



SCHEME INFORMATION DOCUMENT

Section I

360 ONE Balanced Hybrid Fund

(An open ended balanced scheme investing in equity and debt instruments)

This product is suitable for investors who are seeking*

To create wealth and income in the long term	<p style="text-align: center;">Scheme Risk-o-meter</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">RISKOMETER</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Investors understand that their principal will be at High Risk</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Benchmark Risk-o-meter</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">RISKOMETER</p> <p style="text-align: center;">As per AMFI Tier I Benchmark i.e. Nifty 50 Hybrid Composite Debt 50:50 Index</p>
Investment in equity and equity-related securities and fixed income instruments.		

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

Continuous offer for units at NAV based prices

Mutual Fund:	360 ONE MUTUAL FUND (Formerly known as IIFL Mutual Fund)
Asset Management Company:	360 ONE Asset Management Limited (Formerly known as IIFL Asset Management Limited)
Trustee Company:	360 ONE Asset Trustee Limited (Formerly known as IIFL Trustee Limited)
Registered Office:	360 ONE Centre, Kamala City, S.B. Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai – 400 013
Tel No.:	022 4876 5158
Fax No.:	022 4646 4706
Website:	https://www.360.one/asset-management/mutualfund/

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

The SID sets forth concisely the information about the Scheme that a prospective investor ought to know before investing. Before investing, investors should also ascertain about any further changes to

this SID after the date of this Document from the Mutual Fund / Investor Service Centres / Website / Distributors or Brokers.

The investors are advised to refer to the Statement of Additional Information (SAI) for details of 360 ONE Mutual Fund, Standard Risk Factors, Special Considerations, Tax and Legal issues and general information on <https://www.360.One/asset-management/mutualfund/downloads/information-documents/>.

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

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

This SID is dated June 26, 2024.

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Part I. HIGHLIGHTS/SUMMARY OF THE SCHEME

Sr. No.	Title	Description
1.	Name of the Scheme	360 ONE Balanced Hybrid Fund
2.	Category of the Scheme	Balanced Hybrid
3.	Scheme type	An open ended balanced scheme investing in equity and debt instruments.
4.	Scheme Code	360O/O/H/BHF/23/07/0007
5.	Investment Objective	<p>The Investment Objective of the fund is to generate long term capital appreciation/income by investing in equity and debt instruments.</p> <p>However, there is no assurance or guarantee that the investment objective of the Scheme will be achieved. The Scheme does not assure or guarantee any returns.</p>
6.	Liquidity	Being an open-ended Scheme, units may be redeemed on every business day at NAV based prices. As per the Regulations, the Fund shall transfer to the unitholder the redemption proceeds within 3 business days (working days) of receiving the redemption request.
7.	Benchmark (Total Return Index)	<p>As per AMFI Tier I benchmark is Nifty 50 Hybrid Composite Debt 50:50 Index</p> <p>Justification: The performance of the Scheme is benchmarked against the Nifty 50 Hybrid Composite Debt 50:50 Index. Nifty 50 Hybrid Composite Debt 50:50 Index is a broad-based index and its composition broadly represents the Scheme's investment universe.</p>
8.	NAV disclosure	<p>The AMC will update the NAVs on AMFI website www.amfiindia.com before 11.00 p.m. on every business day and also on its website (https://www.360.one/asset-management/mutualfund/).</p> <p>For further details, please refer Section II in this SID.</p>
9.	Applicable Timelines	<p>Timeline for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dispatch of Redemption proceeds - within three working days from the date of redemption or repurchase.• Dispatch of IDCW - within seven working days from the record date*. <p>*Record Date: Record date shall be two working days from the issue of public notice, wherever applicable, for the purpose of payment of dividend.</p>

10.	Plan & Options	<p>PLAN: Regular Plan and Direct Plan</p> <p>OPTIONS UNDER EACH PLAN(S): Growth Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal (IDCW) .</p> <p>The IDCW will be declared subject to availability and adequacy of distributable surplus. The IDCW can be distributed out of investors capital (equalization reserve), which is part of sale price that represents realized gains.</p> <p>The Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal option will have facility of Payout of Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal (IDCW Payout) and IDCW re-investment.</p> <p>Default Option: If the applicant does not indicate the choice of Option in the Application form, the fund accepts the application as being for the Growth Option.</p> <p>For detailed disclosure on default plans and options, kindly refer SAI.</p>
11.	Load Structure	<p>Exit Load:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redemption / switch-out of 10% of Units allotted on or before completion of 12 months from the date of allotment- NIL exit load. • Redemption/ switch out in excess of the 10% of Units allotted on or before completion of 12 months from the date of allotment – 1.00% exit load. • Nil - if redeemed / switched out after 12 months from the date of allotment.
12.	Minimum Application Amount/switch in	Rs. 1000 and in multiples of Re. 1 thereafter.
13.	Minimum Additional Purchase Amount	Rs. 1000 and in multiples of Re. 1 thereafter.

14.	Minimum Redemptions/switch out amount	<p>Redemption The minimum amount for redemption must be Rs. 1000/- or account balance whichever is less.</p> <p>Switches The minimum amount in case of inter/ intra scheme (inter plan/inter option) switches shall be the minimum amount required in the respective transferee scheme/plan.</p> <p>In accordance with Clause 6.10 of SEBI Master circular SEBI/HO/IMD/IMD-PoD-1/P/CIR/2023/74 dated May 19, 2023 (Alignment of interest of Designated Employees of Asset Management Companies (AMCs) with the Unitholders of the Mutual Fund Schemes), the above provision will not be applicable for investments made in scheme.</p>
15.	New fund offer period	Not Applicable, as the ongoing offer of the scheme has commenced after the NFO, and the units are available for continuous subscription and redemption.
16.	New fund offer price	
17.	Segregated Portfolio/side pocketing disclosure	<p>In case of a credit event at issuer level and to deal with liquidity risk, the AMC may create a segregated portfolio of debt and money market instruments under the Scheme in compliance with the clause 4.4 of SEBI Master Circular dated May 19, 2023, as amended from time to time.</p> <p>In this regard, the term ‘segregated portfolio’ shall mean a portfolio comprising of debt or money market instrument affected by a credit event, that has been segregated in a mutual fund scheme, the term ‘main portfolio’ shall mean the scheme portfolio excluding the segregated portfolio and the term ‘total portfolio’ shall mean the scheme portfolio including the securities affected by the credit event.</p> <p>For details, kindly refer SAI.</p>
18.	Swing Pricing Disclosure	Not Applicable
19.	Stock lending/short selling	The scheme may take stock lending as per the regulatory requirements. For details, kindly refer SAI.

20.	How to apply and other details	<p>The Key Information Memorandum along with application form is available at the Investor Service Centers (ISCs)/ Official Points of Acceptance (OPAs) or may be downloaded from the website (https://www.360.one/asset-management/mutualfund/) of the Mutual Fund.</p> <p>Please refer https://www.360.One/asset-management/mutualfund/downloads/information-documents/ for the list of official points of acceptance.</p> <p>Please refer to the Section II for detailed procedure.</p>
21.	Investor Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contact details for general service request: Investors may contact any of the ISCs or the AMC by calling the toll-free no. 1800-2108-606 or write to service@360.one. Investors can also visit the website at https://www.360.one/asset-management/mutualfund/ for complete details. • Contact details for complaints resolution: Mr. Sushil Sharma is designated as the Investor Relations Officer. Mr. Sharma can be contacted at 360 ONE Asset Management Limited, 360 ONE Centre, Kamala City, S.B. Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai – 400 013, Tel (91 22) 4876 5158 Fax: (91 22) 4646 4706, Email: service@360.one Investor can lodge their dispute on the ODR Portal and Scores Portal through the link given below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ODR Portal can be accessed via the following link - https://smartodr.in/ • SCOREs Portal can be accessed via the following link - https://scores.sebi.gov.in/
22.	Specific attribute of scheme (such as lock in, duration in case of target maturity scheme /close ended schemes)	Not Applicable

23.	Special product/facility available during the NFO and on ongoing basis	<p>The Special Products/ facilities available during the ongoing offer are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systematic Investment Plan • Systematic Transfer Plan • Systematic Withdrawal Plan • Transactions through Stock Exchange Infrastructure • Transactions through Electronic Mode <p>For further details of above special products/facilities, kindly refer SAI.</p>
24.	Weblink	<p>TER for last 6 months, Daily TER as well as scheme factsheet shall be made available on https://www.360.one/asset-management/mutualfund/.</p>

DUE DELIGENCE BY THE ASSET MANAGEMENT COMPANY

It is confirmed that:

- I. The Scheme Information Document submitted to SEBI is in accordance with the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 and the guidelines and directives issued by SEBI from time to time.
- II. All legal requirements connected with the launching of the Scheme as also the guidelines, instructions, etc., issued by the Government and any other competent authority in this behalf, have been duly complied with.
- III. The disclosures made in the Scheme Information Document are true, fair and adequate to enable the investors to make a well informed decision regarding investment in the Scheme.
- IV. The intermediaries named in the Scheme Information Document and Statement of Additional Information are registered with SEBI and their registration is valid, as on date.
- V. The contents of the Scheme Information Document including figures, data, yields, etc. have been checked and are factually correct.
- VI. The AMC has complied with the compliance checklist applicable for Scheme Information Documents and other than cited deviations/ that there are no deviations from the regulations.
- VII. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Scheme Information Document, the provisions of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 and the guidelines there under shall be applicable.
- VIII. The Trustees have ensured that the 360 ONE Balanced Hybrid Fund approved by them is a new product offered by 360 ONE Mutual Fund and is not a minor modification of any existing scheme/fund/product.

For 360 ONE Asset Management Limited

(Formerly known as IIFL Asset Management Limited)

Sd/-

Place: Mumbai

Date: June 26, 2024

Name: Jignesh Modi

Designation: Compliance Officer

Part II. INFORMATION ABOUT THE SCHEME

A. HOW WILL THE SCHEME ALLOCATE ITS ASSETS?

The investment policies of the Scheme shall be as per SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996, and within the following guidelines. Under normal market circumstances, the investment range would be as follows:

Instruments	Indicative Allocations (% of total assets)	
	Minimum	Maximum
Equity or *Equity Related Instruments across market capitalization	40%	60%
Debt and money market instruments#	40%	60%

*No Arbitrage would be permitted in this scheme

*Equity Related Instruments include convertible debentures, convertible preference shares, warrants carrying the right to obtain equity shares and such other instrument as may be specified by the Board from time to time.

#Money Market instruments includes commercial papers, commercial bills, treasury bills, Government securities having an unexpired maturity up to one year, call or notice money, certificate of deposit, usance bills, and any other like instruments as specified by the Reserve Bank of India from time to time.

Indicative table of percentage of investment in various securities:

Sl. no	Type of Instrument	% of exposure	Circular references
1.	Debt derivative positions for hedging purposes	50% of the debt portfolio	-
2.	Stock lending	20% of the net assets subject to 5% cap per single counter party	clause 12.11 of SEBI Master Circular dated May 19, 2023, and framework for short selling and borrowing and lending of securities notified by SEBI.
3.	Structured Obligations	Up to 10% of the debt portfolio of the scheme and the group exposure in such instruments shall not exceed 5% of the debt portfolio of the schemes: a. Unsupported rating of debt instruments (i.e.	Clause 12.3 of SEBI Master Circular dated May 19, 2023

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

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

The Scheme will not invest in below securities/instruments:

S. No.	Securities/Instruments
1	Foreign securities
2	Equity linked debentures
3	Equity derivatives
4	Preference shares
5	Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) and Infrastructure Investment Trusts (InvITs)
6	Repo transactions of Corporate Debt Securities
7	Credit default swaps
8	Securitized debt
9	Debt instruments with special features as specified in clause 12.2 of SEBI Master Circular dated May 19, 2023.

In accordance with clause 12.24 of SEBI Master Circular dated May 19, 2023 the cumulative gross exposure through equity, debt, debt derivative positions, repo transactions, should not exceed 100% of the net assets of the scheme.

Pursuant to clause 12.25 of SEBI Master Circular dated May 19, 2023 and SEBI Letter to AMFI dated November 03, 2021, Cash or cash equivalents with residual maturity of less than 91 days may be treated as not creating any exposure. Cash Equivalent shall consist of the following securities having residual maturity of less than 91 days:

- a) Government Securities;
- b) T-Bills; and
- c) Repo on Government securities

Pending deployment of the funds as per the investment objective of the Scheme, the funds of the Scheme may be parked in short term deposits of the scheduled commercial banks, subject to the guidelines and limits specified by clause 12.16 and 4.5 of SEBI Master Circular dated May 19, 2023 as amended from time to time.

Change in Asset Allocation

The Scheme may review the above pattern of investments/ asset allocation based on views on equity markets, interest rates and asset liability management needs. However, at all times the portfolio will adhere to the overall investment objectives and asset allocation pattern of the Scheme. Subject to the Regulations, the asset allocation pattern indicated above may change from time to time, keeping in view market conditions, market opportunities, applicable regulations, legislative amendments and political and economic factors. It must be clearly understood that the percentages stated above are only indicative and not absolute. These proportions can vary substantially depending upon the perception of the fund manager; the intention being at all times to seek to protect the interests of the Unit holders. Such changes in the investment pattern will be for short term and for defensive considerations only.

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 clause 1.14.1.2 (b) of SEBI Master Circular dated May 19, 2023, and the fund manager will rebalance the portfolio within 30 calendar days from the date of deviation.

Rebalancing due to Passive Breaches:

Further, as per clause 2.9 of SEBI Master Circular dated May 19, 2023, 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 clause 2.9 of SEBI Master Circular dated May 19, 2023.

B. WHERE WILL THE SCHEME INVEST?

The scheme shall invest in below instruments:

- a. Equities and equity related instruments;
- b. Debt and money market instrument;
- c. Commercial Paper;

- d. Repo of Government Securities;
- e. Treasury Bill (T-Bill);
- f. Tri-party repo (TREPS);
- g. Securities created and issued by the Central and State Governments;
- h. Non-convertible debentures and bonds;
- i. Floating rate debt instruments;
- j. Short Term Deposits;
- k. Derivatives.

For details, please refer Section II.

C. WHAT ARE THE INVESTMENT STRATEGIES?

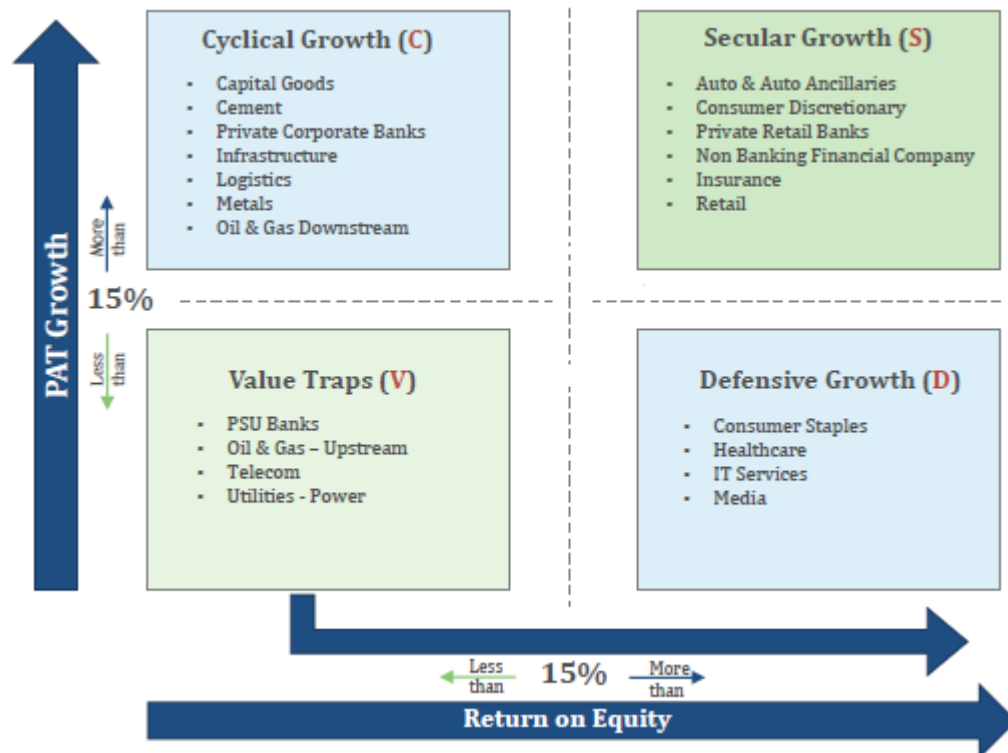
360 ONE Balanced Hybrid Fund endeavours to meet its objectives mainly from asset allocation across asset classes. This approach will help reduce the risk of tracking the individual asset classes. Based on historical observations, these asset classes exhibit very different risk return profiles and a low correlation to each other. Both debt and equity tend to outperform each other on a relative risk adjusted basis under different market conditions. The fund strategy is based on the persistence of such outperformance over longer periods. The Scheme will allocate higher weight to the asset class that is relatively favourable under the prevailing market and economic conditions. The fund manager will aim for superior risk adjusted returns over long time periods.

For Equity Portion:

The Equity portion of the scheme will invest in stocks across market capitalization with no market cap bias. The Scheme will follow a bottom-up approach to stock-picking and choose companies across sectors/styles without any bias.

The scheme intends to follow SCDV Framework along with internal (financial analysis, corporate governance checks, risk reward evaluation, etc) and external analysis (conferences, investor presentations, management interaction, primary visits across supply chain, etc) for security selection.

Our key investment framework is illustrated in the diagram below. Securities are classified into 4 categories based on their PAT (Profit After Tax) growth and ROE (Return on Equity).



a) **Secular:** Companies delivering 15% PAT and ROE growth rates, playing out India's secular upward growth shift e.g. financial services, consumer discretionary, auto and auto ancillaries.

b) **Cyclicals:** High growth companies which typically have high capital expenditures and hence a lower ROE e.g. Infrastructure, logistics, capital goods. These have relatively higher sensitivity to business and economic cycles

c) **Defensive:** Companies that have high ROE and lower growth rates, low capital expenditures and sensitivity to business cycles, but that provide a cushion to returns during downturns e.g. consumer staples, healthcare

d) **Value Traps:** Companies that register low growth rates and ROE, which are typically avoided across public equity strategies

For Debt Portion:

The scheme will seek to flexibly manage its investment across the maturity spectrum with a view to optimize the risk return proposition for the investors. The scheme will design portfolio which will dynamically track interest rate movements in the short term by reducing duration in a rising rate environment while increasing duration in a falling interest rate environment. In order to maximize returns the fund managers may look at curve spread both on gilt as well as the corporate bond markets to gain maximum value out of any security(s). The Fund Manager has the discretion to take aggressive interest rate / duration risk calls, which could mean investing the entire net assets in long dated

Government securities and debt instruments (carrying relatively higher interest rate risk), or on defensive considerations, entirely in money market instruments. Accordingly, the interest rate risk of the Scheme may change substantially depending upon the Fund's call.

The Scheme does not propose to underwrite issuances of securities of other issuers. The Scheme would invest in debt securities of companies based on various criteria like sound professional management, Sound track record, industry scenario, growth prospects, liquidity of the securities, etc. The Scheme will emphasize on well managed, good quality companies with above average growth prospects whose securities can be purchased at a good yield and whose debt securities are rated above the Investment grade by a recognised authority like The Credit Rating and Information Services of India Limited (CRISIL), ICRA Limited, Credit Analysis and Research Limited (CARE) etc. 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 the scheme shall be subject to the following:

- a. Investments should only be made in such instruments, including bills rediscounting, usance bills, etc., that are generally not rated and for which separate investment norms or limits are not provided in SEBI (Mutual Fund) Regulations, 1996 and various circulars issued thereunder.
- b. Exposure of the scheme in such instruments, shall not exceed 5% of the net assets of the scheme.
- c. All such investments shall be made with the prior approval of the Board of AMC and the Board of Trustees.

The Scheme may use derivatives 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 and as may be permitted under the Regulations and guidelines. The Scheme shall under normal circumstances not have exposure of more than 50% of its debt portfolio in derivative instruments.

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

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

For detailed derivatives strategies, please refer to SAI.

Using Overnight Indexed Swaps

In a rising interest rate scenario, the Scheme may enhance returns for the Investor by hedging the risk on its fixed interest paying assets by entering into an OIS contract where the Scheme agrees to pay a fixed interest rate on a specified notional amount, for a pre determined tenor and receives floating interest rate payments on the same notional amount. The fixed returns from the Scheme assets and the fixed interest payments to be made by the Scheme on account of the OIS transaction offset each other and the Scheme benefits on the floating interest payments that it receives. The Scheme may enter into an opposite position in case of a falling interest rate scenario, i.e. to hedge the floating rate assets in its portfolio the Scheme enters into an OIS transaction wherein it receives a fixed interest rate on a specified notional amount for a specified time period and pays a floating interest rate on the same notional amount. The floating interest payments that the Scheme receives on its floating rate securities and the floating interest payments that the Scheme has to pay on account of the OIS transaction offset each other and the Scheme benefits on the fixed interest payments that it receives in such a scenario.

Swap

Assume that the Scheme has a Rs. 20 crore floating rate investment linked to MIBOR (Mumbai Inter Bank Offered Rate). Hence, the Scheme is currently running an interest rate risk and stands to lose if the interest rate moves down. To hedge this interest rate risk, the Scheme can enter into a 6 month MIBOR swap. Through this swap, the Scheme will receive a fixed predetermined rate (assume 12%) and pays the “benchmark rate” (MIBOR), which is fixed by the NSE or any other agency such as Reuters. This swap would effectively lock-in the rate of 12% for the next 6 months, eliminating the daily interest rate risk. This transaction is usually routed through an intermediary who runs a book and matches deals between various counterparties.

Forward Rate Agreement

Assume that on June 30, 2009, the 30 day Commercial Paper (CP) rate is 4% and the Scheme has an investment in a CP of face value Rs. 50 Crores, which is going to mature on July 31, 2009. If the interest rates are likely to remain stable or decline after July 31, 2009, and if the fund manager, who wants to re-deploy the maturity proceeds for 1 more month does not want to take the risk of interest rates going down, he can then enter into a following Forward Rate Agreement (FRA) say as on June 30, 2009: He can receive 1 X 2 FRA on June 30, 2009 at 4.00% (FRA rate for 1 months lending in 1 months time) on the notional amount of Rs. 50 Crores, with a reference rate of 30 day CP benchmark. If the CP benchmark on the settlement date i.e. July 30, 2009 falls to 3.75%, then the Scheme receives the difference $4.00 - 3.75$ i.e. 25 basis points on the notional amount Rs. 50 Crores.

Interest Rate Futures

Assume that the Scheme holds an Indian ten year benchmark and the fund manager has a view that the yields will go up in the near future leading to decrease in value of the investment and subsequent decrease in Net Asset Value of the Scheme. The fund manager decides to use Interest Rate Futures to mitigate the risk of decline of Net Asset Value of the Scheme.

12th October 2009

- The benchmark ten year paper 6.88 2009, is trading at INR 98.00 at a yield of 7.19%.
- December 2009 futures contract on the ten year notional 7% coupon bearing Government paper is trading at a yield of 7.29% at a price of INR 98.50.
- The mutual fund decides to hedge the exposure by taking a short position in December 2009 interest rate futures contract. 25th November 2009
- As expected by the fund manager the yield of the benchmark ten year paper has increased to 8% and the price has decreased to 92.70.
- The December 2009 futures contract is trading at a price of INR 93.17 indicating a yield of 8.05%
- The mutual fund unwinds the short position by buying the December 2009 futures contract. The transaction results in profit from the futures position, against the corresponding loss from the Government of India security position.

All investments made by the Scheme will be made in accordance with SEBI (Mutual Fund) Regulations, 1996, as amended from time to time The AMC will follow a structured investment process in order to identify the best securities for investment and has developed an internal research framework for consistently examining all securities. The aim of the Investment Manager will be to achieve optimal returns with high credit quality portfolio. The actual percentage of investment in various fixed income securities will be decided after considering the prevailing market conditions, the macroeconomic environment (including interest rates and inflation), the performance of the corporate sector and general liquidity and other considerations in the economy and market.

The credit quality of the portfolio will be maintained and monitored using in-house research capabilities as well as inputs from external sources such as independent credit rating agencies. The investment team will primarily use a bottom up approach to assess the quality of the security/instrument (including the financial health of the issuer) as well as the liquidity of the security

Investment /Credit evaluation Fund Manager shall take a view on the broad direction of the market including interest rate outlook. While monitoring credit quality of the portfolio, the investment team shall evaluate each credit before inclusion into the Scheme portfolio. Following factors are considered while evaluating investment and credit of debt and other instruments.

- Liquidity of instrument
- Credit rating of instrument
- Credit spread
- Issuer of instruments and sectors it belongs to
- Credit Quality as determined by analyzing its financial statements
- Aggregate Exposure to the issuer
- Exposure of other Funds

Portfolio Turnover

The Scheme, being an open-ended Scheme, it is expected that there would be a number of subscriptions and redemptions on a daily basis. However, it is difficult to measure with reasonable

accuracy the likely turnover in the portfolio of the Scheme.

The portfolio may be churned in order to take advantage of movements in the securities market and to maximize the average returns on the portfolio while maintaining a desirable risk profile and adequate liquidity.

D. HOW WILL THE SCHEME BENCHMARK ITS PERFORMANCE?

The performance of the Scheme is benchmarked against the Nifty 50 Hybrid Composite Debt 50:50 Index. Nifty 50 Hybrid Composite Debt 50:50 Index is a broad-based index and its composition broadly represents the Scheme's investment universe.

As required under clause 1.9 of SEBI master circular dated May 19, 2023, the benchmark has been selected from amongst those notified by AMFI as the first-tier benchmark to be adopted by mutual funds and which are reflective of the category of the scheme.

The Trustee/AMC reserves the right to change the benchmark for the evaluation of the performance of the Scheme from time to time, keeping in mind the investment objective of the Scheme and the appropriateness of the benchmark, after obtaining relevant approval from SEBI.

E. WHO MANAGES THE SCHEME?

Fund Manager/Age	Brief Experience
Mr. Mayur Patel Age: 42 years Fund Manager for Equity Portion	Mr. Mayur Patel has over 18 years of work experience including investment management and research experience of more than 10 years. Prior to joining 360 ONE Asset Management Limited, he managed equity portfolios of DSP BlackRock Equity Savings Fund and MIP Fund at DSP BlackRock Investment Managers (a joint venture between BlackRock and the DSP Group in India). Mr. Patel joined DSP BlackRock in 2013 as an Equity Analyst responsible for origination and dissemination of ideas across energy, industrials and utilities sectors. Earlier, he was associated with Spark Capital as Lead Analyst, Energy in their Institutional Equities division and has also worked with Tata Motors and CRISIL. He is a Chartered Accountant and a CFA charter holder.
Mr. Patel is also managing 360 ONE Focused Equity Fund and 360 ONE Flexicap Fund schemes of 360 ONE Mutual Fund.	
Mr. Rohit Vaidyanathan* Age: 35 years Co Fund Manager for Equity portion	Mr. Vaidyanathan has over 8.5 years of experience at 360 ONE Asset Management Limited, specializing in sectors like cement, building materials, real estate, and logistics. He previously worked as a research analyst at Centrum Wealth and holds a PGDM in Finance from Flame University.

Mr. Vaidyanathan is also the Co Fund Manager of 360 ONE Flexicap Fund, 360 ONE ELSS Tax Saver Nifty 50 Index Fund, 360 ONE Quant Fund and 360 ONE Focused Equity Fund.	
Mr. Milan Mody Age: 45 years; Fund Manager for Debt Portion	Mr. Milan Mody has over 20 years of work experience in the Fixed Income market. Prior to joining 360 ONE Asset Management Limited, he was associated with ITI Asset Management Limited as Fixed Income Fund Manager for three years. His previous experience includes working with Darashaw, Birla Sun-life Securities, Sahara Life Insurance and Zyin Research Pvt. Ltd. He has done MBA Finance, B.Com.
Mr. Mody is also managing 360 ONE Liquid Fund and 360 ONE Dynamic Bond Fund schemes of 360 ONE Mutual Fund.	
Mr. Manumaharaj Saravanaraj* Age: 24 years Co Fund Manager for Debt Portion	Mr. Saravanaraj completed his B.E from Kumaraguru College of Technology, Coimbatore in 2021 and MBA from IIM Lucknow in 2023. He is working with the Listed Equities team at 360 ONE Asset as an Equity research analyst. He has done research in Tracks Telecom, Textile and IT sectors.
Mr. Saravanaraj is also the Co Fund Manager of 360 ONE Liquid Fund and 360 ONE Dynamic Bond Fund.	

*with effect from June 04, 2024.

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

360 ONE Balanced Hybrid Fund is a new product offered by 360 ONE Mutual Fund and is not a minor modification of the existing Scheme. 360 ONE Balanced Hybrid Fund is different from the following existing open-ended scheme(s) launched by 360 ONE Mutual Fund:

- 360 ONE Focused Equity Fund (formerly known as IIFL Focused Equity Fund)
- 360 ONE Flexicap Fund
- 360 ONE Quant Fund (formerly known as IIFL Quant Fund)
- 360 ONE ELSS Tax Saver Nifty 50 Index Fund (formerly known as IIFL ELSS Nifty 50 Tax Saver Index Fund)
- 360 ONE Dynamic Bond Fund (Formerly known as IIFL Dynamic Bond Fund)
- 360 ONE Liquid Fund (Formerly known as IIFL Liquid Fund)

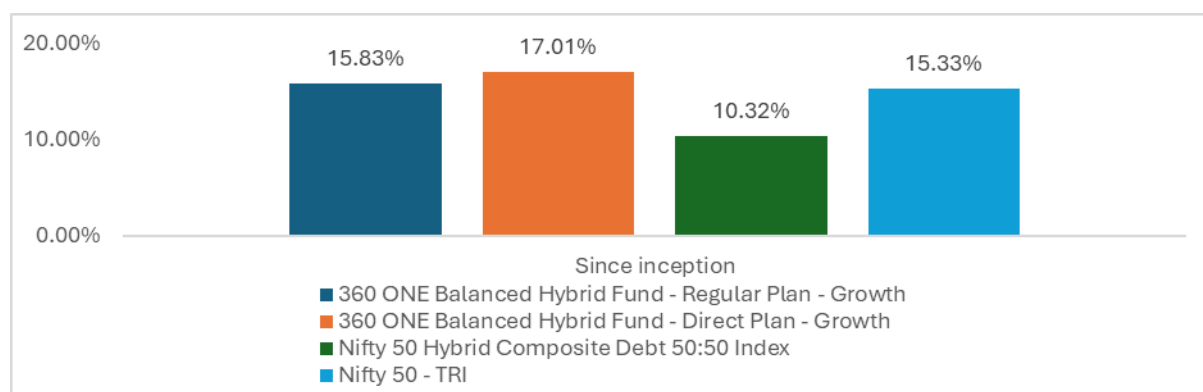
For detailed comparative table, please refer <https://www.360.One/asset-management/mutualfund/downloads/information-documents/>.

G. HOW HAS THE SCHEME PERFORMED

Return	Scheme Return- Regular Plan (%)	Scheme Return – Direct Plan (%)	Benchmark Return^ (%)	Additional Benchmark (%)
Returns since inception*	15.83	17.01	10.32	15.33

*Scheme is in existence for less than one year therefore the above returns are absolute return.

^Benchmark Nifty 50 Hybrid Composite Debt 50:50 Index



H. ADDITIONAL SCHEME RELATED DISCLOSURES

i. Top 10 Holdings (by issuer) of the Scheme as on May 31, 2024:

Name of the issuer	% of Scheme
7.1% Government of India	4.25
7.06% Government of India	4.24
7.96% Mindspace Business Parks REIT	3.54
7.44% Small Industries Dev Bank of India	3.51
6.4% Jamnagar Utilities & Power Private Limited	3.43
6.09% Power Finance Corporation Limited	3.42
HDFC Bank Limited	3.41
7.9% LIC Housing Finance Limited	2.83
7.62% National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	2.82
ICICI Bank Limited	2.32

The complete portfolio of the scheme on monthly basis is updated at

<https://www.360.one/asset-management/mutualfund/downloads/disclosures/>

Allocation of the scheme towards its various Sectors:

Sector	% of holding
Financial Services	36.73
Sovereign	12.72
Power	5.15
Realty	4.94
Automobile and Auto Components	4.80
Information Technology	4.71
Capital goods	3.65
Telecommunication	3.02
Services	2.82
Heavy Electrical Equipment	1.87
Healthcare	1.82
Telecom Infrastructure	1.81
Paints	1.78
Construction	1.41
Oil Gas and Consumable Fuels	1.30
Metals and Mining	1.03
Chemicals	0.94
Internet & Catalogue Retail	0.84
Logistics Solution Provider	0.84
TV Broadcasting & Software Production	0.80
Pharmaceuticals	0.78
TREPS	0.61
Consumer Services	0.62
Consumer Durables	0.59
Business Process Outsourcing (BPO)/ Knowledge Process Outsourcing (KPO)	0.57
Asset Management Company	0.53
Iron & Steel Products	0.53
Other Agricultural Products	0.52
Aerospace & Defence	0.20

ii. Name and exposure to top 7 issuers, stocks, groups and sectors as a percentage of NAV of the scheme in case of debt and equity ETFs/Index Funds – Not Applicable

iii. Functional website link for portfolio disclosures – for Fortnightly/Monthly/Half yearly: <https://www.360.one/asset-management/mutualfund/downloads/disclosures/>

iv. Schemes Portfolio turnover ratio: Not Applicable

v. Aggregate investment in the scheme by:

Sr. no.	Category of Persons	Net Value		Market Value (in Rs)
		Units	NAV per unit	
1.	Concerned scheme's Fund Manager(s)	21,056.278	11.7006	246,371.09*

*The above investment includes investment by Key Personnel as per clause 6.10 of SEBI Master Circular.

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 –

The AMC reserves the right to invest its own funds in the Scheme as may be decided by the AMC from time to time and in accordance with Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2021, the AMC shall invest such amount in the scheme, based on the risk associated with the scheme. As specified in the clause 6.9 of SEBI Master Circular dated May 19, 2023, based on the current risk profile of the Scheme, the AMC is required to invest not less than 0.11 percent of the AUM of the scheme. Such investment shall be maintained at all times and shall not be redeemed unless the scheme is wound up.

For details please refer <https://www.360.one/asset-management/mutualfund/downloads/disclosures/>.

The above investment shall be in accordance with clause 6.11 of SEBI Master Circular dated May 19, 2023 regarding minimum number of investors in the Scheme/ Plan. Under the Regulations, the AMC is not permitted to charge any investment management and advisory fees.

Part III – OTHER DETAILS

A. COMPUTATION OF NAV

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

$$\text{NAV (Rs.)} = \frac{\text{Market or Fair Value of Scheme's investments + Current Assets – Current Liabilities and Provision (including accrued expenses)}}{\text{No. of Units outstanding under Scheme/Plan on the Valuation Date}}$$

The NAV will be calculated up to four decimals. The first NAV will be calculated and announced not later than 5 working days from the date of allotment in the NFO. Thereafter, the NAV shall be calculated for close of each working day. The computation of NAV shall be in conformity with SEBI Regulations and guidelines as prescribed from time to time. The Direct Plan under the Scheme will have separate NAV. Separate NAV will be calculated and disclosed for each option. The NAVs of the growth option and the Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal will be different after the declaration of the first IDCW.

Illustration for Computation of NAV:

$$\text{NAV (Rs.)} = \frac{\text{Market or Fair Value of Scheme's investments + Current Assets – Current Liabilities and Provision (including accrued expenses)}}{\text{No. of Units outstanding under Scheme/Plan on the Valuation Date}}$$

$$1.109 = \frac{10,01,00,000.00 + 10,00,000.00 - 10,000.00}{1,00,00,000.00} = \frac{10,10,90,000.00}{1,00,00,000.00}$$

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

Ongoing Price for subscription (purchase)/switch-in (from other schemes/plans of the mutual fund) by investors:

At Applicable NAV

The NAV will be calculated by rounding up to four decimal places for the Scheme.

Assumed NAV Rs. 11.00 per unit. Entry Load: NIL.

Purchase Price = NAV + (Entry Load (%) * NAV)

Purchase Price = 11 + (0% * 11)

Purchase Price = 11 + 0

Purchase Price = Rs. 11/-

The first NAV of the respective Plan(s) as declared by the AMC will be the base price / open price of listing on the stock exchange(s).

Ongoing Price for redemption (sale)/switch out (to other schemes /plans of the mutual fund) by investors.

Computation of load

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

Assumed NAV Rs. 11.00 per unit. Exit Load: 1%

Sale Price = NAV – (exit load (%) * NAV)

Sale Price = 11 – (1%*11)

Sale Price = 11 – 0.11

Sale Price = Rs.10.89

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

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

Investors may note that the AMC has a right to modify the existing Load structure in any manner or introduce/ change Exit Load or a combination of Exit Load and / or any other Load subject to a maximum as prescribed under the Regulations and with prospective effect only.

The Mutual Fund will offer that the redemption price is not lower than 95% of the applicable NAV.

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

B. NEW FUND OFFER (NFO) EXPENSES

These expenses are incurred for the purpose of various activities related to the NFO like sales and distribution fees paid marketing and advertising, registrar expenses, printing and stationery, bank charges etc. All initial issue expenses pertaining to NFO will borne by the AMC. No NFO expenses will be charged to the Scheme.

C. ANNUAL SCHEME RECURRING EXPENSES

These are the fees and expenses for operating the Scheme. These expenses include Investment Management and Advisory Fee charged by the AMC, Registrar and Transfer Agents' fee, marketing and selling costs etc. as given in the table below. Further, as per clause 10.1.12 (a) of SEBI Master Circular dated May 19, 2023, all scheme related expenses including commission paid to distributors, by whatever name it may be called and in whatever manner it may be paid, shall necessarily be paid from the scheme only within the regulatory limits.

As per AMFI letter no. 35P/ MEM-COR/ 85-a/ 2022-23 dated March 02, 2023 on B-30 Incentive Mechanism, AMC has been advised to keep the B-30 incentive structure in abeyance with effect from March 01, 2023 till any further guidelines regarding necessary safeguards are issued by SEBI.

As per Regulation 52 (6) (c) of SEBI Regulations, the maximum annual scheme recurring expenses including the investment management fees that can be charged to the Scheme is as follows:

Daily Net Assets (Rs.)	on the first Rs.500 crores	on the next Rs.250 crores of the daily net assets	on the next Rs.1,250 crores of the daily net assets	on the next Rs.3,000 crores of the daily net assets	on the next Rs.5,000 crores of the daily net assets	On the next Rs.40,000 crores of the daily net assets	On balance of the assets
% per annum	2.00%	1.75%	1.50%	1.35%	1.25%	Total expense ratio reduction of 0.05% for every increase of Rs. 5,000 crores of daily net assets or part thereof	0.80%

In addition to total expense limits mentioned above, the AMC may charge the following in terms of Regulation 52(6A) of SEBI Regulations:

- Additional expenses not exceeding of 0.30% of daily net assets for inflows from specified cities, as may be specified by SEBI from time to time.
- Brokerage and transaction costs (including Goods and Service Tax) which are incurred for the purpose of execution of trade and is included in the cost of investment, not exceeding 0.12 per cent in case of cash market transactions and 0.05 per cent in case of derivatives transactions.
- Additional expenses incurred towards different heads mentioned under Regulations 52(2) and 52(4) of SEBI Regulations, not exceeding 0.05 per cent of daily net assets of the scheme.

The AMC has estimated the following annual recurring expenses on daily net assets of the Scheme. Further, any change in the expense ratio will be updated on our website and the same will be communicated to investor via SMS / e-mail 3 working days prior to the effective date of change. For the actual current expenses being charged, the investor should refer to the website: <https://www.360.one/asset-management/mutualfund/>:

Expense Head	% of daily Net Assets
	Regular Plan
Investment Management and Advisory Fees	Up to 2.00%
Trustee fee	
Audit fees	
Custodian fees	
RTA Fees	
Marketing & Selling expense incl. agent commission	
Cost related to investor communications	
Cost of fund transfer from location to location	

Cost of providing account statements & IDCW redemption cheques & warrants	
Costs of statutory Advertisements	
Cost towards investor education & awareness (at least 2 bps)	
Brokerage & transaction cost over and above 12 bps and 5 bps for cash and derivative market trades respectively	
Goods and Service Tax* on expenses other than investment and advisory fees	
Goods and Service Tax* on brokerage and transaction cost	
Other expenses (including listing expenses)	
Maximum total expense ratio (TER) permissible under Regulation 52 (6)(c)(i) & (6) (a)	Upto 2.00%
§Additional expenses under regulation 52 (6A) (c)	Up to 0.05%
^Additional expenses for gross new inflows from specified cities	Up to 0.30%

These estimates of Investment Management Fees and Expenses have been made in good faith as per the information available to the Investment Manager and are subject to change inter-se, which may be more or less than estimated above. Any expenditure in excess of the said prescribed limit shall be borne by the AMC.

*In addition to expenses under Regulation 52 (6) and (6A) of SEBI Regulations, AMC may charge Goods and Service Tax on Investment Management and Advisory Fees, expenses other than Investment Management and Advisory Fees and brokerage and transaction cost as below:

- a. Goods and Service Tax on Investment Management and Advisory Fees:
AMC may charge Goods and Service Tax on Investment Management and Advisory Fees of the Scheme in addition to the maximum limit of TER as per the Regulation 52(6) and (6A) of SEBI Regulations.
- b. Goods and Service Tax on expenses other than Investment Management and Advisory Fees:
AMC may charge Goods and Service Tax on expenses other than Investment Management and Advisory Fees of the Scheme, if any within the maximum limit of TER as per the Regulation under 52(6) and (6A) of SEBI Regulations.
- c. Goods and Service Tax on brokerage and transaction cost:
The Goods and Service Tax on brokerage and transaction costs which are incurred for the purpose of execution of trade, will be within the limit of prescribed under Regulation 52 of SEBI Regulations.

^ Expenses not exceeding of 0.30 % of daily net assets, if the new inflows from retail investors from such cities as specified by the SEBI, from time to time are at least:

- 30 per cent of the gross new inflows into the scheme, or;
- 15 per cent of the average assets under management (year to date) of the scheme, whichever is higher;

Provided that if inflows from such cities are less than the higher of the above, such expenses on daily net assets of the scheme shall be charged on proportionate basis. Provided further that expenses charged under this clause shall be utilised for distribution expenses incurred for bringing inflows from such cities. Provided further that amount incurred as expense on account of inflows from such cities shall be credited back to the scheme in case the said inflows are redeemed within a period of one year from the date of investment. Inflows of amount upto Rs 2,00,000/-per transaction, by individual investors shall be considered as inflows from "retail investor." It may be noted that these expenses shall be charged as may be permitted by SEBI from time to time.

\$ In terms of clause 10.1.7 of SEBI Master Circular dated May 19, 2023, in case exit load is not levied / not applicable, the AMC shall not charge the said additional expenses.

"Direct plan shall have a lower expense ratio excluding distribution expenses, commission etc. and no commission shall be paid from such plan."

ILLUSTRATION OF IMPACT OF EXPENSE RATIO ON SCHEME' S RETURN:

Particulars	Regular 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

The purpose of the above illustration is to explain the impact of expense ratio of the scheme. Above calculation are bases on assumed NAV and Expenses. The actual NAV, expenses and return on your investment may be more or less.

D. LOAD STRUCTURE

Exit Load is an amount which is paid by the investor to redeem the units from the Scheme. Load amounts are variable and are subject to change from time to time. For the current applicable structure, please refer to the website of the AMC <https://www.360.one/asset-management/mutualfund/> or may call at toll free no. 1800-2108-606 or your distributor.

Type of Load	Load chargeable (as % of NAV)
Exit Load	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Redemption / switch-out of 10% of Units allotted on or before completion of 12 months from the date of allotment- NIL exit load. Redemption/ switch out in excess of the 10% of Units allotted on or before completion of 12 months from the date of allotment –1.00% exit load. Nil - if redeemed / switched out after 12 months from the date of allotment.

The entire exit load (net of Goods and Service Tax) received shall be credit back to the Scheme.

- No exit load shall be levied for switching between Options under the same Plan within the Scheme.
- Switch of investments from Regular Plan to Direct Plan under the same Scheme/ Plan shall be subject to applicable exit load, unless the investments were made directly i.e. without any distributor code. However, any subsequent switch-out or redemption of such investments from Direct Plan will not be subject to any exit load.

- No exit load shall be levied for switch-out from Direct Plan to Regular Plan under the same Scheme/ Plan. However, any subsequent switch-out or redemption of such investment from Regular Plan shall be subject to exit load based on the original date of investment in the Direct Plan.
- No Exit load will be levied on Units allotted on Re-investment of Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal.
- In case of Systematic Transactions such as Systematic Investment Plan (SIP), Systematic Transfer Plan (STP), Exit Load, if any, prevailing on the date of registration / enrolment shall be levied.

Section II

I. Introduction

A. Definition/interpretation

For detailed description of definitions/interpretations, please visit <https://www.360.One/asset-management/mutualfund/downloads/information-documents/>.

B. Risk Factors

- Scheme Specific Risk Factors

Risks associated with investing in Equities

- a. Investments in the equity shares of the Companies are subject to price fluctuation on daily basis. The volatility in the value of equity is due to various micro and macro economic factors like economic and political developments, changes in interest rates, etc. affecting the securities markets. This may have adverse impact on individual securities/sector and consequently on the NAV of Scheme.
- b. The NAVs of schemes investing in equity will fluctuate as the daily prices of the individual securities in which they invest fluctuate and the units when redeemed may be worth more or less than their original cost.
- c. The value of the Scheme's investments, may be affected generally by factors affecting securities markets, such as price and volume volatility in the capital markets, interest rates, currency exchange rates, changes in policies of the Government, taxation laws or policies of any appropriate authority and other political and economic developments and closure of stock exchanges which may have an adverse bearing on individual securities, a specific sector or all sectors including equity and debt markets. Consequently, the NAV of the units of the Scheme may fluctuate and can go up or down.
- d. Investors may note that Fund Manager's investment decisions may not always be profitable, as actual market movements may be at variance with anticipated trends.
- e. Securities which are not quoted on the stock exchanges are inherently illiquid in nature and carry a larger liquidity risk in comparison with securities that are listed on the exchanges or offer other exit options to the investors, including put options. Such securities, however, increase the risk of the portfolio. Additionally, the liquidity and valuation of the Scheme's investments due to its holdings of unlisted securities may be affected if they have to be sold prior to the target date of disinvestment.
- f. The sector weightage in the scheme would be different from that in the Index. Because of this the scheme returns could be divergent from the Index returns and could also under-perform if the sector calls do not go right as expected by the fund management team.

Risk associated with Investing in Debt and money market instruments

The performance of the Scheme may be affected by changes in macroeconomic factors such as Government policies, general levels of interest rates and risks associated with trading volumes, liquidity and settlement systems.

Interest Rate/Price risk: This risk is associated with movements in interest rate, which depend on various factors such as government borrowing, inflation, economic performance etc. The values of investments will appreciate/depreciate if the interest rates fall/rise. Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of fixed income securities fall and when interest rates drop, the prices generally increase. The extent of fall or rise in the prices depends upon factors such as coupon, residual maturity of the security, micro and macroeconomic scenario as well as the yield level at which the security is being traded.

Credit Risk/Default risk: Credit risk is the risk that the issuer of a debenture/ bond or a money market instrument may default on interest &/or principal payment obligations. This risk arises due to any uncertainty in counterparty's ability or willingness to meet its contractual obligations. Even when there is no default, the price of a security may change with expected changes in the credit rating of the issuer. Corporate bonds carry a higher credit risk than Government Securities. Within corporate bonds as well, there are different levels of safety. Credit risks of most issuers of debt securities are rated by independent and professionally run rating agencies. Ratings of Credit issued by these agencies typically range from "AAA" (read as "Triple A" denoting "Highest Safety") to "D" (denoting "Default"), with about 6 distinct ratings between the two extremes. A bond rated higher by a particular rating agency is safer than a bond rated lower by the same rating agency. The highest credit rating (i.e. lowest credit risk) commands a lower yield for the borrower. Conversely, a lower rated credit borrower would raise funds at a relatively higher cost. On account of a higher credit risk for lower rated borrowers, lenders prefer higher rated instruments further justifying the lower yields.

Re-investment Risk: Investments in fixed income securities may carry re-investment risk as interest rates prevailing on the interest or maturity due dates may differ from the original coupon of the bond. Consequently, the proceeds may get invested at a lower rate.

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

Counterparty Risk: This is the risk of failure of counterparty to the transaction to deliver securities against consideration received or to pay consideration against securities delivered, in full or in part or as per the agreed specification. There could be losses to the scheme in case of counterparty default.

Inflation risk: Inflation, in most basic terms, erodes the purchasing power of money and also withers the value of existing investments; in other words, it reduces the purchasing power of a bond investor's future interest payments and principal, collectively known as "cash flows." Inflation also leads to higher interest rates, which in turn leads to lower bond prices.

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

be difficulties in exiting from corporate bonds in times of uncertainties. Liquidity in a scheme therefore may suffer.

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

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

Legislative Risk: Changes in government policy in general and changes in tax benefits applicable to Mutual Funds may impact the returns to investors in the Schemes.

Risk of Rating Migration: It may be noted that the price of a rated security would be impacted with the change in rating and hence, there is risk associated with such migration.

Risks associated with Investing/trading in Derivatives

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

Derivative products are specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analysis different from those associated with stocks. 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 mis-pricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, rates and indices, illiquidity risk whereby the Scheme may not be able to sell or purchase derivative quickly enough at a fair price. The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments.

Risk factors associated with processing of transaction in case of investors investing in mutual fund units through Stock Exchange Mechanism:

The trading mechanism introduced by the stock exchange(s) is configured to accept and process transactions for mutual fund units in both Physical and Demat Form. The allotment and/or redemption of Units through NSE and/or BSE or any other recognized stock exchange(s), on any Business Day will depend upon the modalities of processing viz. collection of application form, order processing / settlement, etc. upon which the Fund and the AMC have no control. Moreover, transactions conducted through the stock exchange mechanism shall be governed by the operating guidelines and directives issued by respective recognized stock exchange(s) upon which the Fund

and the AMC have no control. Accordingly, there could be negative impacts to the investors such as delay or failure in allotment / redemption of Units. The Fund and the AMC are not responsible for the negative impacts.

Risks associated with Securities Lending and Borrowing

Securities Lending and Borrowing (“SLB”) is an exchange traded product in India, with trades done on order matching platforms setup by the clearing corporation/house of recognized stock exchanges. In accordance with SEBI guidelines, there is a robust risk management system and safeguards exercised by the clearing corporation/house, which also guarantee financial settlement hence eliminating counterparty risk on borrowers.

The Scheme may participate as a lender in the SLB market and lend securities held in the portfolio for earning fees from such lending to enhance revenue of the Scheme. The key risk to the Scheme is creation of temporary illiquidity due to the inability to sell such lent securities, till the time such securities are returned on the contractual settlement date or on exercise of early recall.

In case the Scheme undertakes stock lending as prescribed in the Regulations, it may, at times be exposed to counter party risk and other risks associated with the securities lending. Unitholders of the Scheme should note that there are risks inherent to securities lending, including the risk of failure of the other party, in this case the approved intermediary, to comply with the terms of the agreement entered into between the lender of securities i.e. the Scheme and the approved intermediary. Such failure can result in the possible loss of rights to the collateral put up by the borrower of the securities, the inability of the approved intermediary to return the securities deposited by the lender and the possible loss of any corporate benefits accruing to the lender from the securities lent. The Fund may not be able to sell such lent securities, and this can lead to temporary illiquidity.

Risks associated with segregated portfolio:

The unit holders may note that no redemption and subscription shall be allowed in the segregated portfolio. However, in order to facilitate exit to unit holders in the segregated portfolio, the AMC shall enable listing of units of segregated portfolio on the recognized stock exchange.

The risks associated in regard to the segregated portfolio are as follows:

- The investors holding units of the segregated portfolio may not be able to liquidate their holdings till the time of recovery of money from the issuer.
- The security comprising the segregated portfolio may not realize any value.
- Listing of units of the segregated portfolio on a recognized stock exchange does not necessarily guarantee their liquidity. There may not be active trading of units of the segregated portfolio on the stock exchange.
- The trading price of units on the stock exchange may be significantly lower than the prevailing Net Asset Value (NAV) of the segregated portfolio.

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

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

- Credit rating agencies assign CE rating to an instrument based on any identifiable credit enhancement for the debt instrument issued by an issuer. The credit enhancement could be in various forms and could include guarantee, shortfall undertaking, letter of comfort, etc. from another entity. This entity could be either related or non-related to the issuer like a bank, financial institution, etc. Credit enhancement could include additional security in form of pledge of shares listed on stock exchanges, etc. SO transactions are asset backed/ mortgage backed securities, securitized paper backed by hypothecation of car loan receivables, securities backed by trade receivables, credit card receivables etc. Hence, for CE rated instruments evaluation of the credit enhancement provider, as well as the issuer is undertaken to determine the issuer rating. In case of SO rated issuer, the underlying loan pools or securitization, etc. is assessed to arrive at rating for the issuer.
- **Liquidity Risk:** SO rated securities are often complex structures, with a variety of credit enhancements. Debt securities lack a well-developed secondary market in India, and due to the credit enhanced nature of CE securities as well as structured nature of SO securities, the liquidity in the market for these instruments is adversely affected compared to similar rated debt instruments. Hence, lower liquidity of such instruments, could lead to inability of the scheme to sell such debt instruments and generate liquidity for the scheme or higher impact cost when such instruments are sold.
- **Credit Risk:** The credit risk of debt instruments which are CE rated is based on the combined strength of the issuer as well as the structure. Hence, any weakness in either the issuer or the structure could have an adverse credit impact on the debt instrument. The weakness in structure could arise due to inability of the investors to enforce the structure due to issues such as legal risk, inability to sell the underlying collateral or enforce guarantee, etc. In case of SO transactions, comingling risk and risk of servicer increases the overall risk for the securitized debt or assets backed transactions. Therefore apart from issuer level credit risk such debt instruments are also susceptible to structure related credit risk.

Risk factors associated with investment in Tri-Party Repo

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 counter party risks considerably for transactions in the said segments. The members are required to contribute an amount as communicated by CCIL from time to time to the default fund maintained by CCIL as a part of the default waterfall (a loss mitigating measure of CCIL in case of default by any member in settling transactions routed through CCIL).

As per the waterfall mechanism, after the defaulter's margins and the defaulter's contribution to the default fund have been appropriated, CCIL's contribution is used to meet the losses. Post utilization of CCIL's contribution if there is a residual loss, it is appropriated from the default fund contributions of the non-defaulting members. Thus the scheme is subject to risk of the initial margin and default fund contribution being invoked in the event of failure of any settlement obligations. In addition, the fund contribution is allowed to be used to meet the residual loss in case of default by the other clearing member (the defaulting member).

CCIL shall maintain two separate Default Funds in respect of its Securities Segment, one with a view to meet losses arising out of any default by its members from outright and repo trades and the other for meeting losses arising out of any default by its members from Tri-party Repo trades. The mutual fund is exposed to the extent of its contribution to the default fund of CCIL, in the event that the contribution of the mutual fund is called upon to absorb settlement/ default losses of another member by CCIL, as a result the scheme may lose an amount equivalent to its contribution to the default fund.

C. Risk Mitigation Strategies

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

Risk control measures with respect to investment Equity and Equity related instruments

Concentration Risk: Concentration risk represents the probability of loss arising from heavy exposure to a particular group of sectors or securities.

Mitigation: The scheme will try to mitigate this risk by diversifying the investment into the large number of companies and keep stock-specific concentration risk relatively low.

Market Risk: Equity and Equity related securities by nature are volatile and prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis due to both macro and micro factors.

Mitigation - Market risk is a risk which is inherent to an equity scheme. The scheme will try to reduce the market risk by undertaking active portfolio management as per the investment objective.

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

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

Risk control measures with respect to Debt & Money Market Instruments

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

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

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

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

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

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

Risk control with respect to derivatives

As and when the Scheme trades in the derivatives market there are risk factors and issues concerning the use of derivatives since derivative products are specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analysis different from those associated with stocks and bonds. The Scheme may invest in derivative for the purpose of hedging, portfolio balancing and other purposes as may be permitted under the Regulations.

Mitigation- Exposure with respect to derivatives shall be in line with regulatory limits and the limits specified in the SID. All equity derivatives trade will be done only on the exchange with guaranteed settlement.

II. Information about the scheme:

A. Where will the scheme invest –

Investment in Equities and equity related instruments

The scheme shall invest into equities and equities related instruments as per limit specified in the asset allocations subject to permissible limits laid under SEBI (MF) regulations.

Investment in Debt and money market instrument: The Scheme may also invest in debt and money market instruments, in compliance with Regulations to meet liquidity requirements. The scheme may also invest in liquid schemes of 360 ONE Mutual Fund (Formerly known as IIFL Mutual Fund) or other schemes which has objective to invest in debt and money market instruments. Money Market Instruments include but not limited to:

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

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

Repo of Government Securities: Repo (Repurchase Agreement) or Reverse Repo is a transaction in which two parties agree to sell and purchase the same security with an agreement to purchase or sell the same security at a mutually decided future date and price. The transaction results in collateralized borrowing or lending of funds.

Treasury Bill (T-Bill): Treasury Bills (T-Bills) are issued by the Government of India or State Governments to meet their short term borrowing requirements. T-Bills are issued for maturities of 91 days, 182 days and 364 days. T-Bills are issued at a discount and for a fixed period.

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

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

Non-convertible debentures and bonds: Non-convertible debentures as well as bonds are securities issued by companies / Institutions promoted /owned by the Central or State Governments and statutory bodies which may or may not carry a Central/State Government guarantee, Public and private sector banks, all India Financial Institutions and Private Sector Companies. These instruments

may be secured or unsecured against the assets of the Company and generally issued to meet the short term and long term fund requirements. The Scheme may also invest in the non-convertible part of convertible debt securities.

Floating rate debt instruments: Instruments issued by Central / state governments, corporates, PSUs, etc. with interest rates that are reset periodically.

Investment in Short Term Deposits

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

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

Investment in unrated debt instruments shall be subject to complying with the provisions of the Regulations and within the limit as specified in Schedule VII to the Regulations.

The securities / instruments mentioned above and such other securities the Scheme is permitted to invest in could be listed, unlisted, privately placed, secured, unsecured, rated or unrated and of any maturity subject to investment limits specified elsewhere in this document as prescribed under SEBI Regulations.

The Fund Manager reserves the right to invest in such securities as may be permitted from time to time and which are in line with the investment objectives of the Scheme.

Investment in Derivatives:

Derivative positions for hedging purposes shall not exceed 50% of debt portfolio.

Debt Market Overview

The Indian Debt Market has grown in size substantially over the years. The Government securities consist of both the Central and State Government securities. RBI acts as the debt manager for the Centre and the States. As a debt manager, RBI is not only the issuer but also procedurally maintains a record of ownership and the transactions that take place in Government securities. RBI is also the regulator of the market for Government securities. The Reserve Bank of India has been taking steps to make the Indian Debt Market efficient and vibrant. Broadly, the debt market is divided in two parts viz. the Money Market and the Debt market. Money market instruments have a tenor of less than one year while debt market instruments have a tenor of more than one year. Money market instruments are typically commercial paper, certificates of deposit, treasury bills, TREPS (Tri Party Repo Dealing System) etc. Debt market comprises typically of securities issued by Governments (Central and State), Banks, Financial Institutions, and Companies in the private and public sector, Corporations, Statutory Bodies etc.

The trading in Government securities and Treasury Bills is mainly done through the OMS (Order Matching System) introduced by CCIL and RBI's NDS PDO. Other debt securities like corporate bonds and money market instruments are mainly traded over the counter (OTC), where counterparties deal directly or through broker platforms. FIMMDA Trade Reporting and Confirmation System (F-TRAC) is used for capturing/ reporting of trades in certificate of deposit, commercial paper and outright corporate bonds trades in secondary market and (iii) repo transactions in corporate bonds. The National Stock Exchange of India Limited has a separate trading platform called the Wholesale Debt Market segment where trades put through member brokers are reported. BSE (Bombay Stock Exchange) also has a similar platform. CCIL (Clearing Corporation of India) have set up platform for lending and borrowing through the TREPS (Tri Party Repo Dealing System) dealing system and CROMS (Repo Order Matching system). TREPS facilitates, borrowing and lending of funds, in Triparty Repo arrangement. CCIL is the central counterparty to all trades from Tri Party Repo Dealing System (TREPS) and also performs the role and responsibilities of Triparty Repo Agent, as, in terms of Repurchase Transactions (Repo) (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2018 and as amended from time to time by RBI. These dealing systems have been fairly successful and in addition to the call money market account for bulk of the overnight lending and borrowing activities of market participants for short term surpluses. Promoted by major banks and financial institutions, The Clearing Corporation of India Limited (CCIL) was incorporated on April 30, 2001. The CCIL guarantees the settlement of all trades executed through NDS. The clearing and settlement risks viz., Counter party Credit Risk and Operational Risk are mitigated by CCIL thereby facilitating a smooth settlement process.

India's bond market is pivotal in the country's economic structure. As of September 2023, the government bond market size stands impressively at \$1.3 trillion, with corporate bonds at \$0.6 trillion. However, foreign portfolio investment (FPI) in these markets is relatively modest at \$8.5 billion. Initiatives like the Retail Direct platform make it easier for individuals to buy government securities directly from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The platform had close to 1 lakh registrations until May 2023. In Sep 2023, JP Morgan announced the inclusion of Indian Government Bonds (IGBs) in their Emerging Market Government Bond Index that manages \$200 billion for investors across the globe. Because of this, other bond index providers are expected to consider and include Indian bonds in their indices prompting inflows in IGBs. After clocking a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of ~9% over the past five fiscals, the Indian corporate bond market appears set for even faster growth. CRISIL Ratings expects outstanding size of bond market to more than double from ~Rs 43 lakh crore as of last fiscal to Rs 100-120 lakh crore by fiscal 2030. Even the ticket size of investing in many corporate bonds has fallen from Rs. 10 lakh to Rs. 10,000 now.

The following table gives approximate yields prevailing as on May 31, 2024, on some of the money and debt market instruments. These yields are indicative and do not indicate yields that may be obtained in future as interest rates keep changing. RFQ is the latest platform added to the wholesale debt market which provides online dealing in corporate bonds between bond investors, further it is also integrated in NDS-OM system. OIS through CCIL acts as good hedging tool for investors where compared to past now CCIL acts as an counterparty both sides hence removing the counter-party risk. Lot of global practice in risk management and Debt IPO of bonds are now conducted in a more transparent manner with better efficiency and bigger participation across the investor class.

Instruments	Yield (% per annum)
TREPS	6.50 – 6.60
91 Day Treasury Bill	6.80 – 6.90
364 Day Treasury Bill	7.02 – 7.07
1 Year CD	7.55 – 7.65
1 Year CP	7.65 – 7.75
5 -Year Government of India Security	7.05 – 7.15
10-Year Government of India Security	6.99 – 7.09

Types of securities

There are variety of securities and products available in the debt market. Let us try and understand the nature of some of the most prominent products in the Indian economy.

- **G-Sec (government securities):** G-Secs in India currently have a face value of ` 100/- and are issued by the RBI on behalf of the Government of India. All G-Secs are normally coupon (Interest rate) bearing and have semiannual coupon or interest payments with tenure of between 5 to 30 years. This may change according to the structure of the Instrument.
- **SDLs (State Development Loans):** SDLs are issuance of respective states in order to manage finances of their own state. All the features of SDLs are similar to G-Sec except that normally they are issued for maximum maturity of 10 Years and their pricing considers fiscal health of the respective states and risk element associated therein. For this reason SDLs are issued/traded at market determined spread above the corresponding benchmark G-Sec.
- **benchmark G-Sec. Treasury Bills/Cash Management Bills (CMB):** Treasury Bills are for short-term instruments issued by the RBI for the Government for financing the temporary funding requirements and are issued for maturities of 91 Days, 182 Days and 364 Days, whereas CMBs are issued for maturity below 91 days. T-Bills/ CMBs have a face value of ` 100 but have no coupon (no interest payment). T-Bills are instead issued at a discount to the face value (say @ ` 95) and redeemed at par (` 100). The difference of ` 5 (100 - 95) represents the return to the investor obtained at the end of the maturity period.
- **Commercial Paper:** Commercial Paper (CP) is an unsecured money market instrument issued by corporates in the form of a promissory note.
- **Certificate of Deposit:** Certificate of Deposit (CD) is a negotiable money market instrument issued by banks in dematerialised form or as Usance Promissory Note in the form of a promissory note.
- **Fixed Rate Bonds:** This is the most popular type of corporate bond traded in most of the markets, paying a semiannual but fixed coupon over their life and the principal at the end of the maturity.

- **Floating Rate Bonds:** These are the bonds, even if the coupon of which are usually paid semi annually ,the coupon rate is not fixed throughout the life and varies over time with reference to some benchmark rate. These types of bonds may have some Floor orCap attached on it, representing that even if the benchmark rate changes by any value, the coupon rate even if floating but will always lie within the range of Floor and Cap rate. Some of the well known benchmark rates used in Indian market are MIBOR, Call Rate, T-bill rate, PLR, etc.
- **Debentures:** Debentures are also fixed interest debt instruments with different maturity, but is usually secured in nature and therefore offer slower interest comparative to bonds. Debentures, based on their convertibility to the form of equity, can be of three types: Non Convertible (NCD), Partially Convertible (PCD), and Fully Convertible Debenture (FCD).
- **Tax-saving infrastructure Bonds:** In order to facilitate infrastructure financing through the bond route, some special types of taxfree bonds, issued by some infrastructure companies, are offered to the investors.
- **Zero Coupon Bonds:** Zero Coupon Bonds (ZCBs) are issued at a discount to their face value and the principal/face value is repaid to the holders at the time of maturity. Instead of paying any periodic coupons, the ZCB holder gets the price discount in the beginning itself. Therefore, ZCBs are alternatively known as Deep Discount Bonds. Treasury Bills and CMBs are example of Zero Coupon Bonds.

B. What are the investment restrictions?

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

- Every mutual fund shall buy and sell securities on the basis of deliveries and shall in all cases of purchases, take delivery of relevant securities and in all cases of sale, deliver the securities. **Provided** that a mutual fund may engage in short selling of securities in accordance with the framework relating to short selling and securities lending and borrowing specified by the Board.
- A scheme may invest in another scheme, under the same AMC or any other mutual fund provided that the aggregate inter-scheme investments made by all schemes under the same AMC or any other mutual fund shall not exceed 5% of the net assets of the Fund or any other limit as prescribed by the Regulations from time to time. The AMC is not permitted by the Regulations to charge any investment management and advisory services fee on such investments.
- Pending deployment of the corpus of the Scheme in securities in terms of investment objective, the Fund can invest the corpus of the Scheme in short term deposits of scheduled commercial banks as per the guidelines given in clause 12.16 and 4.5 of SEBI master Circular dated May 19, 2023. The AMC shall not charge any investment management and advisory fees for parking of funds in such short-term deposits of scheduled commercial banks for the scheme.
- The Scheme shall not make any investment in: a) any unlisted security of an associate or group company of the Sponsor; or b) any security issued by way of private placement by any associate or group company of the Sponsor; or c) the listed securities of group companies of the Sponsor in excess of 25% of its net assets.
- The Scheme shall not invest in any Fund of Funds Scheme.

- Investments of the Scheme, together with the investments of other schemes of the Fund in share capital of any company shall not exceed 10% of that company's paid-up capital carrying voting rights. For the purpose of determining the above limit, gross long position, which will be a combination of positions of the underlying securities and stock derivatives, will be considered.
- The Scheme shall only invest in equity shares and equity related instruments provided such securities are listed or to be listed.
- Wherever investments are intended to be of a long-term nature, the securities shall be purchased or transferred in the name of the Fund, on account of the Scheme concerned.

Investment restrictions relating to investment in debt and money market instruments;

- As per clause 12.8 of SEBI Master Circular dated May 19, 2023, 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.

- The Scheme shall not invest in unlisted debt instruments including commercial papers, except (a) Government Securities and (b) other money market instruments which are used by mutual funds for hedging. Provided further, the Scheme may invest in unlisted nonconvertible 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. Provided further that mutual fund schemes shall comply with the norms under this clause within the time and in the manner as may be specified by the Board.

Provided further that, 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 scheme 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, 1996 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.

- The Scheme's total exposure in a particular sector (excluding investments in Bank CDs, TREPS, Government Securities, T-Bills and AAA rated securities issued by Public Financial Institutions and Public Sector Banks) shall not exceed 20% of the net assets of the Scheme;

Provided that an additional exposure to financial services sector (over and above the limit of 25%) not exceeding 10% of the net assets of the Scheme shall be allowed by way of increase in exposure to Housing Finance Companies (HFCs) only. 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/ an affordable housing loan portfolio.

Provided further that the additional exposure to such securities issued by HFCs are rated AA and above and these HFCs are registered with National Housing Bank (NHB) and the total investment/exposure in HFCs shall not exceed 20% of the net assets of the Scheme.

- Transfer of investments from one scheme to another scheme in the same Mutual Fund, shall be allowed only if:
 - (a) such transfers are made at the prevailing market price for quoted Securities on spot basis (spot basis shall have the same meaning as specified by Stock Exchange for spot transactions).
 - (b) the securities so transferred shall be in conformity with the investment objective of the scheme to which such transfer has been made and
 - (c) the Transfer is in conformity with additional safeguards as prescribed by clause 12.30 of SEBI Master Circular dated May 19, 2023.
- Debentures, irrespective of any residual maturity period (above or below one year), shall attract the investment restrictions as applicable for debt instruments as specified under Clause 1 and 1 A of Seventh Schedule to the Regulations.
- No term loans for any purpose may be advanced by the Fund and the Fund shall not borrow except to meet temporary liquidity needs of the Scheme for the purpose of repurchase, redemption of Units or payment of interest or IDCWs to Unit Holders, provided that the Fund shall not borrow more than 20% of the net assets of the Scheme and the duration of such a borrowing shall not exceed a period of six months.

Investment restrictions relating to derivative investments:

In accordance with SEBI circulars dated September 14, 2005, January 20, 2006, September 22, 2006 and clause 12.25 of SEBI Master circular dated May 19, 2023, the following conditions shall apply to the Scheme's participation in the derivatives market. Please note that the investment restrictions applicable to the Scheme's participation in the derivatives market will be as prescribed or varied by SEBI or by the Trustees (subject to SEBI requirements) from time to time.

Clause 12.25 of SEBI Master circular dated May 19, 2023 have prescribed the following investment restrictions w.r.t. investment in derivatives:

- i. 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.
- ii. To reduce interest rate risk in a debt portfolio, mutual funds may hedge the portfolio or part of the portfolio (including one or more securities) on weighted average modified duration basis by using Interest Rate Futures (IRFs). The maximum extent of short position that may be taken in IRFs to hedge interest rate risk of the portfolio or part of the portfolio, is as per the formula given below:

(Portfolio Modified Duration*Market Value of the Portfolio)
(Futures Modified Duration*Futures Prices/PAR)

- iii. In case the IRF used for hedging the interest rate risk has different underlying security(s) than the existing position being hedged, it would result in imperfect hedging.
- iv. Imperfect hedging using IRFs may be considered to be exempted from the gross exposure, upto maximum of 20% of the net assets of the scheme, subject to the following:
- a. Exposure to IRFs is created only for hedging the interest rate risk based on the weighted average modified duration of the bond portfolio or part of the portfolio.
- b. Mutual Funds are permitted to resort to imperfect hedging, without it being considered under the gross exposure limits, if and only if, the correlation between the portfolio or part of the portfolio (excluding the hedged portions, if any) and the IRF is atleast 0.9 at the time of initiation of hedge. In case of any subsequent deviation from the correlation criteria, the same may be rebalanced within 5 working days and if not rebalanced within the timeline, the derivative positions created for hedging shall be considered under the gross exposure computed in terms of Para 3 of SEBI circular dated August 18, 2010. The correlation should be calculated for a period of last 90 days.
- v. The cumulative gross exposure through equity, debt and derivative positions will not exceed 100% of the net assets of a Scheme.
- vi. A Scheme cannot write options or purchase instruments with embedded written options.
- vii. In case a Scheme invests in options, the option premium shall not exceed 20% of the net assets of a Fund.
- viii. Cash or cash equivalents with residual maturity of less than 91 days will not be treated as creating any exposure.
- ix. Derivatives positions for hedging purposes will not be included in the aforesaid limits subject to compliance with the requirements mentioned in SEBI Regulations.
- x. A Scheme may enter into plain vanilla interest rate swaps for hedging purposes with a counter party which is recognized as a market maker by RBI. Further, the value of the notional principal in such cases will not exceed the value of respective existing assets being hedged by a Scheme.
- xi. In case of interest rate swaps, the exposure to a single counterparty shall not exceed 10% of the net assets of a Scheme.
- xii. The exposure due to derivative positions taken for hedging purposes in excess of the underlying position against which the hedging position has been taken, shall be treated under the limit mentioned in point (v).
- 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:
 - 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 this purpose, a group means a group as defined under regulation 2 (mm) of the Regulations and shall include an entity, its subsidiaries, fellow subsidiaries, its holding company and its associates. Investment limits as mentioned in paragraph above shall not be applicable on investments in securitized debt instruments, as defined in SEBI (Public Offer and Listing of Securitized Debt Instruments) Regulations 2008.

- The AMC shall adhere to the following limits should it engage in Stock Lending:
 1. Not more than 25% of the net assets of the Scheme can be deployed in Stock Lending.
 2. Not more than 5% of the net assets of the Scheme can be deployed in Stock Lending to any single approved intermediary, i.e the limit of 5% will be at broker level.

The Mutual Fund may not be able to sell such lent out securities and this can lead to temporary illiquidity

The AMC / Trustee may alter these above stated restrictions from time to time to the extent the SEBI (MF) Regulations change, so as to permit the Scheme to make its investments in the full spectrum of permitted investments for mutual funds to achieve its respective investment objective. The AMC/Trustee may from time to time alter these restrictions in conformity with the SEBI (MF) Regulations. Further, apart from the investment restrictions prescribed under SEBI (MF) Regulations, the Fund may follow any internal norms vis-à-vis restricting/ limiting exposure to a particular scrip or sector, etc. All investment restrictions shall be applicable at the time of making investment.

C. Fundamental Attributes

Following are the fundamental attributes of the Scheme, in terms of clause 1.14 of SEBI Master Circular dated May 19, 2023:

- I. **Type of Scheme:** An open ended balanced scheme investing in equity and debt instruments.
- II. **Investment Objective:**
 - Investment objective: Please refer section of 'Investment Objective'.
 - Investment pattern - Please refer section of 'Asset Allocation'.
- III. **Terms of Issue:** Terms of Issue relating to:
 - **'Listing, repurchase, redemption of units':** Provisions with respect to listing, repurchase, redemption of units as indicated in this Scheme Information Document.
 - **'Aggregate fees and expenses':** Please refer Section on 'Annual Scheme Recurring Expenses'.
 - **'Safety Net or Guarantee':** The Scheme does not provide any guaranteed or assured return.

In accordance with Regulation 18(15A) of the Regulations and Clause 1.14.1.4 of SEBI Master Circular date May 19, 2023, the Trustee shall ensure that no change in the fundamental attributes of the Scheme and Plan(s)/Option(s) thereunder or the trust or fees and expenses payable or any other

change which would modify the Scheme and the Plan(s)/Option(s) thereunder and affect the interest of the Unit Holders will be carried out unless:

- SEBI has reviewed and provided its comments on the proposal;
- A written communication about the proposed change is sent to each Unit Holder and an advertisement is given in one English daily newspaper having nationwide circulation as well as in a Marathi daily newspaper with wide circulation published in Mumbai (as the head office of the Fund is situated there); and
- The Unit holders are given an option for a period of atleast 30 calendar days to exit at the prevailing Net Asset Value without any Exit Load.

D. Other Scheme Specific Disclosures:

<p>Listing and Transfer of units</p>	<p>The Scheme is open ended and the Units are not proposed to be listed on any stock exchange. However, the Mutual Fund may, at its sole discretion, list the Units on one or more Stock Exchanges at a later date, and thereupon the Mutual Fund will make suitable public announcement to that effect.</p> <p>The Mutual Fund will offer and redeem Units on a continuous basis during the Continuous Offer Period. The Unit holders are given an option to hold the Units by way of an Account Statement (physical form) or in Dematerialized (demat form). Units held in Demat form are transferable (subject to lock-in period, if any and subject to lien, if any marked on the units) in accordance with the provisions of SEBI (Depositories and Participants) Regulations, 1996, as may be amended from time to time. Transfer can be made only in favor of transferees who are capable of holding Units and having a Demat Account. The delivery instructions for transfer of Units will have to be lodged with the DP in requisite form as may be required from time to time and transfer will be effected in accordance with such rules / regulations as may be in force governing transfer of securities in dematerialized mode. Further, for the procedure of release of lien, the investors shall contact their respective DP.</p> <p>For units held in paper form, normally, units are not certified. However, if an applicant so desires to transfer units, the AMC, upon submission of documents which will be prescribed from time to time, shall certify the units and issue a fresh statement/certificate to the extent of certified units to the investor within 5 business days of the receipt of request. If the investor intend to transfer units, it could be done to the extent of certified units mandatorily using the statement/certificate issued post certification of units. Certificate/ statement issued post certifying of units must be duly discharged by the Unit holder(s) and</p>
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	<p>surrendered along with the request for Transfer / Redemption / Switch or any other transaction of Units covered therein. AMC reserves the right to accept the request for certification of units. The AMC reserves the right to reject the application for transfer, post acceptance of the same, if any of the requisite documents / declarations are unavailable or incomplete.</p> <p>However, if a person becomes a holder of the Units consequent to operation of law or upon enforcement of a pledge, the Mutual Fund will, subject to production of satisfactory evidence, effect the transfer, if the transferee is otherwise eligible to hold the Units. Similarly, in cases of transfers taking place consequent to death, insolvency etc., the transferee's name will be recorded by the Mutual Fund subject to production of satisfactory evidence.</p>
Dematerialization of Units	<p>The applicants intending to hold Units in dematerialized mode will be required to have a beneficiary account with a Depository Participant of the NSDL/CDSL and will be required to mention in the Application Form details of the Depository Participant's name, Depository Participant ID Number and the beneficiary account number of the applicant held with the Depository Participant at the time of application of the Units. The Account Statement will be sent to those Unit Holders who have opted to hold Units in physical (non-dematerialized) form. However, if the Unit Holder so desires to hold the Units in dematerialized form at a later date, he will be required to have a beneficiary account with a Depository Participant of the NSDL/CDSL and will have to submit the account statement alongwith the prescribed request form to any of the ISCs for conversion of Units into demat form. The AMC will issue the Units in dematerialized form to the Unit holder within two Business Days from the date of receipt of such request. Units held in demat form are freely transferable</p>
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
IDCW Policy	<p>Growth Option:</p> <p>Under the Growth option, there will be no distribution of income and the return to investors will be only by way of capital gains, if any, through redemption at applicable NAV of Units held by them</p>

	<p>Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal:</p> <p>Under the Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal, the IDCW will be declared subject to the availability of distributable surplus calculated in accordance with SEBI (MF) Regulations. The actual declaration of IDCW and the frequency of distribution will be entirely at the discretion of the Trustees. The IDCW would be paid to the Unitholders whose names appear in the Register of Unitholders as on the record date. There is no assurance or guarantee to the Unitholders as to the rate of IDCW nor that the IDCW would be paid regularly. If the Scheme declares IDCW, the NAV will stand reduced by the amount of IDCW and IDCW distribution tax (if applicable) paid. All the IDCW payments shall be in accordance and compliance with SEBI Regulations, as applicable from time to time.</p> <p>IDCW will be paid on the number of units held by the unit holder on the record date as per the records of CAMS (the Registrar) and /or as per the records maintained by depositories. The record date shall be announced in advance.</p> <p>The IDCW shall be transferred to the Unit holders within 7 working days of the record date for declaration of IDCW. In the event of failure of transferred of IDCW within the stipulated 7 working day period the AMC will pay a penalty interest rate of 15% per annum calculated from the record date.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The IDCW proceeds shall be paid by way of ECS /EFT / NEFT / RTGS / any other manner through which the investor’s bank account specified in the Registrar & Transfer Agent’s records is credited with the IDCW proceeds • In exceptional circumstances, the IDCW will be paid by warrant and payments will be made in favour of the Unit holder (registered holder of the Units or, if there is more than one registered holder, only to the first registered holder) with bank account number furnished to the Mutual Fund (please note that it is mandatory for the Unit holders to provide the Bank account details as per the directives of SEBI). <p>.</p> <p>In case the IDCW amount is less than 500 rupees then it will be compulsorily reinvested.</p>
Allotment	<p>All applicants whose amount is received towards Purchase of Units have been realized will receive full and firm allotment of Units, provided the Application Forms are complete in all respects and are found to be in order. The AMC/Trustee retains the sole and absolute discretion to reject any Application Form.</p>

	<p>The said discretion shall be used by the AMC/Trustee in various scenarios like receiving money from Third party or dubious sources or from clients of high risk jurisdictions.</p> <p>The process of allotment of Units reflecting the allotments will be completed within 5 Business Days from the date of closure of the NFO Period.</p> <p>The investors will receive confirmation specifying the number of Units allotted by way of electronic mail and/or SMS to the investor's registered e-mail address and/or mobile number as soon as possible but not later than five working days from the date of receipt of the application.</p> <p>In case of investors opting to hold the Units in physical mode, an account statement will be sent by ordinary post/courier/secured encrypted electronic mail to each Unit Holder, stating the number of Units purchased, not later than 5 Business Days (or such number of days as may be permitted under the SEBI (MF) Regulations) from the date of allotment.</p> <p>In case of investors opting to hold the Units in dematerialized form, an account statement could be obtained from the Depository Participants.</p>
Refund	Not Applicable
<p>Who can invest This is an indicative list and you are requested to consult your financial advisor to ascertain whether the Scheme is suitable to your risk profile.</p>	<p>The following persons (subject, wherever relevant, to purchase of units being permitted under their respective constitution and relevant state regulations) are eligible to subscribe to units:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resident adult individuals, either singly or jointly (not exceeding three) or on anyone or Survivor basis; • Minor (as the first and the sole holder only) through a natural guardian (i.e. father or mother, as the case may be) or a court appointed legal guardian. There shall not be any joint holding with minor investments; • Proprietorship in the name of Sole Proprietor; • Karta of Hindu Undivided Family (HUF); • Partnership Firms including Limited Liability Partnership; • Companies/Domestic Corporate Bodies/Societies/Association of Persons/Body of individuals/Clubs/Public Sector Undertakings registered in India if authorized and permitted to under applicable laws and regulations; • Charitable or Religious Trusts authorized to invest in units of Mutual Funds; • Mutual Funds registered with SEBI;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Banks (including co-operative Banks and Regional Rural Banks), Financial Institutions and Investment Institutions incorporated in or the Indian branches of banks incorporated outside India; • Non-Resident Indians (NRIs), Persons of Indian Origin (PIO) residing abroad on full repatriation basis and on non-repatriation basis; • Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPI) registered with SEBI; • Wakf Boards or endowments and Registered Societies (including registered co-operative societies) and private trusts authorized to invest in units; • Army/Air Force/Navy/Para-military funds and other eligible institutions; • Scientific and/or Industrial Research Organizations; • Multilateral Funding Agencies or Bodies Corporate incorporated outside India with the permission of Government of India / Reserve Bank of India; • Other schemes of 360 ONE Mutual Fund (Formerly known as IIFL Mutual Fund) or any other mutual fund subject to the conditions and limits prescribed by SEBI Regulations; Trustee, AMC or Sponsor or their associates may subscribe to Units under the Scheme; • Provident/Pension/Gratuity/Superannuation and such other retirement and employee benefit and other similar funds; • Other Associations, Institutions, Bodies, etc. authorized to invest in the units; • Such other person as maybe decided by the AMC from time to time. This list given above is indicative and the applicable law, if any, shall supersede the list. <p>Note: Minor Unit Holders, on becoming major, may inform the Registrar about attaining majority, and provide his specimen signature duly authenticated by his parent/ guardian, whose signature is registered in the records of the mutual fund/RTA (against the folio of minor unitholder)and if the parent/ guardian is unavailable or unable to attest, then by the banker as well as his details of bank account, a certified true copy of the PAN card and other documents, to enable the Registrar to update his records and allow them to operate the account in his own right.</p> <p>All cheques and bank drafts accompanying the application form should contain the application form number on its reverse. It is mandatory for every applicant to provide the name of the bank, branch, address, account type and number as per SEBI requirements and any Application Form without these details will be treated as incomplete. Such incomplete applications will be liable to be rejected.</p>
Who cannot Invest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any individual who is a foreign national or any other entity

	<p>that is not an Indian resident under the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA) except where registered with SEBI as a FPI or otherwise explicitly permitted under FEMA Act/by RBI/by any other applicable authority.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pursuant to RBI A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 14 dated September 16, 2003, Overseas Corporate Bodies (OCBs) cannot invest in Mutual Funds. • NRIs residing in Non-Compliant Countries and Territories (NCCTs) as determined by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), from time to time. • A person who falls within the definition of the term “U.S. Person” under the Securities Act of 1933 of the United States, and corporations or other entities organised under the laws of the U.S. are not eligible to invest in the schemes and apply for subscription to the units of the schemes, except for lump sum subscription and switch transactions requests received from Non-resident Indians/Persons of Indian origin who at the time of such investment, are present in India and submit a physical transaction request along with such documents as may be prescribed by 360 ONE Asset Management Limited from time to time. The AMC shall accept such investments subject to the applicable laws and such other terms and conditions as may be notified by the AMC. The investor shall be responsible for complying with all the applicable laws for such investments. The AMC reserves the right to put the transaction requests on hold/reject the transaction request/reverse allotted units, as the case may be, as and when identified by the AMC, which are not in compliance with the terms and conditions notified in this regard. • A person who is resident of Canada <p>Such other persons as may be specified by AMC from time to time.</p>
<p>How to Apply and other details</p>	<p>The Key Information Memorandum along with application form is available at the Investor Service Centers (ISCs)/ Official Points of Acceptance (OPAs) or may be downloaded from the website https://www.360.one/asset-management/mutualfund/ of the Mutual Fund.</p> <p>Please refer https://www.360.One/asset-management/mutualfund/downloads/information-documents/ for the list of official points of acceptance.</p>

	<p>The name, address and contact no. of Registrar and Transfer Agent (R&T), email id of R&T, website address of R&T, official point of acceptance, collecting banker details etc. are mentioned at the end of the SID.</p> <p>Please refer to the SAI for detailed procedure and Application form for the instructions.</p> <p>Please note that it is mandatory for the unitholders to provide the bank account details as per SEBI guidelines.</p>
<p>The policy regarding reissue of repurchased units, including the maximum extent, the manner of reissue, the entity (the scheme or the AMC) involved in the same.</p>	<p>Not applicable.</p>
<p>Restrictions, if any, on the right to freely retain or dispose of units being offered.</p>	<p>Suspension of Sale and Redemption of Units:</p> <p>Suspension of Sale and Redemption of Units Suspension or restriction of repurchase/ redemption facility under any scheme of the mutual fund shall be made applicable only after obtaining the approval from the Boards of Directors of the AMC and the Trustees.</p> <p>Additionally, the following requirements shall need to be observed before imposing restriction on redemptions:</p> <p>a) Restriction may be imposed when there are circumstances leading to a systemic crisis or event that severely constricts market liquidity or the efficient functioning of markets such as:</p> <p>i. Liquidity issues - when market at large becomes illiquid affecting almost all securities rather than any issuer specific security.</p> <p>ii. Market failures, exchange closures - when markets are affected by unexpected events which impact the functioning of exchanges or the regular course of transactions. Such unexpected events could also be related to political, economic, military, monetary or other emergencies.</p> <p>iii. Operational issues – when exceptional circumstances are caused by force majeure, unpredictable operational problems and technical failures (e.g. a black out). Such cases can only be considered if they are reasonably unpredictable and occur in spite of appropriate diligence of third parties, adequate and effective disaster recovery procedures and systems.</p>

	<p>b) Restriction on redemption may be imposed for a specified period of time not exceeding 10 working days in any 90 days period.</p> <p>c) Any imposition of restriction would require specific approval of Board of AMC and Trustees and the same should be informed to SEBI immediately.</p> <p>d) When restriction on redemption is imposed, the following procedure shall be applied:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No redemption requests up to INR 2 lakh shall be subject to such restriction. 2. Where redemption requests are above INR 2 lakh, AMCs shall redeem the first INR 2 lakh without such restriction and remaining part over and above INR 2 lakh shall be subject to such restriction.
<p>Cut off timing for subscriptions/ redemptions / switches</p> <p>This is the time before which your application (complete in all respects) should reach the official points of acceptance</p>	<p>The Cut-off time for the Scheme is 3.00 pm and the Applicable NAV will be as under:</p> <p>Applicable NAV for Subscriptions / Switch-ins (irrespective of application amount):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In respect of valid applications received upto 3.00 p.m. on a Business Day at the official point(s) of acceptance and funds for the entire amount of subscription/purchase (including switch ins) as per the application are credited to the bank account of the respective Scheme before the cut-off time i.e., available for utilization before the cut-off time - the closing NAV of the day shall be applicable. 2. In respect of valid applications received after 3.00 p.m. on a Business Day at the official point(s) of acceptance and funds for the entire amount of subscription/purchase (including switch ins) as per the application are credited to the bank account of the respective Scheme before the cut-off time of the next Business Day i.e., available for utilization before the cut-off time of the next Business Day - the closing NAV of the next Business Day shall be applicable. 3. Irrespective of the time of receipt of application at the official point(s) of acceptance, where funds for the entire amount of subscription/purchase as per the application are credited to the bank account of the respective Scheme before the cut-off time on any subsequent Business Day - i.e., available for utilization before the cut-off time on any subsequent Business Day - the closing NAV of such subsequent Business Day shall be applicable. 4. The aforesaid provisions shall also apply to systematic transactions i.e., Systematic Investment Plan (SIP), Systematic Transfer Plan (STP). <p>For determining the applicable NAV for allotment of units in respect of purchase / switch-in to the Schemes, the following shall be ensured:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Application / switch-in request is received before the applicable cut-off time. ii. Funds for the entire amount of subscription / purchase as per the

	<p>application / switch-in request are credited to the bank account of the respective Scheme(s) before the cut-off time.</p> <p>iii. The funds are available for utilization before the cut-off time without availing any credit facility whether intra-day or otherwise, by the respective Scheme(s).</p> <p>iv. In case of switch transactions from one scheme to another scheme, the allocation shall be in line with the redemption payout.</p> <p>For Redemption/ Switch out: In respect of valid applications accepted at an Official Point of Acceptance upto 3.00 p.m. on a Business Day, the closing NAV of the same day will be applicable; and in respect of valid applications accepted at an Official Point of Acceptance after 3.00 p.m., the closing NAV of the next Business Day will be applicable.</p>
<p>Minimum Amount for purchase /redemption / switches in an Option of the Scheme</p>	<p>First time Purchase – INR 1000/- and in multiples of INR 1/- thereafter</p> <p>Additional Purchase – INR 1000/- and in multiples of INR 1/- thereafter</p> <p>Redemption The minimum amount for redemption must be Rs. 1000/- or account balance whichever is less. Investor may note that upon the processing of redemption/switch out request, if the account balance in the scheme is less than Rs. 1000/- then the same will be redeemed/switched out along with the said request.</p> <p>Switches The minimum amount in case of inter/ intra scheme (inter plan/inter option) switches shall be the minimum amount required in the respective transferee scheme/plan.</p> <p>In accordance with Clause 6.10 of SEBI Master circular SEBI/HO/IMD/IMD-PoD-1/P/CIR/2023/74 dated May 19, 2023 (Alignment of interest of Designated Employees of Asset Management Companies (AMCs) with the Unitholders of the Mutual Fund Schemes), the above provision will not be applicable for investments made in scheme</p>
<p>Account Statements</p>	<p>Pursuant to sub regulation (1), (2) and (4) of Regulation 36 of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 read with Clause of 5.4, 14.4, 5.8, 5.9, 5.12, 5.18 and 10.1 of SEBI Master circulars dated May 19, 2023, investors are requested to note the following regarding dispatch of account statements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On acceptance of an application for subscription or allotment of units (including by way of SIP, STP, switch units), an allotment confirmation specifying the number of units allotted will be sent by way of an email and/or an SMS, within 5 Business Days from the date of receipt of a valid

	<p>application, to the Unit holder's registered e-mail address and/or mobile number.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thereafter, the Unit Holder will be sent, on or before the 15th of the immediately succeeding month, by way of a mail / an e-mail, a CAS, containing the details of the transaction mentioned above as well as details of all other transactions effected by the Unit holder across schemes of all mutual funds during the preceding month, including his/her/its holdings at the end of the said month and details of transaction charges paid to distributors, as applicable. Investors may note that CAS will be issued on a monthly basis to all investors in whose folio's transactions have taken place during the month concerned. • Consolidated account statement shall be issued every half yearly (September/March), on or before 21st day of succeeding month, providing the following information: - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - holding at the end of the six months - The amount of actual commission paid by AMCs/Mutual Funds (MFs) to distributors (in absolute terms) during the half-year period against the concerned investor's total investments in each MF scheme. - Further, a mention may be made in such CAS indicating that the commission disclosed is gross commission and does not exclude costs incurred by distributors such as Goods and Service Tax (wherever applicable, as per existing rates), operating expenses, etc. The scheme's average Total Expense Ratio (in percentage terms) for the half-year period for each scheme's applicable plan (regular or direct or both) where the concerned investor has actually invested in. Such half-yearly CAS shall be issued to all MF investors, excluding those investors who do not have any holdings in MF schemes and where no commission against their investment has been paid to distributors, during the concerned half-year period. <p>For further details, refer SAI.</p>
<p>IDCW</p>	<p>As per Clause 11.4 of SEBI Master Circular No. dated May 19, 2023, the IDCW shall be transfer to the Unitholders within 7 working days from the record date.</p> <p>IDCW may also be paid to the Unitholder in any other manner viz., through ECS, Direct Credit or NEFT in to Bank account, RTGS facility offered RBI or through Banker's cheque, etc as the AMC may decide, from time to time for the smooth and efficient functioning of the Scheme.</p> <p>Please note that it is mandatory for the unitholders to provide the bank account details as per SEBI guidelines.</p>

Redemption Process

As per Clause 14.1 of SEBI Master Circular dated May 19, 2023, the redemption or repurchase proceeds shall be transferred to the unitholders not later than 3 working days from the date of redemption or repurchase, once the scheme opens for the same.

Under exceptional circumstances, the redemption or repurchase proceeds shall be dispatched in physical form to the unitholders

The Unit Holder has the option to request for Redemption either in amount in rupees or in number of Units. Units purchased by cheque may not be redeemed until after realization of the cheque. In case the investor mentions the number of Units as well as the amount, then the amount will be considered for processing the Redemption request. In case the investor mentions the number of units or the amount in words and figures, then the value in words will be taken for processing the Redemption request. If the redemption request amount exceeds the balance lying to the credit of the Unitholder's said account, then the fund shall redeem the entire amount lying to the credit of the Unitholder's account in that Scheme/Option.

If an investor has purchased Units on more than one Business Day, the Units purchased prior in time (i.e. those Units which have been held for the longest period of time), are deemed to have been redeemed first, i.e. on a First In First Out Basis.

Where Units under a Scheme are held under both Regular and Direct Plan and the redemption / Switch request pertains to the Direct Plan, the same must clearly be mentioned on the request (along with the folio number), failing which the request would be processed from the Regular Plan. However, where Units under the requested Option are held only under one Plan, the request would be processed under such Plan

a. Redemption through physical applications:

A Transaction Slip or Common Transaction Form (CTF) can be used by the Unit Holder to request for Redemption. The requisite details should be entered in the Transaction Slip or CTF and submitted at an ISC. Transaction Slips or the CTF can be obtained from any of the ISCs.

Payment of Proceeds Resident Investors:

Redemption proceeds will be paid to the investor by way of transfer to bank account as available on the records of the Registrar.

Physical despatch of redemption or repurchase proceeds shall be carried out only in exceptional circumstances as published by AMFI/ SEBI from time to time.

In case of physical dispatch, the bank name and bank account number, as specified in the Registrar's records, will be mentioned in the cheque/demand draft. The redemption proceeds will be sent by courier or (if the addressee city is not serviced by the courier) by registered post/UCP. The dispatch for the purpose of delivery through the courier / postal department, as the case may be, shall be treated as delivery to the investor. The AMC / Registrar are not responsible for any delayed delivery or non-delivery or any consequences thereof, if the dispatch has been made correctly as stated in this paragraph.

Note: The AMC, at its discretion at a later date, may choose to alter or add other modes of payment. The Redemption proceeds will be sent by courier or (if the addressee city is not serviced by the courier) by registered post. The dispatch for the purpose of delivery through the courier / postal department, as the case may be, shall be treated as delivery to the investor. The AMC / Registrar is not responsible for any delayed delivery or non-delivery or any consequences thereof, if the dispatch has been made correctly as stated in this paragraph.

Non-Resident Investors

For NRIs, Redemption proceeds will be remitted depending upon the source of investment as follows:

(i) Repatriation Basis: When Units have been purchased through remittance in foreign exchange from abroad or by cheque / draft issued from proceeds of the Unit Holder's FCNR deposit or from funds held in the Unit Holder's Non Resident (External) account kept in India, the proceeds can be remitted to the Unit Holder in foreign currency (any exchange rate fluctuation will be borne by the Unit Holder). The proceeds can also be sent to his Indian address for crediting to his NRE / FCNR / Non-Resident (Ordinary) Account, if desired by the Unit Holder.

(ii) Non Repatriation Basis: When Units have been purchased from funds held in the Unit Holder's Non-Resident (Ordinary) Account, the proceeds will be sent to the Unit Holder's Indian address for crediting to the Unit Holder's Non-Resident (Ordinary) account.

For FPIs, the designated branch of the authorised dealer may allow remittance of net sale / maturity proceeds (after payment of taxes) or credit the amount to the Foreign Currency account or Nonresident Rupee account of the FPI maintained in accordance with the approval granted to it by the RBI. The Fund will not be liable for any delays or for any loss on account of any exchange fluctuations while converting the Rupee amount in foreign exchange in the case of transactions with NRIs / FPIs.

The proceeds may be paid by way of direct credit through which the investor's bank account specified in the Registrar's records is

credited with the Redemption proceeds. The Direct Credit facility is available for specific banks with whom AMC have a tie up from time to time. Investors need to check with the AMC for an updated list of the Direct Credit Banks. Investors having bank mandates where the AMC has a Direct Credit facility will receive redemption / IDCW proceeds by way of Direct Credit only and not cheques.

The Fund may make other arrangements for effecting payment of Redemption proceeds in future.

Application through Stock Exchange Infrastructure (MFSS/ BSE StAR MF Platform):

Investors wishing to redeem their units held in demat mode in Scheme listed on MFSS and BSE StAR MF platform, can place their redemption request with the AMFI Certified Stock Exchange Brokers by providing Depository Instruction Slip with redemption details. The AMFI Certified Stock Exchange Broker will place the redemption order in the system and will provide a confirmation slip to the investor. The redemption proceeds will be directly credited to the investor's bank account, as per the bank account details recorded with the Depository Participant.

Application through Mutual Fund Website:

AMC has enabled facility to transact online in units of the schemes including by way of Redemption of Units by electronic mode through website <https://www.360.one/asset-management/mutualfund/> . The Redemption proceeds, (subject to deduction of tax at source, if any) through this mode, will be credited to the designated/registered bank account of the investors.

Application through MF Utility:

All financial and non-financial transactions pertaining to Schemes of 360 ONE Mutual Fund can be done through MFU either electronically on www.mfuonline.com as and when such a facility is made available by MFUI or physically through the authorized Points of Service ("POS") of MFUI with effect from the respective dates as published on MFUI website against the POS locations. The list of POS of MFUI is published on the website of MFUI at www.mfuindia.com as may be updated from time to time. The Online Transaction Portal of MFU i.e. www.mfuonline.com and the POS locations of MFUI will be in addition to the existing Official Points of Acceptance ("OPA") of the AMC.

The uniform cut-off time as prescribed by SEBI and as mentioned in the SID / KIM of respective schemes shall be applicable for applications received on the portal of MFUI i.e. www.mfuonline.com . However, investors should note that

	<p>transactions on the MFUI portal shall be subject to the eligibility of the investors, any terms & conditions as stipulated by MFUI / Mutual Fund/ the AMC from time to time and any law for the time being in force. Investors are requested to note that, MFUI will allot a Common Account Number (“CAN”), a single reference number for all investments in the Mutual Fund industry, for transacting in multiple Schemes of various Mutual Funds through MFU and to map existing folios, if any. Investors can create a CAN by submitting the CAN Registration Form (CRF) and necessary documents at the MFUI POS. The AMC and / or its Registrar and Transfer Agent (RTA) shall provide necessary details to MFUI as may be needed for providing the required services to investors / distributors through MFU. Investors are requested to visit the websites of MFUI or the AMC to download the relevant forms.</p> <p>Redemption by investors who hold Units in dematerialized form: Redemption request for Units held in demat mode shall not be accepted at the offices of the Mutual Fund/AMC/Registrar. Unit holders shall submit such request only through their respective Depository Participant or through stock exchange platforms.</p>
<p>Bank Mandate</p>	<p>As per the directives issued by SEBI, it is mandatory for applicants to mention their bank account numbers in their applications for purchase or redemption of Units. If the Unit-holder fails to provide the Bank mandate, the request for redemption would be considered as not valid and the Fund retains the right to withhold the redemption until a proper bank mandate is furnished by the Unit-holder and the provision with respect of penal interest in such cases will not be applicable/ entertained.</p> <p>Multiple Bank Account Registrations: In compliance with AMFI Best Practice Guidelines Circular No.17/2010-11 dated October 22, 2010 and AMFI Best Practice Guidelines Circular No. 26/2011-12 dated March 12, 2012, 360 ONE Mutual Fund offers its investors the facility to register multiple bank accounts in their folios to receive redemption / IDCW proceeds.</p> <p>Registration of Multiple Bank Accounts in respect of an Investor Folio: An Investor can register with the Fund, upto 5 bank accounts in case of individuals and HUFs and upto 10 in other cases. Registering of Multiple Bank Accounts will enable the Fund to systematically validate the paying of funds and avoid acceptance of third party payments. For the purpose of registration of bank account(s), Investor should submit Bank Mandate Registration Form (available at the CSCs/ AMC Website) together with one of the following documents:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Cancelled original cheque leaf in respect of bank account to be registered where the account number and names

of the account holders are printed on the face of the cheque; or

- b. Bank statement or copy of Bank Pass Book page with the Investor's Bank Account number, name and address.;
- c. Bank letter / certificate on its letter head certifying the account holder's name, account number and branch address [Such letter / certification should be certified by the Bank Manager with his / her full name, signature, employee code.]

The above documents will also be required for change in bank account mandate submitted by the Investor. The AMC will register the Bank Account only after verifying that the sole/ first joint holder is the holder / one of the joint holders of the bank account. In case if a copy of the above documents is submitted, Investor shall submit the original to the AMC/ Service Centre for verification and the same shall be returned. In case of Multiple Registered Bank Account, Investor may choose one of the registered bank accounts for the credit of redemption/ IDCW proceeds (being "Pay-out bank account"). Investor may however, specify any other registered bank accounts for credit of redemption proceeds at the time of requesting for the redemption. Investor may change such Pay-out Bank account, as necessary, through written instructions. However, if request for redemption is received together with a change of bank account (unregistered new bank account) or before verification and validation of new bank account, the redemption request would be processed to the currently registered default old bank account. For further details please refer to paragraph on 'Registration of Multiple Bank Accounts in respect of an Investor Folio' in the SAI

Discontinuation of Change of Bank Account Mandate along with redemption/IDCW proceeds facility:

Discontinuation of Change of Bank Account Mandate along with redemption/IDCW proceeds facility. In compliance with AMFI Best Practice Guidelines Circular No.17/2010-11 dated October 22, 2010, consequent to introduction of "Multiple Bank Accounts Facility," the existing facility of redemption/ IDCW proceeds with change of bank mandate is discontinued by the Fund w.e.f. November 15, 2010. New bank accounts can only be registered using the designated "Multiple Bank Account Registration Form". Further please note the following important points in this regard:

- (i) Proceeds of any redemption/IDCW will be sent only to a bank account that is already registered and validated in the folio at the time of redemption transaction processing.
- (ii) Unit holder(s) may choose to mention any of the existing registered bank accounts with redemption/ IDCW payment

	<p>request for receiving redemption/IDCW proceeds. If no registered bank account is mentioned, default bank account will be used.</p> <p>(iii) If unit holder(s) provide a new and unregistered bank mandate or change of bank mandate request with a specific redemption/IDCW payment request (with or without necessary supporting documents) such bank account may not be considered for payment of redemption/IDCW proceeds, or the Fund may withheld the payment for upto 10 calendar days to ensure validation of new bank mandate mentioned.</p> <p>Valid change of bank mandate requests with supporting documents will be processed within 10 business days of necessary documents reaching the office of RTA and any financial transaction request received in the interim will be carried based on previous details only.</p>
Delay in payment of redemption/repurchase proceeds	As per Clause 14.2 of SEBI Master Circular dated May 19, 2023, the AMC shall be liable to pay interest to the unitholders at rate of 15% per annum and the interest shall be borne by the AMC
Unclaimed Redemption/Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal (IDCW) Amount	<p>In accordance with Clause 14.3 of SEBI Master Circular dated May 19, 2023, , the unclaimed Redemption amount and IDCW amount that are currently allowed to be deployed by the Mutual Fund only in call money market or money market Instruments, shall also be allowed to be invested in a separate plan of only Overnight scheme / Liquid scheme / Money Market Mutual Fund scheme floated by Mutual Funds specifically for deployment of the unclaimed amounts.</p> <p>Provided that such schemes where the unclaimed redemption and IDCW amounts are deployed shall be only those Liquid scheme / Money Market Mutual Fund schemes which are placed in A-1 cell (Relatively Low Interest Rate Risk and Relatively Low Credit Risk) of Potential Risk Class matrix as per Clause 17.5 of SEBI Master Circular dated May 19, 2023.</p> <p>AMCs shall not be permitted to charge any exit load in this plan and TER (Total Expense Ratio) of such plan shall be capped as per the TER of direct plan of such scheme or at 50bps whichever is lower. Investors who claim these amounts during a period of three years from the due date shall be paid initial unclaimed amount along with the income earned on its deployment. Investors who claim these amounts after 3 years, shall be paid initial unclaimed amount along with the income earned on its deployment till the end of the third year. After the third year, the income earned on such unclaimed amounts shall be used for the purpose of investor education. AMC shall play a proactive role in tracing the rightful owner of the unclaimed amounts considering the steps suggested by</p>

	regulator vide the referred circular.
Disclosures w.r.t investment by minors	<p>As per Clause 17.6 of SEBI Master Circular dated May 19, 2023 and SEBI Circular dated May 12, 2023, the following Process for Investments in the name of a Minor through a Guardian will be applicable:</p> <p>a. Payment for investment by any mode shall be accepted from the bank account of the minor, parent or legal guardian of the minor, or from a joint account of the minor with parents or legal guardian. For existing folios, the AMCs shall insist upon a Change of Pay-out Bank mandate before redemption is processed.</p> <p>Irrespective of the source of payment for subscription, all redemption proceeds shall be credited only in the verified bank account of the minor, i.e. the account the minor may hold with the parent/ legal guardian after completing all KYC formalities.</p> <p>b. Upon the minor attaining the status of major, the minor in whose name the investment was made, shall be required to provide all the KYC details, updated bank account details including cancelled original cheque leaf of the new account. No further transactions shall be allowed till the status of the minor is changed to major.</p> <p>c. AMCs shall build a system control at the account set up stage of Systematic Investment Plan (SIP), Systematic Transfer Plan (STP) and Systematic Withdrawal Plan (SWP) on the basis of which, the standing instruction is suspended when the minor attains majority, till the status is changed to major.</p> <p>Please refer SAI for detailed process on investments made in the name of a Minor through a Guardian and Transmission of Units.</p>
Any other disclosures in terms of consolidated checklist on standard observations	<p>Risk-o-meter</p> <p>The risk-o-meter of the Scheme shall be evaluated on a monthly basis and shall be disclosed along with portfolio disclosure on the AMC website and on AMFI website within 10 days from the close of each month.</p> <p>The risk level of Scheme as on March 31 of every year, along with number of times the risk level has changed over the year, shall be disclosed on the AMC website and AMFI website.</p> <p>The scheme wise changes in Risk-o-meter shall be disclosed in scheme wise Annual Reports and Abridged summary.</p> <p>Scheme Summary Document (SSD)</p> <p>In accordance with SEBI letter dated December 28, 2021 and AMFI emails dated March 16, 2022 and March 25, 2022, Scheme summary document for all schemes of 360 ONE Mutual Fund in the requisite format (pdf, spreadsheet and machine readable format)</p>

	<p>shall be uploaded on a monthly basis i.e. 10th to 15th of every month or within 5 working days from the date of any change or modification in the scheme information on the website of 360 ONE Mutual Fund i.e. https://www.360.one/asset-management/mutualfund/, AMFI i.e. www.amfiindia.com and Registered Stock Exchanges i.e. National Stock Exchange of India Limited and Bombay Stock Exchanges Limited.</p>
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III. Other Details

A. Periodic Disclosures such as Half yearly disclosures, half yearly results, annual report

Half Yearly disclosure of Scheme's Portfolio:

The Mutual Fund/AMC shall disclose portfolio of the Scheme as well as the Risk-o-meters of the scheme as on the last day of half year on website of Mutual Fund (<https://www.360.one/asset-management/mutualfund/downloads/disclosures/>) and AMFI (www.amfiindia.com) within 10 days from the close of each half-year respectively in a user-friendly and downloadable spreadsheet format.

Half Yearly disclosure of Un-Audited Financials:

The Mutual Fund and Asset Management Company shall within one month from the close of each half year (i.e. on 31st March and on 30th September) host a soft copy of the unaudited financial results of the Scheme on the website of the Mutual Fund. Also, an advertisement disclosing the hosting of the unaudited financial results of the Scheme on the website (<https://www.360.one/asset-management/mutualfund/downloads/disclosures/>) will be published, in at least one English daily newspaper having nationwide circulation and in a newspaper having wide circulation published in language of the region where the Head Office of the Mutual Fund is situated.

Annual Report

The scheme wise annual report and abridged summary thereof shall be hosted on the website of the Mutual Fund (<https://www.360.one/asset-management/mutualfund/>) and AMFI (www.amfiindia.com) not later than four months (or such other period as may be specified by SEBI from time to time) from the date of closure of the relevant accounting year (i.e. 31st March each year) and link for the same will be displayed prominently on the website of the Mutual Fund (<https://www.360.one/asset-management/mutualfund/>).

B. Transparency/NAV Disclosure

The NAV will be calculated by the AMC for each Business Day. The first NAV shall be calculated and declared within 5 business days from the date of allotment.

The AMC will update the NAVs on AMFI website www.amfiindia.com before 11.00 p.m. on every business day and also on its website (<https://www.360.one/asset-management/mutualfund/>). In case of any delay, in uploading of NAV on AMFI Website, the reasons for such delay would be explained to AMFI in writing. If the NAV is not available before the commencement of Business Hours on the following day due to any reason, the Mutual Fund shall issue a press release giving reasons and explaining when the Mutual Fund would be able to publish the NAV.

Further the Mutual Fund / AMC will extend facility of sending latest available NAVs of the Scheme to the Unit holders through SMS upon receiving a specific request in this regard. Also, information regarding NAVs can be obtained by the Unit holders / Investors by calling or visiting the nearest ISC.

The Mutual Fund/AMC shall disclose portfolio (along with ISIN) of the Scheme as on the last day of the month / half year on website of Mutual Fund (<https://www.360.one/asset-management/mutualfund/>) and AMFI (www.amfiindia.com) within 10 days from the close of each month/ half-year respectively in a user friendly and downloadable spreadsheet format.

In case of Unitholders whose e-mail addresses are registered, the Mutual Fund / AMC shall send via e-mail both the monthly and half-yearly statement of Scheme portfolio within 10 days from the close of each month/ half-year respectively.

Further, the Mutual Fund / AMC shall publish an advertisement in the all India edition of at least two daily newspapers, one each in English and Hindi every half-year disclosing the hosting of the half-yearly statement of the Scheme portfolio on the website of the Mutual Fund (www.iiflmmf.com) and on the website of AMFI (www.amfiindia.com) and the modes such as SMS, telephone, email or written request (letter) through which a unitholder can submit a request for a physical or electronic copy of the statement of Scheme portfolio.

The Mutual Fund/ AMC shall provide a physical copy of the statement of Scheme portfolio, without charging any cost, on specific request received from a unitholder.

The AMC will make available the Annual Report of the Scheme within four months of the end of the financial year.

C. Transaction charges and stamp duty

- Transaction charge:

In terms of clause 10.5 of SEBI Master Circular dated May 19, 2023, as amended from time to time, in case of purchases/subscriptions/new inflows only (lump sum and SIP), of Rs.10,000/ – and above per subscription.

- **Stamp Duty:**

Pursuant to Notification No. S.O. 4419(E) dated December 10, 2019, notification no. G.S.R. 19 (E) dated the January 8, 2020, Notification No. G.S.R. 226(E) dated March 30, 2020 issued by Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, Government of India, read with Part I of Chapter IV of Notification dated February 21, 2019 issued by Legislative Department, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India on the Finance Act, 2019, a stamp duty @ 0.005% of the transaction value would be levied on mutual fund transactions including switches(excluding redemptions), with effect from July 01, 2020.

For further details, please refer SAI.

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

E. Taxation

For details on taxation please refer to the clause on Taxation in the Scheme Additional Information (SAI) apart from the following:

Tax*	Resident Investors	Non-resident Investors	Mutual Fund
Tax on dividend	Taxable at income slab rates	20%	Nil
Capital Gains ^			
Long-term (held for more than 36 months):	20% with indexation benefit	20% with indexation benefit	Nil
Short-term (held for 36 months or less):	Taxable at income slab rates	Taxable @ 40% for non-resident company / @ income slab rates for other unitholders	Nil

1) *These should be increased by the surcharge as applicable and health & education cess @ 4%.

2) ^ Applicable to mutual fund (other than equity oriented mutual fund) (i) acquired on or after April 1, 2023 where more than 35% but less than 65% of its total proceeds is invested in the equity shares of domestic companies; or (ii) acquired prior to April 1, 2023. The percentage of equity shareholding shall be computed with reference to the annual average of the daily closing figures.

3) Mutual Funds are required to deduct TDS @ 10% on IDCW payment (Above Rs 5000) for resident unitholders and @ 20% (plus applicable surcharge and cess) for non-resident unitholders. No tax shall be required to be deducted by the mutual fund on income which is in the nature of capital gain in the hands of resident unitholder and FPIs. For other non-resident unitholders, tax shall be deducted as per applicable rates. Tax treaty benefit, if any, should be provided to non-resident unitholders subject to providing certain information/documents as required.

4) In certain cases, higher TDS may be applicable as per section 206AA (relating to non-filing of tax returns) and 206AB (relating to non-furnishing of PAN).

F. RIGHTS OF UNITHOLDERS - Please refer to SAI for details.

G. List of official points of acceptance: please visit <https://www.360.One/asset-management/mutualfund/downloads/information-documents/> for list of official points of acceptances.

H. PENALTIES, PENDING LITIGATION OR PROCEEDINGS, FINDINGS OF INSPECTIONS OR INVESTIGATIONS FOR WHICH ACTION MAY HAVE BEEN TAKEN OR IS IN THE PROCESS OF BEING TAKEN BY ANY REGULATORY AUTHORITY:

1. All disclosures regarding penalties and action(s) taken against foreign Sponsor(s) may be limited to the jurisdiction of the country where the principal activities (in terms of income / revenue) of the Sponsor(s) are carried out or where the headquarters of the Sponsor(s) is situated. Further, only top 10 monetary penalties during the last three years shall be disclosed. - Not Applicable
2. In case of Indian Sponsor(s), details of all monetary penalties imposed and/ or action taken during the last three years or pending with any financial regulatory body or governmental authority, against Sponsor(s) and/ or the AMC and/ or the Board of Trustees /Trustee Company; for irregularities or for violations in the financial services sector, or for defaults with respect to share holders or debenture holders and depositors, or for economic offences, or for violation of securities law. Details of settlement, if any, arrived at with the aforesaid authorities during the last three years shall also be disclosed:

Sr. No.	Particulars	Subject Matter/Allegations	Orders/Findings
1	SEBI issued an adjudication Show Case Notice (SCN) dated April 16, 2021 under Rule 4 (1) of the SEBI (Procedure for Holding Inquiry and imposing penalties by Adjudicating Officer) Rules, 1995 in the matter of Alkem Laboratories Ltd. SEBI conducted an examination of block deals to check any manipulation of reference price considered for execution of block deal trades in the scrip of Alkem Laboratories Ltd during the period April 01, 2019 to September 30, 2019 to examine the	SEBI SCN alleged that the Company has knowingly manipulated the reference price of Alkem for block deal during the afternoon window i.e. VWAP price for the period 13:45 to 14:00 hrs on August 22, 2019 and thereby violating provision of SEBI Act, 1992 and regulations of SEBI (Prohibition of	The Company filed a Consent Application on June 07, 2021 and revised settlement terms on October 05, 2021 with SEBI under SEBI Settlement Regulation 2018. On April 11, 2022, The High Powered Advisory Committee (HPAC) considering the facts and circumstances of the case, recommended that the matter may be settled

	violation of SEBI Act, 1992, Rules and Regulations, if any.	Fraudulent and Unfair Trade Practices relating to Securities Market Regulations), 2003 and provisions of code of conduct prescribed under Schedule II read with Regulation 9(f) of SEBI (Stock Broker) Regulations, 1992.	upon payment of ₹3,12,64,858/- (Rupees Three Crores Twelve Lakhs Sixty-Four Thousand and Eight Hundred Fifty Eight only) as settlement amount, for 360 ONE WAM Limited (Formerly known as IIFL Wealth Management Limited). On May 10, 2022, The Panel of Whole Time Members of SEBI approved the said recommendation of the HPAC. Pursuant to this the company paid the amount on July 04, 2022 and adjudication proceedings initiated by SEBI were disposed off in terms of Section 15JB of the SEBI Act read with regulation 23(1) of the Settlement Regulations on the basis of the settlement terms.
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3. Details of all enforcement actions taken by SEBI in the last three years and/ or pending with SEBI for the violation of SEBI Act, 1992 and Rules and Regulations framed there under including debarment and/ or suspension and/ or cancellation and/ or imposition of monetary penalty/adjudication/enquiry proceedings, if any, to which the Sponsor(s) and/ or the AMC and/ or the Board of Trustees /Trustee Company and/ or any of the directors and/ or key personnel (especially the fund managers) of the AMC and Trustee Company were/ are a party. The details of the violation shall also be disclosed. - None
4. Any pending material civil or criminal litigation incidental to the business of the Mutual Fund to which the Sponsor(s) and/ or the AMC and/ or the Board of Trustees /Trustee Company and/ or any of the directors and/ or key personnel are a party should also be disclosed separately. - None
5. Any deficiency in the systems and operations of the Sponsor(s) and/ or the AMC and/ or the Board of Trustees/Trustee Company which SEBI has specifically advised to be disclosed in the SID, or which has been notified by any other regulatory agency, shall be disclosed. – None

Please visit <https://www.360.One/asset-management/mutualfund/downloads/information-documents/> for most updated details of penalties, pending litigation or proceedings.

Notes:

The Trustees have approved this Scheme Information Document on May 02, 2023 and have ensured that the Scheme is a new product offered by 360 ONE Mutual Fund and is not a minor modification of the existing Schemes.

Notwithstanding anything contained in this Scheme Information Document, the provisions of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 and the guidelines there under shall be applicable.

**For and behalf of 360 ONE Asset Management Limited
(Formerly known as IIFL Asset Management Limited)**

Sd/-

Place: Mumbai

Date: June 26, 2024

Whole Time Director

Where can you submit the filled up applications:

360 ONE Mutual Fund	Registrar and Transfer Agent	CMS Collection Bankers
<p>360 one Asset Management Limited</p> <p>Registered Office:360 ONE Centre, Kamala City, S.B. Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai - 400 013</p> <p>https://www.360.one/asset-management/mutualfund/</p>	<p>Computer Age Management Services Limited (CAMS)</p> <p>Registered Office: New No. 10, Old No. 178, M.G.R. Salai, Nungambakkam, Chennai - 600 034</p> <p>Contact Number: 1800 419 2267</p> <p>Email id: enq_if@camsonline.com www.camsonline.com</p>	<p>HDFC Bank Limited</p> <p>Registered Office: HDFC Bank House, Senapati Bapat Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai - 400 013</p> <p>www.hdfcbank.com India</p>