Nippon India Capital Protection Oriented Fund II - Plan A
(Tenure : 1224 days)
(A Close-Ended Capital Protection Oriented Scheme)

Product Label
This product is suitable for investors who are seeking:
• Capital Protection at Maturity and Capital Appreciation over Medium Term
• Investment in fixed income instruments and long term capital appreciation by investing a portion of the assets in equity and equity related instruments
*Investors should consult their financial advisers if in doubt about whether the product is suitable for them.

Offer for Sale of Units at Rs.10/- per unit during the New Fund Offer Period

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<th>Duration/Tenor*</th>
<th>New Fund Offer Opens</th>
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<td>1224 days</td>
<td>March 12, 2020</td>
<td>March 20, 2020</td>
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*The maturity period will be calculated from the date of allotment of units. However if the maturity date falls on a non working day, the succeeding working day shall be considered for the purpose of maturity date.

The Scheme is "oriented towards protection of capital" and not "with guaranteed returns". Further, the orientation towards protection of the capital originates from the portfolio structure of the scheme and not from any bank guarantee, insurance cover etc.

Rated [ICRA]AAAamfs(SO) by ICRA.
The assigned rating is conditional and is valid only for Nippon India Capital Protection Oriented Fund II - Plan A - Close Ended Capital Protection Oriented Scheme. The rating indicates highest degree of safety regarding timely receipt of payments from the investments that the Plan have made.

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 filed with SEBI, along with a Due Diligence Certificate from the AMC. The units being offered for public subscription have not been approved or recommended by SEBI nor has SEBI certified the accuracy or adequacy of the Scheme Information Document.
The Scheme Information Document sets forth concisely the information about the scheme that a prospective investor ought to know before investing. Before investing, investors should also ascertain about any further changes to this Scheme Information Document after the date of this Document from the Mutual Fund / Investor Service Centres /Website / Distributors or Brokers.
The investors are advised to refer to the Statement of Additional Information (SAI) for details of Nippon India Mutual Fund, Tax and Legal issues and general information on www.nipponindiamf.com.
Nippon India Mutual Fund/Nippon Life India Asset Management Limited and its empanelled brokers has not given and shall not give any indicative portfolio and indicative yield in any communication, in any manner whatsoever. Investors are advised not to rely on any communication regarding indicative yield/portfolio with regard to the scheme.

SAI is incorporated by reference (is legally a part of the Scheme Information Document). For a free copy of the current SAI, please contact your nearest Investor Service Centre or log on to our website.
The Scheme Information Document should be read in conjunction with the SAI and not in isolation.

This Scheme Information Document is dated February 27, 2020 and approved by the Board of AMC and the Trustees on September 12, 2019

NAME OF MUTUAL FUND
Nippon India Mutual Fund (NIMF)

NAME OF ASSET MANAGEMENT COMPANY
Nippon Life India Asset Management Limited (NAM India)
(formerly known as Reliance Nippon Life Asset Management Limited)
CIN : L65910MH1995PLC220793

NAME OF TRUSTEE COMPANY
Nippon Life India Trustee Limited (NLIITL)
(formerly known as Reliance Capital Trustee Co. Limited)
CIN : U65910MH1995PLC220528

Registered Office (NIMF, NAM India, NLIITL)
Reliance Centre, 7th Floor South Wing,
Off Western Express Highway,
Santacruz (East), Mumbai - 400 055.
Tel No. - 022-43031000; Fax No. - 022-43037662
Website : www.nipponindiamf.com
**BSE Disclaimer:**
"BSE Ltd. ("the Exchange") has given vide its letter LO/IPO/LK/MF/IP/256/2019-20 Dated October 22, 2019 permission to Nippon India Mutual Fund to use the Exchange’s name in this SID as one of the Stock Exchanges on which this Mutual Fund’s Unit are proposed to be listed. The Exchange has scrutinized this SID for its limited internal purpose of deciding on the matter of granting the aforesaid permission to Nippon India Mutual Fund. The Exchange does not in any manner: - i) warrant, certify or endorse the correctness or completeness of any of the contents of this SID; or ii) warrant that this scheme’s unit will be listed or will continue to be listed on the Exchange; or iii) take any responsibility for the financial or other soundness of this Mutual Fund, its promoters, its management or any scheme or project of this Mutual Fund; and it should not for any reason be deemed or construed that this SID has been cleared or approved by the Exchange. Every person who desires to apply for or otherwise acquires any unit of Nippon India Capital Protection Oriented Fund II - Plan A, of this Mutual Fund may do so pursuant to independent inquiry, investigation and analysis and shall not have any claim against the Exchange whatsoever by reason of any loss which may be suffered by such person consequent to or in connection with such subscription/acquisition whether by reason of anything stated or omitted to be stated herein or for any other reason whatsoever"

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HIGHLIGHTS/SUMMARY OF THE SCHEME

1. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE
The scheme endeavors to protect the capital by investing in high quality fixed income securities as the primary objective and generate capital appreciation by investing in equity and equity related instruments as a secondary objective. However, there can be no assurance or guarantee that the investment objective of the scheme will be achieved.

The Scheme is “oriented towards protection of capital” and not “with guaranteed returns”. Further, the orientation towards protection of the capital originates from the portfolio structure of the scheme and not from any bank guarantee, insurance cover etc.

2. LIQUIDITY
Nippon India Capital Protection Oriented Fund II - Plan A, being a Close-Ended Capital Protection Oriented Scheme; the units can be purchased only during the New Fund Offer (NFO) period of the scheme.

No redemption/repurchase of units shall be allowed prior to the maturity of the Scheme.
Units held in dematerialized form can only be traded on the Stock Exchange, where the units are listed.

3. BENCHMARK
Benchmark would be a mix of 80% CRISIL Composite Bond Fund Index & 20% Nifty 50 TRI Index

TRI - Total Returns Index reflects the returns on the index arising from (a) constituent stock price movements and (b) dividend receipts from constituent index stocks, thereby showing a true picture of returns.

4. TRANSPARENCY/NAV DISCLOSURE

1. The AMC will calculate and disclose the first NAV within 5 working days from the date of allotment. Subsequently, the NAV will be calculated and uploaded on the AMFI website www.amfiindia.com and Nippon India Mutual Fund website i.e. https://www.nipponindiamf.com by 11.00 p.m. on every business day. Further, AMC shall extend facility of sending latest available NAVs to unitholders through SMS, upon receiving a specific request in this regard.

If the NAVs are not available before commencement of business hours on the following day due to any reason, the Fund shall issue a press release providing reasons and explaining when the Fund would be able to publish the NAVs. In case of any delay, the reasons for such delay would be explained to AMFI and SEBI.

2. Since the Scheme is proposed to be listed on BSE Limited (BSE) or such other recognized Stock Exchange, the listed price on the respective Stock Exchange would be applicable for processing the transactions.

3. The NAV of the Scheme will be calculated and declared by the Fund on Working Day. The information on NAV may be obtained by the Unitholders, on any business day from the office of the AMC / the office of the Registrar in Hyderabad or any of the other Designated Investor Service Centres. Investors may also obtain information on the purchase /sale price for a given day on any Working Day from the office of the AMC / the office of the Registrar in Hyderabad/ any of the other Designated Investor Service Centres. Investors may also note that Nippon India Mutual Fund shall service its customers through the call center from Monday to Saturday between 8.00 am to 9.00 pm. However, 24x7 facility shall be available for addressing the queries through interactive voice response (IVR) and for hot listing the Nippon India Any Time Money Card. Investors may also call Customer Service Centre at 1860-266-0111 (charges applicable), and Investors outside India can call at 91-22-68334800 (charges applicable).

4. The AMC will disclose the Half-yearly Unaudited Financial Results in the prescribed format on the NIMF website i.e. https://www.nipponindiamf.com and communicate to the Unit holders with such timelines as may be prescribed under the Regulations from time to time.

5. Providing of the Annual Reports of the respective Schemes within the stipulated period as required under the Regulations.

6. The AMC shall disclose the scheme’s portfolio in the prescribed format as on the last day of the month/Half year for all the Schemes of NIMF on or before the tenth day of the succeeding month or within such timelines and manner as prescribed by SEBI from time to time on the NIMF Website i.e. https://www.nipponindiamf.com and AMFI website www.amfiindia.com

The AMC shall communicate disclosure of Portfolio on a half-yearly basis to the Unit holders as may be prescribed under the Regulations from time to time.

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

5. LOADS

a) Entry Load
Nil

In accordance with the requirements specified by the SEBI circular no. SEBI/IMD/CIR No.4/168230/09 dated June 30, 2009 no entry load will be charged for purchase / additional purchase / switch-in accepted by NIMF with effect from August 01, 2009.

The upfront commission on investment made by the investor, if any, will be paid to the ARN Holder (AMFI registered Distributor) directly by the investor, based on the investor’s assessment of various factors including service rendered by the ARN Holder.

b) Exit Load
Nil

Since the scheme shall be listed on any of the recognized Stock Exchange, exit load shall also be not applicable. Units issued on reinvestment of dividends shall not be subject to entry and exit load

c) Inter Option Switch within the Plans of the Scheme
Inter Option Switch is not applicable (i.e. within growth and dividend payout options).
Pursuant to SEBI circular No. SEBI/IMD/CIR No. 14/120784/08 dated March 18, 2008, with effect from April 1, 2008, no entry load or exit load shall be charged in respect of units allotted on reinvestment of dividend.

6. TRANSACTION CHARGES:

In accordance with SEBI Circular No. IMD/ DF/13/ 2011 dated August 22, 2011, with effect from November 1, 2011, NAM India/ NIMF shall deduct a Transaction Charge on per purchase / subscription of Rs. 10,000/- and above, as may be received from new investors (an investor who invests for the first time in any mutual fund schemes) and existing investors. The distributors shall have an option to either “Opt-in / Opt-out” from levying transaction charge based on the type of product. Therefore, the “Opt-in / Opt-out” status shall be at distributor level, basis the product selected by the distributor at the Mutual Fund industry level.

Such charges shall be deducted if the investments are being made through the distributor/agent and that distributor / agent has opted to receive the transaction charges as mentioned below:

• For the new investor a transaction charge of Rs 150/- shall be levied for purchase / subscription of Rs 10,000 and above; and

• For the existing investor a transaction charge of Rs 100/- shall be levied for per purchase / subscription of Rs 10,000 and above.

The transaction charge shall be deducted from the subscription amount and paid to the distributor/agent, as the case may be and the balance shall be invested. The statement of account shall clearly state that the net investment as gross subscription less transaction charge and give the number of units allotted against the net investment.

Transaction charges shall not be deducted if:

(a) The amount per purchases /subscriptions is less than Rs. 10,000/-;
(b) The transaction pertains to other than purchases/ subscriptions relating to new inflows such as Switch/STP/ DTP, etc.
(c) Purchases/Subscriptions made directly with the Fund through any mode (i.e. not through any distributor/agent).
(d) Subscription made through Exchange Platform irrespective of investment amount.

7. MINIMUM APPLICATION AMOUNT

Rs. 5,000/- per option and in multiples of Re. 1 thereafter.

8. CHOICE OF INVESTMENT PLANS:

The Scheme offers following Plans/Options under the Direct Plan and Regular Plan:

(a) Growth Option
(b) Dividend Payout Option

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

There is no assurance or guarantee as to the rate and frequency of dividend distribution. Dividend distribution is subject to availability of distributable surplus in the scheme. Trustees reserve the right to declare a Dividend during the interim period.

For default Plans/Option, please refer the para titled “Plans / Options offered” covered under Section III- “UNITS AND OFFER”

Each Plan will have a separate portfolio.

9. MATURITY

No redemption/repurchase of units shall be allowed prior to the maturity of the scheme. Investors wishing to exit may do so by selling their units through stock exchanges. The scheme will come to an end on maturity date. On maturity of the Scheme, the outstanding units shall be redeemed and proceeds will be paid to the unit holders as a default mode which means that the units of the Scheme shall be fully redeemed on the date of maturity and redemption proceeds shall be dispatched to / credited in the bank account of the unitholders within 10 Business Days from the date of Maturity.

However, Investors will have an option to switch out the redemption proceeds into any other eligible scheme of Nippon India Mutual Fund at the time of NFO application or at any time till the maturity (within applicable cut-off time on Maturity date) of the Scheme.

The trustees reserves the right to suspend / deactivate/freeze trading, ISIN of the scheme and do all such matters with respect to closure of the scheme at the time of maturity at any time ten days prior to the maturity. The proceeds of the maturity will be payable to the person whose names are appearing in the beneficiary position details of which will be received from depositories after the suspension/deactivation/freezing of ISIN.

Maturity proceeds would be payable to investors as per the bank details provided in beneficiary position details received from depositories. However, once the units are dematerialised and the investor sells to another investor through exchange or transfers the units to another investor through DP then the maturity instruction provided by the existing investor will not be valid for the new investor. For the new investor the maturity proceeds shall be dispatched to the designated bank account of the unit holder within 10 business days from the date of redemption or repurchase, subject to availability of all relevant documents and details.

10. PHYSICAL / DEMATERIALIZATION

The Unit holders are given an Option to hold the units by way of an Account Statement (physical form/ non-demat form) or in Dematerialized (‘Demat’) form. Mode of holding shall be clearly specified in the KIM cum application form.

Physical:

Units held in non demat form / by way of an Account Statement can be transferred. For units held in non - demat form, unit holders intending to transfer units will have to get the units Certified by submitting designated form. On receipt of the said request, RTA will mark the underlying units as Certified Units and will issue a Certified SOA for those units. The AMC / RTA, on production of Designated Transfer Form together with relevant Certified SOA and requisite documents, register the transfer and provide the Certified SOA to the transfeee
within 10 business days from the date of such production. Investors may note that stamp duty and other statutory levies, if any, as applicable from time to time shall be borne by the transferee.

If a person becomes a holder of the Units consequent to operation of law, or upon enforcement of a pledge, the Fund will, subject to production of satisfactory evidence, effect the transfer, if the transferee is otherwise eligible to hold the Units. Similarly, in cases of transfers taking place consequent to death, insolvency etc., the transferee’s name will be recorded by the Fund subject to production of satisfactory evidence.

**Dematerialization:**

Unit holders opting to hold the units in demat form must provide their Demat Account details in the specified section of the application form. The Unit holder intending to hold the units in Demat form are required to have a beneficiary account with the Depository Participant (DP) (registered with NSDL / CDSL as may be indicated by the Fund at the time of launch of the Plan) and will be required to indicate in the application the DP’s name, DP ID Number and the beneficiary account number of the applicant with the DP.

In case Unit holders do not provide their Demat Account details, an Account Statement shall be sent to them. Such investors will not be able to trade on the stock exchange till the holdings are converted into demat form.

### 11. TRANSFER OF UNITS

Units held by way of an Account Statement (physical form / non-demat form) can be transferred.

For units held in non-demat form, unit holders intending to transfer units will have to get the units Certified by submitting designated form. On receipt of the said request, RTA will mark the underlying units as Certified Units and will issue a Certified SOA for those units. The AMC / RTA, on production of Designated Transfer Form together with relevant Certified SOA and requisite documents, register the transfer and provide the Certified SOA to the transferee within 10 business days from the date of such production. Investors may note that stamp duty and other statutory levies, if any, as applicable from time to time shall be borne by the transferee.

If a person becomes a holder of the Units consequent to operation of law, or upon enforcement of a pledge, the Fund will, subject to production of satisfactory evidence, effect the transfer, if the transferee is otherwise eligible to hold the Units. Similarly, in cases of transfers taking place consequent to death, insolvency etc., the transferee’s name will be recorded by the Fund subject to production of satisfactory evidence.

Units held in Demat form are transferable in accordance with the provisions of SEBI (Depositories and Participants) Regulations, as may be amended from time to time. Transfer can be made only in favour 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 affected in accordance with such rules / regulations as may be in force governing transfer of securities in dematerialized mode.
A. RISK FACTORS

A) STANDARD RISK FACTORS

a) Mutual Funds and securities investments are subject to market risks such as trading volumes, settlement risk, liquidity risk and default risk including the possible loss of principal and there is no assurance or guarantee that the objectives of the Scheme will be achieved.

b) As the price / value / interest rates of the securities in which the scheme invests fluctuates, the value of your investment in the scheme may go up or down.

c) Past performance of the Sponsor/AMC/Mutual Fund does not guarantee future performance of the scheme.

d) Nippon India Capital Protection Oriented Fund II - Plan A is only the name of the Scheme and does not in any manner indicate either the quality of the scheme or its future prospects and returns.

e) The Sponsor is not responsible or liable for any loss resulting from the operation of the Scheme beyond initial contribution of Rs.1 lakh towards the setting up of the Mutual Fund and such other accretions and additions to the corpus.

f) The present scheme is not a guaranteed or assured return scheme.

g) The Mutual Fund is not guaranteeing or assuring any dividend. The Mutual Fund is also not assuring that it will make periodical dividend distributions, though it has every intention of doing so. All dividend distributions are subject to the availability of distributable surplus of the Scheme.

h) Investment decisions made by the AMC may not always be profitable.

i) Mutual Funds being vehicles of securities investments are subject to market and other risks and there can be no guarantee against loss resulting from investing in the schemes. The various factors which impact the value of scheme investments include but are not limited to fluctuations in the equity and bond markets, fluctuations in interest rates, prevailing political and economic environment, changes in government policy, factors specific to the issuer of securities, tax laws, liquidity of the underlying instruments, settlements periods, trading volumes etc. and securities investments are subject to market risks and there is no assurance or guarantee that the objectives of the Scheme will be achieved.

b) SCHEME SPECIFIC RISK FACTORS

a) Risks associated with investing in Equities

Equity and Equity related instruments/ securities on account of its volatile nature are subject to price fluctuations on daily basis. The volatility in the value of the equity and equity related instruments/ securities is due to various micro and macro economic factors affecting the securities markets. This may have adverse impact on individual securities /sector and consequently on the NAV of Scheme.

The inability of the Scheme to make intended securities purchases due to settlement problems, could cause the Scheme to miss certain investment opportunities as in certain cases, settlement periods may be extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances. Similarly, the inability to sell securities held in the schemes portfolio may result, at times, in potential losses to the scheme, should there be a subsequent decline in the value of the securities held in the schemes portfolio.

Trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures may restrict the liquidity of the investments. This may impact the ability of the unit holders to redeem their units on maturity.

The AMC may invest in unlisted securities that offer attractive yields within the regulatory limit. This may however increase the risk of the portfolio as these unlisted securities are inherently illiquid in nature and carry larger liquidity risk as compared to the listed securities or those that offer other exit options to the investors.

Investments in equity and equity related securities involve high degree of risks and investors should not invest in the Scheme unless they can afford to take the risk of losing their investment.

b) Risks associated with investing in Debt and Money Market Instruments

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

Debt and Money Market instruments are subject to the risk of an issuer’s inability to meet interest and principal payments on its debt obligations (credit risk). Debt securities may also be subject to price volatility due to factors such as changes in interest rates, general level of market liquidity and market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer, among others (market risk). The Investment Manager will endeavour to manage credit risk through in-house credit analysis. The Scheme may also use various hedging products from time to time, as are available and permitted by SEBI, to attempt to reduce the impact of undue market volatility on the Scheme’s portfolio.

The NAV of the Scheme’s Units, to the extent that the Scheme is invested in fixed income securities, will be affected by changes in the general level of interest rates. When interest rates decline, the value of a portfolio of fixed income securities can be expected to rise. Conversely, when interest rates rise, the value of a portfolio of fixed income securities can be expected to decline. Investing in Bonds and Fixed Income securities are subject to the risk of an Issuer’s inability to meet principal and interest payments obligation (credit risk) and may also be subject to price volatility due to such factors as interest rate sensitivity, market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer and general market liquidity (market risk).

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

Given below are some of the common risks associated with investments in fixed income and money market securities.

Interest Rate Risk: As with all debt securities, changes in interest rates will affect the Scheme’s Net Asset Value as the prices of securities generally increase as interest rates decline and generally decrease as interest rates rise. Prices of longer-term securities generally fluctuate more in response to interest rate changes than do shorter-term securities. Interest rate movements in the Indian debt markets can be volatile leading to the possibility of large price movements up or down in debt and money market securities and thereby to possibly large movements in the NAV.
Liquidity or Marketability Risk: This refers to the ease at which a security can be sold at or near its true value. The primary measure of liquidity risk is the spread between the bid price and the offer price quoted by a dealer. Liquidity risk is characteristic of the Indian fixed income market.

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

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

Risks associated with various types of securities

<table>
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<th>Listed</th>
<th>LIQUIDITY RISK</th>
<th>PRICE RISK</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Depends on credit quality</td>
<td>Relatively Low</td>
<td>Depends on duration of instrument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unlisted</td>
<td>Depends on credit quality</td>
<td>Relatively High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secured</td>
<td>Relatively low</td>
<td>Relatively Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsecured</td>
<td>Relatively high</td>
<td>Relatively High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rated</td>
<td>Relatively low and depends on the rating</td>
<td>Relatively Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrated</td>
<td>Relatively high</td>
<td>Relatively High</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

c) Risk associated with investing in Derivatives

NAM India may use various derivative products, from time to time, in an attempt to protect the value of the portfolio and with an intention to enhance Unit holder’s interest of the Scheme.

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

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

iii) 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 outlined below

a. Valuation Risk
   The risk in valuing the Debt & Equity derivative products due to inadequate trading data with good volumes. Derivatives with longer duration would have higher risk viz a viz the shorter duration derivatives.

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

c. Systematic Risk
   The risk inherent in the capital market due to macro economic factors like Inflation, GDP, Global events.

d. Liquidity Risk
   The risk stemming from the lack of availability of derivatives products across different maturities and with different risk appetite.

e. Implied Volatility
   The estimated volatility of an underlying security’s price and derivatives price.

f. Interest Rate Risk
   The risk stemming from the movement of Interest rates in adverse direction. As with all the debt securities, changes in the interest rates will affect the valuation of the portfolios.
g. Counterparty Risk (Default Risk)
   Default risk is the risk that losses will be incurred due to the default by the counterparty for over the counter derivatives.

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

Risk attached with the use of derivatives

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

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

d) Risk associated with Securities Lending (only to the extent of investment in equity segment)

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

e) Risks associated with Listing of Units

i) Listing of the units of the fund does not necessarily guarantee their liquidity and there can be no assurance that an active secondary market for the units will develop or be maintained. Consequently, the Fund may quote below its face value / NAV.

ii) There have been times in the past, when settlements have been unable to keep pace with the volume of securities transactions, making it difficult to conduct further transactions. Delays or other problems in settlement of transactions could result in temporary periods when the assets of the Scheme are not invested and no return is earned thereon.

iii) The liquidity and valuation of the Scheme’s investments due to its holdings of unlisted securities may be affected if they have to be sold prior to their target date of divestment.

f) Risk Associated with Securitised Debt

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

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

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

c. Price Risk / Interest Rate Risk
   The price risk of these instruments shall be in line with the maturity / duration of such instruments. However given the fact that these instruments will have a maturity profile upto 2 years, the duration risk is relatively less. Domestic Securitised debt can have different underlying assets and these assets have different risk characteristics. These may be as given in the following example:

   - Security 1 - Backed by receivables of personal loans originated by XYZ Bank
   - Security 2 - Senior Series Pass Through Certificates backed by commercial vehicles and two-wheeler loan and loan receivables from ABC Bank Limited

   Specific Risk Factors: Loss due to default and/or payment delay on Receivables, Premature Termination of Facility Agreements, Limited loss cover, Delinquency and Credit Risk, Limited Liquidity and Price Risk, Originator/Collection Agent Risk, Bankruptcy of the Originator, Co-mingling of funds
The ability of the portfolio to meet capital protection on maturity to the investors can be impacted by interest rate movements in the market, credit defaults by bonds, expenses and reinvestment risk.

The Risk associated with Imperfect Hedging using Interest Rate Futures

ICRA would be providing the rating on the scheme and the portfolio would be reviewed based on agreed timelines by agency in light of objective of the scheme.

Risk factors associated with repo transactions in corporate bonds -

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

- **Counterparty Risk:** This refers to the inability of the seller to meet the obligation to buy back securities at the contracted price. The Investment Manager will endeavor to manage counterparty risk by dealing only with counterparties having strong credit profiles assessed through in-house credit analysis or with entities regulated by SEBI/RBI/IRDA.

- **Collateral Risk:** In the event of default by the repo counterparty, the schemes have recourse to the corporate debt securities. Collateral risk arises when the market value of the securities is inadequate to meet the repo obligations. This risk is mitigated by restricting participation in repo transactions only in AA and above rated money market and corporate debt securities. In addition, appropriate haircuts are applied on the market value of the underlying securities to adjust for the illiquidity and interest rate risk on the underlying instrument.

Risk associated with a close ended scheme

The tenor of the scheme shall be 1224 days from the date of allotment. The investor invests in such schemes with an expectation of generating wealth over the tenor of the scheme. The fund manager also invests funds as per the stated strategy keeping the above tenor in mind. While this allows the fund manager to take relatively long term investment calls without worrying about redemptions mid-way, in such schemes, the unit holder cannot exit the scheme before the maturity of the scheme, irrespective of changes in market conditions and alternative investment opportunities. Secondly, the stated strategy of the scheme may not be realized, within the tenor of the scheme. Other risk factors pertaining to the close ended schemes have been added under relevant sections.

Risks associated with Capital Protection and Ratings

The scheme offered is “oriented towards protection of capital” and “not guaranteed with returns”. Further, the orientation towards protection of the capital originates from the portfolio structure of the scheme and not from any bank guarantee, insurance cover etc. The ability of the portfolio to meet capital protection on maturity to the investors can be impacted by interest rate movements in the market, credit defaults by bonds, expenses and reinvestment risk.

ICRA would be providing the rating on the scheme and the portfolio would be reviewed based on agreed timelines by agency in light of objective of the scheme.

Risk associated with Imperfect Hedging using Interest Rate Futures

1) **Basis Risk**

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

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

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

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

2) **Mispacing Risk, or improper valuation –**

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

3) **Liquidity Risk :**

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

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

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

**Numerical Example Explaining Imperfect Hedging With Investments In IRF's**

**Perfect hedging:**

Spot price of Govt. security (6.79% 2027) = 94.42, Yield – 7.68%
Price of IRF - November Contract (expiry on 23-November-2017) = Rs 94.45

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

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

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

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

Thus, due to hedging the portfolio:

Loss in the underlying security: (94.00 – 94.42) * 100 crores = (0.42 crores)

Profit in the futures market: (94.45 – 94.03) *100 crores = 0.42 crores.

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

**Imperfect hedging:**

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

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

P = Portfolio’s market value = 100 crores

Y = underlying interest rate or portfolio yield = 8.00%

The portfolio can be a mix of:

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

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

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

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

Change in the market value of the portfolio = (P*Dr*Change in interest rate) = 100 crores * 7 * (0.50%) = (3.50 crores)

Duration risk managed due to hedge in IRF = % of portfolio hedged *P * Dr * Change in the interest rates

= 20% * 100 * 6 * (0.50%) = 0.60 crores

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

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

**k) Risks for writing Covered Call Options for Equity Shares**

A call option gives the holder (buyer) the right but not the obligation to buy an asset by a certain date for a certain price. Covered calls are an options strategy where a person holds a long position in an asset and writes (sells) call options on that same asset to generate an income stream. The Scheme may write call options under covered call strategy, as permitted by the regulations. Risks associated thereto are mentioned below:

a. Writing call options are highly specialized activities and entail higher than ordinary investment risks. In such investment strategy, the profits from call option writing is capped at the option premium, however the downside depends upon the increase in value of the underlying equity shares. This downside risk is reduced by writing covered call options.

b. The Scheme may write covered call option only in case it has adequate number of underlying equity shares as per regulatory requirement. This would lead to setting aside a portion of investment in underlying equity shares. If covered call options are sold to the maximum extent allowed by regulatory authority, the scheme may not be able to sell the underlying equity shares immediately if the view changes to sell and exit the stock. The covered call options need to be unwound before the stock positions can be liquidated. This may lead to a loss of opportunity or can cause exit issues if the strike price at which the call option contracts have been written become illiquid. Hence, the scheme may not be able to sell the underlying equity shares, which can lead to temporary illiquidity of the underlying equity shares and result in loss of opportunity.

c. The writing of covered call option would lead to loss of opportunity due to appreciation in value of the underlying equity shares. Hence, when the appreciation in equity share price is more than the option premium received the scheme would be at a loss.

d. The total gross exposure related to option premium paid and received must not exceed the regulatory limits of the net assets of the scheme. This may restrict the ability of Scheme to buy any options.

**l) Other Scheme Specific Risk factors**

i) The liquidity of the Scheme’s investments may be inherently restricted by trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures. In the event of an inordinately large number of redemption requests, or of a re-structurings of the Scheme’s investment portfolio, these periods may become significant. Please read the Sections of this Scheme Information Document entitled “Special Considerations” and “Right to Limit Redemptions” thereunder.
ii) Although, the objective of the Fund is to generate optimal returns, the objective may or may not be achieved. The investors may note that if the AMC/Investment Manager is not able to make right decision regarding the timing of increasing exposure in debt securities in times of falling equity market, it may result in negative returns.

iii) The NAV of the scheme to the extent invested in Debt and Money market securities are likely to be affected by changes in the prevailing rates of interest and are likely to affect the value of the Scheme’s holdings and thus the value of the Scheme’s Units.

iv) The AMC may, considering the overall level of risk of the portfolio, invest in lower rated/ unrated securities offering higher yields. This may increase the risk of the portfolio.

v) Securities which are not quoted on the stock exchanges are inherently illiquid in nature and carry a larger amount of liquidity risk, in comparison to securities that are listed on the exchanges or offer other exit options to the investor, including a put option. The AMC may choose to invest in unlisted securities that offer attractive yields. This may increase the risk of the portfolio.

vi) While securities that are listed on the stock exchange carry lower liquidity risk, the ability to sell these investments is limited by the overall trading volume on the stock exchanges. Money market securities, while fairly liquid, lack a well-developed secondary market, which may restrict the selling ability of the Scheme and may lead to the Scheme incurring losses till the security is finally sold.

vii) Investment decisions made by the AMC may not always be profitable, even though it is intended to generate capital appreciation and maximize the returns by actively investing in equity and equity related securities.

viii) The tax benefits available under the scheme are as available under the present taxation laws and are available only to certain specified categories of investors and that is subject to fulfillment of the relevant conditions. The information given is included for general purposes only and is based on advise that the AMC has received regarding the law and the practice that is currently in force in India and the investors and the Unitholders should be aware that the relevant fiscal rules and their interpretation may change. As is the case with any investment, there can be no guarantee that the tax position or the proposed tax position prevailing at the time of investment in the Scheme will endure indefinitely. In view of the individual nature of tax consequences, each Investor/Unitholder is advised to consult his/her own professional tax advisor

B. REQUIREMENT OF MINIMUM INVESTORS IN THE SCHEME

The Scheme shall have a minimum of 20 investors and no single investor shall account for more than 25% of the corpus of the Scheme. These conditions will be complied with immediately after the close of the NFO itself i.e. at the time of allotment. In case of non-fulfillment with the condition of minimum 20 investors, the scheme shall be wound up in accordance with Regulation 39 (2) (c) of SEBI (MF) Regulations automatically without any reference from SEBI. In case of non-fulfillment with the condition of 25% holding by a single investor on the date of refund within five business days of the date of closure of the New Fund Offer.

C. SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS, IF ANY

i) Income Distribution

The Mutual Fund is not assuring or guaranteeing that it will be able to make regular periodical distributions to its Unit holders though it has every intention to manage the portfolio so as to make periodical income distributions to Unit holders. Periodical distributions will be dependent on the returns achieved by the Asset Management Company through the active management of the portfolio. Periodical distributions may therefore vary from period to period, based on investment results of the portfolio.

II) Segregation of Portfolio

In order to ensure fair treatment to all investors in case of a credit event and to deal with liquidity risk, SEBI has allowed creation of segregated portfolio of debt and money market instruments by mutual fund schemes.

Creation of segregated portfolio shall be subject to guidelines specified by SEBI from time to time and includes the following:

1) Segregated portfolio may be created, in case of a credit event at issuer level i.e. downgrade in credit rating by a SEBI registered Credit Rating Agency (CRA), as under:
   a) Downgrade of a debt or money market instrument to ‘below investment grade’, or
   b) Subsequent downgrades of the said instruments from ‘below investment grade’, or
   c) Similar such downgrades of a loan rating

2) In case of difference in rating by multiple CRAs, the most conservative rating shall be considered. Creation of segregated portfolio shall be based on issuer level credit events as mentioned above and implemented at the ISIN level.

3) Further, SEBI has decided to permit creation of segregated portfolio of unrated debt or money market instruments by mutual fund schemes of an issuer that does not have any outstanding rated debt or money market instruments, subject to the following:
   a) Segregated portfolio of such unrated debt or money market instruments may be created only in case of actual default of either the interest or principal amount. ‘Actual default’ by the issuer of such instruments shall be considered for creation of segregated portfolio
   b) AMC shall inform AMFI immediately about the actual default by the issuer. Upon being informed about the default, AMFI shall immediately inform the same to all AMCs. Pursuant to dissemination of information by AMFI about actual default by the issuer, AMCs may segregate the portfolio of debt and money market instrument of the said unrated issuer as per the terms laid down hereunder.

4) Creation of segregated portfolio is optional and is at the discretion of Nippon Life India Asset Management Limited (“AMC”)

5) AMC has a written down policy on Creation of segregated portfolio which is approved by the Trustees.

Process for Creation of Segregated Portfolio

1) AMC shall decide on creation of segregated portfolio on the day of credit event. Once AMC decides to segregate portfolio, it shall:
   a) seek approval of trustees prior to creation of the segregated portfolio.
Disclosures

Valuation and Processing of Subscriptions and Redemptions
1) Notwithstanding the decision to segregate the debt and money market instrument, the valuation should take into account the credit event and the portfolio shall be valued based on the principles of fair valuation (i.e. realizable value of the assets) in terms of the relevant provisions of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 and Circular(s) issued thereunder.

2) All subscription and redemption requests for which NAV of the day of credit event or subsequent day is applicable will be processed as under:
   i. Upon trustees’ approval to create a segregated portfolio -
      • Investors redeeming their units will get redemption proceeds based on the NAV of main portfolio and will continue to hold the units of segregated portfolio.
      • Investors subscribing to the scheme will be allotted equal number of units in the segregated portfolio.
   ii. In case trustees do not approve the proposal of segregated portfolio, subscription and redemption applications will be processed based on the NAV of total portfolio.

Disclosures
In order to enable the existing as well as the prospective investors to take informed decision, the following shall be adhered to:

1) A statement of holding indicating the units held by the investors in the segregated portfolio along with the NAV of both segregated portfolio and main portfolio as on the day of the credit event shall be communicated to the investors within 5 working days of creation of the segregated portfolio.

2) Adequate disclosure of the segregated portfolio shall appear in all scheme related documents, in monthly and half-yearly portfolio disclosures and in the annual report of the mutual fund and the scheme.

3) The Net Asset Value (NAV) of the segregated portfolio shall be declared on daily basis.

4) The information regarding number of segregated portfolios created in a scheme shall appear prominently under the name of the scheme at all relevant places such as SID, KIM-cum-Application Form, advertisement, AMC and AMFI websites, etc.

5) The scheme performance required to be disclosed at various places shall include the impact of creation of segregated portfolio. The scheme performance should clearly reflect the fall in NAV to the extent of the portfolio segregated due to the credit event and the said fall in NAV along with recovery(ies), if any, shall be disclosed as a footnote to the scheme performance.

6) The disclosures mentioned in points (4) and (5) above regarding the segregated portfolio shall be carried out for a period of at least 3 years after the investments in segregated portfolio are fully recovered/ written-off.

7) The investors of the segregated portfolio shall be duly informed of the recovery proceedings of the investments of the segregated portfolio. Status update may be provided to the investors at the time of recovery and also at the time of writing-off of the segregated securities.

Monitoring by Trustees
In order to ensure timely recovery of investments of the segregated portfolio, trustees shall ensure that:

• The AMC puts in sincere efforts to recover the investments of the segregated portfolio.
• Upon recovery of money, whether partial or full, it shall be immediately distributed to the investors in proportion to their holding in the segregated portfolio. Any recovery of amount of the security in the segregated portfolio even after the write off shall be distributed to the investors of the segregated portfolio.
• An Action Taken Report (ATR) on the efforts made by the AMC to recover the investments of the segregated portfolio shall be placed in every Trustee meeting till the investments are fully recovered/written-off.
• Trustees will monitor the compliance of the SEBI Circular in respect of creation of segregated portfolio and disclosure in this respect shall be made in Half-Yearly Trustee reports filed with SEBI.

In order to avoid mis-use of segregated portfolio, Trustees shall ensure to have a mechanism in place to negatively impact the performance of Fund Managers, Chief Investment Officers (CIOs), etc. involved in the investment process of securities under the segregated portfolio. The new mechanism shall mirror the existing mechanism for performance incentives of the AMC, including the claw back of such amount to the segregated portfolio of the Scheme(s).

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

Definitions/Explanations:
1) The term ‘segregated portfolio’ means a portfolio, comprising of debt or money market instrument affected by a credit event, that has been segregated in a mutual fund scheme.
2) The term ‘main portfolio’ means the scheme portfolio excluding the segregated portfolio.
3) The term ‘total portfolio’ means the scheme portfolio including the securities affected by the credit event.

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

Credit risk
3. Security comprises of segregated portfolio may not realise any value.

Illustration of Segregated Portfolio
Portfolio Date: 04-June-19
Downgrade Event Date: 04-June-19
Downgrade Security: 8.04% E Ltd NCD (MD 27/01/2022) from A- to C
Valuation Marked Down: 55%
No. of units outstanding in a scheme 10,000 units, amounting to (10,000*1181.85) Rs.118.18 lakhs

Portfolio before Credit Event

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Security Rating</th>
<th>Type of the security</th>
<th>Qty</th>
<th>Price Per Unit (Rs)</th>
<th>Market Value (in lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7.14% A Ltd NCD (MD 09/12/2021)</td>
<td>CRISIL AAA</td>
<td>NCD</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>98.0144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.02% B Ltd NCD (MD 22/05/2022)</td>
<td>CRISIL AAA</td>
<td>NCD</td>
<td>24,000</td>
<td>100.9817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.53% C Ltd NCD Ser C(MD 03/07/20)</td>
<td>ICRA AA</td>
<td>NCD</td>
<td>21,300</td>
<td>98.3226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D Ltd CP (MD 27/02/2020)</td>
<td>CRISIL A1+</td>
<td>CP</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>94.9606</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.04% E Ltd NCD (MD 27/01/2022)</td>
<td>CARE C*</td>
<td>NCD</td>
<td>23,700</td>
<td>41.2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash &amp; Cash equivalent</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Net Assets (in lakhs)</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit capital (no. of units)</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAV per unit (Rs)</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*We have marked down the security (8.04% E Ltd NCD (MD 27/01/2022)) by 55% as it was downgraded to C from A-. Before marked down, the security was valued at Rs. 91.5571 per unit.

Main Portfolio as of 04-06-2019, after the credit event

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Security Rating</th>
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<td>Qty</td>
<td>Price (Rs)</td>
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<td>-----------</td>
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<td>------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.02% B Ltd NCD (MD 22/05/2022)</td>
<td>CRISIL AAA</td>
<td>NCD</td>
<td>24,000</td>
<td>100.9817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.53% C Ltd NCD Ser C (MD 03/07/20)</td>
<td>ICRA AA</td>
<td>NCD</td>
<td>21,300</td>
<td>98.3226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D Ltd CP (MD 27/02/2020)</td>
<td>CRISIL A1+</td>
<td>CP</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>94.9606</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash &amp; Cash equivalent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Assets (in lakhs)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit capital (no. of units)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAV per unit (Rs)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Security 8.04% E Ltd NCD (MD 27/01/2022) will be segregated into a separate portfolio.

**Segregated Portfolio as of 04-06-2019**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Security</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Type of the security</th>
<th>Qty</th>
<th>Price (Rs)</th>
<th>Per Unit</th>
<th>Market Value (in lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.04% E Ltd NCD (MD 27/01/2022)</td>
<td>CARE C</td>
<td>NCD</td>
<td>23,700</td>
<td>41.2007</td>
<td></td>
<td>9.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Assets (in lakhs)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit capital (no. of units)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAV per unit (Rs)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>97.65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Portfolio value after creation of segregated portfolio

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of units</th>
<th>Main portfolio</th>
<th>Segregated portfolio</th>
<th>Total value (in lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>118.19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**D. DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

In this Scheme Information Document, the following words and expressions shall have the meaning specified below, unless the context otherwise requires:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word/Abbreviation</th>
<th>Definition / Expansion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AADHAAR</td>
<td>Aadhaar number issued by the Unique identification Authority of India (UIDAI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMC</td>
<td>AMC means Asset Management Company, formed and registered under the Companies Act, 1956 and approved as such by the SEBI under sub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMFI</td>
<td>Association of Mutual Funds in India, the apex body of all the registered AMCs incorporated on August 22, 1995 as a non-profit organisation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate</td>
<td>Associate means associate as defined under SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Day / Working Day</td>
<td>A Business Day / Working Day means any day other than:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a) Saturday or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b) Sunday or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c) a day on which Bombay Stock Exchange or National Stock Exchange of India Limited or Reserve Bank of India or Banks in Mumbai are closed or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d) a day on which there is no RBI clearing/settlement of securities or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e) a day on which the sale and/or redemption and/or switches of Units is suspended by the Trustees / AMC or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>f) a book closure period as may be announced by the Trustees / Asset Management Company or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>g) a day on which normal business could not be transacted due to storms, floods, or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>h) bandhs, strikes or any other events as the AMC may specify from time to time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Hours</td>
<td>Business hours means 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. on any Business Day or such other time as may be applicable from time to time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Close ended scheme</td>
<td>Close ended scheme means any Scheme in which the period of maturity of the scheme is specified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custodian</td>
<td>Deutsche Bank, Mumbai, acting as Custodian to the Scheme, or any other custodian who is appointed by the Trustee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depository</td>
<td>Depository means a depository as defined in the Depositories Act, 1996 (22 of 1996) including Central Depository Services Limited (CDSL) and National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designated Investor Service Centers / DISC / Official Points of Acceptance</td>
<td>Means any location as may be defined by the AMC from time to time, where investors can tender the request for subscription, redemption or switching of units, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividend</td>
<td>Income distributed by the Scheme on the Units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DP</strong></td>
<td>Depository Participant means a person registered as such under sub regulation (1A) of section 12 of SEBI Act, 1992 (15 of 1992)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Entry Load</strong></td>
<td>Load on purchases / switch-in of units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Exit Load</strong></td>
<td>Load on redemptions / switch-out of units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FPI</strong></td>
<td>Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPI) as defined in Regulation 2(1) (h) of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Foreign Portfolio Investors) Regulations, 2014. Note: Under the SEBI FPI Regulations, 2014, Foreign Institutional Portfolio Investors (FIIIs), sub accounts and Qualified Foreign Investors (QFIIs) were merged into a single category, referred to as FPIs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ICRA Limited/ICRA</strong></td>
<td>ICRA Limited is a SEBI registered rating agency, financial news, risk and policy advisory company.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ISIN</strong></td>
<td>International Security Identification Number. It is a unique security code that differentiates each and every script from all the other scripts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>KIM</strong></td>
<td>Key Information Memorandum as required in terms of regulation 29(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Load</strong></td>
<td>Load means a charge that may be levied as a percentage of NAV at the time of entry into the scheme or at the time of exiting from the scheme.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Local Cheque</strong></td>
<td>A cheque handled locally and drawn on any bank, which is a member of the Banker’s Clearing House located at the place where the application form is submitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Money Market Instruments</strong></td>
<td>Money market instruments include Tri-Party Repo/Reverse Repo (including corporate bond Repo), certificate of deposit, commercial papers, commercial bills, treasury bills, Government securities issued by Central and/or State Government, call or notice money, usance bills (BRDS) and any other similar instruments as specified by the RBI/SEBI from time to time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NAV</strong></td>
<td>Net Asset Value of the Units of the Scheme is calculated in the manner provided in the SID or as may be prescribed by Regulations from time to time. The NAV will be computed upto four decimal places unless otherwise specified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NFO</strong></td>
<td>Offer of units of Nippon India Capital Protection Oriented Fund II - Plan A during New Fund Offer Period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non-Resident Indian (NRI)</strong></td>
<td>A person resident outside India who is either a citizen of India or a person of Indian origin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Person of Indian Origin (POI)</strong></td>
<td>A citizen of any country other than Bangladesh or Pakistan, if (a) he at any time held an Indian passport; or (b) he or either of his parents or any of his grandparents was a citizen of India by virtue of Constitution of India or the Citizenship Act, 1955 (57 of 1955); or (c) the person is a spouse of an Indian citizen or person referred to in sub-clause (a) or (b).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>POA</strong></td>
<td>Power of Attorney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>POS</strong></td>
<td>Point of Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rating</strong></td>
<td>An opinion regarding securities, expressed in the form of standard symbols or in any other standardised manner, assigned by a credit rating agency and used by the issuer of such securities, to comply with any requirement of the SEBI (Credit Rating Agencies) Regulations, 1999.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RBI</strong></td>
<td>Means Reserve Bank of India, established under the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NAM India</strong></td>
<td>Means Nippon Life India Asset Management Limited (formerly known as Reliance Nippon Life Asset Management Limited), a Public Limited Company incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 on February 24, 1995, duly registered with SEBI and appointed as AMC for all schemes of Nippon India Mutual Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RCL</strong></td>
<td>Reliance Capital Limited, a company incorporated under Companies Act, 1956 that has established NIMF.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NLITL</strong></td>
<td>NLITL means Nippon Life India Trustee Limited (formerly known as Reliance Capital Trustee Co. Limited), who holds the property of the Mutual Fund in trust for the benefit of the unit holders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Redemption Price</strong></td>
<td>Redemption Price to the investor of Units of the Scheme computed in the manner indicated in this SID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Registrar &amp; Transfer Agent / Registrar</strong></td>
<td>KFin Technologies Private Limited appointed as Registrars and Transfer Agent duly registered with the SEBI vide registration number INR000000221 acting as such for all the Schemes of NIMF.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Regulations</strong></td>
<td>SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 including the Rules, Guidelines or Circulars issued in relation thereto from time to time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Regulatory Authority</strong></td>
<td>Regulatory authority means any authority or agency competent to issue or give any directions, instructions or guidelines to the Mutual Fund.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SAI</strong></td>
<td>Means Statement of Additional Information issued by NIMF containing details of NIMF, its constitution, and certain tax, legal and general information (SAI is to be read in conjunction with SID of the respective scheme)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SPVs</strong></td>
<td>Special Purpose Vehicles approved by the appropriate authority or the Government of India.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Scheme</strong></td>
<td>Means Nippon India Capital Protection Oriented Fund II - Plan A a Scheme launched by NIMF under Chapter V of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SEBI</strong></td>
<td>Means Securities and Exchange Board of India established under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Settlor</strong></td>
<td>Means Settlor of NIMF. RCL, a company incorporated under Companies Act, 1956 is the Settlor of NIMF.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SID</strong></td>
<td>Means Scheme Information Document issued by NIMF offering units of each Plan under Nippon India Capital Protection Oriented Fund II - Plan A for subscription, that sets forth the information about the respective Scheme that a prospective investor ought to know before investing. (SID is to be read in conjunction with SAI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sponsor</strong></td>
<td>Means Sponsor of NIMF i.e., Nippon Life Insurance Company (&quot;NLI&quot;) a company incorporated and established under the laws of Japan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The Mutual Fund / NIMF / Fund</strong></td>
<td>means Nippon India Mutual Fund that has been constituted as a trust on April 25, 1995 in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882 and registered with SEBI vide Registration Code MF/022/95/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tri-Party Repo</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trustee</strong></td>
<td>Means the Trustee of NIMF, which is NLITL who holds the property of the Mutual Fund in trust for the benefit of the unit holders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unit</strong></td>
<td>Unit means the interest of the unit holders of the Scheme, which consists of each unit representing one undivided share in the assets of a scheme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unit holder / Investor</strong></td>
<td>Unit holder means a person holding unit in a Plan of Scheme of a mutual fund.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Website</strong></td>
<td>Website of NIMF namely <a href="https://www.nipponindiamf.com">https://www.nipponindiamf.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Words and expressions used in this SID and not defined will have same meaning as in Regulations. For all purposes of this SID, except as otherwise expressly provided or unless the context otherwise requires.

(a) all references to the masculine shall include the feminine and all references to the singular shall include the plural and vice-versa.

(b) all references to timings relate to Indian Standard Time (IST).

E. DUE DILIGENCE BY THE ASSET MANAGEMENT COMPANY

It is confirmed that:

1. The draft Scheme Information Document of Nippon India Capital Protection Oriented Fund II - Plan A, forwarded to SEBI, is in accordance with the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 and the guidelines and directives issued by SEBI from time to time.

2. 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.

3. 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 proposed Scheme.

4. The intermediaries named in the Scheme Information Document and Statement of Additional Information are registered with SEBI and their registrations are valid, as on date.

Sd/-
Mumbai
October 30, 2019
Chief Legal & Compliance Officer

Note: The Due Diligence Certificate as stated above was submitted to the Securities and Exchange Board of India on October 30, 2019.
II. INFORMATION ABOUT THE SCHEME

A. TYPE OF THE SCHEME
A Close-Ended Capital Protection Oriented Scheme

B. WHAT IS THE INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE OF THE SCHEME?
The scheme endeavors to protect the capital by investing in high quality fixed income securities as the primary objective and generate capital appreciation by investing in equity and equity related instruments as a secondary objective. However, there can be no assurance or guarantee that the investment objective of the scheme will be achieved.

The Scheme is “oriented towards protection of capital” and not “with guaranteed returns”. Further, the orientation towards protection of the capital originates from the portfolio structure of the scheme and not from any bank guarantee, insurance cover etc.

C. HOW WILL THE SCHEME ALLOCATE ITS ASSETS?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instrument</th>
<th>Asset Allocation</th>
<th>Risk Profile</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Debt Securities^A</td>
<td>Minimum: 70%</td>
<td>Medium to High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Money Market Instruments**</td>
<td>Minimum: 0%</td>
<td>Medium to High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equities &amp; Equity related Instruments / Securities (including options premium)^AA</td>
<td>Maximum: 30%</td>
<td>Medium to High</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

The Scheme may take derivatives position based on the opportunities available subject to the guidelines issued by SEBI from time to time and in line with the investment objective of the Scheme. Exposure to Derivatives may be taken to hedge the portfolio, rebalance the same or to undertake any other strategy as permitted under SEBI (MF) Regulations from time to time.

^E^Equity exposure can be taken either through purchase of Equity Shares/ other Equity related instruments/ securities or through investments in Derivatives. Investments in Derivatives would be made as per applicable Regulatory guidelines including investments in Futures and Options. The option premium shall be for the purpose of exposure to long positions in options. Call options offer actual equity market exposure. In such cases, the total exposure related to option premium paid shall not exceed 20% of the net assets of the scheme. Moreover, the upper limit of (30%), for investments in Equities & Equity related Instruments/ Securities (including options premium, if any), shall be applicable only at the time of investment. If due to market movements the value of Equities & Equity related Instruments/ Securities (including options premium) appreciates resulting in breach of this limit, the fund manager may or may not rebalance the portfolio and may run with the ongoing exposure. However, if the fund manager sells the Equities & Equity related Instruments/ Securities (including options) before maturity of the Scheme, the reinvestment will be subject to the maximum limit on Equities & Equity related Instruments/ Securities (including options premium).

^D^Debt Derivatives may be used to create synthetic fixed rate bond/ floating rate bonds. Derivatives include Interest Rate Futures/Options, Interest Rate Swaps, Forward Rate Agreements or any other instruments as approved by SEBI from time to time. The cumulative gross exposure through repo transactions in corporate debt securities along with equity, debt and derivative positions should not exceed 100% of the net assets of the scheme. The gross exposure to derivatives in the equity segment shall be restricted as per the individual equity asset allocation tables mentioned above; however, the same shall not exceed 25% of the net assets of the Scheme. Moreover, it may be noted that the Debt derivatives would be used only for hedging and portfolio rebalancing.

The scheme shall invest only in debt instruments with AAA rating or Money Market Instruments with A1+ rating.

The maturity of the securities (as mentioned in the asset allocation) will be on or before the maturity of the scheme. The scheme may, in the meantime, take exposure in equity and equity related instruments/ securities based on market conditions with an endeavor to seek capital appreciation.

** The fund will try and invest in debt instruments of tenor closely matching the tenor of the scheme to maximize returns for investors and minimize reinvestment risk. However, on a temporary basis, allocation could be made to Money Market Instruments pending final deployment and based on the availability & attractiveness of matching maturity assets. Money Market Instruments may also be used for temporary deployment pending equity allocation and towards the end of the scheme tenor for deploying cash against maturing assets.

1 The fund manager based on market conditions may have a nil exposure in equities and equity related instruments/ securities. This would be done with the intent of capitalizing on the upside of equity returns and limit its downside. In case the Investment Manager is of the view that the risk-reward of investments in equity and equity related securities (including options premium) is not in the best interest of the Unit holders at a given point in time, then the Investment Manager may deploy funds in Bank CDs (all not below the rating category AAA/A1+)/ Tri-Party Repo/ Reverse Repo (excluding repo in corporate bonds)/ T-Bills/ Government Securities/ State Development Loans/ Reverse Repos/ Repo/ Liquid schemes.

Money market instruments include Tri-Party Repo/ Reverse Repo (including corporate bond Repo), certificate of deposit, commercial papers, commercial bills, treasury bills, Government securities issued by Central and/or State Government, call or notice money, usance bills (BRDS) and any other similar instruments as specified by the RBI/SEBI from time to time.

The Scheme will invest in Securitized Debt which may be up to 25% of the net assets of the scheme. The scheme will be engaging in repo in corporate debt subject to the provisions of the Intended Portfolio Allocation Table. The Scheme shall not invest in Foreign Securities or engage in Short Selling. However scheme shall engage in securities lending for equity investments, in line with the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996, Securities Lending Scheme, 1997, SEBI Circular No MFD/CIR/01/047/99 dated February 10, 1999, SEBI Circular no. SEBI/IMD/CIR No 14/187/175/2009 dated December 15, 2009, SEBI circular No MRD/DoP/SE/ Dep/Cir-14/2007 dated December 20, 2007 notifying framework for short selling and borrowing and lending of securities and such other applicable guidelines as may be amended from time to time.

A scheme should not lend more than 5% of its Net Assets to a single counterparty. Within the parameters of the Investment policy, the fund manager would have discretion to stocks lent by up to 10% of the net assets of a scheme. Above limit can be extended to 15% of the net
assets of the scheme, with the approval of the investment committee. Proposal to lend beyond 10% and up to 15% of the scheme’s net assets should be initiated by the fund manager and placed before the Investment Committee by the Head Equities.

The investment managers would have the flexibility to invest the debt component into floating rate debt securities in order to reduce the impact of rising interest rates in the economy. The scheme may invest in government securities, or securities which are supported by the Central or a State Government, up to the extent of its debt/ money market allocation. The equity component of the scheme will primarily focus on companies that have demonstrated characteristics such as market leadership, strong financials and quality management, and have the potential to create wealth for their shareholders by delivering steady performance through the ups and downs of the market. The scheme will not invest in debt securities that may have a coupon or payout linked to the performance of an equity/ equity index as an underlying (popularly known as ‘equity related debentures’). Derivatives may be used to create synthetic fixed rate bond/ floating rate bonds. Gross investments in securities under the Scheme which includes equities & equity related instruments/securities, debt securities, Money Market Instruments and derivatives will not exceed 100% of the net assets of the Scheme.

The AMC reserves the right to change the above asset allocation pattern in the interest of the investors depending on the market conditions for a short-term period of defensive consideration. In case any deviation from the asset allocation, the fund manager will carry out rebalancing within 30 days. Where the impact of rebalancing is not rebalanced within 30 days, justifications for the same shall be placed before the Investment Review Committee and reasons for the same shall be recorded in writing. The Investment Review committee shall then decide on the course of action. However, at all times the portfolio will adhere to the overall investment objectives of the Scheme.

The asset allocation tables given above should be read in conjunction with the detailed intended portfolio allocation tables and related conditions given for each Plan.

D. WHERE WILL THE SCHEME INVEST?

The scheme will invest in debt, money market instruments, equity & equity related instruments, derivatives, these securities could include:

a) Equity and equity related securities are such instruments like Convertible bonds and debentures and warrants carrying the right to obtain equity shares and derivative instruments.

b) All fresh investments by mutual fund schemes in CPs would be made only in CPs which are listed or to be listed with effect from one month from the date of operationalization of framework for listing of CPs or January 01, 2020, whichever is later. Till time a scheme may invest in unlisted CPs

c) Commercial Papers (CP), Certificate of Deposits (CD), Treasury Bills, Bills Rediscounting, Tri-Party Repo, Reverse Repo (including repo in corporate bonds).

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

e) Investment in Government securities issued by Central and/or State Government to the extent of SEBI prescribed limits. Such securities may be:
   i. Supported by the ability to borrow from the Treasury or
   ii. Supported by Sovereign guarantee or the State Government or
   iii. Supported by Government of India/ State Government in some other way.

f) Securities issued by any government agencies, quasi-government or statutory bodies, Public Sector Undertakings, which may or may not be guaranteed or supported by the Central Government or any state government (including but not limited to coupon bearing bonds, zero coupon bonds and treasury bills).

g) Non-convertible securities as well as nonconvertible portion of convertible securities, such as debentures, coupon bearing bonds, zero coupon bonds, deep discount bonds, Mibor-linked or other floating rate instruments, premium notes and other debt securities or obligations of public sector undertakings, banks, financial institutions, corporations, companies and other bodies corporate as may be permitted by SEBI/ RBI from time to time.

h) Securitized debt pass through obligations, various types of securitization issuances including but not limited to Asset Backed Securitization, Mortgage Backed Securitization, single loan securitization and other domestic securitization instruments, as may be permitted by SEBI/ RBI from time to time. Investments in securitized debt would be as defined in SEBI Regulations 2008 (Public Offer and Listing of Securitized Debt instruments)

i) Derivative like Interest Rate Swaps, Forward Rate Agreements, Stock/ Index Futures, Stock (including covered call)/ Index Options and such other derivative instruments permitted by RBI/ SEBI.

j) Fund may use Interest Rate Futures (IRF) to create an imperfect hedge/ proper hedge from time to time as per SEBI regulations.

k) Deposits with banks and other bodies corporate as may be permitted by SEBI from time to time

l) Any other debt and money market instruments that may be available from time to time.

m) The scheme may invest in the liquid schemes launched by SEBI registered Mutual Fund or schemes that invest predominantly in money market instruments/ securities.

n) The Fund may also enter into “Repo” (Repos including repo in corporate bonds), hedging or such other transactions as may be allowed to Mutual Funds from time to time.

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

Investments in Repo in corporate debt securities would be in line with SEBI circular dated November 11, 2011 and RBI circular dated July 24, 2018 and shall be made basis the policy approved by the Board of NAM India and NLITL. The significant features are as follows:

i. As specified in the SEBI Circular dated November 15, 2012, the base of eligible securities for mutual funds to participate in repo in corporate debt securities is from AAA rated to AA and above rated corporate debt securities.

ii. Category of counterparty & Credit rating of counterparty NIMF schemes shall enter in lending via Repo only with Investment Grade counterparties.

iii. The Gross exposure of the scheme to repo transactions in corporate debt securities shall not be more than 10% of the net asset of the scheme.
All investment restrictions stated above shall be applicable at the time of making investment. Further, any new circular issued by RBI or SEBI on Repo would be applicable from time to time.

**Applicable Haircut**

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

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

i. Listed corporate bonds and debentures shall carry a minimum haircut of 2% of market value. Additional haircut may be charged based on tenor and illiquidity of the security.

ii. CPs and CDIs shall carry a minimum haircut of 1.5% of market value.

iii. Securities issued by a local authority shall carry a minimum haircut of 2% of market value.

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

o) The schemes may also enter into repurchase and reverse repurchase obligations in all securities (including Repo in corporate bonds) held by them as per the guidelines and regulations applicable to such transactions. It is the intention of the scheme to trade in the derivatives market as per the Regulations. The scheme may also invest into tri-party Repo as per the prescribed guidelines of RBI.

p) Investments in debentures, bonds and other fixed income securities will usually be in instruments, which have been assigned investment grade ratings by an approved rating agency. The instruments may be rated / unrated and listed / unlisted. In cases where the debt instrument is unrated, specific approval from the Investment Committee of NAM India shall be obtained.

q) The scheme may invest in liquid schemes that invest predominantly in money market instruments / securities.

r) Any other domestic fixed income securities as permitted by SEBI from time to time.

s) **Securities Lending by the Fund:**


The scheme may engage in Securities Lending not exceeding 15% of the net assets of the scheme and shall not lend more than 5% of its Net Assets to a single counterparty or such other limits as may be permitted by SEBI from time to time.

In accordance with the Regulations and applicable guidelines, the Fund may engage in stock lending activities. The Securities will be lent by the Approved Intermediary against collateral received from borrower, for a fixed period of time, on expiry of which the securities lent will be returned by the borrower.

It may be noted that this activity would have the inherent probability of collateral value drastically falling in times of strong downward market trends, resulting in inadequate value of collateral until such time as that diminution in value is replenished by additional security. It is also possible that the borrowing party and/or the approved intermediary may suddenly suffer severe business setback and become unable to honour its commitments. This along with a simultaneous fall in value of collateral would render potential loss to the Scheme. Besides, there can also be temporary illiquidity of the securities that are lent out and the scheme may not be able to sell such lent-out securities.

The Scheme will comply with the relevant investment restrictions mentioned in Schedule VII of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996.

The final portfolio will depend on the availability and desirability of assets in terms of maturity profile, asset quality and yields. The portfolio formulation is a dynamic process and thus, an instrument which is attractive today may not be attractive tomorrow.

The scheme is “oriented towards protection of capital” and not “with guaranteed returns.” It shall also be indicated that the orientation towards protection of capital originates from the portfolio structure of the scheme and not from any bank guarantee, insurance cover etc.

**CREDIT EVALUATION POLICY FOR INVESTMENTS IN DEBT SECURITIES**

Credit evaluation is a continuous process. It applies not only for issuers where investments are being evaluated for the first time but also for those where we already have credit exposures.

In a detailed credit evaluation process, the following aspects are covered.

1. An in-depth review of the sector in which company operates. In this process, research team also measures the micro and macro risks associated with the sector and its possible impact on the overall business environment of the issuer. In addition, issuer’s market position is evaluated vis-à-vis competition.

2. Issuer analysis involves both qualitative and quantitative aspects.
   a. Qualitative analysis is related to quality of management, corporate governance, promoter background, parents support etc. Any synergy / cross dependence with any of the other promoter companies is also scrutinized.
   b. Quantitative analysis is related with balance sheet management, profitability indicators, ratio analysis, capex programmes, growth plans, leverage and cash management policy etc.

3. The due diligence process involves both primary and secondary sources for research.
   a. Secondary sources of information like publicly available data including annual reports and other public filings, rating and other research reports, industry research reports are studied in detail.
   b. Primary research activities like direct interaction with the issuer at various levels, interaction with the rating agencies, the company’s bankers, competitors in the industry and stock market participants (market intelligence), is given a very high weightage.

4. Both for plain vanilla transactions and especially for structured transactions, legal due diligence is an integral part of the overall risk evaluation policy. Depending on the scope and complexity of transactions both internal as well as external legal exercises are undertaken.

Based on the above analysis, the credit research team presents a case for investing / avoiding investments for any new issuer / structure. Post these discussions formal proposals are prepared for issuers / structures where limits are being sought.

The approval for such limits is sought, based on certain criterion that is laid out as part of the investment policy. Depending on the rating, tenor, and proposed exposures, approvals are taken at the Head of Fixed Income / Investment Committee / Board levels.
As mentioned earlier, credit evaluation is a continuous exercise. For all issuers / structures where we have current exposures regular evaluation is carried out on a periodic basis. The periodicity of such evaluation depends on the exposure, credit comfort on the said issuer / structure and the overall credit environment.

Apart from regular credit updates both internally and at the Investment Committee levels, the board is also appraised on a periodic basis, on all the credit exposures, their performance and the credit department’s views on them going forward.

(ii) LIST OF SECTORS WHERE NAM INDIA / NIMF WOULD NOT BE INVESTING

The scheme will not invest in Gems & Jewellery sector and airline sector. The sector list as mentioned herein shall be revised / updated at the time of launch of each series.

(iii) TYPE OF INSTRUMENTS IN WHICH THE SCHEMES PROPOSE TO INVEST

For the type of instruments in which the schemes propose to invest is detailed in point no. D (where will the scheme invest - Point No. a to s)

(iv) INTENDED PORTFOLIO ALLOCATION

As per SEBI Circular No IMD/ DF/12 /2011 dated August 1, 2011 on Indicative portfolio or yield in close ended debt oriented mutual fund, the intended allocation for Nippon India Capital Protection Oriented Fund II - Plan A is as mentioned below. Disclose the floors and ceilings within a range of 5% of the intended allocation (in %) against each sub asset class/credit rating as mentioned below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instruments</th>
<th>Credit Rating</th>
<th>A1+</th>
<th>AAA</th>
<th>AA</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>BBB</th>
<th>N.A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CDs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCDs / Bonds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government securities / State Development Loans (SDLs)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Securitised Debt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Tri-party Repo/Repo/Reverse Repos (including repo in corporate bonds)/ T-Bills / Liquid schemes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0-5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The scheme is “oriented towards protection of capital” and not “with guaranteed returns.” It shall also be indicated that the orientation towards protection of capital originates from the portfolio structure of the scheme and not from any bank guarantee, insurance cover etc.

N.A – Not applicable

*Some of the instruments may also be rated.

Equity investments would be in range of 15 to 20%

Out of the total equity allocation, fund manager would invest major portion in direct equity & equity related instruments/ securities (including options premium).

Net long positions in Interest Rate Futures will be taken as exposure to Government securities / AAA NCDs.

Considering the long duration tenure of the Scheme, the portfolio mix shall be predominantly in NCDs.

The scheme may invest in derivatives up to a maximum of 50% of its net assets. The cumulative gross exposure through debt and derivative positions should not exceed 100% of the net assets of the scheme.

While some of the above-mentioned instruments may be rated, some others such as Tri-Party Repo/ Repo/ Reverse Repos (excluding repo in corporate bonds), etc. are not rated. Hence, we have combined all these instruments under one category in the intended asset allocation and mentioned that the rating is not applicable to these instruments along with a foot note explaining that some instruments within the group may also be rated.

In addition to the above fixed income allocation, the scheme would also have investments in equity & equity related instruments/ securities (including options premium) in the range 0%-30% in line with the details mentioned as a part of the Asset Allocation Pattern of the said document.

In case the Investment Manager is of the view that the risk-reward of investments in equity and equity related securities (including options premium) is not in the best interest of the Unit holders at a given point in time, then the Investment Manager can deploy funds in Bank CDs (all not below the rating category AAA/A1+) / Repo (excluding repo in corporate bonds) / T-Bills / Government Securities/ Reverse Repos / Repo / Liquid Schemes. The same will not form a part of the above intended portfolio allocation.

It may be noted that detailing of credit rating/instruments shall be made similar to the current format as indicated above, at the time of launch of individual series/plan depending on the tenure and nature of the scheme/series.

There shall be no variations between intended portfolio allocation as may be issued at the time of launch and final portfolio except on account of:

1. Each Plan shall endeavor to invest in instruments having credit rating as indicated above or higher.
   - As per SEBI circular CIR/MIRSD/4/2011 dated June 15, 2011, Modifier “+”(plus) or “-”(minus) can be used with the rating symbols as they reflect the comparative standing within the category. For e.g.: in case AA has been mentioned, it will include AA- as well as AA+. In case an instrument has more than one publicly available rating, the more conservative rating will be considered for the purpose of investment. If an instrument is rated A1+ it will be equivalent to AAA for the above matrix.
   - For external factors such as revision in credit rating of instruments, valuation of security, etc. It may be noted that
     • All the investment rating etc will be considered at the time of making the investments only i.e. at the time of deployment (for the purpose of comparison).
     • Post deployment in case of subsequent rating action in any securities which leads to negative deviation from the intended asset allocation, the fund manager shall rebalance the portfolio within time of 30 days to align it with the intended portfolio allocation provided such rebalancing does not adversely impact the interest of the investors.

2. In case desired maturity and credit quality CP/NCDs/SDL/G-sec are not available or also on the basis of the risk reward analysis, the
scheme may invest in Bank CDs of highest rating (A1+ or equivalents)/ cash equivalents such as Tri-Party Repo/ Repo/ Repo (excluding repo in corporate bonds)/ T-Bills. Such deviation may continue till suitable instruments of desired credit quality are not available.

3. Further, the above allocation may vary during the tenure of the Plan. Some of these instances are: (i) Coupon inflow/ principal inflow/ unexpected cash flow during the tenure of the scheme; (ii) the instrument is called or bought back by the issuer (iii) in anticipation of any adverse credit event (iv) Non-availability of any instrument and on risk reward analysis. In case of such deviations, the Plans may invest in Bank CDs (A1+ or equivalents)/ Tri-Party Repo/ Repo/ Reverse Repo (excluding repo in corporate bonds)/ T-Bills/ G-Sec/ SDL/ Liquid schemes. Such deviation may continue till maturity, if suitable instruments of desired credit quality are not available. In case where cash is generated in the above instances and is deployed in short term deposits, such deployment will only be for temporary parking in line with SEBI regulations.

4. In case of individual securities maturity prior to the maturity date of the scheme/ series and at the time of construction of the portfolio, investments may be made in cash and cash equivalents such as Tri-Party Repo, Repo (excluding repo in corporate bonds), T-Bills, Liquid Schemes, CDs and short term bank deposits.

5. In case where investments in any Unrated Instruments is indicated and if they are not available, the Plan(s) may invest in Bank CDs (A1+ or equivalents)/ Tri-Party Repo/ Repo/ Reverse Repo (excluding repo in corporate bonds)/ T-Bills/ Liquid schemes/ AAA rated instruments.

6. The range as indicated in the intended portfolio allocation depending on the risk return profile of the portfolio and subject to the availability of the securities, the fund manager may increase the allocation for AAA rated securities, while ensuring range of other securities is proportionately adjusted.

It may be noted that the intended portfolio allocation will be determined at the time of launch of individual plan whereas the final portfolio for determining deviations, if any, will be considered after 30 days from the allotment of each plan. Basis the same, NAM India will report in the next meeting of Board of Directors of Nippon Life India Asset Management Limited (NAM India) and Nippon Life India Trustee Limited the publicized percentage allocation and final portfolio.

E. WHAT ARE THE INVESTMENT STRATEGIES?

The scheme will endeavor to achieve stability of capital (with an intent to protect capital) and generate reasonable return by building a portfolio that is a judicious mix of safe debt and money market instruments and good quality equity instruments. The debt and money market instruments would bring about the safety element in the scheme and the well researched good quality equity instruments would enable the scheme to provide reasonable returns. Such asset allocation would inter-alia depend on various parameters like the level of interest rates in the economy, underlying economic growth rates, inflation, conditions of the equity markets, profitability of the corporate sector etc.

Accordingly the scheme shall invest only in debt instruments with AAA rating or Money Market Instruments with A1+ rating.

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

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

1. Prevailing interest rate scenario
2. Quality of the security / instrument (including the financial health of the issuer)
3. Maturity profile of the instrument
4. Liquidity of the security
5. Growth prospects of the company / industry
6. Any other factors in the opinion of the fund management team

The equity portion of the scheme will invest in diversified portfolio of Equities & Equity Related Instruments/ securities (including options premium) across market capitalisation. The fund manager may invest into equity & equity related instruments / securities predominantly through long call options.

The funds will follow a bottom-up approach to stock-picking and choose companies across sectors. The Schemes will primarily focus on companies that have demonstrated characteristics such as market leadership, strong financials and quality management, and have the potential to create wealth for their shareholders by delivering steady performance through the ups and downs of the market. The Fund also expects to achieve the market linked appreciation (upside) by investing in premium of exchange traded options.

The Fund Manager may adopt different strategies considering the market scenario, and opportunities.

The scheme is “oriented towards protection of capital” and not “with guaranteed returns.” It shall also be indicated that the orientation towards protection of capital originates from the portfolio structure of the scheme and not from any bank guarantee, insurance cover etc.


Debt Market In India

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

At present, the Indian debt market is dominated by issues of Central Government bonds, Corporate Debentures and PSU Bonds.
Brief details about the instruments are given below as on Jan 31, 2020.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instruments</th>
<th>Listed/ Unlisted</th>
<th>Current Yield Range As on Jan 31, 2020</th>
<th>Liquidity</th>
<th>Risk profile</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central Government Securities</td>
<td>Listed</td>
<td>5.25%-7.19%</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate Debentures / PSU Bonds</td>
<td>Listed</td>
<td>5.96%-7.61%</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDs (short term)</td>
<td>Unlisted</td>
<td>5.45%-5.95%</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Call Money</td>
<td>Unlisted</td>
<td>3.50%- 5.25%</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mibor linked Papers*</td>
<td>Listed</td>
<td>150-200 bps</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Range of spread between 5 year and 10 year AAA Corporate bond and OIS papers of similar maturity

A brief description about yields presently available on Central Govt. Securities /Bonds & Debentures of various maturities is as follows:

**Annualised yields (as Jan 31, 2020) are:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yrs</th>
<th>&lt;= 1yr</th>
<th>1yr - 5yr</th>
<th>5yr - 10yrs</th>
<th>10yr - 30 yrs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central Government securities</td>
<td>5.32%-5.47%</td>
<td>5.52%-6.60%</td>
<td>6.69%-7.15%</td>
<td>7.04%-7.32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debentures / Bonds (AAA rated)</td>
<td>5.96%-6.29%</td>
<td>6.29%-6.92%</td>
<td>7.56%-7.61%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The price and yield on various debt instruments fluctuate from time to time depending upon the macro economic situation, inflation rate, overall liquidity position, foreign exchange scenario, etc. Also, the price and yield varies according to maturity profile, credit risk etc.

**Disclosures with respect to securitized debt**

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

   Securitized debt is a form of conversion of normally non-tradable loans to transferable securities. This is done by assigning the loans to a special purpose vehicle (a trust), which in turn issues Pass-Through-Certificates (PTCs). These PTCs are transferable securities with fixed income characteristics. The risk of investing in securitized debt is similar to investing in debt securities. However it differs in following two majorly respects:

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

   For certain types of securitized debt (backed by mortgages, personal loans, credit card debt, etc.), there is an additional pre-payment risk. Pre-payment risk refers to the possibility that loans are repaid before they are due, which may reduce returns if the re-investment rates are lower than initially envisaged. The fund manager price the securitized debt accordingly to compensate for reinvestment risk. Because of these additional risks, securitized debt typically offers higher yields than debt securities of similar credit rating and maturity. If the fund manager judges that the additional risks are suitably compensated by the higher returns, he may invest in securitized debt according to the nature (open ended / close ended ) of the scheme.

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

   Originators have been broadly categorized as follows:
   a. PSU Banks;
   b. Private Banks;
   c. NBFC’s with asset size of Rs. 1,000 crores and above; and
   d. NBFC’s with asset size of below Rs. 1,000 crores.

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

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

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

   - Default track record/ frequent alteration of redemption conditions / covenants;
   - Very High leverage ratios of the ultimate borrower (for single-sell downs) - both on a standalone basis as well on a consolidated level;
   - Very High proportion of reschedulement of underlying assets of the pool or loan, as the case may be;
   - Very High proportion of overdue assets of the pool or the underlying loan, as the case may be;
3. **Risk mitigation strategies for investments with each kind of originator**

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

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

- size and reach of the issuer /originator
- Set up of the organization structure of the issuer /originator
- the infrastructure and follow-up mechanism of the issuer /originator
- the issuer /originator’s track record in that line of business
- quality of information disseminated by the issuer/originator; and
- the Credit enhancement for different type of issuer/originator

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>&quot;Characteristics/Type of Pool&quot;</th>
<th>&quot;Mortgage Loan&quot;</th>
<th>Commercial Vehicle and Construction Equipment</th>
<th>CAR</th>
<th>2Wheelers</th>
<th>Micro Finance</th>
<th>Personal Loans</th>
<th>Single Loan Sell Downs / Others</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Approximate Average maturity</strong> in Months</td>
<td>Upto 180 months or lower</td>
<td>Upto 60 months or lower</td>
<td>Upto 60 months or lower</td>
<td>Upto 60 months or lower</td>
<td>Upto 12 months or lower</td>
<td>Upto 36 months or lower</td>
<td>Any Single Loan Sell Downs/ other class of securitised debt would be evaluated on a case by case basis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Collateral margin (including cash, guarantees, excess interest spread, subordinate tranche)</strong></td>
<td>In excess of 3%</td>
<td>In excess of 5%</td>
<td>In excess of 5%</td>
<td>In excess of 5%</td>
<td>In excess of 5%</td>
<td>In excess of 5%</td>
<td>In excess of 5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Average Loan to Value Ratio</strong></td>
<td>85% or lower</td>
<td>100% or lower</td>
<td>95% or lower</td>
<td>95% or lower</td>
<td>Unsecured</td>
<td>Unsecured</td>
<td>Unsecured</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Minimum Average seasoning of the Pool</strong></td>
<td>3 months</td>
<td>3 months</td>
<td>3 months</td>
<td>3 months</td>
<td>1 month</td>
<td>1 month</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Maximum single exposure range</strong></td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>&lt; 1%</td>
<td>&lt; 1%</td>
<td>&lt; 1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Average single exposure range</strong></td>
<td>&lt;5%</td>
<td>&lt;5%</td>
<td>&lt; 1%</td>
<td>&lt; 1%</td>
<td>&lt; 1%</td>
<td>&lt; 1%</td>
<td>&lt; 1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

In retail securitized debt investments, we will invest majorly in asset backed pools such as Medium and Heavy Commercial Vehicles, Light Commercial Vehicles (LCV), Cars, and Construction Equipment etc. Where we invest in Single Loan Securitization, as the credit is on the underlying issuer, we focus on the credit review of the borrower. A credit analyst sets up limit for various issuers based on independent research taking into account their historical track record, prevailing rating and current financials. In addition to the framework as per the table above, we also take into account following factors, which are analyzed to ensure diversification of risk and measures identified for less diversified investments:

- Size of the loan: In retail loans securitisation, the major risk diversification is achieved on account of granularity i.e. higher number of contracts available. However, excessive reliance on very small ticket size should be avoided as it may result in difficult and costly recoveries.
• **Original maturity of the pool:** Ideal original maturity of the contract varies for different retail loans. For Cars / Commercial Vehicles / Construction Equipment, it lies around 60 months while for mortgage, it lies around 240 months. For microfinance loans, it lies around 12 months. Lower original maturity for asset-backed retail loans means faster buildup of borrowers’ equity into the asset as well as his higher borrowing capacity.

• **Loan to Value Ratio:** Loan to Value ratio means value of the loan taken compared to value of the assets offered as security. In case of secured loan, higher Loan to Value ratio means higher probability of losses in case asset is repossessed and sold in case of delinquency. We prefer contracts with lower loan to value ratio than higher loan to value ratio.

• **Seasoning of the pool:** Higher the time period the contracts have remained with the originator / issuer, the lower is the default risk on such contracts. This is because of the higher buildup of borrower’s equity into the asset as the time gradually passes. We prefer higher seasoned contracts than lower seasoned contracts.

• **Current performing pools:** We normally ensure that majority of the contracts in the pools are current to reduce default rate. The rationale here being, as against current performing contract, the overdue performance are certainly in higher risk category.

• **Geographical Distribution:** Regional/state/ branch distribution is preferred to avoid concentration of assets in a particular region/ state/branch.

• **Default Rate Distribution:** We prefer branches/ states where default rate is less than branches/ states where default rates are high to avoid concentration of assets from poor performing regions.

• **Risk Tranching:** Typically, we would avoid investing in mezzanine debt or equity of Securitized debt in the form of sub ordinate tranche, without specific risk mitigant strategies / additional cash / security collaterals/ guarantees, etc.

• **Credit Enhancement Facility:** We prefer credit enhancement which is in form of cash / bank guarantee than in the form of over-collateralization of the pool / excess interest spread available in the pool. The rationale here being, as against cash collateral, excess interest spread / overcollateralization collateral fluctuate in line with performance of the pool. When the performance of the pool deteriorates, there is lesser current collateral available on account of over-collateralization of the pool / excess interest spread available than the original envisaged one.

• **Liquid Facility:** In many retail asset classes like commercial vehicle, there can be some delay in payment from borrower due to pressure on its working capital. However, this delay usually does not go beyond 5-6 months as in the meantime he receives payment from his customers and clear his overdue portion of the loan. In that kind of asset classes, we prefer pool with liquid facility as it balances the intermittent liquidity requirement of the pool.

• **Structure of the Pool:** Structure of a transaction can either be at par or at a premium, depending on whether the pool principal is sold at par or at a premium to investors. We prefer pool where it is sold on par basis.

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

For investments in PTCs, where the assets have been pooled, the minimum retention period for each of the contract should be 1 month with an average tenor of up to 24 months and 2 months for contracts with an average tenor of more than 2 years. For overall minimum retention period, please refer to Table 1.

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

PI refer to Table 1 which illustrates additional collaterals taken against each type of asset class, which is preferred over the minimum retention percentage by the originator of the loan. The rationale is that collateral is available at all points of time and is available at all points of time in case of any fructification of any probable losses where in retention percentage keeps running down as time passes and may not be fully available in case of any fructification of any probable losses.

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

Investments made by the scheme in any asset are done based on the requirements of the scheme and is in accordance with the investment objectives and the asset allocation pattern of a fund. All Investments are made entirely at an arm’s length basis with no consideration of any existing / consequent investments by any party related to the transaction (originator, issuer, borrower etc.). The robust credit process ensures that there is no conflict of interests when a scheme invests in securitized debt of an originator and the originator in turn makes investment in that particular scheme.

There might be instances of Originator investing in the same scheme but both the transactions are at arm’s length and avoid any conflict of interest. In addition to internal controls in the fixed income investment process, there is regular monitoring by the risk management group and investment committee. Normally the issuer who is securitizing instrument is in need of money and is unlikely to have long term surplus to invest in mutual fund scheme.

Furthermore, there is clearly cut segregation of duties and responsibilities with respect to Investment function and Sales function. Investment decisions are being taken independently based on the above mentioned parameters and investment by the originator in the fund is based on their own evaluation of the fund vis a vis their investment objectives.

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

The risk assessment process for securitized debt, as detailed in the preceding paragraphs, is same as any other credit. The investments in securitized debt are done after appropriate research by credit analyst. The ongoing performance of the pool is monitored to highlight any deterioration in its performance.

The resources for and mechanisms of individual risk assessment with the AMC for monitoring investment in securitized debt are as follows:

- Fixed Income Team - Risk assessment and monitoring of investment in Securitized Debt is done by a team comprising of Credit Analyst, Head of Fixed Income and Head of Credit Research
- In addition to internal controls in the fixed income investment process, there is regular monitoring by the risk management group and investment committee.
Derivatives and Hedging Products:

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

An interest rate swap is a financial contract between two parties exchanging a stream of interest payments for a notional principal amount on multiple occasions during a specified period. Typically, one party receives a pre-determined fixed rate of interest while the other party, receives a floating rate, which is linked to a mutually agreed benchmark with provision for mutually agreed periodic resets.

The fund intends to use derivatives for hedging & portfolio balancing as permitted under the SEBI Regulations & Guidelines. To hedge & balance the portfolio derivative instruments like interest rate swaps & forward rate agreements would be used to create synthetic fixed rate bonds/ floating rate bonds. We wish to submit that, creation of synthetic fixed rate bonds/ floating rate bonds is a hedging and portfolio rebalancing technique.

An example is stated below to explain Debt Derivatives

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Interest Rate Futures:

An Interest Rate Futures (“IRF”) contract is “an agreement to buy or sell a debt instrument at a specified future date at a price that is fixed today.” The underlying security for Interest Rate Futures is either Government Bond or T-Bill. Interest Rate Futures are Exchange traded and standardized contracts based on 6 year, 10 year and 13 year Government of India Security and 91-day Government of India Treasury Bill (91DTB). These future contracts are cash settled. These instruments can be used for hedging the underlying cash positions. The overall gross exposure for a fund is computed as sum of exposure to equity, cash, debt instruments and derivatives (other than for hedging purposes) and it should not be more than 100%. Derivative position is considered to be for hedging purposes only if the following conditions are met:

1) Perfect Hedging - We hedge the underlying using IRF contract of same under lying.
2) Imperfect hedging - the Underlying being hedged and the IRF contract has correlation of more than 90% of closing prices for past 90 days. In case of correlation is below 90% at any time the same may be rebalanced within 5 working days and if not rebalanced within the timeline, the derivative position created for hedging would be counted as an exposure. SEBI allows maximum of 20% imperfect hedging, subject to applicable conditions mentioned in SEBI circular SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2017/109 dated September 27, 2017.
### Illustration of Hedge using Interest Rate Futures (IRF)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Security name</th>
<th>Amount (in Crs)</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>MV (in Crs)</th>
<th>Modified duration</th>
<th>Weights</th>
<th>Weighted Modified duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IGB 6.79% 2027</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>94.42</td>
<td>97.457</td>
<td>6.4147</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>2.5658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IGB 7.17% 2028</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>97.95</td>
<td>49.931</td>
<td>6.7562</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>1.3512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IGB 8.15% 2026</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>102.95</td>
<td>26.436</td>
<td>5.9738</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.5973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IGB 6.68% 2031</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>91.39</td>
<td>22.937</td>
<td>8.4743</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.8474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRF 6.79 2027</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>94.38</td>
<td>117.457</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>250</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>246.80</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>5.3619</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

### Illustration of Perfect & Imperfect Hedge Positions:

**Case 1**

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

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

**Case 2**

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

- In the above example, IGB 7.17% 2028 & IGB 8.15% 2026 are the securities which qualifies for the 'Imperfect Hedge' as the correlation is more than 90% for the past 90 days. This would be exempted from the 'Gross Exposure'.
- **Total Amount of Imperfect Hedge Allowed:** 20% of Net Assets of the scheme i.e. 20% * 250 crs = 50 crs.
- **Total Hedge allowed in the above indicative portfolio (Exempted from Gross Exposure):** Total 150 crs
  
  Perfect Hedge – 100 crs against 6.79 2027 underlying
  Imperfect Hedge – 30 crs against 7.17 2028 underlying
  Imperfect Hedge – 20 Crs against 8.15% 2026 underlying
- **Total Hedge allowed in the above indicative portfolio (Subject to Gross Exposure):** Total 50 crs
  Imperfect Hedge – 50 crs against Cash & Cash Equivalents
Case 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Security name</th>
<th>Amount (in Crs)</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>MV (in Crs)</th>
<th>90 day historical correlation to IRF 6.79% 2027</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IGB 6.79% 2027</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>94.42</td>
<td>97.457</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Perfect hedge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IGB 7.17% 2028</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>97.95</td>
<td>29.235</td>
<td>0.95</td>
<td>Imperfect hedge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IGB 8.15% 2026</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>102.95</td>
<td>46.327</td>
<td>0.85</td>
<td>Unhedge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IGB 6.68% 2031</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>91.39</td>
<td>22.937</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>Unhedge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>94.38</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td>Unhedge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRF 6.79 2027</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>94.38</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>245.95</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

(Here instead of taking 50 crs of IRF position towards imperfect hedge one can take only 30 crs worth of IRF position since the exposure in underlying security is worth 30 crs.)
- **Total Hedge allowed in the above indicative portfolio (Subject to Gross Exposure):** Total 50 crs
  - Imperfect Hedge – 50 crs against Cash & Cash Equivalents

**Forward Rate Agreements (FRAs):**
A FRA is a financial contract between parties agreeing to exchange interest payments for a notional principal amount on settlement dates for a specified period from start date to maturity date.
A FRA enables parties to fix interest cost on a future borrowing or fix an interest rate for a future investment.

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

**The details will be as under:**
- **Asset:** 91-day T’ Bill
- **Tenor:** 3 months commencing from 2 months from date of agreement.
- **Indicative 2 x 5 : 8.25% p.a.**
- **Benchmark:** 91-day T’ Bill cut-off yield on the last auction preceding settlement date

So NIMF receives 8.25% p.a. on the notional amount on settlement date. Counterparty will receive 91-day T’ Bill cut-off rate on the 91-day T’ Bill auction, on the auction just preceding the settlement date.
Both, IRS and FRAs can be thus effectively used as hedging products for interest rate risks.

**Risk Factors:**
Derivatives products carry the credit risk (risk of default by counterparty), market risk (due to market movements) and liquidity risk (due to lack of liquidity in derivatives).
1. No principal amount is exchanged. A notional principal amount is agreed upon for interest calculation purposes.
2. Only the difference between the two rates is exchanged at agreed intervals or payment dates. When fixed interest rate amount is higher, the fixed rate payer pays the difference amount i.e. fixed interest rate amount minus the floating interest rate amount or vice-versa.

**An example is stated below to explain the Equity Derivatives**

i. **Index Futures**

**Benefits**
- Investment in Stock Index Futures can give exposure to the index without directly buying the individual stocks. Appreciation in Index stocks can be effectively captured through investment in Stock Index Futures.
- The Fund can sell futures to hedge against market movements effectively without actually selling the stocks it holds.

The Stock Index futures are instruments designed to give exposure to the equity market indices. BSE Limited and The National Stock Exchange of India Limited have started trading in index futures of 1, 2 and 3-month maturities. The pricing of an index future is the function of the underlying index and interest rates.

**Illustration**
- Spot Index: 1070
  - 1 month Nifty Future Price on day Rs. 1: 1075
  - Fund buys 100 lots
  - Each lot has a nominal value equivalent to 200 units of the underlying index
Let us say that on the date of settlement, the future price = Closing spot price = Rs. 1085
Profits for the Fund = (Rs. 1085-Rs. 1075)* 100 lots * 200 = Rs 200,000
Please note that the above example is given for illustration purposes only.
The net impact for the Fund will be in terms of the difference between the closing price of the index and cost price (ignoring margins for the sake of simplicity). Thus, it is clear from the example that the profit or loss for the Fund will be the difference of the closing price (which can be higher or lower than the purchase price) and the purchase price. The risks associated with index futures are similar to the one with equity investments. Additional risks could be on account of illiquidity and hence mispricing of the future at the time of purchase.

ii. Buying Options

Benefits of buying a call option
Buying a call option on a stock or index gives the owner the right, but not the obligation, to buy the underlying stock / index at the designated strike price. Here the downside risks are limited to the premium paid to purchase the option.

Illustration
For example, if the fund buys a one-month call option on Satyam Computers at a strike of Rs. 150, the current market price being say Rs.151. The fund will have to pay a premium of say Rs. 15 to buy this call. If the stock price goes below Rs. 150 during the tenure of the call, the fund avoids the loss it would have incurred had it straightaway bought the stock instead of the call option. The fund gives up the fixed premium of Rs. 15 that has to be paid in order to protect the fund from this probable downside. If the stock goes above Rs. 150, it can exercise its right and own Satyam Computers at a cost price of Rs. 150, thereby participating in the upside of the stock.

Benefits of buying a put option
Buying a put option on a stock originally held by the buyer gives him/her the right, but not the obligation, to sell the underlying stock at the designated strike price. Here the downside risks are limited to the premium paid to purchase the option.

Illustration
For example, if the fund owns Satyam computers and also buys a three month put option on Satyam Computers at a strike of Rs. 150, the current market price being say Rs.151. The fund will have to pay a premium of say Rs. 12 to buy this put. If the stock price goes below Rs. 150 during the tenure of the put, the fund can still exercise the put and sell the stock at Rs. 150, avoiding therefore any downside on the stock below Rs. 150. The fund gives up the fixed premium of Rs. 12 that has to be paid in order to protect the fund from this probable downside. If the stock goes above Rs. 150, say to Rs. 170, it will not exercise its option. The fund will participate in the upside of the stock, since it can now sell the stock at the prevailing market price of Rs. 170.

In terms of SEBI Circular Cir/IMD/DF/11/2010 dated August 18, 2010, following shall be applicable:
1. The cumulative gross exposure through equity, debt and derivative positions should not exceed 100% of the net assets of the scheme.
2. Mutual Funds shall not write options or purchase instruments with embedded written options.
3. The total exposure related to option premium paid must not exceed 20% of the net assets of the scheme.
4. Cash or cash equivalents with residual maturity of less than 91 days may be treated as not creating any exposure.
5. Exposure due to hedging positions may not be included in the above mentioned limits subject to the following:
   a. Hedging positions are the derivative positions that reduce possible losses on an existing position in securities and till the existing position remains.
   b. Hedging positions cannot be taken for existing derivative positions. Exposure due to such positions shall have to be added and treated under limits mentioned in Point 1.
   c. Any derivative instrument used to hedge has the same underlying security as the existing position being hedged.
   d. The quantity of underlying associated with the derivative position taken for hedging purposes does not exceed the quantity of the existing position against which hedge has been taken.
6. Exposure due to derivative positions taken for hedging purposes in excess of the underlying position against which the hedging osition has been taken, shall be treated under the limits mentioned in point 1.
7. Definition of Exposure in case of Derivative Positions: Each position taken in derivatives shall have an associated exposure as defined under. Exposure is the maximum possible loss that may occur on a position. However, certain derivative positions may theoretically have unlimited possible loss. Exposure in derivative positions shall be computed as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Exposure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long Future</td>
<td>Futures Price * Lot Size * Number of Contracts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short Future</td>
<td>Futures Price * Lot Size * Number of Contracts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Option bought</td>
<td>Option Premium Paid * Lot Size * Number of Contracts.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. Mutual Funds may enter into plain vanilla interest rate swaps for hedging purposes. The counter party in such transactions has to be an entity recognized as a market maker by RBI. Further, the value of the notional principal in such cases must not exceed the value of respective existing assets being hedged by the scheme. Exposure to a single counterparty in such transactions should not exceed 10% of the net assets of the scheme.

The AMC retains the right to enter into such derivative transactions as may be permitted by the SEBI regulations from time to time

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER POLICY:
Portfolio turnover is defined as lesser of purchases and sales as a percentage of the average corpus of the Scheme during a specified
period of time. Portfolio turnover in the scheme will be a function of market opportunities. Consequently it is difficult to estimate with any reasonable measure of accuracy, the likely turnover in the portfolio. The AMC will endeavour to optimise portfolio turnover to optimise risk adjusted return keeping in mind the cost associated with it. A high portfolio turnover rate is not necessarily a drag on portfolio performance and may be representative of arbitrage opportunities that exist for securities held in the portfolio rather than an indication of change in AMC’s view on a security etc. However, the AMC will take advantage of the opportunities that present themselves from time to time because of the inefficiencies in the securities markets.

F. FUNDAMENTAL ATTRIBUTES

Following are the fundamental attributes in accordance with Regulation 18(15)(A) of the SEBI (MF) Regulations, 1996:

1. Type of scheme
   A Close-Ended Capital Protection Oriented Scheme

2. Investment Objectives
   a) Main Objective:
      The scheme endeavors to protect the capital by investing in high quality fixed income securities as the primary objective and generate capital appreciation by investing in equity and equity related instruments as a secondary objective. However, there can be no assurance or guarantee that the investment objective of the scheme will be achieved.
      The Scheme is “oriented towards protection of capital” and not “with guaranteed returns”. Further, the orientation towards protection of the capital originates from the portfolio structure of the scheme and not from any bank guarantee, insurance cover etc.
   b) Investment Pattern: Refer to Section II - C: “How will the Scheme allocate its assets?”

3. Terms of Issue
   a) Liquidity provisions such as repurchase/redemption of units -
      Nippon India Capital Protection Oriented Fund II - Plan A, being a Close-Ended Capital Protection Oriented Scheme; the units can be purchased only during the New Fund Offer (NFO) period of the scheme.
      No redemption/repurchase of units shall be allowed prior to the maturity of the Scheme.
      The Regulations require that every close-ended scheme (except Equity Linked Saving Scheme) shall be mandatorily listed on a recognised stock exchange. The units of the plan under the scheme will be listed on the BSE Limited (BSE). However the trustees reserve the right to list the units of the plan on any other Stock Exchange. Since units are proposed to be listed on the BSE, an investor can buy/sell units of the plan under the Scheme on a continuous basis on the BSE and other recognized stock exchanges where units will be listed.
      Investors will not be able to redeem their units during the tenor of the Scheme and there will be redemption by the fund on the maturity of the Scheme. However the units held in dematerialized form can be traded on the Stock Exchange.
      The requirement of minimum investment will not be applicable on listing of units. The trading lot is one unit of the Plan. Investors can purchase units at market prices, which may be at a premium/discount to the NAV of the scheme depending upon the demand and supply of units at the exchanges.
      Buying / selling units on the stock exchange are just like buying / selling any other normal listed securities. If an investor has bought units, an investor has to pay the purchase amount to the broker/sub-broker such that the amount paid is realised before the funds pay-in day of the settlement cycle on the exchange. If an investor has sold units, an investor has to deliver the units to the broker/sub-broker before the securities pay-in day of the settlement cycle on the exchange.
      Units held in dematerialized form can only be traded on the Stock Exchange, where the units are listed.
   b) Aggregate Fees and expenses charged to the Scheme
      i) New Fund Offer (NFO) Expenses
         Refer to Section IV - A : New Fund Offer (NFO) Expenses
      ii) Annual Scheme Recurring Expenses
         Refer to Section IV - B : Annual Scheme Recurring Expenses
   c) Any safety net or guarantee provided – Not Applicable
      In accordance with Regulation 18(15A) of the SEBI (MF) Regulations, the Trustees shall ensure that no change in the fundamental attributes of the Scheme(s) and the Plan(s) / Option(s) thereunder or the trust or fee and expenses payable or any other change which would modify the Scheme(s) and the Plan(s) / Option(s) thereunder and affect the interests of Unitholders is carried out unless:
      i. A written communication about the proposed change is sent to each Unitholder and an advertisement is given in one English daily newspaper having nationwide circulation as well as in a newspaper published in the language of the region where the Head Office of the Mutual Fund is situated; and
      ii. The Unitholders are given an option for a period of 30 days to exit at the prevailing Net Asset Value without any exit load.

G. HOW WILL THE SCHEME BENCHMARK ITS PERFORMANCE?

Benchmark would be a mix of 80% CRISIL Composite Bond Fund Index & 20% Nifty 50 TRI Index

The equity and debt mix on an average has been arrived at considering the principal of capital protection in the interest of the investors and basis the existing market dynamics. So typically 80% is on an average is considered for debt in this tenure while 20% to equity.
The composition of the aforesaid benchmark is such that it is most suited for comparing performance of the scheme. The Trustees reserve the right to change the benchmark(s) on account of change in market conditions, and a different index/indices appear to provide a more appropriate basis for comparison of fund performance.

TRI - Total Returns Index reflects the returns on the index arising from (a) constituent stock price movements and (b) dividend receipts from constituent index stocks, thereby showing a true picture of returns.

H. WHO MANAGES THE SCHEME?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Educational Qualification</th>
<th>Type and Nature of past experience including assignments held during the past 10 years</th>
<th>Name of the Scheme managed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Sanjay H. Parekh</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>BCOM, ACA</td>
<td>Over 24 years of experience in capital market</td>
<td>Nippon India Hybrid Bond Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Managing the Scheme -</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>February 01, 2012 – till date</td>
<td>Nippon India Equity Hybrid Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From date of launch of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nippon Life India Asset Management Limited (NAM India) Senior Fund Manager – Equity</td>
<td>Nippon India Retirement Fund - Wealth Creation Scheme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the scheme)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Investments</td>
<td>Nippon India Retirement Fund - Income Generation Scheme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>October 2008 to January 2012</td>
<td>Nippon India Equity Savings Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ICICI Prudential Asset Management Company Limited Senior Fund Manager</td>
<td>Various Series of Nippon India Dual Advantage Fixed Tenure Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>October 2005 to October 2008</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ASK Investment Managers (I) Limited Head Investments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>February 2002 to October 2005</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Prabhudas Lilladhar Company Ltd, Head – Private Wealth Group</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>February 1999 to February 2002</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sunidhi Consultancy Services Ltd., Senior Analyst</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>May 1995 to Feb 1999</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Insight Asset Management (I) Ltd., Senior Analyst</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>May 1994 to May 1995</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Capital Market Magazine, Corporate Analyst</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anju Chhajer</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>B.Com., Chartered Accountant</td>
<td>Over 23 years of experience</td>
<td>Nippon India Money Market Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Managing the Scheme -</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sept 2016 – till date</td>
<td>Nippon India Low Duration Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From date of launch of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NAM India - Senior Fund Manager</td>
<td>Nippon India Floating Rate Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the scheme)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>October 2007 - Sept 2016</td>
<td>Nippon India Arbitrage Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NAM India: Fund Manager - Managing investments for Debt Schemes.</td>
<td>Nippon India Liquid Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>December 1997 – September 2007</td>
<td>Nippon India Japan Equity Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>National Insurance co. Ltd., Investment of Funds in G-Sec, Bonds, Money Market Instruments. Compliance with IRDA Guidelines.</td>
<td>Nippon India Overnight Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>December 1996 – November 1997</td>
<td>Nippon India US Equity Opportunities Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>D.C. Dharewa &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Various Series of Nippon India Dual Advantage Fixed Tenure Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Conducting Audit for the firm and reporting to the Proprietor.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I. WHAT ARE THE INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS?

The investment policy of the scheme complies with the rules, regulations and guidelines laid out in SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996. As per the Regulations, specifically the Seventh Schedule, the following investment limitations are currently applicable:

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

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

Provided further that the schemes already in existence shall within an appropriate time and in the manner, as may be specified by the Board, conform to such limits.; Mutual Funds/AMCs shall ensure that total exposure of debt schemes of mutual funds in a group (excluding investments in securities issued by Public Sector Units, Public Financial Institutions and Public Sector Banks) shall not exceed 20% of the net assets of the scheme. Such investment limit may be extended to 25% of the net assets of the scheme with the prior approval of the Board of Trustees.

Provided further that investments by debt mutual fund schemes in debt and money market instruments of group companies of both the sponsor and the asset management company shall not exceed 10% of the net assets of the scheme. Such investment limit may be extended to 15% of the net assets of the scheme with the prior approval of the Board of Trustees.

2. Investments in unrated debt and money market instruments other than government securities, treasury bills, derivative products such as Interest Rate Swaps (IRS), Interest Rate Futures (IRF), etc. by mutual fund schemes shall be subject to the following:

a. Investments should only be made in such instruments, including bills re-discounting, usance bills, etc., that are generally not
b. Exposure of mutual fund schemes in such instruments, shall not exceed 5% of the net assets of the schemes.

c. All such investments shall be made with the prior approval of the Board of Trustees and the Board of asset management company.

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

3. The Mutual Fund under all its schemes taken together will not own more than 10% of any companies paid up capital carrying voting rights.

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

5. The Scheme may invest in another scheme under the same asset management company or in any other mutual fund without charging any fees, provided the aggregate inter scheme investments made by all Schemes under the same management company or in schemes under the management of any other AMC shall not exceed 5% of NAV of the Mutual Fund.

6. The Mutual Fund shall buy and sell securities on the basis of deliveries and shall in all cases of purchases, take delivery of relative securities and in all cases of sale, deliver the securities and shall in no case put itself in a position whereby it has to make short sale or carry forward transactions or engage in badla finance:
   a. Provided that a mutual fund may engage in short selling of securities in accordance with the framework relating to short selling and securities lending and borrowing specified by the Board. However, Nippon India Capital Protection Oriented Fund II - Plan A shall not engage in Short Selling therefore to this extent the said clause shall not be applicable.
   b. Further, the scheme shall engage in securities lending only to the extent of equity investments subject to following guidelines approved by the Board of AMC and Trustee.
      • A scheme (only to the extent of equity investments) should not lend more than 5% of its Net Assets to a single counterparty.
      • Within the parameters of the Investment policy, the fund manager would have discretion to stocks lent by up to 10% of the net assets of a particular scheme.
      • Above limit can be extended to 15% of the net assets of the scheme, with the approval of the investment committee. Proposal to lend beyond 10% and upto 15% of the scheme’s net assets should be initiated by the fund manager and placed before the Investment Committee by the Head Equities.
      • The investment committee will approve a list of counterparties with whom stock-lending activities can be carried out.
   c. Provided further that a mutual fund may enter into derivatives transactions in a recognized stock exchange, subject to the framework specified by the Board.
   d. Provided further that sale of government security already contracted for purchase shall be permitted in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India in this regard.

7. The Fund shall get the securities purchased or transferred in the name of the Fund on account of the concerned scheme, wherever investments are intended to be of a long-term nature.

8. The fund’s schemes shall not make any investment in:
   i. Any unlisted security of an associate or group company of the sponsor
   ii. Any security issued by way of private placement by an associate or group company of the sponsor
   iii. The listed securities of group companies of the sponsor which is in excess of 25% of the net assets of the scheme.

9. The Scheme shall not invest in a fund of funds scheme.

10. Pending deployment of funds of the scheme in securities in terms of the investment objectives and policies of the scheme, the Mutual Fund can invest the fund of the scheme in short term deposits of scheduled commercial banks subject to the guidelines as applicable from time to time.

Pursuant to the SEBI Circular No. SEBI/IMD/CIR No. 1/ 91171/07 dated April 16, 2007 read with SEBI Circular No. SEBI/HO/IMD/DF4/CIR/P/2019/093 dated August 16, 2019, where the cash in the plan is parked in short term deposits of Scheduled Commercial Banks pending deployment, the scheme shall abide by the following guidelines:
   • “Short Term” for parking of funds shall be treated as a period not exceeding 91 days.
   • Such short-term deposits shall be held in the name of the respective Plan(s) of the Scheme.
   • The scheme shall not park more than 15% of the net assets in short term deposit(s) of all the scheduled commercial banks put together. However, such limit may be raised to 20% with prior approval of the Trustee.
   • Parking of funds in short term deposits of associates and sponsor scheduled commercial banks together shall not exceed 20% of total deployment by the Mutual Fund in short term deposits.
   • The scheme shall not park more than 10% of the net assets in short term deposit(s), with any one scheduled commercial bank including its subsidiaries.
• The scheme shall not park funds in short term deposit of a bank, which has invested in the Scheme. Further, the bank in which a scheme has short term deposit will not invest in the said scheme until the scheme has short term deposit with the bank.

• NAM India will not charge any investment management and advisory fees for parking of funds in short term deposits of scheduled commercial banks.

The aforesaid limits shall not be applicable to term deposits placed as margins for trading in cash and derivatives market.

11. No term loans for any purpose will be advanced by the Scheme.

12. The Scheme shall not invest more than 10% of its NAV in equity shares/equity related instruments of any company. Provided that, the limit of 10% shall not be applicable for investments in index fund or sector/industry specific scheme.

13. In case any company has invested more than 5% of the net asset value of a scheme, the investment made by that scheme or by any other scheme of the same Mutual Fund in that company or its subsidiaries, if any, shall be brought to the notice of the Trustees by NAM India and be disclosed in the half-yearly and annual accounts with justification for such investment provided that the latter investment has been made within one year of the date of the former investment calculated on either side.

14. The Scheme will comply with any other regulations applicable to the investments of mutual funds from time to time.

15. NAM India will ensure that total exposure of the scheme in a particular sector (excluding investments in Bank CDs, short term deposits of scheduled commercial banks, Tri-party Repo, G-Secs, T-Bills and AAA rated securities issued by Public Financial Institutions and Public Sector Banks and such other instruments if any, as may be specified by SEBI from time to time) shall not exceed 20% or such other percentage of the net assets of the scheme, as prescribed by SEBI from time to time, unless the scheme has specifically been exempted from the requirement by SEBI.

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

Further, to clarify please note that all the above mentioned provisions and investments made in line with the above mentioned circumstances/variabilities are independent of this scenario.

16. The Fund shall not borrow except to meet temporary liquidity needs of the Fund for the purpose of repurchase / Redemption of Units or payment of interest and Dividend to the Unit holders.

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

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

17. The scheme shall participate Repo in corporate debt securities in accordance with SEBI Circular CIR / IMD / DF / 19 / 2011 dated November 11, 2011 and such other directions issued by RBI and SEBI from time to time.

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

The cumulative gross exposure through repo transactions in Corporate debt securities along with equity, debt and derivative positions shall not exceed 100% of the net assets of the scheme or guidelines as may be specified by SEBI from time to time.

18. The scheme shall participate in corporate debt securities in accordance with directions issued by RBI and SEBI from time to time. All investment restrictions stated above shall be applicable at the time of making investment.

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

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

19. The scheme may invest in unlisted Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) not exceeding 10% of the debt portfolio of the scheme subject to the condition that such unlisted NCDs have a simple structure (i.e. with fixed and uniform coupon, fixed maturity period, without any options, fully paid up upfront, without any credit enhancements or structured obligations) and are rated and secured with coupon payment frequency on monthly basis.

20. The investment of mutual fund schemes in the following instruments shall not exceed 10% of the debt portfolio of the schemes and the group exposure in such instruments shall not exceed 5% of the debt portfolio of the schemes:
   a. Unsupported rating of debt instruments (i.e. without factoring-in credit enhancements) is below investment grade and
   b. Supported rating of debt instruments (i.e. after factoring-in credit enhancement) is above investment grade.

   Further, investments in securitized debt instruments, as defined in SEBI (Public Offer and Listing of Securitized Debt Instruments) Regulations 2008 are excluded from the above limits.

21. The scheme may engage in Securities Lending not exceeding 15% of the net assets of the scheme and shall not lend more than 5% of its Net Assets to a single counterparty or such other limits as may be permitted by SEBI from time to time.

In accordance with the Regulations and applicable guidelines, the Fund may engage in stock lending activities. The Securities will be
lent by the Approved Intermediary against collateral received from borrower, for a fixed period of time, on expiry of which the securities lent will be returned by the borrower.

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

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

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

**Investment by the AMC in the Scheme**

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

**J. HOW HAS THE SCHEME PERFORMED?**

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

**K. ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES**

This Scheme is a new scheme Therefore the following additional disclosures are Not Applicable

a. **Top 10 holdings by issuer and sectors**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Holding</th>
<th>Weightage(%)</th>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Allocation (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Link to obtain schemes latest monthly portfolio holding - [https://www.nipponindiamf.com/investor-services/downloads/factsheets/](https://www.nipponindiamf.com/investor-services/downloads/factsheets/)

b. **Portfolio Turnover Ratio:** Not Applicable

c. **Aggregate Investments in the scheme by Board of Directors / Fund Managers / Other Key Managerial Persons**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Aggregate Investments (Rs. in lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Board of Directors</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund Managers</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Key Managerial Persons</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
III. UNITS AND OFFER

This section provides details you need to know for investing in the scheme.

A. NEW FUND OFFER (NFO)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New Fund Offer Period</th>
<th>Plans</th>
<th>Duration/Tenor*</th>
<th>New Fund Offer Opens</th>
<th>New Fund Offer Closes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This is the period during which a new scheme sells its units to the investors.</td>
<td>Nippon India Capital Protection Oriented Fund II - Plan A</td>
<td>1224 days</td>
<td>March 12, 2020</td>
<td>March 20, 2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The maturity period will be calculated from the date of allotment of units. However if the maturity date falls on a non working day, the succeeding working day shall be considered for the purpose of maturity date in the scheme.

NAM India reserves the right to modify the New Fund Offer (NFO) period of the Scheme / Series through extension or early closure, subject to the condition that the NFO Period including the extension, if any, shall not be more than 15 days by giving a notified period.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New Fund Offer Price</th>
<th>This is the price per unit that the investors have to pay to invest during the NFO.</th>
<th>The New Fund Offer price will be Rs. 10/- per unit.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum Amount for Application in the NFO</th>
<th>Rs. 5000/- and in multiples of Re. 1 thereafter.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum Target amount</th>
<th>Rs.20 Crore</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

There will not be any limit on the amount to be raised and the Fund will make full and firm allotment against all valid applications.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maximum amount to be raised (if any)</th>
<th>Plans / Options offered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This is the maximum amount which can be collected during the NFO period, as decided by the AMC</td>
<td>The Scheme offers following Plans/Options under the Direct Plan and Regular Plan: (a) Growth Option (b) Dividend payout Option</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Growth Option:**
No dividend distribution is envisaged under this option. The income attributable to the units allotted under this option will continue to remain invested in the option and will be reflected in the Net Asset Value of units under the option.

**Dividend Payout Option:**
Distribution of dividend will be subject to the availability of distributable surplus, as computed in accordance with the SEBI Regulations and the Mutual Fund reserves the right to declare dividends during the interim period. There is no assurance or guarantee as to the rate and frequency of dividend distribution.

Dividends as and when declared will be paid to eligible unitholders of record, within 30 days of the declaration of dividend. Declaration of dividend shall be in line with applicable SEBI circulars and guidelines issued from time to time. Kindly refer section on Dividend Policy for complete details.

Investors are required to clearly indicate the plans/options in the application form of the respective Plan. In the absence of clear indication as to the choice of Option (Growth or Dividend Payout), by default, the units will be allotted under the Growth Option of the Plan.

Investor may note that following shall be applicable for default plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scenario</th>
<th>Broker Code mentioned by the investor</th>
<th>Plan mentioned by the investor</th>
<th>Default Plan to be captured</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Not mentioned</td>
<td>Not mentioned</td>
<td>Direct Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Not mentioned</td>
<td>Direct Plan</td>
<td>Direct Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Not mentioned</td>
<td>Regular Plan</td>
<td>Direct Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Mentioned</td>
<td>Direct Plan</td>
<td>Direct Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Direct</td>
<td>Not Mentioned</td>
<td>Direct Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Direct</td>
<td>Regular Plan</td>
<td>Direct Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Mentioned</td>
<td>Regular Plan</td>
<td>Regular Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Mentioned</td>
<td>Not Mentioned</td>
<td>Regular Plan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In cases of wrong/ invalid/ incomplete ARN codes mentioned on the application form, the application shall be processed under Regular Plan. The AMC shall contact and obtain the correct ARN code within 30 calendar days of the receipt of the application form from the investor/ distributor. In case, the correct code is not received within 30 calendar days, the AMC shall reprocess the transaction under Direct Plan from the date of application without any exit load.

Similarly, in the absence of clear indication as to the choice of option (Growth or Dividend Payout), by default, the units will be allotted under the Growth Option of the default / selected plan of the series.

**Effect of Dividends**

Whenever dividends are paid, the net asset value attributable to unitholders in the respective Dividend Plans will stand reduced by an amount equivalent to the product of the number of units eligible for dividend and the gross amount of dividend per unit declared on the record date. The NAV of the Unitholders in the Growth Option will remain unaffected by the payment of dividend. The AMC reserves the right to introduce a new Plan/ Option at a later date.

**Dividend Policy**

Dividend declaration / distribution shall be made in accordance with SEBI circular no. SEBI/IMD/CIR No.1/64057/06 dated April 4, 2006 or any amendment thereto from time to time.

Further, dividend notice shall be uploaded on NIMF website and the same shall be intimated to Stock Exchange(s), where the units of the schemes are listed.

Record date shall be the date which will be considered for the purpose of determining the eligibility of investors whose names appear on the register of unit holders for receiving dividends. Further, the NAV shall be adjusted to the extent of dividend distribution and statutory levy, if any, at the close of business hours on record date.

1. Quantum of dividend and the record date shall be fixed by the trustees in their meeting. Dividend so decided shall be paid, subject to availability of distributable surplus.
2. Record date shall be the date which will be considered for the purpose of determining the eligibility of investors whose names appear on the register of unit holders for receiving dividends. Further, the NAV shall be adjusted to the extent of dividend distribution and statutory levy, if any, at the close of business hours on record date.
3. Within one calendar day of the decision by the trustees, AMC shall issue notice to the public communicating the decision including the record date. The record date shall be 5 calendar days from the issue of notice.
4. Such notice shall be given in one English daily newspaper having nationwide circulation as well as in a newspaper published in the language of the region where the head office of the mutual fund is situated.
5. Before the issue of such notice, no communication indicating the probable date of dividend declaration in any manner whatsoever may be issued by any mutual fund or distributors of its products.

The requirement of giving notice shall not be compulsory for the scheme having frequency of dividend distribution from daily upto monthly dividend.

**Allotment**

All applicants, whose applications are valid in all respects and whose payment has been received / realised shall receive full and firm allotment of units.

The process of allotment of units and mailing of account statement will be completed within five business days from the date of closure of the new fund offer period. The AMC / Fund retain the right to reject any application without assigning any reason.

Upon allotment, an Account Statement, showing the number of units, allotted will be sent to each unit holder. The Account Statement shall be non transferable.

The Fund reserves right to provide the account statement / transaction confirmation slip to investor through an alternative mechanism as may be decided by the Fund, from time to time with the consent of the investor, which may include electronic means of communication such as e-mail. For example, if an investor redeems or switches his units to another scheme / plan through the internet, then an on-line account statement / transaction confirmation may be provided to the investor or the same may be sent to his email address.

All Units will rank pari passu amongst Units within the same Scheme / Plan as to assets, earnings and the receipt of dividend distribution, if any.

In case of Unitholder who have provided their e-mail address the Fund will provide the Account Statement only through e-mail message, subject to SEBI Regulations and unless otherwise required. Subject to the SEBI Regulations, the AMC / Trustee may reject any application received in case the application is found invalid/incomplete or for any other reason in their sole discretion. All allotments will be provisional, subject to realisation of payment instrument and subject to the AMC having been reasonably satisfied about receipt of clear funds.

No Account Statements will be issued to investors opted to hold units in dematerialized mode.

**Refund**

If any application is rejected, full amount will be refunded within five business days of closure of the NFO. No interest will be payable on any subscription money refunded within five business days. If refunded later than five business days, interest @ 15% p.a. for the delay period will be paid to the applicant and borne by the AMC for the period from the day following the date of expiry of five business days until the actual date of the refund.

Refund orders will be marked “A/c. payee only” and drawn in the name of the applicant in the case of a sole applicant and in the name of the first applicant in all other cases, mentioning the bank account number and bank name of the sole / first applicant, as specified in the application form. In case the bank account details are not available or incomplete, the refund order will be issued without the bank account details of the applicant at the applicant’s own risk.

The bank and/ or collection charges, if any, will be borne by the applicant. All the refund payments will be sent by ordinary / registered post or courier service or as required under The Regulations.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Who can invest</strong></th>
<th><strong>The units of the scheme are being offered to the public for subscription.</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>The following is an indicative list of persons who can invest in the Plans under the Scheme:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Resident adult individuals, either singly or jointly (not exceeding three);</td>
<td>1. <strong>Residents adult individuals, either singly or jointly (not exceeding three);</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Minor through parent / lawful guardian;</td>
<td>2. <strong>Residents minor through parent / lawful guardian;</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) / Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) on full repatriation basis or on non-repatriation basis;</td>
<td>3. <strong>Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) / Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) on full repatriation basis or on non-repatriation basis;</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. A Hindu Undivided Family (HUF) through its Karta;</td>
<td>4. <strong>A Hindu Undivided Family (HUF) through its Karta;</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Companies, bodies corporate, public sector undertakings, association of persons or bodies of individuals and societies registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860;</td>
<td>5. <strong>Companies, bodies corporate, public sector undertakings, association of persons or bodies of individuals and societies registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860;</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Religious and Charitable Trusts, Wakfs or endowments of private trusts (subject to receipt of necessary approvals as required) and Private Trusts authorised to invest in mutual fund schemes under their trust deeds;</td>
<td>6. <strong>Religious and Charitable Trusts, Wakfs or endowments of private trusts (subject to receipt of necessary approvals as required) and Private Trusts authorised to invest in mutual fund schemes under their trust deeds;</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Partnership Firms constituted under Partnership Act, 1932;</td>
<td>7. <strong>Partnership Firms constituted under Partnership Act, 1932;</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Army, Air Force, Navy and other para-military funds and eligible institutions;</td>
<td>10. <strong>Army, Air Force, Navy and other para-military funds and eligible institutions;</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Scientific and Industrial Research Organisations;</td>
<td>11. <strong>Scientific and Industrial Research Organisations;</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Provident / Pension / Gratuity and such other Funds as and when permitted to invest;</td>
<td>12. <strong>Provident / Pension / Gratuity and such other Funds as and when permitted to invest;</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. International Multilateral Agencies approved by the Government of India / RBI ;</td>
<td>13. <strong>International Multilateral Agencies approved by the Government of India / RBI ;</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. The Trustee, AMC or Sponsor or their associates (if eligible and permitted under prevailing laws); and</td>
<td>14. <strong>The Trustee, AMC or Sponsor or their associates (if eligible and permitted under prevailing laws); and</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. A Mutual Fund through its schemes, including Fund of Funds schemes.</td>
<td>15. <strong>A Mutual Fund through its schemes, including Fund of Funds schemes.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPIs) as defined in Regulation 2(1) (h) of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Foreign Portfolio Investors) Regulations, 2014</td>
<td>16. <strong>Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPIs) as defined in Regulation 2(1) (h) of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Foreign Portfolio Investors) Regulations, 2014</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note**

1. Non Resident Indians (NRIs) and Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) residing abroad have been granted a general permission by Reserve Bank of India Schedule 5 of the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident Outside India) Regulations, 2000 for investing in / redeeming units of the mutual funds subject to conditions set out in the aforesaid regulations.

2. In case of application under a Power of Attorney or by a limited company or a corporate body or an eligible institution or a registered society or a trust fund, the original Power of Attorney or a certified true copy duly notarised or the relevant resolution or authority to make the application as the case may be, or duly notarised copy thereof, alongwith a certified copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association and/or bye-laws and / or trust deed and / or partnership deed and Certificate of Registration should be submitted. The officials should sign the application under their official designation. A list of specimen signatures of the authorised officials, duly certified / attested should also be attached to the Application Form. In case of a Trust / Fund it shall submit a resolution from the Trustee(s) authorising such purchases and redemptions.

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

4. It is expressly understood that at the time of investment, the investor/unitholder has the express authority to invest in units of the Scheme and the AMC / Trustee / Mutual Fund will not be responsible if such investment is ultravires the relevant constitution.

5. For subscriptions/redemptions by FPI’s/QFI’s further details please refer Statement of Additional Information (SAI).

6. NAM India reserves the right to include / exclude new / existing categories of investors to invest in this Scheme from time to time, subject to The Regulations, if any.

7. A Minor unit holder, upon becoming a major, is required to inform the AMC/ Registrar about attaining majority and provide his specimen signature duly authenticated by his banker as well as his details of bank account and PAN to enable the Registrar to update the records and allow him to operate the Account in his own right / capacity as an individual.

8. Neither this Scheme Information Document ("SID")/ Key Information Document ("KID")/ Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") ["Scheme Related Documents"] nor the units of the scheme(s) have been registered under the relevant laws, as applicable in the territorial jurisdiction of United States of America nor in any provincial/ territorial jurisdiction in Canada. It is being clearly stated that the Scheme Related Documents and/or the units of the schemes of Nippon India Mutual Fund have been filed only with the regulator(s) having jurisdiction in the Republic of India. The distribution of these Scheme Related Documents in certain jurisdictions may be restricted or subject to registration requirements and, accordingly, persons who come into possession of these Scheme Related Documents are required to inform themselves about, and to observe any such restrictions.
No persons receiving a copy of these Scheme Related Documents or any KIM accompanying application form jurisdiction may treat such Scheme Related Documents as an invitation to them to subscribe for units, nor should they in any event use any such application form, unless in the relevant jurisdiction such an invitation could lawfully be made to them and such application form could lawfully be used without compliance with any registration or other legal requirements. Accordingly these Scheme Related Documents do not constitute an offer or solicitation by anyone in any jurisdiction in which such offer or solicitation is not lawful or in which the person making such offer or solicitation is not qualified to do so or to anyone to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation. It is the responsibility of such persons in possession of the Scheme Related Documents and any persons wishing to apply for units pursuant to these Scheme Related Documents to inform themselves of and to observe, all applicable laws and Regulations of such relevant jurisdiction.

The NAM India shall accept such investments subject to the applicable laws and such other terms and conditions as may be notified by the NAM India. The investor shall be responsible for complying with all the applicable laws for such investments.

The NAM India reserves the right to put the transaction requests on hold/reject the transaction request/reverse allotted units, as the case may be, as and when identified by the NAM India, which are not in compliance with the terms and conditions notified in this regard.

9. **Investments in Cash:** SEBI Circular dated September 13, 2012 and May 22, 2014 provides various provisions relating to Cash investments in Mutual Funds, however the Scheme does not intend to accept Cash towards subscription in the Scheme.

10. **Foreign Account Tax Compliance**

In accordance with the relevant provisions of the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA") as contained in the United States Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment ("HIRE") Act, 2010, there is a likelihood of withholding tax being levied on certain income/ receipt sourced from the subjects of United States of America ("US") with respect to the schemes, unless such schemes are FATCA compliant.

In this regard, the respective governments of India and US have agreed on the principal terms of a proposed Inter-Governmental Agreement (IGA) and the same is likely to be executed in near future. In terms of this proposed IGA, Nippon India Mutual Fund ("NIMF") and/ or Nippon Life India Asset Management Limited ("NAM India"/ "AMC") are likely to be classified as a "Foreign Financial Institution" and in which case NIMF and/ or NAM India would be required, from time to time, to (a) undertake the necessary due-diligence process; (b) identify US reportable accounts; (c) collect certain required information/ documentary evidence ("information") with respect to the residential status of the unit holders; and (d) directly or indirectly disclose/ report/ submit such or other relevant information to the appropriate US and Indian authorities. Such information may include (without limitation) the unit holder’s folio detail, identity of the unit holder, details of the beneficial owners and controlling persons etc.

In this regard and in order to comply with the relevant provisions under FATCA, the unit holders would be required to fully cooperate & furnish the required information to the AMC, as and when deemed necessary by the latter in accordance with IGA and/ or relevant circulars or guidelines etc, which may be issued from time to time by SEBI or any other relevant & appropriate authorities. The applications which do not provide the necessary information are liable to be rejected. The applicants/ unit holders/ prospective investors are advised to seek independent advice from their own financial & tax consultants with respect to the possible implications of FATCA on their investments in the scheme(s). The underlying FATCA requirements are applicable from July 1, 2014 or such other date, as may be notified.In case required, NIMF/ NAM India reserves the right to change/ modify the provisions (mentioned above) at a later date. The Fund reserves the right to include / exclude new / existing categories of investors to invest in the Schemes, subject to SEBI Regulations and other prevailing statutory regulations, if any.

The Fund reserves the right to include / exclude new / existing categories of investors to invest in the Schemes, subject to SEBI Regulations and other prevailing statutory regulations, if any.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Where can you submit the filled up applications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Investors may submit the duly completed application forms along with the payment instrument at any of the Designated Investor Service Centres mentioned in this Scheme Information Document or any other location designated as such by the AMC, at a later date. The addresses of the Designated Investor Service Centres are given at the end of this Scheme Information Document and also on the website, <a href="https://www.nipponindiamf.com">https://www.nipponindiamf.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investors in cities other than where the Designated Investor Service Centres (DISC) are located, may forward their application forms to any of the nearest DISC, accompanied by Demand Draft/s payable locally at that DISC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As per the directives issued by SEBI, it is mandatory for an investor to declare his/her bank account number in the application form. This is to safeguard the interest of unit holders from loss or theft of their redemption cheques / DDs. Investors are requested to provide their bank details in the Application Form failing which the same will be rejected as per current Regulations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASBA applications can be submitted only at Self Certified Syndicate Bank (SCSB) at their designated branches. List of SCSBs and their designated branches shall be displayed on the SEBI’s website (<a href="http://www.sebi.gov.in">www.sebi.gov.in</a>).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How to Apply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Listing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Products / facilities available during the NFO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
International Security Identification Numbers (ISIN) in respect of the plans / options of the Scheme will be created and will be admitted to National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL) and Central Depository Services Limited (CDSL) and can be transacted using the beneficiary accounts maintained with any of the respective Depository Participants (DPs). The units will be allotted in the depository mode. The facility of transacting in mutual fund schemes through stock exchange infrastructure is available subject to such limits, operating guidelines, terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the respective Stock Exchanges from time to time.

Where units are held by investor in dematerialised form, the demat statement issued by the DP would be deemed adequate compliance with the requirements in respect of dispatch of statements of account. The KYC performed by DP shall be considered compliance with SEBI Circular ISD/AML/ CIR-1/2008 dated December 19, 2008.

Non-demat transactions are also permitted through stock exchange platform.

### PAN EXEMPT INVESTMENTS

In line with SEBI letter no. OW/16541/2012 dated July 24, 2012 addressed to AMFI, Investments in the mutual fund schemes (including investments through Systematic Investment Plans (SIPs)) up to Rs. 50,000/- per investor per year shall be exempted from the requirement of PAN.

The maximum installment amount in case of Micro SIP shall be as follows:

1. Rs.4000 per month for Monthly frequency.
2. Rs.12000 per quarter for Quarterly frequency.
3. Rs.50000 per year for Yearly frequency.

Accordingly, for considering the investments made by an investor up to Rs. 50,000/-, an aggregate of all investments including SIPs made by an investor in a Financial Year i.e. from April to March, shall be considered and such investors shall be exempted from the requirement of PAN. However, requirements of Know Your Customer (KYC) shall be mandatory and investors seeking the above exemption of PAN will need to submit the PAN Exempt KYC Reference No (PEKRN) KYC Indentification NO (KIN) acknowledgement issued by KRA/ (Central KYC Registry) along with the application form.

This exemption is applicable only for individuals including NRIs, minors acting through guardian, Sole proprietorship firms and joint holders*. Other categories of investors e.g. PIOs, HUFs, QFIs, non - individuals, etc. are not eligible for such exemption.

* In case of joint holders, first holder must not possess a PAN.

Investors are requested to note that, in case where a lump sum investment is made during the financial year and subsequently a fresh SIP mandate request is given where the total investments for that financial year exceeds Rs. 50,000/-, such SIP application shall be rejected.

In case where a SIP mandate is submitted during the financial year and subsequently a fresh lumpsum investment is being made provided where the total investments for that financial year exceed Rs. 50,000, such lump sum application will be rejected.

Redemptions if any, in the Micro Investment folio, shall not be considered for calculating the exemption limit for such financial year. Consolidation of folio shall be allowed only if the PEKRN in all folios is same along with other investor details.

Post Dated Cheques will not be accepted as a mode of payment for application of MICRO SIP. Nippon India SIP Insure facility will not be extended to investors applying under the category of Micro SIPs. However, Special features such as Systematic Investment Plan (including Micro SIP, SIP Insure) ; Systematic Transfer Plan & Systematic Withdrawal Plan will not be available in the scheme.

### 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

The units under the scheme once repurchased, shall not be reissued.

### Restrictions, if any, on the right to freely retain or dispose of units being offered

The Units of the Scheme are available for trading and transfer only in demat mode via the stock exchanges.

### Trading and Demat

Investors holding the units by way of an account statement (physical form) will not be able to trade their units till they are dematerialized. The Units of the Scheme are available for trading and transfer only in demat mode via the stock exchanges.

Since the scheme is going to be listed and no direct repurchase facility is available with the Mutual Fund, the investors who intend to trade in units are required to have a Demat Account and hold the units in the dematerialized form only. This being a Closed Ended Scheme, no premature redemption can be made through redemption instruction to the Mutual Fund until Maturity. However, the Scheme provides for liquidity through listing on the BSE (and any other recognized stock exchange where the units are listed).

Unitholders who intend to avail of the facility to trade in units are required to have a Demat Account.

### Pledge/Lien

In case of pledged units, the parties to the pledge shall report to the registrar after the suspension of trading but prior to the maturity of the scheme.

### Rollover Facility

At the time of maturity of the scheme, if it is perceived that the market outlook is positive and investment in the similar kind of instruments is likely to fetch better returns for the investors, then in the interest of the Investor, the AMC may decide to roll-over the scheme. The rollover of the scheme shall be subject to compliance with the provisions of regulation 33 (4) of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996. The scheme shall be rolled over only after informing / disclosing the purpose, period, material details of the rolled over scheme, including likely composition of assets immediately before the roll over, the net assets and net asset value of the scheme. Such rollover will always be permitted only in case of those unitholders who express their consent in writing. Therefore, due communications will be sent to the investors.
Know Your Client (KYC) Norms

Know Your Client (KYC) Norms With effect from 1st January 2011, KYC (Know Your Customer) norms are mandatory for investors for making investments in Mutual Funds, irrespective of the amount of investment Further, in order to reduce hardship and help investors dealing with SEBI intermediaries, SEBI issued three circulars - MIRSD/SE/Cir-21/2011 dated October 05, 2011, MIRSD/Cir-23/2011 dated December 02, 2011 and MIRSD/Cir-26/2011 dated December 23, 2011 informing SEBI registered intermediaries as mentioned therein to follow, with effect from January 01, 2012, a uniform KYC compliance procedure for all the investors dealing with them on or after that date. SEBI also issued KYC Registration Agency ("KRA") Regulations 2011 and the guidelines in pursuance of the said Regulations and for In-Person Verification ("IPV"). SEBI has issued circular no. CIR/MIRSD/ 66/2016 dated July 21, 2016 and no. CIR/MIRSD/120/2016 dated November 10, 2016 for uniform and smooth implementation of CKYC norms for onboarding of new investors in Mutual funds with effect from 1st Feb 2017. For more details refer to SAI.

It is mandatory to complete the KYC requirements for all unit holders, including for all joint holders and the guardian in case of folio of a minor investor. Accordingly completion of KYC requirements shall be mandatory and all financial transactions (including redemptions, switches etc.) will be processed only if the KYC requirements are completed.

Unit holders are advised to use the applicable KYC Form for completing the KYC requirements and submit the form at the Designated Investor Service Centre (“DISC”) of Nippon India Mutual Fund or KFin Technologies Private Limited.

Implementation of the Prevention of Money-laundering (Maintenance of Records) Second Amendment Rules, 2017 with respect to seeding of Aadhaar number:

Investors are requested to note the following requirements in relation to submission of Aadhaar number and other prescribed details to Nippon India Mutual Fund (NIMF) / Nippon Life India Asset Management Limited ("the AMC") / KFin Technologies Private Limited (KFinTech) its Registrar and Transfer Agent:

i. Where the investor is an individual, who is eligible to be enrolled for Aadhaar number, the investor is required to submit the Aadhaar number issued by UIDAI. If such an individual investor is not eligible to be enrolled for Aadhaar number, and in case the Permanent Account Number (PAN) is not submitted, the investor shall submit the PAN or one certified copy of an officially valid document containing details of his identity and address and one recent photograph along with such other details as may be required by the Mutual Fund.

The investor is required to submit PAN as defined in the Income Tax Rules, 1962.

ii. Where the investor is a non-individual, Aadhaar numbers and PANs (as defined in Income-tax Rules, 1962) of managers, officers or employees or persons holding an attorney to transact on the investor’s behalf is required to be submitted, apart from the constitution documents. In case PAN is not submitted, an officially valid document is required to be submitted. If a person holding an authority to transact on behalf of such an entity is not eligible to be enrolled for Aadhaar and does not submit the PAN, certified copy of an officially valid document containing details of identity, address, photograph and such other documents as prescribed is required to be submitted.

It may be noted that the requirement of submitting Form 60 as prescribed in the aforesaid notification is not applicable for investment in mutual fund units. For more details kindly refer SAI and FAQs on our website https://www.nipponindiamf.com

Investors are requested to note that pursuant to the direction issued by Hon’ble Supreme Court on March 13, 2018 in Writ Petition (Civil) no. 494/2012 and Notification No. 1/2018/F. No. P.12011/24/2017-ES Cell-DoR from Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) dated March 31, 2018 the effective date for mandatory submission of Aadhaar has been deferred till further notice.

Note:

For example, the Trustee may reject any application for the Purchase of Units if the application is invalid or incomplete or if, in its opinion, increasing the size of any or all of the Schemes’ Unit capital is not in the general interest of the Unit Holders, or if the Trustee for any other reason does not believe that it would be in the best interest of the Schemes or its Unit Holders to accept such an application. The AMC / Registrars may need to obtain from the investor proof of identity or such other details relating to a subscription for units as may be required under any applicable laws, which may result in delay in processing the application. The normal time taken to process redemption and/ or purchase requests, as mentioned earlier, may not be applicable extraordinary circumstances as mentioned above. An order/ request to purchase Units is not binding on and may be rejected by the Trustee, the AMC or Registrars, unless it has been confirmed in writing by the AMC or its agents and (or) payment has been received / realized.

B. ONGOING OFFER DETAILS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ongoing Offer Period</th>
<th>This is the date from which the scheme will reopen for subscriptions/redemptions after the closure of the NFO period.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Units of the Scheme will not be available for Subscriptions/ Switch-in after the closure of NFO period. Similarly, the Units of the Scheme will not be available for Redemption / Switch-out after the closure of NFO period. To provide liquidity to the investors, the Fund proposes to list the units of the scheme on any of the recognised Stock Exchanges in India.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ongoing price for subscription (purchase)/switch-in (from other schemes/plans of the mutual fund) by investors.</strong></td>
<td>The Units of the Scheme will not be available for subscriptions / switch-in after the closure of NFO Period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ongoing price for redemption (sale) / switch outs (to other schemes/plans of the Mutual Fund) by investors.</strong></td>
<td>No redemption/repurchase of units shall be allowed prior to the maturity of the scheme. Investors wishing to exit may do so by selling their units through stock exchanges. The scheme shall be fully redeemed on the date of maturity and redemption proceeds shall be paid out within 10 business days, subject to availability of all relevant documents and details. As per the Regulations, the repurchase price of the units of a close-ended Scheme shall not be lower than 95 % of the NAV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cut off timing for subscriptions / redemptions / switches</strong></td>
<td>For Purchases including switch-ins: The Units of the Scheme will not be available for subscriptions / switch-in after the closure of NFO Period. For Redemptions including switch-outs: No redemption/repurchase of units shall be allowed prior to the maturity of the scheme. Investors wishing to exit may do so by selling their units through stock exchanges. The scheme shall come to an end on maturity date. On maturity of the Scheme, the outstanding units shall be redeemed and proceeds will be paid to the unit holders as a default mode which means that the units of the Scheme shall be fully redeemed on the date of maturity and redemption proceeds shall be dispatched to / credited in the bank account of the unitholders within 10 Business Days from the date of Maturity. However, Investors will have an option to switch out the redemption proceeds into any other eligible scheme of Nippon India Mutual Fund at the time of NFO application or at any time till the maturity (within applicable cut-off time on Maturity date) of the Scheme. The trustees reserves the right to suspend / deactivate/ freeze trading, ISIN of the scheme and do all such matters with respect to closure of the scheme at the time of maturity at any time ten days prior to the maturity. The proceeds of the maturity will be payable to the person whose names are appearing in the beneficiary position details of which will be received from depositories after the suspension / deactivation /freezing of ISIN. Maturity proceeds would be payable to investors as per the bank details provided in beneficiary position details received from depositories. However, once the units are dematerialised and the investor sells to another investor through exchange or transfers the units to another investor through DP then the maturity instruction provided by the existing investor will not be valid for the new investor. For the new investor the maturity proceeds shall be dispatched to the designated bank account of the unit holder within 10 business days from the date of redemption or repurchase, subject to availability of all relevant documents and details.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Where can the applications for purchase/redemption switches be submitted?</strong></td>
<td>The Units of the Scheme will not be available for subscriptions / redemptions / switch-in / switch out after the closure of NFO Period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Minimum amount for purchase / redemption / switches</strong></td>
<td>No purchase/redemption/repurchase/switch of units shall be allowed prior to the maturity of the scheme. Investors wishing to exit may do so by selling their units through stock exchanges. The scheme shall be fully redeemed on the date of maturity and redemption proceeds shall be paid out within 10 business days, subject to availability of all relevant documents and details.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Special Products available</strong></td>
<td>Since this is a close ended scheme, special features such Systematic Investment Plan, Systematic Transfer Plan &amp; Systematic Withdrawal Plan shall not be available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Accounts Statements</strong></td>
<td>In accordance with SEBI Circular No. Cir/ IMD/ DF/16/ 2011 dated September 8, 2011 and SEBI Circular no. CIR/MRD/DP/31/2014 dated November 12, 2014 the investor whose transaction has been accepted by the NAM India/NIMF shall receive a confirmation by way of email and/or SMS within 5 Business Days from the date of receipt of transaction request, same will be sent to the Unit holders registered e-mail address and/or mobile number. Thereafter, a Consolidated Account Statement (“CAS”) shall be issued in line with the following procedure: 1. Consolidation of account statement shall be done on the basis of PAN. In case of multiple holding, it shall be PAN of the first holder and pattern of holding. 2. The CAS shall be generated on a monthly basis and shall be issued on or before 10th of the immediately succeeding month to the unit holder(s) in whose folio(s) transaction(s) has/have taken place during the month. 3. In case there is no transaction in any of the mutual fund folios then CAS detailing holding of investments across all schemes of all Mutual Funds will be issued on half yearly basis [at the end of every six months (i.e. September/ March)] 4. Investors having MF investments and holding securities in Demat account shall receive a Consolidated Account Statement containing details of transactions across all Mutual Fund schemes and securities from the Depository by email / physical mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. Investors having MF investments and not having Demat account shall receive a Consolidated Account Statement from the MF Industry containing details of transactions across all Mutual Fund schemes by email / physical mode.

The word 'transaction' shall include purchase, redemption, switch, dividend payout, dividend reinvestment, systematic investment plan, systematic withdrawal plan, and systematic transfer plan.

CAS shall not be received by the Unit holders for the folio(s) wherein the PAN details are not updated. The Unit holders are therefore requested to ensure that the folio(s) are updated with their PAN. For Micro SIP and Sikkim based investors whose PAN details are not mandatorily required to be updated Account Statement will be dispatched by NAM India/NIMF for each calendar month on or before 10th of the immediately succeeding month.


In case of a specific request received from the Unit holders, NAM India / NIMF will provide the account statement to the investors within 5 Business Days from the receipt of such request.

In case of delay of repayment in dividend beyond 30 days, the Asset Management Company shall be liable to pay interest to the unit holders at such rate as may be specified by SEBI for the period of such delay (presently @ 15% per annum).

In case of any delay, the reasons for such delay would be explained to AMFI and SEBI. If the NAVs are not available before commencement of business hours on the following day due to any reason, Mutual Fund shall issue a press release as prescribed by the SEBI from time to time. Since the Scheme is proposed to be listed on BSE and/or any other recognized Stock Exchange, the listed price would be applicable on the respective Stock Exchange.

### Dividend

The dividend warrants shall be dispatched to the unitholders within 30 days of the date of declaration of the dividend.

In case of delay in repayment in dividend beyond 30 days, the Asset Management Company shall be liable to pay interest to the unit holders at such rate as may be specified by SEBI for the period of such delay (presently @ 15% per annum).

### Redemption

No redemption/repurchase of units shall be allowed prior to the maturity of the scheme. Investors wishing to exit may do so by selling their units through stock exchanges. The scheme will come to an end on maturity date. On maturity of the Scheme, the outstanding units shall be redeemed and proceeds will be paid to the unit holders as a default mode which means that the units of the Scheme shall be fully redeemed on the date of maturity and redemption proceeds shall be dispatched to / credited in the bank account of the unitholders within 10 Business Days from the date of Maturity.

However, Investors will have an option to switch out the redemption proceeds into any other eligible scheme of Nippon India Mutual Fund at the time of NFO application or at any time till the maturity (within applicable cut-off time on Maturity date) of the Scheme.

The trustees reserves the right to suspend / deactivate/freeze trading, ISIN of the scheme and do all such matters with respect to closure of the scheme at the time of maturity at any time ten days prior to the maturity. The proceeds of the maturity will be payable to the person whose names are appearing in the beneficiary position details of which will be received from depositories after the suspension / deactivation /freezing of ISIN.

Maturity proceeds would be payable to investors as per the bank details provided in beneficiary position details received from depositories.

However, once the units are dematerialised and the investor sells to another investor through exchange or transfers the units to another investor through DP then the maturity instruction provided by the existing investor will not be valid for the new investor. For the new investor the maturity proceeds shall be dispatched to the designated bank account of the unit holder within 10 business days from the date of redemption or repurchase, subject to availability of all relevant documents and details.

In case of Non PAN exempt folios where PAN is not available in the folio, investors are requested to update PAN by submitting suitable request along with PAN card copy at any of the Designated Investor Service Centre (“DISC”) of NIMF post which proceeds shall be paid to unit holders at the time of maturity.

### Delay in payment of redemption / repurchase proceeds

No redemption/repurchase of units shall be allowed prior to the maturity of the scheme.

Investors wishing to exit may do so by selling their units through stock exchanges. The scheme shall be fully redeemed on the date of maturity and redemption proceeds shall be dispatched within 10 business days, subject to availability of all relevant documents and details.

In case of delay in maturity proceeds beyond 10 working days the AMC shall pay interest to the unit holder @ 15% per annum or at such rate as may be specified by SEBI for the period of such delay.

### Transfer, Transmission, Nomination, Lien, Pledge, Duration of the Scheme and Mode of Holding

Please refer SAI for details.

C. **PERIODIC DISCLOSURES**

### Net Asset Value

This is the value per unit of the scheme on a particular day. You can ascertain the value of your investments by multiplying the NAV with your unit balance.

The AMC will calculate and disclose the first NAVs of the scheme not later than 5 business days of allotment. NAVs will be calculated up to four decimal places. The Mutual Fund shall declare the Net asset value of the scheme on every business day on AMFI's website www.amfindia.com by 11.00 p.m. on the day of declaration of the NAV and also on https://www.nipponindiamf.com. Further, AMC will extend facility of sending latest available NAVs to unitholders through SMS, upon receiving a specific request in this regard.

In case of any delay, the reasons for such delay would be explained to AMFI and SEBI. If the NAVs are not available before commencement of business hours on the following day due to any reason, Mutual Fund shall issue a press release as prescribed by the SEBI from time to time. Since the Scheme is proposed to be listed on BSE and/or any other recognized Stock Exchange, the listed price would be applicable on the respective Stock Exchange.
### Half Yearly Disclosures: Portfolio / Financial Results

This is a list of securities where the corpus of the scheme is currently invested. The market value of these investments is also stated in portfolio disclosures.

**(i) Half Yearly disclosure of Un-Audited Financials for the Schemes of NIMF:**

Before expiry of one month from the close of each half year i.e. on March 31 or September 30, the Fund shall host a soft copy of half – yearly unaudited financial results on the website of the NIMF i.e. https://www.nipponindiamf.com and that of AMFI www.amfiindia.com. A notice advertisement communicating the investors that the financial results shall be hosted on the website shall be published in one national English daily newspaper and in a newspaper in the language of the region where the Head Office of the fund is situated.

**(ii) Half Yearly disclosure of Scheme’s Portfolio:**

The fund shall disclose the scheme’s portfolio in the prescribed format as on the last day of the Half year for all the Schemes of NIMF on or before the tenth day of the succeeding month or within such timelines and manner as prescribed by SEBI from time to time on the NIMF Website i.e. https://www.nipponindiamf.com and AMFI site www.amfiindia.com

In case of unitholders whose e-mail addresses are registered, the Mutual Funds/ AMCs shall send via email the half-yearly statement of scheme portfolio within 10 days from the close of each half-year respectively.

AMC will provide a physical copy of the statement of its scheme portfolio, without charging any cost, on specific request received from a unitholder.

### Monthly Disclosure of Schemes’ Portfolio Statement

The fund shall disclose the scheme’s portfolio in the prescribed format as on the last day of the month for all the Schemes of NIMF on or before the tenth day of the succeeding month or within such timelines and manner as prescribed by SEBI from time to time on the NIMF Website i.e. https://www.nipponindiamf.com and AMFI site www.amfiindia.com

In case of unitholders whose e-mail addresses are registered, the Mutual Funds/ AMCs shall send via email both the monthly statement of scheme portfolio within 10 days from the close of each month respectively.

AMC will provide a physical copy of the statement of its scheme portfolio, without charging any cost, on specific request received from a unitholder.

### Annual Report

The scheme wise Annual Report of a mutual fund or an abridged summary thereof shall be provided to all unitholders as soon as may be but not later than four months from the date of closure of the relevant accounting year. The AMC shall publish an advertisement every year in all India edition of at least two daily newspapers, one each in English and Hindi, disclosing the hosting of the scheme wise annual report on the website of the AMC.

The AMC shall email the annual report or an abridged summary thereof to the unitholders whose email addresses are registered with the Fund. The unitholders whose e-mail addresses are not registered with the Fund are requested to provide an e-mail address to the Fund for updating the database. Physical copy of scheme wise annual report or abridged summary shall be provided to investors who have opted to receive the same.

AMC will provide a physical copy of the abridged summary of the annual report, without charging any cost, on specific request received from a unitholder.

As per regulation 56(3A) of the Regulations, copy of scheme wise Annual Report shall be also made available to unitholder on payment of nominal fees.

A link of the scheme annual report or abridged summary shall be displayed prominently on the website of NAM India i.e. at https://www.nipponindiamf.com

### Associate Transactions

Please refer to Statement of Additional Information (SAI).

### Taxation

The information is provided for general information only. However, in view of the individual nature of the implications, each investor is advised to consult his or her own tax advisors/authorised dealers with respect to the specific amount of tax and other implications arising out of his or her participation in the schemes.

**Taxation of income earned on mutual fund units under the Income Tax Act 1961 as amended by The Finance (No. 2) Act, 2019,**

**Other than Equity Oriented Funds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nature of Income ↓</th>
<th>Individual &amp; HUF</th>
<th>Domestic Company</th>
<th>NRI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dividend</td>
<td>Tax free</td>
<td>Tax free</td>
<td>Tax free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividend Distribution Tax on Grossed up value of Dividend</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Money market and Liquid schemes ²</td>
<td>25% basic tax + surcharge + Health &amp; Education cess (as applicable)³</td>
<td>30% basic tax + surcharge + Health &amp; Education cess (as applicable)³</td>
<td>25% basic tax + surcharge + Health &amp; Education cess (as applicable)³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Other schemes</td>
<td>25% basic tax + surcharge + Health &amp; Education cess (as applicable 4)</td>
<td>30% basic tax + surcharge + Health &amp; Education cess (as applicable 4)</td>
<td>25% basic tax + surcharge + Health &amp; Education cess (as applicable 4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Capital Gain For FY 2019-20</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Term Capital Gain 3</td>
<td>20% with indexation + Surcharge + Health &amp; Education cess (as applicable 4)</td>
<td>20% with indexation + Surcharge + Health &amp; Education cess (as applicable 4)</td>
<td>In case of Listed Mutual Fund Units 20% with indexation + Surcharge + Health &amp; Education cess (as applicable 4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short Term Capital Gain 3</td>
<td>Will be taxed at the normal rates depending upon the slab of each individual + Surcharge + Health &amp; Education cess (as applicable 4)</td>
<td>30% + Surcharge + Health &amp; Education cess (as applicable 4)</td>
<td>Will be taxed at the normal rates depending upon the slab of each individual + Surcharge + Health &amp; Education cess (as applicable 4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Securities Transaction Tax</td>
<td>Securities Transaction Tax (STT)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Notes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. equity oriented funds has been defined under sections 10(38) of the Indian Income Tax Act 1961 as under: “equity oriented fund” means a fund — (i) where the investible funds are invested by way of equity shares in domestic companies to the extent of more than sixty-five per cent of the total proceeds of such fund; and (ii) which has been set up under a scheme of a Mutual Fund specified under clause (23D) : Provided that the percentage of equity shareholding of the fund shall be computed with reference to the annual average of the monthly averages of the opening and closing figures;”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than equity oriented fund shall be construed accordingly. The above table is applicable to the units of other than equity oriented fund</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The expression “money market mutual fund” has been defined under Explanation (d) to Section 115T of the Act, which means a scheme of a mutual fund which has been set up with the objective of investing exclusively in money market instruments as defined in sub-clause (p) of clause (2) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996. The expression “liquid fund” has been defined under Explanation (e) to Section 115T which means a scheme or plan of a mutual fund which is classified by the Securities and Exchange Board of India as a liquid fund in accordance with the guidelines issued by it in this behalf under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 or regulations made there under.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. The Finance Act, 2012 provides for tax on long-term capital gains in case of non-residents @ 10% on transfer of capital assets, being unlisted securities, computed without giving effect to first &amp; second proviso to section 48 i.e. without taking benefit of foreign currency fluctuation and indexation benefit. Listed Securities mean securities defined in clause (h) of section 2 of the Securities Contracts (Regulation)Act, 1956 (32 of 1956) and which are listed on any recognised stock exchange in India. Further, Finance (No.2) Act 2014 amends the definition of short term capital assets for a unit of Mutual fund (other than equity oriented fund). Accordingly short term capital gain will be taxable if assets are held for less than 36 months and Long term Capital Gain would mean gain other than Short Term Capital Gain. The amendment is effective from July 11, 2014.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Surcharge applicable for FY 2019-20:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assessee</th>
<th>If income below Rs. 0.50 crore</th>
<th>If income exceeds Rs. 0.50 crore but less than Rs. 1 crore</th>
<th>If income exceeds Rs. 1 crore but less than Rs. 2 crores</th>
<th>If income exceeds Rs. 2 crore but less than Rs. 5 crore</th>
<th>If income exceeds Rs. 5 crore but less than Rs. 10 crore</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#Individual (including proprietorships), Hindu Undivided Family (HUF), Association of Persons (AOP) and Body of Individual (BOI)</td>
<td>NIL</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperative Society, Local Authority and Partnership Firms (including LLPs)</td>
<td>NIL</td>
<td>NIL</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Corporate</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>NIL</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Companies</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>NIL</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. #Finance (No.2) Act, 2019 increased in the surcharge rate applicable on Individual (including proprietorships), Hindu Undivided Family (HUF), Association of Persons (AOP) and Body of Individual (BOI).
6. Finance Act, 2018 had discontinued “Education Cess on income-tax” and “Secondary and Higher Education Cess on income-tax”. However, a new Cess introduced “Health and Education Cess” applicable at the rate of 4% of income tax including surcharge wherever applicable w.e.f April 1, 2018.
7. Non Listed securities mean securities other than Listed Securities.
8. Nippon India Mutual Fund is registered with SEBI and as such is eligible for benefits under Section 10 (23D) of the Income Tax Act 1961. Accordingly its entire income is exempt from tax.
9. As per provisions of Section 206AA of the Act, if there is default on the part of a non-resident investor (entitled to receive redemption proceeds from the Mutual Fund on which tax is deductible under Chapter XVII of the Act) to provide its Permanent Account Number (‘PAN’), the tax shall be deducted at higher of the following rates: i) rates specified in relevant provisions of the Act; or ii) rate or rates in force; or iii) rate of 20%.

For further details on Taxation please refer to the Clause on Taxation in the SAI.

Investor services

Mr. Bhalchandra Joshi is the Investor Relations Officer for the Fund. All related queries should be addressed to him at the following address:

Mr. Bhalchandra Joshi, Chief – Service Delivery and Operations Excellence
Nippon Life India Asset Management Limited (NAM India)
Reliance Centre, Off Western Express Highway, Santacruz (East), Mumbai - 400 055.
Tel No. - 022- 43031000; Fax No. - 022- 43037662
Email: bhalchandra.y.joshi@nipponindiaamc.com

D. COMPUTATION OF NAV

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

\[
\text{NAV} = \frac{\text{Market/Fair Value of Scheme's Investments} + \text{Receivables} + \text{Accrued Income} + \text{Other Assets} - \text{Accrued Expenses- Payables- Other Liabilities}}{\text{Number of Units Outstanding}}
\]

NAV will be computed upto four decimal places.

Rounding off policy for NAV

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

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

This section outlines the expenses that will be charged to the schemes.

A. 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 stationary, bank charges etc.

The NFO expenses shall be borne by the AMC.

B. ANNUAL SCHEME RECURRING EXPENSES

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

As specified under the section “How will the scheme allocate its assets?” of this document, the investments in equity and equity related instruments is less than sixty-five per cent of the net assets of the scheme, hence the scheme will be considered as other than equity oriented scheme, further since this scheme is an close ended scheme, Total Expense Ratio of the scheme shall be as per regulation 52 (6) (d) (ii) of the SEBI (MF) Regulations for the purpose of limits of total expenses ratio.

The AMC has estimated that following % of the daily net assets of the scheme will be charged to the scheme as expenses. The AMC would update the current expense ratios on the website of the mutual fund at least three working days prior to the effective date of the change. Further Actual Expense ratio will be disclosed at the following link https://www.nipponindiamf.com/Pages/Total-Expense-Ratio-of-Mutual-Fund-Schemes.aspx

Estimated Expense Ratio

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>% of Net Assets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Investment Management and Advisory Fees</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trustee fee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audit fees</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custodian fees</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTA Fees</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marketing &amp; Selling expense incl. agent commission</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost related to investor communications</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of fund transfer from location to location</td>
<td>Upto 1.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of providing account statements and dividend redemption cheques and warrants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costs of statutory Advertisements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost towards investor education &amp; awareness (at least 2 bps)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brokerage &amp; transaction cost over and above 12 bps and 5 bps for cash and derivative market trades resp.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goods &amp; Service tax on expenses other than investment and advisory fees</td>
<td>Upto 1.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goods &amp; Service tax on brokerage and transaction cost</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Expenses #$$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum total expense ratio (TER) permissible under Regulation 52 (6) (d) (ii)</td>
<td>Upto 1.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional expenses for gross new inflows from specified cities and retail investors</td>
<td>Upto 0.30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(# Expenses charged under the said parameters shall be in line with the Regulation 52 of SEBI (MF) Regulations or such other basis as specified by SEBI from time to time.)

$ Listing expenses are part of other expenses.

Illustration – Impact of Expense Ratio on the Returns

| Value of Rs 1 lac on 12% annual returns in 1 year, considering 1% Expense Ratio |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Amount Invested                                 | 100,000.00      |
| NAV at the time of Investment                   | 10.00           |
| No of Units                                     | 10,000.00       |
| Gross NAV at end of 1 year (assuming 12% annual return) | 11.20           |
| Expenses (assuming 1% Expense Ratio on average of opening and closing NAV) | 0.11            |
| Actual NAV at end of 1 year post expenses (assuming Expense Ratio as above) | 11.09           |
| Value of Investment at end of 1 year (Before Expenses) | 112,000.00     |
| Value of Investment at end of 1 year (After Expenses) | 110,940.00     |

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

These estimates have been made in good faith as per the information available to the Investment Manager based on past experience but the total expenses shall not exceed the limits permitted by SEBI. Types of expenses charged shall be as per the SEBI (MF) Regulations. The purpose of the above table is to assist the investor in understanding the various costs and expenses that an investor in the scheme will bear directly or indirectly.

Mutual funds/AMCs may charge Goods & Service tax on investment and advisory fees to the scheme in addition to the maximum limit as prescribed in regulation 52 of the SEBI Regulations. Goods & Service tax on other than investment and advisory fees, if any, shall be borne by the scheme within the maximum limit as per regulation 52 of the SEBI Regulations.

Mutual Funds/AMCs will annually set apart at least 2 basis points on daily net assets within the maximum limit as per regulation 52 of the SEBI Regulations for investor education and awareness initiatives.

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

However, no Investment Management fees would be charged on NAM India’s investment in the Scheme. The Trustee Company shall be entitled to receive a sum computed @ 0.05% of the Unit Capital of all the Schemes of NIMF on 1st April each year or a sum of Rs.5,00,000/- whichever is lower or such other sum as may be agreed from time to time in accordance with the SEBI Regulations or any other authority, from time to time.

The total expenses of the scheme including the investment management and advisory fee shall not exceed 1.00 per cent of the daily net assets of the scheme as stated in Regulation 52(6)(d)(ii).

AMC is free to allocate the above list of expenses within the overall maximum limit prescribed under SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996, which means there will be no internal sub-limits on charging of any particular expense in the scheme.

In terms of Regulation 52(1) of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996, all scheme related expenses including commission paid to distributors, by whatever name it may be called and in whatever manner it may be paid, will necessarily be paid from the scheme only within the regulatory limits and not from the books of AMC, its associate, sponsor, trustee or any other entity through any route. Provided that the expenses that are very small in value but high in volume may be paid out of AMC’s books. Such expenses shall be paid out of AMC books at actuals or not exceeding 2 bps of respective scheme AUM, whichever is lower. List of such miscellaneous expenses shall be provided by AMFI in consultation with SEBI or as specified/amended by AMFI/SEBI from time to time.

In addition to the limits specified in regulation 52(6), the following costs or expenses may be charged to the scheme as per new sub regulation 6A, namely-

(a) Brokerage and Transaction costs incurred for the execution of trades may be capitalized to the extent of 0.12 per cent of the value of trades in case of cash market transactions and 0.05 per cent of the value of trades in case of derivatives transactions. Any payment towards brokerage and transaction costs incurred for the execution of trades, over and above the said 0.12 per cent and 0.05 per cent 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 of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996.

(b) expenses not exceeding of 0.30 per cent of daily net assets, if the new inflows from such cities and retail investors as specified by SEBI from time to time are at least -

(i) 30 per cent of gross new inflows in the scheme, or;
(ii) 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 is less than the higher of sub-clause (i) or subclause (ii), 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 utilized 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;

Provided further that, additional TER of 0.30 per cent can be charged based on inflows from retail investors only. For the purpose of additional TER, inflows of amount upto Rs. 2,00,000/- per transaction, by individual investors shall be considered as inflows from “retail investors” as stipulated by SEBI circular no. SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2018/137 dated October 22, 2018 read with SEBI circular no. SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2019/42 dated March 25, 2019, as amended from time to time.

The Fund will strive to reduce the level of these expenses so as to keep them well within the maximum limits allowed by SEBI. Expenses on an ongoing basis will not exceed the maximum limits as may be specified by SEBI Regulations from time to time.

C. LOAD STRUCTURE

Load is an amount which is paid by the investor to subscribe to the units or to redeem the units from the scheme. This amount is used by the AMC to pay commissions to the distributor and to take care of other marketing and selling expenses. For the current applicable structure, please refer to the website of the AMC https://www.nipponindiamf.com or may call Customer Service Centre at 1860-266-0111 (charges applicable), and Investors outside India can call at 91-22-68334800 (charges applicable) or your distributor.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Load</th>
<th>Load chargeable (as a % of NAV)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Entry’</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exit’</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inter Option Switch within the Plan of the Scheme</td>
<td>Inter Option Switch is not applicable (i.e. within growth and dividend payout options).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1 In accordance with the requirements specified by the SEBI circular no. SEBI/IMD/CIR No.4/168230/09 dated June 30, 2009 no entry load will be charged for purchase / additional purchase / switch-in accepted by NIMF with effect from August 01, 2009.

The upfront commission on investment made by the investor, if any, will be paid to the ARN Holder (AMFI registered Distributor) directly by the investor, based on the investor’s assessment of various factors including service rendered by the ARN Holder.

2 Exit Load If charged to the scheme shall be credited to the scheme immediately net of Goods & Service tax, if any.

Pursuant to SEBI circular No. SEBI/IMD/CIR No. 14/120784/08 dated March 18, 2008, with effect from April 1, 2008, no entry load or exit load shall be charged in respect of units allotted on reinvestment of dividend.

D. WAIVER OF LOAD FOR DIRECT APPLICATIONS

Pursuant to SEBI circular No. SEBI/IMD/CIR No. 4/168230/09 dated June 30, 2009, no entry load shall be charged for all the mutual fund schemes. Therefore the procedure for the waiver of load for direct application is no longer applicable.

E. TRANSACTION CHARGES:

In accordance with SEBI Circular No. IMD/ DF/13/2011 dated August 22, 2011, with effect from November 1, 2011, NAM India/ NIMF shall deduct a Transaction Charge on per purchase / subscription of Rs. 10,000/- and above, as may be received from new investors (an investor who invests for the first time in any mutual fund schemes) and existing investors. The distributors shall have an option to either “Opt-in / Opt-out” from levying transaction charge based on the type of product. Therefore, the “Opt-in / Opt-out” status shall be at distributor level, basis the product selected by the distributor at the Mutual Fund industry level.

Such charges shall be deducted if the investments are being made through the distributor/agent and that distributor / agent has opted to receive the transaction charges as mentioned below:

- For the new investor a transaction charge of Rs 150/- shall be levied for purchase / subscription of Rs 10,000 and above; and
- For the existing investor a transaction charge of Rs 100/- shall be levied for per purchase / subscription of Rs 10,000 and above.

The transaction charge shall be deducted from the subscription amount and paid to the distributor/agent, as the case may be and the balance shall be invested. The statement of account shall clearly state that the net investment as gross subscription less transaction charge and give the number of units allotted against the net investment.

Transaction charges shall not be deducted if:

(a) The amount per purchases /subscriptions is less than Rs. 10,000/-;
(b) The transaction pertains to other than purchases/ subscriptions relating to new inflows such as Switch/STP/ DTP, etc.
(c) Purchases/Subscriptions made directly with the Fund through any mode (i.e. not through any distributor/agent).
(d) Subscription made through Exchange Platform irrespective of investment amount.
V. RIGHTS OF UNITHOLDERS

Please refer to SAI for details.

VI. 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.

NIL

2. 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.

During last three years, there have been no monetary penalties imposed and/ or action by any financial regulatory body or governmental authority, against Sponsor(s), AMC, Board of Trustees, Trustee Company; for any 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. However, in respect of the consent terms filed by Nippon Life India Asset Management Limited –Portfolio Management Services (NAM India-PMS) with SEBI with respect to an inspection report, SEBI has issued a settlement order (Order no. CA/EFD/87/ JAN/2016 dated January 14, 2016), in terms of which the underlying proceedings have been disposed off.

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.

There were no enforcement action 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.

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.

In terms of the SEBI [Mutual Fund] Regulations, 1996 (as amended from time to time), the mutual fund schemes are permitted to invest in securitized debt. Accordingly, investments in certain Pass Through Certificates (“PTC’s”) of a securitization trust (“the Trust”) were made through some of schemes of Nippon India Mutual Fund (“the Fund”). The returns filed by few of these securitisation Trusts whose PTCs were held by the Fund were taken up for scrutiny by the Income Tax Authorities which raised demand initially on the Trusts. However, on failure to recover, the Income Tax Authorities sent the demand notices to the Fund for Assessment Years 2009-10 and 2010-11. The Fund in consultation with its tax & legal advisors has contested the applicability of such demand and proceedings there on are still pending. It may be noted that this is a matter, which is not restricted only to the Fund but is an Industry issue. Accordingly, through the Association of Mutual Funds in India (AMFI), the matter has also been appropriately escalated to the Ministry of Finance, in order to seek necessary clarifications, reliefs and if required, to carry out necessary amendments to the relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961. In addition to the above the AMC is party to certain litigations in various courts, commissions etc. which are in ordinary course of business & have no material impact.

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.

There was no 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.

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 the Board of Directors of Nippon Life India Asset Management Limited [Asset Management Company for Nippon India Mutual Fund]

Sd/-

Mumbai
February 27, 2020

(Sundeep Sikka)
Executive Director & Chief Executive Officer

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Nippon Life India Asset Management Limited


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