferee schemes subject to applicable cut off timing provisions. The trustees reserves the right to suspend / deactivate/freeze trading, ISIN of the scheme and do all such matters with respect to closure of the scheme at the time of maturity at any time ten days prior to the maturity. The proceeds of the maturity will be payable to the person whose names are appearing in the beneficiary position details of which will be received from depositories after the suspension /deactivation /freezing of ISIN. Maturity proceeds would be payable to investors as per the bank details provided in beneficiary position details received from depositories. However, once the units are dematerialised and the investor sells to another investor through exchange or transfers the units to another investor through DP then the maturity instruction provided by the existing investor will not be valid for the new investor. For the new investor the maturity proceeds shall be dispatched to the designated bank account of the unit holder within 3 business days from the date of redemption or repurchase, subject to availability of all relevant documents and details. In case of Non PAN exempt folios where PAN is not available in the folio, investors are requested to update PAN by submitting suitable request along with PAN card copy at any of the Designated Investor Service Centre ("DISC") of NIMF post which proceeds shall be paid to unit holders at the time of maturity. Investors are also requested to note further that it is mandatory to complete the KYC requirements for all unit holders, including for all joint holders and the guardian in case of folio of a minor investor.

	Accordingly, completion of KYC requirements shall be mandatory and with effect from February 28, 2020, all financial transactions (including redemptions, switches etc.) will be processed only if the KYC requirements are completed. Unit holders are advised to use the applicable KYC Form for completing the KYC requirements and submit the form at the Designated Investor Service Centre ("DISC") of Nippon India Mutual Fund or KFin Technologies Limited
Bank Mandate	As per the directives issued by SEBI, it is mandatory for an investor to declare his/her bank account number in the application form. This is to safeguard the interest of unitholders from loss or theft of their redemption cheques / DDs. Additionally, if the bank details provided by investors are different from the details available on instrument, AMC may seek additional details from investors to validate the bank details provided by investors.
Delay in payment of redemption / repurchase proceeds/dividend	No redemption/repurchase of units shall be allowed prior to the maturity of the scheme. Investors wishing to exit may do so by selling their units through stock exchanges. The scheme shall be fully redeemed on the date of maturity and redemption proceeds shall be despatched within 3 (three) working days, subject to availability of all relevant documents and details. In case of delay in maturity proceeds beyond 3 (three) working days the AMC shall pay interest to the unit holder @ 15% per annum or at such rate as may be specified by SEBI for the period of such delay
Unclaimed Redemption and Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal Amount	In terms of Clause 15.5 of SEBI Master circular dated March 20, 2026, the unclaimed redemption amount and IDCW amounts (the funds) may be - deployed in call money market or money market instruments - invested in separate plan of Overnight scheme / Liquid scheme / Money Market Mutual Fund scheme floated by Mutual Funds specifically for deployment of the unclaimed amounts only.. Investors who claim the unclaimed amounts during a period of three years from the due date shall be paid initial unclaimed amount along-with the income earned on its deployment. Investors, who claim these amounts after 3 years, shall be paid initial unclaimed amount along-with the income earned on its deployment till the end of the third year. After the third year, the income earned on such unclaimed amounts shall be used for the purpose of investor education. The AMC will make a continuous effort to remind the investors through letters to take their unclaimed amounts. The details of such unclaimed redemption/IDCW amounts are made available to investors upon them providing proper credentials, on website of Mutual Funds and AMFI along with the information on the process of claiming the unclaimed amount and the necessary forms / documents required for the same. Further, the information on unclaimed amount along-with its prevailing value (based on income earned on deployment of such unclaimed amount), will be separately disclosed to investors through the periodic statement of accounts / Consolidated Account Statement sent to the investors. Further, the investment management fee charged by the AMC for managing the said unclaimed amounts shall not exceed 50 basis points.
Disclosure w.r.t investment by minors	Process for Investments made in the name of a Minor through a Guardian: - Payment for investment by means of Cheque, or any other mode shall be accepted from the bank account of the minor / Minor with guardian or from a joint account of the minor with the guardian only. For existing folios, in case the pay-out bank mandate is not held solely by minor or jointly by minor and guardian, the investors are requested to provide a change of Pay-out Bank mandate request before providing redemption request. - 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 / FATCA details, updated bank account details including cancelled original cheque leaf of the new account and his/her specimen signature duly authenticated by banker/guardian. Investors shall additionally note that, upon the minor attaining the status of major, no further transactions shall be allowed till the status of the minor is changed to major. Pursuant to Clause 15.13.1 of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026, payment for any 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. For existing folios, the AMCs shall insist upon a change of pay-out bank mandate before redemption is processed.

III. OTHER DETAILS

A. In case of Fund of Funds Scheme, Details of Benchmark, Investment Objective, Investment Strategy, TER, AUM, Year wise performance, Top 10 Holding/ link to Top 10 holding of the underlying fund should be provided- Not Applicable

B. Periodic Disclosures such as Monthly disclosures, half yearly results, annual report

Half yearly Disclosures: 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.	(i) Half Yearly disclosure of Un-Audited Financials for the Schemes of NIMF: Within one month from the close of each half year i.e. on March 31 or September 30, the Fund shall host a soft copy of half – yearly unaudited financial results on the website of the NIMF i.e. https://mf.nipponindiaim.com and that of AMFI www.amfiindia.com. The Half Yearly disclosure of Un-Audited Financials for the Schemes of NIMF shall be sent to the unitholders through digital modes such as email/SMS Please refer to the below link for Half Yearly disclosure of Un-Audited Financials: https://mf.nipponindiaim.com/investor-service/downloads/annual-half-yearly-reports https://mf.nipponindiaim.com/investor-service/quick-links/notice-addendum
Monthly Disclosure of Schemes' Portfolio Statement	The fund shall disclose the scheme's portfolio in the prescribed format as on the last day of the month for all the Schemes of NIMF on or before the tenth day of the succeeding month or within such timelines and manner as prescribed by SEBI from time to time on the NIMF Website i.e. https://mf.nipponindiaim.com and AMFI site www.amfiindia.com The fund shall disclose the scheme's portfolio on fortnightly basis within 5 days of every fortnight in the prescribed format for all the debt Schemes of NIMF or within such timelines and manner as prescribed by SEBI from time to time on the NIMF Website i.e. https://mf.nipponindiaim.com and AMFI site www.amfiindia.com. The same shall be send via email to the unitholders whose email addresses are registered with AMC/Mutual Fund. In case of unitholders whose e-mail addresses are registered, the Mutual Funds/ AMCs shall send via email both the monthly statement of scheme portfolio within 10 days from the close of each month respectively. AMC will provide a physical copy of the statement of its scheme portfolio, without charging any cost, on specific request received from a unitholder. Please refer to the below link for Monthly Disclosure of Schemes Portfolio Statement https://www.amfiindia.com/online-center/portfolio-disclosure https://mf.nipponindiaim.com/investor-service/downloads/factsheet-and-other-portfolio-disclosures
Annual Report	The scheme wise annual report shall be hosted on the website of the AMC and on the website of the AMFI soon as may be possible but not later than four months from the date of closure of the relevant financial year. AMCs shall send an email/SMS to all unitholders regarding the hosting of scheme wise annual report on AMC website and on the website of AMFI . The AMC shall email the annual report or an abridged summary thereof to the unitholders whose email addresses are registered with the Fund. The unitholders whose e-mail addresses are not registered with the Fund are requested to update / provide their email address to the Fund for updating the database. The said communication shall also include details of modes such as SMS, telephone, email or written request (letter), etc. through which unit holders can submit a request for a physical copy of the scheme wise annual report or abridged summary thereof. Physical copy of scheme wise annual report or abridged summary shall be provided to investors who have opted to receive the same. AMC shall provide a physical copy of the abridged summary of the annual report, without charging any cost, on specific request received from a unitholder. As per regulation 70(1) (c) of the Regulations, copy of scheme wise Annual Report shall be also made available to unitholder on payment of nominal fees. Please refer to the below link for scheme annual report or abridged summary https://mf.nipponindiaim.com/investor-service/downloads/annual-half-yearly-reports https://www.amfiindia.com/investor-corner/online-center/schemewisereport https://mf.nipponindiaim.com/investor-service/quick-links/notice-addendum
Monthly & Annual Disclosure of Riskometer	In accordance with Clause 6.16 of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026. The Risk-o-meter shall have following six levels of risk: - Low Risk - Low to Moderate Risk - Moderate Risk - Moderately High Risk - High Risk and - Very High Risk The evaluation of risk levels of a scheme shall be done in accordance with the aforesaid circular. The fund shall communicate any change in risk-o-meter by way of Notice cum Addendum and by way of an e-mail or SMS to unitholder. Further Risk-o-meter of scheme shall be evaluated on a monthly basis and Risk-o-meter along with portfolio shall be disclosed on NIMF website and on AMFI website within 10 days from the close of each month.

	Additionally, NIMF shall disclose the risk level of all schemes as on March 31 of every year, along with number of times the risk level has changed over the year, on its website and AMFI website.
Disclosure of Scheme & Benchmark Riskometer	Clause 6.17 of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026, the AMC shall disclose risk-o-meter of the scheme and benchmark in all disclosures including promotional material or that stipulated by SEBI wherever the performance of the scheme vis-à-vis that of the benchmark is disclosed to the investors in which the unit holders are invested as on the date of such disclosure.
Disclosure of Potential Risk Class (PRC) Matrix	Clause 6.18 of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026 the AMC shall disclose PRC Matrix for the scheme on front page of initial offering application form, Scheme Information Document (SID), Key Information Memorandum (KIM), Common Application Form and Scheme Advertisements.
Scheme Summary Document	The AMC has provided on its website a standalone scheme document for all the Schemes which contains all the details of the Scheme viz. Scheme features, Fund Manager details, investment details, investment objective, expense ratios, portfolio details, etc.

C. Transparency/NAV Disclosure (Details with reference to information given in Section I)

- The NAV will be calculated and disclosed at the close of every Business Day and uploaded on the AMFI website www.amfiindia.com and Nippon India Mutual Fund website i.e. <https://mf.nipponindiaim.com> by 11.00 p.m. on the day of the declaration of the NAV. Further, AMC shall extend facility of sending latest available NAVs to unitholders through SMS, upon receiving a specific request in this regard. If the NAVs are not available before commencement of business hours on the following day due to any reason, the Fund shall issue a press release providing reasons and explaining when the Fund would be able to publish the NAVs.
- The NAV of the Scheme will be calculated and declared by the Fund on every Working Day. The information on NAV may be obtained by the Unitholders, on any business day from the office of the AMC / the office of the Registrar in Hyderabad or any of the other Designated Investor Service Centres. Investors may also obtain information on the purchase /sale price for a given day on any Working Day from the office of the AMC / the office of the Registrar in Hyderabad/ any of the other Designated Investor Service Centres. Investors may also note that Nippon India Mutual Fund shall service its customers through the call center from Monday to Saturday between 8.00 am to 9.00 pm. However, 24x7 facility shall be available for addressing the queries through interactive voice response (IVR). Investors may also call Customer Service Centre at 1860-266-0111 (charges applicable), and Investors outside India can call at 91-22-69259696 (charges applicable).
- The AMC will disclose the Half-yearly Unaudited Financial Results in the prescribed format on the NIMF website i.e. <https://mf.nipponindiaim.com> and communicate to the Unit holders within such timelines as may be prescribed under the Regulations from time to time.
- Providing of the Annual Reports of the respective Schemes within the stipulated period as required under the Regulations.
- The AMC shall disclose the scheme's portfolio in the prescribed format as on the last day of the month/Half year for all the Schemes of NIMF on or before the tenth day of the succeeding month or within such timelines and manner as prescribed by SEBI from time to time on the NIMF Website i.e. <https://mf.nipponindiaim.com> and AMFI website www.amfiindia.com
- The fund shall disclose the scheme's portfolio on fortnightly basis within 5 days of every fortnight in the prescribed format for all the debt Schemes of NIMF or within such timelines and manner as prescribed by SEBI from time to time on the NIMF Website i.e. <https://mf.nipponindiaim.com> and AMFI site www.amfiindia.com. The same shall be send via email to the unitholders whose email addresses are registered with AMC/Mutual Fund.
- In case of unitholders whose e-mail addresses are registered, the Mutual Funds/ AMCs shall send via email the monthly statement of scheme portfolio within 10 days from the close of each month.
- Since the Scheme is proposed to be listed on Bombay Stock Exchange or such other recognized Stock Exchanges, the listed price on the respective Stock Exchange would be applicable for processing the transactions.

D. Transaction charges and stamp duty

Transaction charges – As per Notice cum Addendum dated May 08, 2024, there is discontinuation of payment of Transaction Charges to Distributors w.e.f from May 13, 2024.

Stamp duty charges

Clause no. 11.1 of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026, a stamp duty @ 0.005% of the transaction value would be levied on applicable mutual fund transactions, with effect from July 01, 2020

For details please refer SAI.

E. Associate Transactions - Please refer to Statement of Additional Information (SAI)

F. Taxation for Other than Equity Oriented Schemes

Nature of Income and Taxability	Investors (Resident and Non-Resident)	Mutual Fund
Tax on Income Distribution	As per applicable rates	Nil
Long Term Capital Gain* Listed & Unlisted Units	12.50%	Nil
Short Term Capital Gain	As per applicable rates	Nil
Note: * For Investment made in Specified Mutual Fund Scheme on or after April 01, 2023, any capital gains would be considered as short term in nature and taxed as per applicable tax rates of the investor irrespective of the holding period of units.		

Specified Mutual Fund Scheme: means:

(a) a Mutual Fund by whatever name called, which invests more than sixty-five per cent of its total proceeds in debt and money market instruments; or

(b) a fund which invests sixty-five per cent or more of its total proceeds in units of a fund referred to in sub-clause (a):

Provided that the percentage of investment in debt and money market instruments or in units of a fund in respect of the Specified Mutual Fund, shall be computed with reference to the annual average of the daily closing figures.

Note: The Finance Act (No.2) 2024 removed indexation benefit available on long-term capital gains from other than equity-oriented mutual fund units.

For further details on Taxability please refer to clause of Taxation in the SAI.

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

H. List of official points of acceptance:

For details please visit <https://mf.nipponindiaim.com/investor-services/customer-service/locate-a-branch>

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

For details please visit <https://mf.nipponindiaim.com/investor-service/downloads/scheme-information-document>