

SECTION I

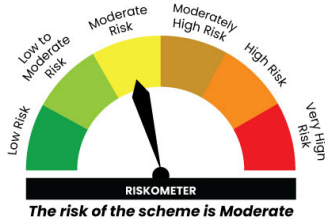
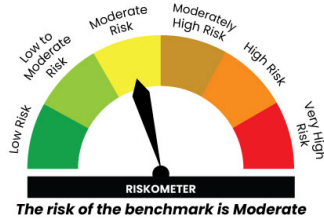
Nippon India Corporate Bond Fund

(An open ended debt scheme predominantly investing in AA+ and above rated corporate bonds. Relatively High interest rate risk and moderate Credit Risk.)

Scheme Information Document

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

B-III : A scheme with Relatively High interest rate risk and moderate Credit Risk

Product Label		
This product is suitable for investors who are seeking*:	Scheme Riskometer: Nippon India Corporate Bond Fund	Benchmark Riskometer: AMFI Tier I Benchmark - NIFTY Corporate Bond Index A-II
- Income over medium term - Investment predominantly in AA+ and above rated corporate bonds. *Investors should consult their financial advisers if in doubt about whether the product is suitable for them.	 The risk of the scheme is Moderate	 The risk of the benchmark is Moderate

Continuous offer of the Units of the face value of Rs. 10 each for cash at NAV based prices (subject to applicable load)

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

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

The investors are advised to refer to the Statement of Additional Information (SAI) for details of Nippon India Mutual Fund, Standard Risk Factors, Special Consideration, Tax and Legal issues and general information on <https://mf.nipponindiaim.com>

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

The Scheme Information Document should be read in conjunction with the SAI and not in isolation.

NAME OF MUTUAL FUND

Nippon India Mutual Fund (NIMF)

NAME OF ASSET MANAGEMENT COMPANY

Nippon Life India Asset Management Limited (NAM India)

CIN : L65910MH1995PLC220793

NAME OF TRUSTEE COMPANY

Nippon Life India Trustee Limited (NLITL)

CIN : U65910MH1995PLC220528

Registered Office (NIMF, NAM India, NLITL)

30th Floor, One Lodha Place,
Senapati Bapat Marg, Lower Parel,
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Tel No. +91 022 6808 7000

Fax No. +91 022 6808 7097

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

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Part I. HIGHLIGHTS/SUMMARY OF THE SCHEME

Sr. No.	Title	Description
I.	Name of the scheme	Nippon India Corporate Bond Fund
II.	Category of the Scheme	Corporate Bond Fund
III.	Scheme type	An open ended debt scheme predominantly investing in AA+ and above rated corporate bonds. Relatively High interest rate risk and moderate Credit Risk
IV.	Scheme code	NIMF/O/D/CBF/00/08/0004
V.	Investment objective	To generate income through investments predominantly in debt instruments of various maturities with a view to maximizing income while maintaining the optimum balance of yield, safety and liquidity. There is no assurance that the investment objective of the Scheme will be achieved
VI.	Liquidity/listing details	Liquidity The Scheme is open for Subscription/ Switch-in and Redemption / Switch-out of Units on every Business Day on an ongoing basis. As per SEBI Regulations, the Mutual Fund shall make payment of redemption proceeds within 3 Working Days of receiving a valid Redemption request. In case of exceptional situations listed in AMFI Circular No. AMFI/35P/MEM-COR/74/2022-23 dated January 16, 2023, redemption payment would be made within the permitted additional timelines. A penal interest of 15% per annum or such other rate as may be prescribed by SEBI from time to time, will be paid in case the redemption proceeds are not made within 3 Working Days of the date of receipt of a valid redemption request. Listing Nippon India Corporate Bond Fund is an open ended debt scheme predominantly investing in AA+ and above rated corporate bonds under which sale and repurchase will be made on a continuous basis and therefore listing on stock exchanges is not envisaged. However, the Trustee reserves the right to list the units as and when open-end Schemes are permitted to be listed under the Regulations, and the Trustee considers it necessary in the interest of Unitholders of the Fund.
VII.	Benchmark (Total Return Index)	AMFI Tier AMFI Tier I Benchmark - NIFTY Corporate Bond Index A-II The benchmark adequately reflects the fund strategy. The portfolios are similar not only in term of the construct but also in terms of risk return parameters in question. Using this benchmark shall provide the investor with an independent and representative comparison with fund portfolio.
VIII.	NAV disclosure	The NAV will be calculated and disclosed at the close of every Business Day and uploaded on the AMFI website www.amfiindia.com and Nippon India Mutual Fund website i.e. https://mf.nipponindiaim.com by 11.00 p.m. on the on the same business day. Further, AMC will extend facility of sending latest available NAVs to unitholders through SMS, upon receiving a specific request in this regard. In case NAV of Corporate Debt Market Development Fund ('CDMDF') units is not available by 9:30 p.m. of same Business Day, NAV declaration timing for Mutual Fund Schemes holding units of CDMDF shall be 10 a.m. on next business day instead of 11 p.m. on same Business Day. For further details, refer to section II
IX.	Applicable timelines	Timeline for Dispatch of redemption proceeds As per SEBI Regulations, the Mutual Fund shall transfer the redemption proceeds within the maximum period allowed, which is currently 3 working days from the date of receipt of the redemption request at the Designated Investor Service Centres. In case of exceptional situations listed in AMFI Circular No. AMFI/35P/MEM-COR/74/2022-23 dated January 16, 2023, redemption payment would be made within the permitted additional timelines. A Transaction Confirmation Slip / Fresh Account Statement will also be sent to the Unitholders reflecting the new unit balance in his Account. For payments made other than through direct transfers, the redemption proceeds shall be Dispatched through ordinary mail (with or without UCP) or Registered Post or by Courier, unless otherwise required under the Regulations, at the risk of the unitholder. Timeline for Dispatch of IDCW (if applicable) etc The IDCW payments shall be initiated to the unitholders within 7 working days from the Record date, in compliance to the Clause 12.4 of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026.
X.	Plans and Options	i. Growth Plan a. Growth Option ii. Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal Plan

Plans/Options and sub options under the Scheme

- a. Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal Plan (Payout Option and Reinvestment Option)
- b. Daily Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal Plan (Reinvestment Option only)
- c. Weekly Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal Plan (Payout Option and Reinvestment Option)
- d. Monthly Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal Plan (Payout Option and Reinvestment Option)
- e. Quarterly Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal Plan (Payout Option and Reinvestment Option)
- iii. Direct Plan - Growth Plan
 - a. Growth Option
- iv. Direct Plan - Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal Plan
 - a. Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal Plan (Payout Option and Reinvestment Option)
 - b. Daily Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal Plan (Reinvestment Option only)
 - c. Weekly Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal Plan (Payout Option and Reinvestment Option)
 - d. Monthly Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal Plan (Payout Option and Reinvestment Option)
 - e. Quarterly Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal Plan (Payout Option and Reinvestment Option)

Frequency of IDCW:

Daily Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal Plan (Re-investment Option)

In the Daily IDCW (Reinvestment) option, the fund will endeavour to declare regular IDCWs on a daily basis. The IDCW declared under this option would be re-invested to the credit of the unitholder's account at the ex-IDCW NAV and no IDCW payout will take place. Please note that the IDCW is subject to distributable surplus, if any. There is no assurance or guarantee to Unitholders as to the rate of IDCW distribution nor that the IDCWs will be regularly paid, though it is the intention of the Mutual Fund to make regular IDCW distribution under the Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal Plan.

Weekly Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal Plan (Payout Option and Reinvestment Option)

In the Weekly IDCW Reinvestment of Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal option, the fund will endeavour to declare regular IDCWs on a weekly basis. The IDCW declared under this option would be reinvested to the credit of the unitholder's account at the ex-IDCW NAV. IDCWs will be declared on every Friday or on the next working day if the Friday is a holiday. There is no assurance or guarantee to Unitholders as to the rate of IDCW distribution nor that the IDCWs will be regularly paid, though it is the intention of the Mutual Fund to make regular IDCW distribution under the Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal Plan. The IDCW declared (for payout option) will be paid to the unit holders within 7 working days from the record date though the fund endeavors to pay the IDCW proceeds within three working days.

Monthly Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal Plan (Payout Option and Reinvestment Option)

In the Monthly IDCW (Reinvestment Option) the scheme will endeavour to declare regular IDCWs on a monthly basis. The IDCW declared under this option would be re-invested to the credit of the unitholder's account at the ex-IDCW NAV and no IDCW payout will take place. IDCWs will be declared on 20th of every month or on the next working day if 20th of the month is a holiday. There is no assurance or guarantee to Unitholders as to the rate of IDCW distribution nor that the IDCWs will be regularly paid, though it is the intention of the Mutual Fund to make regular IDCW distribution under the Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal Plan. The IDCW declared (for payout option) will be paid to the unit holders within 7 working days from the record date though the fund endeavors to pay the IDCW proceeds within three working days.

Quarterly Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal Plan (Payout Option and Reinvestment Option)

In the Quarterly IDCW (Reinvestment Option) the scheme will endeavour to declare regular IDCWs on a quarterly basis. The IDCW declared under this option would be re-invested to the credit of the unitholder's account at the ex-IDCW NAV and no IDCW payout will take place. IDCWs will be declared on the 3rd (third) Thursday of the last month of each calendar quarter or on the next working day if 3rd (third) Thursday of the last month of each calendar quarter is a holiday.

Direct Plan is only for investors who purchase /subscribe Units in a Scheme directly with the Fund (i.e. investments not routed through an AMFI Registration Number (ARN) Holder).

Default Plan

Scenario	Broker Code mentioned by the investor	Plan mentioned by the investor	Default Plan to be captured
1	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	Direct Plan
2	Not mentioned	Direct Plan	Direct Plan
3	Not mentioned	Regular Plan/Other than Direct Plan	Direct Plan
4	Mentioned	Direct Plan	Direct Plan
5	Direct	Not mentioned	Direct Plan
6	Direct	Regular Plan/Other than Direct Plan	Direct Plan
7	Mentioned	Regular Plan/Other than Direct Plan	Regular Plan/Other than Direct Plan
8	Mentioned	Not mentioned	Regular Plan/Other than Direct Plan

For detailed disclosure on default plans and options, kindly refer SAI

XI.	Load Structure	Exit Load: NIL w.e.f. October 01, 2012, Exit Load If charged shall be credited to the scheme, net of goods and service tax, if any.
XII.	Minimum Application Amount/switch in	Growth Plan : Rs. 1,000 and in multiples of Re. 1 thereafter. All other Plans : Rs. 5,000 & in multiples of Re. 1 thereafter Note – Pursuant to notice cum addendum dated October 30, 2021, for investments made by designated employees in terms of Clause 7.14 of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026, requirement for minimum application/ redemption amount will not be applicable Minimum Switch Amount Will be as per the minimum application amount in the respective scheme which may have been opted by the Investor for switching the units/amount where the switch facility is available Switch-in facility into applicable ETF schemes from Nippon India Corporate Bond Fund For availing this facility, Investors are requested to note the following operational modalities: - Based on number of baskets the Investor wants to switch in to the scheme, switch-out amount from Liquid or Debt/Income Fund should be calculated as follows: (No. of Baskets opted by investor x Units creation size x Previous business day (of the Switch-out day) NAV of Switch-in scheme) + upto 7% markup. E.g. Investor wants to purchase 2 baskets of Nippon India ETF Nifty BeES on Friday through Switch-out from eligible open -ended Liquid Scheme of NIMF. Hence Switch day would be Thursday, previous business day's (i.e. Wednesday) NAV of Nippon India ETF Nifty BeES is Rs.1,244.84 The switch amount would be calculated as below: $[2 \times 5000(\text{unit Basket}) \times 1244.84] + 2\% = \text{Rs. } 12,697,368.$ - Accordingly investor should provide the switch request for Rs.12,697,368 as illustrated in point "a" above (should always be in nearest rupee term in case the amount as per calculation has some fractional part). - Switch-In to the ETF Scheme will be in terms of number of basket specified in the application form. - Switch transaction will be processed at the applicable NAV of the switch- out scheme and only if the value is available in the switch-out scheme. - The applicability of the NAV in the ETF (transferee) Scheme will be the NAV of the business day on which the Funds are realized in Scheme's account before the cut-off time. - In case the amount of portfolio deposit and cash component is less than the switch funding amount, excess amount will be refunded to investor within 5 business days of transaction. Units of the switch-in scheme shall be credited to investors demat account within 5 business days of transaction. - Investors to note that the pattern and sequence of holding both in the open-ended (Non-ETF) Folio and in demat account (used for ETF units) should be same.
XIII.	Minimum Additional Purchase Amount	Rs. 1,000 and in multiples of Re. 1 thereafter. NAM India may revise the minimum / maximum amounts and the methodology for new/additional subscriptions, as and when necessary. Such change may be brought about after taking into account the cost structure for a transaction/account and /or Market practices and/or the interest of existing unitholders. Further, such changes shall only be applicable to transactions from the date of such a change, on a prospective basis. Note – Pursuant to notice cum addendum dated October 30, 2021, for investments made by designated employees in terms of Clause 7.14 of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026, requirement for minimum application/ redemption amount will not be applicable
XIV.	Minimum Redemption/switch out amount	Redemption / Switch – out Redemptions can be of minimum amount of Rs.100 or any number of units ii. Minimum Switch Amount Will be as per the minimum application amount in the respective scheme which may have been opted by the Investor for switching the units/amount where the switch facility is available

		Switch-out facility from applicable ETF schemes to Nippon India Corporate Bond Fund For availing this facility, investors are requested to note the following operational modalities: a. Switch-out from the Scheme will be allowed only in terms of Basket size (unit). b. Switch transaction will be processed subject to availability of all details as per regulatory guidelines. c. The applicability of the NAV in the transferee Scheme will be the NAV of the business day on which the Funds are realized in Scheme's account before cut-off time. d. In case of any rejection in Switch-in to the transferee Scheme, the amount will be paid to the investor as redemption proceeds. e. Investors to note that the pattern and sequence of holding both in the open-ended (Non-ETF) Folio and in demat account (used for ETF unit holding) should be same. However, in case there is no existing Folio, the investor has to provide the details and signatures of all holders for Folio creation in the open-ended (Non-ETF) Scheme. f. Investors should have the clear balance of ETF units in their demat account for execution of the Switch-out transaction from the selected ETF Scheme. NIMF/NAM India reserves the right to introduce, change, modify or withdraw any of the features available in this facility from time to time.																
XV.	New Fund Offer Period This is the period during which a new scheme sells its units to the investors.	Not Applicable																
XVI.	New Fund Offer Price: This is the price per unit that the investors have to pay to invest during the NFO.	Not Applicable																
XVII.	Segregated portfolio/side pocketing disclosure	The scheme has segregated portfolio disclosure. For Details Disclosure, kindly refer SAI																
XVIII.	Swing pricing disclosure	The scheme has Swing pricing disclosure. Swing Pricing on Re-Opening of a Scheme after announcement of winding up Pursuant to Clause 5.8 of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026 and AMFI Best Practices Guidelines Circular No 135/ BP/96-B/ 2024-25 dated November 4, 2024, Swing Pricing Framework ('the Swing Framework') shall also stand applicable upon re-opening of a scheme after announcement of winding up. Trigger for Swing Pricing and Swing Factor a) There may be instances where an NAM India after making an announcement to wind up a scheme, decides to roll-back the decision to wind up the scheme. Such situations may trigger large scale redemptions and hence it would be prudent to invoke the swing pricing mechanism to manage such a situation. In other words, if NAM India decides to reverse its decision to wind up the scheme, it shall mandatorily invoke the Swing pricing upon re-opening a scheme for subscriptions and redemptions post such announcement. b) The minimum swing factor for the parameter of "Re-opening of the scheme after announcement of Winding-Up" as per latest AMFI Best Practice circular is as follows: <table><tr><th>PRC Bucket</th><th>a</th><th>b</th><th>c</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>0.00%</td><td>0.05%</td><td>0.20%</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>0.05%</td><td>0.10%</td><td>0.40%</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>0.10%</td><td>0.20%</td><td>0.60%</td></tr></table> The minimum swing factor applied would be higher of the swing factor suggested by the Board of AMC or as per suggestion in the AMFI Best Practice Circular as shown above. The swing period shall be for higher of swing period as may be decided by the Board of AMC or for a minimum of 7 working days as per AMFI Best Practice circular, upon re-opening a scheme for subscriptions and redemptions For Detailed Disclosure, kindly refer SAI.	PRC Bucket	a	b	c	1	0.00%	0.05%	0.20%	2	0.05%	0.10%	0.40%	3	0.10%	0.20%	0.60%
PRC Bucket	a	b	c															
1	0.00%	0.05%	0.20%															
2	0.05%	0.10%	0.40%															
3	0.10%	0.20%	0.60%															
XIX.	Stock lending/short selling	The Fund may also enter into "Repo", "Stock Lending", "Short Selling" or such other transactions as may be allowed to Mutual Funds from time to time.																

XX.	How to Apply & Other Details	The applications filled up and duly signed by the applicants should be submitted at the office of the Collection Centres / DISCs / Official Points of Acceptance or may be downloaded from the website of AMC. The list of the Designated Investor Service Centres (DISCs)/Official Points of Acceptance (OPAs) of the Mutual Fund are available on the website of the AMC i.e. https://mf.nipponindiaim.com . Please refer to the SAI for detailed procedure and Application form for the instructions.
XXI.	Investor services	Contact details for general service requests & complaint resolution: Mr. Milind Nesarikar, Investor Relations Officer Registered office : 30th Floor, One Lodha Place, Senapati Bapat Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai – 400013 • Call at 1860 266 0111 (charges applicable) or 022 69259696 (charges applicable); or • E-mail: customercare@nipponindiaim.in; or • Investors may contact / visit any of the Investor Service Centres (ISCs) of the AMC; or • Post their feedback / suggestions on our website https://mf.nipponindiaim.com/ appearing under section 'Investor Service' -> Grievance Redressal Process Online Dispute Resolution Platforms 1. SCORES SCORES is a web based centralized grievance redressal system which enables investors to lodge and follow up their complaints and track the status of redressal of such complaints online. Through this system, the investor should be able to submit his/her complaint on an online basis, which shall then be monitored and forwarded by the concerned Desk Officer(s) at SEBI to the concerned AMC's, who would then in-turn be required to suitably redress & upload status thereof on this platform itself, within the stipulated time period. For redressal of complaints, Investors can visit SEBI scores portal. 2. Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) Portal Pursuant to SEBI Circular no. SEBI/HO/OIAE/OIAE_IAD-1/P/ CIR/2023/131 dated July 31, 2023 read with SEBI Circular no. SEBI/HO/OIAE/OIAE_IAD-1/P/CIR/2023/135 dated August 04, 2023, common Online Dispute Resolution ('ODR') Portal has been established in order to harnesses online conciliation and online arbitration for resolution of disputes arising in the Indian Securities Market. The investors can access the link to ODR portal which is also made available on our website.
XXII.	Specific attribute of the scheme (such as lock in, duration in case of target maturity scheme/close ended schemes) (as applicable)	Not Applicable
XXIII.	Special product/facility available during the NFO and on ongoing basis	A. SPECIAL PRODUCTS - Systematic Investment Plan - Systematic Transfer Plan - Nippon India Salary AddVantage - Transfer of Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal plan - Systematic Withdrawal Plan - Trigger Facility - Nippon India SMART STEP B. SPECIAL FACILITIES - Transactions through website of Nippon India Mutual Fund https://mf.nipponindiaim.com, Nippon India Mutual Fund mobile applications and other digital assets / platforms - Facilitating transactions through Stock Exchange Mechanism - Official Points of Acceptance of Transaction through MF utility - Transactions through Electronic Platform of Registrar and Transfer Agent - Official Point of Acceptance through MF Central - Introduction of Single Cheque Multiple Scheme investment facility - Official Points of acceptance of transactions through Cybrilla platform For detailed disclosure of above special products / facilities, kindly refer SAI.

XXIV.	Weblink	A weblink wherein TER for last 6 months, Daily TER as well as scheme factsheet shall be made available. TER: https://mf.nipponindiaim.com/investor-services/downloads/total-expense-ratio-of-mutual-fund-schemes Factsheet : https://mf.nipponindiaim.com/investor-service/downloads/factsheet-and-other-portfolio-disclosures
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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) AMC has complied with the set of checklist applicable for Scheme Information Document and there are no deviations from the regulations
- (vii) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Scheme Information Document, the provisions of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026 and the guidelines there under shall be applicable.
- (viii) The Trustees have ensured that Nippon India Corporate Bond Fund approved by them is a new product offered by Nippon India Mutual Fund and is not a minor modification of any existing scheme/fund/product.

Sd/-

Date: May 05, 2026

Name: Muneesh Sud

Place: Mumbai

Designation: General Counsel & Chief Compliance Officer

Part II. INFORMATION ABOUT THE SCHEME

A. HOW WILL THE SCHEME ALLOCATE ITS ASSETS?

Instruments	Indicative asset allocation (% of total assets)		Risk Profile
	Minimum	Maximum	High/Medium/Low
Corporate Bonds rated AA+ & above	80%	100%	Low to Medium
Debt & Money Market Instruments (including corporate bonds rated below AA+, Government Securities issued by Central and/or State Government)	0%	20%	Medium
Units issued by InvITs	0%	10%	Medium to High

Corporate Bonds include all debt instruments (including securitized debt) issued by entities such as Banks, Public Sector Undertakings, Municipal Corporations, bodies corporate, companies, trusts/ Special Purpose Vehicles etc and would exclude investments in Government Securities issued by Central and/or State Government.

Debt instruments include securitized debts and liquid schemes launched by SEBI registered Mutual Fund or schemes that invest predominantly in money market instruments/ securities.

Investment in liquid schemes or schemes that invest predominantly in money market instruments/ securities will be made for funds pending deployment.

Investment in securitized debts shall not exceed 50% of the net assets of the Scheme.

As per SEBI Letter dated 3rd November 2021 Cash and cash equivalent having residual maturity of less than 91 Days are not considered for the purpose of calculating gross exposure limit. The Scheme may invest in instruments with special features as defined in clause 13.1(9) of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026 and limits of mutual funds in such instruments as defined in clause 13.1(9) upto 10% of its NAV of the debt portfolio of the scheme in such instruments; and upto 5% of its NAV of the debt portfolio of the scheme in such instruments issued by a single issuer.

Money market instruments include Tri-party Repo on government securities or T-bills / Repo/ Reverse Repo (including corporate bond Repo), certificate of deposit, commercial papers, commercial bills, treasury bills, Government securities issued by Central and/or State Government/ corporate bonds having an unexpired maturity up to one year, call or notice money, Term Deposits, usance bills (BRDS) and any other similar instruments as specified by the RBI/SEBI from time to time.

The scheme may invest in derivatives up to a maximum of 50% of its net assets. The cumulative gross exposure through debt, repo in corporate debt securities and derivative positions (including fixed income derivatives), InvITs should not exceed 100% of the net assets of the scheme as per Clauses 13.18.1 and 13.15 of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026..

The scheme may invest in foreign securities up to 25% of the net assets of the scheme.

The Scheme will invest upto a maximum of 25% of debt portion of the Scheme in foreign securities as specified in the Para 13.11 of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026 and any subsequent amendments thereto specified by SEBI and/or RBI from time to time. "Foreign Securities" means Securities as specified in the Para 13.11 of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026 and any subsequent amendments thereto specified by SEBI and/or RBI from time to time

The Fund may also enter into "Repo", "Stock Lending", "Short Selling" or such other transactions as may be allowed to Mutual Funds from time to time.

Liquidity in the scheme may be provided through borrowing to meet redemptions in accordance with the SEBI Regulations.

The asset allocation indicated above may change from time to time keeping in view the market conditions, legislative and regulative amendments and political and economic factors, subject to Regulations. It must be clearly understood that the percentages stated above are purely indicative and can change substantially depending on the perception of the Investment Manager with the sole intention of protecting the interests of the Unit holders.

'In accordance with the requirement of regulation 40 of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026 read with Clause 18.2 of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026 on Investment by Mutual Fund Schemes and AMCs in units of Corporate Debt Market Development Fund, scheme shall invest 25 bps of its AUM as on December 31, 2022 in the units of the Corporate Debt Market Development Fund ('CDMDF') within 10 working days from the request of CDMDF. Further, an incremental contribution to CDMDF shall be made every six months within 10 working days from the end of half year starting from December 2023 to ensure 25 bps of scheme AUM is invested in units of CDMDF. However, if AUM decreases there shall be no return or redemption from CDMDF. Contribution made to CDMDF, including the appreciations on the same, if any, shall be locked-in till winding up of the CDMDF.

However, in case of winding up of contributing Scheme, inter-scheme transfers within the same Mutual Fund or across Mutual Funds may be undertaken.

Further, investments in CDMDF units shall not be considered as violation while considering maturity restriction as applicable for various purposes (including applicable Investment limits) and the calculations of Potential Risk Class (PRC) Matrix, Risk-o-meter, Stress testing and Duration for various purposes shall be done after excluding investments in units of CDMDF.

Subsequently, Clause 3.12.1 of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026 has clarified that while calculating the asset allocation limits of mutual fund schemes, the investment in units of CDMDF shall be excluded from base of net assets

Rebalancing of deviation due to short term defensive consideration:

Subject to SEBI (MF) Regulations, the asset allocation pattern indicated above may change from time to time, keeping in view market conditions, market opportunities, applicable regulations, and political and economic factors. It must be clearly understood that the percentages can vary substantially depending upon the perception of the Investment Manager; the intention being always to seek to protect the interests of the Unit holders. As per Clause 1.9.1.b and Clause 3.11 of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026, such changes in the investment pattern will be for short term and for defensive consideration only. In the event of deviations, portfolio rebalancing will be carried out within 30 calendar days in such cases.

Portfolio rebalancing in case of passive breach:

In case of any deviation (due to passive breaches) from the asset allocation of the scheme, the fund manager will carry out rebalancing within 30 business days. Where the portfolio is not re-balanced within 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 desires, can extend the timelines up to sixty (60) business days from the date of completion of mandated rebalancing period. However, always the portfolio will adhere to the overall investment objectives of the Scheme.

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

Sl. No	Type of Instrument	Percentage of exposure	Circular references
1	Securities Lending	-	SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026, Securities Lending Scheme, 1997 and Clause 13.6 of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026
2	Equity Derivatives for non-hedging purposes	-	Clause 13.15 of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026
3	Securitized Debt	0-50%	Clause 13.1(2) of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026
4	Overseas Securities	0-25%	Clause 13.11 of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026
5	InVITS		
	i. Units of InvIT	0-10%	Clause 13.13 of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026
	ii. Units of InvIT issued by a single issuer.	0-5%	
6	AT1 and AT2 Bonds	0-10%	Clause 13.1(9) of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026
7	AT1 and AT2 Bonds (Single issuer)	0-5%	
8	Derivatives	0-50%	Clause 13.15 of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026
9	Unrated debt and money market instruments	0-5%	Clause 13.1(4) of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026
10	Unlisted Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs)	0-10%	Clause 13.1(3) of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026
11	Unsupported rating of debt instruments (i.e. without factoring-in credit enhancements) is below investment grade and Supported rating of debt instruments (i.e. after factoring-in credit enhancement) is above investment grade at Scheme level.	0-10%	Clauses 13.1(10) of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026
12	Unsupported rating of debt instruments (i.e. without factoring-in credit enhancements) is below investment grade and Supported rating of debt instruments (i.e. after factoring-in credit enhancement) is above investment grade for any group on debt portfolio of the schemes.	0-5%	Clauses 13.1(10) of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026
13	Repo transactions in corporate debt securities	0-10%	Clauses 13.8 of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026
14	Intrascheme Investments (This clause shall not apply to any fund of funds scheme)	0-5%	Clause 3 of Sixth Schedule of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026
15	Short Term Deposits	0-15%	Clause 13.7 of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026
16	Short Term Deposits with Trustee Approval	0-20%	
17	Short Term Deposit with Single Commercial Bank	0-10%	
18	Corporate Debt Market Development Fund ('CDMDF')	0.25%	Clause 40 of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026 and Clause 18.2 of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026 on Investment by Mutual Fund Schemes and AMCs

B. WHERE WILL THE SCHEME INVEST?

Subject to the SEBI Regulations, the Scheme may invest in various types of instruments including, but not limited to, any of the following:

- a) Commercial Paper (CP), Certificate of Deposits (CD), Treasury Bills, Bills Rediscounting, Tri-party Repo on government securities or T-bills, Repo/Reverse Repo (including repo in corporate bonds)
- b) Corporate Bonds include all debt instruments (including securitized debt) issued by entities such as Banks, Public Sector Undertakings, Government Agencies and other Statutory Bodies, Municipal Corporations, body corporate, companies, trusts/ Special Purpose Vehicles etc and would exclude investments in Government Securities issued by Central and/or State Government.
- c) Investment in Government securities issued by Central and/or State Government to the extent of SEBI prescribed limits. Such securities may be:
 - (i) Supported by the ability to borrow from the Treasury or
 - (ii) Supported by Sovereign guarantee or the State Government or
 - (iii) Supported by Government of India/ State Government in some other way.
- d) Securities issued by any government agencies, quasi-government or statutory bodies, Public Sector Undertakings, which may or may not be guaranteed or supported by the Central Government or any state government (including but not limited to coupon bearing bonds, zero coupon bonds and treasury bills).
- e) Non-convertible securities as well as nonconvertible portion of convertible securities, such as debentures, coupon bearing bonds, zero coupon bonds, deep discount bonds, Mibor-linked or other floating rate instruments, premium notes and other debt securities or obligations of public sector undertakings, banks, financial institutions, corporations, companies and other bodies corporate as may be permitted by SEBI/ RBI from time to time.
- f) Securitized debt, pass through obligations, various types of securitization issuances including but not limited to Asset Backed Securitization, Mortgage Backed Securitization, single loan securitization and other domestic securitization instruments, as may be permitted by SEBI/ RBI from time to time.
- g) Derivatives like Interest rate swaps, Forward Rate agreements and other such instruments as permitted by RBI/ SEBI.
- h) Fund may use Interest Rate Futures (IRF) to create an imperfect hedge/ proper hedge from time to time as per SEBI regulations.
- i) Deposits with banks and other bodies corporate as may be permitted by SEBI from time to time
- j) Any other debt and money market instruments that may be available from time to time.
- k) The scheme may invest in the liquid schemes launched by SEBI registered Mutual Fund or schemes that invest predominantly in money market instruments/securities.
- l) All investments in overseas securities will be governed based on SEBI guidelines issued from time to time. The Scheme may invest in various types of Foreign Securities including, but not limited to, any of the following:
 - (i) Foreign debt securities (non-convertible) in the countries with fully convertible currencies.
 - (ii) Overseas short term as well as long term debt instruments with rating not below investment grade by accredited/registered credit rating agencies.
 - (iii) Overseas Money market instruments rated not below investment grade.
- m) The Fund may also enter into "Repo", hedging or such other transactions as may be allowed to Mutual Funds from time to time.

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

In line with Clause 13.8 of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026 and RBI circular dated July 24, 2018 investments in corporate bond repo shall be made basis the policy approved by the Board of NAM India and NLITL. The significant features are as follows:

- i. As specified in the Clause 13.8.3 of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026, the base of eligible securities for mutual funds to participate in repo in Corporate Bond Securities, is from AAA rated to AA and above rated Corporate Bond Securities.
- ii. Commercial Papers (CPs) and Certificate of Deposits (CDs)
- iii. Category of counterparty & Credit rating of counterparty NIMF schemes shall enter in lending via Repo only with Investment Grade counterparties.
- iv. The Gross exposure of the scheme to repo transactions in corporate debt securities shall not be more than 10% of the net asset scheme.

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

Applicable haircut

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

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

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

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

- n) The schemes may also enter into repurchase and reverse repurchase obligations in all securities (including Repos in corporate bonds) held by them as per the guidelines and regulations applicable to such transactions. It is the intention of the scheme to trade in the derivatives market as per the Regulations. The scheme may also invest into tri-party Repo as per the prescribed guidelines of RBI.
- o) Overseas derivatives traded on recognized stock exchanges overseas (currently permitted only for hedging and portfolio balancing with underlying as securities).
- p) Short term deposits with banks overseas where the issuer is rated not below investment grade.
- q) Units/securities issued by overseas mutual funds or unit trusts registered with overseas regulators and investing in permitted Foreign Securities listed in recognized stock exchanges overseas or unlisted overseas securities (not exceeding 10% of their net assets).
- r) Any other permitted overseas securities/ instruments that may be available from time to time. The scheme shall not invest in foreign securitized debts. Investment in Foreign Securities shall be in accordance with the guidelines issued by SEBI from time to time.
- s) Units issued by InvITs as per SEBI guidelines
- t) Overseas Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs)
- u. **Investment in CDMDf-**

In accordance with the requirement of regulation 40 of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026 read with Clause 18.2 of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026 on Investment by Mutual Fund Schemes and AMCs in units of Corporate Debt Market Development Fund, scheme shall invest 25 bps of its AUM.

CDMDf Framework-

CDMDf shall comply with the Guarantee Scheme for Corporate Debt (GSCD) as notified by Ministry of Finance vide notification no. G.S.R. 559(E) dated July 26, 2023 and Clause 18.1.2 of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026 and circulars / guidelines/ Letters issued by SEBI and AMFI from time to time, which includes the framework for corporate debt market development fund. The framework will inclusive of following points-

- a) The CDMDf shall deal only in following securities during normal times:
 - Low duration Government Securities
 - Treasury bills
 - Tri-party Repo on G-sec
 - Guaranteed corporate bond repo with maturity not exceeding 7 days
- b) The fees and expenses of CDMDf shall be as follows:
 - During Normal times: (0.15% + tax) of the Portfolio Value charged on daily pro-rata basis.
 - During Market stress: (0.20% + tax) of the Portfolio Value charged on daily pro-rata basis.
 - "Portfolio Value" means the aggregate amount of portfolio of investments including cash balance without netting off of leverage undertaken by the CDMDf.
- c) Corporate debt securities to be bought by CDMDf during market dislocation include listed money market instruments. 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 CRAs between short term and long term ratings, the most conservative long term rating shall be taken for a given short term rating.
- d) CDMDf shall follow the Fair Pricing document, while purchase of corporate debt securities during market dislocation as specified in Clause 18.1.3 (e) of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026 and circulars / guidelines/ Letters issued by SEBI and AMFI from time to time
- e) CDMDf shall follow the loss waterfall accounting and guidelines w.r.t. purchase allocation and trade settlement of corporate debt securities bought by CDMDf, specified in Clause 18.1.3 (e) of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026 and circulars / guidelines/ Letters issued by SEBI and AMFI from time to time.

The securities mentioned above could be listed, unlisted, publicly offered, privately placed, secured, unsecured, rated or unrated and of varying maturity. The securities may be acquired through public offerings (IPOs), secondary market operations, private placement, rights offers or negotiated deals.

Debt Market in India

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

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

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

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

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

A brief description about yields presently available on Central Govt. Securities /Bonds & Debentures of various maturities is as follows:
Annualised yields (as on April 30, 2026) are:

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

THE PRICE AND YIELD ON VARIOUS DEBT INSTRUMENTS FLUCTUATE FROM TIME TO TIME DEPENDING UPON THE MACRO ECONOMIC SITUATION, INFLATION RATE, OVERALL LIQUIDITY POSITION, FOREIGN EXCHANGE SCENARIO, ETC. ALSO, THE PRICE AND YIELD VARIES ACCORDING TO MATURITY PROFILE, CREDIT RISK ETC.

C. WHAT ARE THE INVESTMENT STRATEGIES?

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

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

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

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

- Prevailing interest rate scenario
- Quality of the security/ instrument (including the financial health of the issuer)
- Maturity profile of the instrument
- Liquidity of the security
- Growth prospects of the company/ industry
- Any other factors in the opinion of the fund management team

Risk Measurement /Control

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

Portfolio Turnover

The Investment Manager does not have a policy statement on portfolio turnover. It is presently anticipated that the portfolio turnover rate will be low. However, trading opportunities may emerge from time to time due to inefficiencies in the market causing the portfolio turnover rate to rise. A high portfolio turnover rate may be representative of arbitrage opportunities that exist for securities in the portfolio rather than an indication of the Investment Manager's view on a sector or security.

i. Investors are requested to take note that in case the scheme invests in securitized debt

Disclosures with respect to securitized debt

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

Securitized debt is a form of conversion of normally non-tradable loans to transferable securities. This is done by assigning the loans to a special purpose vehicle (a trust), which in turn issues Pass-Through-Certificates (PTCs).

These PTCs are transferable securities with fixed income characteristics. The risk of investing in securitized debt is similar to investing in debt securities. However, it differs in following two majorly respects :-

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

For certain types of securitized debt (backed by mortgages, personal loans, credit card debt, etc.), there is an additional pre-payment risk. Pre-payment risk refers to the possibility that loans are repaid before they are due, which may reduce returns if the re-investment rates are lower than initially envisaged. The fund manager price the securitized debt accordingly to compensate for reinvestment risk.

Because of these additional risks, securitized debt typically offers higher yields than debt securities of similar credit rating and maturity. If the fund manager judges that the additional risks are suitably compensated by the higher returns, he may invest in securitized debt according to the nature (open ended / close ended) of the scheme.

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

Originators have been broadly categorized as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

Further, investments in securitized debt will be done in accordance with the investment restrictions specified under the Regulations / this Scheme Information Documents which would help in mitigating certain risks. Currently, as per the Regulations, the Scheme cannot invest more than 10% of its net assets in debt instruments (irrespective of residual maturity) issued by a single issuer which are rated not below investment grade by a credit rating agency. Such investment limit may be extended to 12% of the net assets of the Scheme with the prior approval of the Board of Trustees.

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

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

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

- size and reach of the issuer /originator
- Set up of the organization structure of the issuer /originator
- the infrastructure and follow-up mechanism of the issuer /originator

- the issuer / originator's track record in that line of business
- quality of information disseminated by the issuer/originator; and
- the Credit enhancement for different type of issuer/originator

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

In retail securitized debt investments, we will invest majorly in pools such as Medium and Heavy Commercial Vehicles, Light 26 Commercial Vehicles (LCV), Cars, and Construction Equipment, SME/MSME pool, Unsecured pool, personal loan pool, Loan Against Property, Any other retail lending product etc. Where we invest in Single Loan Securitization, as the credit is on the underlying issuer, we focus on the credit review of the borrower. A credit analyst sets up limit for various issuers based on independent research taking into account their historical track record, prevailing rating and current financials.

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

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

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

The Mutual Fund will follow the guidelines on minimum holding period requirements as laid down by SEBI and RBI from time to time.

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

We will follow the guidelines on minimum holding period requirements as laid down by SEBI and RBI from time to time.

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

Investments made by the Scheme in any asset are done based on the requirements of the Scheme and is in accordance with the investment policy. All Investments are made entirely at an arm's length basis with no consideration of any existing / consequent investments by any party related to the transaction (originator, issuer, borrower etc.). Investments made in Securitised debt are made as per the Investment pattern of the Scheme and are done after detailed analysis of the underlying asset. There might be instances of Originator investing in the same scheme but both the transactions are at arm's length and avoid any conflict of interest.

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

As with any other debt instruments, investment in securitized debt instruments will be closely monitored by a dedicated team of credit analysts, ratings of any such instruments will be continuously tracked and periodic performance report from Trustee and MIS from Originators, if any would be scrutinized closely.

For details of securitized debt, please refer to SAI.

ii. Disclosure of Trading in Derivatives

The Scheme will comply with provisions specified in Clause 13.15 of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026 related to overall exposure limits as stated below:

- Mutual Funds shall not write options or purchase instruments with embedded written options except for the covered call strategy.
- The total exposure related to option premium paid must not exceed 20% of the net assets of the scheme.
- Cash or cash equivalents with residual maturity of less than 91 days may be treated as not creating any exposure.

Exposure due to hedging positions may not be included in the above mentioned limits subject to the following:

- Hedging positions are the derivative positions that reduce possible losses on an existing position in securities and till the existing position remains.
- Hedging positions cannot be taken for existing derivative positions. Exposure due to such positions shall have to be added and treated under limits mentioned in Paragraph above.

- c. Any derivative instrument used to hedge has the same underlying security as the existing position being hedged.
- d. The quantity of underlying associated with the derivative position taken for hedging purposes does not exceed the quantity of the existing position against which hedge has been taken.

Mutual Funds may enter into plain vanilla Interest Rate Swaps (IRS) for hedging purposes. The value of the notional principal in such cases must not exceed the value of respective existing assets being hedged by the scheme.

In case of participation in IRS is through over the counter transactions, the counter party has to be an entity recognized as a market maker by RBI and exposure to a single counterparty scheme in such transactions should not exceed 10% of the net assets of the scheme. However, if mutual funds are transacting in IRS through an electronic trading platform offered by the Clearing Corporation of India Ltd (CCIL) and CCIL is the central counterparty for such transactions guaranteeing settlement, the single counterparty limit of 10% shall not be applicable.

Exposure due to derivative positions taken for hedging purposes in excess of the underlying position against which the hedging position has been taken, shall be treated under the limits mentioned above.

Hedging of Interest Rate Risk

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

$$(\text{Portfolio Modified Duration} * \text{Market Value of the Portfolio})$$

$$(\text{Futures Modified Duration} * \text{Futures Price} / \text{PAR})$$

In case the IRF used for hedging the interest rate risk has different underlying security(s) than the existing position being hedged, it would result in imperfect hedging.

Imperfect hedging using IRFs may be considered to be exempted from the gross exposure, up to maximum of 20% of the net assets of the scheme, subject to the following:

- i. Exposure to IRFs is created only for hedging the interest rate risk based on the weighted average modified duration of the bond portfolio or part of the portfolio.

Mutual Funds are permitted to resort to imperfect hedging, without it being considered under the gross exposure limits, if and only if, the correlation between the portfolio or part of the portfolio (excluding the hedged portions, if any) and the IRF is at least 0.9 at the time of initiation of hedge. In case of any subsequent deviation from the correlation criteria, the same may be rebalanced within 5 working days and if not rebalanced within the timeline, the derivative positions created for hedging shall be considered under the gross exposure computed in terms mentioned above. The correlation should be calculated for a period of last 90 days.

Explanation: If the fund manager intends to do imperfect hedging up to 15% of the portfolio using IRFs on weighted average modified duration basis, either of the following conditions need to be complied with:

- (a) The correlation for past 90 days between the portfolio and the IRF is at least 0.9 or
- (b) The correlation for past 90 days between the part of the portfolio (excluding the hedged portions, if any) i.e. at least 15% of the net asset of the scheme (including one or more securities) and the IRF is at least 0.9.
- iii. At no point of time, the net modified duration of part of the portfolio being hedged should be negative.
- iv. The portion of imperfect hedging in excess of 20% of the net assets of the scheme should be considered as creating exposure and shall be included in the computation of gross exposure as mentioned above.

The basic characteristics of the scheme should not be affected by hedging the portfolio or part of the portfolio (including one or more securities) based on the weighted average modified duration.

Explanation: In case of long term bond fund, after hedging the portfolio based on the modified duration of the portfolio, the net modified duration should not be less than the minimum modified duration of the portfolio as required to consider the fund as a long term bond fund.

The interest rate hedging of the portfolio should be in the interest of the investors.

Mutual Fund schemes may imperfectly hedge their portfolio or part of their portfolio using IRFs, subject to the following conditions:

- i. Prior to commencement of imperfect hedging, existing schemes (schemes as on September 27, 2017) shall comply with the provisions of Regulation 22(9)(c) of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026 and all unit holders shall be given a time-period of at least 30 days to exercise the option to exit at prevailing NAV without charging of exit load.

The risks associated with imperfect hedging shall be disclosed and explained by suitable numerical examples in the offer documents and also needs to be communicated to the investors through public notice or any other form of correspondence.

- ii. In case of new schemes (schemes launched on or after September 27, 2017), the risks associated with imperfect hedging shall be disclosed and explained by suitable numerical examples in the offer documents.

Disclosure of Derivative Positions:

In addition to the existing provisions, the mutual funds shall also make the following disclosures. Separately disclose the hedging positions through IRF (both perfectly and imperfectly) in respective debt portfolios as per the prescribed format.

Investment in interest rate derivatives (both IRS/IRF) shall also be disclosed in the monthly portfolio disclosure in terms of Paragraph 6.1 of this Master Circular.

Disclosure of the details of interest rate derivatives (both IRS/IRF) used for hedging along with debt and money market securities transacted on its website and also forwarded to AMFI as per Paragraph 10.15 of this Master Circular.

Definition of Exposure in case of Derivative Positions

Each position taken in derivatives shall have an associated exposure as defined under. Exposure is the maximum possible loss that may occur on a position. However, certain derivative positions may theoretically have unlimited possible loss. Exposure in derivative positions shall be computed as follows:

Position	Exposure
Long Future	Futures Price * Lot Size * Number of Contracts
Short Future	Futures Price * Lot Size * Number of Contracts
Option bought	Option Premium Paid * Lot Size * Number of Contracts.

The provisions shall be applicable for all new schemes launched post August 18, 2010. For all existing schemes (as on August 18, 2010), compliance with the guidelines shall be effective from October 01, 2010.

Derivatives and Hedging Products

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

The sum total of derivative contracts outstanding shall not exceed 50% of the net assets of the scheme.

An interest rate swap is a financial contract between two parties exchanging a stream of interest payments for a notional principal amount on multiple occasions during a specified period.

Typically, one party receives a pre-determined fixed rate of interest while the other party, receives a floating rate, which is linked to a mutually agreed benchmark with provision for mutually agreed periodic resets.

The fund intends to use derivatives for hedging & portfolio balancing as permitted under the SEBI Regulations & Guidelines.

To hedge & balance the portfolio derivative instruments like interest rate swaps & forward rate agreements would be used to create synthetic fixed rate bonds/ floating rate bonds. We wish to submit that, creation of synthetic fixed rate bonds/floating rate bonds is a hedging and portfolio rebalancing technique.

An example is stated below to explain the said proposition.

Swaps can be used to create synthetic fixed rate instruments.

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

Accounts are generally settled on a net basis on predetermined settlement dates. Accordingly, on each agreed payment date, amounts owed by each party is calculated by applying the agreed rate i.e. fixed in one case and floating in the other, on the notional amount. The party, who owes the higher amount i.e. the difference between the interest rate amount and the floating interest rate amount or vice versa, makes a payment of the net amount, no principal amount is exchanged.

Generally, interest rate swaps involve exchange of a fixed rate to a floating rate of interest or vice versa. These are known as Plain Vanilla Swaps. The RBI has currently allowed only these swaps in the Indian market.

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

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

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

Receives fixed rate@10% p.a.

NIMF Counterparty B

Pays Floating Rate MIBOR

Note

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

Interest Rate Futures:

An Interest Rate Futures ('IRF') contract is "an agreement to buy or sell a debt instrument at a specified future date at a price that is fixed today." The underlying security for Interest Rate Futures is either Government Bond or T-Bill. Interest Rate Futures are Exchange traded and standardized contracts based on 6 year, 10 year and 13 year Government of India Security and 91-day Government of India

Treasury Bill (91DTB). These future contracts are cash settled. These instruments can be used for hedging the underlying cash positions. The overall gross exposure for a fund is computed as sum of exposure to equity, cash, debt instruments and derivatives (other than for hedging purposes) and it should not be more than 100%. Derivative position is considered to be for hedging purposes only if the following conditions are met:

- 1) **Perfect Hedging** - We hedge the underlying using IRF contract of same underlying.
- 2) **Imperfect hedging** - In case the IRF used for hedging the interest rate risk has different underlying security(s) than the existing position being hedged, it would result in imperfect hedging.

Imperfect hedging using IRFs may be considered to be exempted from the gross exposure, up to maximum of 20% of the net assets of the scheme, subject to the following:

- Exposure to IRFs is created only for hedging the interest rate risk based on the weighted average modified duration of the bond portfolio or part of the portfolio.
- Mutual Funds are permitted to resort to imperfect hedging, without it being considered under the gross exposure limits, if and only if, the correlation between the portfolio or part of the portfolio (excluding the hedged portions, if any) and the IRF is at least 0.9 at the time of initiation of hedge. In case of any subsequent deviation from the correlation criteria, the same may be rebalanced within 5 working days and if not rebalanced within the timeline, the derivative positions created for hedging shall be considered under the gross exposure computed in terms of Paragraph 13.18.1 above. The correlation should be calculated for a period of last 90 days. Explanation: If the fund manager intends to do imperfect hedging up to 15% of the portfolio using IRFs on weighted average modified duration basis, either of the following conditions need to be complied with: (a) The correlation for past 90 days between the portfolio and the IRF is at least 0.9 or (b) The correlation for past 90 days between the part of the portfolio (excluding the hedged portions, if any) i.e. at least 15% of the net asset of the scheme (including one or more securities) and the IRF is at least 0.9.
- At no point of time, the net modified duration of part of the portfolio being hedged should be negative.
- The portion of imperfect hedging in excess of 20% of the net assets of the scheme should be considered as creating exposure and shall be included in the computation of gross exposure in terms of Paragraph 13.18.1 above.

Illustration of Hedge using Interest Rate Futures (IRF)

Security name	Amount (in Crs)	Price	MV (in Crs)	Modified duration	Weights	Weighted Modified duration
IGB 6.79% 2027	100	94.42	97.457	6.4147	0.40	2.5658
IGB 7.17% 2028	50	97.95	49.931	6.7562	0.20	1.3512
IGB 8.15% 2026	25	102.95	26.436	5.9738	0.10	0.5973
IGB 6.68% 2031	25	91.39	22.937	8.4743	0.10	0.8474
Cash	50		50			
IRF 6.79 2027		94.38		6.4147		
Total	250		246.80			5.3619

Assuming the Fund manager intends to hedge the portfolio using IRF and uses contracts on IGB 6.79% 2027 as it is most liquid.

The maximum short position that can be taken = (Portfolio modified duration* Market Value (MV) of portfolio)/Futures Modified duration* Future price/PAR)

The maximum short future position that can be taken based on the above portfolio using IRF (IGB 6.79% 2027) is 211.67 crores.

Illustration of Perfect & Imperfect Hedge Positions:

Case 1

Security name	Amount (in Crs)	Price	MV (in Crs)	90 day historical correlation to IRF 6.79% 2027	Comments
IGB 6.79% 2027	100	94.42	97.457	1	Perfect hedge
IGB 7.17% 2028	50	97.95	49.931	0.95	Imperfect hedge
IGB 8.15% 2026	25	102.95	26.436	0.85	Unhedge
IGB 6.68% 2031	25	91.39	22.937	0.75	Unhedge
Cash	50		50	-	Unhedge
IRF 6.79 2027	120	94.38	117.457		
Total	250		246.80		

- In the above example, IGB 7.17% 2028 is the only security which qualifies for the 'Imperfect Hedge' as the correlation is more than 90% for the past 90 days. This would be exempted from the 'Gross Exposure'.
- **Total Amount of Imperfect Hedge Allowed:** 20% of Net Assets of the scheme i.e. 20% * 250 crs = 50 crs.

- **Total Hedge allowed in the above indicative portfolio (Exempted from Gross Exposure):** Total 150 crs
Perfect Hedge – 100 crs against 6.79 2027 underlying
Imperfect Hedge – 50 crs against 7.17 2028 underlying
- **Total Hedge allowed in the above indicative portfolio (Subject to Gross Exposure):** Total 50 crs
Imperfect Hedge – 50 crs against Cash & Cash Equivalents

Case 2

Security name	Amount (in Crs)	Price	MV (in Crs)	90 day historical correlation to IRF 6.79% 2027	Comments
IGB 6.79% 2027	100	94.42	97.457	1	Perfect hedge
IGB 7.17% 2028	30	97.95	29.235	0.95	Imperfect hedge
IGB 8.15% 2026	45	102.95	46.327	0.91	Imperfect hedge
IGB 6.68% 2031	25	91.39	22.937	0.85	Unhedge
Cash	50		50		Unhedge
IRF 6.79 2027	120	94.38	117.457		
Total	250		245.95		

- In the above example, IGB 7.17% 2028 & IGB 8.15% 2026 are the securities which qualifies for the '**Imperfect Hedge**' as the correlation is more than 90% for the past 90 days. This would be exempted from the '**Gross Exposure**'.
- **Total Amount of Imperfect Hedge Allowed:** 20% of Net Assets of the scheme i.e. 20% * 250 crs = 50 crs.
- **Total Hedge allowed in the above indicative portfolio (Exempted from Gross Exposure):** Total 150 crs
Perfect Hedge – 100 crs against 6.79 2027 underlying
Imperfect Hedge – 30 crs against 7.17 2028 underlying
Imperfect Hedge – 20 Crs against 8.15% 2026 underlying
- **Total Hedge allowed in the above indicative portfolio (Subject to Gross Exposure) :** Total 50 crs
Imperfect Hedge – 50 crs against Cash & Cash Equivalents

Forward Rate Agreements (FRAs)

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

A FRA enables parties to fix interest cost on a future borrowing or fix an interest rate for a future investment.

Hedging a future asset

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

The details will be as under

Asset : 91-day T' Bill

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

Indicative 2 x 5 : 8.25% p.a.

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

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

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

Risk Factors

Derivatives products carry the credit risk (risk of default by counterparty), market risk (due to market movements) and liquidity risk (due to lack of liquidity in derivatives).

1. No principal amount is exchanged. A notional principal amount is agreed upon for interest calculation purposes.

2. Only the difference between the two rates is exchanged at agreed intervals or payment dates. When fixed interest rate amount is higher, the fixed rate payer pays the difference amount i.e. fixed interest rate amount minus the floating interest rate amount or vice-versa.

The Scheme will comply with provisions specified in Clause 13.15 of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026 related to overall exposure limits as stated below

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

Investment in overseas financial assets

Clause 13.11 of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026 has issued guidelines pertaining to investments in overseas financial assets. Accordingly all the investments in ADRs/GDRs/Foreign Securities/Overseas ETFs shall be made in compliance with the above referred circular. It is the investment manager's belief that overseas securities offer new investment and portfolio diversification opportunities into multi-market and multi-currency products. However, such investments also entail additional risks. Offshore investment will be made subject to any/ all approvals / conditions thereof as may be stipulated by SEBI/ RBI/ other regulatory authorities. Ms. Kinjal Desai & Mr. Amber Singhania has been appointed as the Fund Manager for Overseas Investments, as prescribed in the aforesaid SEBI circular. The fund may, where necessary, appoint other intermediaries of repute as advisors, sub-custodians, etc. for managing and administering such investments. The fees and expenses of such appointment would be part of the recurring expenses of the scheme. The appointment of such intermediaries shall be in accordance with the applicable requirements of SEBI and within the permissible ceilings of expenses. The fees and expenses would include, besides the investments management fees, custody fees and costs, fees of appointed advisors and sub managers, transaction costs and overseas regulatory costs. Investment in foreign securities offers more opportunities and diversification for investments.

Advantages and Risks attached with investments in Overseas Financial Assets

It is AMC's belief that the investment in ADRs/GDRs/ overseas securities offer new investment and portfolio diversification opportunities into multi-market and multi-currency products. However, such investments also entail additional risks.

Such investment opportunities may be pursued by the AMC provided they are considered appropriate in terms of the overall investment objectives of the schemes. Since the Scheme would invest only partially in ADRs/ GDRs/overseas securities, there may not be readily available and widely accepted benchmarks to measure performance of the Scheme.

1. To manage risks associated with foreign currency and interest rate exposure, the Fund may use derivatives for efficient portfolio management including hedging and in accordance with conditions as may be stipulated by SEBI/RBI from time to time.
2. To the extent that the assets of the Schemes will be invested in securities denominated in foreign currencies, the Indian Rupee equivalent of the net assets, distributions and income may be adversely affected by the changes in the value of certain foreign currencies relative to the Indian Rupee. The repatriation of capital also may be hampered by changes in regulations concerning exchange controls or political circumstances as well as the application to it of the other restrictions on investment.
3. Offshore investments will be made subject to any/all approvals, conditions thereof as may be stipulated by SEBI/RBI and provided such investments do not result in expenses to the Fund in excess of the ceiling on expenses prescribed by and consistent with costs and expenses attendant to international investing. The Fund may, wherever necessary, appoint other intermediaries of repute as advisors, custodian/sub-custodians etc. for managing and administering such investments.
4. The appointment of such intermediaries shall be in accordance with the applicable requirements of SEBI and within the permissible ceilings of expenses. The fees and expenses would illustratively include, besides the investment management fees, custody fees and costs, fees of appointed advisors and sub-managers, transaction costs, and overseas regulatory costs.

Portfolio Turnover Policy:

The Investment Manager does not have a policy statement on portfolio turnover. It is presently anticipated that the portfolio turnover rate will be low. However, trading opportunities may emerge from time to time due to inefficiencies in the market causing the portfolio turnover rate to rise. A high portfolio turnover rate may be representative of arbitrage opportunities that exist for securities in the portfolio rather than an indication of the Investment Manager's view on a sector or security.

D. HOW WILL THE SCHEME BENCHMARK ITS PERFORMANCE?

AMFI Tier I Benchmark - NIFTY Corporate Bond Index A-II

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

E. WHO MANAGES THE SCHEME?

Name of the Fund Manager & tenure of managing the scheme	Age	Educational Qualification	Type and Nature of past experience including assignments held during the past 10 years	Name of the Other Scheme managed
Vivek Sharma Fund Manager- Fixed Income (Managing the Scheme - Since Feb 2020)	43	B.E (Electronics), PGDBM - Finance	<u>Over 18 years of experience</u> <u>Sep 2016 - till date</u> - Fund Manager <u>September 2013 - Sep 2016</u> - NAM India: Asst. Fund Manager - Managing investments for Debt Schemes <u>February 22, 2010 - September 2013.</u> NAM India, – Responsible for investment/ trading – Fixed Income. <u>May 2007 – February 2010</u> NAM India, - Assistant Manager – Fixed Income. Responsible for Assisting Fund Managers in FMP/Open ended portfolio analysis & MIS related activities. <u>June, 2006 to April 2007</u> NAM India - Management Trainee - Sales & Distribution. Responsible for Product support to corporate sales team across country.	Nippon India Ultra Short Duration Fund Nippon India Low Duration Fund Nippon India Short Duration Fund Nippon India Medium to Long Duration Fund Nippon India Dynamic Bond Fund Nippon India Banking & PSU Fund Nippon India ETF Nifty SDL Apr 2026 Top 20 Equal Weight Nippon India Nifty AAA CPSE Bond Plus SDL - Apr 2027 Maturity 60:40 Index Fund Nippon India Nifty AAA PSU Bond Plus SDL - Sep 2026 Maturity 50:50 Index Fund Nippon India Nifty SDL Plus G-Sec- Jun 2028 Maturity 70:30 Index Fund Nippon India Nifty G-Sec Sep 2027 Maturity Index Fund Nippon India Nifty G-Sec Jun 2036 Maturity Index Fund Nippon India Nifty SDL Plus G-Sec - Jun 2029 Maturity 70:30 Index Fund Nippon India Nifty G-Sec Oct 2028 Maturity Index Fund Nippon India CRISIL - IBX AAA Financial Services - Dec 2026 Index Fund Nippon India CRISIL - IBX AAA Financial Services - Jan 2028 Index Fund Nippon India Nifty 1D Rate Liquid ETF – Growth
Kinjal Desai Fund Manager - Overseas Investment (Managing the Scheme - Since May, 2018)	36	MSc (Economics)	<u>11 years of experience</u> <u>From May 25, 2018 onwards</u> Fund Manager - Overseas Investment, NAM India <u>December 2012 to May 24, 2018</u> Associate Equity Investments at NAM India Assisting Lead Analyst in Equity Research, idea generation and sector Monitoring., assisting Fund Managers in stock selection and monitoring of overseas investments	Nippon India Consumption Fund Nippon India ETF Hang Seng BeES Nippon India US Equity Opportunities Fund Nippon India Japan Equity Fund Nippon India Multi Asset Allocation Fund Nippon India Taiwan Equity Fund Dedicated Fund Manager for Overseas Investments (Please refer below note for the schemes managed)

Mr. Amber Singhania Research Analyst - Equity & Assistant Fund Manager - Overseas Investment (Managing the Scheme - Since March 11, 2026)	43	MMS Finance (Mumbai University)	<u>Over 22 years of experience</u> <u>From March 11, 2026 onwards</u> Nippon Life India Asset Management Limited: Research Analyst - Equity & Assistant Fund Manager - Overseas Investment <u>September 01, 2021 – March 10, 2026</u> Nippon Life India Asset Management Limited: Research Analyst - Equity, covering Consumer Durables, Cement, EMS and Capital Goods sectors. <u>February 2014 – August 2021</u> Asian Markets Securities Pvt. Ltd : Senior Equity Research Analyst - Covered multiple sectors such as Infrastructure, Engineering & Capital Goods, EMS and Consumer Durables.	Assistant Fund Manager for Overseas Investments (Please refer to the note below for the schemes managed)
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Note (Schemes Managed):

Nippon India Active Momentum Fund, Nippon India Aggressive Hybrid Fund (Existing Number of Segregated Portfolios - 2), Nippon India Arbitrage Fund, Nippon India Balanced Advantage Fund, Nippon India Banking & Financial Services Fund, Nippon India Banking and PSU Fund, Nippon India Conservative Hybrid Fund (Existing Number of Segregated Portfolios - 1), Nippon India Corporate Bond Fund, Nippon India Credit Risk Fund (Existing Number of Segregated Portfolios - 1), Nippon India Consumption Fund, Nippon India Dynamic Bond Fund, Nippon India ELSS Tax Saver Fund, Nippon India Equity Savings Fund (Existing Number of Segregated Portfolios - 2), Nippon India ETF Hang Seng BeES, Nippon India Flexi Cap Fund, Nippon India Floater Fund, Nippon India Focused Fund, Nippon India Gilt Fund, Nippon India Growth Mid Cap Fund, Nippon India Innovation Fund, Nippon India Interval Fund - Annual Interval Fund: Series I, Nippon India Interval Fund - Quarterly Interval Fund: Series II, Nippon India Japan Equity Fund, Nippon India Large Cap Fund, Nippon India Liquid Fund, Nippon India Low Duration Fund, Nippon India Medium Duration Fund (Existing Number of Segregated Portfolios - 1), Nippon India Medium to Long Duration Fund, Nippon India MNC Fund, Nippon India Money Market Fund, Nippon India Multi Asset Allocation Fund, Nippon India Multi Cap Fund, Nippon India Nivesh Lakshya Long Duration Fund, Nippon India Pharma Fund, Nippon India Power & Infra Fund, Nippon India Quant Fund, Nippon India Retirement Fund - Income Generation Scheme, Nippon India Retirement Fund - Wealth Creation Scheme, Nippon India Short Duration Fund, Nippon India Small Cap Fund, Nippon India Taiwan Equity Fund, Nippon India Ultra Short Duration Fund, Nippon India US Equity Opportunities Fund, Nippon India Value Fund, Nippon India Vision Large & Mid Cap Fund.

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

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

Sr. No.	Name
1	Nippon India Banking & PSU Fund
2	Nippon India Corporate Bond Fund
3	Nippon India Credit Risk Fund (Existing Number of Segregated Portfolios- 1)
4	Nippon India Dynamic Bond Fund
5	Nippon India Floater Fund
6	Nippon India Gilt Fund
7	Nippon India Medium to Long Duration Fund
8	Nippon India Liquid Fund
9	Nippon India Low Duration Fund
10	Nippon India Money Market Fund
11	Nippon India Nivesh Lakshya Long Duration Fund
12	Nippon India Overnight Fund
13	Nippon India Short Duration Fund
14	Nippon India Medium Fund (Existing Number of Segregated Portfolios - 1)
15	Nippon India Ultra Short Duration Fund
16	Nippon India Conservative Hybrid Fund (Existing Number of Segregated Portfolios - 1)
17	Nippon India Retirement Fund - Income Generation Scheme

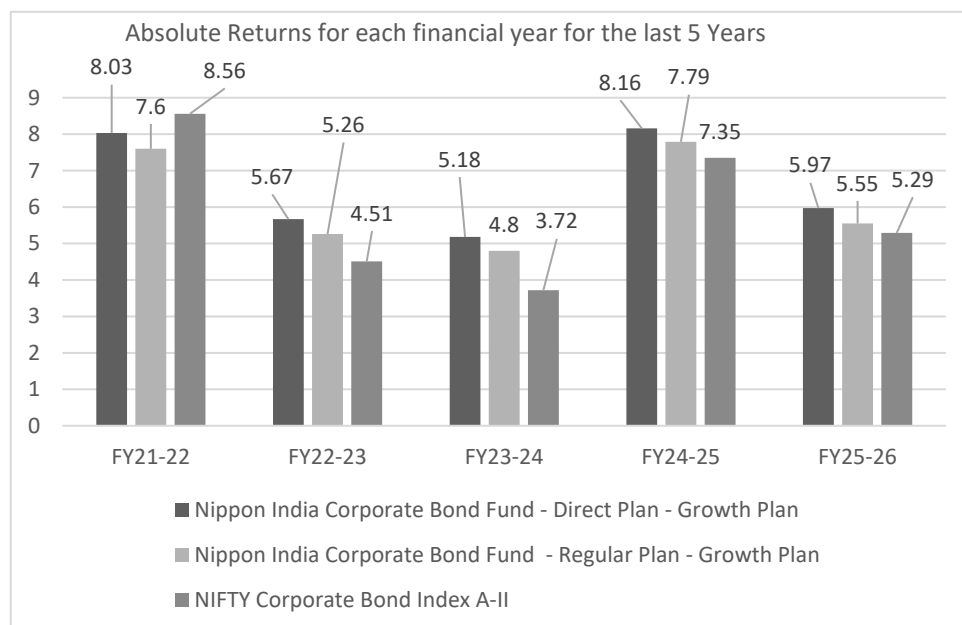
For details of the scheme differentiation please visit

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

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

Compounded Annualised Returns	Scheme Returns (Growth Plan)* %	Benchmark Returns %	Scheme Returns (Direct Plan) %	Benchmark Returns %
Returns for the last 1 year	4.40	4.31	4.81	4.31
Returns for the last 3 years	7.09	6.56	7.49	6.56
Returns for the last 5 years	6.34	5.63	6.74	5.63
Returns since inception	7.39	NA	7.87	7.37
Inception Date	18/09/2000		01/01/2013	

Absolute returns for each financial year for the last 5 years



Past performance may or may not be sustained in future

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

All the returns are of Growth Plan - Growth Option and Direct Plan – Growth Option. Face Value of the Scheme is Rs. 10/- Per unit.

*Other than Direct Plan

NA is mentioned as corresponding data for the benchmark is not available for selected dates.

H. ADDITIONAL SCHEME RELATED DISCLOSURES

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

For scheme portfolio holdings & sectors please visit

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

ii. Functional website link for Portfolio Disclosure –

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

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

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

iv. Portfolio Turnover Ratio: Not Applicable for Debt Schemes

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

Sr. No	Concerned scheme's Fund Manager(s)	Net Value		Market Value (in Rs.)
		Units	NAV per unit	
1	Ms. Kinjal Desai (DIRECT PLAN GROWTH PLAN - GROWTH OPTION)	805.603	65.4828	52,753.14
2	Mr. Vivek Sharma (DIRECT PLAN GROWTH PLAN - GROWTH OPTION)	18788.798	65.4828	1,230,343.10
3	Mr. Amber Singhania (DIRECT PLAN GROWTH PLAN - GROWTH OPTION)	65.344	65.4828	4,278.91

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

vi. Investments of AMC in the Scheme –

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

In accordance with Regulation 22(3)(a) of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026 read along with Clause 7.12 of the SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026 and AMFI Best Practice Guidelines Circular No.100 /2022-23 dated April 26, 2022 on 'Alignment of interest of AMCs with the Unitholders of the Mutual Fund schemes', the AMC shall invest its own funds in the scheme(s) based on the risks associated with the schemes, as may be specified by the SEBI from time to time.

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

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

Part III - OTHER DETAILS

A. COMPUTATION OF NAV

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

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

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

Rounding off policy for NAV

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

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

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

Illustration for computation of NAV:

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

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

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

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

Purchase of mutual fund units:

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

Purchase Price = Applicable NAV

In the above example, purchase is done on April 01, 2018, when the Applicable NAV = Rs. 10/-. Therefore, Purchase Price = Rs. 10/-
As per existing Regulations, no entry load is charged with respect to applications for purchase / additional purchase of mutual funds units.

Redemption/Re-purchase of mutual fund units:

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

$$\text{Redemption Price} = \text{Applicable NAV} * (1 - \text{Exit Load})$$

Say, in the above example the exit load applicable is

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

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

Scenario 1: Redemption is done during applicability of exit load

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

B. NEW FUND OFFER (NFO) S

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

C. ANNUAL SCHEME RECURRING EXPENSES

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

As specified under the section “HOW WILL THE SCHEME ALLOCATE ITS ASSETS?” of this document, the investments in equity and equity related instruments is less than sixty-five per cent of the net assets of the scheme, hence the scheme will be considered as “Other than equity oriented scheme” as per the definition provided under sub regulation 1(n) of regulation 2 of the SEBI (MF) Regulations, 2026 for the purpose of limits of total expenses ratio.

The AMC has estimated that expenses up to 1.85% of the daily net assets of the Scheme as per regulation 66(7)(c), along with additional expenses as permitted under Regulation 66(9), Regulation 66(10), and applicable statutory levies, shall be charged to the Scheme.”

The AMC would update the current expense ratios on the website of the mutual fund at least three working days prior to the effective date of the change. Further actual expense ratio will be disclosed at the following link

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

Expense Head	% of Net Assets
Investment Management & Advisory Fee	Upto 1.85%
Marketing and selling expenses including fees, commission and charges towards distribution of mutual fund schemes, if any	
Brokerage cost incurred towards execution of trades over and above 6 bps and 2 bps for cash market transactions and derivative market transactions respectively	
Registrar services for transfer of units sold or redeemed	
Fees and Expenses of Trustees	
Audit Fees	

Custodian Fees	
Amount set apart for investor education, awareness and financial inclusion initiatives	
Costs related to investor communication	
Costs of fund transfer from location to location	
Costs of providing account statements and Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal payout/redemption cheques and warrants	
Insurance premium paid by the fund, if any	
Winding up costs for terminating a scheme	
Costs of statutory advertisements	
Expenses towards storage and handling of underlying goods due to physical settlement of commodity derivative contract or cost towards storage and handling of gold and silver, if any	
Incentives to Market Makers, if any	
Listing fees, in case of schemes listed on a recognised stock exchange	
Licensing Fees, if any	
Other expenses as specified or approved by the Board	
Maximum Base Expense Ratio (BER) permissible under Regulation 66(7)(c) #	Upto 1.85%
Statutory levies (including GST) on all expenses excluding brokerage and transaction cost	As per actual / rates in force
Statutory levies (including GST) on brokerage and transaction cost	As per actual / rates in force

All expenses above exclude statutory levy, if any

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Base expenses ratio of the scheme including the investment management and advisory fee shall not exceed the limits stated in Regulation 66(7)(c) which are as follows:

- (i) On the first Rs. 500 crores of the daily net assets - 1.85%;
- (ii) On the next Rs. 250 crores of the daily net assets –1.65%;
- (iii) On the next Rs. 1,250 crores of the daily net assets - 1.40%;
- (iv) On the next Rs. 3,000 crores of the daily net assets - 1.25%;
- (v) On the next Rs. 5,000 crores of the daily net assets - 1.15%;
- (vi) On the next Rs. 40,000 crores of the daily net assets – Expense ratio reduction of 0.05% for every increase of Rs. 5,000 crores of daily net assets or part thereof;
- (vii) On the balance of the assets – 0.70%;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

D. LOAD STRUCTURE

Load is an amount which is paid by the investor to redeem the units from the scheme. For the current applicable structure, please refer to the website of the AMC <https://mf.nipponindiaim.com> or may call at Customer Service Centre 1860-266-0111 (charges applicable), and Investors outside India can call at 91-22-69259696 (charges applicable) or your distributor.

Type of Load	Load chargeable (as a % of NAV)
Exit	NIL W.E.F. October 01, 2012, Exit Load If charged to the scheme shall be credited to the scheme immediately net of Goods & Service Tax, if any.
Inter scheme Switch	At the applicable load in the respective Schemes.
Inter Plan Switch / Systematic Transfer Plan (STP)	Switch / Systematic transfer of Investments made from 'Regular Plan' to 'Direct Plan' under the scheme and vice versa, will not be subject to exit load.

Pursuant to Clause 11.7.3 of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026, no entry load or exit load shall be charged in respect of units allotted on reinvestment of IDCW.

The investor is requested to check the prevailing load structure of the scheme before investing. Load amounts are variable and are subject to change from time to time. For any change in load structure NAM India will issue an addendum and display it on our website <https://mf.nipponindiaim.com> or Investor Service Centres.

Load amounts are variable and are subject to change from time to time. NAM India reserves the right to change the load structure if it so deems fit in the interest of smooth and efficient functioning of the scheme. Any imposition or enhancement in the load shall be applicable on prospective investments only. However, AMC shall not charge any load on issue of units allotted on reinvestment of IDCW for existing as well as prospective investors. At the time of changing the load structure, the mutual funds may consider the following measures to avoid complaints from investors about investment in the schemes without knowing the loads:

- i. The addendum detailing the changes may be attached to Scheme Information Documents and key information memorandum. The addendum may be circulated to all the distributors/brokers so that the same can be attached to all Scheme Information Documents and key information memoranda already in stock.
- ii. Arrangements may be made to display the addendum in the Scheme Information Document in the form of a notice in all the investor service centres and distributors/brokers office.
- iii. The introduction of the exit load alongwith the details may be stamped in the acknowledgement slip issued to the investors on submission of the application form and may also be disclosed in the statement of accounts issued after the introduction of such load.
- iv. A public notice shall be given in respect of such changes in one English daily newspaper having nationwide circulation as well as in a newspaper published in the language of region where the Head Office of the Mutual Fund is situated.
- v. Any other measures which the mutual funds may feel necessary.

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

For any change in load structure NAM India will issue an addendum and display it on the website/Investor Service Centres.

SECTION II

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Definitions/interpretation

For definition details please visit

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

B. Risk Factors

SCHEME SPECIFIC RISK FACTORS

i. Risks associated with investing in Fixed income securities

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

Investing in Bonds and Fixed Income securities are subject to the risk of an Issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payments obligation (credit risk) and may also be subject to price volatility due to such factors as interest rate sensitivity, market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer and general market liquidity (market risk).

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

a. Interest Rate Risk

As with all debt securities, changes in interest rates will affect the Scheme's Net Asset Value as the prices of securities generally increase as interest rates decline and generally decrease as interest rates rise. Prices of longer-term securities generally fluctuate more in response to interest rate changes than do shorter-term securities. Interest rate movements in the Indian debt markets can be volatile leading to the possibility of large price movements up or down in debt and money market securities and thereby to possibly large movements in the NAV.

b. Liquidity or Marketability Risk

This refers to the ease at which a security can be sold at or near its true value. The primary measure of liquidity risk is the spread between the bid price and the offer price quoted by a dealer. Liquidity risk is characteristic of the Indian fixed income market.

c. Credit Risk

Credit risk or default risk refers to the risk which may arise due to default on the part of the issuer of the fixed income security (i.e. will be unable to make timely principal and interest payments on the security). Because of this risk debentures are sold at a yield spread above those offered on Treasury securities, which are sovereign obligations and generally considered to be free of credit risk. Normally, the value of a fixed income security will fluctuate depending upon the actual changes in the perceived level of credit risk as well as the actual event of default.

d. Reinvestment Risk

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

e. Risks associated with various types of securities

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

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

ii. Risk associated with investing in Derivatives

a. Valuation Risk

The risk in valuing the debt & equity derivative products due to inadequate trading data with good volumes. Derivatives with longer duration would have higher risk vis-à-vis the shorter duration derivatives.

b. Mark to Market Risk

The day-to-day potential for an investor to experience losses from fluctuations in underlying stock prices and derivatives prices.

c. Systematic Risk

The risks inherent in the capital market due to macro economic factors like inflation, GDP and global events.

d. Liquidity Risk

The risks stemming from the lack of availability of derivatives products across different maturities and with various risk appetite.

e. Implied Volatility

The estimated volatility in an underlying security's price and derivative price.

f. Interest Rate Risk

The risk stemming from the movement of Interest rates in adverse direction. As with all the debt securities, changes in the interest rates will affect the valuation of the portfolios.

g. Counterparty Risk (Default Risk)

Default risk is the risk that losses will be incurred due to the default by the counterparty for over the counter derivatives.

h. System Risk

The risk arising due to failure of operational processes followed by the exchanges and OTC participants for the derivatives trading.

Risk attached with the use of derivatives

- a. As and when the Scheme trades in the derivatives market there are risk factors and issues concerning the use of derivatives that investors should understand. Derivative products are specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analysis different from those associated with stocks and bonds. The use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but of the derivative itself. Derivatives require the maintenance of adequate controls to monitor the transactions entered into, the ability to assess the risk that a derivative adds to the portfolio and the ability to forecast price or interest rate movements correctly. There is a possibility that a loss may be sustained by the portfolio as a result of the failure of another party (usually referred to as the "counterparty") to comply with the terms of the derivatives contract. Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, rates and indices. Thus, derivatives are highly leveraged instruments. Even a small price movement in the underlying security could have a large impact on their value. Also, the market for derivative instruments is nascent in India.
- b. 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.
- c. The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. NAM India may use various derivative products, from time to time, for purposes of hedging and portfolio rebalancing in an attempt to protect the value of the portfolio and enhance Unit holder's interest of the Scheme.

iii. Risk Associated with Securitised Debt

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

a. Credit Risk

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

b. Liquidity Risk

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

c. Price Risk / Interest Rate Risk

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

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

Security 1 - Backed by receivables of personal loans originated by XYZ Bank

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

Specific Risk Factors: Loss due to default and/or payment delay on Receivables, Premature Termination of Facility Agreements, Limited loss cover, Delinquency and Credit Risk, Limited Liquidity and Price Risk, Originator/Collection Agent Risk, Bankruptcy of the Originator, Co-mingling of funds

iv. Risk associated with Short Selling & Securities Lending

Securities Lending is a lending of securities through an approved intermediary to a borrower under an agreement for a specified period with the condition that the borrower will return equivalent securities of the same type or class at the end of the specified period along with the corporate benefits accruing on the securities borrowed. In case the Scheme undertakes stock lending under the Regulations, it may, at times be exposed to counter party risk and other risks associated with the securities lending. Unitholders of the Scheme should note that there are risks inherent to securities lending, including the risk of failure of the other party, in this case the approved intermediary, to comply with the terms of the agreement entered into between the lender of securities i.e. the Scheme and the approved intermediary. Such failure can result in the possible loss of rights to the collateral put up by the borrower of the securities, the inability of the approved intermediary to return the securities deposited by the lender and the possible loss of any corporate benefits accruing to the lender from the securities deposited with the approved intermediary.

Short-selling is the sale of shares that the seller does not own at the time of trading. Instead, he borrows it from someone who already owns it. Later, the short seller buys back the stock he shorted and returns the stock to close out the loan. If the price of the stock has fallen, he can buy the stock back for less than he received for selling it and profits from it (the difference between higher short sale price and the lower purchase price). However, Short positions carry the risk of losing money and these losses may grow theoretically unlimited if the price increases without limit and shall result into major losses in the portfolio.

v. Risk factor associated with Overseas Financial Assets

To the extent that the assets of the schemes will be invested in securities denominated in foreign currencies, the Indian rupee equivalent of the net assets, distributions and income may be adversely affected by changes in the value of certain foreign currencies relative to the Indian rupee (if Indian rupee appreciates against these foreign currencies). The repatriation of capital to India may also be hampered by changes in regulations concerning exchange controls or political circumstances as well as the application to it of other restrictions on investment. The scheme may have to pay applicable taxes on gains from such investment.

As regards foreign securities that are traded on exchanges that are not located in India basis of valuation will depend on the time zone of the respective country. For exchanges located in countries, with time zone earlier than India, the NAV will be calculated based on the closing price of the foreign security and the prevailing exchange rate on that date. For exchanges located in countries, with time zone later than India, the NAV will be calculated based on the closing price of the foreign security and the prevailing exchange rate of the previous date.

Subject to the Regulations, the investments may be in securities which are listed or unlisted, secured or unsecured, rated or unrated, having variable maturities, and acquired through secondary market purchases, RBI auctions, open market sales conducted by RBI etc., Initial Public Offers (IPOs), other public offers, placements, rights, offers, negotiated deals, etc.

To avoid duplication of portfolios and to reduce expenses, the Scheme may invest in any other schemes of the Fund to the extent permitted by the Regulations. In such an event, NAM India will not charge management fees on the amounts of the Schemes so invested, unless permitted by the Regulations.

vi. Risk factors associated with repo transactions in corporate bonds -

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

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

vii. Risk Factors Associated with Investments in InvITs:

Market Risk: InvITs Investments are volatile and subject to price fluctuations on a daily basis owing to factors impacting the underlying assets. AMC/Fund Manager's will do the necessary due diligence but actual market movements may be at variance with the anticipated trends.

Liquidity Risk: As the liquidity of the investments made by the Scheme(s) could, at times, be restricted by trading volumes, settlement periods, dissolution of the trust, potential delisting of units on the exchange etc, the time taken by the Mutual Fund for liquidating the investments

in the scheme may be high in the event of immediate redemption requirement. Investment in such securities may lead to increase in the scheme portfolio risk.

Reinvestment Risk: Investments in InvITs may carry reinvestment risk as there could be repatriation of funds by the Trusts in form of buyback of units or IDCW pay-outs, etc. Consequently, the proceeds may get invested in assets providing lower returns.

Regulatory/Legal Risk: InvITs being new asset classes, rights of unit holders such as right to information etc may differ from existing capital market asset classes under Indian Law.

The above are some of the common risks associated with investments in InvITs. There can be no assurance that a Scheme's investment objectives will be achieved, or that there will be no loss of capital. Investment results may vary substantially on a monthly, quarterly or annual basis

viii. Risk associated with Imperfect Hedging using Interest Rate Futures

1) Basis Risk

Each security would be hedged with an Interest rate future. Hypothetically creating an imperfect hedge, IGB 7.17% 2028 on which we are long, and short on an (interest rate future) IRF 6.79% 2027 for which the underlying is 10 year bond, if the spot yield are 7% and future yield is 7.3% the basis would be of 0.3%. There is an inherent risk of this basis (spread) narrowing, widening or remaining stable/flat.

Spread widening means that the spot becomes 6.9% and future becomes 7.25% - the basis increases in total by 0.5% and new basis is 0.35%. Due to this there would be a profit of 5bps on the IGB 8.15% 2026 long bond and there would be a loss of 5bps on IRF short future position. This would result in an overall profit as the price of a bond would increase more compared to the increase in the price of IRF due to the duration and convexity effect.

Spread narrowing means that the spot becomes 7.2% and future becomes 7.35% - the basis decreases in total by 0.15% and the new basis is 0.15%. This would result in a loss as the price of IGB 8.15% 2026 bond would decrease more compared to the decrease in the price of IRF due to the duration and convexity effect.

Spread remaining flat or stable means that the spread does not move or is a negligible change in the basis i.e. in our example is of 0.3%.

2) Mispricing Risk, or improper valuation –

Market circumstances may necessitate unwinding the derivative positions at sub-optimal prices during periods of market dislocation triggered by contagion or turmoil e.g. if the expected upward trajectory of yields reverses course and begins to spiral downward, most participants with short Interest Rate Futures positions are likely to seek an unwinding, leading to a potential amplification in the adverse price movement, and impact there from.

3) Liquidity Risk :

This refers to the ease at which a security can be sold at or near its true value. The primary measure of liquidity risk is the spread between the bid price and the offer price quoted by a dealer. Liquidity risk is characteristic of the Indian fixed income market.

4) Correlation weakening, and consequent risk of regulatory breach –

SEBI regulation mandates minimum correlation criteria of 0.9 (calculated on a 90 day basis) between the portfolio being hedged and the derivative serving as the hedge; in cases where this limit is breached (i.e. when the 90-day correlation falls below 0.9), a rebalancing period of 5 working days has been permitted. Inability to satisfy this requirement within the stipulated period due to difficulties in re-balancing would lead to a lapse of the exemption in gross exposure computation. The entire derivative exposure would then need to be included in gross exposure, which may result in gross exposure in excess of 100% of net asset value; leverage is not permitted as per SEBI guidelines.

Numerical Example Explaining Imperfect Hedging With Investments In IRF's

Perfect hedging:

Spot price of Govt. security (6.79% 2027) = 94.42, Yield – 7.68%

Price of IRF - November Contract (expiry on 23-November-2017) = Rs 94.45

On 5th November, 2017, the fund bought Rs 100 crores worth of government security from the spot market at Rs 94.42. Subsequently, it is anticipated that yields may rise in the near future. Thus, to hedge the underlying position taken, the fund sells November 2017 IRF 6.79% 2027. The price of the Futures contract is Rs 94.45.

On 11th November, 2017, assuming due to increase in yields:

Spot price of the security (6.79% 2027) = 94.00

Price of IRF - November Contract (expiry on 23-November-2017) = 94.03

Thus, due to hedging the portfolio:

Loss in the underlying security: $(94.00 - 94.42) \times 100 \text{ crores} = (0.42 \text{ crores})$

Profit in the futures market: $(94.45 - 94.03) \times 100 \text{ crores} = 0.42 \text{ crores.}$

Thus due to the effective use of Interest Rate Futures, the notional loss in the underlying security was is getting offset by the IRF future position.

Imperfect hedging:

DP = Duration of the portfolio (measure of the interest rate sensitivity of the portfolio) = 7

DF = Duration of the underlying security of the futures contract = 6

P = Portfolio's market value = 100 crores

Y = underlying interest rate or portfolio yield = 8.00%

The portfolio can be a mix of:

- 1) Corporate Bonds and Government securities
- 2) Only Corporate Bonds (i.e. no Government securities)

Subsequently, if it is anticipated that yields may rise in the future, the fund manager can hedge the underlying duration risk in the IRF by selling the futures contract.

Imperfect hedge allowed as per the SEBI limit = 20% of the Net asset of the portfolio

Assuming the interest rates rise by 50 bps point, post the imperfect hedging

Change in the market value of the portfolio = $(P \times DP \times \text{Change in interest rate}) = 100 \text{ crores} \times 7 \times (0.50\%) = (3.50 \text{ crores})$

Duration risk managed due to hedge in IRF = % of portfolio hedged $\times P \times DF \times \text{Change in the interest rates}$
 $= 20\% \times 100 \times 6 \times (0.50\%) = 0.60 \text{ crores}$

Thus net change in the market value of the portfolio = Rs 100 – Rs 3.50 + Rs 0.60 = Rs 97.10

As can be seen from the above, in case yields move higher by 50 bps, there is a loss in the portfolio for Rs 3.5 crores, but due to the active hedging, IRFs position helps in reducing the loss in the portfolio by 0.60 crores.

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

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

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

The mutual fund is a member of securities segment and Tri-party Repo trade settlement of the Clearing Corporation of India (CCIL). All transactions of the mutual fund in government securities and in Tri-party Repo trades are settled centrally through the infrastructure and settlement systems provided by CCIL; thus reducing the settlement and counterparty risks considerably for transactions in the said segments.

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

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

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

However, it may be noted that a member shall have the right to submit resignation from the membership of the Security segment if it has taken a loss through replenishment of its contribution to the default fund for the segments and a loss threshold as notified

have been reached. The maximum contribution of a member towards replenishment of its contribution to the default fund in the 7 days (30 days in case of securities segment) period immediately after the afore-mentioned loss threshold having been reached shall not exceed 5 times of its contribution to the Default Fund based on the last re-computation of the Default Fund or specified amount, whichever is lower.

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

xi. Risks associated with segregated portfolio

Liquidity risk

- 1) Investor holding units of segregated portfolio may not be able to liquidate their holding till the time recovery of money from the issuer.
- 2) Listing of units of segregated portfolio in recognized stock exchange does not necessarily guarantee their liquidity. There may not be active trading of units in the stock market. Further trading price of units on the stock market may be significantly lower than the prevailing NAV.

Credit risk

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

xii. Other Scheme Specific Risk factors

- a. The liquidity of the Scheme's investments may be inherently restricted by trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures. In the event of an inordinately large number of redemption requests, or of a re-structuring of the Scheme's investment portfolio, these periods may become significant. Please read the Sections of this Scheme Information Document entitled "Special Considerations" and "Right to Limit Redemptions" thereunder.
- b. Although, the objective of the Fund is to generate optimal returns, the objective may or may not be achieved. The investors may note that if the AMC/Investment Manager is not able to make right decision regarding the timing of increasing exposure in debt securities in times of falling equity market, it may result in negative returns. Given the nature of scheme, the portfolio turnover ratio may be on the higher side commensurate with the investment decisions and Asset Allocation of the Scheme. At times, such churning of portfolio may lead to losses due to subsequent negative or unfavorable market movements.
- c. Credit And Rating Downgrade Risk, Prepayment And Foreclosures Risk for Senior PTC Series, Prepayment And Foreclosures Risk for Senior PTC Series, Servicing Agent Risk, Co-mingling Risk, and Bankruptcy of the Seller.
- d. The NAV of the scheme to the extent invested in Debt and Money market securities are likely to be affected by changes in the prevailing rates of interest and are likely to affect the value of the Scheme's holdings and thus the value of the Scheme's Units.
- e. The AMC may, considering the overall level of risk of the portfolio, invest in lower rated/ unrated securities offering higher yields. This may increase the risk of the portfolio.
- f. Securities which are not quoted on the stock exchanges are inherently illiquid in nature and carry a larger amount of liquidity risk, in comparison to securities that are listed on the exchanges or offer other exit options to the investor, including a put option. The AMC may choose to invest in unlisted securities that offer attractive yields. This may increase the risk of the portfolio.
- g. While securities that are listed on the stock exchange carry lower liquidity risk, the ability to sell these investments is limited by the overall trading volume on the stock exchanges. Money market securities, while fairly liquid, lack a well-developed secondary market, which may restrict the selling ability of the Scheme and may lead to the Scheme incurring losses till the security is finally sold.
- h. Investment decisions made by the AMC may not always be profitable, even though it is intended to generate capital appreciation and maximize the returns by actively investing in equity and equity related securities.
- i. The tax benefits available under the scheme are as available under the present taxation laws and are available only to certain specified categories of investors and that is subject to fulfillment of the relevant conditions. The information given is included for general purposes only and is based on advice that the AMC has received regarding the law and the practice that is currently in force in India and the investors and the Unitholders should be aware that the relevant fiscal rules and their interpretation may change. As is the case with any investment, there can be no guarantee that the tax position or the proposed tax position prevailing at the time of investment in the Scheme will endure indefinitely. In view of the individual nature of tax consequences, each Investor/Unitholder is advised to consult his/her own professional tax advisor.

xiii. Risk Management

In accordance with SEBI & AMFI guidelines (issued from time to time), the AMC has implemented the following measures to manage various risk in the schemes.

Potential Risk Matrix:

The Potential Risk Class Matrix reflects the maximum risk fund manager can take in the scheme in terms of maximum interest rate risk (measured by Macaulay duration of scheme) and maximum credit risk (measured by Credit Risk value of the scheme). The threshold for values of interest rate risk & credit risk would determine the maximum risk the scheme can take.

- i. Maximum Weighted Average Interest Rate Risk of the scheme (measured in terms of Macaulay Duration):
 1. Class I: MD ≤ 1 year;
 2. Class II: MD ≤ 3 years;
 3. Class III: Any Macaulay duration
- ii. Maximum Weighted Average Credit Risk of the scheme (measured in terms of Credit Risk Value assigned to each security in portfolio):
 1. Class A: CRV ≥ 12
 2. Class B: CRV ≥ 10
 3. Class C: CRV < 10

Liquidity Risk Management Framework:

As provided in AMFI Best Practice Guidelines circular dated 24th July 2021 on Prudential norms for Liquidity Risk Management for Open ended Debt schemes (except Overnight Fund, Gilt Fund and Gilt Fund with 10-year constant duration) and various other circulars issued thereon, defines liquidity risk (Liquidity Ratio-Redemption at Risk (LRaR) & Liquidity Ratio-Conditional Redemption at Risk (LCRaR) arising from the liability side of the scheme and shall maintain these on each day by way of eligible assets by the scheme. However, to meet redemptions, the scheme may have to periodically dip into their liquid assets which may result in the liquidity ratio dropping below the required levels on those days. The scheme shall ensure to take remedial actions in line with the requirement of the aforementioned circular.

Stress Testing:

Stress testing in open-ended debt schemes addresses the asset side risk from an Interest Rate Risk, Credit Risk & Liquidity Risk perspective at an aggregate portfolio level in terms of its impact on Net Asset Value of the scheme. The AMC conducts Stress testing for all open-ended debt schemes (except overnight Fund) on a fortnightly basis. The model portfolio for each category of fund is defined. In case the stress in the actual portfolio is greater than stress in model portfolio then corrective action is taken within the defined timeline

Asset Liability Mismatch:

The AMC monitors the Asset Liability Mismatch (ALM) requirement which address potential liquidity risk. The liability side covers all possible outflow scenarios with a 95% confidence interval over 90 days period. The asset side is rigoured based on Risk-o-meter liquidity scores in an exponential manner, to penalize assets with higher Risk-o-meter scores more than proportionately.

With the above liquidity management tools, the redemption risk in the scheme can be addressed to a certain extent. However, for extraneous scenarios like 2008- financial crisis, 2019 covid crisis, or during market dislocation a swing pricing mechanism has been introduced at industry level which covers all types of investors (existing, new & outgoing investors).

xiv. Backstop facility in form of investment in Corporate Debt Market Development Fund (CDMDF):

CDMDF is set up as a scheme of the Trust registered as an Alternative Investment Fund ('AIF') in accordance with the SEBI (Alternative Investment Funds) Regulations, 2012 ("AIF Regulations"). The objective of the CDMDF is to help to develop the corporate debt market by providing backstop facility to instill confidence amongst the market participants in the corporate debt/bond market during times of market dislocation and to enhance the secondary market liquidity. In times of market dislocation, CDMDF shall purchase and hold eligible corporate debt securities from the participating investors (i.e., specified debt-oriented MF schemes to begin with) and sell as markets recover. The CDMDF will thus act as a key enabler for facilitating liquidity in the corporate debt market and to respond quickly in times of market dislocation. The trigger and period for which the backstop facility will be open shall be as decided by SEBI. Thus, this backstop facility will help fund managers of the aforementioned Schemes to better generate liquidity during market dislocation to help the schemes fulfill liquidity obligations under stress situation.

In accordance with the requirement of regulation 18.2 of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026 read with Clause 18.2 of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026 on Investment by Mutual Fund Schemes in units of Corporate Debt Market Development Fund, the aforementioned schemes shall invest 25 bps of its AUM as on December 31, 2022 in the units of the Corporate Debt Market Development Fund ('CDMDF'). An incremental contribution to CDMDF shall be made every six months to ensure 25 bps of scheme AUM is invested in units of CDMDF. However, if AUM decreases there shall be no return or redemption from CDMDF. Contribution made to CDMDF, including the appreciations on the same, if any, shall be locked-in till winding up of the CDMDF.

We would further like to bring to the notice of the investors that investments in CDMDF units shall not be considered as violation while considering maturity restriction as applicable for various purposes (including applicable Investment limits) and the calculations of Potential Risk Class (PRC) Matrix, Risk-o-meter, Stress testing and Duration for various purposes shall be done after excluding investments in units of CDMDF.

Investors are requested to read details disclosure on investment of the schemes in the CDMDF as listed in sub- section "C. How will the Scheme allocate its assets? And sub-section D. Where will the Scheme Invest" in Section "Section II- Information about the scheme".

C. Risk mitigation strategies

Type of Risks	Measures/ Strategies to control risks
Debt and Money Market instruments	- Credit Risk: Management analysis will be used for identifying company specific risks. Management's past track record will also be studied. In order to assess financial risk a detailed assessment of the issuer's financial statements will be undertaken. - Price-Risk or Interest-Rate Risk: The Scheme may primarily invest the debt portion of the portfolio in short term debt & money market instruments, units of Liquid and Overnight schemes thereby mitigating the price volatility due to interest rate changes generally associated with long-term securities. - Risk of Rating Migration: The Scheme may primarily invest the debt portion of the portfolio in short-term debt & money market instruments, units of Liquid and Overnight schemes thereby mitigating the risk of rating migration generally associated with long-term securities. - Basis Risk: The debt allocation of scheme is primarily as a cash management strategy and such strategy returns are expected to reflect the very short term interest rate hence investment is done in short term debt and money market instruments. - Spread Risk: The Scheme may primarily invest the debt portion of the portfolio in short-term debt & money market instruments, units of Liquid and Overnight schemes thereby mitigating the risk of spread expansion which is generally associated with long-term securities. - Reinvestment Risk: The debt allocation of scheme is primarily as a cash management strategy and such strategy returns are expected to reflect the very short term interest rate hence investment is done in short term debt and money market instruments. Reinvestment risks will be limited to the extent of debt instruments, which will be a very small portion of the overall portfolio value. - Liquidity Risk: The Scheme may, however, endeavor to minimize liquidity risk by- primarily investing the debt portion of the portfolio in relatively liquid short-term debt & money market instruments, units of Liquid and Overnight schemes.
Derivatives	The Scheme may invest in derivative for the purpose of hedging, portfolio balancing and other purposes as may be permitted under the Regulations. Derivatives can be either exchange traded or can be over the counter (OTC). Exchange traded derivatives are listed and traded on stock exchanges whereas OTC derivative transactions are generally structured between two counterparties. Exposure with respect to derivatives shall be in line with regulatory limits and the limits specified in the SID.
Securities Lending	The SLB shall be operated through Clearing Corporation/Clearing House of stock exchanges having nationwide terminals who are registered as Approved Intermediaries (AIs). The risk is adequately covered as Securities Lending & Borrowing (SLB) is an Exchange traded product. Exchange offers an anonymous trading platform and gives the players the advantage of settlement guarantee without the worries of counter party default. However, the Fund may not be able to sell such lent securities during contract period or have to recall the securities which may be at higher than the premium at which the security is lent.
Currency	The scheme subject to applicable regulations shall have the option to enter into forward contracts for the purposes of hedging against the foreign exchange fluctuations. The Schemes may employ various measures (as permitted by SEBI/RBI) including but not restricted to currency hedging (such as currency options and forward currency exchange contracts, currency futures, written call options and purchased put options on currencies and currency swaps), to manage foreign exchange movements arising out of investment in foreign securities. All currency derivatives trade, if any will be done only through the stock exchange platform.
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.
InvITS	The fund will comply with the prescribed SEBI limits on exposure. The scheme will endeavor to invest in liquid InvITS.
Structured Obligation (SO) & Credit Enhancement (CE) rated securities	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.
Segregated Portfolio	In such an eventuality it will be AMC's endeavor to realise the segregated holding in the best interest of the investor at the earliest.
Government securities and Triparty repo on Government securities or treasury bills:	As a member of securities segment and Triparty repo segment, maintenance of sufficient margin is a mandatory requirement. CCIL monitors these on a real time basis and requests the participants to provide sufficient margin to enable the trades etc. Also, there are stringent conditions / requirements before registering any participants by CCIL in these segments. Since settlement is guaranteed the loss on this account could be minimal though there could be an opportunity loss.

Units of mutual fund schemes	Mutual Fund portfolios are generally well diversified and typically endeavor to provide liquidity on a T+1/T+2 basis and aim to mitigate any risks arising out of underlying investments. Commodity ETF's are quite liquid as they can either be created / redeemed with the fund house or traded on the exchange.
Market/Volatility Risk	The Scheme, being a Target Maturity Date Index structure, is expected to follow a Buy and Hold investment strategy in a passive manner. Based on that, we expect to mitigate intermittent price volatility in the underlying assets. Investors who remain invested until the maturity of the Scheme is expected to mitigate market / volatility risk to large extent.
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.
Liquidity risk	The Scheme may, however, endeavor to minimize liquidity risk by- primarily investing the debt portion of the portfolio in relatively liquid short-term debt & money market instruments, units of Liquid and Overnight schemes.
Interest rate risk	The Scheme, being a Target Maturity Date Index structure, is expected to follow a Buy and Hold investment strategy in a passive manner. All investments will be in line with the maturity date of the Scheme and the underlying Index. This should help mitigate the interest rate risk.
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.

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

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

II. Information about the scheme:

A. Where will the scheme invest

For Detailed description of the instruments (including overview of debt markets in India), please refer to Section I - Part II – B

B. What are the investment restrictions?

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

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

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

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

As per Clause 13.1(2) of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026, the scheme shall not invest more than:

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

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

2. Mutual Funds/AMCs shall ensure that total exposure of debt schemes of mutual funds in a group (excluding investments in securities issued by Public Sector Units, Public Financial Institutions and Public Sector Banks) shall not exceed 20% of the net assets of the scheme. Such investment limit may be extended to 25% of the net assets of the scheme with the prior approval of the Board of Trustees.
3. Investment in unrated debt and money market instruments, other than government securities, treasury bills, derivative products such as Interest Rate Swaps (IRS), Interest Rate Futures (IRF), etc. by mutual fund schemes shall be subject to the following:
 - a. Investments should only be made in such instruments, including bills re-discounting, usance bills, etc., that are generally not rated and for which separate investment norms or limits are not provided in SEBI (Mutual Fund) Regulations, 2026 and various circulars issued thereunder.
 - b. Exposure of mutual fund schemes in such instruments, shall not exceed 5% of the net assets of the schemes.
 - c. All such investments shall be made with the prior approval of the Board of AMC and the Board of trustees.

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

Such transfer would be in accordance with the Clause 13.13 of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026 or any other circular issued by SEBI from time to time.
5. The Scheme may invest in another scheme under the same asset management company or in any other mutual fund without charging any fees, provided the aggregate inter scheme investments made by all Schemes under the same management company or in schemes under the management of any other AMC shall not exceed 5% of NAV of the Mutual Fund. [Provided that this clause shall not apply to any fund of funds scheme.]
6. The Mutual Fund shall buy and sell securities on the basis of deliveries and shall in all cases of purchases, take delivery of relative securities and in all cases of sale, deliver the securities :

Provided that a mutual fund may engage in short selling of securities in accordance with the framework relating to short selling and securities lending and borrowing specified by the Board:

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

Provided further that sale of government security already contracted for purchase shall be permitted in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India in this regard.
7. The Fund shall get the securities purchased or transferred in the name of the Fund on account of the concerned scheme, wherever investments are intended to be of a long-term nature.
8. The fund's schemes shall not make any investment in:
 - a. Any unlisted security of an associate or group company of the sponsor
 - b. Any security issued by way of private placement by an associate or group company of the sponsor
 - c. Clause 13.1(6) of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026, no Mutual Fund scheme shall make any investment in the listed securities of group companies of the sponsor which is in excess of 25 per cent of the net assets of the scheme, except for investments by equity oriented exchange traded funds (ETFs) and Index Funds and subject to such conditions as may be specified by SEBI. Accordingly, it has been decided as under:
 - Equity oriented ETFs and Index Funds, based on widely tracked and non-bespoke indices, can make investments in accordance with the weightage of the constituents of the underlying index. However, such investments shall be subject to an overall cap of 35% of net asset value of the scheme, in the group companies of the sponsor.
 - Widely tracked and non-bespoke indices shall be indices that are tracked by passive funds or act as primary benchmark for actively managed funds with collective Assets under Management (AUM) of INR 20,000 Cr. and above.
9. Mutual fund schemes may invest in unlisted Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) not exceeding 10% of the debt portfolio of the scheme subject to the condition that such unlisted NCDs have a simple structure (i.e. with fixed and uniform coupon, fixed maturity period, without any options, fully paid up upfront, without any credit enhancements or structured obligations) and are rated and secured with coupon payment frequency on monthly basis
10. The Scheme shall not invest in a fund of funds scheme.
11. Pursuant to the Clause 13.8 of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026, where the cash in the scheme is parked in short term deposits of Scheduled Commercial Banks pending deployment, the respective Plan(s) shall abide by the following guidelines:
 - "Short Term" for parking of funds shall be treated as a period not exceeding 91 days.
 - Such short-term deposits shall be held in the name of the respective Plan(s) of the Scheme.
 - The respective Plan(s) shall not park more than 15% of the net assets in short term deposit(s) of all the scheduled commercial banks put together. However, such limit may be raised to 20% with prior approval of the Trustee.
 - Parking of funds in short term deposits of associate and sponsor scheduled commercial banks together shall not exceed 20% of total deployment by the Mutual Fund in short term deposits.
 - The respective Plan(s) shall not park more than 10% of the net assets in short term deposit(s), with any one scheduled commercial bank including its subsidiaries.
 - The respective Plan(s) shall not park funds in short term deposit of a bank, which has invested in the Scheme. Further, the bank in which a scheme has short term deposit will not invest in the said scheme until the scheme has short term deposit with the bank.
 - NAM India will not charge any investment management and advisory fees for parking of funds in short term deposits of scheduled commercial banks.
12. No term loans for any purpose will be advanced by the Scheme.

13. In case any company has invested more than 5% of the net asset value of a scheme, the investment made by that scheme or by any other scheme of the same Mutual Fund in that company or its subsidiaries, if any, shall be brought to the notice of the Trustees by NAM India and be disclosed in the half-yearly and annual accounts with justification for such investment provided that the latter investment has been made within one year of the date of the former investment calculated on either side.
14. As per Clause 13.11.2. of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026, Mutual Funds can make overseas investments subject to a maximum of US \$ 1 billion per Mutual Fund, within the overall industry limit of US \$ 7 billion. Mutual Funds can make investments in overseas Exchange Traded Fund (ETF(s)) subject to a maximum of US \$ 300 million per Mutual Fund, within the overall industry limit of US \$ 1 billion.
15. The Scheme will comply with any other regulations applicable to the investments of mutual funds from time to time.
16. Total exposure of the scheme in a particular sector (excluding investments in Bank CDs, Tri-party Repo, G-Secs, T-Bills and AAA rated securities issued by Public Financial Institutions and Public Sector Banks and such other instruments if any, as may be specified by SEBI from time to time) shall not exceed 20% or such other percentage of the net assets of the scheme, as prescribed by SEBI from time to time, unless the scheme has specifically been exempted from the requirement by SEBI.

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

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

Note : The sector classification shall be basis the data provided by Association of Mutual Fund in India

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

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

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

18. Applicable Investment Limits for Infrastructure Investment Trust (InvITs):

- a. At the Mutual Fund level:- Not more than 10% of units issued by a single issuer of InvIT;
- b. At a single Mutual Fund scheme level: -
 - i. not more than 10% of its NAV in the units of InvIT;
 - and
 - ii. not more than 5% of its NAV in the units of InvIT issued by a single issuer.

The limits mentioned in sub- clauses (i) and (ii) above will not be applicable for investments in case of index fund or sector or industry specific scheme pertaining to InvIT.

19. The investment of mutual fund schemes in the following instruments shall not exceed 10% of the debt portfolio of the schemes and the group exposure in such instruments shall not exceed 5% of the debt portfolio of the schemes:
 - a. Unsupported rating of debt instruments (i.e. without factoring-in credit enhancements) is below investment grade and
 - b. Supported rating of debt instruments (i.e. after factoring-in credit enhancement) is above investment grade.
20. Mutual Funds invest in certain debt instruments with special features viz. subordination to equity (absorbs losses before equity capital) and /or convertible to equity upon trigger of a pre-specified event for loss absorption. Additional Tier I bonds and Tier 2 bonds issued under Basel III framework are some instruments which may have above referred special features. The debt instruments having such special features as referred above, which otherwise are Non-Convertible Debentures, may be treated as debt instruments until converted to equity. The limit for such instruments are as follows
 - i. No Mutual Fund under all its schemes shall own more than 10% of such instruments issued by a single issuer.
 - ii. A Mutual Fund scheme shall not invest –
 - a. more than 10% of its NAV of the debt portfolio of the scheme in such instruments; and
 - b. more than 5% of its NAV of the debt portfolio of the scheme in such instruments issued by a single issuer.
21. 'Pursuant to regulation 40 of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026 and Clause 18.2 of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026 on Investment by Mutual Fund Schemes and AMC's in units of Corporate Debt Market Development Fund, AMC shall make a one-time contribution equivalent to 2 bps of the AUM of the specified debt oriented schemes as on December 31, 2022 in the units of the Corporate Debt Market Development Fund ('CDMDF') within 10 working days of request from CDMDF. Contribution made to CDMDF, including the appreciations on the same, if any, shall be locked-in till winding up of the CDMDF.

In case of delay in contribution by the Scheme and AMC, the AMC shall be liable to pay interest at fifteen percent (15%) per annum for the period of delay.'

22. The scheme shall participate Repo in corporate debt securities in accordance with Clause 13.7 of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026 and such other directions issued by RBI and SEBI from time to time.

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

The cumulative gross exposure through repo transactions in Corporate debt securities along with debt, Money Market Instruments and derivative positions (including fixed income derivatives), REITS and InvITs shall not exceed 100% of the net assets of the scheme as per Clauses 13.18.1 and 13.15 of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026

The scheme shall participate Repo in corporate debt securities in accordance with directions issued by RBI and SEBI from time to time

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

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

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

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

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

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

Investment by the AMC in the Scheme:

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

C. Fundamental Attributes

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

- (i) **Type of a scheme** - An open ended debt scheme predominantly investing in AA+ and above rated corporate bonds. Relatively High interest rate risk and moderate Credit Risk.
- (ii) **Investment Objective**
 - **Main Objective:-** To generate income through investments predominantly in debt instruments of various maturities with a view to maximizing income while maintaining the optimum balance of yield, safety and liquidity.
 - **Investment pattern:-** For Detailed description, please refer to Section I - Part II – B (HOW WILL THE SCHEME ALLOCATE ITS ASSETS?)
- (iii) **Terms of Issue**
 - **Liquidity provisions such as listing, repurchase, redemption.**

Being an open-ended scheme, the units are not proposed to be listed on any stock exchange. However, the Trustee reserves the right to list the units as and when open-end Schemes are permitted to be listed under the Regulations, and if the Trustee considers it necessary in the interest of unitholders of the Scheme.

The redemption or repurchase proceeds shall be transferred to the unit holders within 3 working Days from the date of redemption or repurchase.

The Scheme will offer for Subscription/ Switch-in and Redemption / Switch-out of Units on every Business Day on an ongoing basis.

- **Aggregate fees and expenses charged to the scheme.**
 - i) New Fund Offer (NFO) Expenses : Refer to Section I - Part-III - B
 - ii) Annual Scheme Recurring Expenses : Refer to Section I - Part-III - C
- **Any safety net provided. – Not Applicable**

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

- (i) SEBI has reviewed and provided its comments on the proposal
- (ii) 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
- (iii) The Unitholders are given an option for a period of atleast 30 calendar days to exit at the prevailing NAV without any exit load

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

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

F. Floors and ceiling within a range of 5% of the intended allocation against each sub class of asset, as per clause 14.5 of SEBI master circular for mutual funds dated March 20, 2026 (only for close ended debt schemes)- Not Applicable.

G. Other Scheme Specific Disclosures:

Listing and transfer of units	Listing:- Nippon India Corporate Bond Fund is an open ended debt scheme predominantly investing in AA+ and above rated corporate bonds under which sale and repurchase will be made on a continuous basis and therefore listing on stock exchanges is not envisaged. However, the Trustee reserves the right to list the units as and when open-end Schemes are permitted to be listed under the Regulations, and the Trustee considers it necessary in the interest of Unitholders of the Fund. Transfer of units:- If a person becomes a holder of the Units consequent to operation of law, or upon enforcement of a pledge, the Fund will, subject to production of satisfactory evidence, effect the transfer, if the transferee is otherwise eligible to hold the Units. Similarly, in cases of transfers taking place consequent to death, insolvency etc., the transferee's name will be recorded by the Fund subject to production of satisfactory evidence. Demat Mode: Units held in Demat form are transferable in accordance with the provisions of SEBI (Depositories and Participants) Regulations, as may be amended from time to time. Transfer can be made only in favor of transferees who are eligible of holding units and having a Demat Account. The delivery instructions for transfer of units will have to be lodged with the DP in requisite form as may be required from time to time and transfer will be effected in accordance with such rules / regulations as may be in force governing transfer of securities in dematerialized mode. Non-Demat (Statement of Account) mode: In compliance to the AMFI Best Practices Guidelines Circular No.116/ 2024-25 dated August 14, 2024 it has been decided to introduce the facility for transfer of units held in SOA (Statement of Account) mode shall be made available for all schemes of NIMF, except ETFs w.e.f. November 14, 2024. It is proposed to provide the facility to individual unitholders falling under the following three categories: (i) Surviving joint unitholder, who wants to add new joint holder(s) in the folio upon demise of one or more joint unitholder(s). (ii) A nominee of a deceased unitholder, who wants to transfer the units to the legal heirs of the deceased unitholder, post the transmission of units in the name of the nominee. (iii) A minor unitholder who has turned a major and has changed his/her status from minor to major, wants to add the name of the parent / guardian, sibling, spouse etc. in the folio as joint holder(s). Based on AMFI best practices guidelines circular no.119/2025-26, the process of transfer of units has been extended to the following categories,for resident / non-resident investor:
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	(i) Transfer to Siblings (ii) Gifting of Units (iii) Transfer of Units to Third Party (iv) Addition / Deletion of Unit Holder Units in Exchange Traded Funds & Solution Oriented schemes such as Retirement schemes are excluded from the transfer of units facility. Partial transfer of units held in a folio shall be allowed. If the request for transfer of units is lodged on the record date, the IDCW payout/ reinvestment shall be made to the transferor. To mitigate the risk, redemption under the transferred units shall not be allowed for 10 days from the date of transfer. Mode of submitting / accepting the Transfer Request: The facility for transfer of units held in SoA mode shall be available only through online mode via the transaction portals of the RTAs and the MF Central, i.e., the transfer of units held in SoA mode shall not be allowed through physical/ paper based mode or via the stock exchange platforms, MFU, channel partners and EOPs etc. Pre-requisites: • The surviving unit holder /nominee/minor unitholder who has turned major, should be registered as the rightful unitholder of the units in the folio to be eligible to apply for transfer of units held in SoA mode. • There should be no "lien" or freeze on the units being transferred for any reason whatsoever. Also, the Units should not be under any lock-in period. • The transferee(s) should mandatorily be an individual / individual(s) with a valid folio in the mutual fund in which the transferor wishes to transfer the units. Transferee should be eligible to hold the Units as per the respective SID and fulfil any other regulatory requirement as may be applicable. • The primary holder, Plan, Option, and the ARN (in case of Regular Plan) in the transferor's Folio shall remain unchanged upon transfer of units in the transferee folio. Payment of Stamp duty on Transfer of Units: 1. The Stamp duty for transfer of units, if/where applicable, shall be payable by the transferor. 2. For calculation of the amount of stamp duty, the consideration value will be calculated as per the last available NAV (irrespective of the amount of consideration mentioned by the transferor in the transfer request). 3. The stamp duty if/where applicable, shall be collected by the RTAs from the transferor through online mode by ensuring that the payment is received from the bank account registered in the folio. For further details, please refer to SAI
Dematerialization of units	The Unit holders are given an Option to hold the units by way of an Account Statement (Physical form) or in Dematerialized ('Demat') form. Mode of holding shall be clearly specified in the KIM cum application form. Unit holders opting to hold the units in demat form must provide their Demat Account details in the specified section of the application form. The Unit holder intending to hold the units in Demat form are required to have a beneficiary account with the Depository Participant (DP) (registered with NSDL / CDSL as may be indicated by the Fund at the time of launch of the Plan) and will be required to indicate in the application the DP's name, DP ID Number and the beneficiary account number of the applicant with the DP. In case of subscription is through SIP the units will be allotted based as per the SID and will be credited to investors Demat account as per applicable timelines. This Option shall be available in accordance with the provision laid down in the respective schemes and in terms of guidelines/ procedural requirements as laid by the Depositories (NSDL/CDSL) / Stock Exchanges (NSE / BSE) from time to time In case, the Unit holder desires to hold the Units in a Dematerialized /Rematerialized form at a later date, the request for conversion of units held in non-demat form into Demat (electronic) form or vice-versa should be submitted alongwith a Demat/Remat Request Form to their Depository Participants.

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

Refund	If any subscription/ switch application is rejected, full amount will be refunded within five business days of closure of the NFO. No interest will be payable on any subscription money refunded within five business days from the closure of NFO. If refunded later than five business days, interest @ 15% p.a. for the delay period will be paid to the applicant and borne by the AMC for the period from the day following the date of expiry of five business days until the actual date of the refund. Refund will be initiated in the name of the applicant in the case of a sole applicant and in the name of the first applicant in all other cases. In both cases, the bank account number and bank name, as specified in the application, will be considered for refund. The bank and/ or collection charges, if any, will be borne by the applicant. All the refund payments will be initiated in the manner as may be specified by SEBI from time to time. The bank and/ or collection charges, if any, will be borne by the applicant. All the refund payments will be sent by registered post or courier service or as required under The Regulations.
Who can invest This is an indicative list and investors shall consult their financial advisor to ascertain whether the scheme is suitable to their risk profile	The units of the scheme are being offered to the public for subscription. The following persons (subject, wherever relevant, to purchase of units being permitted under their respective constitutions and relevant State Regulations) are eligible to subscribe to the units: - Resident Adult Individuals, either single or jointly (not exceeding three). - Non – resident Indians and persons of Indian origin residing abroad, on a full repatriation basis - Parents / Lawful guardians on behalf of Minors* - Hindu Undivided Families (HUFs) in the name of HUF or Karta - Companies (including Public Sector Undertakings), Bodies Corporate, Trusts (through Trustees) and Co-operative Societies - Banks (including Regional Rural Banks) and Financial Institutions - Religious and Charitable Trusts (through Trustees), Private Trusts authorised to invest in Mutual Fund schemes under their Trust Deeds - Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) approved by appropriate authority (subject to RBI approval) - International Multilateral Agencies approved by the Government of India - Army/Navy/Air Force / Para Military Units and other eligible institutions - Unincorporated body of persons as may be accepted by Nippon Life India Trustee Limited - Partnership Firms - Scientific and Industrial Research Organisations - Trustee, AMC or Sponsor or their associates may subscribe to Units under the Schemes. - Qualified Foreign Investor (please refer SAI for further details) - Such other individuals/institutions/body corporate etc., as may be decided by the AMC from time to time, so long as wherever applicable they are in conformity with SEBI Regulations. - Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPI) as defined in Regulation 2(1) (h) of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Foreign Portfolio Investors) Regulations, 2014. * Process for Investments made in the name of a Minor through a Guardian: - Payment for investment by means of Cheque or any other mode shall be accepted from the bank account of the minor / Minor with guardian or from a joint account of the minor with the guardian only. For existing folios, in case the pay-out bank mandate is not held solely by minor or jointly by minor and guardian, the investors are requested to provide a change of Pay-out Bank mandate request before providing redemption request. - Upon the minor attaining the status of major, the minor in whose name the investment was made, shall be required to provide all the KYC / FATCA details, updated bank account details including cancelled original cheque leaf of the new account and his/her specimen signature duly authenticated by banker/guardian. Investors shall additionally note that, upon the minor attaining the status of major,

	no further transactions shall be allowed till the status of the minor is changed to major. Pursuant to Clause 15.13.1 of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026, payment for any investment by any mode shall be accepted from the bank account of the minor, parent or legal guardian of the minor, or from a joint account of the minor with parent or legal guardian. For existing folios, the AMCs shall insist upon a change of pay-out bank mandate before redemption is processed. - Investors are also requested to note that the process of transmission of units shall be in line with Clause 15.15 of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026 and guidelines issued by SEBI in this regard from time to time. Note : - Non Resident Indians (NRIs) and Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) residing abroad / Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPIs) have been granted a general permission by Reserve Bank of India Schedule 5 of the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident Outside India) Regulations, 2000 for investing in / redeeming units of the mutual funds subject to conditions set out in the aforesaid regulations. - In case of application under a Power of Attorney or by a limited company or a corporate body or an eligible institution or a registered society or a trust fund, the original Power of Attorney or a certified true copy duly notarised or the relevant resolution or authority to make the application as the case may be, or duly notarised copy thereof, alongwith a certified copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association and/or bye-laws and / or trust deed and / or partnership deed and Certificate of Registration should be submitted. The officials should sign the application under their official designation. A list of specimen signatures of the authorised officials, duly certified / attested should also be attached to the Application Form. In case of a Trust / Fund it shall submit a resolution from the Trustee(s) authorising such purchases and redemptions. NAM India reserves the right to invest its own funds in the Scheme(s) upto a maximum extent of its network. As per SEBI Regulations, such investments are permitted, subject to disclosure being made in the respective Scheme Information Documents (s). Further, NAM India shall not charge any fees on its investment in the Scheme (s), unless allowed to do so under SEBI Regulations in the future. It is expressly understood that at the time of investment, the investor/unitholder has the express authority to invest in units of the Scheme and the AMC / Trustee / Mutual Fund will not be responsible if such investment is ultravires the relevant constitution. NAM India reserves the right to include / exclude new / existing categories of investors to invest in this Scheme from time to time, subject to SEBI Regulations, if any. Neither this Scheme Information Document ("SID")/ Key Information Document ("KIM")/ Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") ["Scheme Related Documents"] nor the units of the scheme(s) have been registered under the relevant laws, as applicable in the territorial jurisdiction of United States of America nor in any provincial/ territorial jurisdiction in Canada. It is being clearly stated that the Scheme Related Documents and/or the units of the schemes of Nippon India Mutual Fund have been filed only with the regulator(s) having jurisdiction in the Republic of India. The distribution of these Scheme Related Documents in certain jurisdictions may be restricted or subject to registration requirements and, accordingly, persons who come into possession of these Scheme Related Documents are required to inform themselves about, and to observe any such restrictions. No persons receiving a copy of these Scheme Related Documents or any KIM accompanying application form jurisdiction may treat such Scheme Related Documents as an invitation to them to subscribe for units, nor should they in any event use any such application form, unless in the relevant jurisdiction such an invitation could lawfully be made to them and such application form could lawfully be used without compliance with any registration or other legal requirements. Accordingly these Scheme Related Documents do not constitute an offer or solicitation by anyone in any jurisdiction in which such offer or solicitation is not lawful or in which the person making such offer or solicitation is not qualified to do so or to anyone to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation. It is the responsibility of such persons in possession of the Scheme Related Documents and any persons wishing to apply for units pursuant to these Scheme Related Documents to inform themselves of and to observe, all applicable laws and Regulations of such relevant jurisdiction.
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	The NAM India shall accept such investments subject to the applicable laws and such other terms and conditions as may be notified by the NAM India . The investor shall be responsible for complying with all the applicable laws for such investments. The NAM India reserves the right to put the transaction requests on hold/reject the transaction request/reverse allotted units, as the case may be, as and when identified by the NAM India, which are not in compliance with the terms and conditions notified in this regard. Foreign Account Tax Compliance In accordance with the relevant provisions of the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA") as contained in the United States Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment ("HIRE") Act, 2010, there is a likelihood of withholding tax being levied on certain income/ receipt sourced from the subjects of United States of America ("US") with respect to the schemes, unless such schemes are FATCA compliant. In this regard, the respective governments of India and US have signed an Inter Governmental Agreement-1 (IGA) on July 9, 2015. In the terms of this proposed IGA, Nippon India Mutual Fund ("NIMF") and/ or Nippon Life India Asset Management Limited ("NAM India"/ "AMC") classified as a "Foreign Financial Institution" and in which case NIMF and/ or NAM India would be required, from time to time, to (a) undertake the necessary due-diligence process; (b) identify US reportable accounts; (c) collect certain required information/ documentary evidence ("information") with respect to the residential status of the unit holders; and (d) directly or indirectly disclose/ report/ submit such or other relevant information to the appropriate Indian authorities. Such information may include (without limitation) the unit holder's folio detail, identity of the unit holder, details of the beneficial owners and controlling persons etc In this regard and in order to comply with the relevant provisions under FATCA, the unit holders would be required to fully cooperate & furnish the required information to the AMC, as and when deemed necessary by the latter in accordance with IGA and/ or relevant circulars or guidelines etc, which may be issued from time to time by SEBI or any other relevant & appropriate authorities. The applications which do not provide the necessary information are liable to be rejected. The applicants/ unit holders/ prospective investors are advised to seek independent advice from their own financial & tax consultants with respect to the possible implications of FATCA on their investments in the scheme(s). The underlying FATCA requirements are applicable from July 1, 2014 or such other date, as may be notified. In case required, NIMF/ NAM India reserves the right to change/ modify the provisions (mentioned above) at a later date. If an existing Investor subsequently becomes a resident of U.S. or Canada, then such Investor will not be able to purchase any additional Units of the Scheme.
Who cannot invest	- Any individual who is a Foreign National, except for Non –Resident Indians and Persons of Indian Origin and provided such Foreign National has procured all the relevant regulatory approvals applicable and has complied with all applicable laws, including but not limited to and pertaining to anti money laundering, know your customer (KYC), income tax, foreign exchange management (the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder), in the sole discretion and to the sole satisfaction of Nippon Life India Asset Management Ltd (the AMC). Nippon Life India Asset Management Limited in its capacity as an asset manager to the Nippon India Mutual Fund reserves the right to amend/terminate this facility at any time, keeping in view business/operational exigencies. - Overseas Corporate Bodies ("OCBs"), i.e. firms and societies which held directly or indirectly to the extent of at least 60% by NRIs and trusts in which at least 60% of the beneficial interest is similarly held irrevocably by such persons without the prior approval of the RBI. - NRIs residing in Non-Compliant Countries and Territories ("NCCTs") as determined by the Financial Action Task Force ("FATF"), from time to time. - Any other person determined by the AMC or the Trustee as not being eligible to invest in the Scheme. - The AMC reserves the right to include/exclude new/existing categories of investors to invest in the Scheme from time to time, subject to SEBI Regulations & other prevailing statutory regulations.

How to Apply (and other details)	Details regarding- 1. The applications filled up and duly signed by the applicants should be submitted at the office of the Collection Centres / DISCs / Official Points of Acceptance or may be downloaded from the website of AMC. The list of the Designated Investor Service Centres (DISCs)/Official Points of Acceptance (OPAs) of the Mutual Fund are available on the website of the AMC i.e. https://mf.nipponindiaim.com. 2. Please refer to the SAI for detailed procedure and Application form for the instructions. 3. List of official points of acceptance, collecting banker details - Please visit https://mf.nipponindiaim.com/investor-services/customer-service/locate-a-branch As per the directives issued by SEBI, it is mandatory for an investor to declare his/her bank account number in the application form. This is to safeguard the interest of unitholders from loss or theft of their redemption cheques / DDs. Additionally, if the bank details provided by investors are different from the details available on instrument, AMC may seek additional details from investors to validate the bank details provided by investors.
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.	If the Securities are held in dematerialised form the rules of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Depositories Participants) Regulations, 1996 will apply. However, since scheme is an open ended scheme, presently the same is not listed in any stock exchange
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.	As per Clause 9.4.3(a) of SEBI Master circular dated March 20, 2026 with effect from February 01, 2021, in respect of purchase of units of mutual fund schemes (except liquid and overnight schemes), closing NAV of the day shall be applicable on which the funds are available for utilization irrespective of the size and time of receipt of such application subject to cut-off timing provisions. Considering the above, cut-off timings with respect to Subscriptions/Purchases including switch – ins shall be as follows: 1. Purchases / subscriptions (including Switch-in) in the scheme of any amount In respect of valid application received before up to 3.00 p.m. and funds for the entire amount of subscription / purchase as per the application are credited to the bank account of the scheme and are available for utilization before the cut-off time of 3.00 p.m., the closing NAV of the day shall be applicable; In respect of valid application received after 3.00 p.m. and funds for the entire amount of subscription / purchase as per the application are credited to the bank account of the scheme either on the same day or before the cut-off time on the next business day i.e. available for utilization before the cut-off time of the next business day, the closing NAV of the next business day shall be applicable; Irrespective of the time of receipt of application, where funds for entire amount are credited to the bank account of the scheme before the cut-off time on any subsequent business day i.e. available for utilization before the cut-off time on any subsequent business day - the closing NAV of such subsequent business day shall be applicable subject to applicability of cut-off timing for application. 2. For switch-in in the scheme of any amount: The following shall be ensured for determining the applicability of NAV: a. Application for switch-in is received before the applicable cut-off time of 3.00 p.m b. Funds for the entire amount of subscription/purchase as per the switch-in request are credited to the bank account of the respective switch-in schemes before the cut-off time; c. The funds are available for utilization before the cut-off time, by the respective switch-in schemes

	d In case of Switch transactions from one scheme (Switch-out scheme) to other scheme (Switch-in scheme), NAV applicability shall be in line with redemption pay-outs of switch-out scheme Redemptions including switch - outs In respect of valid applications received upto 3.00 p.m. by the Mutual Fund, closing NAV of the day of receipt of application, shall be applicable. In respect of valid applications received after 3.00 p.m. by the Mutual Fund, the closing NAV of the next business day shall be applicable.
Minimum amount for purchase/redemption/swiches (mention the provisions for ETFs, as may be applicable, for direct subscription/redemption with AMC.	i. Purchase / Switch ins For First Purchase Growth Plan : Rs. 1,000 and in multiples of Re. 1 thereafter. All other Plans : Rs. 5,000 & in multiples of Re. 1 thereafter Additional Purchase (All Options / Plans) Rs. 1,000 and in multiples of Re. 1 thereafter. Note – Pursuant to notice cum addendum dated October 30, 2021, for investments made by designated employees in terms of Clause 7.14 of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026, requirement for minimum application/ redemption amount will not be applicable. iii. Redemption / Switch – out Redemptions can be of minimum amount of Rs.100 or any number of units ii. Minimum Switch Amount Will be as per the minimum application amount in the respective scheme which may have been opted by the Investor for switching the units/amount where the switch facility is available A. Switch-in facility into applicable ETF schemes from Nippon India Corporate Bond Fund For availing this facility, Investors are requested to note the following operational modalities: a. Based on number of baskets the Investor wants to switch in to the scheme, switch-out amount from Liquid or Debt/Income Fund should be calculated as follows: (No. of Baskets opted by investor x Units creation size x Previous business day (of the Switch-out day) NAV of Switch-in scheme) + upto 7% markup. E.g. Investor wants to purchase 2 baskets of Nippon India ETF Nifty BeES on Friday through Switch-out from eligible open -ended Liquid Scheme of NIMF. Hence Switch day would be Thursday, previous business day's (i.e. Wednesday) NAV of Nippon India ETF Nifty BeES is Rs.1,244.84 The switch amount would be calculated as below: $[2 \times 5000(\text{unit Basket}) \times 1244.84] + 2\% = \text{Rs. } 12,697,368.$ b. Accordingly investor should provide the switch request for Rs.12,697,368 as illustrated in point "a" above (should always be in nearest rupee term in case the amount as per calculation has some fractional part). c. Switch-In to the ETF Scheme will be in terms of number of basket specified in the application form. d. Switch transaction will be processed at the applicable NAV of the switch- out scheme and only if the value is available in the switch-out scheme. e. The applicability of the NAV in the ETF (transferee) Scheme will be the NAV of the business day on which the Funds are realized in Scheme's account before the cut-off time. f. In case the amount of portfolio deposit and cash component is less than the switch funding amount, excess amount will be refunded to investor within 5 business days of transaction. Units of the switch-in scheme shall be credited to investors demat account within 5 business days of transaction.

	g. Investors to note that the pattern and sequence of holding both in the open-ended (Non-ETF) Folio and in demat account (used for ETF units) should be same. B. Switch-out facility from applicable ETF schemes to Nippon India Corporate Bond Fund For availing this facility, investors are requested to note the following operational modalities: - Switch-out from the Scheme will be allowed only in terms of Basket size (unit). - Switch transaction will be processed subject to availability of all details as per regulatory guidelines. - The applicability of the NAV in the transferee Scheme will be the NAV of the business day on which the Funds are realized in Scheme's account before cut-off time. - In case of any rejection in Switch-in to the transferee Scheme, the amount will be paid to the investor as redemption proceeds. - Investors to note that the pattern and sequence of holding both in the open-ended (Non-ETF) Folio and in demat account (used for ETF unit holding) should be same. However, in case there is no existing Folio, the investor has to provide the details and signatures of all holders for Folio creation in the open-ended (Non-ETF) Scheme. - Investors should have the clear balance of ETF units in their demat account for execution of the Switch-out transaction from the selected ETF Scheme. NIMF/NAM India reserves the right to introduce, change, modify or withdraw any of the features available in this facility from time to time.
Accounts Statements	In accordance with Clause 15.7 of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026 the investor whose transaction has been accepted by the NAM India/NIMF shall receive a confirmation by way of email and/or SMS within 5 Business Days from the date of receipt of transaction request, same will be sent to the Unit holders registered e-mail address and/or mobile number. Thereafter, a Consolidated Account Statement ("CAS") shall be issued in line with the following procedure: - Consolidation of account statement shall be done on the basis of PAN. In case of multiple holding, it shall be PAN of the first holder and pattern of holding. - If there is any transaction in any of the Demat accounts of the investor or in any of his mutual fund folios, depositories shall send the Consolidated Account Statement (CAS) to investors that have opted for delivery via electronic mode (E-CAS) within twelve (12) days from the month end and to investors that have opted for delivery via physical mode, within fifteen (15) days from the month end w.e.f May 14, 2025 pursuant to clause 15.7.4 of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026. In case, there is no transaction in any of the mutual fund folios and demat accounts then CAS with holding details shall be sent to the investor on half yearly basis. The depositories shall dispatch the CAS to investors that have opted for delivery via electronic mode (E-CAS) on or before the eighteenth (18th) day of April and October and to investors that have opted for delivery via physical mode by the twenty first (21st) day of April and October. - Investors having MF investments and not having Demat account shall receive a Consolidated Account Statement from the MF Industry containing details of transactions across all Mutual Fund schemes by email / physical mode. 4The CAS shall be despatched by email to all the investors whose email addresses are registered with the Depositories and AMCs/MF-RTAs. However, where an investor does not wish to receive CAS through email, option shall be given to the investor to receive the CAS in physical form at the address registered with the Depositories and the AMCs/MF-RTAs. The depositories shall also intimate the investor on quarterly basis through the SMS mode specifying the email id on which the CAS is being sent. The word 'transaction' shall include purchase, redemption, switch, IDCW payout, IDCW reinvestment, systematic investment plan, systematic withdrawal plan, and systematic transfer plan.

	CAS shall not be received by the Unit holders for the folio(s) wherein the PAN details are not updated. The Unit holders are therefore requested to ensure that the folio(s) are updated with their PAN. For Micro SIP and Sikkim based investors whose PAN details are not mandatorily required to be updated Account Statement will be dispatched by NAM India/NIMF for each calendar month on or before 10th of the immediately succeeding month. The Consolidated Account statement will be in accordance to Clause 15.7.4 of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026. In case of a specific request received from the Unit holders, NAM India / NIMF will provide the account statement to the investors within 5 Business Days from the receipt of such request. Investors are requested/encouraged to register/update their email id and mobile number of the primary holder with the AMC/RTA through our Designated Investor Service Centres (DISCs) in order to facilitate effective communication. For further details, refer SAI
Dividend/ IDCW	The IDCW payments shall be initiated to the unitholders within 7 working days from the Record date, in compliance to the Clause 12.4 of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026
Redemption	The redemption or repurchase proceeds shall be transferred to the unitholders within 3 working Days from the date of redemption or repurchase. Further, investors are requested to note that processing of Redemption or Repurchase transactions without PAN in respect of Non-PAN-Exempt folios has been restricted with effect from September 30, 2019. In case of exceptional situations/circumstances listed in AMFI Circular No.AMFI/35P/MEM COR/74/2022-23 dated January 16, 2023 read with guidelines issued as per para 15.3.3 of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026, redemption payment would be made within the permitted additional timelines. For all such Non-PAN-Exempt folios, investors are requested to update PAN by submitting suitable request along with PAN card copy at any of the Designated Investor Service Centre ("DISC") of Nippon India Mutual Fund (NIMF) and then submit Redemption or new Systematic Withdrawal Plans (SWPs) requests. With respect to existing SWPs registered without PAN in Non-PAN-Exempt folios, the same shall be restricted with effect from October 16, 2019 till PAN is updated in the folio. Investors are also requested to note further that it is mandatory to complete the KYC requirements for all unit holders, including for all joint holders and the guardian in case of folio of a minor investor. Accordingly, completion of KYC requirements shall be mandatory and with effect from February 28, 2020, all financial transactions (including redemptions, switches etc.) will be processed only if the KYC requirements are completed. Unit holders are advised to use the applicable KYC Form for completing the KYC requirements and submit the form at the Designated Investor Service Centre ("DISC") of Nippon India Mutual Fund or KFin Technologies Limited
Bank Mandate	As per the directives issued by SEBI, it is mandatory for an investor to declare his/her bank account number in the application form. This is to safeguard the interest of unitholders from loss or theft of their redemption cheques / DDs. Additionally, if the bank details provided by investors are different from the details available on instrument, AMC may seek additional details from investors to validate the bank details provided by investors.
Delay in payment of redemption / repurchase proceeds/dividend	In terms of clause 15.4 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026, the Asset Management Company shall be liable to pay interest to the unitholders at such rate as may be specified by SEBI for the period of such delay (presently @ 15% per annum). No interest will be payable on any subscription money refunded within 5 working days. If the Fund refunds the amount after 5 working days, interest @ 15% p.a. will be paid to the applicant and borne by the AMC for the period from the day following the date of expiry of 5 working days until the actual date of the refund The period of five working days for computation of interest payable for delay in refund of subscription amounts during on-going offer period shall be reckoned from the date of purchase transaction as per timestamp / applicable NAV, provided the application form / online transaction is received along with the payment and the funds have been realized. Where the subscription amount and the application / online transaction are received separately, the period of five working days for computation of interest payable for delay

	in refund of subscription amounts shall be reckoned from the later of the date of identifying the remitter details, based on the credit provided by the bank or receipt and time stamping of application / online transaction. It is clarified that the interest will be payable only in those cases where the credit pertains to a subscription in the scheme backed by a transaction request by the customer and such subscription is rejected by the AMC. Refund will be initiated in the name of the applicant in the case of a sole applicant and in the name of the first applicant in all other cases. In both cases, the bank account number and bank name, as specified in the application, will be mentioned in the refund order. The bank and/ or collection charges, if any, will be borne by the applicant. All the refund payments will be initiated in the manner as may be specified by SEBI from time to time
Unclaimed Redemption and Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal Amount	In terms of Clause no. 15.5 of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026, the unclaimed redemption amount and IDCW amounts (the funds) may be deployed by the Mutual Fund in money market instruments and separate plan of Overnight scheme / liquid scheme / Money Market Mutual Fund scheme floated by Mutual Funds specifically for deployment of the unclaimed amounts only, provided that such schemes where the unclaimed redemption and IDCW amounts are deployed shall be only those Overnight Scheme/ Liquid Scheme / Money Market Mutual Fund Schemes which are placed in A-1 cell (Relatively Low Interest Rate Risk and Relatively Low Credit Risk) of Potential Risk Class matrix as per Clause no. 6.18 of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026. Investors who claim the unclaimed amounts during a period of three years from the due date shall be paid initial unclaimed amount along-with the income earned on its deployment. Investors, who claim these amounts after 3 years, shall be paid initial unclaimed amount along-with the income earned on its deployment till the end of the third year. After the third year, the income earned on such unclaimed amounts shall be used for the purpose of investor education. The AMC will make a continuous effort to remind the investors through letters to take their unclaimed amounts. The details of such unclaimed redemption/IDCW amounts are made available to investors upon them providing proper credentials, on website of Mutual Funds and AMFI along with the information on the process of claiming the unclaimed amount and the necessary forms / documents required for the same. Further, the information on unclaimed amount along-with its prevailing value (based on income earned on deployment of such unclaimed amount), will be separately disclosed to investors through the periodic statement of accounts / Consolidated Account Statement sent to the investors. Further, the investment management fee charged by the AMC for managing the said unclaimed amounts shall not exceed 50 basis points.
Disclosure w.r.t investment by minors	Process for Investments made in the name of a Minor through a Guardian: • Payment for investment by means of Cheque, or any other mode shall be accepted from the bank account of the minor / Minor with guardian or from a joint account of the minor with the guardian only. For existing folios, in case the pay-out bank mandate is not held solely by minor or jointly by minor and guardian, the investors are requested to provide a change of Pay-out Bank mandate request before providing redemption request. • Upon the minor attaining the status of major, the minor in whose name the investment was made, shall be required to provide all the KYC / FATCA details, updated bank account details including cancelled original cheque leaf of the new account and his/her specimen signature duly authenticated by banker/guardian. Investors shall additionally note that, upon the minor attaining the status of major, no further transactions shall be allowed till the status of the minor is changed to major. Pursuant to Clause 15.13.1 of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026, payment for any investment by any mode shall be accepted from the bank account of the minor, parent or legal guardian of the minor, or from a joint account of the minor with parent or legal guardian. For existing folios, the AMCs shall insist upon a change of pay-out bank mandate before redemption is processed.

III. OTHER DETAILS

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

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

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

Monthly & Annual Disclosure of Riskometer	In accordance with Clause 6.16 of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026. The Risk-o-meter shall have following six levels of risk: i. Low Risk ii. Low to Moderate Risk iii. Moderate Risk iv. Moderately High Risk v. High Risk and vi. Very High Risk The evaluation of risk levels of a scheme shall be done in accordance with the aforesaid circular. The fund shall communicate any change in risk-o-meter by way of Notice cum Addendum and by way of an e-mail or SMS to unitholder. Further Risk-o-meter of scheme shall be evaluated on a monthly basis and Risk-o-meter along with portfolio shall be disclosed on NIMF website and on AMFI website within 10 days from the close of each month. Additionally, NIMF shall disclose the risk level of all schemes as on March 31 of every year, along with number of times the risk level has changed over the year, on its website and AMFI website.
Disclosure of Scheme & Benchmark Riskometer	Clause 6.17 of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026, the AMC shall disclose risk-o-meter of the scheme and benchmark in all disclosures including promotional material or that stipulated by SEBI wherever the performance of the scheme vis-à-vis that of the benchmark is disclosed to the investors in which the unit holders are invested as on the date of such disclosure.
Disclosure of Potential Risk Class (PRC) Matrix	Clause 6.18 of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026 the AMC shall disclose PRC Matrix for the scheme on front page of initial offering application form, Scheme Information Document (SID), Key Information Memorandum (KIM), Common Application Form and Scheme Advertisements.
Scheme Summary Document	The AMC has provided on its website a standalone scheme document for all the Schemes which contains all the details of the Scheme viz. Scheme features, Fund Manager details, investment details, investment objective, expense ratios, portfolio details, etc.

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

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

- (g) In case of unitholders whose e-mail addresses are registered, the Mutual Funds/ AMCs shall send via email the monthly statement of scheme portfolio within 10 days from the close of each month.
- (h) In case NAV of Corporate Debt Market Development Fund ('CDMDF') units is not available by 9:30 p.m. of same Business Day, NAV declaration timing for Mutual Fund Schemes holding units of CDMDF shall be 10 a.m. on next business day instead of 11 p.m. on same Business Day.

D. Transaction charges and stamp duty

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

Stamp duty charges

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

For details please refer SAI.

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

F. Taxation for Other than Equity Oriented Schemes

Nature of Income and Taxability	Investors (Resident and Non-Resident)	Mutual Fund
Tax on Income Distribution	As per applicable rates	Nil
Long Term Capital Gain* Listed & Unlisted Units	12.50%	Nil
Short Term Capital Gain	As per applicable rates	Nil
Note: * For Investment made in Specified Mutual Fund Scheme on or after April 01, 2023, any capital gains would be considered as short term in nature and taxed as per applicable tax rates of the investor irrespective of the holding period of units. Specified Mutual Fund Scheme: means: (a) a Mutual Fund by whatever name called, which invests more than sixty-five per cent of its total proceeds in debt and money market instruments; or (b) a fund which invests sixty-five per cent or more of its total proceeds in units of a fund referred to in sub-clause (a): Provided that the percentage of investment in debt and money market instruments or in units of a fund in respect of the Specified Mutual Fund, shall be computed with reference to the annual average of the daily closing figures. Note: The Finance Act (No.2) 2024 removed indexation benefit available on long-term capital gains from other than equity-oriented mutual fund units. For further details on Taxability please refer to clause of Taxation in the SAI.		

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

H. List of official points of acceptance:

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

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

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