

SCHEME INFORMATION DOCUMENT

Section I

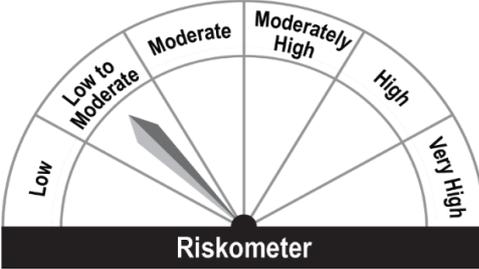
360 ONE Liquid Fund

(Formerly known as IIFL Liquid Fund)

(An open ended liquid scheme. A relatively low interest rate risk and relatively moderate credit risk)

Potential Risk Class Matrix			
Credit Risk of scheme →	Relatively Low (Class A)	Moderate (Class B)	Relatively High (Class C)
Interest Rate Risk of the Scheme ↓			
Relatively Low (Class I)	-	B – I	-
Moderate (Class II)	-	-	-
Relatively High (Class III)	-	-	-

This product is suitable for investors who are seeking*

<p>Income over short term horizon</p> <p>Investments in money market and short term debt instruments, with maturity not exceeding 91 days.</p>	<p>Scheme Risk-o-meter</p>  <p>Riskometer</p> <p>Investors understand that their principal will be at Low to Moderate Risk</p>	<p>Benchmark Risk-o-meter</p>  <p>Riskometer</p> <p>As per AMFI Tier I Benchmark i.e. CRISIL Liquid Debt A-I Index</p>
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*Investors should consult their financial advisers if in doubt about whether the product is suitable for them.

Continuous offer for units at NAV based prices

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

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

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

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

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

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

This SID is dated November 22, 2024.

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Part I. HIGHLIGHTS/SUMMARY OF THE SCHEME

Sr. No.	Title	Description
1.	Name of the Scheme	360 ONE Liquid Fund
2.	Category of the Scheme	Liquid Fund
3.	Scheme type	An open-ended liquid scheme. A relatively high interest rate risk and relatively high credit risk.
4.	Scheme Code	360O/O/D/LIF/13/05/0002
5.	Investment Objective	To provide liquidity with reasonable returns commensurate with low risk through a portfolio of money market and debt securities with residual maturity of up to 91 days. However, there can be no assurance that the investment objective of the scheme will be achieved.
6.	Liquidity	Being an open-ended Scheme, units may be redeemed on every business day at NAV based prices. As per the Regulations, the Fund shall dispatch redemption proceeds within 3 business days (working days) of receiving the redemption request.
7.	Benchmark (Total Return Index)	As per AMFI Tier I benchmark is CRISIL Liquid Debt A-I Index. Justification: The performance of the Scheme is benchmarked against the CRISIL Liquid Debt A-I Index. CRISIL Liquid Debt A-I Index is a broad-based index and its composition broadly represents the Scheme's investment universe.
8.	NAV disclosure	<p>The AMC will update the NAVs on AMFI website www.amfiindia.com before 11.00 p.m. on every business day and also on its website https://www.360.one/asset-management/mutualfund/.</p> <p>In case NAV of Corporate Debt Market Development Fund ('CDMDF') units is not available by 9:30 p.m. of same Business Day, NAV declaration timing for Mutual Fund Schemes holding units of CDMDF shall be 10 a.m. on next business day instead of 11 p.m. on same Business Day.</p> <p>For further details, please refer Section II in this SID.</p>
9.	Applicable Timelines	<p>Timeline for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dispatch of Redemption proceeds - within three working days from the date of redemption or repurchase. • Dispatch of IDCW - within seven working days from the record date*. <p>*Record Date: Record date shall be two working days from the issue of public notice, wherever applicable, for the purpose of payment of dividend.</p>

10.	Plan & Options	<p>PLAN: Regular Plan and Direct Plan</p> <p>OPTION UNDER EACH PLAN(S): Growth Option</p> <p>Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal (IDCW).</p> <p>The IDCW will be declared subject to availability and adequacy of distributable surplus. The IDCW can be distributed out of investors capital (equalization reserve), which is part of sale price that represents realized gains.</p> <p>The Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal (IDCW) Option has the following Facilities: Re-investment of Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal option (IDCW Reinvestment) Facility (available for Daily, Weekly frequency) Payout of Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal option (IDCW Payout) Facility (available for Weekly frequency) Default Option: If the applicant does not indicate the choice of Option in the Application form, the fund accepts the application as being for the Growth Option.</p> <p>For detailed disclosure on default plans and options, kindly refer SAI.</p>																
11.	Load Structure	<p>Exit Load:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="539 1234 1449 1671"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="539 1234 911 1319">Investor exit upon subscription</th> <th data-bbox="911 1234 1449 1319">Exit load as a % of redemption proceeds</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="539 1319 911 1373">Day 1</td> <td data-bbox="911 1319 1449 1373">0.0070%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="539 1373 911 1426">Day 2</td> <td data-bbox="911 1373 1449 1426">0.0065%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="539 1426 911 1480">Day 3</td> <td data-bbox="911 1426 1449 1480">0.0060%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="539 1480 911 1534">Day 4</td> <td data-bbox="911 1480 1449 1534">0.0055%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="539 1534 911 1588">Day 5</td> <td data-bbox="911 1534 1449 1588">0.0050%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="539 1588 911 1641">Day 6</td> <td data-bbox="911 1588 1449 1641">0.0045%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="539 1641 911 1671">Day 7 onwards</td> <td data-bbox="911 1641 1449 1671">0.0000%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Pursuant to clause 10.6 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024, no entry load or exit load shall be charged in respect of units allotted on reinvestment of dividend.</p>	Investor exit upon subscription	Exit load as a % of redemption proceeds	Day 1	0.0070%	Day 2	0.0065%	Day 3	0.0060%	Day 4	0.0055%	Day 5	0.0050%	Day 6	0.0045%	Day 7 onwards	0.0000%
Investor exit upon subscription	Exit load as a % of redemption proceeds																	
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Day 7 onwards	0.0000%																	
12.	Minimum Application Amount/switch in	Rs. 5000 and in multiples of Re. 1 thereafter.																

13.	Minimum Additional Purchase Amount	Rs. 1000 and in multiples of Re. 1 thereafter.
14.	Minimum Redemptions/switch out amount	<p>Redemption The minimum amount for redemption must be Rs. 1000/- or account balance whichever is less.</p> <p>Switches The minimum amount in case of inter/ intra scheme (inter plan/inter option) switches shall be the minimum amount required in the respective transferee scheme/plan.</p> <p>In accordance with Clause 6.10 of SEBI Master circular dated June 27, 2024 (Alignment of interest of Designated Employees of Asset Management Companies (AMCs) with the Unitholders of the Mutual Fund Schemes), the above provision will not be applicable for investments made in scheme.</p>
15.	New fund offer period	Not Applicable, as the ongoing offer of the scheme has commenced after the NFO, and the units are available for continuous subscription and redemption.
16.	New fund offer price	
17.	Segregated Portfolio/side pocketing disclosure	Not Applicable
18.	Swing Pricing Disclosure	<p>With an aim to safeguard interest of small investor against any large redemptions, as per clause 4.10 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024 introducing provision pertaining to Swing pricing framework for all open ended debt schemes (except overnight funds, Gilt funds and Gilt with 10-year maturity funds).</p> <p>Investors may note that in case the Scheme winding up is announced in future and the AMC decides to reverse the decision of such winding up post announcement, the Scheme shall mandatorily invoke the swing pricing upon re-opening subscriptions and redemption.</p> <p>For details, kindly refer SAI.</p>
19.	Stock lending/short selling	<p>The scheme may take stock lending as per the regulatory requirements.</p> <p>For details, kindly refer SAI.</p>

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

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

DUE DELIGENCE BY THE ASSET MANAGEMENT COMPANY

It is confirmed that:

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

For 360 ONE Asset Management Limited

(Formerly known as IIFL Asset Management Limited)

Sd/-

Place: Mumbai

Date: November 22, 2024

Name: Sonali Tendulkar

Designation: Compliance Officer

Part II. INFORMATION ABOUT THE SCHEME

A. HOW WILL THE SCHEME ALLOCATE ITS ASSETS?

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

Instruments	Indicative Allocations (% of total assets)	
	Minimum	Maximum
Money market and debt instruments with residual maturity up to 91 days (including floating rate debt instruments and securitized debt)	0%	100%

In case of deviation the portfolio would be rebalanced within 1 month from the date of deviation.

In accordance with clause 12.24 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024 the cumulative gross exposure through equity, debt, derivative positions (including commodity and fixed income derivatives), repo transactions and credit default swaps in corporate debt securities, Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs), Infrastructure Investment Trusts (InvITs), other permitted securities/assets and such other securities/assets as may be permitted by the Board from time to time should not exceed 100% of the net assets of the scheme.

Indicative table of percentage of investment in various securities:

Sl. no	Type of Instrument	% of exposure	Circular references
1.	Investments in securitized debt including Pass Through Certificates (PTCs)	Shall not exceed 25% of the net assets of the Scheme as at the time of purchase	-
2.	The total exposure of the Scheme in a particular sector, based on AMFI classification (excluding investments in Bank CDs, TREPs, Government Securities, Treasury Bills, short term deposits of scheduled commercial banks and AAA rated securities issued by Public Financial Institutions and Public Sector Banks)	Shall not exceed 20% of the net assets of the Scheme.	Clause 12.9 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024
3.	An additional exposure to financial services sector (over and above the existing 20% limit) by way of investments in	Shall not exceed 10% of the net assets of the scheme	-

	AA or higher rated securities of Housing Finance Companies (HFC's) registered with National Housing Bank (NHB).		
4.	Total investment in HFC's	Shall not exceed 20% of the net assets of the scheme	
5.	Investments in securitized debt instruments based on retail housing loan portfolio and/or affordable housing loan portfolio	Exposure of 5% of the net assets of the scheme	Clause 12.9 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024
6.	Investments by Liquid Schemes and plans [^]	The Scheme shall make investment in / purchase debt and money market securities with maturity of up to 91 days only.	clause 12.6 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024
7.	Security Lending	Not more than 20% of the net assets subject to 5% cap per single counter party	clause 12.11 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024, and framework for short selling and borrowing and lending of securities notified by SEBI.
8.	Corporate Debt Market Development Fund*	25 bps of its AUM	Chapter 16A of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024

[^] Explanation: a. In case of securities where the principal is to be repaid in a single payout, the maturity of the securities shall mean residual maturity. In case the principal is to be repaid in more than one payout then the maturity of the securities shall be calculated on the basis of weighted average maturity of the security. b. In case of securities with put and call options (daily or otherwise) the residual maturity of the securities shall not be greater than 91 days. c. In case the maturity of the security falls on a Non-business Day, then settlement of securities will take place on the next Business Day. The total debt derivative exposure will be restricted to 50% of the net assets of the Scheme. The Scheme shall not invest in equity derivatives. Investment in derivatives shall be for hedging, portfolio balancing, and such other purposes as maybe permitted by regulations and guidelines from time to time.

* Incremental contribution to CDMDF shall be made every six months within 10 working days from the end of half year starting from December 2023 to ensure 25 bps of scheme AUM is invested in units of CDMDF. However, if AUM decreases there shall be no return or redemption from CDMDF. Contribution made to CDMDF, including the appreciations on the same, if any, shall be locked-in till winding up of the CDMDF.

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

Further, investments in CDMDF units shall not be considered as violation while considering maturity restriction as applicable for various purposes (including applicable Investment limits) and the

calculations of Potential Risk Class (PRC) Matrix, Risk-o-meter, Stress testing and Duration for various purposes shall be done after excluding investments in units of CDMDF. Investment in derivatives shall be for hedging, portfolio balancing, and such other purposes as maybe permitted by regulations and guidelines from time to time.

The Scheme will not invest in below securities/instruments:

S.No.	Securities/Instruments
1	Equity Derivatives
2	Foreign Securities
3	repo transactions of Corporate Debt Securities / Credit Default Swaps
4	unlisted debt instruments s including commercial papers (CPs), other than (a) government securities, (b) other money market instruments and (c) derivative products such as Interest Rate Swaps (IRS), Interest Rate Futures (IRF), etc. which are used by mutual funds for hedging
5	debt securities having structured obligations (SO rating) and/ or credit enhancements (CE rating)
6	Fund of Funds Scheme

The Scheme shall not take any leveraged position.

Pending deployment of the funds as per the investment objective of the Scheme, the funds of the Scheme may be parked in short term deposits of the scheduled commercial banks, subject to the guidelines and limits specified by SEBI from time to time. Subject to limits prescribed by SEBI, the maturity profile of the Scheme can undergo a change in case the market conditions warrant and at the discretion of the fund manager. The investments in short term deposits of scheduled commercial bank for pending deployment of funds of a scheme shall be excluded while calculating sector exposure.

Disclosure pursuant to SEBI’s communication dated August 25, 2010 w.r.t. investments in Securitised debt:

Evaluation of Securitised Debt: A pre-investment risk evaluation procedure similar to the one applied to other debt instruments will be applied to analyse the risk profile of the securitised debt instruments and to ascertain that the same is in line with the investment objective of the Scheme. Normally, the risk of investing in securitized debts is similar to investing in debt securities. However as securitised debt involves staggered cash flows from underlying loans, there is always a risk of pre-payment of loan installments by the ultimate borrower which may reduce the returns of the Scheme if the reinvestment rates are lower than initially envisaged. Also, securitised debts have a relatively lower liquidity compared to other debt securities. Securitised debts, typically offer higher yield than debt securities of similar rating and maturity due to the aforementioned additional risks. If the fund manager is of the view that the additional risks are suitably compensated by higher returns, then investments will be made in securitised debts subject to applicable limits. The Scheme will

predominantly invest only in those securitization issuances which have at least an investment grade credit rating indicating high level of safety from the credit risk point of view at the time of making an investment.

1. **Policy relating to originators:** To be based on nature of originator, track record, NPAs, losses in earlier securitized debt, etc. The Originator is the entity who has initially given the loan and transferred the receivables to a SPV. The Scheme shall invest in those securitised debts, whose Originator is a Corporate Entity, being a Bank or an NBFC. Further, before investing in securitised debts, the Originator will be evaluated on the following critical parameters and a detailed report will be compiled:
 - Transaction structure including Par versus premium and credit enhancement
 - Reputation of Originator in the market
 - Proportion of overdue assets of the pool or the underlying loan, as the case may be
 - Track record of servicing of the pool or the loan, as the case may be
 - Any disputes or litigations in the originated pools
 - Credit quality and rating
 - Loan to Value ratio
 - Liquidity facility
2. Risk mitigation strategies for investments with each kind of originator - Risk would be mitigated to a large extent by the critical evaluation parameters mentioned above. Further, risk mitigation strategies typically include additional credit enhancement, overcollateralization, interest subvention, presence of subordinate tranches, analysing ageing of the pools i.e. how long the loan has been with Originator before securitization etc.
3. The level of diversification with respect to the underlying assets, and risk mitigation measures for less diversified investments - Currently, the securitized market in India is at a nascent stage. There are only few kinds of securitized assets available in the market. The limitation of options has kept diversification of underlying assets low. However, the Scheme will endeavour to maintain diversification with respect to the underlying assets by investing in various types of pools after evaluating each category on the basis of the approximate average maturity, maximum single exposure, average single exposure, average loan to value ratio, the collateral margin etc. A pre-investment review of the originators, underlying assets and the borrower’s credit profile will be conducted.
4. The level of diversification with respect to the underlying assets, and risk mitigation measures for less diversified investments

Characteristics/ Type of Pool	Mortgage Loan#	CV & CE	Cars	2 Wheelers	Micro Finance Pools @	Personal Loans	Single Sell Downs
Approximate Average maturity (in Months)*	Up to 10 years	Up to 2 years	Up to 2 years	Up to 2 years	NA	NA	Refer to Note A
Collateral margin (including cash guarantees, excess	>10%	>10%	>10%	>10%	NA	NA	

interest spread, subordinate tranche)								
Average Loan to Value Ratio (%)	<90%	<80%	<80%	<80%	NA	NA		
Average seasoning of the Pool (months)	>3 Months	>3 Months	>3 Months	>3 Months	NA	NA		
Maximum single exposure range%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	NA	NA		
Average single exposure range %	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	NA	NA		

NOTE A: In case of securitization involving single loans or a small pool of loans, the credit risk of the borrower is analyzed. The investment limits applicable to the underlying borrower are applied to the single loan sell-down.

5. Minimum retention period of the debt by originator prior to securitization - RBI governs the issuance of securitised debts in India. It has formulated guidelines for minimum retention period. Depending on the tenor of the securitised assets and the type of repayment schedule viz. periodic repayment or bullet repayment, nine or twelve months have been prescribed as the minimum retention period before the assets can be securitised.
6. Minimum retention percentage by originator of debts to be securitized - RBI has prescribed the minimum retention percentage as 5% or 10% of the book value of the loans being securitised depending on the original maturity of the loans and the features of the securitisation transaction.
7. The mechanism to tackle conflict of interest when the mutual fund invests in securitized debt of an originator and the originator in turn makes investments in that particular scheme of the fund - The investments in securitised debts are made on the basis of the independent assessments of the research team and the judgements of the fund manager. Our internal processes are designed to ensure complete independence of the research and investment process from the sales business.
8. In general, the resources and mechanism of individual risk assessment with the AMC for monitoring investment in securitized debt.

The fund management team has the required experience to analyse and monitor investments in securitized debts. On an on-going basis the rating movement of the securitised debts will be monitored. Credit research agencies also provide analysis of individual instruments and pools. The periodic reports received by the AMC on pool performance will be scanned to check for any change in asset quality and related impact on debt servicing and any impact that it can have

Change in Asset Allocation

The Scheme may review the above pattern of investments/ asset allocation based on views on interest rates and asset liability management needs. However, at all times the portfolio will adhere to the

overall investment objectives of the Scheme. Subject to the Regulations, the asset allocation pattern indicated above may change from time to time, keeping in view market conditions, market opportunities, applicable regulations, legislative amendments and political and economic factors. It must be clearly understood that the percentages stated above are only indicative and not absolute. These proportions can vary substantially depending upon the perception of the fund manager; the intention being at all times to seek to protect the interests of the Unit holders. Such changes in the investment pattern will be for short term and for defensive considerations only. In case of deviation, the portfolio would be rebalanced within 1 month from the date of deviation. In case the same is not aligned to the above asset allocation pattern within 1 month, justification shall be provided to the Investment Committee and reasons for the same shall be recorded in writing. The Investment committee shall then decide on the course of action.

Rebalancing due to Short Term Defensive Consideration:

Due to market conditions, the AMC may invest beyond the range set out in the asset allocation. Such deviations shall normally be for a short term and defensive considerations as per clause 1.14.1.2 (b) of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024, and the fund manager will rebalance the portfolio within 30 calendar days from the date of deviation.

Rebalancing due to Passive Breaches:

Further, as per clause 2.9 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024, as may be amended from time to time, in the event of deviation from mandated asset allocation due to passive breaches (occurrence of instances not arising out of omission and commission of the AMC), the fund manager shall rebalance the portfolio of the Scheme within 30 Business Days. In case the portfolio of the Scheme is not rebalanced within the period of 30 Business Days, justification in writing, including details of efforts taken to rebalance the portfolio shall be placed before the Investment Committee of the AMC. The Investment Committee, if it so desires, can extend the timeline for rebalancing up to sixty (60) Business Days from the date of completion of mandated rebalancing period. Further, in case the portfolio is not rebalanced within the aforementioned mandated plus extended timelines the AMC shall comply with the prescribed restrictions, the reporting and disclosure requirements as specified in clause 2.9 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024.

B. WHERE WILL THE SCHEME INVEST?

The scheme shall invest in below instruments:

- a. Certificate of Deposit;
- b. Commercial Paper;
- c. Repo;
- d. Treasury Bill (T-Bill);
- e. Tri-party repo (TREPS);
- f. Securities created and issued by the Central and State Governments;
- g. Non-convertible debentures and bonds;
- h. Floating rate debt instruments;

- i. Pass Through Certificate;
- j. Securitized Assets;
- k. Corporate Debt Market Development Fund

For details, please refer Section II.

C. WHAT ARE THE INVESTMENT STRATEGIES?

The investment strategy of the scheme is to invest into various debt and money market securities with an overall portfolio residual maturity of less than 91 days. All investments made by the Scheme will be made in accordance with SEBI (Mutual Fund) Regulations, 1996, as amended from time to time. The AMC will follow a structured investment process in order to identify the best securities for investment and has developed an internal research framework for consistently examining all securities. The aim of the Investment Manager will be to allocate the assets of the Scheme between various money market and fixed income securities with the objective of achieving optimal returns with high credit quality portfolio. The actual percentage of investment in various fixed income securities will be decided after considering the prevailing market conditions, the macroeconomic environment (including interest rates and inflation), the performance of the corporate sector and general liquidity and other considerations in the economy and market.

Investment /Credit evaluation

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

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

Fixed Income Derivatives

The Scheme may invest in various derivatives instruments including interest rate swaps and forward contracts which are available for investment in Indian Markets from time to time and which are permissible under the Regulations from time to time. Investment in such instruments will be made in accordance with the investment objective and the strategy of the Scheme. The investments shall also be subject to the internal limits as may be laid down from time to time and such limits and restrictions as may be prescribed by the Regulations or any other regulatory body.

Concepts and Examples (for illustrative purpose only):

Derivatives are financial contracts of pre-determined fixed duration, whose values are derived from the value of an underlying primary financial instrument, commodity or index, such as: interest rates, exchange rates, commodities, and equities.

Interest Rate Swaps

Interest Rate Swaps is an agreement between two parties (counterparties) to exchange payments at specified dates on the basis of a specific amount with reference to a specified reference rate. Swap Agreements provide for period payment dates for both parties where payments are netted and only the net amount is paid to the counterparty entitled to receive the net payment. Consequently, the Scheme's current obligations (or rights) under a swap agreement will generally be equal only to the net amount to be paid or received under the agreement, based on the relative values of the possession held by each counterparty.

Example of a swap transaction:

Assume that the Scheme has a Rs.50 crore floating rate investment linked to MIBOR (Mumbai Inter Bank Offered Rate). Thus, the Scheme has a potential interest rate risk and stands to incur a loss if the interest rate moves down. To hedge this interest rate risk, the Scheme can enter into a 6 month MIBOR swap on July 1, 2014 for 6 months that is upto January 1, 2015. Through this swap, the Scheme will receive a fixed determined rate (assume 8%) and pays the 'benchmark rate' (MIBOR), which is fixed by an intermediary who runs a book and matches deals between various counterparties, such intermediary could be the NSE or the Reuters. This swap would effectively lock in the interest rate of 8% for the next 6 months, eliminating the daily interest rate risk.

On January 1, 2015 the Scheme is entitled to receive interest on Rs. 50 crore at 8% for 180 days i.e., 2 crores (this amount is known at the time the swap is concluded) and will pay the compounded benchmark rate. The counterparty is entitled to receive the daily compounded call rate for 180 days and pay 8% fixed rate. On January 1, 2015, if the total interest on the daily overnight compounded benchmark rate is higher than Rs. 2 crore, the Scheme will pay the difference to the counterparty. If the daily compounded benchmark rate is lower, then the counterparty will pay the Scheme the difference.

Effectively, the Scheme earns interest at the rate of 8% p.a. for 6 months without lending money for 6 months fixed, whilst the counterparty pays interest @ 8% p.a. for 6 months on Rs. 50 crores without borrowing for 6 months fixed.

Interest Rate Futures

Interest Rate Futures (IRF) contract is an agreement to buy or to sell a debt instrument at a specified future date at a price that is fixed today. Exchange traded IRFs are standardised contracts based on a notional coupon bearing Government of India (GOI) security. National Securities Clearing Corporation Limited (NSCCL) is the clearing and settlement agency for all deals executed in Interest Rate Futures. NSCCL acts as legal counter-party to all deals on Interest Rate Futures contract and guarantees settlement.

Forward Rate Agreement

Forward rate agreement is a transaction in which the counterparties agree to pay or receive the difference between an agreed fixed rate and the interest rate prevailing on a stipulated future date, based on a notional amount, for an agreed period. As the interest rate is fixed now for a future period, the only payment is the difference between the agreed fixed rate and the reference rate in the future. As in the case of interest rate swaps, only notional amounts are exchanged.

Assume that on June 30, 2014, the 90 day commercial paper (CP) rate is 8.75% and the Scheme has an investment in a CP of face value Rs.25 crores which is going to mature on September 30, 2014. If the interest rates are likely to remain stable or decline after September 2014, and if the fund manager, who wants to re-deploy the maturity proceeds for 3 more months, does not want to take the risk of interest rates going down, he can then enter into a following forward rate agreement (FRA) say as on June 30, 2014:

He can receive 3 X 6 FRA on June 30, 2014 at 8.75% (FRA rate for 3 months lending in 3 months' time) on the notional amount of Rs. 25 crores, with a reference rate of 90 day CP benchmark. If the CP benchmark on the settlement date i.e. September 30, 2014 falls to 8.5%, then the Scheme receives the difference 8.75 – 8.5 i.e. 25 basis points on the notional amount Rs. 25 crores for 3 months. The maturity proceeds are then reinvested at say 8.5% (close to the benchmark). The scheme, however, would have locked in the rate prevailing on June 30, 2014 (8.75%) as it would have received 25 basis points more as settlement amount from FRA. Thus, the fund manager can use FRA to mitigate the reinvestment risk. In this example, if the rates move up by 25 basis points to 9% on the settlement date (September 30, 2014), the Scheme loses 25 basis points but since the reinvestment will then happen at 9%, effective returns for the Scheme is unchanged at 8.75%, which is the prevailing rate on June 30, 2014.

Forward Contracts

Forward contract is a transaction in which the buyer and the seller agree upon the delivery of a specified quality (if commodity) and quantity of underlying asset at a predetermined rate on a specified future date.

Assume that on June 30, 2015, the scheme has invested 1 million dollars in a US treasury security. Fund manager expects that the yields in the US will come down in the next 6 months and plans to sell the asset on December 31, 2015 to book the gain. Rupee is trading at 63 to a US Dollar on June 30, 2015. If rupee appreciates compared to the Dollar in these 6 months to say 62.00 per Dollar, the Scheme will earn lower returns in Rupee terms when the fund manager sells the investments on December 31, 2015 and converts the proceeds into Rupees. He can mitigate this exchange rate risk by entering into a forward contract to sell 1 million dollars on June 30, 2015 for value December 31, 2015 (6 month forward) and receive the prevailing premium of say 50 paise per Dollar i.e. he has locked in a rate of 63.50 per US Dollar for delivery on December 31, 2015. With this the Scheme is not exposed to the loss of Rupee appreciation or profit from Rupee depreciation.

Portfolio Turnover

The Scheme being an open-ended Scheme, it is expected that there would be a number of Subscriptions and Redemptions on a daily basis. Further, in the debt market, trading opportunities may arise due to changes in system liquidity, interest rate policy announced by RBI, shifts in the yield curve, credit rating changes or any other factors. In the opinion of the fund manager these opportunities can be played out to enhance the total return of the portfolio, which will result in increase in portfolio turnover. There may be an increase in transaction cost such as brokerage paid, if trading is done frequently.

However, the cost would be negligible as compared to the total expenses of the Scheme. Frequent trading may increase the profits which will offset the increase in costs.

The fund manager will endeavor to optimize portfolio turnover to maximize gains and minimize risks keeping in mind the cost associated with it. However, it is difficult to estimate with reasonable measure accuracy, the likely turnover in the portfolio of the Scheme. The Scheme has no specific target relating to portfolio turnover.

D. HOW WILL THE SCHEME BENCHMARK ITS PERFORMANCE?

The performance of 360 ONE Liquid Fund is benchmarked against the CRISIL Liquid Debt A-I Index. The Scheme intends to have a portfolio mix of instruments, which are mainly captured by Crisil Liquid Debt A-I Index. Hence, the benchmark is an appropriate benchmark for the Scheme.

As required under clause 1.9 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024, the benchmark has been selected from amongst those notified by AMFI as the first-tier benchmark to be adopted by mutual funds and which are reflective of the category of the scheme.

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

E. WHO MANAGES THE SCHEME?

Fund Manager/Age	Brief Experience
Mr. Milan Mody Age: 45 years; Qualification: MBA Finance, B.Com	Mr. Milan Mody has over 20 years of work experience in the Fixed Income market. Prior to joining 360 ONE Asset Management Limited, he was associated with ITI Asset Management Limited as Fixed Income Fund Manager for three years. His previous experience includes working with Darashaw, Birla Sun-life Securities, Sahara Life Insurance and Zyin Research Pvt. Ltd. He has done MBA Finance, B.Com.
Mr. Mody has been managing the scheme since March 02, 2021. Mr. Milan Mody is also the fund manager of 360 ONE Dynamic Bond Fund and for debt portion of 360 ONE Balanced Hybrid Fund	
Mr. Manumaharaj Saravanaraj Age: 24 years Co Fund Manager Qualification: B.E, M.B.A	Mr. Saravanaraj completed his B.E from Kumaraguru College of Technology, Coimbatore in 2021 and MBA from IIM Lucknow in 2023. He is working with the Listed Equities team at 360 ONE Asset as an Equity research analyst. He has done research in Tracks Telecom, Textile and IT sectors.
Mr. Saravanaraj is also the Co Fund Manager of debt portion of 360 ONE Balanced Hybrid Fund and 360 ONE Dynamic Bond Fund.	

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

360 ONE Liquid Fund is a new product offered by 360 ONE Mutual Fund and is not a minor modification of the existing Scheme. 360 ONE Liquid Fund is different from the existing open-ended scheme(s) launched by 360 ONE Mutual Fund, as stated below:

- 360 ONE Dynamic Bond Fund (Formerly known as IIFL Dynamic Bond Fund)

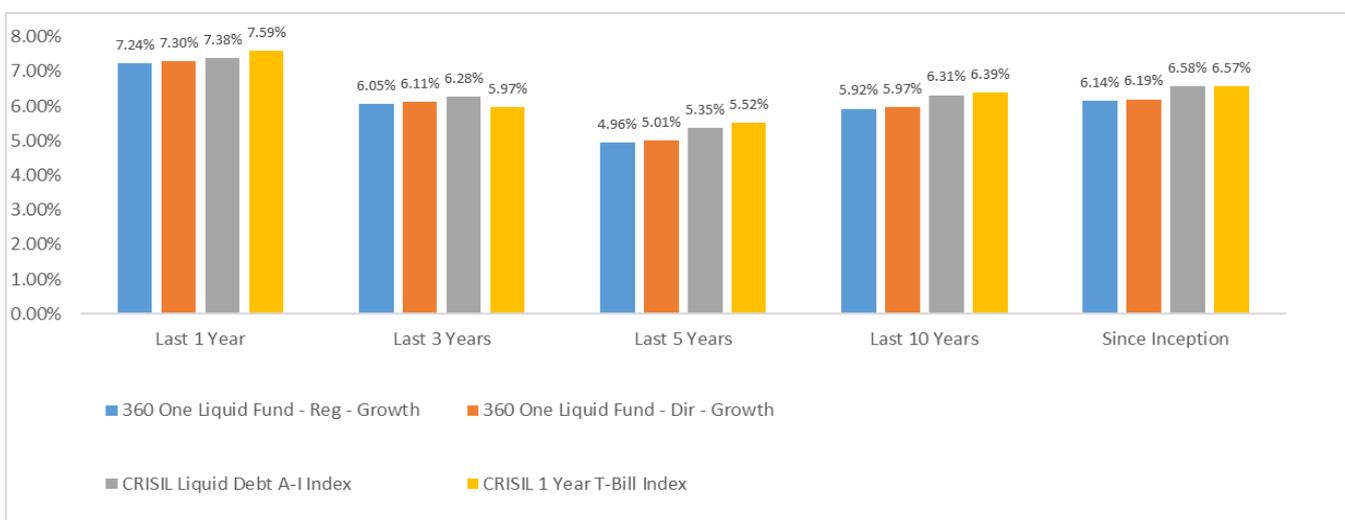
For detailed comparative table, please refer <https://www.360.One/asset-management/mutualfund/downloads/information-documents/>.

G. HOW HAS THE SCHEME PERFORMED

Compounded Annual Return	Scheme Return- Regular Plan (%)	Scheme Return – Direct Plan (%)	Benchmark^ Return (%)	Additional Benchmark (%)
Returns for the last 1 year	7.24	7.30	7.38	7.59
Return for the last 3 years CAGR	6.05	6.11	6.28	5.97
Return for the last 5 years CAGR	4.96	5.01	5.35	5.52
Returns since inception* CAGR	6.14	6.19	6.58	6.57

*Since Inception- 13-November-2013, ^Benchmark – CRISIL Liquid Debt A-I Index

Data as on October 31, 2024.



H. ADDITIONAL SCHEME RELATED DISCLOSURES

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

Name of the issuer	% of Scheme
TREPS	10.69
Small Industries Dev Bank of India	5.76
Aditya Birla Finance Limited	5.75
HDFC Bank Limited	5.75
182 Days Tbill	5.74
National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	4.58
6.18% Government of India	4.07
91 Days Tbill	2.90
364 Days Tbill	2.90
6.4% LIC Housing Finance Limited	2.90

The complete portfolio of the scheme on monthly basis is updated at <https://www.360.one/asset-management/mutualfund/downloads/disclosures/>

Allocation of the scheme towards its various Sectors:

Sector	% of Holding
Financial Services	72.97
Sovereign	15.60
TREPS	10.69
CDMDF - AIF	0.294

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

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

iv. Schemes Portfolio turnover ratio: Not Applicable

v. Aggregate investment in the scheme by:

Sr. no.	Category of Persons	Net Value		Market Value (in Rs.)
		Units	NAV per unit	
1.	Concerned scheme's Fund Manager(s)	715.17	1933.5892	13,82,844.99*

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

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

vi. Investments of AMC in the Scheme –

The AMC reserves the right to invest its own funds in the Scheme as may be decided by the AMC from time to time and in accordance with Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2021, the AMC shall invest such amount in the scheme, based on the risk associated with the scheme. As specified in the clause 6.9 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024, based on the risk profile of the Scheme, the AMC is required to invest not less than 0.05 percent of the quarterly average AUM of the scheme. Such investment shall be maintained at all times and shall not be redeemed unless the scheme is wound up.

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

The above investment shall be in accordance with clause 6.11 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024 regarding minimum number of investors in the Scheme/ Plan. Under the Regulations, the AMC is not permitted to charge any investment management and advisory fees.

Pursuant to regulation 43A of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 and chapter 16A of SEBI Master circular dated June 27, 2024 on Investment by Mutual Fund Schemes and AMCs in units of Corporate Debt Market Development Fund, AMC shall make a one-time contribution equivalent to 2 bps of the AUM of the specified debt oriented schemes as on December 31, 2022 in the units of the Corporate Debt Market Development Fund ('CDMDF') within 10 working days of request from CDMDF. Contribution made to CDMDF, including the appreciations on the same, if any, shall be locked-in till winding up of the CDMDF.

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

Part III – OTHER DETAILS

A. COMPUTATION OF NAV

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

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

The NAV will be calculated up to four decimals. The first NAV will be calculated and announced not later than 5 workings days from the date of allotment in the NFO. Thereafter, the NAV shall be calculated for close of each working day. The computation of NAV shall be in conformity with SEBI Regulations and guidelines as prescribed from time to time.

Illustration for Computation of NAV:

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

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

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

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

At Applicable NAV

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

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

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

Purchase Price = 11 + (0% * 11)

Purchase Price = 11 + 0

Purchase Price = Rs. 11/-

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

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

Computation of load

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

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

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

Sale Price = 11 – (1%*11)

Sale Price = 11 – 0.11

Sale Price = Rs.10.89

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

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

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

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

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

B. NEW FUND OFFER (NFO) EXPENSES

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

C. ANNUAL SCHEME RECURRING EXPENSES

These are the fees and expenses for operating the Scheme. These expenses include Investment Management and Advisory Fee charged by the AMC, Registrar and Transfer Agents' fee, marketing and selling costs etc. as given in the table below. Further, as per clause 10.1.12 (a) of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024, all scheme related expenses including commission paid to distributors, by whatever name it may be called and in whatever manner it may be paid, shall necessarily be paid from the scheme only within the regulatory limits.

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

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

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

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

- Additional expenses not exceeding of 0.30% of daily net assets for inflows from specified cities, as may be specified by SEBI from time to time.
- Additional expenses incurred towards different heads mentioned under Regulations 52(2) and 52(4) of SEBI Regulations, not exceeding 0.05 per cent of daily net assets of the scheme.
- Brokerage and transaction costs (including service tax) which are incurred for the purpose of execution of trade and is included in the cost of investment, not exceeding 0.12 per cent in case of cash market transactions and 0.05 per cent in case of derivatives transactions. Any payment towards brokerage and transaction cost, over and above the said 12 bps and 5bps for cash market transactions and derivatives transactions respectively may be charged to the scheme within the maximum limit of Total Expense Ratio (TER) as prescribed under regulation 52. Any expenditure in excess of the said prescribed limit (including brokerage and transaction cost, if any) shall be borne by the AMC.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

§ In terms of clause 10.1.7 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024, in case exit load is not levied / not applicable, the AMC shall not charge the said additional expenses.

The expenses under the Direct Plan will be lower than Regular Plan, due to no distribution expenses and distributor commission under Direct Plan. *It is estimated that the Total Expense Ratio of Direct plan will be lower to Total Expense Ratio of Regular Plan by at least 0.02% p. a.*

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

Particulars	Regular Plan	Direct Plan
Amount Invested at the beginning of the year	10,000	10,000
Returns before Expenses	1,500	1,500
Expenses other than Distribution Expenses	150	150
Distribution Expenses	50	-
Returns after Expenses at the end of the Year	1,300	1350
Value of Investment at the end of the year	11,300	11,350

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

D. LOAD STRUCTURE

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

Exit Load:

Investor exit upon subscription	Exit load as a % of redemption proceeds
Day 1	0.0070%
Day 2	0.0065%
Day 3	0.0060%
Day 4	0.0055%
Day 5	0.0050%
Day 6	0.0045%
Day 7 onwards	0.0000%

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

- No exit load shall be levied for switching between Options under the same Plan within the Scheme.
- Switch of investments from Regular Plan to Direct Plan under the same Scheme/ Plan shall be subject to applicable exit load, unless the investments were made directly i.e. without any distributor code. However, any subsequent switch-out or redemption of such investments from Direct Plan will not be subject to any exit load.
- No exit load shall be levied for switch-out from Direct Plan to Regular Plan under the same Scheme/ Plan. However, any subsequent switch-out or redemption of such investment from Regular Plan shall be subject to exit load based on the original date of investment in the Direct Plan.
- No Exit load will be levied on Units allotted on Re-investment of Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal.
- In case of Systematic Transactions such as Systematic Investment Plan (SIP), Systematic Transfer Plan (STP), Exit Load, if any, prevailing on the date of registration / enrolment shall be levied.

Section II

I. Introduction

A. Definition/interpretation

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

B. Risk Factors

- Scheme Specific Risk Factors

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

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

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

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

Spread Risk: In a floating rate security the coupon is expressed in terms of a spread or mark up over the benchmark rate. In the life of the security this spread may move adversely leading to loss in

value of the portfolio. The yield of the underlying benchmark might not change, but the spread of the security over the underlying benchmark might increase leading to loss in value of the security.

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

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

Liquidity risk: The liquidity of a bond may change depending on market conditions leading to changes in the liquidity premium linked to the price of the bond. At the time of selling the security, the security can become illiquid leading to loss in the value of the portfolio. There could therefore be difficulties in exiting from corporate bonds in times of uncertainties. Liquidity in a scheme therefore may suffer.

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

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

Risk of Rating Migration: It may be noted that the price of a rated security would be impacted with the change in rating and hence, there is risk associated with such migration. **Reduction in rating grade may affect the yields of a particular instrument in which Schemes has invested.**

Risk Associated with Securitized Debt and PTC

The Scheme may invest in domestic securitized debt such as Asset Backed Securities ("ABS") or Mortgage Backed Securities ("MBS"). ABS are securitized debts where the underlying assets are receivables arising from various loans including automobile loans, personal loans, loans against consumer durables, etc. MBS are securitized debts where the underlying assets are receivables arising from loans backed by mortgage of residential / commercial properties. At present in Indian market, following types of loans are securitized:

1. Auto Loans (cars / commercial vehicles /two wheelers)
2. Residential Mortgages or Housing Loans
3. Consumer Durable Loans
4. Personal Loans
5. Corporate Loans

In terms of specific risks attached to securitization, each asset class would have different underlying risks. Residential Mortgages generally have lower default rates than other asset classes, but repossession becomes difficult. On the other hand, repossession and subsequent recovery of commercial vehicles and other auto assets is fairly easier and better compared to mortgages. Asset classes like personal loans, credit card receivables are unsecured and in an economic downturn may witness higher default. The rating agency defines margins, over collateralization and guarantees to

bring risk in line with similar AAA rated securities. The factors typically analyzed for any pool are as follows:

- a. **Assets securitized and Size of the loan:** This indicates the kind of assets financed with the loan and the average ticket size of the loan. A very low ticket size might mean more costs in originating and servicing of the assets.
- b. **Diversification:** Diversification across geographical boundaries and ticket sizes might result in lower delinquency.
- c. **Loan to Value Ratio:** Indicates how much % value of the asset is financed by borrower's own equity. The lower this value the better it is. This suggests that where the borrower's own contribution of the asset cost is high; the chances of default are lower.
- d. **Average seasoning of the pool:** This indicates whether borrowers have already displayed repayment discipline. The higher the number, the more superior it is.

The other main risks pertaining to Securitized debt are as follows:

Prepayment Risk: This arises when the borrower pays off the loan sooner than expected. When interest rates decline, borrowers tend to pay off high interest loans with money borrowed at a lower interest rate, which shortens the average maturity of ABS. However, there is some prepayment risk even if interest rates rise, such as when an owner pays off a mortgage when the house is sold or an auto loan is paid off when the car is sold.

Reinvestment Risk: Since prepayment risk increases when interest rates decline, this also introduces reinvestment risk, which is the risk that the principal can only be reinvested at a lower rate.

Risk Associated with Derivatives

Derivatives product 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.

As and when the Scheme trades in derivative products, there are risk factors and issues concerning the use of derivatives that investors should understand. Derivatives require the maintenance of adequate controls to monitor the transactions and the embedded market risks that a derivative adds to the portfolio. Besides the price of the underlying asset, the volatility, tenor and interest rates affect the pricing of derivatives.

Basis Risk: This is 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 security prices, which could influence specific issuer / industry assets

Other risks in using derivatives include but are not limited to:

Credit Risk – this occurs when a counterparty defaults on a transaction before settlement and therefore, the Scheme is compelled to negotiate with another counter party, at the then prevailing

(possibly unfavorable) market price, in order to maintain the validity of the hedge. For exchange traded derivatives, the risk is mitigated as the exchange provides a guaranteed settlement, but one takes the performance risk on the exchange.

Market Liquidity risk where the derivatives cannot be sold (unwound) at prices that reflect the underlying assets, rates and indices.

Model Risk, the risk of mis-pricing or improper valuation of derivatives.

Trading in derivatives carry a high degree of risk although they are traded at a relatively small amount of margin which provides the possibility of great profit or loss in comparison with the principal investment amount.

The Scheme 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 Scheme may face a liquidity issue. The Scheme bears a risk that it may not be able to correctly forecast future market trends or the value of assets, indexes or other financial or economic factors in establishing derivative positions for the Scheme.

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 in the values.

Interest Rate Swaps (IRS) are highly specialized instruments that require investment technique and risk analysis different from those associated with equity shares and other traditional securities. The use of a IRS requires not only an understanding of the referenced asset, reference rate, or index but also of the swap itself, without the benefit of observing the performance of the swap under all possible market conditions. Swap agreements are also subject to liquidity risk, which exists when a particular swap is difficult to purchase or sell. Swap agreements may be subject to pricing risk, which exists when a particular swap becomes extraordinarily expensive (or cheap) relative to historical prices or the prices of corresponding cash market instruments. IRS agreements are also subject to counterparty risk on account of insolvency or bankruptcy or failure of the counterparty to make required payments or otherwise comply with the terms of the agreement.

Risks associated with Securities Lending

Securities Lending is a lending of securities through an approved intermediary to a borrower under an agreement for a specified period with the condition that the borrower will return equivalent securities of the same type or class at the end of the specified period along with the corporate benefits accruing on the securities borrowed.

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

Backstop facility in form of investment in Corporate Debt Market Development Fund (CD MDF):

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

In accordance with the requirement of regulation 43A of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 read with chapter 16A of SEBI Master circular dated June 27, 2024 on Investment by Mutual Fund Schemes in units of Corporate Debt Market Development Fund, the aforementioned schemes shall invest 25 bps of its AUM as on December 31, 2022 in the units of the Corporate Debt Market Development Fund ('CDMDF'). An incremental contribution to CDMDF shall be made every six months to ensure 25 bps of scheme AUM is invested in units of CDMDF. However, if AUM decreases there shall be no return or redemption from CDMDF. Contribution made to CDMDF, including the appreciations on the same, if any, shall be locked-in till winding up of the CDMDF.

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

C. Risk Mitigation Strategies

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

The portfolio of Scheme will comprise of securities issued by central and state government as also debt & money market instruments issued by corporates. All such securities will normally mature on or before maturity of the scheme. As the securities are normally held to maturity, the interest rate risk is significantly mitigated. The debt securities issued by the corporates do carry a credit risk as also the liquidity risk, however the investments team will endeavor to choose securities for the scheme portfolio, which have better liquidity in the markets and are sound credit exposures.

II. Information about the scheme:

A. Where will the scheme invest –

The corpus of the Scheme will be invested in money market & debt instruments with maturity / average maturity/residual maturity/ interest rate reset not greater than 91 days which will include but not limited to:

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

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

Repo: Repo (Repurchase Agreement) or Reverse Repo is a transaction in which two parties agree to sell and purchase the same security with an agreement to purchase or sell the same security at a mutually decided future date and price. The transaction results in collateralized borrowing or lending of funds. Presently in India, G-Secs, State Government securities and T-Bills are eligible for Repo/Reverse Repo.

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

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

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

Non convertible debentures and bonds: Non convertible debentures as well as bonds are securities issued by companies / Institutions promoted /owned by the Central or State Governments and statutory bodies which may or may not carry a Central/State Government guarantee, Public and private sector banks, all India Financial Institutions and Private Sector Companies. These instruments may be secured or unsecured against the assets of the Company and generally issued to meet the short term and long term fund requirements. The Scheme may also invest in the non convertible part of convertible debt securities.

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

Pass through Certificate (PTC): (Pay through or other Participation Certificates) represents beneficial interest in an underlying pool of cash flows. These cash flows represent dues against single or multiple loans originated by the sellers of these loans. These loans are given by banks or financial institutions to corporates. PTCs may be backed, but not exclusively, by receivables of personal loans, car loans, two wheeler loans and other assets subject to applicable regulations.

When issued: When, as and if issued (commonly known as “when-issued” (WI) security) refers to a security that has been authorized for issuance but not yet actually issued. WI trading takes place between the time a new issue is announced and the time it is actually issued. All “when issued” transactions are on an “if” basis, to be settled if and when the actual security is issued.

SEBI has on April 16, 2008 in principle allowed Mutual Funds to undertake “When Issued (WI)” transactions in Central Government securities, at par with other market participants.

Open Positions in the WI market are subject to the following limits:

Category	Reissued Security	Newly Issued Security
Non – PDs	Long Position, not exceeding 5 percent of the notified amount.	Long Position, not exceeding 5 percent of the notified amount.

Securitized Assets: Securitization is a structured finance process which involves pooling and repackaging of cashflow producing financial assets into securities that are then sold to investors. All assets can be securitized so long as they are associated with cash flows. A Pass Through Certificate (PTC) represents beneficial interest in an underlying pool of cash flows. These cash flows represent dues against single or multiple loans originated by the sellers of these loans. These loans are given by banks or financial institutions to corporates. PTCs may be backed, but not exclusively, by receivables of personal loans, car loans, two wheeler loans and other assets subject to applicable regulations. A typical process of asset securitization involves sale of specific receivables to a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) set up in the form of a trust or a company. The SPV in turn issues financial instruments (promissory notes, participation certificates or other debt instruments) also referred to as Securitized Debt to the investors evidencing the beneficial ownership of the investors in the receivables. The financial instruments are rated by an independent credit rating agency.

The Scheme may invest in various type of securitisation issuances. The Scheme does not propose to limit its exposure to only one asset class or to have asset class based sub-limits as it will primarily look towards the credit rating of the offering.

Disclosures regarding investments in Securitised Debt:

1. **Evaluation of Securitised Debt:** A pre-investment risk evaluation procedure similar to the one applied to other debt instruments will be applied to analyse the risk profile of the securitised debt instruments and to ascertain that the same is in line with the investment objective of the Scheme. Normally, the risk of investing in securitized debts is similar to investing in debt securities. However as securitised debt involves staggered cash flows from underlying loans, there is always a risk of pre-payment of loan installments by the ultimate borrower which may

reduce the returns of the Scheme if the reinvestment rates are lower than initially envisaged. Also securitised debts have a relatively lower liquidity compared to other debt securities. Securitised debts, typically offer higher yield than debt securities of similar rating and maturity due to the aforementioned additional risks. If the fund manager is of the view that the additional risks are suitably compensated by higher returns, then investments will be made in securitised debts subject to applicable limits. The Scheme will predominantly invest only in those securitization issuances which have at least an investment grade credit rating indicating high level of safety from the credit risk point of view at the time of making an investment.

2. **Policy relating to originators:** To be based on nature of originator, track record, NPAs, losses in earlier securitized debt, etc. The Originator is the entity who has initially given the loan and transferred the receivables to a SPV. The Scheme shall invest in those securitised debts, whose Originator is a Corporate Entity, being a Bank or an NBFC. Further, before investing in securitised debts, the Originator will be evaluated on the following critical parameters and a detailed report will be compiled:
 - Transaction structure including Par versus premium and credit enhancement
 - Reputation of Originator in the market
 - Proportion of overdue assets of the pool or the underlying loan, as the case may be
 - Track record of servicing of the pool or the loan, as the case may be
 - Any disputes or litigations in the originated pools
 - Credit quality and rating
 - Loan to Value ratio
 - Liquidity facility
3. **Risk mitigation strategies for investments with each kind of originator - Risk would be mitigated to a large extent by the critical evaluation parameters mentioned above. Further, risk mitigation strategies typically** include additional credit enhancement, overcollateralization, interest subvention, presence of subordinate tranches, analysing ageing of the pools i.e. how long the loan has been with Originator before securitization etc.
4. The level of diversification with respect to the underlying assets, and risk mitigation measures for less diversified investments - Currently, the securitized market in India is at a nascent stage. There are only few kinds of securitized assets available in the market. The limitation of options has kept diversification of underlying assets low. However, the Scheme will endeavour to maintain diversification with respect to the underlying assets by investing in various types of pools after evaluating each category on the basis of the approximate average maturity, maximum single exposure, average single exposure, average loan to value ratio, the collateral margin etc. Also strict pre-investment review of the originators, underlying assets and the borrower's credit profile will be conducted.
5. Minimum retention period of the debt by originator prior to securitization - RBI governs the issuance of securitised debts in India. It has formulated guidelines for minimum retention period. Depending on the tenor of the securitised assets and the type of repayment schedule viz. periodic repayment or bullet repayment, nine or twelve months have been prescribed as the minimum retention period before the assets can be securitised.
6. Minimum retention percentage by originator of debts to be securitized - RBI has prescribed the minimum retention percentage as 5% or 10% of the book value of the loans being securitised depending on the original maturity of the loans and the features of the securitisation transaction.

7. The mechanism to tackle conflict of interest when the mutual fund invests in securitized debt of an originator and the originator in turn makes investments in that particular scheme of the fund - The investments in securitised debts are made on the basis of the independent assessments of the research team and the judgements of the fund manager. Our internal processes are designed to ensure complete independence of the research and investment process from the sales business.
8. In general, the resources and mechanism of individual risk assessment with the AMC for monitoring investment in securitized debt.

The fund management team has the required experience to analyse and monitor investments in securitized debts. On an on-going basis the rating movement of the securitised debts will be monitored. Credit research agencies also provide analysis of individual instruments and pools. The periodic reports received by the AMC on pool performance will be scanned to check for any change in asset quality and related impact on debt servicing and any impact that it can have on the credit ratings.

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

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

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

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

Investment in Corporate Debt Market Development Fund (CDMDF)

In accordance with the requirement of regulation 43A of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 read with chapter 16A of SEBI Master circular dated June 27, 2024 on Investment by Mutual Fund Schemes and AMCs in units of Corporate Debt Market Development Fund, scheme shall invest 25 bps of its AUM.

CDMDF Framework:

CDMDF shall comply with the Guarantee Scheme for Corporate Debt (GSCD) as notified by Ministry of Finance vide notification no. G.S.R. 559(E) dated July 26, 2023 and chapter 16A of SEBI Master circular dated June 27, 2024 and circulars / guidelines/ Letters issued by SEBI and AMFI from time to time, which includes the framework for corporate debt market development fund. The framework will inclusive of following points:

- a) The CDMDF shall deal only in following securities during normal times: – Low duration Government Securities – Treasury bills – Tri-party Repo on G-sec – Guaranteed corporate bond repo with maturity not exceeding 7 days
- b) The fees and expenses of CDMDF shall be as follows: – During Normal times: (0.15% + tax) of the Portfolio Value charged on daily pro-rata basis. – During Market stress: (0.20% + tax) of the Portfolio

Value charged on daily pro-rata basis. – “Portfolio Value” means the aggregate amount of portfolio of investments including cash balance without netting off of leverage undertaken by the CDMDF.

c) Corporate debt securities to be bought by CDMDF during market dislocation include listed money market instruments. The long term rating of issuers shall be considered for the money market instruments. However, if there is no long term rating available for the same issuer, then based on credit rating mapping of CRAs between short term and long term ratings, the most conservative long term rating shall be taken for a given short term rating.

d) CDMDF shall follow the Fair Pricing document, while purchase of corporate debt securities during market dislocation as specified in chapter 16A of SEBI Master circular dated June 27, 2024 and circulars / guidelines/ Letters issued by SEBI and AMFI from time to time

e) CDMDF shall follow the loss waterfall accounting and guidelines w.r.t. purchase allocation and trade settlement of corporate debt securities bought by CDMDF, specified in chapter 16A of SEBI Master circular dated June 27, 2024 and circulars / guidelines/ Letters issued by SEBI and AMFI from time to time.

Debt Market Overview

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

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

Promoted by major banks and financial institutions, The Clearing Corporation of India Limited (CCIL) was incorporated on April 30, 2001. The CCIL guarantees the settlement of all trades executed through NDS. The clearing and settlement risks viz., Counter party Credit Risk and Operational Risk are mitigated by CCIL thereby facilitating a smooth settlement process.

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

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

Instruments	Yield (% per annum)
TREPS	6.25 - 6.55
91 Day Treasury Bill	6.40 - 6.50
364 Day Treasury Bill	6.50 - 6.60
1 Year CD	7.50 - 7.55
1 Year CP	7.60 - 7.65
5 -Year Government of India Security	6.68 - 6.78
10-Year Government of India Security	6.75 - 6.85

Types of securities

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

- **G-Sec (government securities):** G-Secs in India currently have a face value of ` 100/- and are issued by the RBI on behalf of the Government of India. All G-Secs are normally coupon (Interest rate) bearing and have semiannual coupon or interest payments with tenure of between 5 to 30 years. This may change according to the structure of the Instrument.

Instrument.

- **SDLs (State Development Loans):** SDLs are issuance of respective states in order to manage finances of their own state. All the features of SDLs are similar to G-Sec except that normally they are issued for maximum maturity of 10 Years and their pricing considers fiscal health of the respective states and risk element associated therein. For this reason SDLs are issued/traded at market determined spread above the corresponding benchmark G-Sec.

- **benchmark G-Sec. Treasury Bills/Cash Management Bills (CMB):** Treasury Bills are for short-term instruments issued by the RBI for the Government for financing the temporary funding requirements and are issued for maturities of 91 Days, 182 Days and 364 Days, whereas CMBs are issued for maturity below 91 days. T-Bills/ CMBs have a face value of ` 100 but have no coupon (no interest payment). T-Bills are instead issued at a discount to the face value (say @ ` 95) and redeemed at par (` 100). The difference of ` 5 (100 - 95) represents the return to the investor obtained at the end of the maturity period.

- **Commercial Paper:** Commercial Paper (CP) is an unsecured money market instrument issued by corporates in the form of a promissory note.

- **Certificate of Deposit:** Certificate of Deposit (CD) is a negotiable money market instrument issued by banks in dematerialised form or as Usance Promissory Note in the form of a promissory note.

- **Fixed Rate Bonds:** This is the most popular type of corporate bond traded in most of the markets, paying a semiannual but fixed coupon over their life and the principal at the end of the maturity.

- **Floating Rate Bonds:** These are the bonds, even if the coupon of which are usually paid semi annually, the coupon rate is not fixed throughout the life and varies over time with reference to some benchmark rate. These types of bonds may have some Floor or Cap attached on it, representing that even if the benchmark rate changes by any value, the coupon rate even if floating but will always lie within the range of Floor and Cap rate. Some of the well known benchmark rates used in Indian market are MIBOR, Call Rate, T-bill rate, PLR, etc.

rk rate changes by any value, the coupon rate even if floating but will always lie within the range of Floor and Cap rate. Some of the well known benchmark rates used in Indian market are MIBOR, Call Rate, T-bill rate, PLR, etc.

Rate, T-bill rate, PLR, etc.

- **Debentures:** Debentures are also fixed interest debt instruments with different maturity, but is usually secured in nature and therefore offer slower interest comparative to bonds. Debentures, based

on their convertibility to the form of equity, can be of three types: Non Convertible (NCD), Partially Convertible (PCD), and Fully Convertible Debenture (FCD).

- Tax-saving infrastructure Bonds: In order to facilitate infrastructure financing through the bond route, some special types of taxfree bonds, issued by some infrastructure companies, are offered to the investors.

by some infrastructure companies, are offered to the investors.

- Zero Coupon Bonds: Zero Coupon Bonds (ZCBs) are issued at a discount to their face value and the principal/face value is repaid to the holders at the time of maturity. Instead of paying any periodic coupons, the ZCB holder gets the price discount in the beginning itself. Therefore, ZCBs are alternatively known as Deep Discount Bonds. Treasury Bills and CMBs are example of Zero Coupon Bonds.

B. What are the investment restrictions?

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

- A scheme may invest in another scheme, under the same AMC or any other mutual fund provided that the aggregate inter-scheme investments made by all schemes under the same AMC or any other mutual fund shall not exceed 5% of the net assets of the Fund or any other limit as prescribed by the Regulations from time to time. The AMC is not permitted by the Regulations to charge any investment management and advisory services fee on such investments.
- As per clause 12.8 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024, A mutual fund scheme shall not invest more than:
 - a. 10% of its NAV in debt and money market securities rated AAA; or
 - b. 8% of its NAV in debt and money market securities rated AA; or
 - c. 6% of its NAV in debt and money market securities rated A and below issued by a single issuer.The above investment limits may be extended by up to 2% of the NAV of the scheme with prior approval of the Board of Trustees and Board of Directors of the AMC, subject to compliance with the overall 12% limit specified in clause 1 of Seventh Schedule of MF Regulation.
- The Scheme shall not invest (excluding investments in securities issued by Public Sector Units, Public Financial Institutions and Public Sector Banks) more than 20% of net assets in the Group. Such investment limit may be extended to 25% of the net assets of the scheme with the prior approval of the Board of Trustees. The investments in debt and money market instruments of group companies of both the sponsor and the AMC shall not exceed 10% of the net assets of the scheme. Such investment limit may be extended to 15% of the net assets of the scheme with the prior approval of the Trustees. For this purpose, "Group" means a group as defined under regulation 2 (mm) of the Regulations and shall include an entity, its subsidiaries, fellow subsidiaries, its holding company and its associates.

- The total exposure of the Scheme in a particular sector, based on AMFI classification (excluding investments in Bank CDs, TREPs, Government Securities, Treasury Bills, short term deposits of scheduled commercial banks and AAA rated securities issued by Public Financial Institutions and Public Sector Banks) shall not exceed 20% of the net assets of the Scheme. An additional exposure to financial services sector (over and above the existing 20% limit) not exceeding 10% of the net assets of the scheme may be made by way of investments in AA or higher rated securities of Housing Finance Companies (HFC's) registered with National Housing Bank (NHB). However, the total investment in HFC's shall not exceed 20% of the net assets of the scheme. Further, an additional exposure of 5% of the net assets of the scheme has been allowed for investments in securitized debt instruments based on retail housing loan portfolio and/or affordable housing loan portfolio.
- The scheme shall not invest in unlisted debt instruments including commercial papers (CPs), other than (a) government securities, (b) other money market instruments and (c) derivative products such as Interest Rate Swaps (IRS), Interest Rate Futures (IRF), etc. which are used by mutual funds for hedging.

Provided further that the scheme may invest in unlisted Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) not exceeding 10% of the debt portfolio of the scheme subject to the condition that such unlisted NCDs have a simple structure (i.e. with fixed and uniform coupon, fixed maturity period, without any options, fully paid up upfront, without any credit enhancements or structured obligations) and are rated and secured with coupon payment frequency on monthly. Provided further that mutual fund schemes shall comply with the norms under this clause within the time and in the manner as may be specified by the Board:

- Investment in unrated debt and money market instruments, other than government securities, treasury bills, derivative products such as Interest Rate Swaps (IRS), Interest Rate Futures (IRF), etc. by the scheme shall be subject to the following:
 - a. Investments should only be made in such instruments, including bills rediscounting, usance bills, etc., that are generally not rated and for which separate investment norms or limits are not provided in SEBI (Mutual Fund) Regulations, 1996 and various circulars issued thereunder.
 - b. Exposure of the scheme in such instruments, shall not exceed 5% of the net assets of the scheme.
 - c. All such investments shall be made with the prior approval of the Board of AMC and the Board of Trustees
- The scheme shall not park funds pending deployment in short term deposits of scheduled commercial banks.
- The scheme shall not invest in debt securities having structured obligations (SO rating) and/ or credit enhancements (CE rating). However, debt securities with government guarantee shall be excluded from such restriction.
- The scheme shall hold at least 20% of its net assets in liquid assets. For this purpose, liquid assets will include cash, government securities, T-Bills and repo on government securities. In case exposure in liquid assets falls below 20% of the net assets of the scheme, the AMC will ensure compliance with the requirement before making further investments.

- Transfer of investments from one scheme to another scheme in the same Mutual Fund, shall be allowed only if:-
 - (a) such transfers are made at the prevailing market price for quoted Securities on spot basis (spot basis shall have the same meaning as specified by Stock Exchange for spot transactions.
 - (b) the securities so transferred shall be in conformity with the investment objective of the scheme to which such transfer has been made and
 - (c) the Transfer is in conformity with additional safeguards as prescribed by clause 12.30 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024.
- The Scheme shall not make any investment in: a) any unlisted security of an associate or group company of the Sponsor; or b) any security issued by way of private placement by any associate or group company of the Sponsor; or c) the listed securities of group companies of the Sponsor in excess of 25% of its net assets.
- The Mutual Fund shall buy and sell securities on the basis of deliveries and shall in all cases of purchases, take delivery of relevant securities and in all cases of sale, deliver the securities:
 - Provided that the Mutual Fund may engage in short selling of securities in accordance with the framework relating to short selling and securities lending and borrowing specified by SEBI
 - Provided further that the Mutual Fund may enter into derivatives transactions in a recognized stock exchange subject to the framework specified by SEBI.
- The Scheme shall not invest in any Fund of Funds Scheme.
- No term loans for any purpose may be advanced by the Mutual Fund and the Mutual Fund shall not borrow except to meet temporary liquidity needs of the Schemes for the purpose of payment of interest or IDCW to Unit holders, provided that the Mutual Fund shall not borrow more than 20% of the net assets of each of the Schemes and the duration of such borrowing shall not exceed a period of six months.
- Debentures, irrespective of any residual maturity period (above or below one year), shall attract the investment restrictions as applicable for debt instruments as specified under Clause 1 and 1 A of Seventh Schedule to the Regulations.
- The Mutual Fund shall enter into transactions relating to Government Securities only in dematerialised form.
- Investments in Fixed Income Derivatives shall be in accordance with the guidelines as stated under clause 12.25 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024, as may be amended from time to time.
- The Fund may lend securities in accordance with “Guidelines for Participation by Mutual Funds in Stock Lending” issued by SEBI or any amendments thereto.
- The Scheme may also use various derivative and hedging products from time to time, as are available and permitted by SEBI.
- If any company invests in/holds more than 5% of the NAV of the Scheme, then investment made by the Scheme or any other scheme of the Fund in that company or its subsidiaries will be disclosed in accordance with the Regulations.
- The Scheme will comply with any other Regulation applicable to the investments of Mutual

Funds from time to time.

These investment limitations/parameters as expressed (linked to the net asset/net asset value/capital) shall, in the ordinary course, apply as at the date of the most recent transaction or commitment to invest and changes do not have to be effected merely because, owing to appreciation or depreciation in value or by reason of the receipt of any rights, bonuses or benefits in the nature of capital or of any scheme of arrangement or for amalgamation, reconstruction or exchange, or at any repayment or redemption or other reason outside the control of the Mutual Fund, any such limits would thereby be breached. If these limits are exceeded for reasons beyond its control, the AMC shall adopt as a priority objective, the remedying of that situation, taking due account of the interests of the Unit Holders. Apart from the investment restrictions prescribed under the Regulations, internal risk parameters for limiting exposure to a particular scrip or sector may be prescribed from time to time to respond to the dynamic market conditions and market opportunities.

The Trustee /AMC may alter the above stated limitations from time to time and also to the extent the Regulations change so as to permit the Scheme to make its investments in the full spectrum of permitted investments in order to achieve its investment objective.

Wherever investments are intended to be of a long-term nature, the securities shall be purchased or transferred in the name of the Fund, on account of the Scheme concerned. Modifications, if any, in the Investment Restrictions on account of amendments to the Regulations shall supersede/ override the provisions of the Trust Deed.

All investment restrictions shall be applicable at the time of making investments. The AMC/ Trustees from time to time may alter these investment restrictions in conformity with the SEBI Regulations, so as to permit the Scheme to make its investments in the full spectrum of permitted investments to achieve its investment objective.

C. Fundamental Attributes

Following are the fundamental attributes of the Scheme, in terms of clause 1.14 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024:

- I. **Type of Scheme:** An Open Ended Liquid Scheme. A relatively low interest rate risk and moderate credit risk.
- II. **Investment Objective:**
 - Investment objective: Please refer section of 'Investment Objective'.
 - Investment pattern - Please refer section of 'Asset Allocation'.
- III. **Terms of Issue:** Provisions with respect to listing, repurchase, redemption of units and fees and expenses as indicated in this Scheme Information Document.

In accordance with Regulation 18(15A) of the Regulations and Clause 1.14.1.4 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024, the Trustee shall ensure that no change in the fundamental attributes of the Scheme and Plan(s)/Option(s) thereunder or the trust or fees and expenses payable or any

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

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

D. Other Scheme Specific Disclosures:

<p>Listing and Transfer of units</p>	<p>The Scheme is open ended and the Units are not proposed to be listed on any stock exchange. However, the Mutual Fund may, at its sole discretion, list the Units on one or more Stock Exchanges at a later date, and thereupon the Mutual Fund will make suitable public announcement to that effect.</p> <p>The Mutual Fund will offer and redeem Units on a continuous basis during the Continuous Offer Period. The Unit holders are given an option to hold the Units by way of an Account Statement (physical form) or in Dematerialized (demat form). Units held in Demat form are transferable (subject to lock-in period, if any and subject to lien, if any marked on the units) in accordance with the provisions of SEBI (Depositories and Participants) Regulations, 1996, as may be amended from time to time. Transfer can be made only in favor of transferees who are capable of holding Units and having a Demat Account. The delivery instructions for transfer of Units will have to be lodged with the DP in requisite form as may be required from time to time and transfer will be effected in accordance with such rules / regulations as may be in force governing transfer of securities in dematerialized mode. Further, for the procedure of release of lien, the investors shall contact their respective DP.</p> <p>Transfer of units held in Non-Demat [Statement of Account ('SOA')] mode:</p> <p>As per the AMFI Guidelines, units held by individual unitholders in Non-Demat ('SoA') mode can be transferred only in following cases-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surviving joint unitholder, who wants to add new joint holder(s) in the folio upon demise of one or more joint unitholder(s). • A nominee of a deceased unitholder, who wants to transfer the
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	<p>units to the legal heirs of the deceased unitholder, post the transmission of units in the name of the nominee.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A minor unitholder who has turned a major and has changed his/her status from minor to major, wants to add the name of the parent / guardian, sibling, spouse etc. in the folio as joint holder(s). <p>Partial transfer of units held in a folio shall be allowed. However, if the balance units in the transferor's folio falls below specified threshold / minimum number of units as specified in the SID, such residual units shall be compulsorily redeemed, and the redemption amount will be paid to the transferor. If the request for transfer of units is lodged on the record date, the IDCW payout/ reinvestment shall be made to the transferor.</p> <p>Redemption of the transferred units shall not be allowed for 10 days from the date of transfer. This will enable the investor to revert in case the transfer is initiated fraudulently.</p> <p>Mode of submitting the Transfer Request Non-Demat (SOA) mode:</p> <p>The facility for transfer of units held in SoA mode shall be available only through online mode via the transaction portals of the RTAs and the MF Central, i.e., the transfer of units held in SoA mode shall not be allowed through physical/ paper-based mode or via the stock exchange platforms, MFU, channel partners and EOPs etc.</p> <p>For details on pre-requisites, payment of stamp duty on transfer of units please refer SAI.</p>
<p>Dematerialization of Units</p>	<p>The applicants intending to hold Units in dematerialized mode will be required to have a beneficiary account with a Depository Participant of the NSDL/CDSL and will be required to mention in the Application Form details of the Depository Participant's name, Depository Participant ID Number and the beneficiary account number of the applicant held with the Depository Participant at the time of application of the Units. The Account Statement will be sent to those Unit Holders who have opted to hold Units in physical (non-dematerialized) form. However, if the Unit Holder so desires to hold the Units in dematerialized form at a later date, he will be required to have a beneficiary account with a Depository Participant of the NSDL/CDSL and will have to submit the account statement alongwith the prescribed request form to any of the ISCs for conversion of Units into demat form. The AMC will issue the Units in dematerialized form to the Unit holder within two Business Days from the date of receipt of such request. Units held in demat form are freely transferable.</p>

	its held in demat form are freely transferable.
Minimum Target Amount (This is the minimum amount required to operate the scheme and if this is not collected during the NFO period, then all the investors would be refunded the amount invested without any return.)	Not Applicable
Maximum Amount to be raised (If any)	Not Applicable
IDCW Policy	<p>Growth Option: Under the Growth option, there will be no distribution of income and the return to investors will be only by way of capital gains, if any, through redemption at applicable NAV of Units held by them</p> <p>Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal (IDCW)Option: Under the Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal (IDCW) option, the Trustees may declare IDCW subject to the availability of distributable surplus calculated in accordance with SEBI (MF) Regulations. The actual declaration of IDCW and the frequency of distribution will be entirely at the discretion of the Trustees. The IDCW would be paid to the Unitholders whose names appear in the Register of Unitholders as on the record date. There is no assurance or guarantee to the Unitholders as to the rate of IDCW nor that would the IDCW be paid regularly. If the Scheme declares IDCW, the NAV will stand reduced by the amount of IDCW and IDCW distribution tax (if applicable) paid. All the IDCW payments shall be in accordance and compliance with SEBI Regulations, as applicable from time to time.</p> <p>The IDCW can be distributed out of investors capital (equalization reserve), which is part of sale price that represents realized gains.</p> <p>As per clause 11 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024, IDCW will be paid on the number of units held by the unit holder on the record date as per the records of CAMS (the Registrar) and /or as per the records maintained by depositories. The record date shall be announced by issue of notices in two newspapers 2 working days in advance of the record date.</p> <p>The IDCW warrants shall be dispatched to the Unit holders within 7 working days of the date of declaration of IDCW. In the event of failure of dispatch of IDCW within the stipulated 7 working days period the AMC will pay a penalty interest rate of 15% per annum calculated from the record date.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In case of Unit holders having a bank account with certain banks

	<p>with whom the Mutual Fund would have an arrangement from time to time, the IDCW proceeds shall be directly credited to their account.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The IDCW will be paid by warrant and payments will be made in favour of the Unit holder (registered holder of the Units or, if there is more than one registered holder, only to the first registered holder) with bank account number furnished to the Mutual Fund (please note that it is mandatory for the Unit holders to provide the Bank account details as per the directives of SEBI). <p>In case the IDCW amount is less than 500 rupees than it will be compulsorily reinvested.</p>
Allotment	<p>All applicants whose amount is received towards Purchase of Units have been realized will receive full and firm allotment of Units, provided the Application Forms are complete in all respects and are found to be in order. The AMC/Trustee retains the sole and absolute discretion to reject any Application Form.</p> <p>The said discretion shall be used by the AMC/Trustee in various scenarios like receiving money from Third party or dubious sources or from clients of high risk jurisdictions.</p> <p>The investors will receive confirmation specifying the number of Units allotted by way of electronic mail and/or SMS to the investor's registered e-mail address and/or mobile number as soon as possible but not later than five working days from the date of receipt of the application.</p> <p>In case of investors opting to hold the Units in physical mode, an account statement will be sent by ordinary post/courier/secured encrypted electronic mail to each Unit Holder, stating the number of Units purchased, not later than 5 Business Days (or such number of days as may be permitted under the SEBI (MF) Regulations).</p> <p>In case of investors opting to hold the Units in dematerialized form, an account statement could be obtained from the Depository Participants.</p>
Refund	Not Applicable
<p>Who can invest</p> <p>This is an indicative list and you are requested to consult your financial advisor to ascertain whether the Scheme is suitable to your risk profile.</p>	<p>The following persons (subject, wherever relevant, to purchase of units being permitted under their respective constitution and relevant state regulations) are eligible to subscribe to units:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resident Adult individuals, either singly or jointly (not exceeding three) or on anyone or Survivor basis; • Minor (as the first and the sole holder only) through a natural guardian (i.e. father or mother, as the case may be) or a court appointed legal guardian. There shall not be any joint holding

with minor investments;

- Proprietorship in the name of Sole Proprietor;
- Karta of Hindu Undivided Family (HUF);
- Partnership Firms;
- Companies/Domestic Corporate Bodies/Societies/Association of Persons/Body of individuals/Clubs/Public Sector Undertakings registered in India if authorized and permitted to under applicable laws and regulations;
- Charitable or Religious Trusts authorized to invest in units of Mutual Funds;
- Mutual Funds registered with SEBI;
- Banks (including co-operative Banks and Regional Rural Banks), Financial Institutions and Investment Institutions incorporated in or the Indian branches of banks incorporated outside India;
- Non-Resident Indians, persons of Indian origin residing abroad (NRIs) on full repatriation basis and on non-repatriation basis;
- Wakf Boards or endowments and Registered Societies (including registered co-operative societies) and private trusts authorized to invest in units;
- Army/Air Force/Navy/Para-military funds and other eligible institutions;
- Scientific and/or industrial research organizations;
- Multilateral Funding Agencies or Bodies Corporate incorporated outside India with the permission of Government of India / Reserve bank of India;
- Foreign Portfolio Investor (FPI), registered with SEBI. These investments shall be subject to the conditions prescribed by SEBI, RBI, Income Tax authorities and the AMC, from time to time;
- Overseas Financial Organizations which have entered into an arrangement for investment in India, inter-alia with a mutual fund registered with SEBI and which arrangement is approved by Government of India;
- Provident/Pension/Gratuity/Superannuation and such other retirement and employee benefit and other similar funds;
- Other Associations, Institutions, Bodies, etc. authorized to invest in the units.

Apart from the above, all other categories of investors permitted at present and in future are eligible to invest in the Scheme.

The list given above is indicative and the applicable law, if any, shall supersede the list.

Note: Minor Unit Holders, on becoming major, may inform the Registrar about attaining majority, and provide his specimen signature duly authenticated by his parent/ guardian, whose

	<p>signature is registered in the records of the mutual fund/RTA (against the folio of minor unitholder) and if the parent/ guardian is unavailable or unable to attest, then by the banker as well as his details of bank account, a certified true copy of the PAN card and other documents, to enable the Registrar to update his records and allow them to operate the account in his own right.</p> <p>All cheques and bank drafts accompanying the application form should contain the application form number on its reverse. It is mandatory for every applicant to provide the name of the bank, branch, address, account type and number as per SEBI requirements and any Application Form without these details will be treated as incomplete. Such incomplete applications will be rejected. The Registrar/AMC may ask the investor to provide a blank cancelled cheque or its photocopy for the purpose of verifying the bank account number.</p>
<p>Who cannot Invest</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any individual who is a foreign national or any other entity that is not an Indian resident under the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA) except otherwise explicitly permitted under FEMA Act/by RBI/by any other applicable authority. • Pursuant to RBI A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 14 dated September 16, 2003, Overseas Corporate Bodies (OCBs) cannot invest in Mutual Funds. • NRIs residing in Non-Compliant Countries and Territories (NCCTs) as determined by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), from time to time. • A person who falls within the definition of the term “U.S. Person” under the Securities Act of 1933 of the United States, and corporations or other entities organised under the laws of the U.S. are not eligible to invest in the schemes and apply for subscription to the units of the schemes, except for lump sum subscription and switch transactions requests received from Non-resident Indians/Persons of Indian origin who at the time of such investment, are present in India and submit a physical transaction request along with such documents as may be prescribed by 360 ONE Asset Management Company Limited from time to time. The AMC shall accept such investments subject to the applicable laws and such other terms and conditions as may be notified by the AMC. The investor shall be responsible for complying with all the applicable laws for such investments. The AMC reserves the right to put the transaction requests on hold/reject the transaction request/reverse allotted units, as the case may be, as and

	<p>when identified by the AMC, which are not in compliance with the terms and conditions notified in this regard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person who is resident of Canada. <p>Such other persons as may be specified by AMC from time to time.</p>
How to Apply and other details	<p>The Key Information Memorandum along with application form is available at the Investor Service Centers (ISCs)/ Official Points of Acceptance (OPAs) or may be downloaded from the website (https://www.360.one/asset-management/mutualfund/) of the Mutual Fund.</p> <p>Please refer https://www.360.One/asset-management/mutualfund/downloads/information-documents/ for the list of official points of acceptance.</p> <p>The name, address and contact no. of Registrar and Transfer Agent (R&T), email id of R&T, website address of R&T, official point of acceptance, collecting banker details etc. are mentioned at the end of the SID.</p> <p>Please refer to the SAI for detailed procedure and Application form for the instructions.</p> <p>Please note that it is mandatory for the unitholders to provide the bank account details as per SEBI guidelines.</p>
The policy regarding reissue of repurchased units, including the maximum extent, the manner of reissue, the entity (the scheme or the AMC) involved in the same.	Not applicable.
Restrictions, if any, on the right to freely retain or dispose of units being offered.	<p>The Units of the Scheme are not transferable except units of the scheme held in demat mode. In view of the same, additions/ deletion of names will not be allowed under any folio of the Scheme. However, the said provision will not be applicable 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 document, proceed to effect the transfer, if the intended transferee is otherwise eligible to hold the units of the scheme. The above provisions in respect of deletion of names will not be applicable in case of death of unit holder (in respect of joint holdings) as this is treated as transmission of units and not transfer.</p>
Cut off timing for subscriptions/	<p>The Applicable NAV will be as under: For Purchase / Switch-in:</p>

redemptions / switches

This is the time before which your application (complete in all respects) should reach the official points of acceptance

a) For Purchases:

i) In respect of valid application received up to 1.30 p.m. on a day at the official point(s) of acceptance and funds for the entire amount of subscription/purchase as per the application are credited to the bank account of the Scheme before the cut-off time i.e. available for utilization before the cut-off time, without availing any credit facility, whether intra-day or otherwise, the closing NAV of the day immediately preceding the day of receipt of application shall be applicable;

ii) In respect of valid application received after 1.30 p.m. on a day at the official point(s) of acceptance and funds for the entire amount of subscription/purchase as per the application are credited to the bank account of the Schemes on the same day i.e. available for utilization on the same day, without availing any credit facility, whether intra-day or otherwise, the closing NAV of the day immediately preceding the next Business Day shall be applicable; and

iii) Irrespective of the time of receipt of application at the official point(s) of acceptance, where the funds for the entire amount of subscription/purchase as per the application are not credited to the bank account of the Schemes before the cut-off time i.e. not available for utilization before the cut-off time, without availing any credit facility, whether intra-day or otherwise, the closing NAV of the day immediately preceding the day on which the funds are available for utilization shall be applicable.

For allotment of units, it shall be ensured that:

a) For all valid applications of investment amount the application is received before the applicable cut-off time;

b) For all valid applications of investment amount

i. The application is received before the applicable cut-off time,

ii. Funds for the entire amount of subscription / purchase as per the application / switch-in request are credited to the bank account of the Scheme before the cut-off time,

iii. The funds are available for utilisation before the cut-off time without availing any credit facility whether intra-day or otherwise, by the Scheme.

For Redemption/ Switch out:

In respect of valid applications accepted at an Official Point of Acceptance upto 3.00 p.m. on a Business Day, the closing NAV of the day immediately preceding the next Business Day will be applicable; and in respect of valid applications accepted at an Official Point of Acceptance after 3.00 p.m., the closing NAV of the next Business Day will be applicable.

<p>Minimum Amount for purchase /redemption / switches in an Option of the Scheme</p>	<p>First time Purchase – INR 5000/- and in multiples of INR 1/- thereafter</p> <p>Additional Purchase – INR 1000/- and in multiples of INR 1/- thereafter</p> <p>Redemption</p> <p>The minimum amount for redemption must be Rs. 1000/- or account balance whichever is less. Investor may note that upon the processing of redemption/switch out request, if the account balance in the scheme is less than Rs. 1000/- then the same will be redeemed/switched out along with the said request.</p> <p>Switches</p> <p>The minimum amount in case of inter/ intra scheme (inter plan/inter option) switches shall be the minimum amount required in the respective transferee scheme/plan.</p> <p>In accordance with Clause 6.10 of SEBI Master circular dated June 27, 2024 (Alignment of interest of Designated Employees of Asset Management Companies (AMCs) with the Unitholders of the Mutual Fund Schemes), the above provision will not be applicable for investments made in scheme</p>
<p>Account Statements</p>	<p>Pursuant to sub regulation (1), (2) and (4) of Regulation 36 of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 read with Clause of 5.4, 14.4, 5.8, 5.9, 5.12, 5.18 and 10.1 of SEBI Master circulars dated June 27, 2024. investors are requested to note the following regarding dispatch of account statements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On acceptance of an application for subscription or allotment of units (including by way of SIP, STP, switch units), an allotment confirmation specifying the number of units allotted will be sent by way of an email and/or an SMS, within 5 Business Days from the date of receipt of the application, to the Unit holder’s registered e-mail address and/or mobile number . • Thereafter, the Unit Holder will be sent, on or before the 15th of the immediately succeeding month, by way of a mail / an e-mail, a CAS, containing the details of the transaction mentioned above as well as details of all other transactions effected by the Unit holder across schemes of all mutual funds during the preceding month, including his/her/its holdings at the end of the said month and details of transaction charges paid to distributors, as applicable. Investors may note that CAS will be issued on a monthly basis to all investors in whose folios transactions have taken place during the month concerned. • Consolidated account statement shall be issued every half yearly (September/March), on or before 21st day of succeeding month, providing the following information: -

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - holding at the end of the six months - The amount of actual commission paid by AMCs/Mutual Funds (MFs) to distributors (in absolute terms) during the half-year period against the concerned investor's total investments in each MF scheme. - Further, a mention may be made in such CAS indicating that the commission disclosed is gross commission and does not exclude costs incurred by distributors such as Goods and Service Tax (wherever applicable, as per existing rates), operating expenses, etc. The scheme's average Total Expense Ratio (in percentage terms) for the half-year period for each scheme's applicable plan (regular or direct or both) where the concerned investor has actually invested in. Such half-yearly CAS shall be issued to all MF investors, excluding those investors who do not have any holdings in MF schemes and where no commission against their investment has been paid to distributors, during the concerned half- year period. <p>For further details, refer SAI.</p>
IDCW	<p>As per Clause 11.4 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024, the IDCW shall be transfer to the Unitholders within 7 working days of the from the record date.</p> <p>IDCW may also be paid to the Unitholder in any other manner viz., through ECS, Direct Credit or NEFT in to Bank account, RTGS facility offered RBI or through Banker's cheque, etc as the AMC may decide, from time to time for the smooth and efficient functioning of the Scheme.</p> <p>Please note that it is mandatory for the unitholders to provide the bank account details as per SEBI guidelines.</p>
Redemption Process	<p>As per Clause 14.1 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024, the redemption or repurchase proceeds shall be transferred to the unitholders not later than 3 working days from the date of redemption or repurchase, once the scheme opens for the same.</p> <p>Under exceptional circumstances, the redemption or repurchase proceeds shall be dispatched in physical form to the unitholders.</p> <p>The Unit Holder has the option to request for Redemption either in amount in rupees or in number of Units. Units purchased by cheque may not be redeemed until after realization of the cheque. In case the investor mentions the number of Units as well as the amount, then the amount will be considered for processing the Redemption request. In case the investor mentions the number of units or the amount in words and figures, then the value in words will be taken for processing the Redemption request. If the redemption request amount exceeds the balance lying to the credit of the Unitholder's said account,</p>

then the fund shall redeem the entire amount lying to the credit of the Unitholder's account in that Scheme/Option.

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

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

a. Redemption through physical applications:

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

Payment of Proceeds Resident Investors:

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

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

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

Note: The AMC, at its discretion at a later date, may choose to alter or add other modes of payment. The Redemption proceeds will be sent by courier or (if the addressee city is not serviced by the courier) by registered post. The dispatch for the purpose of delivery through the courier / postal department, as the case may be, shall be treated as delivery to the investor. The AMC /

Registrar is not responsible for any delayed delivery or non-delivery or any consequences thereof, if the dispatch has been made correctly as stated in this paragraph.

Non-Resident Investors

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

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

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

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

The proceeds may be paid by way of direct credit through which the investor's bank account specified in the Registrar's records is credited with the Redemption proceeds. The Direct Credit facility is available for specific banks with whom AMC have a tie up from time to time. Investors need to check with the AMC for an updated list of the Direct Credit Banks. Investors having bank mandates where the AMC has a Direct Credit facility will receive redemption / IDCW proceeds by way of Direct Credit only and not cheques.

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

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

Investors wishing to redeem their units held in demat mode in Scheme listed on MFSS and BSE StAR MF platform, can place

their redemption request with the AMFI Certified Stock Exchange Brokers by providing Depository Instruction Slip with redemption details. The AMFI Certified Stock Exchange Broker will place the redemption order in the system and will provide a confirmation slip to the investor. The redemption proceeds will be directly credited to the investor's bank account, as per the bank account details recorded with the Depository Participant.

Application through Mutual Fund Website:

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

Application through MF Utility:

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

The uniform cut-off time as prescribed by SEBI and as mentioned in the SID / KIM of respective schemes shall be applicable for applications received on the portal of MFUI i.e. www.mfuonline.com . However, investors should note that transactions on the MFUI portal shall be subject to the eligibility of the investors, any terms & conditions as stipulated by MFUI / Mutual Fund/ the AMC from time to time and any law for the time being in force. Investors are requested to note that, MFUI will allot a Common Account Number ("CAN"), a single reference number for all investments in the Mutual Fund industry, for transacting in multiple Schemes of various Mutual Funds through MFU and to map existing folios, if any. Investors can create a CAN by submitting the CAN Registration Form (CRF) and necessary documents at the MFUI POS. The AMC and / or its Registrar and Transfer Agent (RTA) shall provide necessary details to MFUI as may be needed for providing the required services to investors / distributors through MFU. Investors are requested to visit the websites of MFUI or the AMC to download

	<p>the relevant forms.</p> <p>Redemption by investors who hold Units in dematerialized form:</p> <p>Redemption request for Units held in demat mode shall not be accepted at the offices of the Mutual Fund/AMC/Registrar. Unit holders shall submit such request only through their respective Depository Participant or through stock exchange platforms.</p>
<p>Bank Mandate</p>	<p>As per the directives issued by SEBI, it is mandatory for applicants to mention their bank account numbers in their applications for purchase or redemption of Units. If the Unit-holder fails to provide the Bank mandate, the request for redemption would be considered as not valid and the Fund retains the right to withhold the redemption until a proper bank mandate is furnished by the Unit-holder and the provision with respect of penal interest in such cases will not be applicable/ entertained.</p> <p>Multiple Bank Account Registrations:</p> <p>In compliance with AMFI Best Practice Guidelines Circular No.17/2010-11 dated October 22, 2010 and AMFI Best Practice Guidelines Circular No. 26/2011-12 dated March 12, 2012, 360 ONE Mutual Fund offers its investors the facility to register multiple bank accounts in their folios to receive redemption / IDCW proceeds.</p> <p>Registration of Multiple Bank Accounts in respect of an Investor Folio: An Investor can register with the Fund, upto 5 bank accounts in case of individuals and HUFs and upto 10 in other cases. Registering of Multiple Bank Accounts will enable the Fund to systematically validate the paying of funds and avoid acceptance of third party payments. For the purpose of registration of bank account(s), Investor should submit Bank Mandate Registration Form (available at the CSCs/ AMC Website) together with one of the following documents:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Cancelled original cheque leaf in respect of bank account to be registered where the account number and names of the account holders are printed on the face of the cheque; or b. here the account number and names of the account holders are printed on the face of the cheque; or c. Bank statement or copy of Bank Pass Book page with the Investor's Bank Account number, name and address.; d. Bank letter / certificate on its letter head certifying the account holder's name, account number and branch address [Such letter / certification should be certified by the Bank Manager with his / her full name, signature, employee code.]

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

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

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

- (i) Proceeds of any redemption/IDCW will be sent only to a bank account that is already registered and validated in the folio at the time of redemption transaction processing.
- (ii) Unit holder(s) may choose to mention any of the existing registered bank accounts with redemption/ IDCW payment request for receiving redemption/IDCW proceeds. If no registered bank account is mentioned, default bank account will be used.
- (iii) If unit holder(s) provide a new and unregistered bank mandate or change of bank mandate request with a specific redemption/IDCW payment request (with or without necessary supporting documents) such bank account may not be

	<p>considered for payment of redemption/IDCW proceeds, or the Fund may withheld the payment for upto 10 calendar days to ensure validation of new bank mandate mentioned.</p> <p>Valid change of bank mandate requests with supporting documents will be processed within 10 business days of necessary documents reaching the office of RTA and any financial transaction request received in the interim will be carried based on previous details only.</p>
Delay in payment of redemption/repurchase proceeds	As per Clause 14.2 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024, the AMC shall be liable to pay interest to the unitholders at rate of 15% per annum and the interest shall be borne by the AMC
Unclaimed Redemption/Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal (IDCW) Amount	<p>In accordance with Clause 14.3 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024 the unclaimed Redemption amount and IDCW amount that are currently allowed to be deployed by the Mutual Fund only in call money market or money market Instruments, shall also be allowed to be invested in a separate plan of only Overnight scheme / Liquid scheme / Money Market Mutual Fund scheme floated by Mutual Funds specifically for deployment of the unclaimed amounts.</p> <p>Provided that such schemes where the unclaimed redemption and IDCW amounts are deployed shall be only those Liquid scheme / Money Market Mutual Fund schemes which are placed in A-1 cell (Relatively Low Interest Rate Risk and Relatively Low Credit Risk) of Potential Risk Class matrix as per Clause 17.5 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024.</p> <p>AMCs shall not be permitted to charge any exit load in this plan and TER (Total Expense Ratio) of such plan shall be capped as per the TER of direct plan of such scheme or at 50bps whichever is lower. Investors who claim these amounts during a period of three years from the due date shall be paid initial unclaimed amount along with the income earned on its deployment. Investors who claim these amounts after 3 years, shall be paid initial unclaimed amount along with the income earned on its deployment till the end of the third year. After the third year, the income earned on such unclaimed amounts shall be used for the purpose of investor education. AMC shall play a proactive role in tracing the rightful owner of the unclaimed amounts considering the steps suggested by regulator vide the referred circular.</p>
Disclosures w.r.t investment by minors	<p>As per Clause 17.6 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024 the following Process for Investments in the name of a Minor through a Guardian will be applicable:</p> <p>a. Payment for investment by any mode shall be accepted from the bank account of the minor, parent or legal guardian of the</p>

	<p>minor, or from a joint account of the minor with parents or legal guardian. For existing folios, the AMCs shall insist upon a Change of Pay-out Bank mandate before redemption is processed.</p> <p>Irrespective of the source of payment for subscription, all redemption proceeds shall be credited only in the verified bank account of the minor, i.e. the account the minor may hold with the parent/ legal guardian after completing all KYC formalities.</p> <p>b. Upon the minor attaining the status of major, the minor in whose name the investment was made, shall be required to provide all the KYC details, updated bank account details including cancelled original cheque leaf of the new account. No further transactions shall be allowed till the status of the minor is changed to major.</p> <p>c. AMCs shall build a system control at the account set up stage of Systematic Investment Plan (SIP), Systematic Transfer Plan (STP) and Systematic Withdrawal Plan (SWP) on the basis of which, the standing instruction is suspended when the minor attains majority, till the status is changed to major.</p> <p>Please refer SAI for detailed process on investments made in the name of a Minor through a Guardian and Transmission of Units.</p>
<p>Any other disclosures in terms of consolidated checklist on standard observations</p>	<p>Risk-o-meter</p> <p>The risk-o-meter of the Scheme shall be evaluated on a monthly basis and shall be disclosed along with portfolio disclosure on the AMC website and on AMFI website within 10 days from the close of each month.</p> <p>The risk level of Scheme as on March 31 of every year, along with number of times the risk level has changed over the year, shall be disclosed on the AMC website and AMFI website.</p> <p>The scheme wise changes in Risk-o-meter shall be disclosed in scheme wise Annual Reports and Abridged summary.</p> <p>Scheme Summary Document (SSD)</p> <p>In accordance with SEBI letter dated December 28, 2021 and AMFI emails dated March 16, 2022 and March 25, 2022, Scheme summary document for all schemes of 360 ONE Mutual Fund in the requisite format (pdf, spreadsheet and machine readable format) shall be uploaded on a monthly basis i.e. 10th to 15th of every month or within 5 working days from the date of any change or modification in the scheme information on the website of 360 ONE Mutual Fund i.e. https://www.360.one/asset-management/mutualfund/, AMFI i.e. www.amfiindia.com and Registered Stock Exchanges i.e. National Stock Exchange of India Limited and Bombay Stock Exchanges Limited.</p>

III. Other Details

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

Half Yearly disclosure of Scheme's Portfolio:

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

Half Yearly disclosure of Un-Audited Financials:

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

Annual Report

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

B. Transparency/NAV Disclosure

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

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

In case NAV of Corporate Debt Market Development Fund ('CDMDF') units is not available by 9:30 p.m. of same Business Day, NAV declaration timing for Mutual Fund Schemes holding units of CDMDF shall be 10 a.m. on next business day instead of 11 p.m. on same Business Day.

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

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

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

Further, the Mutual Fund / AMC shall publish an advertisement in the all India edition of at least two daily newspapers, one each in English and Hindi every half-year disclosing the hosting of the half-yearly statement of the Scheme portfolio on the website of the Mutual Fund (<https://www.360.one/asset-management/mutualfund/>) and on the website of AMFI (www.amfiindia.com) and the modes such as SMS, telephone, email or written request (letter) through which a unitholder can submit a request for a physical or electronic copy of the statement of Scheme portfolio.

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

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

C. Transaction charges and stamp duty

- Transaction charge:

In terms of clause 10.5 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024, as amended from time to time, in case of purchases/subscriptions/new inflows only (lump sum and SIP), of Rs.10,000/ – and above per subscription.

- Stamp Duty:

Pursuant to Notification No. S.O. 4419(E) dated December 10, 2019, notification no. G.S.R. 19 (E) dated the January 8, 2020, Notification No. G.S.R. 226(E) dated March 30, 2020 issued by Department of

Revenue, Ministry of Finance, Government of India, read with Part I of Chapter IV of Notification dated February 21, 2019 issued by Legislative Department, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India on the Finance Act, 2019, a stamp duty @ 0.005% of the transaction value would be levied on mutual fund transactions including switches(excluding redemptions), with effect from July 01, 2020.

For further details, please refer SAI.

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

E. Taxation

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

Tax*	Resident Investors	Non-resident Investors	Mutual Fund
Tax on dividend	Taxable at income slab rates	20%	Nil
Capital Gains			
<i>For units acquired prior to April 1, 2023:</i>			
Long-term (held for more than 36 months):	20% with indexation benefit	20% with indexation benefit	Nil
Short-term (held for 36 months or less):	Taxable at income slab rates	Taxable @ 40% for non-resident company / @ income slab rates for other unitholders	Nil
<i>For units^ acquired on or after April 1, 2023:</i>			
Short-term (irrespective of period of holding)	Taxable at income slab rates	Taxable @ 40% for non-resident company / @ income slab rates for other unitholders	Nil

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

2) ^ Applicable to Specified Mutual Fund acquired on or after April 1, 2023. "specified Mutual Fund" means a Mutual Fund by whatever name called, where not more than 35% of its total proceeds is invested in the equity shares of domestic companies. The percentage of equity shareholding held in respect of the Specified Mutual Fund shall be computed with reference to the annual average of the daily closing figures.

3) Mutual Funds are required to deduct TDS @ 10% on IDCW payment (Above Rs 5000) for resident unitholders and @ 20% (plus applicable surcharge and cess) for non-resident unitholders. No tax shall

be required to be deducted by the mutual fund on income which is in the nature of capital gain in the hands of resident unitholder and FPIs. For other non-resident unitholders, tax shall be deducted as per applicable rates. Tax treaty benefit, if any, should be provided to non-resident unitholders subject to providing certain information/documents as required.

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

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

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

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

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

Sr. No.	Particulars	Subject Matter/Allegations	Orders/Findings
1	SEBI issued an adjudication Show Case Notice (SCN) dated April 16, 2021 under Rule 4 (1) of the SEBI (Procedure for Holding Inquiry and imposing penalties by Adjudicating Officer) Rules, 1995 in the matter of Alkem Laboratories Ltd. SEBI conducted an examination of block deals to check any manipulation of	SEBI SCN alleged that the Company has knowingly manipulated the reference price of Alkem for block deal during the afternoon window i.e. VWAP price for the period 13:45 to 14:00 hrs on August 22,	The Company filed a Consent Application on June 07, 2021 and revised settlement terms on October 05, 2021 with SEBI under SEBI Settlement Regulation 2018. On April 11, 2022, The High Powered Advisory

	<p>reference price considered for execution of block deal trades in the scrip of Alkem Laboratories Ltd during the period April 01, 2019 to September 30, 2019 to examine the violation of SEBI Act, 1992, Rules and Regulations, if any.</p>	<p>2019 and thereby violating provision of SEBI Act, 1992 and regulations of SEBI (Prohibition of Fraudulent and Unfair Trade Practices relating to Securities Market Regulations), 2003 and provisions of code of conduct prescribed under Schedule II read with Regulation 9(f) of SEBI (Stock Broker) Regulations, 1992.</p>	<p>Committee (HPAC) considering the facts and circumstances of the case, recommended that the matter may be settled upon payment of ₹3,12,64,858/- (Rupees Three Crores Twelve Lakhs Sixty-Four Thousand and Eight Hundred Fifty Eight only) as settlement amount, for 360 ONE WAM Limited (Formerly known as IIFL Wealth Management Limited).</p> <p>On May 10, 2022, The Panel of Whole Time Members of SEBI approved the said recommendation of the HPAC.</p> <p>Pursuant to this the company paid the amount on July 04, 2022 and adjudication proceedings initiated by SEBI were disposed off in terms of Section 15JB of the SEBI Act read with regulation 23(1) of the Settlement Regulations on the basis of the settlement terms.</p>
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3. Details of all enforcement actions taken by SEBI in the last three years and/ or pending with SEBI for the violation of SEBI Act, 1992 and Rules and Regulations framed there under including debarment and/ or suspension and/ or cancellation and/ or imposition of monetary penalty/adjudication/enquiry proceedings, if any, to which the Sponsor(s) and/ or the AMC and/ or the Board of Trustees /Trustee Company and/ or any of the directors and/ or key personnel (especially the fund managers) of the AMC and Trustee Company were/ are a party. The details of the violation shall also be disclosed. - None

4. Any pending material civil or criminal litigation incidental to the business of the Mutual Fund to which the Sponsor(s) and/ or the AMC and/ or the Board of Trustees /Trustee Company and/ or any of the directors and/ or key personnel are a party should also be disclosed separately. - None
5. Any deficiency in the systems and operations of the Sponsor(s) and/ or the AMC and/ or the Board of Trustees/Trustee Company which SEBI has specifically advised to be disclosed in the SID, or which has been notified by any other regulatory agency, shall be disclosed. – None

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

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

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

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

Sd/-

Place: Mumbai
Date: November 22, 2024

Chief Executive Officer

Where can you submit the filled up applications:

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