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SCHEME INFORMATION DOCUMENT

(SID)

SECTION I

Kotak Fixed Maturity Plan Series 336

A closed ended debt scheme with maturity of 125 days. A relatively low interest rate risk and moderate Credit Risk.

BSE Symbol - To be obtained at the time of scheme launch

This product is suitable for investors who are seeking*	Scheme Risk-o-meter*	Benchmark Risk-o-meter
• Income over a short term investment horizon • Investment in debt & money market securities	 The risk of the scheme is Moderate	 The risk of the benchmark Moderate NIFTY Ultra Short Duration Debt Index

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

(The product labelling assigned during the New Fund Offer is based on internal assessment of the Scheme Characteristics or model portfolio and the same may vary post NFO when actual investments are made).

Potential Risk Class ("PRC") Matrix of the Scheme

Credit Risk ▶ / Interest Rate Risk ▼	Relatively Low (Class A)	Moderate (Class B)	Relatively High (Class C)
Relatively Low		B-I	
Moderate			
Relatively High			

Offer for Units of ₹ 10 each for cash during the New Fund Offer

New Fund Offer Opens on: November 02, 2026 **New Fund Offer Closes on:** November 04, 2026

Name of Mutual Fund	**Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund**
Name of Asset Management Company	**Kotak Mahindra Asset Management Company Ltd** **CIN: U65991MH1994PLC080009**
Name of Trustee Company	**Kotak Mahindra Trustee Company Ltd** **CIN: U65990MH1995PLC090279**
Registered Address of the Companies	**27 BKC, C-27, G Block, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (E), Mumbai - 400051**
Corporate Office Address of Asset Management Company	**2nd Floor, 12-BKC, Plot No. C-12, G-Block, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra East, Mumbai - 400 051**
Website	**www.kotakmf.com**

The particulars of the Scheme have been prepared in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations 2026, (herein after referred to as SEBI (MF) Regulations) as amended till date, and filed with SEBI, along with a Due Diligence Certificate from the AMC. The units being offered for public subscription have not been approved or recommended by SEBI nor has SEBI certified the accuracy or adequacy of the Scheme Information Document.

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

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

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

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

This Scheme Information Document is dated October 26, 2026.

BSE Limited ("the Exchange") has given vide its letter no. LO/IPO/PJ/MF/IP/34/2026-27 dated June 8, 2026 permission to Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund to use the Exchange's name in this SID as one of the Stock Exchanges on which this Mutual Fund's Scheme's Unit are proposed to be listed. The Exchange has scrutinised this SID for its limited internal purpose of deciding on the matter of granting the aforesaid permission to Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund. The Exchange does not in any manner:-

(i) warrant, certify or endorse the correctness or completeness of any of the contents of this SID; or
(ii) warrant that this scheme's unit will be listed or will continue to be listed on the Exchange; or
(iii) take any responsibility for the financial or other soundness of this Mutual Fund, its promoters, its management or any scheme or project of this Mutual Fund;

and it should not for any reason be deemed or construed that this SID has been cleared or approved by the Exchange. Every person who desires to apply for or otherwise acquires any unit of Kotak Fixed Maturity Plan Series 336- (125 Days) of this Mutual Fund may do so pursuant to independent inquiry, investigation and analysis and shall not have any claim against the Exchange whatsoever by reason of any loss which may be suffered by such person consequent to or in connection with such subscription/ acquisition whether by reason of anything stated or omitted to be stated herein or for any other reason whatsoever."

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Part I. HIGHLIGHTS/ SUMMARY OF THE SCHEME

Sr. No.	Title	Description
I	**Name of the Scheme**	Kotak Fixed Maturity Plan Series 336
II	**Category of the Scheme**	Close Ended Debt Scheme
III	**Scheme Type**	A closed ended debt scheme with maturity of 125 days. A relatively low interest rate risk and moderate Credit Risk.
IV	**Scheme Code**	KOTM/C/D/FTP/26/08/0176
V	**Investment Objective**	The investment objective of the Scheme is to generate income by investing in debt and money market securities, maturing on or before the maturity of the scheme. **There is no assurance that the investment objective of the Scheme will be achieved.**
VI	**Liquidity/listing details**	During the New Fund Offer, the units of the scheme will be sold at the face value of `10/- per unit. Redemption will be done on maturity date at NAV based price of the scheme. As per SEBI guidelines, the AMC/Mutual Fund shall not redeem the units of the scheme before the date of maturity. Units of this scheme will be listed on BSE Limited, the units of the Scheme shall be listed within 5 business days from the date of allotment. Investors may sell their units in the stock exchange(s) on which these units are listed on all the trading days of the stock exchange. The units cannot be redeemed with KMMF prior to the maturity of the scheme. An investor can buy/sell Units on BSE and/or any other Stock Exchange(s) on which the Units are listed during the trading hours like any other publicly traded stock, until the date of issue of notice by the AMC for fixing the record date for determining the Unit holders whose name(s) appear on the list of beneficial owners as per the Depository's (NSDL/CDSL) records for the purpose of redemption of Units on maturity/final redemption date. The trading of Units on BSE and/or any other Stock Exchange(s) on which the Units are listed will automatically get suspended from the date of issuance of the said notice and also no off-market trades shall be permitted by the Depositories. **Listing:** Units of this scheme will be listed on BSE Limited, the units of the Scheme shall be listed within 5 business days from the date of allotment. The units of the scheme may also be listed on the other stock exchanges, AMC reserves right to list units on other stock exchanges.

VII	**Benchmark (Total Return Index)**	**NIFTY Ultra Short Duration Debt Index** **Benchmark rationale**: The composition of the aforesaid benchmark is such that it is most suited for comparing the performance of the scheme. The AMC/Trustees reserve right to change benchmark in future for measuring performance of the scheme and as per the guidelines and directives issued by SEBI from time to time.
VIII	**NAV disclosure**	The NAVs of the Scheme will be calculated and disclosed on every Business Day on the website of the Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund viz www.kotakmf.com and AMFI's website www.amfiindia.com by 11.00 p.m. The First NAV of the scheme shall be declared within 5 working days from the date of allotment. For further details, refer Section II.
IX	**Applicable timelines**	**Dispatch of redemption proceeds** Investors will not be able to redeem their units during the tenor of the Scheme directly from the fund and there will be redemption by the fund only on the maturity of the Scheme. The redemption proceeds shall be dispatched to the unit holders within three working days from the date of maturity of the Scheme. A penal interest of 15% per annum or such other rate as may be prescribed by SEBI from time to time, shall be paid in case the redemption or repurchase proceeds are not transferred within the prescribed timelines. In case of exceptional situations listed in AMFI Circular No. AMFI/35P/MEM-COR/74/2022-23 dated January 16, 2023, the scheme shall be allowed additional timelines for transfer of redemption or repurchase proceeds to the unitholders. **Dispatch of IDCW** The Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal (IDCW) payments shall be dispatched to the unitholders within seven working days from the record date.
X	**Plans and Options** Plans/Options and sub options under the Scheme	**Plan- Direct Plan/Regular Plan** Direct Plan: This Plan is only for investors who purchase /subscribe Units in a Scheme directly with the Fund and is not available for investors who route their investments through a Distributor. Regular Plan: This Plan is for investors who wish to route their investment through any distributor. The portfolio of both plans will be unsegregated. **Options under each Plan(s)** a) Growth b) Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal (IDCW) • Payout of Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal Option The NAVs of the above options under each plan of the scheme will be different and separately declared; the portfolio of the investments remaining the same.

		To view the track record/history of distribution of IDCW (if any), kindly refer following link: https://www.kotakmf.com/mutual-funds **Default Option /Sub-Options** • If applicant does not indicate the choice of option between growth and Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal (IDCW) option in the application form, then the fund will accept it as an application for growth option under respective plan. For detailed disclosure on default plans and options, kindly refer SAI.
XI	**Load Structure**	**Exit Load: Nil**
XII	**Minimum Application Amount/switch in**	Rs. 5,000/- and in multiples of Rs. 10 for purchase and switch-ins. This clause is applicable only for purchases and switch in during the NFO.
XIII	**Minimum Additional Purchase Amount**	Not Applicable
XIV	**Minimum Redemption/switch out amount**	Redemption will be done on maturity date at NAV based price of the scheme. As per SEBI guidelines, the AMC/Mutual Fund shall not redeem the units of the scheme before the date of maturity.
XV.	**New Fund Offer Period** This is the period during which a new scheme sells its units to the investors	**NFO opens on** :- November 02, 2026 **NFO closes on** :- November 04, 2026 As per Paragraph 7.24 of SEBI Master Circular No. SEBI Master circular no HO/24/13/11(1)2026-IMD-POD-1/I/7602/2026 dated March 20, 2026, to effectively manage the fund flows in NFO, the fund manager may extend or shorten the NFO period, based on his view of the market dynamics, availability of assets and his ability to deploy funds collected in NFO. However, the same shall be subject to compliance with Clause 1.7.1 of the SEBI Master circular no SEBI Master circular no HO/24/13/11(1)2026-IMD-POD-1/I/7602/2026 dated March 20, 2026. The AMC/ Trustee may change the New Fund Offer period, subject to the condition that the New Fund Offer period shall be kept open for a minimum period of 3 working days and not beyond 15 days or such other time period as permissible under SEBI (MF) Regulations. AMC/ Trustee may close the subscription list earlier by giving at least one day's prior notice. Any such modification shall be announced by way of a notice/ addendum uploaded on website of Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund i.e. www.kotakmf.com.
XVI.	**New Fund Offer Price:** This is the price per unit that the investors have to pay to invest during the NFO.	Rs. 10/- per Unit.
XVII	**Segregated portfolio/side pocketing disclosure**	Segregation of portfolio has been enabled in the scheme. For Details, kindly refer SAI

XVIII	**Swing pricing disclosure**	Not Applicable
XIX	**Stock lending/short selling**	Scheme shall not engage in Stock lending/short selling.
XX	**How to Apply and other details**	Investors should apply through a common application form/online. Investors are requested to go through the Guidelines / instructions in Key Information Memorandum (KIM) cum application form for filling up the application form before investing. The investors signature on the main application form shall be the basis for all future transactions processing. Existing investors can use their Folio number at the time of investing in the same scheme or any scheme of Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund. All cheques should be crossed "Account Payee Only" and drawn in favour the scheme name in which investment is intended to be made. The investors can submit the Application forms and Key Information Memorandum (along with transaction slip)/ forms for redemption/ switches at the branches of AMC or Investor Service Centres (ISCs)/Official Points of Acceptance (OPAs) of the Registrar (CAMS) or distributors or on the website of Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund (www.kotakmf.com). Investors are also advised to refer to Statement of Additional Information before submitting the application form. For Further details refer section II.
XXI.	**Investor services**	• Contact details for general service requests: 18003091490 / 044-40229101 (Monday to Friday between 9.30am to 6.00 pm & Saturday between 9.30am to 12.30pm) https://www.kotakmf.com/feedback/customer • Contact details for complaint resolution: Ms. Sushma Mata, Investor Relations Officer Kotak Mahindra Asset Management Company Limited, 6thFloor, Kotak Towers, Building No.21, Infinity Park, Off: Western Express Highway Goregaon - Mulund Link Road, Malad (East), Mumbai 400097 Phone Number:18003091490 / 044-40229101 Fax: 6708 2213 e-mail: https://info.kotakmf.com/write-to-us or WhatsApp us by sending us "Hi" at 9321884488. For portfolio valuation, give a missed call to 7039055555
XXII	**Specific attribute of the scheme (such as lock in, duration in case of target maturity scheme/close ended schemes) (as applicable)**	The Scheme will be for a duration of 125 days after the date of allotment. The Scheme will be fully redeemed / wound up at the end of the tenure of the scheme. The Scheme will mature on March 11, 2027. If such a Maturity Date is a non-Business Day, the subsequent Business Day shall be considered as the Maturity Date for the Scheme. The applicable NAV for redemptions and switch out shall be calculated on such subsequent business day.
XXIII.	**Special product/facility available during the**	**During NFO -** Switch-In from any existing schemes of Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund (Except ETFs) are available during the NFO.

	NFO and on ongoing basis	Note: Investors also have an option to switch out all or part of their investments available in the Growth option of the Scheme of Kotak Liquid Fund and Kotak Overnight Fund, (Source Schemes) to this Scheme during the NFO period, subject to the terms and conditions mentioned in the Scheme Information Document of the respective source schemes. In the event of the withdrawal/cancellation/calling off of the NFO, the switch request submitted by the investor shall not be processed and the investment shall be retained in the source scheme. Systematic Investment Plan, Systematic Transfer Plan, Systematic Withdrawal Plan are not available under the scheme.
XXIV.	**Weblink**	Please note that this is a new scheme. TER details shall be available from the first NAV date in the following link: Link for Total Expense Ratio (TER) last 6 months, Daily TER as well as - https://www.kotakmf.com/Information/TER Link for scheme factsheet- https://www.kotakmf.com/Information/statutory-disclosure/information

DUE DILIGENCE BY THE ASSET MANAGEMENT COMPANY

It is confirmed that:

(i) The Scheme Information Document submitted to SEBI is in accordance with the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026 and the guidelines and directives issued by SEBI from time to time.

(ii) All legal requirements connected with the launching of the Scheme as also the guidelines, instructions, etc., issued by the Government and any other competent authority in this behalf, have been duly complied with.

(iii) The disclosures made in the Scheme Information Document are true, fair and adequate to enable the investors to make a well informed decision regarding investment in the Scheme.

(iv) The intermediaries named in the Scheme Information Document and Statement of Additional Information are registered with SEBI and their registration is valid, as on date.

(v) The contents of the Scheme Information Document including figures, data, yields etc. have been checked and are factually correct

(vi) A confirmation that the AMC has complied with the compliance checklist applicable for Scheme Information Documents and other than cited deviations/ that there are no deviations from the regulations

(vii) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Scheme Information Document, the provisions of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026 and the guidelines there under shall be applicable.

Date: October 26, 2026 **Name: Jolly Bhatt**
Place: Mumbai **Designation: Compliance Officer**

Part II. INFORMATION ABOUT THE SCHEME

A. How will the Scheme Allocate its Assets?

The asset allocation under the Scheme, under normal circumstances, will be as follows:

Particulars	Indicative Allocation (% of total assets)	
	Minimum	Maximum
Debt and Money Market Instruments including Government Securities	0	100

Towards maturity when residual maturity of the scheme is 30 days or lower, there may be higher allocation to money market instruments & cash and cash equivalents under the scheme.

Pursuant to Para 8.5 and 13.15 of SEBI Master Circular No. HO/24/13/11(1)2026-IMD-POD-1/I/7602/2026, dated March 20, 2026, as may be amended from time to time, the Scheme may take derivatives position up to 50% of the net assets of the Scheme, based on the opportunities available subject to the guidelines issued by SEBI from time to time and in line with the investment objective of the Scheme.

As per para 13.18.1 of SEBI Master Circular No. HO/24/13/11(1)2026-IMD-POD-1/I/7602/2026, dated March 20, 2026, the cumulative gross exposure through debt, money market instruments, derivatives positions, repo transactions in corporate debt securities and other permitted securities/assets and such other securities/assets as may be permitted by the Board from time to time shall not exceed 100% of net assets of the Scheme.

Pursuant to Para 13.8 of the SEBI Master Circular No. HO/24/13/11(1)2026-IMD-POD-1/I/7602/2026, dated March 20, 2026**,** the scheme may invest in repo in corporate debt securities.

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

The scheme may invest in securitized debt upto 50% of the net assets of the scheme in accordance with Para 13.1 of the SEBI Master Circular No. HO/24/13/11(1)2026-IMD-POD-1/I/7602/2026, dated March 20, 2026.

Investment in debt instruments having structured obligations (SO) / credit enhancements (CE) as per Para 13.1 of SEBI Master Circular No. HO/24/13/11(1)2026-IMD-POD-1/I/7602/2026, dated March 20, 2026:

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

- 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

Pursuant to Para 13.18.6 of SEBI Master Circular no. HO/24/13/11(1)2026-IMD-POD-1/I/7602/2026 dated March 20, 2026 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.

The Scheme does not intend to invest in :

- Securities lending and borrowing
- Overseas Securities
- Units of Infrastructure Investment Trusts (InvITs).
- Debt instruments with special features as referred to in Para 10.4, 5.5.3, 13.1 of SEBI Master Circular no. HO/24/13/11(1)2026-IMD-POD-1/I/7602/2026 dated March 20, 2026
- Units of Mutual Fund Schemes

Apart from the investment restrictions prescribed under SEBI (MF) Regulations, the Fund follows certain internal norms vis-à-vis limiting exposure to a particular issuer or sector, etc within the mentioned restrictions, and these are subject to review from time to time.

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

Sr. no	Type of Instrument	Percentage of exposure	Circular references*
1.	Securitized Debt	The scheme may invest in securitized debt upto 50% of the net assets of the scheme	Clause 13.1 of SEBI Master Circular No. HO/24/13/11(1)2026-IMD-POD-1/I/7602/2026 dated March 20, 2026
2.	Fixed Income Derivatives for Heding Purposes & Portfolio Rebalancing	The Scheme may take derivatives position up to 50% of the net assets of the Scheme	Para 8.5 and 13.15 of SEBI Master Circular No. HO/24/13/11(1)2026-IMD-POD-1/I/7602/2026 dated March 20, 2026
3.	Repo in corporate debt securities	The gross exposure of the scheme to repo transactions in corporate debt securities shall not be more than 10 % of the net assets of the scheme	Para 13.8 of the SEBI Master Circular No. HO/24/13/11(1)2026-IMD-POD-1/I/7602/2026, dated March 20, 2026
4.	Debt instruments having structured obligations (SO) / credit enhancements (CE)	The investment of the Scheme in the following instruments shall not exceed 10% of the debt portfolio of the Scheme and the group exposure in such instruments shall not exceed 5% of the debt portfolio of the Scheme: • Investments in debt instruments having unsupported rating (i.e. without factoring-in credit enhancement) below investment grade and • Investments in debt instruments having supported rating (i.e.	Para 13.1 of SEBI Master Circular No. HO/24/13/11(1)2026-IMD-POD-1/I/7602/2026, dated March 20, 2026

		after factoring- in credit enhancement) above investment grade.	
5.	Overseas Investments	The Scheme shall not invest in Overseas Securities	N.A
6.	Credit Default Swaps transactions	Exposure through CDS shall shall not exceed 10% of the net assets of the scheme	Clause 13.17 of SEBI Master Circular No. HO/24/13/11(1)2026-IMD-POD-1/I/7602/2026 dated March 20, 2026
7.	Units of InVITS	The Scheme shall not invest in Units of InVITS	N.A
8.	Debt instruments with special features as referred to in Para 10.4, 5.5.3, 13.1 of SEBI Master Circular no. HO/24/13/11(1)2026-IMD-POD-1/I/7602/2026 dated March 20, 2026	The Scheme shall not invest in Debt instruments with special features	N.A
9.	Units of Mutual Funds Schemes	The Scheme shall not invest in Units of Mutual Funds schemes	N.A
10.	Securities Lending/Borrowing	The Scheme shall not enter into Securities Lending/Borrowing	N.A.

Portfolio Rebalancing:

Pursuant to Para 3.11 of SEBI Master Circular no. HO/24/13/11(1)2026-IMD-POD-1/I/7602/2026 dated March 20, 2026, in the event of any deviation from mandated asset allocation mentioned above, due to passive breaches, rebalancing period will be Thirty (30) business days. In case the portfolio is not rebalanced within Thirty (30) business days, justification in writing, including details of efforts taken to rebalance the portfolio shall be placed before the Investment Committee. The Investment Committee, if so desired, can extend the timelines up to sixty (60) business days from the date of completion of mandated rebalancing period. In case the portfolio of the scheme is not rebalanced within the aforementioned mandated plus extended timelines, the AMC shall not launch any new scheme till the time the portfolio is rebalanced and also not levy exit load, if any on the exiting investors of the Scheme. However, at all times the portfolio will adhere to the overall investment objective of the Scheme.

As per para 7.24 of SEBI Master circular No. HO/24/13/11(1)2026-IMD-POD-1/I/7602/2026 dated March 20, 2026, the scheme shall deploy the funds garnered in an NFO within 30 business days from the date of allotment of units.

In an exceptional case, if the AMC is not able to deploy the funds in 30 business days, reasons in writing, including details of efforts taken to deploy the funds, shall be placed before the Investment Committee of the AMC. The Investment Committee, if so desired, can extend the timelines up to thirty (30) business days from the date of completion of mandated deployment period.

Short term defensive consideration:

Subject to Paragraph 1.9.1(b) of SEBI Master Circular no. HO/24/13/11(1)2026-IMD-POD-1/I/7602/2026 dated March 20, 2026, the asset allocation pattern indicated above may change for a short term period on defensive considerations, keeping in view market conditions, market opportunities, applicable regulations and political and economic factors. These proportions may vary depending upon the perception of the Fund Manager, the intention being at all times to seek to protect the interests of the Unit holders. In case of any deviation, the portfolio shall be rebalanced within 30 calendar days and further action may be taken as specified under SEBI Circulars/ AMFI guidelines issued from time to time.

Investment in Tri-party Repo on Government securities or treasury bills before the closure of NFO:

In accordance with para 1.7.3 of SEBI Master Circular no. HO/24/13/11(1)2026-IMD-POD-1/I/7602/2026 dated March 20, 2026, the scheme may deploy the NFO proceeds in Tri-party Repo on Government securities or treasury bills before the closure of NFO period. The appreciation received from investment in Tri-party Repo on Government securities or treasury bills shall be passed on to investors. In case if the scheme is not able to garner the minimum subscription amount during the NFO period the interest earned upon investment of NFO proceeds in Tri-party Repo on Government securities or treasury bills shall be returned to investors, in proportion of their investments, along-with the refund of the subscription amount. The AMC shall not charge any investment management and advisory fees on funds deployed in Tri-party Repos on Government securities or treasury bills during the NFO period.

Intended Portfolio for Scheme

The intended Portfolio for the Scheme will be as under. The Scheme will ensure adherence to the floors and ceilings within a range of 5% of the intended allocation (in %) against each sub asset class/credit rating.

Instruments	**Credit Rating**						
	Sovereign	**AAA**	**AA**	**A**	**A1+**	**BBB**	**Not Applicable**
CDs	-	-	-	-	60-65	-	-
CPs	-	-	-	-	35-40	-	-
NCDs	-	0-5	-	-	-	-	-
Gsecs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tri-party Repo /Reverse Repo on Government securities or treasury bills/ T-Bills	0-5	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes:-

i. Securities with rating A and AA shall include A+ and A- & AA+ and AA- respectively. Also such ratings may include SO/CE.
ii. Positive variation in investment towards higher credit rating in the same instrument shall be allowed.
iii. In case instruments/securities as indicated above are not available or taking into account risk-reward analysis of instruments/securities, the Scheme may invest in Certificate of Deposits (CDs) having highest ratings/ Triparty Repo/Government Securities/Reverse Repo and Repo in Government Securities (including T-bills).

iv. At the time of building up the portfolio post NFO and towards maturity when residual maturity of the scheme is 30 days or lower, there may be higher allocation to money market instruments & cash and cash equivalents under the scheme.

v. Subsequent to the initial portfolio construction, during the tenure of the Scheme, the above allocation may vary due to instances like coupon inflow, the instrument is called or bought back by the issuer, in anticipation of any adverse credit event, etc. In case of such deviations, the Scheme may invest in CDs of highest rating/ Triparty Repo /Government Securities/Reverse Repo and Repo in Government Securities/T-Bills.

vi. All investment shall be made based on the rating prevalent at the time of investment. However, in case of an instrument having dual ratings, the most conservative publicly available rating would be considered. In case of downgrades of an instrument, the Fund Manager shall endeavor to rebalance the portfolio on a best effort basis.

vii. Investment in Derivatives will be up to 50% of the net assets of the Scheme.

viii. In the event of any deviations from the floor and ceiling of credit ratings specified for any instrument, due to any reasons other than those mentioned in points (i) to (vii) above the same shall be rebalanced within 30 calendar days from the date of the said deviation.

B. Where will the Scheme Invest?

The Scheme shall invest in the following securities as per the limits specified in the asset allocation table of Scheme, subject to SEBI (MF) Regulations.

a) Securities created and issued by the Central and State Governments and repo/or reverse repos in such Government Securities as may be permitted by RBI
b) Debt securities of domestic Government agencies and statutory bodies, which may or may not carry a Central/State Government guarantee (including but not limited to Indian Government Bond, State Development Loans issued and serviced at the Public Debt Office, Bonds issued by Central & State Government PSU's which are guaranteed by Central or State Governments)
c) Corporate debt (of both public and private sector undertakings) including Non-convertible debentures (including bonds) and non-convertible part of convertible securities.
d) Securitized Debt, not including foreign securitized debt.
e) Money market instruments permitted by SEBI/RBI, having maturities of up to one year but not limited to:
    - Certificate of Deposits (CDs).
    - Commercial Paper (CPs)
    - Treasury bills
    - Tri-party Repo, Bills re-discounting, as may be permitted by SEBI from time to time.
    - Repo of corporate debt securities
f) Derivative instruments like Interest Rate Swaps, Interest Rate Futures, Credit Default Swaps, Forward Rate Agreements and such other derivative instruments permitted by SEBI/RBI.
g) Listed and unlisted corporate debt (of both public and private sector undertakings) including corporate bonds having structured obligations and credit enhancements
h) Short Term Deposits of banks (both public and private sector) and development financial institutions to the extent permissible under SEBI Regulations;
i) The Scheme may invest in any other instruments/securities as may be permitted by SEBI/ RBI from time to time.

Transfer of securities from one scheme to another scheme in the same Mutual Fund, shall be allowed, in lines with para 13.19 of SEBI Master Circular no. HO/24/13/11(1)2026-IMD-POD-1/I/7602/2026 dated March 20, 2026.

The securities/debt instruments mentioned above could be listed or unlisted, secured or unsecured, rated and of varying maturities and other terms of issue, subject to regulatory limits if any. The securities may be acquired through primary markets, secondary market operations, private placement, negotiated deals.

The Scheme may also enter into repurchase and reverse repurchase obligations as per guidelines/regulations applicable to such transactions.

C. What Are the Investment Strategies?

For the purpose of achieving the investment objective, the Scheme will invest in a portfolio of Debt and Money Market securities, maturing on or before maturity of the Scheme.

The AMC has an internal policy for selection of assets of the portfolio. The portfolio is constructed taking into account ratings from different rating agencies, rating migration, credit premium over the price of a sovereign security, general economic conditions and such other criteria. Such an internal policy from time to time lays down maximum/minimum exposure for different ratings, liquidity norms, and so on. Through such norms, the Scheme is expected to maintain a high quality portfolio and manage credit risk well.

Investments may be made in instruments, which, in the opinion of the Fund Manager, are of an acceptable credit risk and chance of default is minimum. The Fund Manager will generally be guided by, but not restrained by, the ratings announced by various rating agencies on the assets in the portfolio. The scheme may use various derivative products, from time to time, in an attempt to protect the value of the portfolio and enhance Unit holders' interest.

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.

Portfolio Turnover:
Since the scheme is close-ended scheme, the portfolio turnover ratio is expected to be low.

D. How will the Scheme Benchmark its Performance?
The performance of Kotak Fixed Maturity Plan Series 336 - (125 Days) is benchmarked against **NIFTY Ultra Short Duration Debt Index**

Benchmark rationale: The composition of the aforesaid benchmark is such that, it is most suited for comparing the performance of the scheme.

E. Who Manages the Scheme?
Mr. Deepak Agrawal and Mr. Manu Sharma will be the Fund Managers for the Scheme.

Name	Age	Qualification	Business Experience	Schemes Managed
Mr. Deepak Agrawal	46 years	Postgraduate in Commerce, Chartered Accountant, Company Secretary.	Mr. Deepak Agrawal's career has started from Kotak AMC when he joined the organization in December 2002 where he was initially in Research, Dealing and then moved into Fund	• Kotak Bond Short Term Fund • Kotak Dynamic Bond Fund • Kotak Money Market Fund • Kotak Liquid Fund • Kotak Banking and PSU Debt Fund • Kotak Savings Fund • Kotak Credit Risk Fund • Kotak Medium Term Fund

			Management from November 2006	• Kotak Low Duration Fund • Kotak Corporate Bond Fund • Kotak Overnight Fund • Kotak Floating Rate Fund • Kotak FMP Series 304
Mr. Manu Sharma	45 years	Chartered Accountant from the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India & M.Com	Mr. Manu Sharma has over 17 years of experience in the fields of Fixed Income Fund Management, Operations, Finance Audit and Taxation. He joined Kotak AMC from Deskera Systems in September 2019 and was based out of Bangalore/Singapore for one year. Prior to it Mr. Manu was with Kotak AMC since September 2006 to June 2018 and has handled major assignments like the Fund Management, Operations and Finance for the Kotak AMC.	• Kotak Savings Fund • Kotak Money Market Fund • Kotak Corporate Bond Fund • Kotak Floating Rate Fund • Kotak CRISIL IBX Financial Services 3 to 6 Months Debt Index Fund • Kotak CRISIL IBX Financial Services 9 to 12 Months Debt Index Fund • Kotak FMP Series 304

F. How is the Scheme Different from Existing Schemes of the Mutual Fund?

The list of existing schemes under Close ended- Fixed Maturity Plan, schemes are given below:

1. Kotak FMP Series 304

The detailed comparative table will be available in the given link: https://www.kotakmf.com/Information/statutory-disclosure/disclosuresrelatedtosidandkim

G. How has the Scheme Performed?

This is a new scheme and does not have any performance track record.

H. Additional Scheme Related Disclosures

Since the scheme is a new fund to be launched, the following disclosures are not applicable.

i. **Scheme's portfolio holdings (top 10 holdings by issuer and fund allocation towards various sectors to be provided through a functional website link that contains detailed description.)** Not Applicable

ii. **Functional website link for Portfolio Disclosure** -Not Applicable

iii. **Portfolio Turnover Rate:** Not Applicable

iv. **Functional website link to the respective addendums to the SID after the last update of SID:** Not Applicable.

v. **Aggregate investment in the Scheme by Scheme Fund Managers:** Not Applicable

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**:

Pursuant to Regulation 22(3)(a) of the SEBI (MF) Regulations, 2026, AMC shall invest in the scheme based on the risk associated with the scheme as specified in para 7.13 of SEBI Master circular No. SEBI Master circular no HO/24/13/11(1)2026-IMD-POD-1/I/7602/2026 dated March 20, 2026 read with AMFI Best Practice Guidelines Circular 135/BP/100/2022-23 dated 26th April 2022 and any other circulars issued there under, from time to time.

In addition to investments as mandated above, the AMC may invest in the Scheme subject to the SEBI (MF) Regulations. Under the Regulations, the AMC is not permitted to charge any investment management and advisory services fee on its own investment in the Scheme.

Details of Investments of AMC in the Scheme will be available in the given link. - https://www.kotakmf.com/Information/statutory-disclosure/information

Part III- OTHER DETAILS

A. Computation of NAV

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

The AMC shall value its investments according to the valuation norms (Valuation Policy includes computation of NAV in case of investment in foreign securities), as specified in the Seventh Schedule of the Regulations, or such guidelines / recommendations as may be specified by SEBI from time to time. The broad valuation norms are detailed in the Statement of Additional Information.

NAV of Units under the Scheme will be calculated as shown below:

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

As per para 9.2.3 of SEBI Master circular No. HO/24/13/11(1)2026-IMD-POD-1/I/7602/2026 dated March 20, 2026, all expenses and incomes accrued upto the date of valuation shall be incorporated into the computation of net asset value. For this purpose, while major expenses like management fees and other periodic expenses shall be accrued on a day-to-day basis, other minor expenses and income need not be so accrued, provided the non-accrual does not affect the NAV calculations by more than 1%.

As per para 9.2.4 of SEBI Master circular No. HO/24/13/11(1)2026-IMD-POD-1/I/7602/2026 dated March 20, 2026, any changes in securities and in the number of units be recorded in the books of accounts no later than the first valuation date following the date of the transaction. If this is not possible given the frequency of the NAV disclosure, the recording may be delayed upto a period of 7 calendar days following the date of the transaction, provided that as a result of the non-recording, the NAV calculations shall not be affected by more than 1%.

As per para 9.2.5 of SEBI Master circular No. HO/24/13/11(1)2026-IMD-POD-1/I/7602/2026 dated March 20, 2026, in case the NAV of a scheme differs by more than 1%, due to nonrecording of the transactions, the investors or scheme/s as the case may be, shall be paid the difference in amount as follows:

(a) If the investors are allotted units at a price higher than NAV or are given a price lower than NAV at the time of sale of their units, they shall be paid the difference in amount by the scheme.
(b) If the investors are charged lower NAV at the time of purchase of their units or are given higher NAV at the time of sale of their units, asset management company shall pay the difference in amount to the scheme. The AMC may recover the difference from the investors.

NAV for the Schemes and the repurchase prices of the Units will be calculated and announced at the close of each Business Day. The NAV shall be computed upto four decimals. The NAV of Direct Plan will be different than the NAV of Regular Plan.

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

Illustration for Computation of NAV:

NAV=	Market or Fair Value of Scheme's investments	+	Current assets including Accrued Income	-	Current Liabilities and provisions including accrued expenses	
	No. of Units outstanding under the Scheme/Option.					
10.109=	10,01,00,000.00	+	10,00,000.00	-	10,000.00	10,10,90,000.00
			1,00,00,000.00			1,00,00,000.00

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

B. New Fund Offer (NFO) Expenses

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

The AMC shall ensure that 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.

The AMC has estimated that upto 0.80% daily net assets of the scheme will be charged to the scheme as expenses. For the actual current expenses being charged, the investor should refer to the website of the mutual fund viz. www.kotakmf.com.

As per Regulation 67 of SEBI (MF) Regulations,2026, the total of all expenses charged to the investors of the scheme, shall be total of expense charged within the base limit specified under sub-regulation 7 of regulation 66, brokerage cost permitted under sub regulation 9 of regulation 66, transaction cost incurred for the purpose of execution of trade as referred under sub-regulation 10 of regulation 66, and statutory levies.

Base Expense Ratio (Regulation 66(7): In accordance with the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026, the base expense ratio charged to the scheme shall be 0.80% of the scheme's daily net assets.

Total Expense Ratio for the Scheme

Expense Head	**% p.a. of daily Net Assets* (Estimated p.a.)**
Investment Management and Advisory Fees	Upto 0.80%
Audit fees/fees and expenses of trustees	
Custodial Fees	

Registrar & Transfer Agent Fees including cost of providing account statements / IDCW / redemption cheques/ warrants	
Marketing & Selling Expenses including fees, commission and charges towards distribution of mutual fund schemes	
Costs related to investor communications	
Costs of fund transfer from location to location	
Cost towards investor education, awareness and financial inclusion (at least 2 bps) * $	
Brokerage & transaction cost pertaining execution of trade	
Cost of statutory advertisements	
Other Expenses (to be specified as per Reg 66 of SEBI MF Regulations)	
Maximum Base expenses ratio (BER) permissible under Regulation 66	Upto 0.80 %
Brokerage cost as referred under sub-regulation 9 of regulation 66	Upto 6 bps and 2 bps for cash market transactions and derivatives transactions respectively.
Transaction cost incurred for the purpose of execution of trade as referred under sub-regulation 10 of regulation 66	As Applicable
Statutory levies@ (including GST) on all expenses excluding brokerage and transaction cost	As applicable
Statutory levies @ (including GST) on brokerage and transaction cost	As applicable

@ As per Regulation 2(yy), statutory levy means levy imposed by state government and central government such as GST, STT, Stamp duty etc.

$ As per para 11.9 of SEBI Master circular no HO/24/13/11(1)2026-IMD-POD-1/I/7602/2026 dated March 20, 2026, the AMC/Mutual Fund shall annually set apart at least 2 basis point (i.e. 0.02%) of daily net asset of the Scheme within the maximum limit of Base Expense Ratio as per Regulation 66(7) of SEBI (MF) Regulations for investor education, awareness and financial inclusion.

* With reference to para 11.6 of SEBI Master circular no HO/24/13/11(1)2026-IMD-POD-1/I/7602/2026 dated March 20, 2026, additional distribution commission shall be payable to distributors for onboarding (i) new individual investors (new PAN) from B 30 cities at the mutual fund industry level and (ii) new women individual investors (new PAN) from Top 30 and B 30 cities.

AMCs shall pay additional commission to distributors for onboarding eligible new investors subject to conditions as specified under para 11.6 of SEBI Master circular no HO/24/13/11(1)2026-IMD-POD-1/I/7602/2026 dated March 20, 2026.

The structure of such additional commission shall be as under:

Investment Mode	**Commission Structure**
Lump Sum Investment	1% of the amount of the first application subject to a maximum of ₹2,000, provided the investor remains invested for a minimum period of one year
Systematic Investment Plan (SIP)	1% of the total investment made during the first year, subject to a maximum of ₹2,000

The additional commission shall be in addition to the existing trail commission paid to the distributor from the scheme.

The additional distribution commission shall be paid from the 2 basis points on daily net assets, mandated to be set apart annually by AMCs for investor education, awareness and financial inclusion initiatives, subject to adequate claw back provisions.

Distributors shall be eligible to receive the additional commission for mobilizing investments from new women investors from Top-30 cities and in cases where the commission for new investment from B-30 cities has not been claimed for the same woman investor/investment. Dual incentives for the same investor/investment shall not be permitted.

Brokerage cost as referred under sub-regulation 9 of regulation 66

The following brokerage cost may be charged to the scheme under Regulation 66(9), -

- Brokerage cost incurred for the purpose of execution of trade shall be charged to the scheme over and above base expenses ratio (a) upto 6 bps and 2 bps for cash market transactions and derivatives transactions respectively. Any payment towards brokerage costs, over and above the said 6 bps and 2 bps for cash market transactions and derivatives transactions respectively shall be part of the base expense ratio limit specified under Regulation 66(7).

Transaction cost incurred for the purpose of execution of trade as referred under sub-regulation 10 of regulation 66:
Transaction cost incurred for the purpose of execution of trade namely regulatory levies and any other expenses charged by the stock exchanges, clearing corporation, and clearing house, as applicable shall be charged to scheme over and above base expense ratio prescribed in Regulation 66(7).

Statutory Levies charge to Investors
All Statutory levies imposed by state government and central government shall be charged to the schemed in addition to the maximum limit of BER as prescribed in Regulation 66(7)

No charges other than the charges covered under base expense ratio, brokerage cost, transaction cost, statutory levy and exit load as may be specified by the Board, shall be charged to the investors. Any expenses other than those specified in sub-regulation (4), sub-regulations (5), sub regulation (6), sub regulation (9) and sub-regulation (10), shall be borne by the asset management company or trustee or sponsors.

Expense Structure for Direct Plan – The annual recurring expenses will be within the limits specified under the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026.

Commission/ Distribution expenses will not be charged in case of Direct Plan. The TER of Direct Plan will be lower than Regular Plan.

As per Para 15.7.4 e(ii) of SEBI Master Circular no. SEBI Master circular no HO/24/13/11(1)2026-IMD-POD-1/I/7602/2026 dated March 20, 2026, all fees and expenses charged in a direct plan (in percentage terms) under various heads including the investment and advisory fee shall not exceed the fees and expenses charged under such heads in a regular plan. The expenses would exclude distribution expenses, commission, etc and no commission for distribution of Units will be paid / charged under Direct Plan.

TER for the Segregated Portfolio

1. AMC shall not charge investment and advisory fees on the segregated portfolio. However, TER (excluding the investment and advisory fees) can be charged, on a pro-rata basis only upon recovery of the investments in segregated portfolio.

2. The TER so levied shall not exceed the simple average of such expenses (excluding the investment and advisory fees) charged on daily basis on the main portfolio (in % terms) during the period for which the segregated portfolio was in existence.
3. The legal charges related to recovery of the investments of the segregated portfolio may be charged to the segregated portfolio in proportion to the amount of recovery. However, the same shall be within the maximum TER limit as applicable to the main portfolio. The legal charges in excess of the TER limits, if any, shall be borne by the AMC.
4. The costs related to segregated portfolio shall in no case be charged to the main portfolio.

Illustration of impact of expense ratio on scheme's returns:

Particulars	**Regular Plan**	**Direct Plan**
Amount Invested at the beginning of the year	10,000	10,000
Annual Returns before Expenses	800	800
Expenses other than Distribution Expenses	75	75
Distribution Expenses / Commission	25	-
Returns after Expenses at the end of the Year	**700**	**725**

Illustration is given to understand the impact of expense ratio on a scheme return and this should not be construed as an indicative return of the scheme. The expenses of the Direct Plan under the Scheme will be lower to the extent of distribution expenses/ commission.

The aforesaid estimates are made in good faith by the Investment Manager and are subject to change inter se among the various heads of expenses and between the Plans. It may also be noted that the total expenses of the Plans will also be subject to change within the overall limits of expenses under Regulation 66(7). Actual expenses under any head and / or the total expenses may be more or less than the estimates. The Investment Manager retains the right to charge the actual expenses to the scheme, however the expenses charged will not exceed the statutory limit prescribed by the Regulations. There will be no sub limit on management fee, and it shall be within the overall BER specified above.

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 www.kotakmf.com or may call at 18003091490 or your distributor.

Type of Load	**Load chargeable (as % age of NAV)**
Exit	NIL

Units issued on reinvestment of IDCW shall not be subject to entry and exit load.

* In terms of Para 11.7 of SEBI Master circular no HO/24/13/11(1)2026-IMD-POD-1/I/7602/2026 dated March 20, 2026, no entry load will be charged on purchase / additional purchase / switch-in. The commission as specified in aforesaid circular, if any, on investment made by the investor shall be paid by the investor directly to the Distributor, based on his assessment of various factors including the service rendered by the Distributor.

** Any exit load charged (net of Goods and Services tax, if any) shall be credited back to the Scheme.

Any imposition or enhancement of Load in future shall be applicable on prospective investments only. For any change in load structure AMC will issue an addendum and display it on the website/Investor

Service Centres. In case of changes in load structure the addendum carrying the latest applicable load, structure shall be attached to all KIM and SID already in stock till it is updated.

Investors may obtain information on loads on any Business Day by calling the office of the AMC or any of the Investor Service Centres. Information on applicability of loads will also be provided in the Account Statement.

The investor is requested to check the prevailing load structure of the scheme before investing.

Section II

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Definitions/interpretation

For the details on detailed definitions/ interpretations refer to the link on website of the mutual fund viz. https://www.kotakmf.com/Information/statutory-disclosure/disclosuresrelatedtosidandkim

B. Risk factors

- **Scheme Specific Risk Factors:**
  a) Kotak FMP Series 336 – (125 days) will comprise of securities issued by central and state government as also debt & money market instruments issued by corporates as mentioned under the paragraph 'How will the Scheme allocate its assets'. All such securities will mature on or before maturity of the scheme. As the securities are held to maturity, the interest rate risk is significantly mitigated. The debt securities issued by the corporates do carry a credit risk as also a liquidity risk.
  b) The Scheme will invest entirely in Debt/ Money Market Instruments and Government securities. Liquidity in these investments may be affected by trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures. These factors may also affect the Scheme's ability to make intended purchases/sales, cause potential losses to the Scheme and result in the Scheme missing certain investment opportunities.
  c) Different types of securities in which the scheme would invest as given in the SID carry different levels and types of risk. Accordingly, the scheme's risk may increase or decrease depending upon its investment pattern. E.g. corporate bonds carry higher amount of risk than government securities. Further, even among corporate bonds, bonds, which are AAA rated, are comparatively less risky than bonds, which are AA rated.
  d) Kotak FMP Series 336 – (125 days)like any other listed security, is largely dependent on two factors, viz., (1) the intrinsic value of the unit (or NAV), and (2) demand and supply of units in the market. Sizeable demand or supply of the units in Exchange may lead to market price of the units to quote at premium or discount to NAV. Hence the price of the units is likely to hold significant variance (large premium or discount) from the latest declared NAV.

- **Specific Risks in Debt Markets and Capital Markets**
  Investments in Financial Instruments are faced with the following kinds of risks.
  Risks associated with Debt / Money Markets (i.e. Markets in which Interest bearing Securities or Discounted Instruments are traded)

a) Credit Risk:

Securities carry a Credit risk of repayment of principal or interest by the borrower. This risk depends on micro-economic factors such as financial soundness and ability of the borrower as also macro-economic factors such as Industry performance, Competition from Imports, Competitiveness of Exports, Input costs, Trade barriers, Favorability of Foreign Currency conversion rates, etc.

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.

The highest credit rating (i.e. lowest credit risk) commands a low yield for the borrower. Conversely, the lowest credit rated borrower can 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.

b) Price-Risk or Interest-Rate Risk:
From the perspective of coupon rates, Debt securities can be classified in two categories, i.e., Fixed Income bearing Securities and Floating Rate Securities. In Fixed Income Bearing Securities, the Coupon rate is determined at the time of investment and paid/received at the predetermined frequency. In the Floating Rate Securities, on the other hand, the coupon rate changes - 'floats' - with the underlying benchmark rate, e.g., MIBOR, 1 yr. Treasury Bill.

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

Floating rate securities issued by a government (coupon linked to treasury bill benchmark or a real return inflation linked bond) have the least sensitivity to interest rate movements, as compared to other securities. The Government of India has already issued a few such securities and the Investment Manager believes that such securities may become available in future as well. These securities can play an important role in minimizing interest rate risk on a portfolio.

c) Risk of Rating Migration:
The following table illustrates the impact of change of rating (credit worthiness) on the price of a hypothetical AA rated security with a maturity period of 3 years, a coupon of 10.00% p.a. and a market value of Rs. 100. If it is downgraded to A category, which commands a market yield of, say, 11.00% p.a., its market value would drop to Rs. 97.53 (i.e. 2.47%) If the security is up-graded to AAA category which commands a market yield of, say, 9.00% p.a. its market value would increase to Rs. 102.51 (i.e. by 2.51%). The figures shown in the table are only indicative and are intended to demonstrate how the price of a security can be affected by change in credit rating.

Rating	**Yield (% p.a.)**	**Market Value (Rs.)**
AA	10.00	100.00
If upgraded to AAA	9.00	102.51
If downgraded to A	11.00	97.53

d) Basis Risk:
During the life of floating rate security or a swap the underlying benchmark index may become less active and may not capture the actual movement in the interest rates or at times the benchmark may cease to exist. These types of events may result in loss of value in the portfolio. Where swaps are used to hedge an underlying fixed income security, basis risk could arise when the fixed income yield curve moves differently from that of the swap benchmark curve.

e) Spread Risk:
In a floating rate security, the coupon is expressed in terms of a spread or mark up over the benchmark rate. However, depending upon the market conditions the spreads may move adversely or favorably leading to fluctuation in NAV.

f) Reinvestment Risk:

Investments in fixed income securities may carry reinvestment 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.

g) Liquidity Risk:

The scheme would endeavour to invest in relatively liquid & investment grade corporate debt within the debt portion. The corporate debt market is relatively illiquid vis-a- vis the government securities market. There could therefore be difficulties in exiting from corporate bonds in times of uncertainties. Liquidity in a scheme therefore may suffer. Even though the Government Securities market is more liquid compared to that of other debt instruments, on occasions, there could be difficulties in transacting in the market due to extreme volatility or unusual constriction in market volumes or on occasions when an unusually large transaction has to be put through. In view of this, redemption may be limited or suspended after approval from the Boards of Directors of the AMC and the Trustee, under certain circumstances as described in the Statement of Additional Information (SAI).

- **Risk associated with Close Ended Scheme**

In a close ended scheme, redemption / repurchase shall not be allowed prior to maturity of the Scheme. Redemption will be allowed only on maturity of the Scheme. Scheme will mature at the end of the close ended period. For liquidity purpose units of the scheme are to be listed on Stock Exchange. Investors who wish to trade on the exchange and Investors wishing to exit / redeem before the scheduled maturity may do so through stock exchange mode where the scheme will be listed. For the units listed on the exchange it is possible that the market price at which the units are traded may be at a discount to the NAV of such Units and investor may not get the desired return. Also there may not be sufficient liquidity on the stock exchange for the investors to exit from the stock exchange mode.

- **Risk envisaged and mitigation measures for repo transactions:**

Credit risks could arise if the counterparty does not return the security as contracted or interest received by the counter party on due date. This risk is largely mitigated, as the choice of counterparties is largely restricted and their credit rating is taken into account before entering into such transactions. Additionally, appropriate haircuts are applied on the market value of the underlying securities based on the tenor and illiquidity of the underlying security Also operational risks are lower as such trades are settled on a DVP basis.

In the event of the scheme being unable to pay back the money to the counterparty as contracted, the counter party may dispose of the assets (as they have sufficient margin) and the net proceeds may be refunded to us. Thus the scheme may in remote cases suffer losses. This risk is normally mitigated by better cash flow planning to take care of such repayments.

The above risks will not arise for repo transactions where settlement is guaranteed by a Clearing Corporation.

- **Risks associated with Securitised Debt:**

The Scheme may from time to time invest in domestic securitised debt, for instance, in asset backed securities (ABS) or mortgage backed securities (MBS). Typically, investments in securitised debt carry credit risk (where credit losses in the underlying pool exceed credit enhancement provided, (if any) and the reinvestment risk (which is higher as compared to the normal corporate or sovereign debt). The underlying assets in securitised debt are receivables arising from automobile loans, personal loans, loans against consumer durables, loans backed by mortgage of residential / commercial properties, underlying single loans etc.

ABS/MBS instruments reflect the proportionate undivided beneficial interest in the pool of loans and do not represent the obligation of the issuer of ABS/MBS or the originator of the underlying receivables. Investments in securitised debt is largely guided by following factors:

- Attractive yields i.e. where securitised papers offer better yields as compared to the other debt papers and also considering the risk profile of the securitised papers.
- Diversification of the portfolio
- Better performance

Broadly following types of loans are securitised:

a) Auto Loans

The underlying assets (cars etc.) are susceptible to depreciation in value whereas the loans are given at high loan to value ratios. Thus, after a few months, the value of asset becomes lower than the loan outstanding. The borrowers, therefore, may sometimes tend to default on loans and allow the vehicle to be repossessed.

These loans are also subject to model risk i.e. if a particular automobile model does not become popular, loans given for financing that model have a much higher likelihood of turning bad. In such cases, loss on sale of repossession vehicles is higher than usual.

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

b) Housing Loans

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

c) Consumer Durable Loans

- The underlying security for such loans is easily transferable without the bank's knowledge and hence repossession is difficult.

- The underlying security for such loans is also susceptible to quick depreciation in value. This gives the borrowers a high incentive to default.

d) Personal Loans

These are unsecured loans. In case of a default, the bank has no security to fall back on. The lender has no control over how the borrower has used the borrowed money.

Further, all the above categories of loans have the following common risks:

- All the above loans are retail, relatively small value loans. There is a possibility that the borrower takes different loans using the same income proof and thus the income is not sufficient to meet the debt service obligations of all these loans.
- In India, there is no ready database available regarding past credit record of borrowers. Thus, loans may be given to borrowers with poor credit record.
- In retail loans, the risks due to frauds are high.

e) Single Loan PTC

A single loan PTC is a securitization transaction in which a loan given by an originator (Bank/ NBFC/ FI etc.) to a single entity (obligor) is converted into pass through certificates and sold to investors. The transaction involves the assignment of the loan and the underlying receivables by the originator to a trust, which funds the purchase by issuing PTCs to investors at the discounted value of the receivables. The PTCs are rated by a rating agency, which is based on the financial strength of the obligor alone, as the PTCs have no recourse to the originator.

The advantage of a single loan PTC is that the rating represents the credit risk of a single entity (the obligor) and is hence easy to understand and track over the tenure of the PTC. The primary risk is that of all securitized instruments, which are not traded as often in the secondary market and hence carry an illiquidity risk. The structure involves an assignment of the loan by the originator to the trustee who then has no interest in monitoring the credit quality of the originator. The originator that is most often a bank is in the best position to monitor the credit quality of the originator. The investor then has to rely on an external rating agency to monitor the PTC. Since the AMC relies on the documentation provided by the originator, there is a risk to the extent of the underlying documentation between the seller and underlying borrower.

- **Risk Associated with Investment in Derivatives Market**

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 investment.

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. There are certain risks inherent in derivatives. These are:

a) Basis Risk – This risk arises when the derivative instrument used to hedge the underlying asset does not match the movement of the underlying being hedged for e.g. mismatch between the maturity date of the futures and the actual selling date of the asset.

b) Limitations on upside: Derivatives when used as hedging tool can also limit the profits from a genuine investment transaction.

c) Liquidity risk pertains to how saleable a security is in the market. All securities/instruments irrespective of whether they are equity, bonds or derivatives may be exposed to liquidity risk (when the sellers outnumber buyers) which may impact returns while exiting opportunities.

d) The risk related to hedging for use of derivatives, (apart from the derivatives risk mentioned above) is that event of risk, which we were anticipating and hedged our position to mitigate it, does not happen. In such case, the cost incurred in hedging the position would be a avoidable charge to the scheme net assets.

e) Credit Risk – The credit risk in derivative transaction is the risk that the counter party will default on its obligations and is generally low, as there is no exchange of principal amounts in a IRS / IRF derivative transaction.

f) Interest Rate Risk – interest rate is one of the variables while valuing derivatives such as futures & options. For example, with everything remaining constant, when interest rates increase, the price of Call option would increase. Thus, fluctuations in interest rates would result in volatility in the valuation of derivatives.

g) Model Risk - A variety of models can be used to value options. Hence, the risk to the fund is that the fund manager buys a particular option using a particular valuation model (on the basis of which the option seems to be fairly priced or cheap) but the market is valuing it using another valuation model and according to which the option may be expensive.

- **Risks associated with segregated portfolio**
  - Investor holding units of segregated portfolio may not able to liquidate their holding till the time realisable value is recovered.
  - Security comprising of segregated portfolio may realise lower value or may realise zero value.
  - Listing of units of segregated portfolio in recognised stock exchange does not necessarily guarantee their liquidity. There may not be active trading of units in the stock market. Further trading price of units on the stock market may be significantly lower than the prevailing NAV.

- **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 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 such as guarantee, shortfall undertaking, letter of comfort, pledge of shares listed on stock exchanges etc. from the issuers, promoters or another entity. This entity could be either related or non-related to the issuer like a bank, financial institution, etc. Hence, for CE rated instruments evaluation of the credit enhancement provider, as well as the issuer is undertaken to determine the issuer rating.

- SO transactions are asset backed/ mortgage backed securities, securitized paper backed by hypothecation of loan receivables, securities backed by trade receivables, credit card receivables etc. 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 low as 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. Where equity shares are provided as collateral there is the risk of sharp price volatility of underlying securities which may lead to erosion in value of collateral as also low liquidity of the underlying shares which may affect the ability of the scheme to enforce collateral and recover capital and interest obligations.

- Credit Risk: The credit risk of debt instruments which are CE rated derives rating based on the combined strength of the issuer as well as the structure. Hence, any weakness in either the issuer or the structure could have an adverse credit impact on the debt instrument. The weakness in structure could arise due to inability of the investors to enforce the structure due to issues such as legal risk, inability to sell the underlying collateral or enforce guarantee, etc. In case of SO transactions, 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 associated with investment in Government securities and 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 towards margin obligation (Initial / Mark to Market etc.) as per bye-laws of CCIL as also 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 discharging their obligation. 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 as determined by CCIL.
- 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 maintains 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.

➢ **Risks Factors associated with investing in Credit Default Swap (CDS)**

Credit Risk: Protection sellers assume the risk of default by the reference entity. Buyers face basis risk if CDS doesn't fully cover losses.

Counterparty Risk: Risk that the CDS counterparty fails to meet obligations, especially during credit events. If a credit event occurs, such as the default of the reference entity, the protection seller is obligated to compensate the protection buyer for the losses incurred. However, if the protect on seller defaults, the protection buyer may not receive the compensation owed, exposing them to the full credit risk associated with the reference entity.

Market Risk: CDS spreads are sensitive to credit events, interest rates, and market sentiment—leading to valuation volatility.

Liquidity Risk: India's CDS market is nascent and illiquid, making it difficult to enter/exit positions during stress.

Operational & Legal Risk: Complex documentation, settlement processes can lead to errors or disputes.

Regulatory Risk: Strict SEBI & RBI rules govern CDS participation, usage, and exposure limits. Non-compliance can lead to penalties or forced unwinding.

- **Risk factors associated with Imperfect Hedging:**

Holders of Debt securities are exposed to the risk of rising interest rates, which in turn results in the reduction in the value of their portfolio. So in order to protect against a fall in the value of their portfolio due to falling bond prices, they can take short position in IRF contracts. However, there is a possibility that the hedge may be an imperfect

- Potential loss associated with imperfect hedge using IRFs – While using such strategy may reduce interest rate risk caused by rise in interest rates, it also restricts the profit in case interest rates decline.
- The risk related to hedging for use of derivatives (apart from the derivatives risk mentioned above) is that event of risk, which we were anticipating and hedged our position to mitigate it, does not happen. In such case, the cost incurred in hedging the position would be a avoidable charge to the scheme net assets.
- Limitations on upside: Derivatives when used as hedging tool can also limit the profits from a genuine investment transaction.
- Credit Risk – The credit risk in derivative transaction is the risk that the counter party will default on its obligations and is generally low, as there is no exchange of principal amounts in a IRS / IRF derivative transaction.
- Liquidity risk pertains to how saleable a security is in the market. All securities/instruments irrespective of whether they are equity, bonds or derivatives may be exposed to liquidity risk (when the sellers outnumber buyers) which may impact returns while exiting opportunities.
- Movement in the prices of securities in the portfolio and the IRF contract used to hedge part of the portfolio may lead to basis risk due to imperfect correlation. Thus, the loss on the portfolio may be different from the gain of the hedged position entered using the IRF.

Example:
Date: 30/09/2025
Spot price of G sec 7.26 G sec 2033: Rs. 105.68
Futures price of IRF Contract G sec 7.26 G sec 2033: Rs.105.78
On 30/09/25 XYZ bought 2000 GOI securities from spot market at Rs105.68. He anticipates that the interest rate will rise in near future. Therefore, to hedge the exposure in underlying market he may sell IRF for 7.26 G sec 2033 maturing on 27/10/2025 traded Interest Rate Futures contracts at Rs.105.78
On 27/10/2025 the maturity price of the contract and underlying will be same thereby realising the 10p arbitrage gain.
Spot price of GOI Security: Rs. 105.68
Futures Price of IRF Contract: Rs. 105.78
Profit /Loss in underlying market will be (105.68-105.68)*2000 = Rs.00
Profit in the Futures market will be (105.78-105.68)*2000 = Rs. 20000
Therefore the fund will earn a total holding period return of 6.31% + (0.10/35*365)= 6.31+1.04=7.35
Not necessary the future is trading above cash for arbitrage to happen.

C. Risk mitigation strategies

Type of Risks	Measures/ Strategies to control risks
Debt and Money Market instruments	• Credit Risk: Management analysis will be used for identifying company specific risks. Management's past track record will also be studied. In order to assess financial risk a detailed assessment of the issuer's financial statements will be undertaken. • Price-Risk or Interest-Rate Risk: The Scheme is expected to have duration based on the underlying securities. The interest rate risk cannot be eliminated and it exists as it is the primary feature of the scheme by providing investors access to a higher interest rate risk portfolio, which would benefit in a declining interest rate environment. • Risk of Rating Migration: The endeavour is to invest in high grade/quality securities. The due diligence performed by the fixed income team before assigning credit limits and the periodic credit review and monitoring should address company specific issues. • Basis & Spread Risk - There is restricted liquidity in floating rate securities, resulting in lack of price discovery. Hence, incremental investments in floating rate securities are going to be limited. • Reinvestment Risk: The Investment Manager will endeavour that besides the tactical and/or strategic interest rate calls, the portfolio is fully invested. • Liquidity Risk: The liquidity of the Scheme's investments may be inherently restricted by trading volumes, transfer procedures and settlement periods. Liquidity Risk can be partly mitigated by diversification, staggering of maturities as well as internal risk controls that lean towards purchase of liquid securities.
Derivatives	The Scheme may invest in derivative for the purpose of hedging, portfolio balancing and other purposes as may be permitted under the Regulations. Derivatives can be either exchange traded or can be over the counter (OTC). Exchange traded derivatives are listed and traded on stock exchanges whereas OTC derivative transactions are generally structured between two counterparties. Exposure with respect to derivatives shall be in line with regulatory limits and the limits specified in the SID.
Repo Transactions	This risk is largely mitigated, as the choice of counterparties is largely restricted and their credit rating is taken into account before entering into such transactions. Also operational risks are lower as such trades are settled on a DVP basis. In the event the counterparty is unable to pay back the money to the scheme as contracted on maturity, the scheme may dispose of the assets (as they have sufficient margin) and the net proceeds may be refunded to the counterparty.
Securitized Debt	In addition to careful scrutiny of credit profile of borrower/pool additional security in the form of adequate cash collaterals and other securities may be obtained.
Segregated Portfolio	In such an eventuality it will be AMC's endeavour to realise the segregated holding in the best interest of the investor at the earliest.
Structured Obligation (SO) &	Scheme wise investments as prescribed by the regulations limits the exposure to such securities. Additionally, covenants of such structured papers are reviewed periodically for adequate maintenance of covers as prescribed in the Information Memorandum of such papers.

Credit Enhancement (CE) rated securities	
Government securities and Triparty repo on Government securities or treasury bills	As a member of securities segment and Triparty repo segment, maintenance of sufficient margin is a mandatory requirement. CCIL monitors these on a real time basis and requests the participants to provide sufficient margin to enable the trades etc. Also there are stringent conditions / requirements before registering any participants by CCIL in these segments. Since settlement is guaranteed the loss on this account could be minimal though there could be an opportunity loss.

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

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

II. INFORMATION ABOUT THE SCHEME:

A. Where will the scheme invest

Securities/ Instruments	Definitions
Securities created and issued by the Central and State Governments and repo/or reverse repos in such Government Securities as may be permitted by RBI (including but not limited to coupon bearing bonds, zero coupon bonds and treasury bills).	Government Security (G-Sec) is a tradeable instrument issued by the Central Government or the State Governments. It acknowledges the Government's debt obligation. They are generally long term with maturity of one year or more. In India, the Central Government issues both, treasury bills and bonds or dated securities while the State Governments issue only bonds or dated securities, which are called the State Development Loans (SDLs). G-Secs carry practically no risk of default and, hence, are called risk-free gilt-edged instruments. Repos / Reverse Repos enables collateralized short term borrowing and lending through sale/purchase operations in the such government securities.
Debt obligations of domestic Government agencies and statutory bodies, which may or may not carry a Central/State Government guarantee (including but not limited to Indian Government Bond, State Development Loans issued and serviced at the Public Debt Office, Bonds issued by Central & State Government PSU's which are guaranteed by Central or State Governments);	These are instruments are issued by various government agencies and bodies (including but not limited to Indian Government Bond, State Development Loans issued and serviced at the Public Debt Office, Bonds issued by Central & State Government PSU's which are guaranteed by Central or State Governments. They can be issued at discount, par or premium.
Corporate debt (of both public and private sector undertakings) including Nonconvertible debentures (including bonds) and non-convertible part of convertible securities;	These are financial instruments issued by companies (both public and private) to raise long-term funds through public issues. They are generally rated by credit rating agencies and may be listed or unlisted.
Money market instruments permitted by SEBI/RBI, having maturities of up to one year but not limited to: • Certificate of Deposits (CDs). • Commercial Paper (CPs) Treasury Bill • Tri-party Repo, Bills re-discounting, as may be permitted by SEBI from time to time. Repo of corporate debt securities	• "Certificate of Deposit" or "CD" is issued by Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) and All-India Financial Institutions. There is a term period of 7 days to 1 year for CDs that are issued by SCBs, whereas the term period ranges from 1 year to 3 years for CDs issued by financial institutions. CDs are usually issued at a discounted rate and redeemed at par. • "Commercial Paper" or "CP" is a short-term instrument issued by corporates and financial institutions CPs are usually issued at a discounted rate and redeemed at par. The tenor of CP ranges from 7 days to 1 year.

	• Treasury bills or T-bills, which are money market instruments, are short term debt instruments issued by the Government of India and are presently issued in three tenors, namely, 91 day, 182 day and 364 day. Treasury bills are zero coupon securities and pay no interest. Instead, they are issued at a discount and redeemed at the face value at maturity. • Triparty Repo (TREPS) 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. • Bills Re-discounting is an instrument where a financial institution discounts the bills of exchange that it has discounted previously with another financial institution. • Repos / Reverse Repos enables collateralized short term borrowing and lending through sale/purchase operations in debt instruments (including corporate bonds).
Derivative instruments like Interest Rate Swaps, Forward Rate Agreements, Interest Rate Futures, Credit Default Swap (CDS) and such other derivative instruments permitted by SEBI/RBI	Interest Rate Swaps are forward contracts in which one stream of future interest payments is exchanged for another based on a specified principal amount. Interest rate swaps usually involve the exchange of a fixed interest rate for a floating rate, or vice versa, to reduce or increase exposure to fluctuations in interest rates. Interest Rate Futures involve futures contracts with underlying assets that provide interest, such as government bonds or Treasury Bills. These futures are traded on stock exchanges featuring standardized contracts based on government securities. 'Credit Default Swap (CDS)' means a credit derivative contract in which one counterparty (protection seller) commits to pay to the other counterparty (protection buyer) in the case of a credit event with respect to a reference entity and in return, the protection buyer makes periodic payments (premium) to the protection seller until the maturity of the contract or the credit event, whichever is earlier
Investment in debt instruments having structured obligations / credit enhancements	Structured Obligation '(SO)' refers to ratings of securitization transactions to indicate 'structured obligation', where the credit rating on an instrument can be enhanced over and above the issuer rating by means of a structure or mechanism. 'SO' ratings apply only to instruments, and not to the companies issuing them. Credit Enhancement 'CE' refers to suffix for instruments having credit enhancement that is external (or from third party) like guarantees or partial guarantees. However, the 'CE' suffix will be applied only if the credit enhancement mechanism results in a credit uplift for the instrument, over and above the unsupported rating of the issuer

Transfer of securities from one scheme to another scheme in the same Mutual Fund, shall be allowed, in lines with para 13.19 of SEBI Master Circular no. HO/24/13/11(1)2026-IMD-POD-1/I/7602/2026 dated March 20, 2026.

The securities/debt instruments mentioned above could be listed or unlisted, secured or unsecured, rated and of varying maturities and other terms of issue. The securities may be acquired through Initial Public Offerings (IPOs), secondary market operations, private placement, rights offer or negotiated deals. The Schemes may also enter into repurchase and reverse repurchase obligations in all securities held by it as per guidelines/regulations applicable to such transactions.

Credit Evaluation Policy

The AMC has appointed an Investment Committee which oversees matters relating to credit assessments and approvals. The Investment Committee comprises of Senior Executives of the Company and Directors of AMC. It sets the framework for credit risk assessment and monitoring, sectoral exposure caps, sensitive sector limits, fund level limits norms for investment decision making and oversees the investment risk management function. Investment policy as approved by the Boards of AMC and Trustees which emphasizes on credit quality, liquidity and duration management lays down the process to be followed by the debt fund management team while making investments. The broad process followed can be enlisted as under:

- Detailed credit research is undertaken for each investment in the portfolio which includes qualitative and quantitative assessment of various issuers.
- Qualitative assessment involves analyzing the business profile of the issuer on several parameters including market share, competitive positioning, management quality, business diversification, regulatory environment, rating agency views and event risk if any.
- Quantitative assessment involves analyzing the financial profile of the issuer on parameters like balance sheet size, cash flow adequacy, debt servicing capability, working capital requirements, funding flexibility and capital adequacy.
- To ascertain exposure limits on the issuer, AMC considers the total debt outstanding for the entity and apply a certain percentage based on our internal grading criteria. The same is also restricted to a certain percentage of KMMF schemes debt net assets. Though this is broad framework to ascertain the limits, Investment Committee can approve exception to the same.

Overview of Debt Market and Money Markets

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

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

- Certificate of Deposit

The debt securities are mainly traded over the telephone directly or through brokers or through Request for Quote (RFQ) platform set up by exchanges. Such trades are reported in reporting platforms set up by FIMMDA/CCIL/Exchanges and settled through the exchanges. The National Stock Exchange of India has a separate trading platform called the Wholesale Debt Market segment where trades put through member brokers are reported. RBI has introduced the Negotiated Dealing System (NDS) platform for screen-based trading in Government Securities (Gsecs) and Treasury Bills/Cash Management Bills. Most of the market participants are now operating through NDS. RBI also facilitates trades in Tri-party Repo (TREP) in Gsecs through TREPS i.e. Tri-party Repo Dealing System and Market repos in Gsecs through Clearcorp Repo Order Matching System (CROMS). Promoted by major banks and financial institutions, The Clearing Corporation of India Ltd. (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.

The following table gives approximate yields prevailing as on October 23, 2026 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.

Instrument	**Yield Range (% per annum)**
Inter-bank Call Money	5.60-5.75
91 Day Treasury Bill	5.80-5.85
364 Day Treasury Bill	6.45-6.50
P1+ Commercial Paper 90 Days	7.60-7.70
3-Year Government of India Security	7.00-7.10
5-Year Government of India Security	7.20-7.25
10-Year Government of India Security	7.45-7.50

Generally, for instruments issued by a non-Government entity, the yield is higher than the yield on a Government Security with corresponding maturity. The difference, known as credit spread, depends on the credit rating of the entity. Investors must note that the yields shown above are the yields prevailing on October 23, 2026 and they are likely to change consequently to changes in economic conditions and RBI policy.

B. What are the investment restrictions?

As per the Trust Deed read with the SEBI (MF) Regulations, the following investment restrictions apply in respect of the Scheme at the time of making investments.

1. As per Clause 13.1 of SEBI Master circular no. HO/24/13/11(1)2026-IMD-POD-1/I/7602/2026 dated March 20, 2026, the Scheme shall not invest more than 10% of its NAV in debt instruments comprising money market instruments and non-money market instruments issued by a single issuer which are rated not below investment grade by a credit rating agency authorised to carry out such activity under the Act. Such investment limit may be extended to 12% of the NAV of the scheme with the prior approval of the Trustees and the Board of directors of the asset management company.

   Within the limits specified in clause 13.1 of SEBI Master circular no. HO/24/13/11(1)2026-IMD-POD-1/I/7602/2026 dated March 20, 2026, a mutual fund scheme shall not invest more than:

   a. 10% of its NAV in debt and money market securities rated AAA issued by a single issuer; or
   b. 8% of its NAV in debt and money market securities rated AA issued by a single issuer; 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 13.1 of SEBI Master circular no. HO/24/13/11(1)2026-IMD-POD-1/I/7602/2026 dated March 20, 2026.

The long term rating of issuers shall be considered for the money market instruments. However, if there is no long term rating available for the same issuer, then based on credit rating mapping of Credit Rating Agency (CRAs) between short term and long term ratings, the most conservative long term rating shall be taken for a given short term rating

Provided that such limit shall not be applicable for investments in Government Securities, treasury bills and triparty repo on Government securities or treasury bills.

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

Provided further that such limit shall not be applicable for investments in case of debt exchange traded funds or such other funds as may be specified by the Board from time to time.

2. Debentures, irrespective of any residual maturity period (above or below one year), shall attract the investment restrictions as applicable for debt instruments. It is further clarified that the investment limits are applicable to all debt securities, which are issued by public bodies/institutions such as electricity boards, municipal corporations, state transport corporations etc. guaranteed by either state or central government. Government securities issued by central/state government or on its behalf by the RBI are exempt from the above investment limits.

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

   The above limits shall not be applicable on investments in securitized debt instruments.

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

   Further, the investment in debt instruments having credit enhancements should be sufficiently covered to address the market volatility and reduce the inefficiencies of invoking of the pledge or cover, whenever required, without impacting the interest of the investors. In case of fall in the value of the cover below the specified limit, AMCs will initiate necessary steps to ensure protection of the interest of the investors.

4. The Scheme shall not make any investments in:

   a) any unlisted security of an associate or group company of the Sponsors; or
   b) any security issued by way of private placement by an associate or group company of the Sponsors;
   c) The listed securities of group companies of the Sponsors which is in excess of 25% of the net assets

5. The Scheme shall not invest in any Fund of Funds Scheme.

6. 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.
   c) the same are in line with Para 13.19 of SEBI Master circular no. HO/24/13/11(1)2026-IMD-POD-1/I/7602/2026 dated March 20, 2026.

7. The Mutual Fund shall buy and sell securities on the basis of deliveries and shall in all cases of purchases, take delivery of relevant securities and in all cases of sale, deliver the securities:
   a) Provided further that the Mutual Fund may enter into derivatives transactions in a recognized stock exchange, subject to the framework specified by SEBI.
   b) Provided further that sale of government security already contracted for purchase shall be permitted in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India in this regard.

8. No term loans for any purpose may be advanced by the Mutual Fund and the Mutual Fund shall not borrow except to meet temporary liquidity needs of the Schemes for the purpose of payment of interest or IDCW to Unit Holders, provided that the Mutual Fund shall not borrow more than 20% of the net assets of each of the Schemes and the duration of such borrowing shall not exceed a period of six months.

9. The mutual fund shall get the securities purchased / transferred in the name of the fund on account of the scheme, where investments are intended to be of long term nature.

10. Pending deployment of funds of a scheme in terms of investment objectives of the scheme, a mutual fund may invest them in short term deposits of schedule commercial banks, subject to Para 13.7 and 5.6 of SEBI Master circular no. HO/24/13/11(1)2026-IMD-POD-1/I/7602/2026 dated March 20, 2026, as may be amended from time to time. The AMC shall not charge investment management and advisory fees for parking of funds in such short term deposits of scheduled commercial banks.

11. Investments in Fixed Income Derivatives shall be in accordance with the guidelines as stated under Para 8.5 and 13.15 of SEBI Master Circular No. HO/24/13/11(1)2026-IMD-POD-1/I/7602/2026 dated March 20, 2026.

12. In accordance with para 13.1 of SEBI Master Circular No. HO/24/13/11(1)2026-IMD-POD-1/I/7602/2026 dated March 20, 2026, in case of debt schemes, the total exposure to single sector shall not exceed 20% of the net assets of the scheme. However, this limit is not applicable for investments in Bank CDs, Tri-party Repo, G-Secs, T-Bills short term deposits of scheduled commercial banks and AAA rated securities issued by Public Financial Institutions and Public Sector Banks.

    Provided that an additional exposure to financial services sector (over and above the limit of 20%) not exceeding 10% of the net assets of the scheme shall be allowed by way of increase in exposure to Housing Finance Companies (HFCs) 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 and/or affordable housing loan portfolio.

    However, the overall exposure in HFCs shall not exceed the sector exposure limit of 20% of the net assets of the scheme.

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.

In accordance with para 13.1 of SEBI Master Circular No. HO/24/13/11(1)2026-IMD-POD-1/I/7602/2026 dated March 20, 2026, in case of debt scheme the total exposure in a group except in the group companies of sponsor and the asset management company, (excluding investments in securities issued by Public Sector Units, Public Financial Institutions and Public Sector Banks) shall not exceed 20% of the net assets of the scheme. Such investment limit may be extended to 25% of the net assets of the scheme with the prior approval of the Board of Trustees.

Further, the investments in debt and money market instruments of group companies of both the sponsor and the asset management company shall not exceed 10% of the net assets of the scheme. Such investment limit may be extended to 15% of the net assets of the scheme with the prior approval of the Board of Trustees. For this purpose, a group means a group as defined under regulation 2 (x) of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026.

In accordance with the guidelines as stated under para 13.1 of SEBI Master Circular No. HO/24/13/11(1)2026-IMD-POD-1/I/7602/2026 dated March 20, 2026, investments in following instruments as specified in the said circular, as may be amended from time to time, shall be applicable:

i. The scheme shall not invest in unlisted debt instruments including commercial papers (CPs), other than (a) government securities, (b) other money market instruments and (c) derivative products such as Interest Rate Swaps (IRS), Interest Rate Futures (IRF) etc. which are used by mutual funds for hedging. However, the scheme may invest in unlisted Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) not exceeding 10% of the debt portfolio of the scheme subject to the condition that such unlisted NCDs have a simple structure (i.e. with fixed and uniform coupon, fixed maturity period, without any options, fully paid up upfront, without any credit enhancements or structured obligations) and are rated and secured with coupon payment frequency on monthly basis.
ii. All fresh investments by mutual fund schemes in CPs would be made only in CPs which are listed or to be listed.

The AMC 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 Trustee may from time to time alter these restrictions in conformity with the SEBI (MF) Regulations.

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

Apart from the above investment restrictions, the Fund follows certain internal norms within the above-mentioned restrictions, and these are subject to review from time to time.

Modifications, if any, in the Investment Restrictions on account of amendments to the Regulations shall supercede/override the provisions of the Trust Deed.

As per para 3.11 of SEBI Master circular No. SEBI/HO/24/13/11(1)2026-IMD-POD-1/I/7602/2026 dated March 20, 2026, all types of passive breaches for actively managed mutual fund schemes shall be rebalanced within 30 business days.

C. Fundamental Attributes

As per para 1.9 of SEBI Master circular no HO/24/13/11(1)2026-IMD-POD-1/I/7602/2026 dated March 20, 2026, Following are the fundamental attributes of the schemes, in terms of Regulation 22(9)(c) of SEBI (MF) Regulations:

(i) Type of the scheme: As mentioned under the heading "Type of the Scheme" of Part I – Sr. No. III
(ii) Investment Objective: As mentioned under the heading "Investment Objective" of Part I – Sr. No. V
(iii) Investment Pattern: As mentioned under the heading "How will the scheme allocate its assets" of Part II - A
(iv) Terms of Issue:

- Liquidity provisions such as listing, repurchase, redemption. Investors may refer Part I and Section II under 'Other Scheme Specific Disclosures' for detailed information on listing, repurchase and redemption.
- Aggregate fees and expenses charged to the scheme. Investors may refer Part III 'Other Details'.
- Any safety net or guarantee provided – Not Applicable

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

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

D. Floors and ceiling within a range of 5% of the intended allocation against each sub class of asset, as per Paragraph 14.5 of SEBI master circular for mutual funds **- As mentioned under the heading "How will the Scheme Allocate its assets- Section A -Part II of Section I.**

E. Other Scheme Specific Disclosures:

Listing and transfer of units	**Listing:** The units of the scheme will be listed on BSE on allotment. The units of the scheme may also be listed on the other stock exchanges. An investor can buy/sell Units on a continuous basis on BSE and/or any other Stock Exchange(s) on which the Units are listed during the trading hours like any other publicly traded stock, until the date of issue of notice by the AMC for fixing the record date for determining the Unit holders whose name(s) appear on the list of beneficial owners as per the Depository's (NSDL/CDSL) records for the purpose of redemption of Units on maturity/final redemption date. The trading of Units on BSE and/or any other Stock Exchange(s) on which the Units are listed will automatically get suspended from the date of issuance of the said notice and also no off-market trades shall be permitted by the Depositories.

	Transfer of Units: The Asset Management Company shall, on production of instrument of transfer together with relevant documents, register the transfer within 30 days from the date of such production. The Units of the Scheme will be fully and freely transferable in accordance with the provisions of SEBI (Depositories and Participants) Regulations, 2018 as may be amended from time to time and as stated in Para 15.2 of SEBI Master circular no HO/24/13/11(1)2026-IMD-POD-1/I/7602/2026 dated March 20, 2026. Also, when a person becomes a holder of the units by operation of law or upon enforcement of pledge, then the AMC shall, subject to production/submission of such satisfactory evidence, which in its opinion is sufficient, effect the transfer, if the intended transferee is otherwise eligible to hold the units. Partial transfer of units held in a folio shall be allowed. If the request for transfer of units is lodged on the record date, the IDCW payout/ reinvestment shall be made to the transferor. For details, please refer Statement of Additional Information (SAI).
Dematerialization of units	Unit holders will have an Option to hold the units by way of an Account Statement or in Dematerialized ('Demat') form. The unit holders who wish to trade in units would be required to have a demat account. Unit holders opting to hold the units in Demat form must provide their Demat Account details in the specified section of the application form/transaction feed. The Applicant intending to hold the units in Demat form are required to have a beneficiary account with a Depository Participant (DP) registered with NSDL / CDSL and will be required to indicate in the application the DP's name, DP ID Number and the Beneficiary Account Number of the applicant held with the DP at the time of purchasing Units. Unitholders are requested to note that request for conversion of units held in Account Statement (non-demat) form into Demat (electronic) form or vice versa should be submitted to their Depository Participants. The demat request to depository must be submitted for all units in a folio. In case Unit holders do not provide their Demat account details or the Demat details provided in the application form are incomplete / incorrect or do not match with the details with the Depository records, the Units will be allotted in account statement mode provided the application is otherwise complete in all respect and accordingly an account statement shall be sent to them.
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	The Fund seeks to collect a minimum subscription amount of Rs. 20,00,00,000/- (Rupees Twenty crore only) of the scheme.

without any return. However, if AMC fails to refund the amount within 5 business days, interest as specified by SEBI (currently 15% p.a.) will be paid to the investors from the expiry of 5 business days from the date of closure of the subscription period.	
Maximum Amount to be raised (if any)	There is no upper limit on the total amount that may be collected. After the minimum subscription amount has been collected, allotment will be made to all valid applications. **Minimum balance to be maintained and consequences of non-maintenance:** Not Applicable
Dividend Policy (IDCW)	• Growth Option: 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. • Income Distribution Cum Withdrawal (IDCW) Option Under the IDCW option, the Trustee may at any time decide to distribute by way of IDCW, the surplus by way of realised profit and interest, net of losses, expenses and taxes, if any, to Unitholders if, in the opinion of the Trustee, such surplus is available and adequate for distribution. The Trustee's decision with regard to such availability and adequacy of surplus, rate, timing and frequency of distribution shall be final. The Trustee may or may not distribute surplus, even if available, by way of IDCW. 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, which will be announced in advance. The Asset Management Company (AMC) is required to dispatch IDCW payments within seven working days from the record date. In case the AMC fails to dispatch the IDCW payments within the stipulated time of seven working days, it shall be liable to pay interest to the unit holders at 15% p.a. or such other rate as may be prescribed by SEBI from time to time. Payout of IDCW Option: Unitholders will have the option to receive payout of their IDCW by way of IDCW payment or any other means which can be encashed or by way of direct credit into their account.

	However, the Trustees reserve the right to introduce new options and / or alter the IDCW payout intervals, frequency, including the day of payout. When units are sold, and sale price (NAV) is higher than face value of the unit, a portion of sale price that represents realized gains is credited to an Equalization Reserve Account and which can be used to pay IDCW. IDCW can be distributed out of investor's capital (Equalization Reserve), which is part of sale price that represents realized gains.
Allotment (Detailed procedure)	Subject to the receipt of the specified Minimum Subscription Amount for the Scheme, full allotment will be made to all valid applications received during the New Fund Offer. The AMC/ Trustees reserves the right to reject any application inter alia in the absence of fulfilment of any regulatory requirements, fulfilment of any requirements as per the SID, incomplete/incorrect documentation and furnishing necessary information to the satisfaction of the Mutual Fund/AMC subject to SEBI (MF) Regulations and circulars issued thereunder from time to time. Allotment will be completed within 5 business days after the closure of the New Fund Offer. Allotment of units and dispatch of allotment advice to FPI will be subject to RBI approval if required. Investors who have applied in non-depository mode will be entitled to receive the account statement of units within 5 Business Days of the closure of the NFO Period. For applicants applying through the ASBA mode, on intimation of allotment by CAMS to the banker the investors account shall be debited to the extent of the amount due thereon. On allotment, units will be credited to the Investor's demat account as specified in the ASBA application form.
Refund	If application is rejected, full amount will be refunded within 5 working days of closure of NFO. If refunded later than 5 working days @ 15% p.a. for delay period will be paid and charged to the AMC.
Who can invest This is an indicative list and investors shall consult their financial advisor to ascertain whether the scheme is suitable to their risk profile.	The following are eligible to apply for purchase of the Units: • Resident Indian Adult Individuals, either singly or jointly (not exceeding three). • Parents/Lawful guardians on behalf of Minors. • Companies, corporate bodies, registered in India. • Registered Societies and Co-operative Societies authorised to invest in such Units. • Public sector undertakings, public/Statutory corporations subject to general or specific permissions granted to them by the Central/State governments from time to time. • Religious and Charitable Trusts under the provisions of 11(5) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 read with Rule 17C of the Income Tax Rules, 1962. • Trustees of private trusts authorised to invest in mutual fund schemes under their trust deeds. • Partner(s) of Partnership Firms.

	• Association of Persons or Body of Individuals, whether incorporated or not. • Hindu Undivided Families (HUFs). • Banks (including Co-operative Banks and Regional Rural Banks) and Financial Institutions and Investment Institutions. • Non-Resident Indians/Persons of Indian origin resident abroad (NRIs) on full repatriation or non-repatriation basis. • Other Mutual Funds registered with SEBI. • International Multilateral Agencies approved by the Government of India. • Army/Navy/Air Force, Para-Military Units and other eligible institutions. • Scientific and Industrial Research Organizations. • Provident/Pension/Gratuity and such other Funds as and when permitted to invest. • Public Financial Institution as defined under the Companies Act 2013. • Universities and Educational Institutions. • Other schemes of Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund may, subject to the conditions and limits prescribed in the SEBI Regulations and/or by the Trustee, AMC or Sponsor, subscribe to the Units under the Scheme. • Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPIs) or sub-accounts of FPI's registered with SEBI • Public Trusts in Maharashtra can invest up to 50% of its available funds The list given above is indicative and the applicable law, if any, shall supersede the list.
Who cannot invest	Acceptance of Subscriptions from U.S. Persons and Residents of Canada w.e.f. November 17, 2016: - The Scheme shall not accept subscriptions from U.S. Persons and Residents of Canada, except where transaction request received from Non – resident Indian (NRIs) / Persons of Indian Origin (PIO) who at the time of investment are present in India and submit physical transaction request along with such declarations / documents as may be prescribed by Kotak Mahindra Asset Management Company Ltd and Kotak Mahindra Trustee Company Ltd. The AMC shall accept such investments subject to the applicable laws and such other terms and conditions as may be notified by the AMC/ Trustee Company. The investor shall be responsible for complying with all the applicable laws for such investments. The AMC reserves the right to put the transaction request on hold/reject the transaction request, or reverse the units allotted, 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. The Trustees/AMC reserves the right to change/modify the provisions mentioned above at a later date.

How to Apply and other details	The investors can submit the Application forms and Key Information Memorandum (along with transaction slip)/ forms for redemption/ switches at the branches of AMC or Investor Service Centres (ISCs)/Official Points of Acceptance (OPAs) of the Registrar (CAMS) or distributors or on the website of Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund (www.kotakmf.com). Where Units under a Scheme are held under both Direct Plan and Regular Plan, investors should clearly mention the plan from which redemption/switch requests are to be processed. Further in line with Para 17.2.4 and 17.2.5 of SEBI circular No. HO/24/13/11(1)2026-IMD-POD-1/I/7602/2026 dated March 20, 2026 it has been decided to allow investors can directly access infrastructure of the recognised stock exchanges to purchase mutual fund units directly from Mutual Fund/ Asset Management Companies. Please refer to the SAI and Application form for the instructions. Link for the list of official points of acceptance, collecting banker details etc. https://www.kotakmf.com/Information/statutory-disclosure/disclosuresrelatedtosidandkim Computer Age Management Services Ltd. (CAMS) (Registrar) AVA Tower, Old No. 788 & 789, Electricity Avenue, New No. 152 & 150, Anna Salai, Beside Rayala Towers, Chennai - 600002. Contact details - 044 6110 4034 Email Id – enq_k@camsonline.com Website - www.camsonline.com
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.	Not Applicable
Restrictions, if any, on the right to freely retain or dispose of units being offered.	The Asset Management Company shall, on production of instrument of transfer together with relevant documents, shall register the transfer within timelines as defined in the SEBI Regulation. The Units of the Scheme held in the dematerialised form will be fully and freely transferable (subject to lock-in period, if any and subject to lien, if any marked on the units) in accordance with the provisions of SEBI (Depositories and Participants) Regulations, 2018 as may be amended from time to time and as stated in. Para 15.2 of SEBI SEBI Master circular no HO/24/13/11(1)2026-IMD-POD-1/I/7602/2026 dated March 20, 2026. Further, for the procedure of release of lien, the investors shall contact their respective DP.

	Partial transfer of units held in a folio shall be allowed. If the request for transfer of units is lodged on the record date, the IDCW payout/ reinvestment shall be made to the transferor. For details, please refer Statement of Additional Information (SAI).
Cut off timing for subscriptions/ redemptions/ switches This is the time before which your application (complete in all respects) should reach the official points of acceptance.	Not Applicable. All units of the scheme shall be redeemed only on maturity **For purchases and switch-ins :** The Units of the Schemes will not be available for subscriptions/switch-in after the closure of the NFO period.
Minimum amount for purchase/redemption/switches	Rs. 5,000/- and in multiples of Rs. 10 for purchase and switch-ins. This clause is applicable only for purchases and switch in during the NFO. The Units of the Plan(s) under the Scheme will not be available for subscriptions /switch-in after the closure of NFO Period.
Accounts Statements	The AMC shall send an allotment confirmation specifying the units allotted by way of email and/or SMS within 5 working days of receipt of valid application/transaction to the Unit holders registered e-mail address and/ or mobile number (whether units are held in demat mode or in account Statement form). A Consolidated Account Statement (CAS) detailing all the transactions across all mutual funds (including transaction charges paid to the distributor) and holding at the end of the month shall be sent to the Unit holders in whose folio(s) transaction(s) have taken place during the month by email on or before 12th of the succeeding month, or in physical mode before 15thof the succeeding month. Half-yearly CAS shall be issued at the end of every six months (i.e. September/ March) on or before 18thday of April and October and to investors that have opted for delivery via physical mode, on or before the twenty-first (21st) day of April and October. However, where an investor does not wish to receive CAS through email, option shall be given to the investor to receive the CAS in physical form at the address registered with the Depositories and the AMCs/MF-RTAs. For further details, refer SAI.
Dividend/ IDCW	The payment of dividend/IDCW to the unitholders shall be made within seven working days from the record date.

Redemption	Investors will not be able to redeem their units during the tenor of the Scheme directly from the fund and there will be redemption by the fund only on the maturity of the Scheme. The redemption proceeds shall be dispatched to the unit holders within three working days from the date of maturity of the Scheme. The redemption or repurchase proceeds shall be dispatched to the unitholders within three working days from the date of receipt of redemption requests or repurchase requests. For list of exceptional circumstances refer para 15.3.3 of SEBI Master circular no HO/24/13/11(1)2026-IMD-POD-1/I/7602/2026 dated March 20, 2026.
Bank Mandate	As per the directives issued by SEBI it is mandatory for an investor to declare his/her bank account number. To safeguard the interest of Unitholders from loss or theft of their refund orders/redemption cheques, investors are requested to provide their bank details in the Application Form. In case an existing Unitholder is submitting a request for Change in his Bank Details, he needs to submit an old and new bank account. In absence of the same, the request for Change in Bank Mandate is liable to be rejected. Investors have an option of registering their bank accounts, by submitting the necessary forms & documents. At the time of redemption, investors can select the bank account to receive the amount.
Delay in payment of redemption / repurchase proceeds/dividend	The Asset Management Company shall be liable to pay interest to the unitholders at rate as specified vide clause 15.4 of SEBI Master Circular no. HO/24/13/11(1)2026-IMD-POD-1/I/7602/2026 dated March 20, 2026 by SEBI for the period of such delay.
Unclaimed Redemption and Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal Amount	In accordance with Para 15.5 of SEBI Master circular no HO/24/13/11(1)2026-IMD-POD-1/I/7602/2026 dated March 20, 2026 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. There shall a separate scheme/plan for Redemption amount and IDCW amount, pending for less than 3 years and more than 3 years Following are timelines for deployment by Mutual fund a) Transfer of Unclaimed redemption and dividend amount to Unclaimed Dividend and Redemption Scheme (UDRS) after 90 days and not beyond 105 days from date of issuance of the instruments b) On completion of first 3 years of a separate plan of Overnight scheme / Liquid scheme / Money Market Mutual Fund scheme, AMC shall transfer such units to UDRS plan (> 3 years) within 10 business days of subsequent month c) The amount of income accrued on daily basis on unclaimed amount beyond 3 years shall be transferred on a monthly basis

	(i.e. on or before 10th calendar day of subsequent month) to the investor education scheme/folio 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 para 6.18 of SEBI Master circular no HO/24/13/11(1)2026-IMD-POD-1/I/7602/2026 dated March 20, 2026. 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 regulator vide the referred circular. As per Para 15.6 of SEBI Master Circular No. HO/24/13/11(1)2026-IMD-POD-1/I/7602/2026 dated March 20, 20265- "Service platform for investors to trace inactive and unclaimed Mutual Fund folios- MITRA (Mutual Fund Investment Tracing and Retrieval Assistant)" A MITRA platform developed and hosted by the QRTAs (CAMS and KFintech) would be available through a link on the website of MF Central, AMCs, AMFI, the two QRTAs and SEBI. MITRA platform will facilitate the investors with a searchable database of inactive and unclaimed Mutual Fund folios at an industry-level which will empower the investors on following manner: • Enable investors/ legal claimants to identify the overlooked investments or any investments made by any other person for which he/she may be rightful legal claimant. • Encourage investors to do KYC as per the current norms thus reducing the number of non-KYC compliant folios. • Contribute towards building a transparent financial ecosystem and will be reliable medium for investors to find their inactive and unclaimed Mutual Fund investments. • Build and incorporate mitigants against fraud risk An inactive folio shall be defined as "Mutual Fund Folio(s) where no investor-initiated transaction/s (financial and non-financial) have taken place in the last 10 years, but unit balance is available". This portal would display only Fund Names and investor has to approach the respective MFs for more information.

Disclosure w.r.t investment by minors	As per Para 15.13 of SEBI Master circular no HO/24/13/11(1)2026-IMD-POD-1/I/7602/2026 dated March 20, 2026, the following Process for Investments in the name of a Minor through a Guardian will be applicable: Payment for investment by any mode shall be accepted from the bank account of the minor, parent or legal guardian of the minor, or from a joint account of the minor with parent or legal guardian. For existing folios, the AMCs shall insist upon a Change of Pay-out Bank mandate before redemption is processed. Irrespective of the source of payment for subscription, Redemption proceeds shall be credited only in verified bank account of the minor, i.e the account the minor may hold with the parent/legal guardian after completing KYC formalities. 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. 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. Please refer SAI for detailed process on investments made in the name of a Minor through a Guardian and Transmission of Units.

III. OTHER DETAILS

A. Periodic Disclosures

Fortnightly/ Monthly and Half yearly Disclosures: Portfolio / Financial Results This is a list of securities where the corpus of the scheme is currently invested. The market value of these investments is also stated in portfolio disclosures.	The Mutual Funds/ AMCs shall disclose portfolio (along with ISIN) as on monthly for all the schemes on the website of the Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund viz. www.kotakmf.com and on the website of AMFI (www.amfiindia.com) within 10 calendar days from the close of each month respectively in a user-friendly and downloadable spreadsheet format. For debt schemes, the Mutual Fund/ AMC shall, in addition to the above, disclose the portfolio (along with ISIN and yield of the instruments) on a fortnightly basis within 5 calendar days of every fortnight. The link for the mentioned disclosures – https://www.kotakmf.com/Information/statutory-disclosure/information In accordance with Para 6.1 and 6.3 of SEBI Master Circular no. HO/24/13/11(1)2026-IMD-POD-1/I/7602/2026 dated March 20, 2026, unitholders whose e-mail addresses are registered, Mutual Funds/AMC shall send the details of the scheme portfolio including the scheme risk-o-meter, name of benchmark and risk-o-meter of benchmark while communicating the fortnightly, monthly of scheme portfolio via email within 5 days of every fortnight for debt schemes, 10 days from the close of each month for other schemes. AMCs shall provide a link to investors to their registered email to enable the investor to directly view/download only the portfolio of schemes subscribed by the said investor. The Mutual Fund / AMC shall provide a physical copy of statement of its scheme portfolio, without charging any cost, on specific request received from a unit holder. AMCs shall declare on their website the hosting of the monthly statement of its scheme portfolio on their respective websites and on the website of AMFI and the modes such as SMS, telephone, email or written request (letter) through which a unit holder can submit a request for a physical or electronic copy of the statement of scheme portfolio.
Half Yearly Results	The soft copy of unaudited financial results shall within one month from the close of each half year i.e. 31st of March and the 30th of September, be hosted on the website kotakmf.com and will be sent to AMFI for posting on its website www.amfiindia.com.The link for the mentioned disclosures - https://www.kotakmf.com/Information/statutory-disclosure/financials Pursuant to Regulation 70(2) of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026, Written communication (including digital modes such as email/SMS etc.) shall be sent to unitholders by the asset management company about the availability of financial results.

Annual Report	Pursuant to Regulation 70(1) of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026 read with Para 6.4 of SEBI Master circular No. HO/24/13/11(1)2026-IMD-POD-1/I/7602/2026 dated March 20, 2026, the scheme wise annual report or abridged summary thereof in machine readable format will be hosted on the website in machine readable format of Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund viz. www.kotakmf.com and on the website of AMFI, immediately after approval in Annual General Meetings within a period of four months, from the date of closing of the financial year (31st March). The AMCs shall display the link prominently on the website of the Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund viz. www.kotakmf.com and make the physical copies available to the unitholders, at their registered offices at all times. The unit holders may request for a physical copy of scheme annual reports at a nominal price and the text of the relevant scheme by writing to the Kotak Mahindra Asset Management Company Ltd. / Investor Service Centre / Registrar & Transfer Agents. AMC shall provide a physical copy of abridged report of the annual report, without charging any cost, on specific request received from a unit holder. AMCs shall e-mail the scheme annual reports or abridged summary thereof, in machine readable formats, to all such unit holders, whose email addresses are registered with the Mutual Fund. The said communication shall also include details of modes such as SMS, telephone, email or written request (letter), etc. through which unit holders can submit a request for a physical copy of the scheme wise annual report or abridged summary thereof. AMCs shall send an email/SMS to all unitholders regarding the hosting of scheme wise annual report on their website and on the website of AMFI.
Risk-o-meter	In accordance with Para 6.16 of SEBI Master circular no HO/24/13/11(1)2026-IMD-POD-1/I/7602/2026 dated March 20, 2026 The Risk-o-meter shall have following six levels of risk: (i) Low Risk-Irish Green (ii) Low to Moderate Risk-Chartreuse (iii) Moderate Risk-Yellow (iv) Moderately High Risk-Caramel (v) High Risk-Orange and (vi) Very High Risk-Red The evaluation of risk levels of a scheme shall be done in accordance with the aforesaid circular. Any change in risk-o-meter shall be communicated by way of Notice cum Addendum and by way of an e-mail or SMS to unitholders. The risk-o-meter shall be evaluated on a monthly basis and the risk-o-meter along with portfolio disclosure shall be disclosed on the AMC website as well as AMFI website within 10 days from the close of each month. The Product Labelling assigned during the NFO is based on internal assessment of the scheme characteristics or model portfolio and the same may vary post NFO when the actual investments are made.

Scheme Summary Document (SSD)	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 Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund in the requisite format (pdf, spreadsheet and machine readable format) shall be uploaded on a monthly basis i.e. 15thof every month or within 5 working days from the date of any change or modification in the scheme information on the website of Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund i.e. www.kotakmf.com, AMFI i.e. www.amfiindia.com and Registered Stock Exchanges i.e. National Stock Exchange of India Limited and BSE Limited.
Disclosure of Potential Risk Class (PRC) Matrix:	Pursuant to the para 6.18 of SEBI Master circular no HO/24/13/11(1)2026-IMD-POD-1/I/7602/2026 dated March 20, 2026, all debt schemes are required to be classified in terms of a Potential Risk Class matrix consisting of parameters based on maximum interest rate risk (measured by Macaulay Duration (MD) of the scheme) and maximum credit risk (measured by Credit Risk Value (CRV) of the scheme). Subsequently, once a PRC cell selection is done by the Scheme, any change in the positioning of the Scheme into a cell resulting in a risk (in terms of credit risk or duration risk) which is higher than the maximum risk specified for the chosen PRC cell, shall be considered as a fundamental attribute change of the Scheme in terms of Regulation 22(9)(c) of SEBI (Mutual Fund) Regulations, 2026. The scheme would have the flexibility to take interest rate risk and credit risk below the maximum risk as stated in the PRC matrix. At all points of time, positioning of the aforementioned Index Fund in the Potential Risk Class (PRC) matrix shall be in the same cell as that of positioning of the index in the PRC matrix. However, the movement of the scheme to lower risk cell in the PRC matrix shall be allowed on account of investment into higher rated securities and exposure to cash within the permitted range of replication mechanism. The Mutual Funds shall be required to inform the unitholders about the PRC classification and subsequent changes, if any, through SMS and by providing a link on their website referring to the said change. The AMC shall also publish the PRC Matrix in the scheme wise Annual Reports and Abridged summary.

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

The NAVs of the Scheme will be calculated and disclosed on every Business day on the website of the Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund viz www.kotakmf.com and AMFI's website www.amfiindia.com by 11.00 p.m.

Unitholders may avail the facility to receive the latest available NAVs through SMS by submitting a specific request in this regard to the AMC/Mutual Fund. Also, information regarding NAVs can be obtained by the Unit holders / Investors by visiting the nearest ISC.

Delay in uploading of NAV beyond 11.00 p.m. on every business day shall be explained in writing to AMFI. In case the NAVs are not available before the commencement of business hours on the following business day due to any reason, a press release for revised NAV shall be issued.

In terms of SEBI regulations, a complete statement of the Scheme portfolio will be sent to all unitholders whose e-mail address are registered with AMC, within ten days from the close of each month whose email addresses are registered with the Mutual Fund.

The portfolio of the scheme (along with ISIN) shall also be disclosed on the website of Mutual Fund (www.kotakmf.com) and on the website of AMFI (www.amfiindia.com) on a monthly within 10 days from the close of each month in a user-friendly and downloadable spreadsheet format.

C. Transaction charges and stamp duty

a) Transaction Charges- Investors are requested to note that no transaction charges shall be deducted from the investment amount given by the investor, for all transactions / applications (including SIP's) received through the distributors (i.e. in Regular Plan) and full investment amount (subject to deduction of statutory charges, if any) will be invested in the Scheme.

b) Stamp Duty- A stamp duty @ 0.005% would be levied on all applicable mutual fund transactions. Accordingly, pursuant to levy of stamp duty, the number of units allotted on purchase transactions (including reinvestment IDCW and Switch in), transfers to the unitholders would be reduced to that extent.

Details regarding transaction charges and stamp duty refer to SAI

D. Associate Transactions

Please refer to Statement of Additional Information (SAI)

E. Taxation-

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

The information is provided for general information purposes only. However, in view of the individual nature of tax implications, each investor is advised to consult his or her own tax adviser with respect to the specific tax implications arising out of his or her participation in the scheme.

SHORT TERM & LONG TERM CAPITAL GAIN TAXATION RATES - RESIDENT INDIVIDUAL, HUF, DOMESTIC CORPORATE, NRI[$],

Particulars	Investments made	Listed or Unlisted	Short-term capital gains		Long-term capital gains	
			Investments redeemed on or after 01-04-2025		Investments redeemed on or after 01-04-2025	
			Holding Period	Tax Rate	Holding Period	Tax Rate^
Specified Mutual Fund ('SMF')[@]	On or after 01-04-2023	Listed and Unlisted	Always Short Term	Applicable slab rates	Always Short Term	Applicable slab rates

$ The TDS deductible in case of NRI shall also be increased by applicable surcharge as per Note 1 and 4% health and education cess. In case of NRI, if PAN is not available and specified declaration is not provided as specified under Rule 217, TDS @ higher of 20% or rates calculated as above will be deducted. The tax rates are subject to DTAA benefits available to NRI's. As per the Finance Act 2013, submission of tax residency certificate ("TRC") will be necessary for granting Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement ("DTAA") benefits to non-residents. A Taxpayer claiming DTAA benefit shall furnish a TRC of his residence obtained by him from the Government of that country or specified territory. Further, in addition to the TRC, the non-resident shall also provide electronically filed Form

41 and such other documents/information, as may be prescribed by the Indian Tax Authorities and Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund or Kotak Mahindra Asset Management Company Ltd. Further investor needs to certify in its No PE declaration that the one of the principle purpose of investment is not to avail the treaty benefits & the investment asset & investment income are beneficial hold by the investor claiming DTAA benefits.

^ Tax rates for resident and non-residents shall be increased by applicable surcharge as per Note 1 and 4% Health & Education Cess.

TAX IMPLICATION ON INCOME DISTRIBUTION CUM CAPITAL WITHDRAWAL (IDCW) RECEIVED BY UNIT HOLDERS

Categories of Unit Holders	**Threshold**	**TDS Rate**	**Taxation Rate**
Resident Unit Holders	Rs. 10,000 (w.e.f 1st April, 2025)	10%	As per applicable slab rates plus applicable surcharge and cess (Refer Note 1)
Non-Resident Unit Holders (subject to DTAA benefits, in case applicable)			
(1) FII/FPI	NIL	20% plus applicable surcharge and cess (Refer note 1)	20% plus applicable surcharge and cess (Refer Note 1)
(2) Foreign company/corporates			
Purchase in Indian Rupees	NIL	20% plus applicable surcharge and cess (Refer note 1)	35% plus applicable surcharge and cess (Refer Note 1)
Purchase in Foreign Currency	NIL	20% plus applicable surcharge and cess (Refer note 1)	20% plus applicable surcharge and cess (Refer Note 1)
(3) Others			
Purchase in Indian Rupees	NIL	20% plus applicable surcharge and cess (Refer note 1)	At slab rates applicable plus applicable surcharge and cess (Refer Note 1)
Purchase in Foreign Currency	NIL	20% plus applicable surcharge and cess (Refer note 1)	20% plus applicable surcharge and cess (Refer Note 1)

Note 1: -
A) In case of foreign companies;
- 2% where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000,000 but less than / equal to Rs. 100,000,000
- 5% where the total income exceeds Rs. 100,000,000
B) In case of resident domestic corporate unit holders;
- 7% where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000,000 but less than / equal to Rs. 100,000,000 or http://sid.kotakmf.in/public/images/SID_5.jpg">- 12% where the total income exceeds Rs. 100,000,000
- 10% where domestic company is eligible & exercises the option granted u/s 115BAA or 115BAB of the Act.

C) In case of non-corporate resident unit holders being partnership firms covered under Indian Partnership Act, 1932/ Limited liability partnership covered under Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008:
- 12% where the total income exceeds Rs.10,000,000

D) I) In case of resident and non-resident unit holders being individual, HUF, AOP, BOI and artificial juridical person (opting old regime of taxation);

Income	Surcharge Rates		
Total Income	Other Income (i.e Income other than Capital gains covered under section 196, section 198, section 197, 210 & company dividend).	Other Income (i.e Income other than Capital gains covered under section 196, section 198, section 197, 210 & company dividend).	Capital gains covered under section 196, section 198, section 197, & 210 & company dividend.
Upto 50Lakh	-	Nil	Nil
More than 50Lakh up to 1 Cr	-	10%	10%
More than 1 Cr but up to 2Cr	-	15%	15%
More than 2 Cr	Up to 2 cr	15%	15%
	More than 2 cr but up to 5 cr	25%	15%
	More than 5Cr	37%	15%

II. In case of resident and non-resident unit holders being individual, HUF, AOP, BOI and artificial juridical person (who have not elected for old regime of taxation);

Income	Surcharge Rates		
Total Income	Other Income (i.e Income other than Capital gains covered under section 196, section 198, section 197, 210 & company dividend).	Other Income (i.e Income other than Capital gains covered under section 196, section 198, section 197, 210 & company dividend).	Capital gains covered under section 196, section 198, section 197, & 210 & company dividend.
Upto 50Lakh	-	Nil	Nil

More than 50Lakh up to 1 Cr	-	10%	10%
More than 1 Cr but up to 2Cr	-	15%	15%
More than 2 Cr	Up to 2 cr	15%	15%
	More than 2 cr	25%	15%

Note 2: - In case of a long-term capital asset being unit of an equity oriented fund referred to in section 198 of the Act, Long Term Capital Gains arising on transfer of the said units is taxable at 12.50%.

- The salient features of the capital gain tax are as under:
  - Any transfer of equity-oriented fund units on or after 1 April 2018, shall not be exempt
  - Long term capital gains under section 198 of the Act in excess of Rs. 1.25 lakh shall be taxable at 12.50% plus surcharge (if any, as applicable) plus health & education cess @ 4%.

- The capital gain will be computed without giving indexation benefit and without foreign currency conversion benefit

- Cost for units acquired prior to 1 Feb 2018 and sold on or after 1 April 2018 will be computed as under:
  - Higher of:
    - Cost of acquisition or
  - Lower of:
    - FMV of asset on 31 Jan 2018
    - Full value of consideration accruing as a result of transfer

Note 3: - Tax Rates Regimes available for Domestic Corporate companies-
(a) 30% if investor falls into highest tax bracket.
(b) 25% for Tax Year 2026-27 if total turnover or gross receipts in the Financial Year 2024-25 does not exceed Rs. 400 crores.
(c) 22% lower rate is optional and subject to fulfilment of certain conditions (not claiming specified incentives and deductions) as provided in section 200.
(d) 15% lower rate is optional for companies engaged in manufacturing business (set-up & registered on or after 1 October 2019) subject to fulfilment of certain conditions (inter-alia not claiming specified incentives and deductions) as provided in section 201.

Further, the domestic companies are subject to minimum alternate tax (except for those who opt for lower rate of tax of 22%/15%) not specified in above tax rates.
Note 4: - Tax Rates Regimes available for Domestic Corporate companies-
(a) 30% if investor falls into highest tax bracket.
(b) 5% If total turnover or gross receipts in the financial year 2020-21 does not exceed Rs. 400 crores.
(c) 22% lower rate is optional and subject to fulfilment of certain conditions (not claiming specified incentives and deductions) as provided in section 200/205.
(d) 15% lower rate is optional for companies engaged in manufacturing business (set-up & registered on or after 1 October 2019) subject to fulfilment of certain conditions (not claiming specified incentives and deductions as provided in the relevant provisions of the Act.

Further, the domestic companies are subject to minimum alternate tax (except for those who opt for lower rate of tax of 22%/15%) not specified in above tax rates

Note 5: - As per section 262 of the Income tax Act, 2025 ('the Act') read with rule 162 of the Income-tax Rules, 2026, in the case of a resident person, whose PAN has become inoperative due to PAN-Aadhaar not being linked on or before 30 June 2023, it shall be deemed that he has not furnished the PAN and tax could be withheld at a higher rate of 20% as per section 397(2)(b) of the Act.

Note 6: - Relaxation to non-residents from deduction of tax at higher rate in the absence of PAN subject to them providing specified information and documents.

Note 7: - It is assumed that the mutual fund units are held as capital assets by the investors.

Note 8: - Under Section 115BAC w.e.f 01.04.2023 [corresponding section 202 of Income-tax Act, 2025], all individual, HUF, AOP, BOI is required to pay tax at concessional rates (as below) under the new tax regime subject to the condition that certain exemptions/ losses/ deductions cannot be claimed. In case such taxpayer intends to claim deductions / exemptions, it may elect to opt for existing tax and slabs rates to continue to apply.

SECURITIES TRANSACTION TAX

Money Market or Liquid Fund	Other Than Equity Oriented Fund
Nil	Nil

F. Rights of Unitholders

Please refer to SAI for details.

G. List of official points of acceptance:

Please refer the given link –

https://www.kotakmf.com/Information/statutory-disclosure/disclosuresrelatedtosidandkim

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

The detailed data in respect of penalties, pending litigations, findings of inspection or investigation is available at:

https://www.kotakmf.com/Information/statutory-disclosure/disclosuresrelatedtosidandkim

Notes:

1. Further, any amendments / replacement / re-enactment of SEBI Regulations subsequent to the date of the Scheme Information Document shall prevail over those specified in this Document.

2. The Scheme under this Scheme Information Document was approved by the Trustees on April 28, 2026. The Trustees have ensured that the scheme approved by them is a new product offered by Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund and is not a minor modification of any existing scheme/fund/product.

3. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Scheme Information Document, the provisions of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026 and the guidelines there under shall be applicable.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors,
Kotak Mahindra Asset Management Company Limited
(Investment Manager of Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund)

Sd/-
Ms. Jolly Bhatt
Compliance Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date: October 26, 2026

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