

INVESTMENT STRATEGY INFORMATION DOCUMENT (ISID)

SECTION I

PRISM HYBRID LONG - SHORT FUND (Consolidated Std. Obs. 1)
(An interval investment strategy investing in equity and debt securities, including limited short exposure in equity and debt through derivatives)

Scrip Code: *(Scrip code will be added after listing of units)*

This product is suitable for investors who are seeking [#]	Risk-band of the Investment Strategy*: (Consolidated Std. Obs. 3)	Benchmark Risk-band: Nifty 50 Hybrid Composite Debt 50:50 Index (TRI)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long-term capital appreciation with income generation An Interval investment strategy investing predominantly in equity and debt securities, including limited short exposure in equity and debt through derivatives 	<p>Risk Band Level 2</p> 	<p>Risk Band Level 2</p> 
#Investors should consult their financial advisers if in doubt about whether the product is suitable for them.		
*The Risk Band shall be as specified by AMFI.		

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

Offer for Units of INR 10/- each during the New Fund Offer and Continuous Offer for Units at NAV based prices

New Fund Offer Opens on : [●]
New Fund Offer Closes on : [●]
Investment strategy re-opens on : Within five business days of allotment date

Name of Specialised Investment Fund (SIF) : Prism SIF provided by JioBlackRock (referred as 'Prism SIF')
Name of the Mutual Fund : Jio BlackRock Mutual Fund (referred as 'JioBlackRock Mutual Fund')

Name of Asset Management Company : Jio BlackRock Asset Management Private Limited (referred as 'JioBlackRock AMC')

Name of Trustee Company : Jio BlackRock Trustee Private Limited (referred as 'JioBlackRock Trustee')

Addresses, Website of the entities (including SIF) : Unit No. 1301, 13th Floor, Altimus Building, Plot No. 130, Worli Estate, Pandurang Budhkar Marg, Worli, Mumbai – 400018, Maharashtra, India.
Website:
www.jioblackrockamc.com/www.jioblackrockamc.com/prismsif

The particulars of the investment strategy 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 AMC. The units being offered for public subscription have not been approved or recommended by SEBI nor has SEBI certified the accuracy or adequacy of the Investment Strategy Information Document.

The Investment Strategy Information Document sets forth concisely the information about the investment strategy that a prospective investor ought to know before investing. Before investing, investors should also ascertain about any further changes to this Investment Strategy Information Document after the date of this Document from the SIF/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 Prism SIF, Mutual Fund, Standard Risk Factors, Special Considerations, Tax and Legal issues and general information on www.jioblackrockamc.com/prismsif.

SAI is incorporated by reference (is legally a part of the Investment Strategy Information Document). For a free copy of the current SAI, please contact your nearest Investor Service Centre or log on to our website (www.jioblackrockamc.com and www.jioblackrockamc.com/prismsif).

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

Investors are advised to note that investments in Specialized Investment Fund involves relatively higher risk including potential loss of capital, liquidity risk and market volatility. Please read all investment strategy related documents carefully before making the investment decision.

This Investment Strategy Information Document is dated [●].

Stock Exchange Disclaimer Clause:**Disclaimer by NSE**

“As required, a copy of this Investment Strategy Information Document has been submitted to National Stock Exchange of India Limited (hereinafter referred to as NSE). NSE has given vide its letter NSE/LIST/6039 dated March 20, 2026, permission to the Mutual Fund to use the Exchange's name in this Investment Strategy Information Document as one of the stock exchanges on which the SIF's units are proposed to be listed subject to, the Mutual Fund fulfilling various criteria for listing. The Exchange has scrutinized this Investment Strategy Information Document for its limited internal purpose of deciding on the matter of granting the aforesaid permission to the Mutual Fund. It is to be distinctly understood that the aforesaid permission given by NSE should not in any way be deemed or construed that the Investment Strategy Information Document has been cleared or approved by NSE; nor does it in any manner warrant, certify or endorse the correctness or completeness of any of the contents of this Investment Strategy Information document; nor does it warrant that the Mutual Fund's units will be listed or will continue to be listed on the Exchange; nor does it take any responsibility for the financial or other soundness of the Mutual Fund, its sponsors, its management or any scheme of the Mutual Fund.

Every person who desires to apply for or otherwise acquire any units of the Mutual Fund may do so pursuant to independent inquiry, investigation and analysis and shall not have any claim against the Exchange whatsoever by reason of any loss which may be suffered by such person consequent to or in connection with such subscription /acquisition whether by reason of anything stated or omitted to be stated herein or any other reason whatsoever."

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PART I. HIGHLIGHTS/SUMMARY OF THE INVESTMENT STRATEGY

Sr. No.	Title	Description
I.	Name of the Investment Strategy	Prism Hybrid Long-Short Fund
II.	Category of the Investment Strategy	Hybrid Long-Short Fund
III.	Type of Investment Strategy	An interval investment strategy investing in equity and debt securities, including limited short exposure in equity and debt through derivatives.
IV.	Investment Strategy code	<i>Will be provided at the time of final filing (Consolidated Std. Obs. 7)</i>
V.	Investment objective	<p>The Investment Strategy aims to achieve long term capital appreciation along with income generation by investing across a diversified mix of equity and equity related instruments, debt and money market instruments, derivative based strategies.</p> <p>There is no assurance that the investment objective of the Investment strategy will be achieved. (Consolidated Std. Obs. 5)</p>
VI.	Liquidity/Listing Details	<p>The Investment Strategy being offered is an Interval Investment Strategy. The units under the Investment Strategy are proposed to be listed on NSE and/or any other stock exchange within 5 business days from the date of allotment. Investors can trade on the exchange and investors wishing to exit may do so, through NSE or any other stock exchange where the Investment Strategy will be listed. Buying or selling of units of the Investment Strategy by investors can be done on all the Trading Days of the stock exchanges. The minimum number of units that can be bought or sold is 1 (one) unit.</p> <p>The AMC/Trustee, at its discretion, can undertake listing on any of the stock exchange(s) at a later date without any change in the Fundamental Attribute.</p> <p>Further, Investors can subscribe to the Investment Strategy on a daily basis, whereas redemptions are allowed twice in a week (Monday and Wednesday). Next business day in case Monday and/or Wednesday is a non-business day.</p>
VII.	Benchmark (Total Return Index) (Consolidated Std. Obs. 25)	<p>Tier I Benchmark: NIFTY 50 Hybrid Composite Debt 50:50 Index</p> <p>NIFTY 50 Hybrid Composite Debt 50:50 Index has been selected as the benchmark for the Investment Strategy. Since the Benchmark - NIFTY 50 Hybrid Composite Debt 50:50 Index, seeks to track the performance of a hybrid portfolio composing of equity and debt component it is a suitable benchmark to evaluate the performance of this strategy which would be having investments in equity and debt. Hence, the benchmark Index is an appropriate benchmark for the Investment Strategy.</p> <p>Tier II Benchmark: Not Applicable</p> <p>The Trustee reserves the right to change the benchmark for the evaluation of the performance of the Investment Strategy from time to time, keeping in mind the investment objective of the Investment Strategy and the appropriateness of</p>

		the benchmark, subject to the compliance with Regulations/ circulars issued by SEBI and AMFI in this regard from time to time.
VIII.	Subscription frequency	<p>Investors can subscribe to the Investment Strategy on a daily basis at the applicable NAV.</p> <p>The Subscription frequency defined is in line with paragraph 21.7 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026, as amended from time to time.</p> <p>The Trustees/AMC reserves the right to change the subscription frequency in future, subject to SEBI Regulations and any other law, as applicable.</p>
IX.	Redemption frequency	<p>Two Times in a week (Monday & Wednesday) or any lesser redemption frequency as may be decided by the AMC.</p> <p>Redemption requests received after Wednesday 3.00 p.m. till Monday 3.00 p.m. would be considered for processing with Monday NAV, and requests received after Monday 3.00 p.m. till Wednesday 3.00 p.m. would be processed with Wednesday NAV.</p> <p>Note: If Monday / Wednesday falls on non-business day, then the next business day's NAV would be considered for transaction processing.</p> <p>The Redemption frequency defined is in line with paragraph 21.7 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026, as amended from time to time.</p> <p>The AMC reserves the right to change the Redemption frequency in future, subject to SEBI Regulations and any other law, as applicable.</p> <p>Redemption proceeds shall be transferred within 3 (three) business days from the date of redemption request. In case of delay beyond 3 (three) business days, the AMC is liable to pay interest to the investors at the rate of 15% per annum.</p>
X.	NAV Disclosure	<p>The AMC will calculate and disclose the first NAV not later than 5 business days from the date of allotment. Subsequently, the AMC shall update the NAVs on website of the Association of Mutual Funds in India – AMFI (www.amfiindia.com) and on the website of AMC www.jioblackrockamc.com/prismsif/nav by 11.00 p.m. on every Business Day. (Consolidated Std. Obs. 41)</p> <p>For further details, please refer Section II.</p>
XI.	Applicable timelines	<p>Timeline for transfer of redemption proceeds:</p> <p>Redemption proceeds shall be transferred within 3 (three) business days from the date of redemption request. In case of delay beyond 3 (three) business days, the AMC is liable to pay interest to the investors at the rate of 15% per annum. However, in case of exceptional circumstances mentioned in para 15.3.3 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026, redemption or repurchase proceeds will be transferred to investors within the timeframe prescribed for such exceptional circumstances.</p> <p>For further details, investors are requested to refer to Statement of Additional Information (SAI).</p>

XII.	Plans and Options Plans/Options and sub options under the Investment Strategy	The Investment Strategy has two plans viz. Regular Plan and Direct Plan.				
		The portfolio of the Investment strategy under both these Plans will be common.				
		Each Plan will offer only Growth Option and that will be default Option.				
		Scenario	Broker mentioned by the investor	Code by the investor	Plan mentioned by the investor	Default Plan to be captured
		1	Not mentioned		Not mentioned	Direct Plan
		2	Not mentioned		Direct	Direct Plan
		3	Not mentioned		Regular	Direct Plan
		4	Mentioned		Direct	Direct Plan
		5	Direct		Not mentioned	Direct Plan
		6	Direct		Regular	Direct Plan
7	Mentioned		Regular	Regular Plan		
8	Mentioned		Not Mentioned	Regular Plan		
In case of wrong/invalid/incomplete ARN code mentioned on the application form, the application will be processed under Direct Plan. In case of transactions received from the stock exchange platforms or through any other online platforms with invalid ARN, then the transaction shall be rejected instead of processing under Direct Plan. In case the EUIN is invalid / missing, the transaction shall be processed in Regular / Existing plan and the distributor / investor shall be given the period of 30 days from the date of transaction for remediation of EUIN and investor shall provide either different EUIN linked to the ARN or switch to Direct Plan.						
*Invalid ARN has been defined to include ARN validity period expired, ARN cancelled /terminated, ARN suspended, ARN Holder deceased, Nomenclature change (as required pursuant to SEBI (Investment Advisers) Regulations, 2013) and not complied by the Mutual Fund Distributor (‘MFD’), MFD is debarred by SEBI, ARN not present in AMFI ARN database, ARN not empanelled with AMC.						
The AMC/ Trustee may introduce further Plan/s and Option/s in future, subject to regulations.						
For detailed disclosure on default plans/options, kindly refer SAI.						
XIII.	Load Structure (Consolidated Std. Obs. 47)	Exit Load: Nil.				
		The AMC reserves the right to modify / change the load structure on a prospective basis.				
XIV.	Minimum Application Amount / switch in	Pursuant to paragraph 21.4 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026 as amended from time to time, an aggregate investment by an investor (including investments made through stock exchanges/ platforms, etc.) across all investment strategies offered by Prism SIF, at the Permanent				

	<p>Account Number ('PAN') level, should not be less than Rs. 10 lakhs ('Minimum Investment Threshold').</p> <p>The Minimum Investment Threshold of Rs. 10 lakhs shall apply exclusively to investments under SIF and shall not include investments made by the investor in Jio BlackRock Mutual Fund Schemes. Further, as per AMFI clarification dated July 30, 2025, the switch transactions between MF schemes and SIF investment strategies are not permitted, unless permitted by SEBI.</p> <p><u>During NFO:</u></p> <p>Minimum Application Amount (Lumpsum): Rs.10 lakhs and any amount thereafter.</p> <p>SIP can be registered only along with minimum subscription amount of Rs.10 Lakhs. Minimum Amount for Systematic Investment Plan (SIP): Rs.10,000 and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter.</p> <p><u>On a continuous basis:</u></p> <p>a) If an investor meets the minimum investment threshold of Rs.10 lakh at a PAN level across all investment strategies of Prism SIF, then the following terms will apply:</p> <p>Minimum Application Amount (Lumpsum): Rs.10,000, and any amount thereafter.</p> <p>Minimum Amount for Switch-in to the investment strategy: Rs.10,000, and any amount thereafter.</p> <p>Minimum Amount for Systematic Investment Plan (SIP): Rs.10,000 and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter.</p> <p>b) If an investor does not meet the minimum investment threshold of Rs. 10 lakhs at a PAN level across all investment strategies of Prism SIF, then the following will apply:</p> <p>Minimum Application Amount (Lumpsum): An amount sufficient to meet the minimum investment threshold or Rs.10,000 (whichever is higher), and any amount thereafter.</p> <p>Minimum Amount for Switch-in to investment strategy: An amount sufficient to meet the minimum investment threshold or Rs.10,000 (whichever is higher) and in multiples of Re. 1 thereafter.</p> <p>Minimum Amount for Systematic Investment Plan (SIP): An amount sufficient to meet the minimum investment threshold or Rs.10,000 (whichever is higher) and in multiples of Re. 1 thereafter.</p> <p>For accredited investors, the requirement for minimum investment threshold will not be applicable. "Accredited Investor" shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (ab) of sub-regulation (1) of regulation 2 of the SEBI (Alternative Investment Funds) Regulations, 2012.</p>
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		<p>For accredited investors: Minimum investment of Rs.1,00,000 and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter.</p> <p>Note: For mandatory investments made by designated employees of AMC in terms of para 7.14 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026, the requirement for minimum investment threshold will not be applicable.</p>
XV.	Minimum Additional Purchase Amount	<p>Rs.10,000 and any amount thereafter.</p> <p>Note: The minimum additional purchase amount will not be applicable for investment made in Investment Strategies in line with para 7.14 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026.</p>
XVI.	Minimum Redemption / switch out amount	<p>There will be no minimum redemption criterion. The Investment strategy offers redemptions / switch out facility twice a week (Every Monday and Every Wednesday)*</p> <p>*Next business day in case Monday and Wednesday is a non-business day.</p> <p>The redemption will be subject to compliance with provisions mentioned under “Minimum investment threshold” of paragraph 21.4 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026 as amended from time to time.</p> <p>The Redemption would also be subject to release of pledge / lien or other encumbrances. The Redemption request can be made by specifying the rupee amount or by specifying the number of Units to be redeemed.</p> <p>The AMC/ Trustee reserves the right to change/ modify the terms of minimum redemption amount/switch-out.</p>
XVII.	Notice Period	<p>Redemption frequency: Two Times in a week (Monday & Wednesday) or any lesser redemption frequency as may be decided by the AMC.</p> <p>Redemption requests received after Wednesday 3.00 p.m. till Monday 3.00 p.m. would be considered for processing with Monday NAV, and requests received after Monday 3.00 p.m. till Wednesday 3.00 p.m. would be processed with Wednesday NAV.</p> <p>Note: If Monday / Wednesday falls on non-business day, then the next business day's NAV would be considered for transaction processing.</p> <p>Based on structure of the investment strategy and the liquidity risk associated with it, AMC may implement appropriate notice periods for redemption from the investment strategy of SIF, in the following manner:</p> <p>i. In case of notice period, the redeeming investor shall receive the value of units sold based on the fund's NAV at the end of the notice period.</p> <p>ii. Maximum duration of notice period shall not exceed 15 working days.</p> <p>For further details, kindly refer to SAI.</p>
XVIII.	<p>New Fund Offer Period</p> <p>This is the period during which a new Investment</p>	<p>NFO opens on: [●]</p> <p>NFO closes on: [●]</p> <p>As permitted by SEBI, NFO shall remain open for subscription for a minimum period of 3 business days but not more than 15 calendar days. Any extension or change to the NFO dates will be subject to the requirement of NFO period</p>

	Strategy sells its units to the investors.	not exceeding 15 calendar days. Any changes in dates of NFO will be published through notice on website i.e. www.jioblackrockamc.com/prismsif/statutory-disclosure . (Consolidated Std. Obs. 34)
XIX.	New Fund Offer Price: This is the price per unit that the investors have to pay to invest during the NFO.	INR 10/- per Unit
XX.	Segregated portfolio / side pocketing disclosure	Pursuant to clause 5.5 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026, the AMC has the provision to create segregated portfolio of debt and money market instruments under certain circumstances. Kindly refer SAI for more details. (Consolidated Std. Obs. 53)
XXI.	Swing pricing disclosure	Not Applicable. (Consolidated Std. Obs. 54)
XXII.	Stock lending / short selling	Pursuant to clause 13.6 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026, the Investment Strategy may engage in securities lending / short selling in accordance with the framework specified by SEBI. Kindly refer to SAI for more details.
XXIII.	How to apply (Consolidated Std. Obs. 35)	<p>Investors can undertake transactions in the Investment Strategies of Prism SIF either through physical, online / electronic mode or any other mode as may be prescribed from time to time.</p> <p>Physical Transactions</p> <p>For subscription / redemption / switches, application form and Key Information Memorandum may be obtained from the Official Points of Acceptance (OPAs) of the AMC / RTA/ Distributor or downloaded from the website of the AMC. (www.jioblackrockamc.com/prismsif/statutory-disclosure).</p> <p>Online / Electronic Transactions</p> <p>Investors can undertake transactions via electronic mode through various online facilities offered by JioBlackRock AMC/ other platforms specified by the AMC from time to time.</p> <p>During the New Fund Offers (NFO) period, investors applying under the Demat mode have the option to apply through Applications Supported by Blocked Amount (ASBA) facility. Investors will be required to submit ASBA form to the respective banks, which in turn will block the amount in their account as per authority contained in the ASBA form. ASBA applications can be submitted only at Self-Certified Syndicate Banks (SCSBs) at their designated branches. The list of SCSBs and their designated branches shall be displayed on the SEBI's website (www.sebi.gov.in). ASBA form should not be submitted at locations other than SCSB as it will not be processed. For details on the ASBA process, please refer to the ASBA application form.</p> <p>Please refer to Section II and the SAI for further details.</p>

XXIV.	Investor services	<p>Contact details for general service requests:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post feedback/suggestions on our website www.jioblackrockamc.com/prismsif • Investors may call at: +91 22-35207700 & +91 22-69987700 during business hours. • Email – service.prismsif@jioblackrockamc.com <p>Contact details for complaint resolution:</p> <p>Mr. Manish Kanchan Investor Relations Officer JioBlackRock Asset Management Private Limited, Unit no:1301, 13th Floor, Altimus building, Plot no.130, Worli Estate, Pandurang Budhkar Marg, Worli, Mumbai - 400018, Maharashtra, India</p> <p>For any grievances with respect to transactions through NSE/BSE, the Investor should approach the investor grievance cell of the respective stock exchange.</p> <p>MFU Customer Care: For transactions related to MFU, Investors may contact the customer care of MFU on 022-71791111 (business hours on all days except Sunday and Public Holidays) or can raise a query or lodge a complaint by selecting the 'Help & Support' option on www.mfuindia.com.</p>
XXV.	Specific attribute of the Investment Strategy (such as lock in, duration in case of close ended Investment Strategy)	Not Applicable
XXVI.	Special product/facility available during the NFO and on ongoing basis	<p>The facilities/products available are:</p> <p><u>Systematic Investment Plan (SIP)</u></p> <p>Investors of the Investment Strategy can invest through SIP. SIP allows an investor to invest a specified sum of money at regular intervals. SIP facility will be available during NFO period and on an On-going basis.</p> <p>During NFO, SIP can be registered only along with minimum subscription amount of Rs.10 Lakhs. Minimum Amount for Systematic Investment Plan (SIP): Rs.10,000 and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter.</p> <p>On an on-going basis, if an investor meets the minimum investment threshold of Rs.10 lakh at a PAN level across all investment strategies of Prism SIF, then the minimum amount for Systematic Investment Plan (SIP): Rs.10,000 and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter</p> <p>If an investor does not meet the minimum investment threshold of Rs. 10 lakh at a PAN level across all investment strategies of Prism SIF, then minimum amount for Systematic Investment Plan (SIP): An amount sufficient to meet</p>

the minimum investment threshold or Rs.10,000 (whichever is higher) and in multiples of Re. 1 thereafter

The minimum amount per SIP installment and Minimum number of installments under all frequencies of SIP are as follows:

Frequency under SIP Facility	Minimum Installments	Minimum Amount and in multiples of
Weekly	6	Rs. 10,000 and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter
Monthly	6	Rs. 10,000 and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter
Quarterly	6	Rs. 10,000 and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter

SIP Top-Up Facility

Investors may avail SIP Top-up facility where they have options to increase the SIP Installment at pre-defined intervals. This will enhance the flexibility of the investor to invest higher amounts during the tenure of the SIP. The SIP Top-up facility will be available during NFO period and on an On-going basis.

Investors can utilize the Top-up facility to increase their SIP installment amount by investing a minimum of Rs. 1,000 and in multiples of Rs. 1,000 Alternatively, investors can increase the SIP installment amount by 10% and in multiples of 5%. The Top-Up amount will be rounded off to the nearest multiple of Re.1. The Weekly and Monthly SIP offers top-up frequency at Half-yearly and Yearly intervals. For Quarterly SIP, the top-up frequency is available on a Yearly basis.

SIP Pause Facility

SIP Pause facility allows investors to pause their existing SIP for a temporary period, without discontinuing the existing SIP and SIP would restart from the immediate next installment after completion of the pause period specified by the investor. SIP Pause can be for a minimum period of 1 month to a maximum period of 6 months. SIP Pause facility will be available only on an On-going basis.

Systematic Transfer Plan (STP)

STP is a facility wherein unitholders can opt to transfer a fixed amount at regular intervals to another designated open-ended Investment Strategy of Prism SIF. STP facility will only be available on an on-going basis and will not be available during the NFO period.

The minimum amount per STP installment and minimum number of installments under all frequencies of STP are as follows:

Frequency under STP Facility	Minimum Installments	Minimum Amount and in multiples of
Weekly	6	Rs. 10,000 and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter

		Monthly	6	Rs. 10,000 and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter										
		Quarterly	6	Rs. 10,000 and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter										
		<u>Systematic Withdrawal Plan (SWP)</u> Investors of the Investment Strategy have the facility of enrolling themselves in a Systematic Withdrawal Plan (SWP). The SWP facility allows the investor to withdraw a specified sum of money periodically from their investments in the Investment Strategy. An SWP is ideal for investors seeking a regular inflow of funds for their needs. A fixed sum will be paid to the investor from their investments and the remaining part of the corpus will continue to earn returns. SWP facility will only be available on an on-going basis and will not be available during the NFO period. The minimum amount per SWP installment and minimum number of installments under all frequencies of SWP are as follows: <table><tr><th>Frequency under SWP Facility</th><th>Minimum Installment</th><th>Minimum Amount and in multiples of</th></tr><tr><td>Weekly</td><td>6</td><td>Rs. 10,000 and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter</td></tr><tr><td>Monthly</td><td>6</td><td>Rs. 10,000 and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter</td></tr><tr><td>Quarterly</td><td>6</td><td>Rs. 10,000 and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter</td></tr></table> Note: SIP, STP and SWP will be subject to compliance with provisions mentioned under “Minimum Application Amount / switch in”. Also, the clause mentioned under “Minimum Redemption/switch out amount” will be applicable. For more details on the above special products and facilities, please refer to the SAI.			Frequency under SWP Facility	Minimum Installment	Minimum Amount and in multiples of	Weekly	6	Rs. 10,000 and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter	Monthly	6	Rs. 10,000 and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter	Quarterly
Frequency under SWP Facility	Minimum Installment	Minimum Amount and in multiples of												
Weekly	6	Rs. 10,000 and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter												
Monthly	6	Rs. 10,000 and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter												
Quarterly	6	Rs. 10,000 and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter												
XXVII.	Weblink	The Total Expense Ratio (TER) shall be made available to the investors on the website at www.jioblackrockamc.com/prismsif/ter . The Investment Strategy factsheet shall be made available to investors on the website at www.jioblackrockamc.com/prismsif/statutory-disclosure .												
XXVIII.	Nomination and KYC	For details on nomination and KYC, refer SAI.												

DUE DILIGENCE BY THE ASSET MANAGEMENT COMPANY

(Consolidated Std. Obs. 55)

It is confirmed that:

- (i) The draft Investment Strategy 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 Investment Strategy 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 Investment Strategy Information Document are true, fair and adequate to enable the investors to make a well-informed decision regarding investment in the Investment Strategy.
- (iv) The intermediaries named in the Investment Strategy Information Document and Statement of Additional Information are registered with SEBI and their registration is valid, as on date.
- (v) The contents of the Investment Strategy Information Document including figures, data, yields etc. have been checked and are factually correct.
- (vi) The AMC has complied with the compliance checklist applicable for Investment Strategy Information Document and that there are no deviations from the Regulations.
- (vii) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Investment Strategy Information Document, the provisions of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026 and the guidelines there under shall be applicable. (Consolidated Std. Obs. 63)
- (viii) The Trustees have ensured that the Prism Hybrid Long - Short Fund approved by them is a new product offered by Prism SIF and is not a minor modification of any existing Investment Strategy.

Sd/-

Date: [●]

Name: Siddharth Swaminathan

Place: Mumbai

**Designation: Managing Director and Chief
Executive Officer**

Sd/-

Name: Garima Nahar

**Designation: Chief Compliance Officer and
General Counsel**

PART II. INFORMATION ABOUT THE INVESTMENT STRATEGY

A. HOW WILL THE INVESTMENT STRATEGY ALLOCATE ITS ASSETS?

The below table includes asset allocation giving the broad classification of assets and indicative exposure level in percentage terms. The Asset Allocation Pattern of the Investment Strategy under normal circumstances would be as under:

Instruments	Indicative allocations (% of total assets)	
	Minimum	Maximum
Equity and Equity-related instruments	35	75
Debt and Money Market Instruments	25	65
Short exposure through unhedged derivative positions in equity and debt instruments	0	25
Units of InvITs	0	20

- As per Clause 13.6 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026, as amended from time to time, the Investment Strategy may engage in securities lending subject to a maximum of 20% in aggregate, of the net assets of the Investment Strategy and 5% of the net assets of the Investment Strategy in the case of a single intermediary.
- As per Clause 8.5, 8.6, 13.15 and 21.6 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026, the investment in Equity Derivatives shall be upto 100% of the equity portfolio assets of the Investment Strategy and investment in Debt Derivatives shall be upto 100% of the debt portfolio assets of the Investment Strategy. Naked Derivatives (shorts) for non hedging purpose shall be upto 25% of the net assets of the Investment Strategy. (Consolidated Std. Obs. 20).
- Use of offsetting or hedging options strategies like call option short or put option long against long equity exposure, and/or put option short or call option long against short equity exposure can be upto 100% of equity assets. Offsetting of exposure at the portfolio level shall be allowed for:
 - Cash and derivative positions on the same underlying security
 - Between derivative positions on the same underlying security
- As per Clause 3 of the Sixth Schedule of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026 read with Clause 13.14 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026, Investment Strategy may invest in mutual fund scheme under the same asset management company or any other mutual fund without charging any fees, provided that aggregate inter investments made by all investment strategies in mutual fund scheme under the same management or under the management of any other asset management company shall not exceed 5% of the net asset value of the mutual fund. Further, the Investment Strategy shall not invest in any fund of funds schemes of Mutual Fund.
- As per Clause 13.8 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026, the investment in Repo / Reverse Repo in Corporate debt securities (listed AA and above rated corporate debt securities and Commercial Papers (CPs) and Certificate of Deposits (CDs)) shall be up to 10% of the net assets of the Investment Strategy.

- As per item no. 9 of Clause 13.1 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026, the investment limits of SIFs in Instruments with Special Features such as AT1 and AT2 Bonds shall be as under:
 - a. No SIF under all its Investment Strategies shall own more than 10% of such instruments issued by a single issuer;
 - b. A Investment Strategy shall not invest:
 - i. more than 10% of its NAV of the debt portfolio of the Investment Strategy in such instruments; and
 - ii. more than 5% of its NAV of the debt portfolio of the Investment Strategy in such instruments issued by a single issuer.

The above investment limit shall be within the overall limit for debt instruments issued by a single issuer as specified at item No. 2 under Clause 21.5 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026.

- As per item no.2 of Clause 13.1 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026, investments in Securitised debt will be upto 20% of net asset of the Investment Strategy.
- As per item no. 10 of Clause 13.1 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026, the investment of the Investment Strategy in the debt instruments having structured obligations / credit enhancements shall not exceed 10% of the debt portfolio of the Investment Strategy and the group exposure in such instruments shall not exceed 5% of the debt portfolio of the Investment Strategy.
- As per clause 6 of Sixth Schedule of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026 read with Clause 13.6.1 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026, the Investment Strategy may engage in short selling of securities in accordance with the applicable guidelines / regulations.
- As per item no. 4 of clause 21.5 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026, investment by SIF under all its investment strategy shall be upto 10% of units issued by a single issuer of InVIT. Further, investment in InVIT by the investment strategy shall be:
 - a) Upto 20% of its NAV in the units of InVIT
 - b) Upto 10% of its NAV in the units of InVIT at single issuer level.
- As per Clause 13.17.3.(g) of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026, investment in Credit Default Swaps shall be upto 10% of the net assets and shall be within the overall limit of derivatives exposure.
- The Investment Strategy may invest in Tri-party Repo on Government Securities or Treasury Bills upto 65% of the net assets of the Investment Strategy. The exposure to TREPS may exceed the limit at the time of building up the portfolio of the Investment Strategy post New Fund Offer and also pending deployment of new inflows received in the Investment Strategy on an ongoing basis or on account of any adverse market situation.
- As per item no. 4 of Clause 13.1 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026, investment in unrated debt and money market instruments shall not exceed 5% of net assets, subject to approval of the Board of AMC and the Board of Trustees.
- As per item no. 3 of Clause 13.1 of SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026, investment in unlisted non-convertible debentures (NCDs) shall not exceed 10% of the debt portfolio of the Investment Strategy. Further, such investments shall be in NCDs having 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.

- The cumulative gross exposure through equity, equity-related instruments, debt and money market instruments, repo / reverse repo in corporate debt securities, derivative positions (equity and fixed income derivatives), units of Mutual Funds, securitized debt, Infrastructure Investment Trusts (InvITs), instruments with special features, credit enhancement and structured Obligations and such other securities/assets as may be permitted by SEBI from time to time subject to regulatory approvals, if any should not exceed 100% of the net assets of the Investment Strategy as per clause 13.18.1 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026. (Consolidated Std. Obs. 17).
- Pursuant to clause 13.18.6.(a) of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026 read with SEBI Letter No. SEBI/HO/ IMD-II/DOF3/OW/P/2021/31487/1 dated November 3, 2021, cash or cash equivalents with residual maturity of less than 91 days may be treated as not creating any exposure. Cash Equivalent shall consist of the following securities having residual maturity of less than 91 days: a) Government Securities; b) T-Bills; and c) Repo on Government securities (Consolidated Std. Obs. 14).
- The Margin may be placed in the form of such securities / instruments / deposits as may be permitted/eligible to be placed as margin from the assets of the Investment Strategy. The securities / instruments / deposits so placed as margin shall be classified under the applicable category of assets for the purposes of asset allocation.
- Pending deployment of funds of the Investment Strategy in securities in terms of the investment objective of the Investment Strategy as stated above, the funds of the Investment Strategy may be invested in short term deposits of scheduled commercial banks in accordance with clause 13.7 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026.

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

(Consolidated Std. Obs. 18 & 19)

Sl. No.	Type of Instrument	Percentage of exposure	Circular references
1.	Securities Lending	a. Upto 20% of the net assets b. Upto 5% of the net assets at single intermediary i.e. broker level	Clause 13.6 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026
2.	Derivatives (Hedging)	Equity Derivatives: Upto 100% of the equity portfolio assets. Debt Derivatives: Upto 100% of the debt portfolio assets.	Clause 8.5, 8.6, 13.15 and 21.6 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026
3.	Derivatives (Non-hedging and other than for portfolio rebalancing purposes) (Consolidated Std. Obs. 20)	Maximum short exposure through unhedged derivative positions in equity and debt instruments: 25% of net assets.	Para 21.6 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026
4.	Mutual Fund	Investment Strategy may invest in mutual fund scheme under the same asset management company or any other Mutual Fund subject to the overall limit of upto 5% of the net asset of the mutual fund.	Clause 3 of the Sixth Schedule of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026 read with Clause 13.14 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026

Sl. No.	Type of Instrument	Percentage of exposure	Circular references
5.	Repo / Reverse Repo transactions in Corporate Debt Securities	Upto 10% of the net assets	Para 13.8 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026
6.	Debt Instruments with Special Features such as AT1 and AT2 Bonds	a) Upto 10% of its NAV of the debt portfolio of the Investment Strategy and b) Upto 5% of its NAV of the debt portfolio of the Investment Strategy at single issuer level.	Item no. 9 of Clause 13.1 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026
7.	Securitized Debt	Upto 20% of the of the debt portfolio	Item no. 2 of Clause 13.1 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026
8.	Debt instruments having Structured Obligations / Credit Enhancements	Upto 10% of the debt portfolio assets and the group exposure in such instruments shall not exceed 5% of the debt portfolio of the Investment Strategy	Item no. 10 of clause 13.1 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026
9.	Short Selling	The Investment Strategy may engage in short selling in accordance with the applicable SEBI guidelines / regulations.	Clause 6 of Sixth Schedule of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026 read with clause 13.6.1 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026
10.	Units of InVITs	a) Upto 20% of its NAV in the units of InVIT b) Upto 10% of its NAV in the units of InVIT at single issuer level.	Item no. 4 of clause 21.5 of the SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026
11.	Credit Default Swaps	Upto 10% of the net assets and shall be within the overall limit of the derivatives	Clause 13.17.3.(g) of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026
12.	Tri-party Repo on Government Securities or Treasury Bills	Upto 65% of the net assets The exposure to TREPS may exceed the limit at the time of building up the portfolio of the Investment Strategy post New Fund Offer and also pending deployment of new inflows received in the Investment Strategy on an ongoing basis or on account of any adverse market situation.	-
13.	Unrated debt and money market instruments	Upto 5% of the net assets	Item no. 4 of clause 13.1 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026
14.	Unlisted Non-convertible debentures (NCDs)	Upto 10% of the debt portfolio of the Investment Strategy	Item no. 3 of clause 13.1 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026

Sl. No.	Type of Instrument	Percentage of exposure	Circular references
15.	Short Term Deposits	Upto 15% of net assets of all scheduled commercial banks put together and up to 10% of net assets in single scheduled commercial bank.	Clause 13.7 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026

The Investment Strategy will not invest into the following instruments

Sr. no.	Type of Instrument
1.	Overseas Securities and ETFs

Timelines for deployment of funds collected by AMC's in New Fund Offer (NFO):

In line with para 7.24.1 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026; deployment of the funds garnered in an NFO shall be made within 30 business days from the date of allotment of units. In an exceptional case, if the AMC is not able to deploy the funds in 30 business days, reasons in writing, including details of efforts taken to deploy the funds, shall be placed before the Investment Committee. The Investment Committee, after examining the root cause for delay, may extend the timeline by 30 business days. In case the funds are not deployed as per the asset allocation mentioned above and as per the aforesaid mandated plus extended timelines, the AMC shall comply with the provisions mentioned under clause (f) of para 7.24.1 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026.

Short-Term Defensive Considerations: (Consolidated Std. Obs. 23 & 24)

Subject to SEBI (MF) Regulations, the asset allocation 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 stated above are only indicative and not absolute and that they can vary substantially depending upon the perception of the Fund Manager, the intention being at all times to seek to protect the interests of the investors. As per clause 1.9.1(b) of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026, as may be amended from time to time, such changes in the investment pattern will be for short term and for defensive consideration only.

In the event of change in the asset allocation, the Fund Manager will carry out portfolio rebalancing within 30 calendar days from the date of such deviation or such other timeline as may be prescribed by SEBI from time to time. (Consolidated Std. Obs. 23)

Portfolio Rebalancing: (Consolidated Std. Obs. 22 & 24)

In the event of any deviations from the mandated asset allocation as mentioned above due to passive breaches, portfolio rebalancing will be carried out by the AMC/Fund Manager within 30 business days of the date of the said deviation. This rebalancing will be subject to prevailing market conditions and in the interest of the investors. In case the portfolio of the Investment Strategy is not rebalanced within the period of 30 business days, justification in writing, including details of efforts taken to rebalance the portfolio shall be placed before the Investment Committee of the AMC. The Investment Committee, if it so desires, can extend the timeline for rebalancing up to 60 business days from the date of completion of mandated rebalancing period. Further, in case the portfolio is not rebalanced within the aforementioned mandated plus extended timelines, the AMC shall comply with the prescribed restrictions, the reporting and disclosure requirements as specified in para 3.11.3 and 3.11.4 of SEBI Master Circular on Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026.

B. WHERE WILL THE INVESTMENT STRATEGY INVEST?

(Consolidated Std. Obs. 29)

The corpus of the Investment Strategy shall be invested in accordance with the investment objective in any (but not exclusively) of the following securities:

- a) Equity and Equity related instruments include (but not limited to) convertible debentures, equity warrants, convertible preference shares, equity derivatives and units of Real Estate Investment Trust (REITs)
- b) Securities issued by Government of India. Repos/ Reverse repos in Government Securities as may be permitted by RBI (including but not limited to coupon bearing bonds, zero coupon bonds and treasury bills)
- c) Securities guaranteed by the Central and State Governments (including but not limited to coupon bearing bonds, zero coupon bonds and treasury bills)
- d) Debt obligations of domestic Government agencies and statutory bodies, which may or may not carry a Central/State Government guarantee
- e) Repo / Reverse Repo transactions in corporate debt securities
- f) Money Market Instruments include but not limited to Commercial Paper, Commercial Bills, Certificates of Deposit, Treasury Bills, Bills Rediscounting, Triparty Repo, Repo/ Reverse repo in government securities, Government securities with an unexpired maturity up to 1 year, Call or notice money, Usance Bills, and any other short-term instruments allowed under current Regulations
- g) Units of Mutual Fund schemes
- h) Derivative instruments including but not limited to Futures & Options, Interest Rate Swaps, Forward Rate Agreements, Interest Rate Futures and such other derivative instruments permitted by SEBI/ RBI
- i) Cash & cash equivalents
- j) Debt Instruments include but not limited to Non-convertible debentures, Bonds, Secured premium notes, Zero interest bonds, Deep discount bonds, Floating rate bond / notes.
- k) Securitized debt
- l) Debt Instruments with special features (AT1 and AT2 Bonds)
- m) Debt instruments having Structured Obligations / Credit Enhancements
- n) Short Term Deposits of Scheduled Commercial Banks
- o) Units of InvITs
- p) Credit Default Swaps
- q) Non-Convertible Preference Shares (NCPS)
- r) Any other instruments permitted by SEBI/ RBI from time to time, subject to requisite approvals, if any

Transfers of investments from one investment strategy to another investment strategy in the SIF 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 Investment strategy to which such transfer has been made.

Further, Para 13.19 of the SEBI Master Circular has prescribed elaborate guidelines for inter- Investment strategy transfer of Securities (IST). The key extracts are as follows:

- a. IST shall be permitted only if other resources such as cash and cash equivalent, market borrowing, and selling securities in the market are exhausted.

b. ISTs will be permitted for rebalancing of portfolio only if there is a passive breach of regulatory limits or where duration, issuer, sector, and group rebalancing are required in both the transferor and transferee Investment Strategy.

c. No inter- Investment Strategy transfer of a security shall be allowed, if there is negative news or rumors in the main stream media or an alert is generated about the security, based on internal credit risk assessment.

d. If the security gets downgraded within a period of four months following such a transfer, the fund manager of the buying Investment Strategy will have to provide detailed justification to the trustees for buying such a security.

Note: The securities/instruments mentioned above could be listed or unlisted, secured or unsecured, rated or unrated and of varying maturities and other terms of issue. The securities may be acquired through Initial Public Offerings (IPOs), secondary market operations, private placement, rights offer or negotiated deals.

The inter Investment Strategy transfer of investments shall be in accordance with the provisions contained in para 13.19 of the SEBI Master Circular dated March 20, 2026, pertaining to Inter-Investment Strategy transfer of investments. (Consolidated Std. Obs. 30)

C. WHAT IS THE INVESTMENT APPROACH?

(Consolidated Std. Obs. 27 and 28)

The Investment Strategy aims to achieve long-term capital appreciation along with income generation by investing across a diversified mix of equity and equity-related instruments, debt and money market instruments, REITs/InvITs, derivative-based strategies such as merger arbitrage and collar trades, as well as arbitrage opportunities, IPOs, and other special situation investments. This objective is pursued through an active opportunity-driven investment strategy built predominantly on low-volatility, income-oriented investment approaches.

The fund may invest in merger arbitrage opportunities. These arise when one company announces the acquisition of another company on a share-swap basis, leading to an arbitrage opportunity where buying one in cash market and selling the other in futures market can deliver returns.

The Collar strategy systematically generates income using long underlying stock or futures, call writing, and downside protection via put options, with stocks selected based on factors such as option liquidity, signal research scores etc. and other relevant metrics. This allows fund to earn options premium income while hedging for the tail events. The systematic investment approach integrates the expertise of the Fund Managers with advanced signal research scores provided by entities of BlackRock group. These signal research scores are derived using big data (which includes traditional data and alternative data), and leverages machine learning, a form of artificial intelligence and advanced data analytics, which are constantly being improved. Signals are selected based on their economic rationale and demonstrated statistical relevance. The portfolio construction process is powered by BlackRock's technology platform - Aladdin, which has been licensed to JioBlackRock AMC. This process is augmented by an optimization process which leverages the composite research score along with other inputs from the investment team such as risk constraints, transaction cost, market liquidity, stock constraints and such other inputs.

Investment in REITs and InvITs is based on an analysis of forward yield assessment, secondary market liquidity, interest-rate environment, evaluation of the underlying asset's riskiness and other such factors.

The fund may use other derivative based strategies as it may deem fit.

Beyond the above mentioned strategies, the Fund may also deploy in cash–futures arbitrage to capture short-term anomalies. Opportunistic allocations such as IPOs and other special situation trades — open offers, buybacks, and similar corporate actions — will be executed selectively based on favorable risk-reward profiles and are typically short-duration, liquidity-driven positions.

The Investment strategy will invest in a diversified portfolio of debt and money market instruments like T-bills, government securities, debt and other liquid instruments with a view to capture the term and credit spreads. Every investment opportunity in debt and money market instruments would be assessed with regard to parameters such as credit risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk and other such parameters. Investments made from the net assets of the Investment Strategy would be in accordance with the investment objective of the Investment Strategy and the provisions of the SEBI (MF) Regulations.

The overall strategy remains dynamic, with allocations continually adjusted based on market opportunities, liquidity conditions, and risk-reward considerations. The portfolio is designed to maintain controlled drawdowns and aims to deliver less-volatile returns annually.

Furthermore, continuous monitoring of portfolio holdings and market developments allows for timely adjustments to manage risks effectively. As markets evolve , the Fund Managers would modify or add to the rules governing the investment process. The Fund Manager will rebalance the portfolio of the Investment Strategy as and when required.

Derivatives Strategy (Consolidated Std. Obs. 28)

The Investment Strategy may take exposure to derivatives for the purpose of hedging / non-hedging, portfolio rebalancing and other purposes as permitted by regulations from time to time. The investment strategy shall also have maximum 25% unhedged short exposure in permissible exchange traded derivative instruments like Stock / Index Futures or Options, Interest Rate Derivatives, Forward Rate Agreements, Overnight Index Swaps or other instruments. Such exposure to derivative instruments will be in line with the investment objective and overall strategy of the Investment Strategy. Derivative products are leveraged instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the fund manager involve uncertainty and decision of fund manager may not always be profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies.

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

For detailed derivative strategies, please refer to SAI.

Indicative List of Derivative Strategies:

The Investment strategy may deploy the following the derivative strategies (not limited to), in compliance with SEBI regulations and internal risk management policies. All positions will be maintained within the overall gross exposure cap of 100% and the naked short exposure limit of 25%. It may be noted that the below list of derivative strategies is for illustration purpose and additional derivative strategies may be undertaken/ introduced based on evolving market conditions.

1.Covered Call – Hold a long position in the underlying asset and sell a call option on the same asset.

2.Protective Put – Buy stock and simultaneously buy a put option as insurance.

3. Collar – Hold a long stock, buy a protective put, and sell a call.
4. Cash-Secured Put – Sell a put option while holding enough cash to buy the stock if assigned.
5. Long Call – Buy a call option to gain leveraged exposure to upside moves.
6. Long Put – Buy a put option for leveraged exposure to downside, or for hedging.
7. Bull Call Spread – Buy a lower-strike call and sell a higher-strike call (same expiry); bets on moderate upside.
8. Bear Put Spread – Buy a higher-strike put and sell a lower-strike put; profits from moderate declines.
9. Bull Put Spread – Sell a higher-strike put and buy a lower-strike put; collects premium, profits if underlying doesn't fall.
10. Bear Call Spread – Sell a lower-strike call, buy a higher-strike call; profits if underlying doesn't rise past lower strike price.
11. Calendar Spread – Sell a near-term option and buy a longer-term option at same strike; profits from time decay differential and volatility.
12. Straddle – Buy a call and a put at same strike and expiry; bets on big move in either direction.
13. Strangle – Buy OTM call and OTM put; needs big directional move, but at lower premium than straddle.
14. Butterfly Spread – Buy lower-strike, sell two middle-strikes, buy higher-strike options (all same expiry); limited risk/reward, bets on low volatility.
15. Iron Condor – Sell OTM call/put, buy further OTM call/put (four legs, same expiry); profits in narrow ranges.
16. Iron Butterfly – Sell ATM straddle, buy OTM call and put; higher premium than condor, profits if underlying stays flat.
17. Synthetic Long/Short – Create exposure equivalent to underlying with options (e.g., long call/short put = synthetic long stock).
18. Pair Trades – Take opposite positions in two stocks of the same sector based on bullish/bearish view.
19. Hedging – Taking short position in underlying stock holding to prevent downside risk.
20. Equity Arbitrage - Short Futures against the underlying stock
21. Portfolio Hedging with Index Options - Buying Index Put Option to hedge the Equity portfolio
22. Portfolio Hedging with Index Future - Shorting Index Future to hedge the Equity Portfolio
23. Short Call - Short a call option, profiting if the asset price is below strike price
24. Short Put - Short a put option, profiting if the asset price is above strike price
25. Long Futures - Buying Futures to profit from advance in the asset price
26. Short Futures - Shorting Futures to profit from decline in the asset price
27. Shorting Straddle/Strangle - Shorting Put and Call options to profit from the asset prices remaining range-bound

28. Merger Arbitrage - By capitalising on share swap deals through cash market purchases of one company and futures market sales of the other

29. Market Neutral - Go long a basket of stocks via cash or futures segment and short a different basket of stocks via futures segment.

Portfolio Turnover

Portfolio Turnover is a term used to measure the volume of trading that occurs in a Investment Strategy's portfolio during a given time period. Being an interval investment strategy, it is expected that there would be frequent subscriptions and redemptions. Hence, it is difficult to estimate with any reasonable measure of accuracy, the likely turnover in the portfolio. If trading is done frequently there may be an increase in transaction cost such as brokerage paid etc. The fund manager will endeavour to optimize portfolio turnover to maximize gains and minimize risks keeping in mind the cost associated with it. The Investment Strategy has no specific target relating to portfolio turnover.

Risk Control (Consolidated Std. Obs. 9)

Investments made by the Investment Strategy would be in accordance with the investment objective of the Investment Strategy and provisions of SEBI (MF) Regulations. Since investing requires disciplined risk management, the AMC would incorporate adequate safeguards for controlling risks in the portfolio construction process.

The risk control process involves identifying risks and taking proper measures for the same. The Investment Strategy may also use various derivatives products for the purpose of trading, hedging and portfolio rebalancing from time to time, with an attempt to protect the value of the portfolio and enhance investors' interest.

While these strategies are expected to mitigate risk to a major extent, the AMC provides no assurance that these risks will be completely eliminated.

D. HOW WILL THE INVESTMENT STRATEGY BENCHMARK ITS PERFORMANCE?

(Consolidated Std. Obs. 25)

The Investment Strategy's benchmark would be Nifty 50 Hybrid Composite Debt 50:50 Index (TRI).

NIFTY 50 Hybrid Composite Debt 50:50 Index has been selected as the benchmark for the Investment Strategy. Since the Benchmark - NIFTY 50 Hybrid Composite Debt 50:50 Index, seeks to track the performance of a hybrid portfolio composing of equity and debt component it is a suitable benchmark to evaluate the performance of this strategy which would be having investments in equity and debt. Hence, the benchmark Index is an appropriate benchmark for the Investment Strategy.

The above benchmark is in accordance with clause 21.9 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Fund dated March 20, 2026.

The composition of the aforesaid benchmark is such that it is most suited for comparing the performance of the Investment Strategy.

Tier II Benchmark: Not Applicable

The Trustee reserves the right to change the benchmark for the evaluation of the performance of the Investment Strategy from time to time, keeping in mind the investment objective of the Investment Strategy and the appropriateness of the benchmark, subject to the compliance with Regulations/ circulars issued by SEBI and AMFI in this regard from time to time.

E. WHO MANAGES THE INVESTMENT STRATEGY?

(Consolidated Std. Obs. 33)

Name of the Fund Manager & Age	Educational Qualification	Brief Experience (last 10 years)	Other Investment Strategies under his/her management
Mr. Arun Ramachandran Age: 42 Years (Managing the Investment Strategy since inception)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Financial Risk Management (2010)Post Graduate Diploma in Business Administration (Mumbai Education Trust – 2006)	Mr. Arun R. is the Chief Investment Officer and Fund Manager of Prism SIF. <ul style="list-style-type: none">JioBlackRock AMC (Fund Manager – Fixed Income) – December 27, 2024 – Present.SBI Funds Management Limited (Fund Manager – Fixed Income) – March 02, 2009 – December 26, 2024.	-
Ms. Tanvi Kacheria Age: 36 Years (Managing the Investment Strategy since inception.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">CFA Charter Holder from Chartered Financial Analyst Institute.BA in Biological Sciences with minor in Business Administration from University of Southern	Ms. Tanvi Kacheria is the Fund Manager of Prism SIF. <ul style="list-style-type: none">JioBlackRock Asset Management Private Limited (Fund Management) - December 01, 2024 - Present.Jio Financial Services Limited (Special Projects) – April 10, 2024 – November 30, 2024.	-

Name of the Fund Manager & Age	Educational Qualification	Brief Experience (last 10 years)	Other Investment Strategies under his/her management
	California.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BlackRock Financial Management Inc. (Portfolio Management) – July 3, 2017 – August 26, 2023. Los Angeles Capital Management (Quantitative Institutional Asset Manager) – July 20, 2011 – June 15, 2017. 	
Mr. Siddharth Deb Age: 41 Years (Managing the Investment Strategysince inception)	MMS Finance from University of Mumbai <ul style="list-style-type: none"> B.Sc. (Zoology) from University of Kolkata 	JioBlackRock AMC (Senior Fund Manager) – May 01, 2025 – Present. Nippon Life India Asset Management Limited (Fund Manager) – November 2016 – April 2025. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goldman Sachs Asset Management India (Fund Manager) – August 2011 – November 2016. 	-
Mr. Virendra Kumar Age: 39 Years (Managing the Investment Strategy since inception.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Master of Science (Integrated), Mathematics and Scientific Computing, IIT Kanpur Certificate in Quantitative Finance (CQF) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> JioBlackRock Asset Management Private Limited (Fund Management) - December 23, 2025 - Present. InCred Alternative Investments Private Limited (Fund Manager) – September 02, 2022 to December 22, 2025. Aditya Birla Sun Life AMC Ltd. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Portfolio Manager – Alternate Business) – April 1, 2022 to August 26, 2022. (Quantitative Analyst) - January 9, 2015 to March 31, 2022. 	-

F. HOW IS THE INVESTMENT STRATEGY DIFFERENT FROM EXISTING INVESTMENT STRATEGY OF THE SIF?

Not Applicable since this is the first investment strategy being launched by Prism SIF under Hybrid Investment Strategies under regulatory framework for SIF as specified by SEBI.

G. HOW HAS THE INVESTMENT STRATEGY PERFORMED?

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

H. ADDITIONAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY RELATED DISCLOSURES

i. Investment Strategy's portfolio holdings (top 10 holdings by issuer and fund allocation towards various sectors including detailed description.)

Not Applicable as this is a new Investment Strategy.

ii. Functional website link for Portfolio Disclosure

Not Applicable as this is a new Investment Strategy.

iii. Functional website link to the respective addendum to the ISID after the last update of ISID-

Not Applicable as this is a new Investment Strategy.

i. Portfolio Turnover Rate.

Not Applicable as this is a new Investment Strategy.

iv. Aggregate investment in the Investment Strategy by:

Sr. No.	Category of Persons	Net Value*	
	Concerned Investment Strategy's Fund Manager(s)	Units	NAV per Unit
Not Applicable			

**includes mandatory investments under SEBI guidelines, if any.*

The above disclosures are not applicable since this is a new Investment Strategy and does not contain any details.

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

ii. Investments of AMC in the Investment Strategy (Consolidated Std. Obs. 58)

Subject to the SEBI (MF) Regulations, the sponsors and investment companies managed by them, their associate companies, subsidiaries and affiliates of the sponsors, the funds managed by associates and/or the AMC may acquire a substantial portion of the Investment Strategy. Accordingly, redemption of units held by such funds, associates and sponsors may have an adverse impact on the units of the Investment Strategy because the timing of such redemption may impact the ability of other investors to redeem their units.

Pursuant to Regulation 22(3)(a) of the SEBI (MF) Regulations, 2026, the AMC shall invest in the Investment Strategy based on the risk associated with the Investment Strategy as specified in para 7.13

of the SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026 and any other circulars issued, from time to time.

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

The investors can refer to the investments made by the AMC in the Investment Strategy on the website of the Company at www.jioblackrockamc.com/prismsif/statutory-disclosure.

PART III. OTHER DETAILS

A. COMPUTATION OF NAV

(Consolidated Std. Obs. 42)

The NAV of the units of the Investment Strategy would be computed by dividing the net assets of the Investment Strategy by the number of outstanding units on the valuation date. The AMC shall value the investments according to the valuation norms, as specified in the SEBI (MF) Regulations. All expenses and incomes accrued up to the valuation date shall be considered for computation of NAV. The NAV of the Investment Strategy would be calculated up to four decimal places and would be declared on each business day.

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

NAV (Rs.) =

Market or Fair Value of Investment Strategy's investments + Current Assets including Accrued Income -
Current Liabilities and Provision including accrued expenses

No. of units outstanding under the Investment Strategy on the Valuation Day

Illustration on Computation of NAV: If the net assets of the Investment Strategy are INR 10,55,55,550.00 and units outstanding are 1,00,00,000 then the NAV per unit will be computed as follows:

$10,55,55,550.00 / 1,00,00,000 = \text{INR. } 10.5556 \text{ per unit (up to four decimals). (Consolidated Std. Obs. 42)}$

Methodology of calculating the sale price:

The price or NAV an investor is charged while investing in an open-ended Investment Strategy is called sale / subscription price. Pursuant to para 11.7.1 of the SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026, no entry load will be charged by the Investment Strategy to the Investors.

Therefore, Sale / Subscription price = Applicable NAV

Methodology of calculating the repurchase price

Repurchase or redemption price is the price or NAV at which an open-ended Investment Strategy purchases or redeems its units from the investors. It may include exit load, if applicable. The exit load, if any, shall be

charged as a percentage of Net Assets Value (NAV) i.e. applicable load as a percentage of NAV will be deducted from the 'Applicable NAV' to calculate the repurchase price.

Therefore, Repurchase / Redemption Price = Applicable NAV *(1 – Exit Load, if any)

For example, if the Applicable NAV of the Investment Strategy is Rs. 10 and the Exit Load applicable at the time of investment is 1% if redeemed before completion of 1 year from the date of allotment of units and the Investor redeems units before completion of 1 year, then the repurchase/redemption price will be: = Rs. $10*(1-0.01)$ = Rs. 9.90

The Repurchase Price will not be lower than 97% of the NAV. (Consolidated Std. Obs. 47)

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

B. NEW FUND OFFER (NFO) EXPENSES

These are the expenses incurred for the purpose of new fund offer of the Investment Strategy including marketing, advertising, communication, registrar expenses, statutory expenses, printing expenses, stationery expenses, bank charges, exchange related charges, service provider related charges etc. As required in SEBI Regulations, all NFO expenses will be borne only by the AMC and not by the Investment Strategy. Accordingly, the NFO expenses would be incurred from AMC books and not from Investment Strategy books.

C. ANNUAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY RECURRING EXPENSES

These are the fees and expenses for operating the Investment Strategy. These expenses include investment management and advisory fee charged by the AMC, Registrar and Transfer Agents' fee, marketing and selling costs etc.

The AMC has estimated that up to 1.85% of the daily net assets of the Investment Strategy will be charged to the Investment Strategy as expenses. For the actual current expenses being charged, the investor should refer to the website at www.jioblackrockamc.com/prismsif/ter

Expense Head	% p.a. of daily Net Assets (Estimated p.a.)
Investment Management & Advisory Fee	Up to 1.85%
Audit fees / fees and expenses of trustees ³	
Custodial Fees	
Registrar & Transfer Agent Fees including cost of providing account statements/ IDCW/ redemption cheques/ warrants	
Marketing & Selling Expenses including fees, commission and charges towards distribution of investment strategy	
Costs related to investor communications	
Costs of fund transfer from location to location	
Cost towards investor education, awareness and financial inclusion ¹	
Brokerage & Transaction cost pertaining to execution of trade ²	
Cost of statutory advertisements	
Other Expenses (as specified as per Reg 66 of SEBI (MF) Regulations, 2026)	

Expense Head	% p.a. of daily Net Assets (Estimated p.a.)
Maximum Base expenses ratio (BER) permissible under Regulation 66	Up to 1.85%
Statutory levies (including GST) on all expenses excluding brokerage and transaction cost ⁴	At Actuals
Statutory levies (including GST) on brokerage and transaction cost ⁴	At Actuals

As per the Regulations, the maximum recurring expenses that can be charged to other than equity Investment Strategy shall be subject to a percentage limit of daily net assets as in the table below:

First INR 500 Crore	Next INR 250 Crore	Next INR 1250 Crore	Next INR 3000 Crores	Next INR 5000 Crores	Next INR 40000 Crores	On balance of the assets
1.85%	1.65%	1.40%	1.25%	1.15%	Expense ratio reduction of 0.05% for every increase of INR 5,000 crores of daily net assets or part thereof	0.70%

¹Investor Education, Awareness and financial inclusion initiatives: As per clause 11.9 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026, the AMC shall annually set apart 2 basis points p.a. (i.e. 0.02% p.a.) on daily net assets of the Plan(s) under the Investment Strategy within the maximum base expense ratio limits prescribed under Regulation 66(7) of SEBI (MF) Regulations, 2026 for investor education, awareness and financial inclusion initiatives undertaken. (Consolidated Std. Obs. 43)

² The Investment Strategy may charge expense incurred towards brokerage, for the purpose of execution of trade, over and above the base expense ratio subject to a maximum 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. Expense charged towards brokerage, over and above the specified limit, shall be part of the base expense ratio limit specified under sub-regulation (7) of regulation 66 of SEBI (MF) Regulations, 2026.

Transaction cost incurred for the purpose of execution of a trade shall mean regulatory levies and any other expenses charged by the stock exchanges, clearing corporation, and clearing house, as applicable. Such transaction costs shall not form part of the base expense ratio.

The distributors shall be eligible for additional commission as specified under para 11.6 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026.

Additional Incentives to distributors for onboarding new individual investors from B-30 cities and women investors:

In line with para 11.6 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026, the AMC shall pay additional commission in the following manner:

1. Additional commission is payable to distributors for onboarding new eligible investors as follows:
 - a. New individual investors (new PAN) from B-30 cities at the mutual fund industry level;
 - b. New women individual investors (new PAN) from both Top 30 and B-30 cities.

The top 30 cities shall mean top 30 cities based on AMFI data on ‘AUM by Geography – Consolidated Data for Mutual Fund Industry’ as at the end of the previous financial year.

2. The structure of additional commission will be as follows:
 - Lumpsum Investments: 1% of amount of the first application subject to a maximum of ₹2,000, provided the investor remains invested for a minimum period of one year.
 - Systematic Investment Plan, 1% of the total investment made during the first year, subject to a maximum of ₹2,000.
3. Additional distribution commission shall be paid from the 2 basis points on daily net assets, mandated to be set apart annually by AMCs for investor education, awareness and financial inclusion initiatives and will be subject to adequate claw back provisions.
4. The additional commission will be in addition to the existing trail commission paid to the distributor from the investment strategy.
5. Distributor will be eligible to receive additional commission for mobilizing investment from new women investors from Top-30 cities and in cases where the commission for new investments from B-30 cities has not been claimed for the same women investors/investments. Dual incentives for the same investor/investment shall not be permitted.
6. Payment of additional commission will be applicable as per stipulated timelines and will be subject to implementation standards as may be prescribed by AMFI vide email dated December 27, 2025.

³**Trusteeship fees:**

Trustee Fees will be ascertained and payable in the manner at the rate as may be decided by the Trustee Board from time to time, within the overall limits of the regulatory BER.

All Investment Strategy related expenses including commission paid to distributors, by whatever name it may be called and in whatever manner it may be paid, shall necessarily be paid from the investment strategy only within the regulatory limits and not from the books of the 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 can be paid out of AMC's books at actuals or not exceeding 2 bps of respective investment strategy's AUM, whichever is lower.

⁴ Statutory levy (clause yy of sub regulation 1 of Regulation 2) means levy imposed by state government and central government.

Total Expense Ratio = Base Expense Ratio (BER) + Brokerage Cost + Transaction Cost incurred for the purpose of execution of trade + Statutory levies (including GST).

The total expenses (excluding brokerage & transaction cost and statutory levies) charged to the investment strategy shall not exceed the limits stated in Regulation 66 of the SEBI (MF) Regulations, 2026 and as permitted under SEBI Circulars issued from time to time.

The AMC would update the notice of change in base expense ratio (BER) on the website – www.jioblackrockamc.com/prismsif/ter at least three working days prior to the effective date of the change and update the TER under the Section titled “Statutory Disclosures” under sub- section titled “Total Expense Ratio”.

The purpose of the above table is to assist the Investor in understanding the various costs and expenses that an Investor in the Plan(s) under the Investment Strategy will bear directly or indirectly. The figures in the

table above are estimates. The actual expenses that can be charged to the Investment Strategy will be subject to limits prescribed from time to time under the SEBI (MF) Regulations

Illustration:

Impact of Expense Ratio on Investment Strategy's return: To further illustrate the above in rupees terms, for the Investment Strategy under reference, suppose an Investor invested INR 10,000/- (after deduction of stamp duty and charges, if any) the impact of expenses charged will be as under:

(Consolidated Std. Obs. 44)

Particulars	Direct Plan	Regular Plan
Amount invested at the beginning of the year (INR)	10,000	10,000
Returns before expenses (INR)	1,500	1,500
Expenses other than Distribution expenses (INR)	50	50
Distribution expenses (INR)	-	100
Returns after expenses at the end of the year (INR)	1450	1350
Returns (in %)	14.50%	13.50%

Note(s):

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

D. LOAD STRUCTURE

(Consolidated Std. Obs. 47)

Exit Load is an amount which is paid by the investor to redeem the units from the Investment Strategy. Load amounts are variable and are subject to change from time to time. For the current applicable structure, please refer to the website at www.jioblackrockamc.com/prismsif or may call at Contact Center no.- +91 22-35207700 & +91 22-69987700 during business hours or contact your distributor.

Type of Load	Load chargeable (as %age of NAV)
Exit	Nil

As per Reg 44(4) of SEBI Mutual Funds Regulations, 2026, the exit load of the investment strategy shall not exceed three per cent of the Net Asset Value of the investment strategy. (Consolidated Std. Obs. 47)

Switches of following kind within the Investment Strategy will also not attract any exit load :

- switch from Direct Plan to Regular Plan;
- within different Options (Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal /growth) of the same Plan (Direct/Regular) of the Investment Strategy

Subject to the Regulations, the Trustee reserves the right to modify/alter the load structure on the Units subscribed/redeemed on any Business Day. At the time of changing the load structure, the AMC / SIF may adopt the following procedure:

- i. The addendum detailing the changes will be attached to Investment Strategy Information Documents and Key Information Memorandum.
- ii. The addendum will be circulated to all the distributors so that the same can be attached to all Investment Strategy Information Documents and Key Information Memoranda already in stock.
- iii. Arrangements will be made to display the addendum in the Investment Strategy Information Document in the form of a notice in all the investor service centres.
- iv. The introduction of the exit load along with the details will be stamped in the acknowledgement slip issued to the investors on submission of the application form and will also be disclosed in the statement of accounts issued after the introduction of such load.
- v. A public notice shall be provided on the website of the AMC in respect of such changes.
- vi. Any other measures which the SIF may feel necessary.

The AMC reserves the right to modify the Exit Load/Fee mentioned above at any time in future on a prospective basis, subject to the limits prescribed under the SEBI Regulations.

SECTION II

I. Introduction

A. Definitions/interpretation:

The investors may refer to the website at link www.jioblackrockamc.com/prismsif/statutory-disclosure for the definitions of terms used in this Investment Strategy Information Document.

B. Risk factors: (Consolidated Std. Obs. 8)

a) Investment Strategy Specific Risk Factors:

Risks associated with investment in Equity and Equity related instruments:

- Equity and Equity related securities by nature are volatile and prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis due to both macro and micro factors.
- The NAVs of Investment Strategy to the extent invested in equity will fluctuate as the daily prices of the individual securities in which they invest fluctuate and the units when redeemed may be worth more or less than their original cost.
- The value of the Investment Strategy's investments, may be affected generally by factors affecting securities markets, such as price and volume volatility in the capital markets, interest rates, currency exchange rates, changes in policies of the Government, taxation laws or policies of any appropriate authority and other political and economic developments and closure of stock exchanges which may have an adverse bearing on individual securities, a specific sector or all sectors including equity and debt markets. Consequently, the NAV of the units of the Investment Strategy may fluctuate and can go up or down.
- While the 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. The liquidity of the Investment Strategy's investments is inherently restricted by trading volumes in which it invests.
- In respect of investments in equity and equity related instruments, there may be risks associated with trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures that may restrict liquidity of investments in equity and equity related securities. In the event of inordinately large number of redemptions or of a restructuring of the Investment Strategy's investment portfolio, there may be delays in the redemption of units.
- Within the regulatory limits, the Fund Manager may choose to invest in listed or to be listed securities that offer attractive yields. 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. This may however increase the risk of the portfolio. The liquidity and valuation of the Investment Strategy's investments due to their holdings of listed or to be listed securities may be affected if they have to be sold prior to their target date of disinvestments.

- Investment made in listed or to be listed equity or equity related securities may only be realizable upon listing of these securities. Settlement problems could cause the Investment Strategy to miss certain investment opportunities.
- Investors may note that dividend is due only when declared and there is no assurance that a company (even though it may have a track record of payment of dividend in the past) may continue paying dividend in future. As such, the Investment Strategy is vulnerable to instances where investments in securities may not earn dividend or where lesser dividend is declared by a company in subsequent years in which investments are made by Investment Strategy. As the profitability of companies are likely to vary and have a material bearing on their ability to declare and pay dividend, the performance of the Investment Strategy may be adversely affected due to such factors.
- Investors may note that Fund Manager's investment decisions may not always be profitable, as actual market movements may be at variance with anticipated trends.
- In case of abnormal circumstances, it will be difficult to complete the square off transaction due to liquidity being poor in stock futures/spot market. However, fund will aim at taking exposure only into liquid stocks where there will be minimal risk to square off the transaction.

Volatility and Economic Risks:

The value of investments in the Investment Strategy may fluctuate due to various factors, including price and volume volatility in the equity markets, interest rates, currency exchange rates, and broader economic and political developments. Changes in government policies, taxation laws, or regulations by appropriate authorities may also impact the Investment Strategy's performance. The NAV of the Investment Strategy can rise or fall in response to these factors, and investors should be prepared for potential fluctuations in their investment value.

Liquidity Risks and Trading Volumes:

Trading volumes, settlement periods, and transfer procedures may limit the liquidity of the investments held by the Investment Strategy. Different segments of the financial markets have varying settlement periods, and unforeseen circumstances could extend these periods, leading to delays in the receipt of proceeds from the sale of securities. Additionally, the absence of a well-developed and liquid secondary market for certain securities may restrict the Investment Strategy's ability to execute transactions, potentially causing the Investment Strategy to miss investment opportunities or realize losses.

The liquidity of the investments made by the Investment Strategy may sometimes be constrained by trading volumes and settlement periods. In situations where there is an unusually large number of redemption requests or a need to restructure the Investment Strategy, the time required by the SIFs to process redemptions may be significant. Given these circumstances, the Trustee reserves the right, at its sole discretion, to limit or suspend redemptions under certain conditions, as detailed in the section 'Right to Restrict Redemptions' under 'Restrictions, if any, on the right to freely retain or dispose of units being offered.'

At times, the Investment Strategy may face a large number of redemption requests, which could lead to an asset-liability mismatch. This situation may force the investment manager to undertake a distress sale of securities, resulting in a realignment of the portfolio and potentially leading to investments in more liquid instruments which may be lower yielding.

The liquidity of stocks available only in the cash segment, and not in the F&O segment, can be negatively impacted when a circuit filter is imposed by any stock exchange. This situation may lead to gains or losses for existing investors once the purchase or sale of that stock is eventually executed. Such circumstances can also contribute to tracking error when comparing the Investment Strategy's returns with its benchmark.

Subscription (Upper Circuit):

The Investment Strategy will purchase stocks according to the basket allocation when no circuit is imposed.

If a circuit filter is triggered on any stock(s) in the basket:

1. The Investment Strategy will hold cash for the stock(s) on circuit at the last available price on the stock exchange when the circuit was triggered.
2. The stock(s) will be purchased immediately when the circuit opens.

This process may impact performance and result in tracking error.

Redemption (Lower Circuit):

The Investment Strategy will sell stocks according to the basket allocation if no circuit is imposed.

If a circuit filter is triggered on any stock(s) in the basket:

1. The Investment Strategy will pay from cash or cash equivalents, or create cash by selling other stocks at the last available price on the stock exchange when the circuit was triggered. This action may impact performance and result in tracking error.
2. The stock(s) will be sold immediately when the circuit opens, and the portfolio will be rebalanced, which may also impact performance and result in tracking error.

Taxation Risks:

The Trustee, AMC, Fund, their directors, or their employees shall not be liable for any tax consequences that may arise in the event that the Investment Strategy is wound up for reasons specified in the Investment Strategy Information Document (SID) and Statement of Additional Information (SAI). Investors should be aware that changes in the fundamental attributes of the Investment Strategy or other factors leading to redemption by the investor may entail tax consequences. The Trustee, AMC, Fund, their directors, or their employees shall not be responsible for any tax implications arising from such actions. Furthermore, tax benefits described in the SAI and ISID are based on the current taxation laws, which may change. Investors should consult their tax advisors, as the tax position prevailing at the time of investment may not endure indefinitely.

Redemption by the investor, whether due to a change in the fundamental attributes of the Investment Strategy or for any other reason, may have tax implications. The Trustee, AMC, Fund, their directors, or employees shall not be held liable for any tax consequences that may arise from such redemptions.

Risks associated with transaction in Units through stock exchange(s):

In respect of transaction in Units of the Investment Strategy through BSE and / or NSE (applicable to the facility to transact in the Units of the Investment Strategy through the Stock Exchange mechanism provided by the AMC), allotment and redemption of Units on any Business Day will depend upon the order processing / settlement by BSE and / or NSE and their respective clearing corporations on which the Fund has no control. Moreover, transactions conducted through the stock exchange mechanism shall be governed by the operating guidelines and directives issued by respective recognized stock exchange(s).

Risks associated with investing in Fixed Income securities:

·**Market Risk:** The Net Asset Value (NAV) of the Investment Strategy, to the extent invested in Debt and Money Market securities, will be affected by changes in the general level of interest rates. The NAV of the Investment Strategy is expected to increase from a fall in interest rates while it would be adversely affected by an increase in the level of interest rates.

·**Liquidity Risk:** Money market securities, while fairly liquid, lack a well-developed secondary market, which may restrict the selling ability of the Investment Strategy and may lead to the Investment Strategy incurring losses till the security is finally sold. The liquidity of a bond may change, depending on market conditions leading to changes in the liquidity premium attached to the price of the bond. At the time of selling the security, the security can become illiquid, leading to loss in value of the portfolio.

·**Credit Risk:** Investments in Debt Securities are subject to the risk of an issuer's inability to meet interest and principal payments on its obligations and market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer.

·**Price Risk:** Government securities where a fixed return is offered run price-risk like any other fixed income security. Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of fixed income securities fall and when interest rates drop, the prices increase. The extent of fall or rise in the prices is a function of the existing coupon, days to maturity and the increase or decrease in the level of interest rates. The new level of interest rate is determined by the rates at which government raises new money and/or the price levels at which the market is already dealing in existing securities. The price-risk is not unique to Government Securities. It exists for all fixed income securities. However, Government Securities are unique in the sense that their local-currency credit risk generally remains zero. Therefore, their prices are influenced only by movement in interest rates in the financial system.

Even though the Government securities market is more liquid compared to other debt instruments, on occasions, there could be difficulties in transacting in the market due to extreme volatility or unusual constriction in market volumes or on occasions when an unusually large transaction has to be put through.

·**Reinvestment Risk:** This risk refers to the interest rate levels at which cash flows received from the securities in the Investment Strategy are reinvested. The additional income from reinvestment is the “interest on interest” component. The risk is that the rate at which interim cash flows can be reinvested may be lower than that originally assumed.

·**Settlement risk:** The inability of the Investment Strategy to make intended securities purchases due to settlement problems could cause the Investment Strategy to miss certain investment opportunities. By the same rationale, the inability to sell securities held in the Investment Strategy' portfolio due to the extraneous factors that may impact liquidity would result, at times, in potential losses to the Plan, in case of a subsequent decline in the value of securities held in the Investment Strategy' portfolio.

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

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

Different types of fixed income securities in which the Investment Strategy would invest as given in the Investment Strategy Information Document carry different levels and types of risk. Accordingly, the Investment Strategy 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, AAA rated bonds are comparatively less risky than AA rated bonds.

·The AMC may, considering the overall level of risk of the portfolio, invest in lower rated / unrated securities offering higher yields as well as zero coupon securities that offer attractive yields. This may increase the absolute level of risk of the portfolio.

·As zero-coupon securities do not provide periodic interest payments to the holder of the security, these securities are more sensitive to changes in interest rates and are subject to issuer default risk. Therefore, the interest rate risk of zero-coupon securities is higher. The AMC may choose to invest in zero-coupon securities that offer attractive yields. This may increase the risk of the portfolio. Zero coupon or deep discount bonds are debt obligations that do not entitle the holder to any periodic payment of interest prior to maturity or a specified date when the securities begin paying current interest and therefore, are generally issued and traded at a discount to their face values. The discount depends on the time remaining until maturity or the date when securities begin paying current interest.

It also varies depending on the prevailing interest rates, liquidity of the security and the perceived credit risk of the Issuer. The market prices of zero-coupon securities are generally more volatile than the market prices of securities that pay interest periodically.

Duration Risk: Duration risk refers to the movement in price of the underlying invested money market / debt instruments due to movement/change in interest rates over different durations of maturity of instruments. In a portfolio of debt assets, the duration risk is measured by the average duration of the portfolio. Duration, expressed in years, is used as a measure of the sensitivity of the fixed income instrument to a change in interest rates. Usually, individual duration of fixed income instruments in the portfolio is calculated and the portfolio duration is weighted average of such individual instrument duration. A longer portfolio duration is associated with greater price fluctuations. A rise in interest rates could normally lead to decrease in prices and generally negatively affects portfolios having longer duration vis-a-vis portfolios having shorter duration. A fall in interest rate generally benefits

portfolio having longer duration. A longer duration portfolio is also generally associated with greater volatility vis-a-vis a shorter duration portfolio.

Sovereign Risk: Sovereign risk is the likelihood that a government will default on its loan obligation by failing to meet its principal payments or interest. It comes in different forms and may result in losses to investors in addition to negative political consequences. The Central Government of a country is the issuer of the local currency in that country. The Government (Central / State) raises money to meet its capital and revenue expenditure by issuing debt or discounted securities. Since payment of interest and principal amount has a sovereign status implying no default, such securities are known as securities with sovereign credit. For domestic borrowers and lenders, the credit risk on such sovereign credit is minimal, even lower than a security with “AAA” rating and hence commands a yield, which is lower than a yield on “AAA” security.

Risks associated with investment in unlisted securities:

Except for any security of an associate or group company, the Investment Strategy may invest in securities which are not listed on a stock exchange (“unlisted Securities”) which in general are subject to greater price fluctuations, less liquidity and greater risk than those which are traded in the open market. Unlisted securities may lack a liquid secondary market and there can be no assurance that the Investment Strategy will realize their investments in unlisted securities at a fair value. The AMC may choose to invest in unlisted securities that offer attractive yields, which could increase the risk of the portfolio.

Risks associated with Investing in Derivatives (Equities and Fixed Income):

Derivative products are leveraged instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the Fund Manager involve uncertainty and decision of the Fund Manager may not always be profitable.

No assurance can be given that the Fund Manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies. 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. The Investment Strategy may invest in derivative products in accordance with and to the extent permitted under SEBI MF Regulations and by SEBI. 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. 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. Thus, derivatives are highly leveraged instruments. Even a small price movement in the underlying security could have an impact on their value and consequently, on the NAV of the Units of the Investment Strategy. The derivatives market in India is nascent and does not

have the volumes that may be seen in other developed markets, which may result in volatility to the values. The Investment Strategy may face execution risk, whereby the rates seen on the screen may not be the rate at which the ultimate execution of the derivative transaction takes place. The Investment Strategy may find it difficult or impossible to execute derivative transactions in certain circumstances. For example, when there are insufficient bids or suspension of trading due to price limit or circuit breakers, the Investment Strategy may face a liquidity issue. The options buyer's risk is limited to the premium paid, while the risk of an options writer is unlimited. However, the gains of an options writer are limited to the premiums earned. Since in case of the Investment Strategy all option positions will have underlying assets, all losses due to price movement beyond the strike price will actually be an opportunity loss. The exchange may impose restrictions on exercise of options and may also restrict the exercise of options at certain times in specified circumstances and this could impact the value of the portfolio. Investments in index futures face the same risk as the investments in a portfolio of shares representing an index. The extent of loss is the same as in the underlying stocks. The Investment Strategy bears a risk that it may not be able to correctly forecast future market trends or the value of assets, indices or other financial or economic factors in establishing derivative positions for the Investment Strategy. The risk of loss in trading futures contracts can be substantial, because of the low margin deposits required, the extremely high degree of leverage involved in futures pricing and the potential high volatility of the futures markets. There is the 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. Other risks associated with investments in Derivatives are as follows:

- **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.
- **Mark to Market Risk:** The day-to-day potential for an investor to experience losses from fluctuations in underlying stock prices and derivatives prices.
- **Systematic Risk:** The risks inherent in the capital market due to macro-economic factors like inflation, GDP and global events.
- **Liquidity Risk:** The risks stemming from the lack of availability of derivatives products across different maturities and with various risk appetite.
- **Implied Volatility:** The estimated volatility in an underlying security's price and derivative price.
- **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.
- **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.
- **System Risk:** The risk arising due to failure of operational processes followed by the exchanges and OTC participants for the derivatives trading.

As and when the Investment Strategy 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. 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. This also includes the risk associated with imperfect hedging.

a) Risk associated with imperfect hedging includes:

- i. **Basis Risk:** The risk arises when the price movements in derivative instrument used to hedge the underlying assets does not match the price movements of the underlying assets being hedged. Such difference may potentially amplify the gains or losses, thus adding risk to the position.
- ii. **Price Risk:** The risk of mispricing or improper valuation and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, rates and indices.
- iii. **Risk of mismatch between the instruments:** The risk arises if there is a mismatch between the prices movements in derivative instrument used to hedge, compared to the price movement of the underlying assets being hedged. For example, when IRF which has government security as underlying is used, to hedge a portfolio that contains corporate debt securities.

b) Risk associated with Interest Rate Future (IRF)

An Interest Rate Futures is an agreement to buy or sell a debt instruments at a specified future date at a price that is fixed today. Interest Rate Futures are Exchange Traded and are cash settled. Hedging using Interest Rate Futures can be perfect or imperfect. Perfect hedging means hedging the underlying using IRF contract of same underlying.

- i. **Market risk:** Derivatives carry the risk of adverse changes in the market price.
- ii. **Price Risk-**The risk of mispricing or improper valuation and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, rates and indices.
- iii. **Liquidity risk** –This occurs where the derivatives cannot be sold (unwound) at prices that reflect the underlying assets, rates and indices.
- iv. **Model Risk** -The risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives.
- v. **Basis Risk** –This risk arises when the instrument used as a hedge does not match the movement in the instrument/ underlying asset being hedged.

The risks may be inter-related also; for e.g. interest rate movements can affect equity prices, which could influence specific issuer/industry assets. Correlation weakening and consequent risk of regulatory breach:

SEBI Regulations mandates minimum correlation criterion of 0.9 (calculated on a 90-day basis) between the portfolio being hedged and the derivative instrument used for hedging. In cases where the correlation falls below 0.9, a rebalancing period of 5 (five) Business Days has been permitted. Inability to satisfy

this requirement to restore the correlation level to the stipulated level, within the stipulated period, due to difficulties in rebalancing 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.

c) Risk factors associated with Interest Rate Swaps

Investing in interest rate swaps can involve several risks including but not limited to below risks:

1. **Interest Rate Risk:** This is the primary risk, arising from fluctuations in market interest rates. If interest rates move unfavourably, the value of the swap can decrease.
2. **Counterparty Risk:** This is the risk that the other party in the swap agreement may default on their payment obligations. This risk can be mitigated through collateral requirements and central clearing.
3. **Liquidity Risk:** Interest rate swaps can sometimes be difficult to unwind or sell before their maturity, which can pose liquidity challenges for the SIF.
4. **Valuation Risk:** Accurately valuing interest rate swaps can be complex and may require sophisticated models and assumptions. Incorrect valuations can lead to mispricing and potential losses.
5. **Operational Risk:** This includes the risk of errors in the execution, management, or with investment in Tri-Party Repo through settlement of the swap transactions.

Risks Associated with Derivative Strategies

Cash-Futures Arbitrage Risk: Cash-Futures arbitrage strategies are subject to execution risk arising from the inability to enter or exit positions in the cash and futures segments simultaneously or at expected prices. Unfavourable movements in the price differential between the cash and futures markets may reduce or eliminate anticipated arbitrage returns. Futures positions require margin maintenance, and adverse market movements may result in margin calls, potentially leading to forced position unwinding. The use of leverage may amplify both gains and losses.

Covered Call Strategy Risk: Under a covered call strategy, the potential upside from the underlying equity position is limited to the option premium received and the strike price of the call option written. In the event of a significant increase in the price of the underlying equity beyond the strike price, the investment strategy may forgo further appreciation. While the strategy involves holding the underlying equity, losses may still arise from adverse price movements in the underlying security. The investment strategy may be required to retain the underlying equity position until the call option position is unwound, which may restrict the ability to exit the position immediately in changing market conditions and may result in opportunity loss. The strategy shall be implemented only in accordance with applicable regulatory limits.

Protective Put Strategy Risk: Protective put strategies involve the payment of option premium, which increases the cost of the investment. If the price of the underlying security remains stable or increases, the put option may expire without value, resulting in a loss of the premium paid. The value of the put

option may decline over time due to time decay, particularly if there is limited movement in the price of the underlying security.

Pair Trading using Futures Risk: Pair trading strategies assume a stable historical relationship between two related securities. If the expected convergence between the price movements of the paired instruments does not materialise, losses may be incurred. Correlation between securities may change due to company-specific developments, sectoral shifts, or broader market conditions, resulting in increased directional exposure. Futures-based pair trades are also subject to margin requirements and leverage risk.

Index Futures Hedging/Beta Adjustment Risk: Index futures used for hedging or portfolio beta management may not provide perfect risk offset due to tracking differences between the portfolio and the reference index. Inaccurate estimation of portfolio beta may result in under-hedging or over-hedging, reducing hedge effectiveness or introducing unintended market exposure. Execution risk and unfavourable basis movements may further impact hedging outcomes.

Straddle Strangle Strategy Risk: Straddle and strangle strategies involve the purchase of multiple option contracts and are subject to time decay risk. If the underlying security does not exhibit sufficient price movement within the expected timeframe, the options may lose value as expiry approaches. Profitability is dependent not only on the magnitude but also the timing of price movements, and delayed movements may result in partial or complete erosion of option premiums paid.

Risk Factors associated with investing in Derivatives for short exposure

Short exposure through unhedged derivative positions in equity and debt instruments involves the risk of losses arising from adverse movements in the prices, yields, or values of the underlying securities. Since such derivative positions are not backed by corresponding underlying exposures and are undertaken for purposes other than hedging or portfolio rebalancing, losses may exceed the initial margin deployed. Unfavourable market movements may result in increased margin requirements, margin calls, or forced liquidation of positions, which may adversely impact the Net Asset Value of the investment strategy. In the case of debt derivatives, changes in interest rates, credit spreads, or market liquidity conditions may amplify mark to market losses. The absence of hedging may increase the sensitivity of the investment strategy to volatility in the underlying equity or debt markets.

Risk Associated with investment in Instruments having Special Features

Credit Risk / Principal at Risk: Instruments such as AT1 and AT2 bonds are unsecured and subordinated. The issuer has the option to write off the principal in times of severe financial stress. Investors have no recourse or only limited recourse to recover their investment if the principal is written off. These bonds may also be converted into equity upon the occurrence of certain pre-defined trigger events. The Central Bank may instruct the issuer to write down the entire value of outstanding AT1 or AT2 bonds if it determines that the bank has reached the Point of Non-Viability (PONV) or requires capital infusion to remain a going concern. Additionally, interest payments especially on AT1 bonds may be skipped under certain conditions and are non-cumulative, meaning they cannot be recovered later.

Interest Rate Risk: Instruments without a defined maturity may yield lower returns in a rising interest rate environment, leading to opportunity loss.

Liquidity Risk: There is no assurance that the bondholder will receive the principal on the call date, as the issuer may choose to extend the bond's tenure. While these bonds can be sold in the secondary market, they may trade at a discount to the purchase price. Moreover, some of these bonds are thinly traded, making it difficult to find buyers.

Risk associated with investing in Securitised Debt

A securitization transaction involves sale of receivables by the originator (a bank, non-banking finance company, housing finance company, microfinance companies or a manufacturing/service company) to a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), typically set up in the form of a trust. Investors are issued rated Pass Through Certificates (PTCs), the proceeds of which are paid as consideration to the originator. In this manner, the originator, by selling his loan receivables to an SPV, receives consideration from investors much before the maturity of the underlying loans. Investors are paid from the collections of the underlying loans from borrowers. Typically, the transaction is provided with a limited amount of credit enhancement (as stipulated by the rating agency for a target rating), which provides protection to investors against defaults by the underlying borrowers. Generally available asset classes for securitization in India are:

- Commercial vehicles
- Auto and two wheeler pools
- Mortgage pools (residential housing loans)
- Personal loan, credit card and other retail loans
- Corporate loans/receivables
- Microfinance receivables

In pursuance to SEBI communication dated: August 25, 2010, given below are the requisite details relating to investments in Securitised debt.

Risk profile of securitized debt vis-à-vis risk appetite of the Investment Strategy

The Investment Strategy aims to provide reasonable returns to investors with a long-term investment horizon. Securitised debt instruments are relatively illiquid in the secondary market and hence they are generally held to maturity which would match with the long-term investment horizon of these investors. Investment in these instruments may help the fund in aiming at reasonable returns. These returns come with a certain degree of risks which are covered separately in the Investment Strategy Information Document. Accordingly, the medium risk profile of the securitized debt instruments matches that of the prospective investors of these Investment Strategies.

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

Risk mitigation strategies for investments with each kind of originator

For a complete understanding of the policy relating to selection of originators, the AMC has first analyzed below risks attached to a securitization transaction.

In terms of specific risks attached to securitization, each asset class would have different underlying risks, however, residential mortgages are supposed to be having lower default rates as an asset class. On the other hand, repossession and subsequent recovery of commercial vehicles and other auto assets is fairly easier and better compared to mortgages. Some of the asset classes such as personal loans, credit card receivables etc., being unsecured credits in nature, may witness higher default rates. As regards corporate loans/receivables, depending upon the nature of the underlying security for the loan or the nature of the receivable the risks would correspondingly fluctuate. However, the credit enhancement stipulated by rating agencies for such asset class pools is typically much higher, which helps in making their overall risks comparable to other AAA/AA rated asset classes.

The Investment Strategy may invest in securitized debt assets. These assets would be in the nature of Asset Backed Securities (ABS) and Mortgage Backed Securities (MBS) with underlying pool of assets and receivables like housing loans, auto loans and single corporate loan originators. The Investment Strategy intends to invest in securitized instruments rated AAA/AA by a SEBI recognized credit rating agency.

Before entering into any securitization transaction, the risk is assessed based on the information generated from the following sources:

- (1) Rating provided by the rating agency
- (2) Assessment by the AMC

(1) Assessment by a Rating Agency

In its endeavor to assess the fundamental uncertainties in any securitization transaction, a credit rating agency normally takes into consideration following factors:

Credit Risk: Credit risk forms a vital element in the analysis of securitization transaction. Adequate credit enhancements to cover defaults, even under stress scenarios, mitigate this risk. This is done by evaluating following risks:

Asset risk
Originator risk
Portfolio risk
Pool risks

The quality of the pool is a crucial element in assessing credit risk. In the Indian context, generally, pools are 'cherry-picked' using positive selection criteria. To protect the investor from adverse selection of pool contracts, the rating agencies normally take into consideration pool characteristics such as pool seasoning (seasoning represents the number of installments paid by borrower till date: higher seasoning represents better quality), over dues at the time of selection and Loan to Value (LTV). To assess its risk profile vis-à-vis the overall portfolio, the pool is analyzed with regard to geographical location, borrower profile, LTV, and tenure.

Counterparty Risk

There are several counterparties in a securitization transaction, and their performance is crucial. Unlike in the case of credit risks, where the risks emanate from a diversified pool of retail assets, counterparty risks result in either performance or non-performance. The rating agencies generally mitigate such risks through the usage of stringent counterparty selection and replacement criteria to reduce the risk of failure. The risks assessed under this category include:

Servicer risk

Commingling risk

Miscellaneous other counterparty risks

Legal Risks

The rating agency normally conducts a detailed study of the legal documents to ensure that the investors' interest is not compromised, and relevant protection and safeguards are built into the transaction.

Market Risks

Market risks represent risks not directly related to the transaction, but other market related factors, stated below, which could have an impact on transaction performance, or the value of the investments to the investors.

- Macro-economic risks
- Prepayment risks
- Interest rate risks

Other Risks associated with investment in securitized debt and mitigation measures:

Limited Liquidity and Price Risk

There is no assurance that a deep secondary market will develop for the Certificates. This could limit the ability of the investor to resell them. Risk Mitigation: Securitised debt instruments are relatively illiquid in the secondary market and hence they are generally held to maturity. The liquidity risk and HTM nature is taken into consideration at the time of analyzing the appropriateness of the securitization.

Limited Recourse, Delinquency and Credit Risk

The Credit Enhancement stipulated represents a limited loss cover to the Investors. These Certificates represent an undivided beneficial interest in the underlying receivables and do not represent an obligation of either the Issuer or the Seller or the originator, or the parent of the Seller, Issuer and Originator. No financial recourse is available to the Certificate Holders against the Investors' Representative. Delinquencies and credit losses may cause depletion of the amount available under the Credit Enhancement and thereby the Investor Payouts to the Certificate Holders may get affected if the amount available in the Credit Enhancement facility is not enough to cover the shortfall. On persistent default of an Obligor to repay his obligation, the Servicer may repossess and sell the Asset. However, many factors may affect, delay or prevent the repossession of such Asset or the length of time required to realize the sale proceeds on such sales. In addition, the price at which such Asset may be sold may be lower than the amount due from that Obligor.

Risk Mitigation: 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 to ensure that they all qualify for similar rating.

Risks due to possible prepayments: Weighted Tenor / Yield

Asset securitisation is a process whereby commercial or consumer credits are packaged and sold in the form of financial instruments. Full prepayment of underlying loan contract may arise under any of the following circumstances; o Obligor pays the Receivable due from him at any time prior to the scheduled maturity date of that Receivable; or o Receivable is required to be repurchased by the Seller consequent to its inability to rectify a material misrepresentation with respect to that Receivable; or o The Servicer recognizing a contract as a defaulted contract and hence repossessing the underlying Asset and selling the same o In the event of prepayments, investors may be exposed to changes in tenor and yield.

Risk Mitigation: A certain amount of prepayments is assumed in the calculations at the time of purchase based on historical trends and estimates. Further a stress case estimate is calculated and additional margins are built in.

Bankruptcy of the Originator or Seller

If originator becomes subject to bankruptcy proceedings and the court in the bankruptcy proceedings concludes that the sale from originator to Trust was not a sale, then an Investor could experience losses or delays in the payments due. All possible care is generally taken in structuring the transaction so as to minimize the risk of the sale to Trust not being construed as a “True Sale”. Legal opinion is normally obtained to the effect that the assignment of Receivables to Trust in trust for and for the benefit of the Investors, as envisaged herein, would constitute a true sale. Risk Mitigation: Normally, specific care is taken in structuring the securitization transaction so as to minimize the risk of the sale to the trust not being construed as a 'true sale'. It is also in the interest of the originator to demonstrate the transaction as a true sell to get the necessary revenue recognition and tax benefits.

Bankruptcy of the Investor’s Agent

If Investor’s agent becomes subject to bankruptcy proceedings and the court in the bankruptcy proceedings concludes that the recourse of Investor’s Agent to the assets/receivables is not in its capacity as agent/Trustee but in its personal capacity, then an Investor could experience losses or delays in the payments due under the swap agreement. All possible care is normally taken in structuring the transaction and drafting the underlying documents so as to provide that the assets/receivables if and when held by Investor’s Agent is held as agent and in Trust for the Investors and shall not form part of the personal assets of Investor’s Agent. Legal opinion is normally obtained to the effect that the Investors Agent’s recourse to assets/receivables is restricted in its capacity as agent and trustee and not in its personal capacity.

Risk Mitigation: All possible care is normally taken in structuring the transaction and drafting the underlying documents so as to provide that the assets/receivables if and when held by Investor’s Agent is held as agent and in Trust for the Investors and shall not form part of the personal assets of Investor’s Agent

Risk of Co-mingling

With respect to the Certificates, the Servicer will deposit all payments received from the Obligor into the Collection Account. However, there could be a time gap between collection by a Servicer and depositing the same into the Collection account especially considering that some of the collections may be in the form of cash. In this interim period, collections from the Loan Agreements may not be segregated from other funds of originator. If originator in its capacity as Servicer fails to remit such funds due to Investors, the Investors may be exposed to a potential loss.

(2) Assessment by the AMC

· Track record

The AMC ensures that there is adequate past track record of the Originator before selection of the pool including a detailed look at the number of issuances in past, track record of issuances, experience of issuance team, etc.

· Willingness to pay

As the securitized structure has underlying collateral structure, depending on the asset class, historical NPA trend and other pool / loan characteristics, a credit enhancement in the form of cash collateral, such as fixed deposit, bank, guarantee etc. is obtained, as a risk mitigation measure.

· Ability to pay

This assessment is based on a strategic framework for credit analysis, which entails a detailed financial risk assessment. Management analysis is used for identifying company specific financial risks. One of the most important factors for assessment is the quality of management based on its past track record and feedback from market participants. In order to assess financial risk a broad assessment of the issuer's financial statements is undertaken to review its ability to undergo stress on cash flows and asset quality. Business risk assessment, wherein following factors may be considered: o Outlook for the economy (domestic and global) o Outlook for the industry o Company specific factors. In addition, a detailed review and assessment of rating rationale is done including interactions with the company as well as agency

Critical Evaluation Parameters (For Pool Loan and Single Loan Securitization Transactions)

Typically, the AMC would avoid investing in securitization transaction (without specific risk mitigant strategies / additional cash/security collaterals/ guarantees) if there are concerns on the following issues regarding the originator / underlying issuer:

- High default track record/ frequent alteration of redemption conditions / covenants
- High leverage ratios – both on a standalone basis as well on a consolidated level/ group level
- Higher proportion of re-schedulement of underlying assets of the pool or loan, as the case may be
- Higher proportion of overdue assets of the pool or the underlying loan, as the case may be
- Poor reputation in market
- Insufficient track record of servicing of the pool or the loan, as the case may be.

Table below illustrates the framework that may be applied while evaluating investment decision relating to a pool securitization transaction:

Characteristics/Type of Pool	Mortgage Loan	Commercial Vehicle and Construction Equipment	CAR	2 wheelers	Micro Finance Pools	Personal Loans
Approximate Average maturity (in Months)	36-120 months	12- 60 months	12-60 months	15-48 months	15-80 weeks	5 months -3 years
Collateral margin (including cash, guarantees, excess interest spread, subordinate tranche)	3-10%	4-12%	4-13%	4-15%	5-15%	5-15%
Average Loan to Value Ratio	75%-95%	80%-98%	75%-95%	70%-95%	Unsecured	Unsecured
Average seasoning of the Pool	3-5 months	3-6 months	3-6 months	3-5 months	2-7 weeks	1-5 months
Maximum single exposure range	4-5%	3-4%	NA (Retail Pool)	NA (Retail Pool)	NA (Very Small Retail loan)	NA (Retail Pool)
Average single exposure range %	0.5%-3%	0.5%-3%	<1% of the Fund size	<1% of the Fund size	<1% of the Fund size	<1% of the Fund size

Notes:

1. Retail pools are the loan pools relating to Car, 2 wheelers, micro finance and personal loans, wherein the average loan size is relatively small and spread over large number of borrowers.
2. Information illustrated in the Tables above, is based on the current scenario relating to Securitized Debt market and is subject to change depending upon the change in the related factors.
3. The level of diversification with respect to the underlying assets, and risk mitigation measures for less diversified investments
4. Majority of our securitized debt investments shall be in asset backed pools wherein the AMC may have underlying assets as Medium and Heavy Commercial Vehicles, Light Commercial Vehicles (LCV), Cars, and Construction Equipment etc. Where the AMC invests in Single Loan Securitization, as the credit is on the underlying issuer, the AMC focuses on the credit review of the borrower.

In addition to the framework as per the table above, the AMC also take into account following factors, which are analyzed to ensure diversification of risk and measures identified for less diversified investments:

- Size of the Loan
- Average Original Maturity of the Pool
- Delinquency Distribution
- Geographical Distribution
- Loan to Value Ratio

- Average seasoning of the pool

Risk Tranching

Typically, the AMC may avoid investing in mezzanine debt or equity of Securitized debt in the form of sub ordinate tranche, without specific risk mitigant strategies / additional cash / security collaterals/ guarantees, etc.

The mechanism to tackle conflict of interest when the SIF invests in securitized debt of an originator and the originator in turn makes investments in that particular Investment Strategy of the fund

Investments made by the Investment Strategy in any asset are done based on the requirements of the Investment Strategy and 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 Securitized debt are made as per the Investment pattern of the Investment Strategy and are done after detailed analysis of the underlying asset. There might be instances of Originator investing in the same Investment Strategy but both the transactions are at arm's length and avoid any conflict of interest.

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

The risk assessment process for securitized debt, as detailed in the preceding paragraphs, is similar to any other credit. The investments in securitized debt are done after appropriate research. The ratings are monitored for any movement.

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

Risk factors associated with investment in unrated securities

The Investment Strategy may invest in unrated securities as permitted under regulation. Investment in unrated securities involve a risk of default or decline in market value higher than rated instruments due to adverse economic and issuer-specific developments. Such investments display increased price sensitivity to changing interest rates and to a deteriorating economic environment. The market values for unrated investments tends to be more volatile and such securities tend to be less liquid than rated debt securities

Risks Associated with Securities Lending and Short Selling

As with other forms of credit extension, securities lending carries inherent risks, including the possibility that the counterparty, in this case the approved intermediary, may fail to fulfill the terms of the agreement with the Investment Strategy, which is the lender of the securities. Such a failure could result in the potential loss of rights to the collateral provided by the borrower, the inability of the approved intermediary to return the securities lent by the Investment Strategy, and the potential loss of any benefits accruing to the lender from those securities. A loss situation can arise in case the borrower of the security

goes bankrupt. Additionally, the Investment Strategy may face temporary illiquidity and loss of investment opportunities if it is unable to sell the lent-out securities.

The Investment Strategy may engage in short selling of securities in accordance with the framework relating to short selling and securities lending and borrowing specified by SEBI. Short selling of securities (i.e. sale of securities without owning them) entails the risk of the security price going up there by decreasing the profitability of the short position. Short selling is subject to risks related to fluctuations in market price, and settlement/liquidity risks.

Risk Factors associated with Investment Strategy investing in Gilt Securities

Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of fixed income securities fall and when interest rates drop, the prices increase. The extent of fall or rise in prices is a function of the existing coupon, days to maturity and the increase or decrease in interest rates. Price risk is not unique to government securities but is true for all fixed income securities. The default risk, however, in respect of Government securities is zero. Therefore, their prices are influenced only by movement in interest rates in the financial system. On the other hand, in the case of corporate or institutional fixed income securities, such as bonds or debentures, prices are influenced by credit standing of the issuer as well as the general level of interest rates. Even though the Government securities market is more liquid compared to other debt instruments, on occasions, there could be difficulties in transacting in the market due to extreme volatility or unusual constriction in market volumes or on occasions when an unusually large transaction has to be put through.

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

In addition to the risk factors associated with debt instruments, below are the risks factors for the Structured Obligations & Credit Enhancement:

- Credit rating agencies assign CE rating to an instrument based on any identifiable credit enhancement for the debt instrument issued by an issuer. The credit enhancement could be in various forms such as guarantee, shortfall undertaking, letter of comfort, pledge of shares listed on stock exchanges etc. from the issuers, promoters or another entity. This entity could be either related or non-related to the issuer like a bank, financial institution, etc. Hence, for CE rated instruments evaluation of the credit enhancement provider, as well as the issuer is undertaken to determine the issuer rating.
- SO transactions are asset backed/ mortgage backed securities, securitized paper backed by hypothecation of loan receivables, securities backed by trade receivables, credit card receivables etc. In case of SO rated issuer, the underlying loan pools or securitization, etc. is assessed to arrive at rating for the issuer.
- Liquidity Risk: SO rated securities are often complex structures, with a variety of credit enhancements. Debt securities lack a well-developed secondary market in India, and due to the credit enhanced nature of CE securities as well as structured nature of SO securities, the liquidity in the market for these instruments is low as compared to similar rated debt instruments. Hence, lower liquidity of such instruments, could lead to inability of the Investment Strategy to sell such debt instruments and generate liquidity for the Investment Strategy or higher impact cost when such instruments are sold. Where equity

shares are provided as collateral there is the risk of sharp price volatility of underlying securities which may lead to erosion in value of collateral as also low liquidity of the underlying shares which may affect the ability of the fund to enforce collateral and recover capital and interest obligations.

- Credit Risk:** The credit risk of debt instruments which are CE rated derives rating based on the combined strength of the issuer as well as the structure. Hence, any weakness in either the issuer or the structure could have an adverse credit impact on the debt instrument. The weakness in structure could arise due to inability of the investors to enforce the structure due to issues such as legal risk, inability to sell the underlying collateral or enforce guarantee, etc. In case of SO transactions, comingling risk and risk of servicer increases the overall risk for the securitized debt or assets backed transactions. Therefore, apart from issuer level credit risk such debt instruments are also susceptible to structure related credit risk.

Risk factors associated with InvITs

- Market Risk**—Units of InvITs are subject to market and other risks. The value of these units can go up or down because of various factors that affect the capital market in general, such as, but not limited to, changes in interest rates, government policy and volatility in the capital markets

- Liquidity Risk**—Liquidity in units of InvITs maybe affected by trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures. These factors may also affect the Investment Strategy's ability to make intended purchases/sales, cause potential losses to the Investment Strategy and result in the Investment Strategy missing certain investment opportunities. These factors can also affect the time taken by Prism SIF for redemption of Units, which could be significant in the event of receipt of a very large number of redemption requests or very large value redemption requests. In view of this, redemption may be limited or suspended after approval from the Boards of Directors of the AMC and the Trustee, under certain circumstances as described in the Statement of Additional Information. InvITs currently only have a nascent primary market. As such, in absence of the secondary market, the invested units cannot be redeemed except where the issuer is offering a buyback or delisting the units.

- Re-investment 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 at a lower rate.

- Performance Risk**—InvITs carry a performance risk by way of repayment of principal or of interest by the borrower. REITs & InvITs are likely to have volatile cash flows as the repayment dates would not necessarily be pre-scheduled.

The above are some of the common risks associated with investments in InvITs. There can be no assurance that an Investment Strategy's investment objectives will be achieved, or that there will be no loss of capital.

Risks Associated with Investing in other Mutual Fund schemes and Investment Strategies

Investing in mutual funds including Investment Strategies involves risks, including the potential impact of fluctuations in the Net Asset Value (NAV) of the underlying funds on the Investment Strategy's performance. Changes in the scheme's objectives, or fundamental attributes of these funds can also affect the performance of the Investment Strategy. Additionally, any redemptions from these funds may be subject to exit loads, which could further impact returns. Furthermore, the underlying funds may carry specific risks related to their own portfolios, such as market, credit, or liquidity risks, which may indirectly affect the Investment Strategy's overall risk profile.

Risks associated with investment in Credit Default Swap

Investment Strategies can buy Credit Default Swap (CDS) to hedge credit risk of corporate bond holdings in the portfolio. Below are the risks associated with investment in CDS:

Counterparty Risk: This is the risk that the seller of the CDS might default on their obligation. If the counterparty fails to pay in the event of a default by the bond issuer, the Investment Strategy could face significant losses.

Market Liquidity Risk: The CDS market can become illiquid during periods of financial stress. This means that Investment Strategy might find it difficult to buy or sell CDS contracts at favorable prices when required.

Regulatory Risk: SEBI has specific guidelines for Investment Strategy participating in buying/selling CDS. Any changes in these regulations could impact the Investment Strategy's ability to effectively use CDS for hedging

Credit Risk of the CDS Seller: The creditworthiness of the CDS seller is crucial. If the seller's credit rating deteriorates, the protection offered by the CDS might become less reliable.

Risks Associated with Repo Transactions in Corporate Debt Securities

The Investment Strategy may be exposed to counterparty risk in the event that the counterparty fails to honor its obligations under a repurchase agreement (repo). This risk arises when the counterparty does not repurchase the securities at the agreed-upon price and time, potentially leading to financial losses for the Investment Strategy. However, in repo transactions, the risk is mitigated by the underlying collateral provided by the counterparty. In the event of default, the Investment Strategy can sell the collateral to recover the repo amount. A loss would only be realized if the sale price of the collateral is lower than the amount lent in the repo transaction.

Over-collateralization is a strategy that is used to further reduce risk. The value of the collateral provided by the counterparty exceeds the amount of the repo. This cushion provides additional protection against potential declines in the collateral's value, ensuring that the Investment Strategy has adequate security even in adverse market conditions. This approach helps safeguard the Investment Strategy's assets and mitigate the impact of any counterparty default.

Risks associated with segregated portfolio

Investors should be aware that while the creation of a segregated portfolio is intended to isolate distressed or illiquid assets in exceptional situations such as credit events or issuer defaults, it comes with its own set of risks:

Limited Liquidity: Units in a segregated portfolio may have limited liquidity, as they are typically not available for subscription or redemption. Investors holding such units may face difficulties in exiting their investments until the underlying assets are recovered or resolved.

Valuation Uncertainty: The valuation of assets in a segregated portfolio may fluctuate due to their illiquid or distressed nature. As a result, the NAV of the segregated portfolio may be highly volatile, and there is no assurance that the portfolio will recover its full value over time.

Recovery Risk: There is no guarantee that the segregated assets will recover their value or that any recovery will occur within a specified timeframe. In certain cases, the realization of value may take an extended period, or there may be no recovery at all, resulting in potential losses for investors.

Credit and Default Risk: Segregated portfolios are typically created in response to credit events or issuer defaults. As such, the assets in the portfolio may continue to carry a high degree of credit risk, including the possibility of further downgrades, defaults, or adverse actions affecting the underlying securities.

Market and Legal Risks: The resolution of segregated portfolio assets may be influenced by legal, regulatory, or market conditions. Unfavorable changes in the legal environment or prolonged market disruptions may further delay or reduce the recovery of the segregated assets.

Investors are strongly advised to consult their financial advisors and carefully consider the associated risks before making any investment decisions related to Investment Strategy that may create segregated portfolios in the event of a credit event or other exceptional circumstances.

Risk factors associated with investment in Tri-Party Repo

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

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

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

Risks associated with Passive Breach of Investment Limits

The Investment Strategy's portfolio may inter alia passively breach prescribed investment limits due to external factors such as market fluctuations, corporate actions (e.g., mergers), or significant investor redemptions, and not due to a new investment by the AMC. In such an event, the AMC will take corrective action to rebalance the portfolio within the timeline stipulated by SEBI and will refrain from making further investments in the specific security or sector until the breach is rectified.

Other Investment Strategy Specific Risk factors:

- a) As the liquidity of the investments made by the Investment Strategy could, at times, be restricted by trading volumes and settlement periods, the time taken by the SIF for redemption of Units may be significant in the event of an inordinately large number of redemption requests or restructuring of the Investment Strategy. In view of the above, limits on redemptions (including suspending redemptions) may be invoked under certain circumstances, as described under 'Restrictions on Redemptions of Units' under Other Investment Strategy Specific Disclosures section. Any Redemption or suspension of Redemption of the Units in the Investment Strategy(s) of the Fund shall be implemented only after prior approval of the Board of Directors of the AMC and Trustee Company and subsequently informing the same to SEBI immediately.
- b) Although, the objective of the Investment Strategy 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 Investment Strategy, the portfolio turnover ratio may be on the higher side commensurate with the investment decisions and Asset Allocation of the Investment Strategy. 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 (Pass Through Certificate) Series, Prepayment and Foreclosures Risk for Senior PTC Series, Servicing Agent Risk, Co-mingling Risk, and Bankruptcy of the Seller.
- d) The AMC may, considering the overall level of risk of the portfolio, invest in lower rated / unrated securities offering higher yields as well as zero coupon securities that offer attractive yields. This may increase the absolute level of risk of the portfolio.
- e) 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.
- f) 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.

As per the Income Tax Act, a fund is classified as an equity-oriented fund if it invests more than 65% of its total assets in equity shares of domestic companies, calculated on the basis of the annual average of the monthly averages of the opening and closing figures. While the Investment Strategy has the flexibility to

invest across equity, debt, and commodity asset classes, the actual allocation in any financial year will depend on prevailing market conditions and the investment views of the fund manager. Consequently, there may be instances where the equity allocation falls below the threshold required to qualify as an equity-oriented fund under the Income Tax Act. In such scenarios, the Investment Strategy may be treated as a debt-oriented fund for that financial year, and accordingly, the taxation of capital gains on redemption of units would follow the rules applicable to debt funds. As a result, unitholders redeeming their investments during such a financial year may be subject to capital gains tax at rates applicable to debt funds and may not be eligible for the concessional tax treatment or Securities Transaction Tax (STT) benefits associated with equity-oriented Investment Strategies. Given the dynamic nature of asset allocation in the Investment Strategy and the potential implications on tax treatment, investors are strongly advised to consult their tax advisors to understand the tax consequences of their investment.

Risk mitigation strategies:

(Consolidated Std. Obs. 9)

The Investment Strategy by utilizing a holistic risk management strategy will endeavor to manage risks associated with investing in equity and debt markets. The risk control process involves identifying & measuring the risk through various risk measurement tools. The Investment Strategy has identified following risks of investing in equity and debt securities and designed risk management strategies, which are embedded in the investment process to manage such risks:

Risks associated with Equity investment	
Risk	Risk Mitigation Strategy
Market Risk The Investment Strategy is vulnerable to movements in the prices of securities invested by the Investment Strategy, which could have a material bearing on the overall returns from the Investment Strategy.	Market risk is a risk which is inherent to an equity Investment Strategy. The Investment Strategy may use derivatives to limit this risk.
Liquidity risk The liquidity of the Investment Strategy's investments is inherently restricted by trading volumes in the securities in which it invests.	As such the liquidity of stocks that the fund invests into could be relatively low, the fund will try to maintain a proper asset-liability match to ensure redemption / Maturity payments are made on time and not affected by illiquidity of the underlying stocks.
Concentration Risk Concentration risk represents the probability of loss arising from heavy exposure to a particular group of sectors or securities	Sector allocation will be dynamically managed based on macroeconomic trends and market outlook, with internal thresholds to prevent concentration in any single sector or stock. The portfolio will be rebalanced periodically to align with the Investment Strategy's investment strategy.
Derivatives Risk As and when the Investment Strategy 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 analyses different from those associated with stocks and bonds.	The Investment Strategy may invest in derivative for the purpose of hedging/non-hedging, portfolio balancing and other purposes as may be permitted under the Regulations. Derivatives will be used in the form of Index Options, Index Futures, Stock Options and Stock Futures and other instruments as may be permitted by SEBI. All derivatives trade will be done only on the exchange with guaranteed settlement. Fund managers will endeavor to use derivatives which are relatively liquid and traded frequently on the exchanges. Exposure with respect

Risks associated with Equity investment	
Risk	Risk Mitigation Strategy
	to derivatives shall be in line with regulatory limits and the limits specified in the SID. No OTC contracts will be entered into.
Risks associated with Debt investment	
Risk	Risk Mitigation Strategy
Market Risk As with all debt securities, changes in interest rates may affect the Investment Strategy's Net Asset Value as the prices of securities generally increase as interest rates decline and generally decrease as interest rates rise. Prices of long-term securities generally fluctuate more in response to interest rate changes than do short-term securities. Indian debt markets can be volatile leading to the possibility of price movements up or down in fixed income securities and thereby to possible movements in the NAV.	The Investment Strategy will undertake the active portfolio management as per the investment objective to reduce the market risk. In a rising interest rate scenario the Investment Strategy may increase its investment in money market securities whereas if the interest rates are expected to fall the allocation to debt securities with longer maturity may be increased thereby mitigating risk to that extent.
Liquidity or Marketability Risk This refers to the ease with which a security can be sold at or near to its valuation Yield -To- Maturity (YTM).	The Investment Strategy may invest in government securities, corporate bonds and money market instruments. While the liquidity risk for government securities, money market instruments and short maturity corporate bonds may be low, it may be high in case of medium to long maturity corporate bonds. Liquidity risk is today characteristic of the Indian fixed income market. The fund will however, endeavor to minimise liquidity risk by investing in securities having a liquid market.
Credit Risk Credit risk or default risk refers to the risk that an issuer of a fixed income security may default (i.e., will be unable to make timely principal and interest payments on the security).	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
Reinvestment Risk This risk refers to the interest rate levels at which cash flows received from the securities in the Investment Strategy are reinvested. The additional income from reinvestment is the "interest on interest" component. The risk is that the rate at which interim cash flows can be reinvested may be lower than that originally assumed.	Reinvestment risks will be limited to the extent of coupons received on debt instruments, which will be a very small portion of the portfolio value.
Derivatives Risk As and when the Investment Strategy trades in the derivatives market, there are risk factors and issues concerning the use of derivatives that Investors should understand. Derivative products are	The Investment Strategy has provision for using derivative instruments for portfolio rebalancing and hedging/non-hedging purposes. Interest Rate Swaps will be done with approved counter parties

Risks associated with Equity investment	
Risk	Risk Mitigation Strategy
specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analyses different from those associated with stocks and bonds. The use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but also 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 the possibility that a loss may be sustained by the portfolio as a result of the failure of another party (usually referred to as the “counter party”) 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.	under pre-approved ISDA agreements. Interest rate swaps and other derivative instruments will be used as per local (RBI and SEBI) regulatory guidelines.
Instruments having Special Features	In case of investment in instruments having special features, Investment may be done in Additional Tier I bonds, and Tier 2 bonds issued under Basel III framework as permitted under SEBI Mutual Fund Regulations.
Structured Obligation (SO) & Credit Enhancement (CE) rated securities	Investment Strategy 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.

Risks associated investing in Derivatives for short exposure (Unhedged Equity and Debt short positions)	
Risk	Risk Mitigation Strategy
Risks associated with investing in derivatives for short exposure (unhedged equity and debt short positions) refer to the risk of losses arising from adverse movements in the prices, yields, or values of the underlying securities, where the absence of an offsetting underlying position may result in amplified losses.	<p>Aggregate short exposure through unhedged derivative positions is maintained within the prescribed limit of 25% of the net assets of the investment strategy.</p> <p>Adequate liquidity is maintained to meet margin and settlement obligations that may arise under varying market conditions.</p> <p>Position sizing and diversification across equity and debt derivatives are applied to manage concentration from individual short positions, with exchange-based valuation and margining arrangements followed to reflect changes in derivative positions in the investment strategy's Net Asset Value.</p>

II. Information about the Investment Strategy:

A. Where will the Investment Strategy invest?

(Consolidated Std. Obs. 29)

The corpus of the Investment Strategy shall be invested in accordance with the investment objective in any (but not exclusively) of the following securities:

- a) Equity share is a security that represents an ownership interest in a company. It is issued to those who have contributed capital in setting up an enterprise.
- b) Equity Related Instruments are securities that give the holder of security the right to receive equity shares on pre agreed terms. It includes convertible debentures, convertible preference shares, warrants carrying the right to obtain equity shares, equity derivatives, REITs and such other instruments as may be specified by the Board from time to time.
- c) Money Market Instruments include but not limited to Commercial Paper, Commercial Bills, Certificates of Deposit, Treasury Bills, Bills Rediscounting, Triparty Repo, Repo/ Reverse repo in government securities, Government securities with an unexpired maturity upto 1 year, Call or notice money, Usance Bills, and any other short-term instruments allowed under current Regulations.

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

A Commercial Bill is a short-term, negotiable instrument (also known as a bill of exchange) used by firms to finance their working capital, typically arising from sales on credit.

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

Bills Re-discounting is an instrument where a financial institution discounts the bills of exchange that it has discounted previously with another financial institution.

A Usance bill is a financial instrument where payment is not due immediately, but rather at a predetermined future date.

- d) Debt Instruments include but not limited to non-convertible debentures, bonds, secured premium notes, zero interest bonds, deep discount bonds, floating rate bond / notes, Non-Convertible Preference Shares (NCPS), etc. These are financial instruments issued by companies (both public and private) to raise long-term funds through public issues. They are generally rated by credit rating agencies.
- e) Cash and cash equivalents

- f) Units of Mutual Fund- Mutual fund means a fund established in the form of a trust to raise monies through the sale of units to the public or a section of the public under one or more scheme for investing in securities, money market instruments, gold or gold related instruments, silver or silver related instruments, real estate assets and such other assets and instruments as may be specified by the SEBI from time to time.
- g) Derivative is a financial instrument whose value is based upon the value of an underlying instruments. Derivative instruments include but not limited to Futures & Options, Interest Rate Swaps, Interest Rate Futures, Forward Rate Agreements and such other derivative instruments permitted by SEBI/RBI from time to time.
- Futures - Futures Contract means a legally binding agreement to buy or sell the underlying security / indices on a future date at an agreed price.
 - Options - Options Contract is a type of Derivatives Contract which gives the buyer/holder of the contract the right (but not the obligation) to buy/sell the underlying asset at a predetermined price within or at end of a specified period. The buyer / holder of the option purchases the right from the seller/writer for a consideration which is called the premium. The seller/writer of an option is obligated to settle the option as per the terms of the contract when the buyer/holder exercises his right. The underlying asset could include securities, an index of prices of securities etc.
 - Interest Rate Swap: An Interest Rate Swap (IRS) is a financial contract between two parties exchanging or swapping a stream of interest payments for a "notional principal" amount on multiple occasions during a specified period. Such contracts generally involve exchange of a "fixed to floating" or "floating to fixed rate" of interest. Accordingly, on each payment date that occurs during the swap period, cash payments based on fixed/ floating and floating rates are made by the parties to one another.
 - Forward Rate Agreement: A Forward Rate Agreement (FRA) is a financial contract between two parties to exchange interest payments for a 'notional principal' amount on settlement date, for a specified period from start date to maturity date. Accordingly, on the settlement date, cash payments based on contract (fixed) and the settlement rate, are made by the parties to one another. The settlement rate is the agreed benchmark/ reference rate prevailing on the settlement date.
 - Interest Rate Futures: A futures contract is a standardized, legally binding agreement to buy or sell a commodity or a financial instrument in a designated future month at a market determined price (the futures price) by the buyer and seller. The contracts are traded on a futures exchange. An Interest Rate Future is a futures contract with an interest bearing instrument as the underlying asset.
- h) Securities issued by Government of India. Repos/reverse repos in Government Securities as may be permitted by RBI (including but not limited to coupon bearing bonds, zero coupon bonds and treasury bills).

Repo

As per Section 45U (c) of RBI Act, 1934, “repo” means an instrument for borrowing funds by selling securities with an agreement to repurchase the securities on a mutually agreed future date at an agreed price which includes interest for the funds borrowed.

Reverse repo

As per Section 45U (c) of RBI Act, 1934, “reverse repo” means an instrument for lending funds by purchasing securities with an agreement to resell the securities on a mutually agreed future date at an agreed price which includes interest for the funds lent.

Triparty Repo

According to Repurchase Transactions (Repo) (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2018, triparty repo means a repo contract where a third entity (apart from the borrower and lender), called a Triparty Agent, acts as an intermediary between the two parties to the repo to facilitate services like collateral selection, payment and settlement, custody, and management during the life of the transaction.

- i) Securities guaranteed by the Central and State Governments (including but not limited to coupon bearing bonds, zero coupon bonds and treasury bills).

A Government Security (G-Sec) is a tradeable instrument issued by the Central Government or the State Governments of India. It acknowledges the Government’s debt obligation. They are generally long term with maturity of one year or more. In India, the Central Government issues both, treasury bills and bonds or dated securities while the State Governments issue only bonds or dated securities, which are called the State Development Loans (SDLs). G-Secs carry practically no risk of default and, hence, are called risk-free gilt-edged instruments. Repos / Reverse Repos enables collateralized short-term borrowing and lending through sale/purchase operations in such government securities.

- j) Debt obligations of domestic Government agencies and statutory bodies, which may or may not carry a Central/State Government guarantee.
- k) Securitised Debt Obligations including but not limited to Pass through certificates, asset-backed securities, mortgage-backed securities
- l) Repo / Reverse Repo transactions in corporate debt securities
- m) Short Term Deposits are offered by Scheduled Commercial Banks (both public and private sector banks) with a fixed/floating interest rate and maturity date.
- n) Units of InvITs - “InvIT” or “Infrastructure Investment Trust” shall mean the trust registered as such under SEBI (Infrastructure Investment Trusts) Regulations, 2014
- o) Credit Default Swaps - A credit default swap (CDS) is a financial derivative that enables investors to transfer or hedge their credit risk by exchanging it with another party.

p) Debt Instruments with special features (AT1 and AT2 Bonds)

Additional Tier 1 (AT1) bonds are a type of perpetual bonds. Banks use these bonds to increase their core equity base. AT1 bonds never mature, implying that the bond issuers will never repay the principal. However, banks pay regular interest. But, if the bank's capital ratio falls below a specific percentage or if the bank is making losses, the interest payments can be skipped.

Banks issue Subordinated Tier 2 bonds to meet their Tier 2 capital requirements. These have to be for a minimum period of 5 years at the time of issue. They are unsecured and subordinated in claims to depositors, unsecured creditors and senior bonds of the bank.

q) Debt Instruments with SO / CE rating Debt instruments with Structured Obligation (SO) or Credit Enhancement (CE) ratings are bonds or loans that have been enhanced with additional credit support to reduce default risk. SO ratings indicate that the instrument's creditworthiness is improved through structural mechanisms like collateral, guarantees, or insurance. CE ratings signify that external support, such as a third-party guarantee or letter of credit, bolsters the instrument's credit profile. These enhancements provide greater security to investors, often resulting in higher credit ratings and lower interest rates compared to non-enhanced debt instruments.

r) Any other like instruments as may be permitted by RBI/SEBI/ such other Regulatory Authority from time to time.

The Fund Manager reserves the right to invest in any other securities that may be permitted from time to time and that align with the Investment Strategy's investment objectives. Any change in the asset allocation affecting the investment profile of the Investment Strategy will be effected only in accordance with SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations.

Subject to the Regulations, the securities mentioned above could be listed, unlisted, privately placed, secured, unsecured and of varying maturity. The securities may be acquired through public offer, secondary market operations, private placement, rights issue or negotiated deals. Further, the Investment Strategy intend to participate in securities lending/short selling as permitted under the Regulations. The Investment Strategy may also enter into repurchase and reverse repurchase in various securities as per the guidelines and regulations applicable to such transactions.

Debt Markets in India:

What is a Debt Instrument?

A Debt Instrument is a borrowing obligation which the borrower has to service for mutually agreed period and rate of interest.

There are a huge variety of debt or fixed income instruments, as they are usually called. The sheer variety in these instruments mean that they can be classified on the basis of any of these features.

List of Features (list is indicative)

- Face Value: Stated value of the paper /principal amount
- Coupon: Zero, fixed or floating
- Frequency: Semi-annual; annual, sometimes quarterly or monthly

- Maturity: Bullet, staggered
- Redemption: Face Value; premium or discount
- Options: Call/Put Issue Price: Par (Face Value) or premium or discount.

List of Debt Market Instruments: The Indian Debt market comprises of the Money Market and Debt Market. Money market instruments are Commercial Papers (CPs), Certificates of Deposit (CDs), Treasury bills (T-bills), Repos, Inter-bank Call money deposit, Reverse Repo and TREPS etc. Money market instruments have a tenor of less than one year while debt market instruments typically have a tenor of more than one year. Debt market in India comprises mainly of two segments viz., the Government securities market and the corporate securities market.

Government securities include central, state and quasi govt issues. The main instruments in this market are dated securities (fixed or floating) and Treasury bills (Discounted Papers). These securities are generally issued through auctions on the basis of 'uniform price' method or 'multiple price' method.

Corporate Debt segment on the other hand includes bonds/debentures issued by private corporates, public sector units (PSUs), public financial institutions (PFIs) and development financial institutions (DFIs). These instruments carry a variety of ratings based on the credit profile evaluated by the rating agency and are priced accordingly. These bonds too can be fixed or floating.

Debt derivatives market comprises mainly of Forward Rate Agreements, Interest rate Futures, Interest rate Swap. Banks and corporates are major players here and of late mutual funds have also started hedging their exposures through these products.

The following table gives approximate yields prevailing during the 30-day period ending April 15, 2026, on some of the instruments. These yields are indicative and do not indicate yields that may be obtained in future as interest rates keep changing consequent to changes in macro-economic conditions and RBI policy.

Instrument	Yield Range (% per annum)
Interbank Call Money	5.09 - 6.98
91 Day Treasury Bill	5.25 - 5.43
364 Day Treasury Bill	5.58 - 5.69
A1 + Commercial Paper 90 Days	7.20 - 7.53
5 Year Government of India Security	6.36 - 6.83
10 Year Government of India Security	6.68 - 7.13
15 Year Government of India Security	7.10 - 7.52
1 Year Corporate Bond - AAA Rated	7.12 - 7.61
3 Year Corporate Bond - AAA Rated	7.34 - 7.76
5 Year Corporate Bond - AAA Rated	7.40 - 7.90

Source: Bloomberg

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

B. What are the investment restrictions?

Pursuant to the Regulations and amendments thereto and subject to the asset allocation pattern of the Investment Strategy, following investment restrictions are applicable:

- No Specialized Investment Fund under all its investment strategies should own more than fifteen per cent of any company's paid up capital carrying voting rights or fifteen per cent of units of REITs issued by a single issuer, as the case may be.

Provided that investment in the asset management company or the trustee company of a mutual fund shall be governed by Regulation 6(1)(a).

Provided further that the 15% limit shall be inclusive of 10% limit for mutual fund schemes as specified at Item No. 5 under Paragraph 13.1 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026.

Explanation:

If a mutual fund under all its schemes owns ten per cent of any company's paid up capital carrying voting rights or ten per cent of units of REITs issued by a single issuer, as the case may be, then the Specialized Investment fund under all its investment strategies shall not own more than five per cent of that company's paid up capital carrying voting rights or five per cent of units of REITs issued by a single issuer respectively, as the case may be.

- No investment strategy of a Specialized Investment Fund shall invest more than 10 percent of its NAV in the equity shares and equity-related instruments of any entity.
- Investment in equity shares, equity related instruments and debt instruments shall only be made in listed or to be listed securities except that SIFs can invest in:

(a)unlisted Government Securities and money market instruments other than commercial papers; and

(b)unlisted non-convertible debentures to the extent and in the manner as specified by the SEBI.

- The SIFs shall settle their transactions only in dematerialised securities except for such instruments as may be specified by SEBI from time to time.
- The total exposure at any point of time shall be the sum of exposure through instruments in both the cash market and derivatives market.
- Offsetting of exposure at the portfolio level shall be allowed for:

-Cash and derivative positions on the same underlying security

-Between derivative positions on the same underlying security

- The investment strategies under the SIF may take exposure of up to 25% of the net assets in permissible exchange traded derivative instruments, specifically for purposes other than hedging and portfolio rebalancing.
- An investment strategy under Specialized Investment Fund shall not invest more than 20 per cent of its NAV in debt instruments comprising money market instruments and non-money market instruments

issued by a single issuer which are rated not below investment grade by a credit rating agency authorised to carry out such activity under the Act. Such investment limit may be extended to 25 per cent of the NAV of the investment strategy with the prior approval of the Board of Trustees and Board of Directors of the asset management company:

Such limit shall also be applicable to mortgage backed securitized debt which are rated not below investment grade by a credit rating agency registered with the Board

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

Such limit shall not be applicable for investments in case of debt exchange traded funds or such other funds as may be specified by SEBI from time to time.

The long term rating of issuers shall be considered for the money market instruments. However, if there is no long term rating available for the same issuer, then based on credit rating mapping of Credit Rating Agencies between short term and long term ratings, the most conservative long term rating shall be taken for a given short term rating. Exposure to government money market instruments such as TREPS on G-Sec/ T-bills shall be treated as exposure to government securities.

- An investment strategy under SIF shall not invest more than 20% of its NAV in debt and money market securities issued by a single issuer and rated AAA or 16% in debt and money market securities rated AA or 12% in debt and money market securities rated A and below. These instrument limits may be extended by up to 5% of the NAV of investment strategy with prior approval of trustees of MF and board of AMC.
- An Investment strategy under the SIF shall not invest more than 25% of its NAV in debt and money market instruments of a particular sector.

Such limit shall be excluding investments in Bank CDs, triparty repo on Government securities or treasury bills, G-secs, T-bills, short term deposits of Scheduled commercial banks and AAA rated securities issued by Public Financial Institutions and Public Sector Banks.

An Investment strategy may take an additional exposure upto 10% of net assets of Investment Strategy (over and above the limit of 25% mentioned above) to financial service sector through investment in Housing Finance Companies

An Investment strategy may take an additional exposure upto 5% of net assets of Investment Strategy (over and above the limit of 25% mentioned above) to financial service sector through investment in securitized debt instruments based on retail housing loan portfolio and/or affordable housing loan portfolio.

Provided that additional exposure in securities issued by HFCs shall be rated AA and above and these HFCs shall be registered with National Housing Bank (NHB) and overall maximum investment in housing finance companies shall not exceed the sector exposure limit of 25% of the net assets of the Investment Strategy.

- The Investment Strategy may invest in the units of InvITs as per item no.4 of para 21.5 of the SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026, a, subject to the following:
 - a) No Specialized Investment Fund under all its investment strategies shall own more than 20 per cent of units issued by a single issuer of InvIT:

Provided that the 20% single issuer limit shall be inclusive of 10% limit for mutual fund schemes as specified at Item No. (a) under Paragraph 13.13.5. of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026

- b) An investment strategy under Specialized Investment Fund shall not invest -
 - (i) more than 20 per cent of its NAV in the units of InvITs; and
 - (ii) more than 10 per cent of its NAV in the units of InvIT issued by a single issuer:

Such limits shall not be applicable for investments in case of index fund or sector or thematic scheme pertaining to InvIT.

- The Investment Strategy shall not invest in unlisted debt instruments including commercial papers, except Government Securities, other money market instruments and derivative products such as Interest Rate Swaps (IRS), Interest Rate Futures (IRF), etc. which are used for hedging. However, the Investment Strategy may invest in unlisted non-convertible debentures up to a maximum of 10% of the debt portfolio of the Investment Strategy subject to such conditions as may be. Additionally, the norms for investments by the Investment Strategy in unrated debt instruments shall be specified by SEBI from time to time.

Note:

- a) Item no.4 under paragraph 13.1 of SEBI Master Circular on Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026, has issued following guidelines w.r.t. investment in unlisted debt & unrated money market instruments.
- b) The Investment Strategy may invest in unlisted non-convertible debentures (NCDs) that 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.

Investment restrictions as given below: -

- a) Maximum investment in unlisted NCDs will be 10 % of the debt portfolio of the Investment Strategy
- b) Investment in unrated debt and money market instruments, other than government securities, treasury bills, derivative products such as Interest Rate Swaps (IRS), Interest Rate Futures (IRF), etc. by the Investment Strategy shall be subject to the following:
 - I. 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.
 - II. Exposure of the Investment Strategy in such instruments, shall not exceed 5% of the net assets of the Investment Strategy.
 - III. All such investments shall be made with the prior approval of the Board of AMC and the Board of trustees.
 - IV. The single issuer limit and the group exposure limit shall be calculated at the issuing bank level as Bill Rediscounting Schemes (BRDS) are issued with recourse to the issuing bank.

- The investment of the Investment Strategy in the following instruments as per para 13.1 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026, shall not exceed 10% of the debt portfolio of the Investment Strategy and the group exposure in such instruments shall not exceed 5% of the debt portfolio of the Investment Strategy:

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

Supported rating of debt instruments (i.e. after factoring-in credit enhancement) is above investment grade.

The above limits shall not be applicable on investments in securitized debt instruments. Investment by the Investment Strategy in debt instruments, having credit enhancements backed by equity shares directly or indirectly, shall have a minimum cover of 4 times considering the market value of such shares. Further, the investment in debt instruments having credit enhancements should be sufficiently covered to address the market volatility and reduce the inefficiencies of invoking of the pledge or cover, whenever required, without impacting the interest of the investors. In case of fall in the value of the cover below the specified limit, AMCs will initiate necessary steps to ensure protection of the interest of the investors.

- As per Clause 3 of the Sixth Schedule of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026 read with clause 13.4 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026, Investment Strategy may invest in mutual fund scheme under the same asset management company or any other mutual fund without charging any fees, provided that aggregate inter investments made by all investment strategies in mutual fund scheme under the same management or under the management of any other asset management company shall not exceed 5% of the net asset value of the of the mutual fund. Further, the Investment Strategy shall not invest in any fund of funds schemes of Mutual Fund.
- The Investment Strategy shall buy and sell securities on the basis of deliveries and shall in all cases of purchases, take delivery of relevant securities and in all cases of sale, deliver the securities. The Investment Strategy may engage in short selling of securities in accordance with the framework relating to short selling and securities lending and borrowing specified by SEBI. Further, the SIF may enter into derivatives transactions in a recognized stock exchange, subject to the framework specified by SEBI. Additionally, the sale of government security already contracted for purchase shall be permitted in accordance with the guidelines issued by RBI in this regard.
- The SIF shall get the securities purchased or transferred in the name of the SIF on account of the concerned Investment Strategy except in respect of such securities as may be specified by the SEBI from time to time.
- The Investment Strategy shall not make any investment in any unlisted security of an associate or Group Company of the sponsors; or any security issued by way of private placement by an associate or group company of the sponsors. Investment in the listed securities of group companies of the sponsor shall not exceed 25% of the NAV.
- Transfers of investments from one Investment Strategy to another Investment Strategy in the same SIF shall be allowed only if:

(a) such transfers are done at the prevailing market price for quoted instruments on spot basis. Explanation – “spot basis” shall have same meaning as specified by stock exchange for spot transactions.

(b) the securities so transferred shall be in conformity with the investment objective of the Investment Strategy to which such transfer has been made.

The AMC shall comply with the guidelines issued under SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026, and such other guidelines as may be notified from time to time.

- The Investment Strategy shall not make any investment in any fund of funds schemes.
- In terms of Clause 1 of Sixth Schedule to MF Regulations read with clause 13.20.1 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds, 2026, in case of IPO of equity shares and equity related instruments, investment strategy can only participate in the Anchor investor portion or in the public issue.

Limits for investment in derivatives instruments

In accordance with Para 8.5 and 13.15 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026; the following conditions shall apply to the Investment Strategy’s participation in the derivatives market. The investment restrictions applicable to the Investment Strategy’s participation in the derivatives market will be as prescribed or varied by SEBI or by the Trustees (subject to SEBI requirements) from time to time.

i. Position limit for the Mutual Fund in equity index options contracts

- a. The Mutual Fund position limit in all equity index options contracts on a particular underlying index shall be Rs. 500 crore or 15% of the total open interest of the market in equity index option contracts, whichever is higher,
- b. This limit would be as prescribed by SEBI from time to time and applicable on open positions in all options contracts on a particular underlying index.

ii. Position limit for the Mutual Fund in equity index futures/stock futures contracts:

The Mutual Fund position limit in all equity index futures/stock futures contracts on a particular underlying index shall be Rs. 500 crore; or

15% of the total open interest in the market in equity index futures/stock futures contracts, whichever is higher,

This limit would be as prescribed by SEBI from time to time and applicable on open positions in all futures contracts on a particular underlying index.

iii. Additional position limit for hedging.

In addition to the position limits at point (i) and (ii) above, Mutual Fund may take exposure in equity index derivatives subject to the following limits:

Short positions in index derivatives (short futures, short calls and long puts) shall not exceed (in notional value) the Mutual Fund’s holding of stocks.

Long positions in index derivatives (long futures, long calls and short puts) shall not exceed (in notional value) the Mutual Fund's holding of cash, government securities, T-Bills and similar instruments.

iv. Position limit for the Mutual Fund for stock based derivative contracts

The combined futures and options position limit shall be 20% of applicable MWPL

v. Position limit for the Investment Strategy

The position limits for the Investment Strategy and disclosure requirements are as follows—

For stock option and stock futures contracts, the gross open position across all derivative contracts on a particular underlying stock of a Investment Strategy of the Mutual Fund shall not exceed the higher of: 1% of the free float market capitalisation (in terms of number of shares).

Or

5% of the open interest in the derivative contracts on a particular underlying stock (in terms of number of contracts).

This position limit shall be applicable on the combined position in all derivative contracts on an underlying stock at a Stock Exchange.

For index based contracts, the Mutual Fund shall disclose the total open interest held by its Investment Strategy or all Investment Strategies put together in a particular underlying index, if such open interest equals to or exceeds 15% of the open interest of all derivative contracts on that underlying index.

Exposure Limits:

As per Para 13.18 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026, the limits for exposure towards derivatives are as under:

1. The cumulative gross exposure through equity, equity-related instruments, debt and money market instruments, repo / reverse repo in corporate debt securities, derivative positions (equity and fixed income derivatives), units of mutual funds, securitized debt, Infrastructure Investment Trusts (InvITs), instruments with special features, credit enhancement and structured Obligations and such other securities/assets as may be permitted by SEBI from time to time subject to regulatory approvals, if any should not exceed 100% of the net assets of the Investment Strategy as per Clause 13.18 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026. (Consolidated Std. Obs. 17).
2. SIFs 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. Exposure due to hedging positions may not be included in the above mentioned limits subject to the following: -

- a. Hedging positions are the derivative positions that reduce possible losses on an existing position in securities and till the existing position remains.
 - b. 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 Point 1.
 - 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.
5. SIFs 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 Investment Strategy. Exposure to a single counterparty in such transactions should not exceed 10% of the net assets of the Investment Strategy. However, if SIFs 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.
 6. 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 in point 1.
 7. 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

Writing of Covered Call Options by Investment Strategy

- The premium received shall be within the requirements prescribed by SEBI from time to time.
- The exposure on account of the call option written under the covered call strategy shall not be considered as exposure in line with the SEBI Regulations.
- The call option written shall be marked to market daily and the respective gains or losses factored into the daily NAV of the Investment Strategy until the position is closed or expired.

As and when SEBI notifies amended limits in position limits for exchange traded derivative contracts in future, the aforesaid position limits, to the extent relevant, shall be read as if they were substituted with the SEBI amended limits.

- Pending deployment of funds of an Investment Strategy in terms of investment objectives of the Investment Strategy, a SIF may invest them in short term deposits of schedule commercial banks, subject to para 13.7 of SEBI Master Circular on Mutual Fund dated March 20, 2026.
 - a. The term 'short term' for parking of funds shall be treated as a period not exceeding 91 calendar days.
 - b. Such deposits shall be held in the name of each Investment Strategy.
 - c. Each Investment Strategy shall not park more than 15% of its net assets in the short-term deposit(s) of all the scheduled commercial banks. However, it may be raised to 20% with the prior approval of the Trustee. Also, parking of funds in short term deposits of associate and sponsor scheduled commercial banks together shall not exceed 20% of total deployment by the SIF in short term deposits.

d. Each Investment Strategy shall not park more than 10% of its net assets in short term deposit(s) with any one scheduled commercial bank including its subsidiaries.

e. Trustees /AMC will ensure that no funds of an Investment Strategy is parked in short term deposit of a bank which has invested in that Investment Strategy and the bank in which a Investment Strategy has short term deposit do not invest in that Investment Strategy until the Investment Strategy has short term deposit with such bank.

The above provisions do not apply to term deposits placed as margins for trading in cash and derivative market.

- The Investment Strategy will not advance any loan for any purpose.
- The Investment Strategy shall not borrow except to meet temporary liquidity needs of the SIF for the purpose of repurchase/ redemption of Units or payment of interest or Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal payout to the Unitholders. Such borrowings shall not exceed more than 20% of the net assets of the individual Investment Strategy and the duration of the borrowing shall not exceed a period of 6 months.
- Conditions for undertaking repo in corporate debt securities: i. The gross exposure of any Investment Strategy to repo transactions in corporate debt securities including Commercial Papers (CPs) and Certificate of Deposits (CDs) shall not be more than 10 % of the net assets of the concerned Investment Strategy. ii. The total cumulative gross exposure through equity, equity-related instruments, debt and money market instruments, repo / reverse repo in corporate debt securities, derivative positions (equity and fixed income derivatives), units of mutual funds, securitized debt, Infrastructure Investment Trusts (InvITs), instruments with special features, credit enhancement and structured Obligations and such other securities/assets as may be permitted by SEBI from time to time subject to regulatory approvals, if any should not exceed 100% of the net assets of the Investment Strategy as per Clause 13.8 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026. iii. The Investment Strategy shall borrow through repo transactions only if the tenor of the transaction does not exceed a period of six months. iv. The exposure limit/investment restrictions prescribed under the Sixth Schedule of the Regulations and circulars issued there under (wherever applicable) shall be applicable to repo transactions in corporate debt securities. v. Counterparty selection & credit rating:
SIFs shall participate in repo transactions on following Corporate Debt securities; 1) listed AA and above rated corporate debt securities and 2) Commercial Papers (CPs) and Certificate of Deposits(CDs). • SIFs shall ensure compliance with the Sixth Schedule of the Mutual Funds Regulations about restrictions on investments, wherever applicable, with respect to repo transactions in corporate debt securities including Commercial Papers(CPs) and Certificate of Deposits(CDs). However, for transactions where settlement is guaranteed by a Clearing Corporation, the exposure shall not be considered for the purpose of determination of investment limits for single issuer, group issuer and sector level limits.
- The AMC can deploy the NFO proceeds in Tri-Party Repo on Government securities or Treasury Bills before the closure of NFO period. However, AMCs shall not charge any investment management and advisory fees on funds so deployed during the NFO period. The appreciation received from such investments shall be passed on to investors.
- Debentures, irrespective of any residual maturity period (above or below one year), shall attract the investment restrictions as applicable to debt instruments under para 13.1 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026.

- c) As per clause 13.1 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026 , as amended from time to time, no SIF under all its Investment Strategies shall own more than 10% of instruments issued by a single issuer in debt instruments with special features such as subordination to equity (absorbs losses before equity capital) and /or convertible to equity upon trigger of a pre-specified event for loss absorption (“hereinafter referred to as “perpetual debt instruments”). Further, a Investment Strategy shall not invest - a) more than 10% of its NAV of the debt portfolio of the Investment Strategy in perpetual debt instruments; and b) more than 5% of its NAV of the debt portfolio of the Investment Strategy in perpetual debt instruments issued by a single issuer. The limit mentioned at a) and b) above shall be within the overall limit for debt instruments issued by a single issuer and other prudential limits with respect to the debt instruments as specified at Item No. 2 under Paragraph 13.1 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026.

Provided that debt instruments having such special features, which otherwise are Non-Convertible Debentures, may be treated as debt instruments until converted to equity.

- d) As per Clause 13.1 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026, the investment limits of SIFs in Instruments with Special Features such as AT1 and AT2 Bonds shall be as under:
- a. No SIF under all its Investment Strategy shall own more than 10% of such instruments issued by a single issuer;
 - b. An Investment Strategy shall not invest
 - i. more than 10% of its NAV of the debt portfolio of the Investment Strategy in such instruments; and
 - ii. more than 5% of its NAV of the debt portfolio of the Investment Strategy in such instruments issued by a single issuer.

The above investment limit shall be within the overall limit for debt instruments issued by a single issuer as specified at item No. 2 under Paragraph 13.1 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026.

Apart from the above investment restrictions, the Investment Strategy follows certain internal norms vis-à-vis limiting exposure to scrips, sectors etc, within the above mentioned restrictions, and these are subject to review from time to time. (Consolidated Std. Obs. 19)

All other investment restrictions applicable for schemes of mutual funds as specified under Sixth Schedule of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026, shall apply to investment strategies under the Specialized Investment Fund.

The Investment Strategy will comply with SEBI regulations and any other regulations applicable to the investments of Funds from time to time.

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

The Trustee/AMC may alter the above-stated limitations from time to time, and also to the extent the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026 change or as deemed fit in the general interest of the unitholders, so as to permit the Investment Strategy to make their investments in the full spectrum of permitted investments in order to achieve their investment objective.

C. Fundamental Attributes

(Consolidated Std. Obs. 59)

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

(i) **Type of Investment Strategy:** Please refer to point no. III of 'Part I. Highlights/Summary of the Investment Strategy'.

(ii) **Investment Objective:** Please refer to point no. V of 'Part I. Highlights/Summary of the Investment Strategy' and point no. A of 'Part II. Information about the Investment Strategy'.

(iii) **Terms of Issue**

- **Liquidity provisions such as listing, repurchase, redemption:**

For details on listing, repurchase, redemption, please refer section 'Other Investment Strategy Specific Disclosures'.

- **Aggregate fees and expenses charged to the Investment Strategy:**

The provisions in respect of fees and expenses are as indicated in this SID. Please refer to section "Part III - Other Details".

- **Any safety net or guarantee provided:**

This Investment Strategy is not a guaranteed or an assured return Investment Strategy.

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

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

D. Floors and ceiling within a range of 5% of the intended allocation against each sub class of asset, as per clause 14.5.1 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026 (only for close ended debt Investment Strategies)

Not Applicable.

E. Other Investment Strategy Specific Disclosures:

Listing and transfer of units	<p>The Investment Strategy being offered is an Interval Investment Strategy. The Units under the Investment Strategy are proposed to be listed on NSE within 5 business days from the date of allotment. Investors can trade on the exchange and Investors wishing to exit may do so, through NSE or any other stock exchange where the Investment Strategy will be listed.</p> <p>Buying or selling of units of the Investment Strategy by investors can be done on all the Trading Days of the stock exchanges. The minimum number of units that can be bought or sold is 1 (one) unit.</p> <p>The Units of the Investment Strategy can be transferred in demat form in accordance with the provisions of SEBI (Depositories and Participants) Regulations, 2018 as may be amended from time to time and as stated in Clause 15.2 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026. Further, for the procedure of release of lien, the investors shall contact their respective Depository Participant.</p> <p><u>Transfer of Units:</u></p> <p>There are no restrictions on transfer of Units of the investment strategy whether held in Statement of Account (physical / non-demat) mode or dematerialised mode. Units held in dematerialized form can be transferred and transmitted in accordance with the provisions of SEBI (Depositories and Participants) Regulations, as may be amended from time to time and units held in Statement of Account (physical / non-demat) mode can be transferred by investors under resident / non-resident individual category for the reasons like transfer to siblings, gifting of units, transfer of units to third party and addition / deletion of unitholders, in accordance with the AMFI Best Practices Guidelines Circular No.116/ 2024-25 dated August 14, 2024 read with AMFI Best Practices Guidelines Circular No. 135/BP/119/2025-26 dated May 08, 2025. For further details, please refer SAI.</p> <p>In case a person (i.e. a transferee) becomes a holder of the Units by operation of law or upon enforcement of pledge then the AMC shall, subject to production of such satisfactory evidence and submission of such documents, proceed to effect the transfer, if the intended transferee is otherwise eligible to hold the Units of the investment strategy.</p> <p>Additions / deletions of names of Unit holders will be allowed only in folio held in the name of individual investor(s). Further, addition of names in the folio will also be allowed under the following 2 (two) scenarios subject to compliance with AMFI Best Practices Guidelines Circular No.116/ 2024-25 dated August 14, 2024 read with AMFI Best Practices Guidelines Circular No. 135/BP/119/2025-26 dated May 08, 2025:</p>
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	<p>i. Surviving joint unitholder who wants to add new joint holder(s) in the folio upon demise of one or more joint unitholder(s).</p> <p>ii. A minor unitholder, who has turned a major and has changed his / her status from minor to major, wants to add joint holder(s) in the folio.</p> <p>The facility for transfer of units held in SoA mode shall be available only through online mode including the transaction portals of the RTAs and the MF Central.</p> <p>The said provisions in respect of deletion of names will not be applicable in case of death of a Unit holder (in respect of joint holdings) as this is treated as transmission of Units and not transfer.</p> <p>Redemption of the transferred units shall be subject to cooling period of 10 business days from the date of transfer. This will enable the investor to revert in case the transfer is initiated fraudulently.</p> <p>Please refer SAI for further details.</p>
Dematerialization of units [Consolidated Std. Obs. 57(a) & (b)]	<p>The applicants are given an Option to subscribe to/hold the units by way of an Account Statement or in Dematerialized ('Demat') form.</p> <p>The applicants intending to hold Units in demat mode would be required to have a beneficiary account with a Depository Participant of the NSDL/CDSL and would be required to mention in the application form DP's Name, DP ID No. and Beneficiary Account No. with the DP at the time of purchasing Units during the NFO.</p> <p>In case, the Investor desires to hold the Units in a Dematerialized /Rematerialized form at a later date, the request for conversion of units held in Account Statement (non- demat) mode into electronic (demat) form or vice-versa should be submitted alongwith a Demat/Remat Request Form to their Depository Participant(s). Investors should ensure that the combination of names in the account statement is the same as that in the demat account.</p> <p>For further details, please refer SAI.</p>
Minimum Target amount (This is the minimum amount required to operate the Investment Strategy and if this is not collected during the NFO period, then all the investors would be refunded the amount invested without any return.)	INR 10,00,00,000 (Rupees Ten Crores)
Redemption and subscription frequency of the investment strategy	<p>Investors can subscribe to the Investment Strategy on a daily basis, whereas redemptions are allowed two times in a week (Monday & Wednesday) or at any lesser frequency as may be decided by the AMC.</p> <p>Redemption requests received after Wednesday 3.00 p.m. till Monday 3.00 p.m. would be considered for processing with Monday NAV, and requests</p>

	<p>received after Monday 3.00 p.m. till Wednesday 3.00 p.m. would be processed with Wednesday NAV.</p> <p>Note: If Monday / Wednesday falls on non-business day, then the next business day's NAV would be considered for transaction processing.</p> <p>The AMC reserves the right to change the Subscription/Redemption frequency in future, subject to applicable SEBI Regulations</p>
Notice period of the investment strategy	<p>Redemption frequency: Two Times in a week (Monday & Wednesday) or any lesser redemption frequency as may be decided by the AMC.</p> <p>Redemption requests received after Wednesday 3.00 p.m. till Monday 3.00 p.m. would be considered for processing with Monday NAV, and requests received after Monday 3.00 p.m. till Wednesday 3.00 p.m. would be processed with Wednesday NAV.</p> <p>Note: If Monday / Wednesday falls on non-business day, then the next business day's NAV would be considered for transaction processing.</p> <p>Based on structure of the investment strategy and the liquidity risk associated with it, AMC may implement appropriate notice periods for redemption in the following manner:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> In case of notice period, the redeeming investor shall receive the value of units sold based on the fund's NAV at the end of the notice period. Maximum duration of notice period shall not exceed 15 working days. <p>For further details, kindly refer to SAI.</p>
Maximum Amount to be raised (if any)	Not Applicable
Dividend (IDCW) Policy	<p>The Investment Strategy is currently not offering IDCW option.</p> <p>However, the said option may be introduced at later date.</p>
Allotment (Detailed procedure) (Consolidated Std. Obs. 60)	<p>All Applicants whose monies towards purchase of Units have been realised by the Fund on or before the allotment date, will receive a full and firm allotment of Units, provided also the applications are complete in all respects and are found to be in order. Any application for subscription of Units may be rejected if found invalid or incomplete.</p> <p>For applicants applying through 'APPLICATIONS SUPPORTED BY BLOCKED AMOUNT (ASBA)', during NFO, under the Demat mode, on or before allotment, the amount will be unblocked in their respective bank accounts and account will be debited only to the extent required to pay for allotment of Units applied in the application form.</p> <p>Units will be allotted up to 3 decimals. Face Value per Unit of all Plans/ Options under the Investment Strategy is INR 10/-.</p> <p>Post-NFO, on an ongoing basis, units will be allotted for purchases, switch-ins, and SIP installments at the applicable NAV (subject to applicable cut-off timings and realization of funds).</p> <p>A Consolidated Account Statement (CAS) shall be sent to the Investors in whose folios transactions have taken place during the month by email on</p>

	<p>or before the 12th day of the succeeding month and by physical means on or before the 15th day of the succeeding month.</p> <p>The holding(s) of the beneficiary account holder for units held in demat mode will be shown in the statement issued by respective Depository Participants (DPs) periodically.</p> <p>Investors have the option to hold units in dematerialized (demat) form. Allotment in demat form will be made within 2 working days from the date of receipt of all necessary documents and realization of funds. Investors must provide their DP ID and Client ID along with relevant supporting documents while applying under the demat mode.</p> <p>Note: Allotment of Units will be done after deduction of applicable stamp duty and statutory charges, if any. Applicants under the Investment Strategy will have an option to hold the Units either in physical form (i.e. account statement) or in dematerialized form. Accordingly, the AMC shall allot Units either in physical form (i.e. account statement) or in dematerialized form within 5 Business Days from the date of closure of the NFO period.</p>
Refund	<p>The Fund will refund the application money to applicants whose applications are found to be incomplete, invalid or have been rejected for any other reason whatsoever. Refund instruments will be dispatched within 5 business days of the closure of NFO period. In the event of delay beyond 5 business days, the AMC shall be liable to pay interest at 15% per annum or such other rate of interest as maybe prescribed from time to time.</p> <p>The bank and/ or collection charges, if any, will be borne by the applicant.</p> <p>Refunds may be made through electronic modes such as RTGS, NEFT, IMPS, Direct Credits or through Cheques as applicable.</p>
<p>Who can invest</p> <p>This is an indicative list and investors shall consult their financial advisor to ascertain whether the Investment Strategy is suitable to their risk profile.</p>	<p>The following persons are eligible and may apply for subscription to the Units of the Investment Strategy (subject, wherever relevant, to subscription of Units of SIF being permitted under relevant statutory regulations):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resident Indian adult individual either singly or jointly (not exceeding three) • Minor through parent/lawful guardian • Companies, Bodies Corporate, Public Sector Undertakings, association of persons or bodies of individuals and societies registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (so long as the subscription of units is permitted under their respective constitutions) • Religious and Charitable Trusts under the provisions of Section 11(5)(xii) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 read with Rule 17C of Income-tax Rules, 1962 • Trustees of private trusts authorised to invest in mutual fund schemes under their trust deeds. • Partnership Firms • Hindu Undivided Family (HUF) through Karta; • Proprietorship in the name of the sole proprietor • Banks and Financial Institutions

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-resident Indians (NRI)/Persons of Indian Origin (PIO)/Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) residing abroad on full repatriation basis or on non repatriation basis • Army, Air Force, Navy and other para-military funds • Scientific and Industrial Research Organizations • Other Mutual Funds registered with SEBI • Other investment strategy(s) of SIF subject to the conditions and limits prescribed by SEBI Regulations • Alternate Investment Funds, Portfolio Management Services, etc. • Foreign Portfolio Investor subject to the applicable regulations • International Multilateral Agencies approved by the Government of India • Universities and Educational Institutions • Any other category of investor so long as wherever applicable they are in conformity with applicable SEBI Regulations/RBI, etc. <p>Every investor, depending on any of the above category under which he/she/it/they fall are required to provide relevant documents along with the application form as may be prescribed by AMC.</p> <p>All applicants should be KYC compliant with valid PAN (except for Micro investments/ PAN exempt category). For complete details on KYC and PAN requirements refer SAI.</p> <p>Subject to the Regulations, any application for subscription of Units may be accepted or rejected if found incomplete or due to unavailability of underlying securities, etc. For example, the Trustee may reject any application for the Purchase of Units if the application is invalid or incomplete or if, in its opinion, increasing the size of any or all of the Investment Strategy's Unit capital is not in the general interest of the Investors, or if the Trustee for any other reason does not believe that it would be in the best interest of the Investment Strategy or its Investors to accept such an application.</p>
Who cannot invest	<p>The following persons are not eligible to invest in the Investment Strategy and apply for subscription to the units of the Investment Strategy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Overseas Corporate Bodies, as defined under the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999. 2 Investor residing in any Financial Action Task Force (FATF) designated High Risk jurisdiction. 3 A person who is resident of Canada; 4 United States Person (U.S. person*) as defined under the extant laws of the United States of America, except the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NRIs/PIOs may invest/transact, in the Investment Strategy, when physically present in India, upon submission of such documents/undertakings, etc., as may be stipulated by AMC/Trustee from time to time and subject to compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. • FPIs may invest in the Investment Strategy through submission of physical form in India, subject to compliance with all applicable laws and regulations and the terms, conditions, and documentation requirements stipulated by the AMC/Trustee from time to time and subject to compliance with all applicable laws and regulations.

	<p>The Trustee/AMC reserves the right to put the transaction requests received from such U.S. person on hold or reject the transaction request and redeem the units, if allotted, as the case may be, as and when identified by the Trustee / AMC that the same is not in compliance with the applicable laws and/or not fulfilled the terms and conditions stipulated by Trustee/AMC from time to time. Such redemptions will be subject to applicable taxes and exit load, if any.</p> <p>The application form(s) for transactions (in non-demat mode) from such U.S. person will be accepted ONLY at the Investor Service Centers (ISCs) of the AMC.</p> <p>*The term “U.S. person” means any person that is a U.S. person within the meaning of Regulations under the Securities Act of 1933 of U.S. or as defined by the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission or as per such further amended definitions, interpretations, legislations, rules etc., as may be in force from time to time.</p> <p>The Fund reserves the right to include / exclude new / existing categories of investors who can invest in the Investment Strategy from time to time, subject to SEBI Regulations and other prevailing statutory regulations, as applicable.</p> <p>The AMC/ Trustee shall not be liable for any loss or expenses incurred in respect of those transaction requests / allotted units which have been kept on hold or rejected or reversed.</p>
<p>How to Apply (details) (Consolidated Std. Obs. 35)</p>	<p>Investors can undertake transactions in the Investment Strategies of Prism SIF either through physical, online / electronic mode or any other mode as may be prescribed from time to time.</p> <p><u>Physical Transactions</u> For subscription / redemption / switches, application form and Key Information Memorandum may be obtained from the Official Points of Acceptance (OPAs) of AMC / RTA or downloaded from the website (www.jioblackrockamc.com/prismsif/statutory-disclosure).</p> <p><u>Online / Electronic Transactions</u> Investors can undertake transactions via electronic mode through various online facilities offered by JioBlackRock AMC / other platforms specified by AMC from time to time. Refer back cover page for contact details of Registrar and Transfer Agent (CAMS), brief details various official points of acceptance, collecting bankers during NFO (if any), etc. The list of the ISCs/ OPAs, of JioBlackRock Asset Management Private Limited is provided on the website of the AMC. i.e. www.jioblackrockamc.com/prismsif/statutory-disclosure.</p> <p>Please refer to the SAI and Application form for the instructions.</p>
<p>Where can you submit the filled up application</p>	<p>Investors can submit the duly filled application forms at any Official Points of Acceptance (OPAs) of JioBlackRock AMC. The list of OPAs is available on AMC website (www.jioblackrockamc.com/prismsif/statutory-disclosure).</p> <p><u>AMC and RTA branches</u> Investors may submit their applications at any branches of JioBlackRock Asset Management Private Limited. The updated list of AMC branches is</p>

	<p>available on AMC website (www.jioblackrockamc.com/prismsif/statutory-disclosure). Investors can also submit their applications at the Registrar's - Computer Age Management Services Limited (CAMS) branches. The updated list of CAMS branches is available on CAMS website (www.camsonline.com).</p> <p><u>JioBlackRock AMC Website and Mobile App</u> Investor can also subscribe to the Units of the Investment Strategy through our website (www.jioblackrockamc.com/prismsif) or our mobile app by downloading from the Google Play Store or Apple Store.</p> <p><u>CAMS (RTA) Website and Mobile App</u> Investor can also subscribe to the Units of the Investment Strategy through the website of CAMS (www.camsonline.com) or through their mobile app (myCAMS) by downloading from the Google Play Store or Apple Store.</p> <p><u>Stock Exchanges</u> Investors can also subscribe to the Units of the Investment Strategy on BSE StAR MF Platform, MFSS and NSE NMF II.</p> <p><u>MF Utilities (MFU)</u> Investors may purchase units of the Plan(s) under the Investment Strategy through MFU. All financial and non-financial transactions pertaining to Investment Strategies of Prism SIF can also be submitted through MFU either electronically or physically through the authorized Points of Service ("POS") of MFU. The list of POS of MFU is published on the website of MFU at www.mfuindia.com and may be updated from time to time.</p> <p><u>MFCentral</u> Investor can also submit their applications through MFCentral, a unified platform for SIF transactions and services, as and when such facility is made available by the respective platform transactions subject to terms, conditions and processes adopted by this platform.</p> <p>The servers including email servers (maintained at various locations) of AMC, CAMS, and the servers of any other service provider/transaction platform with whom the AMC has tied up for this purpose will be the official point of acceptance for all online / electronic transactions mentioned above. For the purpose of, determining the applicability of NAV, the time when the request for purchase / sale / switch of units is received in the servers of AMC/ RTA or such other service provider/ transaction platform, shall be considered.</p> <p><u>Channel Partners / Execution Only Platforms (EOP):</u> In addition to the existing Official Point of Acceptance of transactions, the server(s) of CAMS, shall be an OPA for electronic transactions received from the Channel Partners / EOP with whom the AMC has entered or may enter specific arrangements for all financial transactions relating to the units of Investment Strategy.</p> <p>For more details, please refer to SAI</p>
The policy regarding reissue of repurchased units, including the maximum	Not applicable

<p>extent, the manner of reissue, the entity (the Investment Strategy or the AMC) involved in the same.</p>	
<p>Restrictions, if any, on the right to freely retain or dispose of units being offered.</p>	<p>The Units of the Investment Strategy held in the dematerialised form will be fully and freely transferable (subject to lock-in period, if any and subject to lien, if any marked on the units) in accordance with the provisions of SEBI (Depositories and Participants) Regulations, 2018 as may be amended from time to time and as stated in.</p> <p>Additions/ deletion of names will not be allowed under any folio of the Investment Strategy except for approved categories.</p> <p>Refer section of Listing and transfer of units.</p> <p>Restrictions on Redemptions of Units</p> <p>The Fund shall at its sole discretion reserves the right to restrict Redemption (including switch-out) of the Units (including Plan/Option) of the Investment Strategy(s) of the fund on the occurrence of the below mentioned event for a period not exceeding ten (10) business days in any ninety (90) days period. The restriction on the Redemption (including switch-out) shall be applicable where the Redemption (including switch-out) request is for a value above Rs. 2,00,000/- (Rupees Two Lakhs). Further, no restriction shall be applicable for the Redemption/switch-out request upto Rs. 2,00,000/- (Rupees Two Lakhs). Further, in case of redemption request beyond Rs. 2,00,000/- (Rupees Two Lakhs), no restriction shall be applicable for first Rs. 2,00,000/- (Rupees Two Lakhs).</p> <p>The restriction on redemption of the units of the Investment Strategy may be imposed when there are circumstances leading to a systemic crisis or event that severely constricts market liquidity or the efficient functioning of markets. A list of such circumstances are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liquidity issues: when market at large becomes illiquid affecting almost all securities rather than any issuer specific security. • Market failures, exchange closures - when markets are affected by unexpected events which impact the functioning of exchanges or the regular course of transactions. Such unexpected events could also be related to political, economic, military, monetary or other emergencies. • Operational issues - when exceptional circumstances are caused by force majeure, unpredictable operational problems and technical failures (e.g. a black out). • If so directed by SEBI <p>Since the occurrence of the abovementioned eventualities have the ability to impact the overall market and liquidity situations, the same may result in exceptionally large number of Redemption being made and in such a situation the indicative timeline mentioned by the Fund in the Investment Strategy offering documents, for processing of request of Redemption may not be applicable.</p> <p>Any restriction on Redemption or suspend Redemption of the Units in the Investment Strategy(s) of the Fund shall be made applicable only after</p>

	prior approval of the Board of Directors of the AMC and Trustee Company and thereafter, immediately informing the same to SEBI.	
	Refer SAI for further details.	
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.	Cut off timing for subscriptions/ redemptions/ switches: In case of Subscription/Switch-in for any amount (duly time stamped): Cut off timing 3.00 p.m.	
	Valid applications received up to 3.00 p.m. and where the funds for the entire amount are available for utilization before the cut-off time i.e. credited to the bank account of the Investment Strategy/SIF before the cut-off time.	The closing NAV of the same day
	Valid applications received after 3.00 p.m. and where the funds for the entire amount are credited to the bank account of the Investment Strategy /SIF either on the same day or before the cut-off time of the next Business Day i.e. available for utilization before the cut-off time of the next Business Day.	The closing NAV of the next Business Day.
	Irrespective of time of receipt of application, where the funds for the entire amount are available for utilisation before the cut-off time on any subsequent business day	The closing NAV of such subsequent Business Day.
	Realisation of funds means funds available for utilization and not date and time of debit from investor's account.	
	In case application is time stamped after cut off timing on any day, the same will be considered as deemed to be received on the next Business Day.	
	In case funds are realised after cut-off timing on any day, the same will be considered as deemed to be realised / available for utilisation on the next Business Day.	
	In case of investments through Systematic Investment Plan (SIP), Systematic Transfer Plan (STP), other methods as may be offered by the AMC etc. the Units would be allotted as per the closing NAV of the day on which the funds are available for utilization irrespective of the installment date of the SIP, STP, etc.	
	Since different payment modes have different settlement cycles including electronic transactions (as per arrangements with Payment Aggregators/Banks/Exchanges etc), it may happen that the investor's account is debited, but the money is not credited within cut-off time on the same date to the Investment Strategy's bank account, leading to a gap/delay in Unit allotment. Investors are therefore urged to use the most	

	<p>efficient electronic payment modes to avoid delays in realization of funds and consequently in Unit allotment.</p> <p>Redemptions including switch-outs:</p> <p>In respect of valid applications received after Wednesday 3.00 p.m. till Monday 3.00 p.m. would be considered for processing with Monday NAV, and requests received after Monday 3.00 p.m. till Wednesday 3.00 p.m. would be processed with Wednesday NAV.</p> <p>If Monday / Wednesday falls on non-business day, then the next business day's NAV would be considered for transaction processing.</p> <p>Demand Drafts/ Outstation Cheques will not be accepted.</p> <p>Valid application for "switch out" shall be treated as redemption and for "switch in" shall be treated as purchases and the relevant NAV of "Switch in" and "Switch Out" shall be applicable accordingly.</p>
Where can the applications for purchase/redemption switches be submitted?	<p>Please refer the AMC website www.jioblackrockamc.com/prismsif /disclosure for the list of official points of acceptance.</p> <p>For further details, kindly refer section 'Other Investment Strategy Specific Disclosures' – 'How to apply' and / or SAI</p> <p>It is mandatory for applicants to mention their bank account numbers in their applications for subscription or redemption of Units of the Investment Strategy. If the investor fails to provide the bank mandate, the request for redemption would be considered as not valid and the Investment Strategy retains the right to withhold the redemption until a proper bank mandate is furnished. Any provision with respect to penal interest in such cases will not be applicable. (Consolidated Std. Obs. 61)</p>
Minimum amount for purchase/redemption/swiches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum amount for Purchase: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) If an investor meets the minimum investment threshold of Rs.10 lakh at a PAN level across all investment strategies of Prism SIF, then the following terms will apply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minimum Application Amount (Lumpsum): Rs.10,000, and any amount thereafter. - Minimum Amount for Switch-in to the investment strategy: Rs.10,000, and any amount thereafter. - Minimum Amount for Systematic Investment Plan (SIP): Rs.10,000 and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter. b) If an investor does not meet the minimum investment threshold of Rs. 10 lakh at a PAN level across all investment strategies of Prism SIF, then the following will apply:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minimum Application Amount (Lumpsum): An amount sufficient to meet the minimum investment threshold or Rs.10,000 (whichever is higher), and any amount thereafter. - Minimum Amount for Switch-in to investment strategy: An amount sufficient to meet the minimum investment threshold or Rs.10,000 (whichever is higher) and in multiples of Re. 1 thereafter. - Minimum Amount for Systematic Investment Plan (SIP): An amount sufficient to meet the minimum investment threshold or Rs.10,000 (whichever is higher) and in multiples of Re. 1 thereafter. <p>For accredited investors, the requirement for minimum investment threshold will not be applicable. “Accredited Investor” shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (ab) of sub-regulation (1) of regulation 2 of the SEBI (Alternative Investment Funds) Regulations, 2012.</p> <p>For accredited investors: Minimum investment of Rs.1,00,000 and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The minimum redemption amount shall be ‘any amount’ or ‘any number of units’ as requested by the investor at the time of redemption. • The redemption will be subject to compliance with provisions mentioned under “Minimum investment threshold” under para 21.4 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026, as amended from to time. • The Redemption would also be subject to release of pledge / lien or other encumbrances. The Redemption request can be made by specifying the rupee amount or by specifying the number of Units to be redeemed. • Minimum amount for Systematic Transfer Plan (STP): Rs. 10,000/- and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter • Minimum amount for Systematic Withdrawal Plan (SWP): Rs. 10,000/- and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter <p>Note –</p> <p>An aggregate investment by an investor across all investment strategies offered Prism SIF, at the Permanent Account Number (‘PAN’) level, should not be less than Rs. 10 lakhs (‘Minimum Investment Threshold’).</p> <p>For mandatory investments made by designated employees of AMC in terms of para 7.14 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026, the requirement for minimum investment threshold will not be applicable.</p>
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<p>Minimum requirement consequences of threshold and non-maintenance</p> <p>(Consolidated Std. Obs. 36)</p>	<p>Pursuant to para 21.4 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026 as amended from time to time, an aggregate investment by an investor across all investment strategies offered by Prism SIF, at the Permanent Account Number ('PAN') level, should not be less than Rs. 10 lakhs ('Minimum Investment Threshold'). The AMC will monitor compliance with the Minimum Investment Threshold on a daily basis and ensure that there are no active breaches. The AMC will ensure that the investor's total investment value does not fall below the Minimum Investment Threshold due to redemption transactions initiated by the investor. The Minimum Investment Threshold of INR 10 lakh shall apply exclusively to investments under SIF and shall not include investments made by the investor in Schemes of Jio BlackRock Mutual Fund.</p> <p><i>'Active Breach' shall mean fall in the aggregate value of an investor's total investment across all investment strategies of SIF, below the Minimum Investment Threshold of INR 10 lakh, on account of any transactions (i.e. redemption, transfer, sale etc.) initiated by the investor.</i></p> <p>Passive breaches (occurrence of instances not arising out of omission and commission by AMC), such as those caused by a decline in Net Asset Value (NAV), shall not be treated as a violation of the Minimum Investment Threshold. However, if the total investment value falls below the threshold due to a passive breach, the investor shall only be permitted to redeem the entire remaining investment amount from the SIF.</p> <p>In case of any active breach of the Minimum Investment Threshold by an investor, including through transactions on stock exchanges or off-market transfers;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> all units of such investor held across investment strategies of the SIF shall be frozen for debit, and a notice of 30 calendar days shall be given to such investor to rebalance the investments in order to comply with the Minimum Investment Threshold. <p>Pursuant to the notice to the investor as mentioned above:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> in case investor rebalances his/her investments in SIF within the notice period of 30 calendar days, the units of SIF of such investor shall be unfrozen, and no further action shall be taken with regard to compliance with Minimum Investment Threshold. in case the investor fails to rebalance the investments within the aforesaid 30 calendar day period, the frozen units shall be automatically redeemed by the AMC, at the applicable Net Asset Value of the next immediate business day after the 30th calendar day of the notice period.
<p>Accounts Statements</p> <p>(Consolidated Std. Obs. 60)</p>	<p>The AMC shall send an allotment confirmation specifying the units allotted by way of email and / or SMS to the investor's registered email ID and / or mobile number within 5 business days of receipt of valid application / transaction and realization of funds towards purchase of units, whichever is later.</p> <p>A Consolidated Account Statement (CAS) shall be sent to the Investors in whose folio(s) transaction(s) have taken place during the month by email</p>

	<p>on or before 12th day of the succeeding month and physical by 15th day of the succeeding month.</p> <p>Half-yearly physical CAS shall be issued at the end of every six months (i.e. April and October) on or before 21st day of succeeding month and e-CAS will be issued on or before 18th day of succeeding month to all investors providing the prescribed details across all Investment Strategies and securities held in dematerialized form across demat accounts, if applicable.</p> <p>The Investor may request for a physical account statement without any charges by writing to/calling the AMC/ISC/RTA. The SIF/ AMC shall dispatch an account statement within 5 Business Days from the date of the receipt of request from the Investor.</p> <p>For further details, please refer to the SAI.</p>
Dividend/ IDCW	<p>Not Applicable</p> <p>The AMC / Trustee at its discretion may introduce IDCW Option in future.</p>
Redemption	<p>The redemption or repurchase proceeds shall be dispatched to the investors within 3 (three) Business Days from the date of redemption or repurchase.</p> <p>For list of exceptional circumstances refer para 15.3.3 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026.</p>
Bank Mandate (Consolidated Std. Obs. 61)	<p>It is mandatory for the investors to mention their bank account details in the applications. Investors are requested to provide the full particulars of their Bank Account i.e., Name, Account Number, 11-digit IFSC, branch address in the specified fields in the application form.</p> <p>For detailed information, please refer SAI.</p> <p>The AMC reserves the right to call for any additional documents as may be required, for processing of such transactions with missing/incomplete/invalid bank account details. The AMC also reserves the right to reject such applications.</p>
Delay in payment of redemption / repurchase proceeds / dividend	<p>Redemption shall be processed by the AMC within 3 (three) Business Days of the receipt of redemption request.</p> <p>The AMC shall be liable to pay interest to the investors at rate (currently 15% per annum) as specified vide clause 15.4 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026 by SEBI for the period of such delay.</p> <p>Investor may note that in case of exceptional scenarios as prescribed by AMFI vide its communication no. AMFI/ 35P/ MEMCOR/ 74 / 2022-23 dated January 16, 2023 read with clause 15.3.3 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated March 20, 2026, the AMC may not be liable to adhere with the timelines prescribed above.</p> <p>Please refer SAI for details.</p>

<p>Unclaimed Redemption and Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal Amount (Consolidated Std. Obs. 52)</p>	<p>Unclaimed Redemptions are those amounts that are processed and released but not encashed by/credited to the bank account of the unitholders of the Investment Strategy of Prism SIF.</p> <p>The list of name(s) and addresses of investors of the Fund in whose folios there are unclaimed redemption is available on the AMC's website (www.jioblackrockamc.com/prismsif) and AMFI website – www.amfiindia.com. An investor can obtain details after providing his/her proper credentials (like PAN, date of birth etc.) along with other security controls. Further, the process for claiming the unclaimed redemption amounts, and necessary forms/documents required for the same are also made available on the AMC's and AMFI website.</p> <p>Investors have to submit request to redeem unclaimed units. Investors can either submit 'Financial Transaction Form' OR simple request letter for claiming of unclaimed units at any of our OPAs. The form needs to be duly signed as per the mode of holding.</p> <p>To process the claim, valid bank account details are required. Investors are requested to get the bank account updated in their folio prior submitting the claim request.</p> <p>Please refer to SAI for details.</p>
<p>Disclosure w.r.t investment by minors (Consolidated Std. Obs. 37)</p>	<p>Payment for investment by means of cheque, or any other 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 only, else the transaction is liable to get rejected. However, irrespective of the source of payment for subscription, all redemption proceeds shall be credited only in the verified bank account of the minor, i.e. the account the minor may hold with the parent/ legal guardian.</p> <p>For systematic transactions in a minor folio, AMC would register standing instructions till the date of the minor attaining majority OR till the end date of the Systematic plan, whichever is earlier.</p> <p>Upon attaining the status of major, the minor in whose name the investment was made, shall be required to provide all the KYC details, updated bank account details including cancelled original cheque leaf of the new bank account. All transactions / standing instructions / systematic transactions etc. will be suspended i.e. the Folio will be frozen for operation by the guardian from the date of beneficiary child completing 18 years of age, till the status of the minor is changed to major.</p> <p>For more details, please refer to SAI.</p>

III. Other Details

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

I. Investment Strategy Portfolio

The SIF shall disclose portfolio (along with ISIN), including derivative instruments, as on the last day of every alternate month (i.e. as on the end of May, July, September, November, January and March) for all its investment strategies (including debt based investment strategies) on the AMC website www.jioblackrockamc.com/prismsif/statutory-disclosure and on AMFI website www.amfiindia.com. within 10 calendar days from the close of such month in a user friendly and downloadable spreadsheet format.

Portfolio shall also be sent by e-mail to all investors by the AMC/SIF. Physical copy of the Investment Strategy portfolio shall be provided to investors on receipt of specific request from the investor, without charging any cost.

II. Half Yearly Financial Results

The AMC / SIF shall within one month from the close of each half year, that is on March 31 and on September 30, host a soft copy of its half-yearly unaudited financial results on the website www.jioblackrockamc.com/prismsif/statutory-disclosure in a user-friendly, downloadable and machine readable format. The unaudited financial results would be displayed on AMC website www.jioblackrockamc.com/prismsif/statutory-disclosure and AMFI website www.amfiindia.com.

III. Annual Report

Investment Strategy wise annual report or an abridged summary thereof shall be mailed to all Investors whose email addresses are registered with the Mutual Fund, within four months from the date of closure of the relevant financial year i.e. 31st March each year. The annual report would be displayed on AMC website www.jioblackrockamc.com/prismsif/statutory-disclosure and AMFI website www.amfiindia.com. The physical copy of the Investment Strategy-wise annual report or abridged summary shall be made available to the investors at the registered office of the AMC.

IV. Disclosure on Risk-Band (Consolidated Std. Obs. 38)

In accordance with para 21.12 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Fund dated March 20, 2026, Risk-band shall be evaluated on a monthly basis and SIFs/AMCs shall disclose the Risk-Band for all their investment strategies on their respective website and on AMFI website within 10 days from the close of each month. Any change in Risk-band of the investment strategy or benchmark shall be communicated by way of Notice cum Addendum and by way of an e-mail or SMS to unitholders of that particular investment strategy. Further, the SIFs shall disclose the risk level of investment strategies as on March 31st of every year, along with number of times the risk level has changed over the year, on their websites and AMFI website.

V. Disclosure on Investment Strategy Summary Document (SSD) (Consolidated Std. Obs. 38)

A Investment Strategy Summary Document (SSD) of the Investment Strategy which contains details such as features of Investment Strategy, Fund Manager details, investment details, investment objective, expense ratio etc. will be made available on the website of the AMC www.jioblackrockamc.com/prismsif/statutory-disclosure and AMFI <https://www.amfiindia.com>.

B. Scenario Analysis for Derivatives Positions (As specified by AMFI)

Hybrid Investment Strategies						
The following table shows the performance of Nifty50 index and individual performance of other indices:				The following table shows the interest rate change for various sectors:		
Nifty50		10.00%		Government Bonds		1.00%
IT Sector		-15.00%		Auto Sector		-1.25%
Banking Sector		8.50%		Pharma Sector		0.50%
The following table shows the performances of various asset classes:						
REITs/INVITs		2.50%				
Total AUM of Investment Strategy		₹ 10,00,00,000				
Scenario 1: Without any unhedged short derivative exposure						
Portfolio		Modified Duration	Weight (NAV/Total NAV)	Net Asset Value(NAV)	PnL (Market up, interest rate down)	PnL (Market down, interest rate up)
Equity	Nifty50		35.0%	₹ 3,50,00,000	₹ 35,00,000	₹ -35,00,000
Debt instruments	Government Bonds	5	35.0%	₹ 3,50,00,000	₹ 17,50,000	₹ -17,50,000
REITs/INVITs			20.0%	₹ 2,00,00,000	₹ 5,00,000	₹ -5,00,000
Cash	-		10.00%	₹ 1,00,00,000	₹ -	₹ -
Total			100.0%	₹ 10,00,00,000	₹ 57,50,000	₹ -57,50,000
					5.75%	-5.75%
Scenario 2: 10% short exposure in Equity IT Sector and 15% short exposure in bonds of Auto Sector						
Portfolio		Modified Duration	Weight (NAV/Total NAV)	Net Asset Value(NAV)	PnL (Nifty up by 10%)	PnL (Nifty down by 10%)
Equity	Nifty50		35.0%	₹ 3,50,00,000	₹ 35,00,000	₹ -35,00,000
Debt instruments	Government Bonds	5	20.0%	₹ 2,00,00,000	₹ 10,00,000	₹ -10,00,000
REITs/INVITs			15.0%	₹ 1,50,00,000	₹ 5,00,000	₹ -5,00,000
Unhedged Equity Futures Short	IT Sector		10.0%	₹ 1,00,00,000	₹ 15,00,000	₹ -15,00,000

Unhedged Debt Futures Short	Auto Sector	-4.5	15.0%	₹ 1,50,00,000	₹ 8,43,750	₹ -8,43,750
Cash			5.0%	₹ 50,00,000	₹ -	₹ -
Total			100.000%	₹ 10,00,00,000	₹ 73,43,750	₹ -73,43,750
					7.34%	-7.34%

Scenario 3: 10% short exposure in Equity Banking Sector and 15% short exposure in bonds of Pharma Sector

Portfolio		Beta/Modified Duration	Weight (NAV/Total NAV)	Net Asset Value(NAV)	PnL (Nifty up by 10%)	PnL (Nifty down by 10%)
Equity	Nifty50		25.0%	₹ 2,50,00,000	₹ 25,00,000	₹ -25,00,000
Debt instruments	Government Bonds	5	25.0%	₹ 2,50,00,000	₹ 12,50,000	₹ -12,50,000
REITs/INVITs			15.0%	₹ 1,50,00,000	₹ 5,00,000	₹ -5,00,000
Unhedged Equity Futures Short	Banking Sector		10.0%	₹ 1,00,00,000	₹ -8,50,000	₹ 8,50,000
Unhedged Debt Futures Short	Pharma Sector	-4.5	15.0%	₹ 1,50,00,000	₹ -3,37,500	₹ 3,37,500
Cash			10.0%	₹ 1,00,00,000	₹ -	₹ -
Total			100.000%	₹ 10,00,00,000	₹ 30,62,500	₹ -30,62,500
					3.06%	-3.06%

Note:

1	Equity Derivatives may include exchange traded Futures and Options on equity securities
2	NAV is representative of the market value at the asset level and aggregates to 100% at the fund level
3	Bond Price change is computed as : (- Modified Duration * Interest Rate Shift)
4	Bond Derivatives may include IRS, IRF, CDS etc
5	NAV is representative of the market value at the asset level and aggregates to 100% at the fund level

C. Liquidity risk management tools and its applicability

Liquidity risk management is an inherent part of the asset management process. The complexity of the liquidity risk increases with exposure to various types of derivative instruments which in turn may depend on the liquidity of the underlier. The fund may face liquidity risk primarily through investor redemptions and market volatility which in turn can affect valuations of the instruments.

In stressed scenarios, exiting illiquid instruments can be difficult. Liquidity risk management policy incorporating practices and tools aligned within regulatory framework help in managing liquidity risk.

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

The AMC will calculate and disclose the first NAV up to four decimal places of the Investment Strategy within a period of 5 Business Days from the date of allotment. Subsequently, the AMC will calculate and disclose the NAVs up to four decimal places on all business days. (Consolidated Std. Obs. 40).

The AMC shall update the NAVs on website of the Association of Mutual Funds in India - AMFI (www.amfiindia.com) and on the website of AMC (www.jioblackrockamc.com/prismsif/nav) before 11.00 p.m. on every Business Day.

NAVs shall be available on all centres for acceptance of transactions. NAVs shall also be made available at all Investor Service Centres and the contact number of the AMC i.e. Contact Center no.- +91 22-35207700 & +91 22-69987700 during business hours (Consolidated Std. Obs. 41)

If the NAVs are not available before the commencement of Business Hours on the following day due to any reason, the AMC/ SIF shall issue a press release giving reasons for the delay and explaining when the AMC/ SIF would be able to publish the NAV. Further, as per SEBI Regulations, the repurchase price shall not be lower than 97% of the NAV.

E. Transaction charges and stamp duty:

No transaction charges will be levied on the investor as payment of transaction charges to the distributors has been discontinued.

Pursuant to Notification No. S.O. 1226(E) and G.S.R. 226(E) dated March 30, 2020 issued by Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, Government of India, read with Part I of Chapter IV of Notification dated February 21, 2019 issued by Legislative Department, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India on the Finance Act, 2019, a stamp duty at the rate of 0.005% of the transaction value would be levied on applicable SIF investment transactions such as purchases (including switch-in) with effect from July 1, 2020. Accordingly, pursuant to levy of stamp duty, the number of units allotted on purchases, switch-ins, Systematic Investment Plan (SIP) installments, Systematic Transfer Plan (STP-ins) installments etc. to the unit holders would be reduced to that extent.

For further details, refer SAI.

F. Associate Transactions:

Please refer to Statement of Additional Information (SAI).

G. Taxations:

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

Particulars	Tax rates applicable for Resident Investors	Tax rates applicable for Non-Resident Investors	Tax rates applicable for Mutual Fund ²
<u>Dividend income</u>			
Withholding tax rate	10% on income (in excess of INR 10,000	20% ³ + applicable surcharge + 4% cess ⁴	Nil

Tax rates	<p>Individual / HUF – Income tax rate applicable to the Unit holders as per their income slabs⁵</p> <p>Domestic Company - 30% + surcharge as applicable + 4% cess⁴</p> <p>25%⁶ + surcharge as applicable + 4% cess⁴</p> <p>22%⁷ + 10% surcharge + 4% cess⁴</p> <p>15%⁷ + 10% surcharge + 4% cess⁴</p>	<p>NRI – Income tax rate applicable to the Unit holders as per their income slabs⁵</p> <p>FII¹ – 20% + applicable surcharge + 4% cess⁴</p>	Nil
<u>Hybrid Investment Strategy (< 65% is invested in listed domestic equities and debt instruments)</u>			
Long term capital gain (Listed - held for more than 12 months Unlisted - held for more than 24 months)	<p>12.50% + applicable surcharge + 4% cess⁴ (Without indexation benefit)</p>	<p>12.50% + applicable surcharge + 4% cess⁴ (Without indexation benefit and foreign exchange fluctuation benefit)</p>	Nil
Short term capital gain (Listed - held for not more than 12 months Unlisted - held for not more than 24 months)	<p>Individual / HUF – Income tax rate applicable to the Unit holders as per their income slabs⁵</p> <p>Domestic Company - 30% + surcharge as applicable + 4% cess⁴</p> <p>25%⁶ + surcharge as applicable + 4% cess⁴</p> <p>22%⁷ + 10% surcharge + 4% cess⁴</p> <p>15%⁷ + 10% surcharge + 4% cess⁴</p>	<p>Non-resident (other than Foreign Company) – Income tax rate applicable to the Unit holders as per their income slabs⁵</p> <p>Foreign Company - 35% + Surcharge as applicable + 4% cess⁴</p> <p>FII² – 30% + Surcharge as applicable + 4% cess⁴</p>	Nil

Notes:

- Under the terms of the Investment Strategy Information Document, this Investment Strategy is classified as “Hybrid Investment strategy”.

¹ As per Notification No. 9/2014 dated 22 January 2014, the Central Government has specified Foreign Portfolio Investors registered under the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Foreign Portfolio Investors) Regulations, 2014, as ‘Foreign Institutional Investor’ for the purposes of clause (a) of the Explanation to section 115AD of the Act

² As per Notification No. 9/2014 dated 22 January 2014, the Central Government has specified Foreign Portfolio Investors registered under the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Foreign Portfolio Investors) Regulations, 2014, as ‘Foreign Institutional Investor’ for the purposes of clause (a) of the Explanation to section 115AD of the Act

2. Income of the Mutual Fund is exempt from income tax in accordance with the provisions of Section 10(23D) of the Act.
3. The withholding tax would be lower of 20% (plus applicable surcharge and cess) or the rate provided under the relevant tax treaty, whichever is lower, subject to eligibility and compliance with applicable conditions.

Under Section 196D of the Act, a 20% withholding tax rate (plus applicable surcharge and cess) applies to income from securities referred to in section 115AD(1)(a) paid to Foreign Institutional Investors (FII³). However, tax treaty benefits can be claimed at the time of withholding tax on income with respect to securities, if the FII³ provides a tax residency certificate and other necessary documents required to claim treaty benefits. Additionally, no withholding is required for capital gains from the transfer of securities as specified under Section 115AD of the Act.

4. Health and Education Cess shall be applicable at 4% on aggregate of base tax and surcharge.
5. The Finance (No. 2) Act 2024 has amended the provisions of Section 115BAC to make new tax regime the default tax regime. The slab rates as prescribed under section 115BAC(1A) of the ITA [as amended by Finance Act, 2025 and effective from FY 2025-26] are as under:

Total Income	Tax rates (excluding surcharge and cess)
Up to INR 4,00,000	Nil
From INR 4,00,001 to INR 8,00,000	5%
From INR 8,00,001 to INR 12,00,000	10%
From INR 12,00,001 to INR 16,00,000	15%
From INR 16,00,001 to INR 20,00,000	20%
From INR 20,00,001 to INR 24,00,000	25%
Above INR 24,00,000	30%

However, the taxpayers have the option to opt out of new tax regime and choose to be taxed under old tax regime. The slab rates as per the old tax regime are as under:

Total Income	Tax rates (excluding surcharge and cess)
Up to INR 2,50,000**	Nil
From INR 2,50,001 to INR 5,00,000	5%
From INR 5,00,001 to INR 10,00,000	20%
INR 10,00,001 and above	30%

³ As per Notification No. 9/2014 dated 22 January 2014, the Central Government has specified Foreign Portfolio Investors registered under the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Foreign Portfolio Investors) Regulations, 2014, as 'Foreign Institutional Investor' for the purposes of clause (a) of the Explanation to section 115AD of the Act

** In case of a resident individual of the age of 60 years or more but less than 80 years, the basic exemption limit is INR 3,00,000. In case of a resident individual of the age of 80 years or more, the basic exemption limit is INR 5,00,000.

6. A tax rate of 25% (plus applicable surcharge and health and education cess) is applicable for the financial year 2025-26 in the case of domestic companies having total turnover or gross receipts not exceeding Rs. 400 crores in the financial year 2023-24.
7. Domestic companies may opt for a lower tax rate of 22% (plus fixed surcharge at the rate of 10% and health and education cess) (as per section 115BAA of the Act), subject to fulfillment of prescribed conditions. Further, new domestic manufacturing companies may opt for a lower tax rate of 15% (plus fixed surcharge at the rate of 10% and health and education cess) (as per section 115BAB of the Act), subject to fulfillment of prescribed conditions.
8. Short term/ long term capital gain tax will be deducted at the time of redemption of units in case of non-resident investors only. However, as per section 196A of the Act, withholding tax on any income in respect of units of a Mutual fund would be lower of 20% (plus applicable surcharge and cess) or the rate provided under the relevant tax treaty subject to fulfilment of certain conditions for being able to avail benefits under the tax treaty viz. obtain a valid tax residency certificate (TRC) and electronically file Form 10F.
9. If the total income of a resident investor (being individual or HUF) [without considering such Long-term capital Gains / short term capital gains] is less than the basic exemption limit, then such Long-term capital gains/short-term capital gains should be first adjusted towards basic exemption limit and only excess should be chargeable to tax.
10. Non-resident investors may be subject to a separate of tax regime / eligible to benefits under Tax Treaties, depending upon the facts of the case. The same has not been captured above.
11. In case of resident individuals opting out from section 115BAC, a rebate of up to Rs. 12,500 is available if total income does not exceed Rs. 500,000.
12. The Finance Act, 2025 amended Section 87A of the Act to provide that where an Individual apply for lower slab rates provided under section 115BAC(1A) and the total income:
 - i. does not exceed 12,00,000, a rebate shall be provided on tax to the extent of an amount equal to 100% of such income-tax or an amount of INR 60,000 (whichever is less);
 - ii. exceeds INR 12,00,000 and the income-tax payable on such total income exceeds the amount by which the total income is in excess of 12,00,000, a rebate shall be provided on tax of an amount equal to the amount by which the tax payable is in excess of the amount by which the total income exceeds 12,00,000

Further, such rebate of income-tax will not be available on tax on incomes chargeable to tax at special rates (for e.g.: capital gains u/s 111A, 112 etc.)

13. The new Income-tax Act, 2025 has been notified in the official gazette of India on 21 August 2025 and will be effective from 1 April 2026. However, above summary is based on provisions of the Act which are applicable for the financial year 2025-26.

For further details on taxation please refer to the Section 'Taxation on Investing In SIFs' 'Statement of Additional Information ('SAI')'

H. Rights of Unitholders:

Please refer to SAI for details.

I. List of official points of acceptance:

The details pertaining to official points of acceptance of AMC and RTA are available on the website of the AMC at www.jioblackrockamc.com/prismsif/statutory-disclosure.

Details of the Registrar and Transfer Agent:

Name	Computer Age Management Services Limited (CAMS)
Address	Rayala Towers, 158, Anna Salai, Chennai – 600 002.
Website Address	www.camsonline.com
Email id	service.prismsif@jioblackrockamc.com
Contact no.	18004192267

J. Penalties, Pending Litigation or Proceedings, Findings of Inspections or Investigations For which action may have been taken or is in the process of being taken by any Regulatory Authority:

There have been no penalties or pending litigation on the AMC/SIF. (Consolidated Std. Obs. 48)

The investors may refer to the details on the website of the Company at link: www.jioblackrockamc.com/prismsif/statutory-disclosure.

Notes:

The Investment Strategy under this Investment Strategy Information Document was approved by the Trustees on March 19, 2026.

Notwithstanding anything contained in the Investment Strategy Information Document, the provisions of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026 and the guidelines thereunder shall be applicable. (Consolidated Std. Obs. 63)

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Jio BlackRock Asset Management Private Limited

Sd/-

Siddharth Swaminathan
Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer

Place: Mumbai

Date: _____