



Information available through weblink (JioBlackRock Nifty Next 50 Index Fund):

Liquidity / listing details

The Scheme is an open-ended scheme. Being an open-ended Scheme, the Scheme will be open for purchase / redemption on all business days at NAV-based prices. Redemption proceeds shall be transferred within 3 (three) business days from the date of redemption request. In case of delay beyond 3 (three) business days, the AMC is liable to pay interest to the investors at the rate of 15% per annum. However, in case of exceptional circumstances mentioned in para 14.1.3 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated June 27, 2024, redemption or repurchase proceeds will be transferred to investors within the timeframe prescribed for such exceptional circumstances.

The Scheme is not listed on any of the stock exchanges. The AMC, at its sole discretion, can undertake listing on any of the stock exchange(s) at a later date.

NAV disclosure

NAV Disclosure Timings:

The AMC will calculate and disclose the first NAV of the Scheme within a period of 5 business days from the date of allotment. Subsequently, the AMC will calculate and disclose the NAVs on all business days. However, the AMC reserves the right to declare the NAV upto additional decimal place as it deems appropriate.

The AMC shall update the NAVs on website of the Association of Mutual Funds in India - AMFI (www.amfiindia.com) and on the website of AMC (www.jioblackrockamc.com/disclosure) before 11.00 p.m. on every Business Day. NAVs shall be available at all centres for acceptance of transactions. NAVs shall also be made available at all Investor Service Centres and the contact number of the AMC i.e. Contact Centre no.: +91 22-35207700 & +91 22-69987700 during business hours.

If the NAVs are not available before the commencement of Business Hours on the following day due to any reason, the Mutual Fund shall issue a press release giving reasons for the delay and explaining when the Mutual Fund would be able to publish the NAV.

Computation of NAV :

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

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

$$NAV = \frac{\text{Market or Fair Value of Scheme's Investments} + \text{Current Assets including Accrued Income} - \text{Current Liabilities and Provisions including Accrued Expenses}}{\text{No. of Units Outstanding Under the Scheme}}$$

Illustration on computation of NAV:

If the net assets of the Scheme are Rs. 10,55,55,000.00 and units outstanding are 1,00,00,000 then the NAV per unit will be computed as follows:

$$10,55,55,000.00 / 1,00,00,000 = \text{Rs. } 10.5555 \text{ per unit (up to four decimals)}$$

Methodology of calculating the sale price:

The price or NAV an investor is charged while investing in an open-ended scheme is called sale / subscription price. Pursuant to clause 10.4.1.a of the SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated June 27, 2024, no entry load will be charged by the Scheme to the investors.

$$\text{Sale / Subscription Price} = \text{Applicable NAV}$$

Methodology of calculating the repurchase price:

Repurchase or redemption price is the price or NAV at which an open-ended scheme purchases or redeems its units from the investors. It may include exit load, if applicable. The exit load, if any, shall be charged as a percentage of Net Asset Value (NAV); i.e., applicable load as a percentage of NAV will be deducted from the applicable NAV to calculate the repurchase price.

$$\text{Repurchase / Redemption Price} = \text{Applicable NAV} * (1 - \text{Exit Load, if any})$$

For example, if the applicable NAV of the scheme is Rs. 10 and the exit load applicable at the time of investment is 1% if redeemed before completion of 1 year from the date of allotment of units and the investor redeems units before completion of 1 year, then the repurchase / redemption price will be:

$$\text{Redemption Price} = \text{Rs. } 10 * (1 - 0.01) = \text{Rs. } 9.90$$

The repurchase price will not be lower than 95% of the NAV.

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

Applicable timelines

Dispatch of redemption proceeds

Redemption proceeds shall be transferred within 3 business days from the date of the redemption request. In case of delay beyond 3 business days, the AMC is liable to pay interest to the investors at the rate of 15% per annum. However, in case of exceptional circumstances mentioned in para 14.1.3 of the SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated June 27, 2024, the redemption or repurchase proceeds will be transferred to investors within the timeframe prescribed for such exceptional circumstances.

Dispatch of IDCW

The Scheme is currently not offering IDCW option.

However, the said option may be introduced at later date.

Breakup of annual scheme recurring expenses

These are the fees and expenses for operating the Scheme. These expenses include investment management and advisory fee charged by the AMC, Registrar and transfer agents' fee, marketing and selling costs etc. as given in the table below.

The AMC has estimated that up to 1% of the daily net assets of the Scheme will be charged to the Scheme as expenses on an annualized basis. For the actual current expenses being charged, the investor should refer to the following link: www.jioblackrockamc.com/disclosure.

Expense Head	% p.a. of Daily Net Assets (Estimated p.a.)
Investment management & advisory fee	Up to 1.00%
Audit fees / fees and expenses of trustees ³	
Custodial fees	
Registrar & transfer agent's fees including cost of providing account statements / redemption cheques / warrants	
Marketing & selling expenses including Agent Commission and statutory advertisement	
Costs related to investor communications	
Costs of fund transfer from location to location	
Cost towards investor education & awareness ¹	
Brokerage & transaction cost on value of trades ²	
Goods & Services Tax on expenses other than investment and advisory fees ⁴	
Goods & Services Tax on brokerage and transaction cost ⁴	
Other expenses (to be specified as per Reg 52 of SEBI (Mutual Fund) Regulations, 1996)	
Maximum Total Expense Ratio (TER) permissible under Regulation 52 (6) (b) ⁵	Up to 1.00%
Additional expenses under Regulations 52 (6A) (c)	Up to 0.05%*

*As per Para 10.1.7 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated June 27, 2024, for schemes wherein exit load is not levied, the AMC shall not be eligible to charge the above-mentioned additional expenses for such scheme.

All scheme-related expenses, by whatever name it may be called and in whatever manner it may be paid, shall necessarily be paid from the scheme only within the regulatory limits, and not from the books of AMC, its associate, sponsor, trustees or any other entity through any route in terms of SEBI circulars, subject to the clarifications provided by SEBI to AMFI vide letter dated February 21, 2019, as amended from time to time on implementation of clause 10.1.12 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated June 27, 2024 on Total Expense Ratio (TER) and performance disclosure for Mutual Funds.

The total expenses charged to the Scheme shall not exceed the limits stated in Regulation 52 of the SEBI (MF) Regulations and as permitted under SEBI Circulars issued from time to time.

The Mutual Fund would update the current expense ratios on the website – www.jioblackrockamc.com/disclosure, at least three working days prior to the effective date of the change and update the TER under the Section titled 'Statutory Disclosures' under sub-section titled 'Total Expense Ratio of Mutual Fund Schemes'.

The Total Expense Ratio (TER) for last 6 months shall be made available to the investors on the website of the AMC at www.jioblackrockamc.com/disclosure.

The Scheme factsheet shall be made available to the investors on the website of the AMC at www.jioblackrockamc.com/disclosure.

¹ *Investor education and awareness initiatives:*

As per SEBI circular SEBI/HO/IMD/PoD2/P/CIR/2024/183 dated December 31, 2024, the AMC shall set apart 5% of total TER charged to direct plans, subject to maximum of 0.5 basis points of AUM within the limits of total expenses prescribed under Regulation 52 of SEBI (Mutual Fund) Regulations for focused investor education and awareness towards promoting passive funds, distinct from AMFI's general investor education initiatives.

² *Additional expenses under Regulation 52 (6A):*

Brokerage and transaction cost incurred for the purpose of execution of trade shall be charged to the schemes as provided under Regulation 52 (6A) (a) up to 12 bps and 5 bps for cash market transactions and derivatives transactions (if permitted under the scheme) respectively. Any payment towards brokerage and transaction costs, over and above the said 12 bps and 5 bps may be charged to the Scheme within the maximum limit of Total Expense Ratio (TER) as prescribed under Regulation 52.

³ *Trusteeship Fees:*

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

⁴ *GST:*

As per clause 10.3 of the SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated June 27, 2024, GST shall be charged as follows:

1. GST on investment management and advisory fees shall be charged to the Scheme in addition to the maximum limit of TER as prescribed in Regulation 52 (6) of the SEBI (MF) Regulations.
2. GST on other than investment management and advisory fees, if any, shall be borne by the Scheme within the maximum limit of TER as prescribed in Regulation 52 (6) of the SEBI (MF) Regulations.
3. GST on exit load, if any, shall be paid out of the exit load proceeds and exit load net of GST, if any, shall be credited to the Scheme.
4. GST on brokerage and transaction cost paid for execution of trade, if any, shall be within the limit prescribed under Regulation 52 of the SEBI (MF) Regulations.

⁵ There shall be no internal sub-limits within the expense ratio for expense heads mentioned under Regulation 52 (2) and (4) viz. investment management and advisory fees and various sub-heads of recurring expenses respectively.

Illustration

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

Particulars	Direct Plan	Regular Plan
Amount invested at the beginning of the year (INR)	10,000	10,000
Returns before expenses (INR)	1,500	1,500
Expenses other than Distribution expenses (INR)	50	50
Distribution expenses (INR)		50
Returns after expenses at the end of the year (INR)	1450	1400
Returns (in %)	14.50%	14.00%

Note(s):

- The purpose of the above illustration is purely to explain the impact of expense ratio charged under the Scheme and should not be construed as providing any kind of investment advice or guarantee of returns on investments.
- It is assumed that the expenses charged are evenly distributed throughout the year.
- The expenses of the Direct plan under the scheme will be lower to the extent of the distribution expenses / commission.
- Any tax impact has not been considered in the above example, in view of the individual nature of the tax implications. Each investor is advised to seek appropriate advice.
- JioBlackRock Nifty Next 50 Index Fund offers only the Direct plan under the Scheme. The above illustration is only to disclose the impact of expense ratio on the returns of both Direct and Regular plans for understanding purposes only.

Definitions: www.jioblackrockamc.com/disclosure

Risk factors:

a) Standard Risk Factors:

- Investment in Mutual Fund units involves investment risks such as trading volumes, settlement risk, liquidity risk, default risk including the possible loss of principal.
- As the price / value / interest rate of the securities in which the Scheme invests fluctuates, the value of your investment in the scheme can go up or down depending on various factors and forces affecting capital markets.
- Past performance of the Sponsor (s)/ AMC/ Mutual Fund does not guarantee the future performance of the Scheme.
- The name of the Scheme does not in any manner indicate its quality or its future prospects and returns.
- The Sponsor(s) are not responsible or liable for any loss resulting from the operation of the Scheme beyond the initial contribution of Rs. 1 lakh each made by it towards setting up the Fund.
- The present Scheme is not a guaranteed or assured return scheme.

Please refer SAI for details.

b) **Scheme Specific Risk Factors:**

Market Risk and Performance of Underlying Index:

The Scheme tracks the performance of Nifty Next 50 Index. the performance of the fund is directly linked to the performance of the underlying index. There is no guarantee that the Scheme will achieve its investment objective. Market conditions can result in negative returns, and the fund may not always be profitable.

As the Scheme is designed to invest at least 95% of its net assets in the securities of the Underlying Index, in the same proportion, the performance of the Underlying Index will directly influence the Scheme's performance. Consequently, the Scheme may be impacted by a general downturn in the Indian markets linked to its Underlying Index. The Scheme invests in the securities included in the Underlying Index without considering their individual investment potential.

Additionally, it is important to note that no research recommendations are involved prior to executing trades within the Scheme. The Fund Manager's decision to execute trades, including any necessary rebalancing, is purely based on the inflows and outflows within the Scheme and the composition of the Underlying Index.

Passive Investments:

The Scheme is not actively managed. The Scheme may be affected by a general decline in the Indian markets relating to its Underlying Index. The Scheme invests in the securities included in its Underlying Index regardless of their investment merit. The AMC does not attempt to individually select stocks or to take defensive positions in declining markets.

Risk factors associated with investing in equities and equity-related instruments:

- The equity markets and derivative markets are volatile and the value of securities, derivative contracts and other instruments correlated with the equity markets may fluctuate dramatically from day to day. This volatility may cause the value of investment in the Scheme to decrease.
- 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 and may lead to the Scheme incurring losses till the security is finally sold.
- Scheme's performance may differ from the benchmark index to the extent of the investments held in the debt segment, as per the investment pattern indicated under normal circumstances.
- The Scheme may periodically invest in derivative securities e.g. when a stock(s) is entering/exiting the benchmark index. However, the Scheme will not use derivative instruments for speculative purposes or to leverage its net assets. There may be a cost attached to buying index futures or other derivative instrument. Further there could be an element of settlement risk, which could be different from the risk in settling physical shares.
- Dividend is due only when declared and there is no assurance that a company (even though it may have a track record of payment of dividend in the past) may continue paying dividend in future. As such, the Schemes are vulnerable to instances where investments in securities may not earn dividend or where lesser dividend is declared by a company in subsequent years in which investments are made by the Scheme. As the profitability of companies are likely to vary and have a material bearing on their ability to declare and pay dividend, the performance of the schemes may be adversely affected due to such factors.

- Changes in Government policy in general and changes in tax benefits applicable to securities transactions and mutual funds may impact the returns to investors in the Schemes or business prospects of the company in any particular sector.

Volatility and Economic Risks:

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

Liquidity Risks and Trading Volumes:

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

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

Stock Liquidity in the Event of Circuit Filter

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

Subscription (Upper Circuit):

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

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

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

This process may impact performance and result in tracking error.

Redemption (Lower Circuit):

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

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

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

Concentration Risk:

As a Nifty Next 50 Index Fund, the Scheme's portfolio is concentrated in the securities constituting the Nifty Next 50 TRI Index. The performance of the Scheme may be adversely affected if there is an underperformance of one or more securities or sectors that form a significant part of the index. Sector-specific or stock-specific risks are higher in such a concentrated portfolio, and any negative developments in those sectors or stocks could lead to significant declines in the NAV of the Scheme.

Index Tracking Error:

The Fund Manager may not be able to invest the entire corpus in the exact proportions of the Underlying Index due to various factors such as the Scheme's fees and expenses, corporate actions, cash balances, changes to the Underlying Index, and regulatory policies. These factors could affect the AMC's ability to closely match the performance of the Scheme with that of its Underlying Index. As a result, the Scheme's returns may deviate from those of the Underlying Index.

'Tracking Error' is defined as the standard deviation of the difference in daily returns between the Scheme and the Underlying Index, annualized over a one-year period.

'Tracking Difference' is defined as the annualized difference of returns between the NAV of the Scheme and the underlying index.

Tracking Error and Tracking Difference may arise due to several factors, including but not limited to:

- a) The expenses incurred by the Scheme.
- b) Holding cash positions and accrued income before distributing income or paying accrued expenses. The Scheme may not always be fully invested, as it may retain some funds in cash to meet redemptions or for corporate actions.
- c) Temporary halts in securities trading due to circuit filters.
- d) Corporate actions such as debenture or warrant conversions, rights issues, mergers, or changes in index constituents.
- e) Rounding off the quantity of shares in the Underlying Index.
- f) Dividends received from underlying securities.
- g) Disinvestments by the Scheme to meet redemptions, recurring expenses, etc.
- h) Execution of large buy/sell orders.
- i) Transaction costs (including taxes and insurance premiums), recurring expenses, and other costs, such as brokerage, custody, trustee, and investment management fees.
- j) Realization of Investors' funds.
- k) The Scheme may be unable to acquire or sell the desired number of securities due to market conditions, such as circuit filters, liquidity, and volatility in security prices.
- l) The Index reflects the prices of securities at a specific point in time, typically at the close of business on the BSE/National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE). However, the Scheme may trade these securities at different times during the trading session, leading to prices that may not match the closing price on the BSE/NSE. Additionally, the Scheme may choose to

trade the same securities on different exchanges due to price or liquidity factors, which could result in traded prices differing from BSE/NSE closing prices.

- m) When investing in derivatives like index futures, the risk-reward profile is similar to investing in a portfolio of shares representing an index. However, buying an index future may involve additional costs. Furthermore, there is a settlement risk that differs from settling physical shares, along with risks related to the liquidity and depth of the relatively new index futures market.

The Fund Manager would monitor the Tracking Error of the Scheme on an ongoing basis and would seek to minimize the Tracking Error. Under normal circumstances, the AMC shall endeavor that the Tracking Error of the Scheme based on past one year rolling data shall not exceed 2%. There can be no assurance or guarantee that the Scheme will achieve any particular level of Tracking Error relative to performance of the underlying Index.

Tracking Difference shall be targeted to be 50 bps (over and above actual TER charged). In case the same is not maintained, it shall be brought to the notice of trustees along with corrective actions taken by the AMC, if any.

Taxation Risks:

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

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

Derivative Risk:

The AMC, on behalf of the Scheme, may use various derivative products from time to time to protect the portfolio's value and enhance Investors' interests.

Derivative products are leveraged instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor / Investor. Execution of investment strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager(s) to identify such opportunities which may not be available at all times. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the fund manager(s) involve uncertainty and decision of fund manager(s) may not always be profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund manager(s) 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.

Effective use of derivatives requires an understanding of both the underlying instrument and the derivative itself. Additional risks include the potential for mispricing or improper valuation and the possibility that derivatives may not perfectly correlate with underlying assets, rates, and indices.

- a) **Leverage Risk:** Derivative products are leveraged instruments, meaning they can lead to disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses. The success of such strategies depends on the fund manager's ability to identify and capitalize on opportunities. However, the identification and execution of these strategies involve uncertainty, and the fund manager's decisions may not always result in profits. There is no assurance that the fund manager will successfully identify or execute these strategies.
- b) **Risk Comparison:** The risks associated with the use of derivatives are distinct from, and may be greater than, those associated with direct investment in securities and other traditional investments.
- c) **Credit Risk:** In derivative transactions, the credit risk is the possibility that the counterparty will default on its obligations. This risk is generally low, as derivative transactions typically do not involve an exchange of principal amounts.
- d) **Market Risk:** Adverse market movements can negatively impact the pricing and settlement of derivatives.
- e) **Illiquidity Risk:** This risk arises when a derivative cannot be sold or purchased quickly at a fair price due to a lack of market liquidity.

Risk Factors associated with investments in Debt Securities and Money Market Securities

- a) The Scheme will invest in money market instruments, which are subject to credit risk, interest rate risk, and settlement risk. Credit risk arises from the possibility that the issuer of a security may default on its payment obligations. Interest rate risk affects the valuation of money market instruments, while settlement risk may delay the realization of proceeds from the sale of these instruments.
- b) The Net Asset Value (NAV) of the Scheme, to the extent that it is invested in Debt and Money Market instruments, will be influenced by changes in general interest rates. A decrease in interest rates is expected to lead to an increase in the NAV, while an increase in interest rates would adversely affect the NAV.
- c) While money market instruments are relatively liquid, they lack a well-developed secondary market, which may limit the Scheme's ability to sell these instruments and could result in losses until the securities are eventually sold.
Investments in Debt and Money Market instruments are subject to the risk of an issuer's inability to meet interest and principal payments on its obligations and market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer. Other factors that may also adversely affect an issuer's credit quality and the value of its securities include changes in the issuer's financial condition, as well as broader economic and political changes. The Investment Manager will attempt to manage credit risk through in-house credit analysis.
- d) **Prepayment Risk:** Some fixed-income securities give the issuer the right to call back the securities before their maturity date, particularly in periods of declining interest rates. This prepayment risk may force the Scheme to reinvest the proceeds at lower yields, resulting in reduced interest income.
- e) **Reinvestment Risk:** This risk pertains to the interest rate levels at which cash flows received from the securities in the Scheme are reinvested. The concern is that these cash flows may need to be reinvested at a lower rate than originally anticipated, thereby reducing the "interest on interest" component of returns.
- f) **Settlement Risk:** Different segments of the Indian financial markets have varying settlement periods, which may be extended due to unforeseen circumstances. Settlement delays could lead to periods where the Scheme's assets are uninvested, resulting in no returns. Additionally, the

Scheme may miss certain investment opportunities if it is unable to make intended securities purchases due to settlement issues. Similarly, the inability to sell securities held in the Scheme's portfolio due to a lack of a well-developed and liquid secondary market for debt securities could result in potential losses if the value of these securities declines.

- g) Government securities are subject to price risk like other fixed-income securities. Generally, when interest rates rise, the prices of fixed-income securities fall, and when interest rates drop, prices increase. The extent of this price fluctuation depends on the existing coupon, the time to maturity, and changes in interest rates. While local-currency denominated Government Securities are not exposed to credit risk, their prices are primarily influenced by movements in interest rates within the financial system.
- h) Interest Rate movement (Basis Risk): The underlying benchmark of a floating rate security or a swap might become less active or may cease to exist and thus may not be able to capture the exact interest rate movements, leading to loss of value of the portfolio.
- i) Spread movement (Spread Risk): In a floating rate security, the coupon is expressed in terms of a spread or mark up over the benchmark rate. In the life of the security, this spread may move adversely leading to loss in value of the portfolio. The yield of the underlying benchmark might not change, but the spread of the security over the underlying benchmark might increase leading to loss in value of the security.
- j) Liquidity Risk: The liquidity of a bond may change, depending on market conditions leading to changes in the liquidity premium attached to the price of the bond. At the time of selling the security, the security can become illiquid, leading to loss in value of the portfolio.
- k) Investing in lower-rated securities that offer higher yields, as well as zero coupon securities with attractive yields, can increase the overall risk of the portfolio. Zero coupon securities do not provide periodic interest payments to the holder, making them more sensitive to changes in interest rates. Consequently, the interest rate risk associated with zero coupon securities is higher. The scheme may choose to invest in zero coupon securities that offer attractive yields, which may further increase the portfolio's risk.

Systematic Risk

Being an index fund, the Scheme is exposed to systematic risks that affect the entire market, such as economic recessions, changes in interest rates, geopolitical tensions, and natural disasters. These risks cannot be mitigated through diversification within the index, and any negative macroeconomic developments could impact the overall performance of the Scheme.

Legal and Regulatory Risks

Changes in laws, regulations, or accounting standards governing the scheme's operations could have adverse implications for the scheme and its investors. Regulatory actions, legal disputes, or changes in taxation could also affect the scheme's performance, NAV, and the investors' returns.

Risks Associated with Securities Lending

There are risks inherent in 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. Such failure can result in a possible loss of rights to the collateral, the inability of the approved intermediary to return the securities deposited by the Scheme and the possible loss of any benefit accruing thereon. Additionally, the Scheme may face temporary illiquidity and loss of investment opportunities if it is unable to sell the lent-out securities in timely manner.

Risks Associated with Investing in Other Mutual Fund Schemes

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

Risks Associated with Repo Transactions in Corporate Debt Securities

Settlement Risk: Corporate Bond Repo will be settled between two counterparties in the OTC segment unlike in the case of TREPS transactions where CCIL stands as central counterparty on all transactions (no settlement risk).

Quality of collateral: The Mutual Fund will be exposed to credit risk on the underlying collateral - downward migration of rating. The Mutual Fund will impose adequate haircut on the collateral to cushion against any diminution in the value of the collateral. Collateral will require to be rated AAA or equivalent.

Liquidity of collateral: In the event of default by the counterparty, the Mutual Fund would have recourse to recover its investments by selling the collateral in the market. If the underlying collateral is illiquid, then the Mutual Fund may incur an impact cost at the time of sale (lower price realization).

Risk factors associated with investment in Tri-Party Repo

All transactions of the mutual fund in government securities and in Tri-party Repo trades are settled centrally through the infrastructure and settlement systems provided by CCIL; thus reducing the settlement and counterparty risks considerably for transactions in the said segments. The members are required to contribute an amount as communicated by CCIL from time to time to the default fund maintained by CCIL as a part of the default waterfall (a loss mitigating measure of CCIL in case of default by any member in settling transactions routed through CCIL).

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

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

Risks associated with segregated portfolio

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

1. **Limited Liquidity:** Units in a segregated portfolio may have limited liquidity, as they are typically not available for subscription or redemption. Investors holding such units may face difficulties in exiting their investments until the underlying assets are recovered or resolved.
2. **Valuation Uncertainty:** The valuation of assets in a segregated portfolio may fluctuate due to their illiquid or distressed nature. As a result, the NAV of the segregated portfolio may be highly volatile, and there is no assurance that the portfolio will recover its full value over time.
3. **Recovery Risk:** There is no guarantee that the segregated assets will recover their value or that any recovery will occur within a specified timeframe. In certain cases, the realization of value may take an extended period, or there may be no recovery at all, resulting in potential losses for investors.
4. **Credit and Default Risk:** Segregated portfolios are typically created in response to credit events or issuer defaults. As such, the assets in the portfolio may continue to carry a high degree of credit risk, including the possibility of further downgrades, defaults, or adverse actions affecting the underlying securities.
5. **Market and Legal Risks:** The resolution of segregated portfolio assets may be influenced by legal, regulatory, or market conditions. Unfavorable changes in the legal environment or prolonged market disruptions may further delay or reduce the recovery of the segregated assets.

Other Scheme Specific Risk factors:

- a) In respect of transactions in units of the schemes through NSE and/or BSE or any other recognized stock exchange promoted platforms, allotment and redemption of Units on any Business Day will depend upon the order processing/settlement by NSE, BSE or such other exchange and their respective clearing corporations on which the AMC and Fund has no control. Further, transactions conducted through the stock exchange mechanism shall be governed by the operating guidelines and directives issued by NSE, BSE or such other recognized exchange in this regard.
- b) As the liquidity of the investments made by the Scheme could, at times, be restricted by trading volumes and settlement periods, the time taken by the Mutual Fund for redemption of Units may be significant in the event of an inordinately large number of redemption requests or restructuring of the Scheme. In view of the above, limits on redemptions (including suspending redemptions) may be invoked under certain circumstances, as described under 'Restriction on Redemptions of Units' under Scheme Specific Disclosures section. Any Redemption or suspension of Redemption of the Units in the scheme(s) of the Fund shall be implemented only after prior approval of the Board of Directors of the AMC and Trustee Company and subsequently informing the same to SEBI immediately.
- c) NSEIL undertakes periodic reviews of the fifty securities that are represented in the Nifty Next 50 and from time to time may exclude existing securities or include new ones. In such an event, the scheme will endeavour to reallocate its portfolio to mirror the changes. However, the

reallocation process may not occur instantaneously and permit precise mirroring during this period.

- d) The potential of trades to fail may result in the scheme not having acquired the security at the price necessary to mirror the index.

Risk mitigation strategies:

As listed above, investments in equity securities are subject to several risks e.g. volatility risk, liquidity risk, concentration risk, market risk. The investment team shall endeavour to mitigate the risks faced by investors using several risk mitigation strategies centred around risk detection and risk control.

The Scheme aims to track the Nifty Next 50 Index (TRI) before expenses. The index will be tracked on a regular basis and changes to the constituents or their weights, if any, will be replicated in the underlying portfolio with the purpose of minimizing tracking errors.

The Scheme being a passive investment carries lesser risk as compared to active fund management. The portfolio would follow the index and therefore the level of stock concentration in the portfolio and its volatility would be the same as that of the index, subject to tracking errors.

The risk mitigation strategy revolves around reducing the tracking error to the least possible through regular rebalancing of the portfolio, taking into account the change in weights of stocks in the Underlying Index as well as the incremental inflows into / redemptions from the scheme.

The strategies for risk management to mitigate various risks are listed below: **with Equity Investments**

Risk	Risk Mitigation Strategy
Market Risk The Scheme is vulnerable to movements in the prices of securities invested by the Scheme, which could have a material bearing on the overall returns from the scheme. The value of the underlying Scheme investments, may be affected generally by factors affecting securities markets, such as price and volume, volatility in the capital markets, interest rates, changes in policies of the Government, taxation laws or any other appropriate authority policies and other political and economic developments which may have an adverse bearing on individual securities, a specific sector or all sectors including equity and debt market.	Market risk is a risk which is inherent to an equity scheme. Being a passively managed scheme, it will invest in the securities included in its Underlying Index.
Liquidity risk The liquidity of a security may change depending on market conditions leading to changes in the liquidity premium linked to the price of the security. At the time of selling the security, the security can become illiquid leading to loss in the value of the portfolio.	The Scheme being a passively managed fund will invest substantially in the constituents of underlying index in the same Proportion.

Risk	Risk Mitigation Strategy
Volatility risk The equity markets and derivative markets are volatile and the value of securities, derivative contracts and other instruments correlated with the equity markets may fluctuate dramatically from day to day. This volatility may cause the value of investment in the Scheme to decrease.	Over 95% of the scheme will invest in securities in line with the Nifty Next 50 Index and will thus have a similar volatility profile as the index. The volatility of the debt & money market portion of the portfolio will be controlled by diversification.
Derivative risk As and when the Scheme trades in the derivatives market there are risk factors and issues concerning the use of derivatives since derivative products are specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analyses different from those associated with stocks and bond	The investment managers will invest only in exchange traded derivatives and the investment shall be in line with guidelines and regulatory limits as specified by regulators & scheme documents. No investment will be made in OTC derivative contracts for equity derivatives.
Concentration risk The risk of the scheme investing heavily in a particular sector, asset class, or a small number of companies. If that specific area underperforms, the fund's value can suffer disproportionately.	Over 95% of the scheme will invest in securities in line with the Nifty Next 50 Index and will thus have a similar concentration profile as the index. The concentration of the debt & money market portion of the portfolio will be controlled by diversification.
Tracking error risk The risk of scheme not being able to invest the entire corpus exactly in the same proportion as per index.	The fund manager will aim to maintain a low tracking error, which under normal conditions is expected to remain within 2% per annum for daily 12-month rolling returns. However, tracking error may exceed this limit due to corporate actions, such as dividends from underlying securities or rights issues, and market events like circuit filters, volatility during portfolio rebalancing, or abnormal market conditions. In such cases, the breach will be communicated to the Trustees, and corrective actions will be taken as necessary.

Risk associated with debt investment

Risk	Risk Mitigation Strategy
Market Risk/Interest Rate Risk As with all debt securities, changes in interest rates may affect the Scheme's Net Asset Value as the prices of securities generally increase as interest rates decline and generally decrease as	In a rising interest rate scenario, the Scheme may increase its investment in money market securities whereas if the interest rates are

Risk	Risk Mitigation Strategy
interest rates rise. Prices of long-term securities generally fluctuate more in response to interest rate changes than do short-Term securities. Indian debt markets can be volatile leading to the possibility of price movements up or down in fixed income securities and thereby to possible movements in the NAV.	expected to fall, the allocation to debt securities with longer maturity may be increased thereby mitigating risk to that extent.
Credit risk Credit risk or default risk refers to the risk that an issuer of a fixed income security may default (i.e., will be unable to make timely principal and interest payments on the security).	Credit risk shall be mitigated by investing in rated papers of the companies having the sound background, strong fundamentals, and quality of management and financial strength of the company.
Liquidity risk This refers to the ease with which a security can be sold at or near to its valuation yield-to-maturity (YTM).	The Scheme may invest in government securities, corporate bonds and money market instruments. While the liquidity risk for government securities, money market instruments and short maturity corporate bonds may be low, it may be high in case of medium to long maturity corporate bonds.
Reinvestment risk This risk refers to the interest rate levels at which cash flows received from the securities in the Schemes are reinvested. The risk is that the rate at which interim cash flows can be reinvested may be lower than that originally assumed.	Reinvestment risk will only apply to the small portion of the portfolio made up of coupon payments from debt instruments, thus limiting its overall impact.

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

Index methodology

Index service provider: NSE Indices Limited

Disclosures regarding the index

The Nifty Next 50 Index represents 50 companies from Nifty 100 after excluding the Nifty 50 companies. Nifty Next 50 Index is computed using free float market capitalization method.

Index Methodology

Eligibility Criteria

- Represents 50 companies from Nifty 100 after excluding the constituents of Nifty 50
- Cumulative weight of index constituents that are not available for trading in F&O segment (Non F&O stocks) is capped at 10% on a quarterly rebalance dates.

- Weightage of non F&O stocks in the index are individually capped at 4.5% on quarterly rebalance dates.

Index Re-Balancing

Index is re-balanced on semi-annual basis i.e. March and September. The cut-off date is January 31 and July 31 of each year, i.e. for semi-annual review of indices, average data for six months ending the cut-off date is considered. Four weeks prior notice is given to market from the date of change.

Index Constituents and Impact Cost as on July 10, 2025

Sr. No.	Security Name	Weightage	Impact Cost
1	ABB India Ltd.	1.24%	0.02
2	Adani Energy Solutions Ltd.	1.34%	0.04
3	Adani Green Energy Ltd.	1.33%	0.03
4	Adani Power Ltd.	2.02%	0.04
5	Ambuja Cements Ltd.	1.63%	0.03
6	Avenue Supermarts Ltd.	2.50%	0.04
7	Bajaj Holdings & Investment Ltd.	2.58%	0.04
8	Bajaj Housing Finance Ltd.	0.48%	0.04
9	Bank of Baroda	1.91%	0.03
10	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	2.84%	0.03
11	Bosch Ltd.	1.40%	0.04
12	Britannia Industries Ltd.	2.87%	0.02
13	CG Power and Industrial Solutions Ltd.	1.83%	0.03
14	Canara Bank	1.63%	0.03
15	Cholamandalam Investment and Finance Company Ltd.	2.76%	0.03
16	DLF Ltd.	2.25%	0.03
17	Dabur India Ltd.	1.31%	0.02
18	Divi's Laboratories Ltd.	3.63%	0.03
19	GAIL (India) Ltd.	2.10%	0.03
20	Godrej Consumer Products Ltd.	2.15%	0.03
21	Havells India Ltd.	1.63%	0.03
22	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	3.92%	0.02
23	Hyundai Motor India Ltd.	1.29%	0.03
24	ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Ltd.	2.03%	0.04
25	ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Ltd.	1.10%	0.04
26	Indian Hotels Co. Ltd.	2.75%	0.03
27	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	2.38%	0.02
28	Indian Railway Finance Corporation Ltd.	1.02%	0.03
29	Info Edge (India) Ltd.	2.29%	0.04
30	InterGlobe Aviation Ltd.	4.90%	0.02
31	JSW Energy Ltd.	1.19%	0.04
32	Jindal Steel & Power Ltd.	1.47%	0.04
33	LTIMindtree Ltd.	2.05%	0.04
34	Life Insurance Corporation of India	0.86%	0.03

Sr. No.	Security Name	Weightage	Impact Cost
35	Lodha Developers Ltd.	1.69%	0.03
36	Pidilite Industries Ltd.	1.95%	0.03
37	Power Finance Corporation Ltd.	2.61%	0.03
38	Punjab National Bank	1.63%	0.03
39	REC Ltd.	2.11%	0.04
40	Samvardhana Motherson International Ltd.	1.94%	0.03
41	Shree Cement Ltd.	1.75%	0.04
42	Siemens Ltd.	1.17%	0.05
43	Swiggy Ltd.	0.64%	0.05
44	TVS Motor Company Ltd.	2.85%	0.03
45	Tata Power Co. Ltd.	2.86%	0.03
46	Torrent Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	1.52%	0.03
47	United Spirits Ltd.	1.70%	0.03
48	Varun Beverages Ltd.	2.65%	0.04
49	Vedanta Ltd.	3.21%	0.02
50	Zydus Lifesciences Ltd.	1.02%	0.03

As per para 3.4 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated June 27, 2024, the underlying index shall comply with the below restrictions:

- A. The index shall have a minimum of 10 stocks as its constituents.
- B. No single stock shall have more than 25% weight in the index.
- C. The weightage of the top three constituents of the index, cumulatively shall not be more than 65% of the Index.
- D. The individual constituent of the index shall have a trading frequency greater than or equal to 80% and an average impact cost of 1% or less over the previous six months.

Accordingly, the underlying Index shall ensure that such index complies with the aforesaid norms.

Further, on a quarterly basis index will be screened by stock exchanges for compliance with the portfolio concentration norms for ETFs/ Index Funds as specified in para 3.4 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated June 27, 2024. In case of non-compliance, suitable corrective measures will be taken to ensure compliance with the norms.

List of official points of acceptance: www.jioblackrockamc.com/disclosure

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:
www.jioblackrockamc.com/disclosure

Investor services

Contact details for general service requests:

- Post feedback / suggestions on our website c
- Investors may call at: +91 22-35207700 & +91 22-69987700 during business hours
- Email: service@jioblackrockamc.com

Contact details for complaint resolution:

Mr. Manish Kanchan – Investor Relations Officer

Address: JioBlackRock Asset Management Private Limited, Unit No.: 1301, 13th Floor, Altimus Building, Plot No. 130, Worli Estate, Pandurang Budhkar Marg, Worli, Mumbai – 400018, Maharashtra, India

For any grievances with respect to transactions through NSE/BSE, the Investor should approach the investor grievance cell of the respective stock exchange.

MFU Customer Care: For transactions related to MFU, Investors may contact the customer care of MFU on 1800-266-1415 (business hours on all days except Sunday and Public Holidays) or send an email to clientservices@mfiindia.com.

Portfolio disclosure

Portfolio shall be disclosed as on the last day of the month / quarter within 10 days from the close of each month / quarter. Portfolio shall be disclosed on AMC website www.jioblackrockamc.com and on AMFI website www.amfiindia.com. Portfolio shall be disclosed in a user-friendly and downloadable spreadsheet format. Portfolio shall also be sent by e-mail to all investors by the AMC / Mutual Fund.

Portfolio Turnover

As the Scheme will follow a passive investment strategy the endeavor will be to minimize portfolio turnover subject to the exigencies and needs of the scheme. Generally, as the scheme is open-ended, turnover will be confined to rebalancing of portfolio on account of new subscriptions, redemptions and change in the composition of the Nifty Next 50 Index. Consequently, it is difficult to estimate with any reasonable measure of accuracy, the likely turnover in the portfolio.

A higher churning of the portfolio could attract high transactions of the nature of brokerage, custody charges etc.

Detailed comparative table of existing schemes of the AMC

Not applicable as this is a new scheme.

Scheme performance

Not applicable as this is a new scheme.

Periodic disclosures such as half-yearly disclosures, half-yearly results, annual report:

Annual Report

Scheme wise annual report or an abridged summary thereof shall be mailed to all Investors within four months from the date of closure of the relevant financial year i.e. 31st March each year as under:

- by email to the investor whose email address is available with the Mutual Fund.
- in physical form to the investor whose email address is not available with the Fund and / or to those investors who have opted / requested for the same.

An advertisement shall also be published 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 www.jioblackrockamc.com/disclosure and AMFI website www.amfiindia.com. The physical

copy of the scheme wise annual report or abridged summary shall be made available to the investors at the registered office of the AMC.

The AMC / Mutual Fund shall also provide a physical copy of abridged summary of the annual report without charging any cost, on specific request received from the investor. A copy of scheme wise annual report shall also be made available to investor on payment of nominal fees.

Scheme Specific Disclosures

Portfolio rebalancing

Short Term Defensive Considerations – Portfolio to be rebalanced within 7 calendar days from the date of deviation.

Portfolio Rebalancing - In case of change in constituents of the index due to periodic review, portfolio to be rebalanced within 7 calendar days or such other timeline as may be prescribed by SEBI from time to time.

For the detailed disclosure, please refer to the SAI.

Disclosure w.r.t. investments by key personnel and AMC directors including regulatory provisions

Sr. No.	Category of Persons	Net Value		Market Value (in Rs.)
		Units	NAV per unit	
1.	Concerned scheme's Fund Manager(s)			
Not Applicable				

The above disclosures are not applicable since this Scheme is a new scheme.

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

Investments of AMC in the Scheme

The above disclosures are not applicable since this Scheme is a new scheme.

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

The AMC is not required to invest as per Regulation 25(16A) of the SEBI (MF) Regulations, 1996, based on the risk associated with the scheme as specified in SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated June 27, 2024 read with AMFI Best Practice Guidelines Circular 135/BP/100/2022-23 dated April 26, 2022 and any other circulars issued there under, from time to time.

The AMC may invest in the Scheme subject to the SEBI (MF) Regulations. Under the Regulations, the AMC will not charge any investment management and advisory services fee on its own investment in the Scheme.

For detailed disclosure, please refer to the SAI. The investors can also refer to the investments made by the AMC in the Scheme on the website of the Company at www.jioblackrockamc.com/disclosure.

Taxation

For details on taxation, please refer to the Section ‘Taxation on Investing in Mutual Funds’ in the SAI.

Associate transactions

For detailed disclosure, please refer to the SAI.

Listing and transfer of units

The Scheme is an open-ended scheme and will not be listed on any of the stock exchanges. However, the AMC may, at its discretion, list the units under the Scheme on one or more stock exchange at a later date.

The units of the scheme in demat form can be transferred in accordance with the provisions of SEBI (Depositories and Participants) Regulations, 2018 as may be amended from time to time and as stated in Clause 14.4.4 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated June 27, 2024. Further, for the procedure of release of lien, the investors shall contact their respective Depository Participant.

Transfer of Units held in Non-Demat [Statement of Account (‘SOA’) Mode]:

Additions / deletion of names will not be allowed under any folio of the scheme except the following categories:

- a. If a person becomes a holder of units consequent to the operation of law or upon enforcement of a pledge, JioBlackRock Mutual 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 JioBlackRock Mutual Fund subject to the production of satisfactory evidence.
- b. Surviving joint holder, who wants to add new joint holder(s) in the folio upon demise of one or more joint holder(s).
- c. Nominee of a deceased unitholder, who wants to transfer the units to the legal heirs of the deceased unitholder, post the transmission of units in the name of the nominee.
- d. A minor unitholder who has turned a major and has changed his/her status from minor to major, wants to add the name of their parent / guardian, sibling, spouse etc. in the folio as joint holder(s).

Redemption of the transferred units shall be subject to cooling period of 10 business days from the date of transfer. This will enable the investor to revert in case the transfer is initiated fraudulently.

For further details, please refer to the SAI.

Dematerialization of units

The applicants are given an option to subscribe to / hold the units by way of an account statement or in dematerialized (‘demat’) form.

The applicants intending to hold units in demat mode would be required to have a beneficiary account with a depository participant of the NSDL / CDSL and would be required to mention in the application

form the DP's name, DP ID No. and Beneficiary Account No. with the DP at the time of purchasing units during the NFO.

In case the investor desires to hold the units in a dematerialized / rematerialized form at a later date, the request for conversion of units held in account statement (non-demat) mode into electronic (demat) form or vice-versa should be submitted along with a Demat/Remat Request Form to their depository participant(s). Investors should ensure that the combination of names in the account statement is the same as that in the demat account.

For further details, please refer to the SAI.

Minimum target amount

This is the minimum amount required to operate the scheme and if this is not collected during the NFO period, then all the investors would be refunded the amount invested without any return.

Ongoing NFO	Minimum Target Amount
JioBlackRock Nifty Next 50 Index Fund	INR 5,00,00,000 (Rupees 5 Crores)

Maximum amount to be raised

Not Applicable

Dividend policy (IDCW)

The Scheme is currently not offering IDCW option.

However, the said option may be introduced at later date.

Allotment (detailed procedure)

All applicants whose monies towards purchase of units have been realised by the Mutual Fund on or before the allotment date will receive a full and firm allotment of units, provided also that the applications are complete in all respects and are found to be in order. Any application for subscription of units may be rejected if found invalid or incomplete.

For applicants applying through 'APPLICATIONS SUPPORTED BY BLOCKED AMOUNT (ASBA)', during NFO under the Demat mode, on or before allotment, the amount will be unblocked in their respective bank accounts and account will be debited only to the extent required to pay for allotment of units applied in the application form.

Units will be allotted up to 3 decimals. The face value per unit of all plans / options under the scheme is INR 10/-.

Post-NFO, on an ongoing basis, units will be allotted for purchases, switch-ins, and SIP instalments at the applicable NAV (subject to applicable cut-off timings and realization of funds).

A Consolidated Account Statement (CAS) detailing all the transactions across all mutual funds and their holding at the end of the month shall be sent to the investors in whose folios transactions have taken place during the month by email on or before the 12th day of the succeeding month and by physical means on or before the 15th day of the succeeding month.

The holding(s) of the beneficiary account holder for units held in demat mode will be shown in the statement issued by respective Depository Participants (DPs) periodically.

Investors have the option to hold units in dematerialized (demat) form. Allotment in demat form will be made within 2 working days from the date of receipt of all necessary documents and realization of funds. Investors must provide their DP ID and Client ID along with relevant supporting documents while applying under the demat mode.

Note: Allotment of units will be done after deduction of applicable stamp duty and statutory charges, if any. Applicants under the scheme will have an option to hold the units either in physical form (i.e. account statement) or in dematerialized form. Accordingly, the AMC shall allot units either in physical form (i.e. account statement) or in dematerialized form within 5 business days from the date of closure of the NFO period.

Refund

The Mutual Fund will refund the application money to applicants whose applications are found to be incomplete, invalid or have been rejected for any other reason whatsoever. Refund instruments will be processed within 5 business days of the closure of NFO period. In the event of delay beyond 5 business days, the AMC shall be liable to pay interest at 15% per annum or such other rate of interest as maybe prescribed from time to time.

The bank and / or collection charges, if any, will be borne by the applicant.

Refunds may be made through electronic modes such as RTGS, NEFT, Direct Credits or through Cheques as applicable.

Who can invest - This is an indicative list, and investors should consult their financial advisor to ascertain whether the scheme is suitable to their risk profile

The following persons are eligible and may apply for subscription to the units of the scheme (subject, wherever relevant, to the subscription of units of the Mutual Fund being permitted under relevant statutory regulations):

- Resident Indian adult individual either singly or jointly (not exceeding three)
- Minor through parent/lawful guardian
- Companies, Bodies Corporate, Public Sector Undertakings, association of persons or bodies of individuals and societies registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (so long as the subscription of units is permitted under their respective constitutions)
- Religious and Charitable Trusts under the provisions of Section 11(5)(xii) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 read with Rule 17C of Income-tax Rules, 1962
- Trustees of private trusts authorised to invest in mutual fund schemes under their trust deeds.
- Partnership Firms
- Hindu Undivided Family (HUF) through Karta
- Proprietorship in the name of the sole proprietor
- Banks and Financial Institutions
- Non-resident Indians (NRI)/Persons of Indian Origin (PIO))/ Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) residing abroad on full repatriation basis or on non-repatriation basis
- Army, Air Force, Navy and other para-military funds
- Scientific and Industrial Research Organizations
- Other Mutual Funds registered with SEBI
- Foreign Portfolio Investor subject to the applicable regulations
- International Multilateral Agencies approved by the Government of India

- Universities and Educational Institutions
- Any other category of investor so long as wherever applicable they are in conformity with applicable SEBI Regulations/RBI, etc.

Every investor, depending on any of the above category under which they fall are required to provide relevant documents along with the application form as may be prescribed by AMC.

All applicants should be KYC compliant with valid PAN (except for Micro investments / PAN exempt category). For complete details on KYC and PAN requirements refer SAI.

Subject to the regulations, any application for subscription of units may be accepted or rejected if found incomplete or due to unavailability of underlying securities, etc. For example, the Trustee may reject any application for the purchase of units if the application is invalid or incomplete or if, in its opinion, increasing the size of any or all of the Scheme's unit capital is not in the general interest of the investors, or if the Trustee for any other reason does not believe that it would be in the best interest of the scheme or its investors to accept such an application.

Who cannot invest

The following persons are not eligible to invest in the scheme and apply for subscription to the units of the Scheme:

1. Overseas Corporate Bodies, as defined under the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999.
2. Investor residing in any Financial Action Task Force (FATF) designated High Risk jurisdiction.
3. A person who is resident of Canada.
4. United States Person (U.S. person*) as defined under the extant laws of the United States of America, except the following:
 - a. NRIs/PIOs may invest/transact, in the Scheme, when physically present in India, upon submission of such documents/ undertakings, etc., as may be stipulated by AMC/Trustee from time to time and subject to compliance with all applicable laws and regulations.
 - b. FPIs may invest in the Scheme through submission of physical form in India, subject to compliance with all applicable laws and regulations and the terms, conditions, and documentation requirements stipulated by the AMC/Trustee from time to time and subject to compliance with all applicable laws and regulations.

The Trustee/AMC reserves the right to put the transaction requests received from such U.S. person on hold or reject the transaction request and redeem the units, if allotted, as the case may be, as and when identified by the Trustee / AMC that the same is not in compliance with the applicable laws and/or not fulfilled the terms and conditions stipulated by Trustee/AMC from time to time. Such redemptions will be subject to applicable taxes and exit load, if any.

The application form(s) for transactions (in non-demat mode) from such U.S. person will be accepted ONLY at the Investor Service Centres (ISCs) of JioBlackRock Asset Management Private Limited.

*The term "U.S. person" means any person that is a U.S. person within the meaning of Regulations under the Securities Act of 1933 of U.S. or as defined by the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission or as per such further amended definitions, interpretations, legislations, rules etc., as may be in force from time to time.

The Fund reserves the right to include / exclude new / existing categories of investors who can invest in the Scheme from time to time, subject to SEBI Regulations and other prevailing statutory regulations, as applicable.

The AMC / Trustee shall not be liable for any loss or expenses incurred in respect of those transaction requests / allotted units which have been kept on hold or rejected or reversed.

The policy regarding reissue of repurchased units, including the maximum extent, the manner of reissue, the entity (the scheme or the AMC) involved in the same

Not applicable

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

The units of the Scheme held in the dematerialised form will be fully and freely transferable (subject to lock-in period, if any and subject to lien, if any marked on the units) in accordance with the provisions of SEBI (Depositories and Participants) Regulations, 2018 as may be amended from time to time and as stated in.

Additions / deletion of names will not be allowed under any folio of the Scheme except for approved categories.

Please refer to the SAI and to the section 'Listing and Transfer of Units' above.

Restrictions on Redemptions of Units

The Fund shall at its sole discretion reserves the right to restrict redemption (including switch-out) of the units (including Plan / Option) of the scheme(s) of the fund on the occurrence of the below mentioned event for a period not exceeding ten (10) business days in any ninety (90) days period. The restriction on the redemption (including switch-out) shall be applicable where the redemption (including switch-out) request is for a value above Rs. 2,00,000/- (Rupees Two Lakhs). Further, no restriction shall be applicable for the redemption / switch-out request up to Rs. 2,00,000/- (Rupees Two Lakhs). Further, in case of redemption request beyond Rs. 2,00,000/- (Rupees Two Lakhs), no restriction shall be applicable for first Rs. 2,00,000/- (Rupees Two Lakhs).

The restriction on redemption of the units of the scheme may be imposed when there are circumstances leading to a systemic crisis or event that severely constricts market liquidity or the efficient functioning of markets. A list of such circumstances are as follows:

- Liquidity issues: when market at large becomes illiquid affecting almost all securities rather than any issuer specific security.
- Market failures, exchange closures: when markets are affected by unexpected events which impact the functioning of exchanges or the regular course of transactions. Such unexpected events could also be related to political, economic, military, monetary or other emergencies.
- Operational issues: when exceptional circumstances are caused by force majeure, unpredictable operational problems and technical failures (e.g. a black out).
- If so directed by SEBI

Since the occurrence of the abovementioned eventualities have the ability to impact the overall market and liquidity situations, the same may result in exceptionally large number of Redemption being made and in such a situation the indicative timeline mentioned by the Fund in the scheme offering documents, for processing of request of Redemption may not be applicable.

Any restriction on redemption or suspend redemption of the units in the scheme(s) of the Fund shall be made applicable only after prior approval of the Board of Directors of the AMC and Trustee Company and thereafter, immediately informing the same to SEBI.

For further details, please refer to the SAI.

Cut off timing for subscriptions / redemptions / switches – This is the time before which your application (complete in all respects) should reach the official points of acceptance

Cut-off timing for subscriptions / redemptions / switches:

In case of subscription / switch-in for any amount (duly time stamped), the cut-off timing is 3.00 p.m.

Valid applications received up to 3.00 p.m. and where the funds for the entire amount are available for utilization before the cut-off time i.e. credited to the bank account of the scheme / Mutual Fund before the cut-off time.	The closing NAV of the same day
Valid applications received after 3.00 p.m. and where the funds for the entire amount are credited to the bank account of the scheme / Mutual Fund either on the same day or before the cut-off time of the next business day i.e. available for utilization before the cut-off time of the next business day.	The closing NAV of the next business day
Irrespective of time of receipt of application, where the funds for the entire amount are available for utilisation before the cut-off time on any subsequent business day	The closing NAV of such subsequent business day

‘Realisation of funds’ means funds available for utilization and not the date and time of debit from investor’s account.

In case application is time stamped after cut-off timing on any day, the same will be considered as deemed to be received on the next business day.

In case funds are realised after cut-off timing on any day, the same will be considered as deemed to be realised / available for utilisation on the next business day.

In case of investments through Systematic Investment Plan (SIP), Systematic Transfer Plan (STP), other methods as may be offered by the AMC etc. the units would be allotted as per the closing NAV of the day on which the funds are available for utilization irrespective of the instalment date of the SIP, STP, etc.

Since different payment modes have different settlement cycles including electronic transactions (as per arrangements with payment aggregators / banks / exchanges etc), it may happen that the investor’s account is debited, but the money is not credited within cut-off time on the same date to the scheme’s / Mutual Fund’s bank account, leading to a gap/delay in unit allotment. Investors are therefore urged to use the most efficient electronic payment modes to avoid delays in realization of funds and consequently in unit allotment.

Redemptions including switch-outs:

In respect of valid applications received up to 3.00 pm on a business day by the Mutual Fund, same day's closing NAV shall be applicable. In respect of valid applications received after the cut off time by the Mutual Fund, the closing NAV of the next business day shall be applicable.

Valid application for 'switch out' shall be treated as redemption and for 'switch in' shall be treated as purchases and the relevant NAV of 'switch in' and 'switch out' shall be applicable accordingly.

Minimum balance to be maintained and consequences of non-maintenance

There is no minimum balance requirement.

Accounts statements

The AMC shall send an allotment confirmation specifying the units allotted by way of email and / or SMS to the investor's registered email ID and / or mobile number within 5 business days of receipt of valid application / transaction and realization of funds towards purchase of units, whichever is later.

A Consolidated Account Statement (CAS) detailing all the transactions across all mutual fund schemes and their holdings at the end of the month shall be sent to the investors in whose folios transactions have taken place during the month by email on or before the 12th day of the succeeding month and by physical means on or before the 15th day of the succeeding month.

Half-yearly physical CAS shall be issued at the end of every six months (i.e. April and October) on or before the 21st day of the succeeding month. e-CAS will be issued on or before the 18th day of the succeeding month to all investors providing the prescribed details across all schemes of mutual funds and securities held in dematerialized form across demat accounts, if applicable.

The investor may request for a physical account statement without any charge by writing to / calling the AMC / ISC / RTA. The Mutual Fund / AMC shall dispatch an account statement within 5 business days from the date of the receipt of request from the investor.

For further details, please refer to the SAI.

Dividend / IDCW

Not applicable.

The AMC may introduce further Plan/s and Option/s in future, subject to SEBI (MF) Regulations.

Redemption

The redemption or repurchase proceeds shall be dispatched to the Investors within 3 (three) business days from the date of redemption or repurchase.

In case of delay beyond 3 (three) business days, the AMC is liable to pay interest to the investors at the rate of 15% per annum. However, in case of exceptional circumstances mentioned in para 14.1.3 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated June 27, 2024, redemption or repurchase proceeds will be transferred to investors within the timeframe prescribed for such exceptional circumstances.

Bank Mandate

It is mandatory for the Investors to mention their bank account details in the applications. Investors are requested to provide the full particulars of their Bank Account i.e., Name, Account Number, 11-digit IFSC, branch address in the specified fields in the application form.

The AMC reserves the right to call for any additional documents as may be required, for processing of such transactions with missing / incomplete / invalid bank account details. The AMC also reserves the right to reject such applications.

For detailed information, please refer to the SAI.

Delay in payment of redemption / repurchase proceeds / dividend

Redemption shall be processed by the AMC within 3 (three) business days of the receipt of redemption request.

The AMC shall be liable to pay interest to the investors at rate (currently 15% per annum) as specified vide clause 14.2 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated June 27, 2024, by SEBI for the period of such delay.

Investor may note that in case of exceptional scenarios as prescribed by AMFI vide its communication no. AMFI / 35P / MEMCOR / 74 / 2022-23 dated January 16, 2023, read with clause 14.1.3 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated June 27, 2024 (SEBI Master Circular), the AMC may not be liable to adhere with the timelines prescribed above.

For further details, please refer to the SAI.

Unclaimed Redemption and Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal Amount

Unclaimed Redemptions are those amounts that are processed and released but not encashed by / credited to the bank account of the unitholders of the schemes of JioBlackRock Mutual Fund.

Investors have to submit request to redeem unclaimed units. Investors can either submit 'Financial Transaction Form' or simple request letter for claiming of unclaimed units at any of our OPAs. The form needs to be duly signed as per the mode of holding.

To process the claim, valid bank account details are required. Investors are requested to get the bank account updated in their folio prior submitting the claim request.

Please refer SAI for details.

Disclosure w.r.t. investment by minors

Payment for investment by means of cheque, or any other mode shall be accepted from the bank account of the minor, parent or legal guardian of the minor, or from a joint account of the minor with parent or legal guardian only, else the transaction is liable to get rejected. However, irrespective of the source of payment for subscription, all redemption proceeds shall be credited only in the verified bank account of the minor, i.e. the account the minor may hold with the parent / legal guardian.

For systematic transactions in a minor folio, the AMC will register standing instructions till the date of the minor attaining majority OR till the end date of the systematic plan, whichever is earlier.

Upon the minor attaining the status of major, the minor in whose name the investment was made shall be required to provide all the KYC details, updated bank account details including cancelled original cheque leaf of the new bank account. All transactions / standing instructions / systematic transactions etc. will be suspended i.e. the folio will be frozen for operation by the guardian from the date of beneficiary child completing 18 years of age till the status of the minor is changed to major. No further transactions shall be allowed till the status of the minor is changed to major.

For further details, please refer to the SAI.

Principles of incentive structure for market makers (for ETFs)

Not Applicable

What are the investment restrictions?

Pursuant to the SEBI (MF) Regulations and amendments thereto and subject to the asset allocation pattern of the Scheme, following investment restrictions are applicable:

- The Fund under all its schemes shall not own more than 10% of any company's paid-up capital carrying voting rights. Provided that investment in asset management company or the trustee company of a mutual fund shall be governed by clause (a) sub-regulation (1) of regulation 7B of the SEBI (MF) Regulations.
- All investments by the Scheme in equity shares and equity related instruments shall only be made provided such securities are listed or to be listed.
- The Scheme shall not invest more than 10% of its NAV in debt instruments comprising money market instruments and non-money market instruments issued by a single issuer which are rated not below investment grade by a credit rating agency authorised to carry out such activity under the Act. Such investment limit may be extended to 12% of the NAV of the Scheme with the prior approval of the Board of Trustees and Board of Directors of the AMC.

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

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

A mutual fund scheme shall not invest more than:

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

The above investment limits may be extended by up to 2% of the NAV of the scheme with prior approval of the Board of Trustees and Board of Directors of the AMC, subject to compliance with the overall 12% limit. Considering the nature of the Scheme, investments in such instruments will be permitted up to 5% of its net assets.

Note:

- i. The long-term rating of issuers shall be considered for the money market instruments. However, if there is no long-term rating available for the same issuer, then based on credit rating mapping of CRAs between short term and long-term ratings, the most conservative long-term rating shall be taken for a given short-term rating.
 - ii. Exposure to government money market instruments such as TREPS on G-Sec/ T-bills shall be treated as exposure to government securities.
- Debentures, irrespective of any residual maturity period (above or below one year), shall attract the investment restrictions as applicable for debt instruments. It is further clarified that the investment limits are applicable to all debt securities, which are issued by public

bodies/institutions such as electricity boards, municipal corporations, state transport corporations etc. guaranteed by either state or central government. Government securities issued by central/state government or on its behalf by the RBI are exempt from the above investment limits.

- The Scheme shall not invest more than 5% of its net assets in unrated debt and money market instruments, other than government securities, treasury bills, etc. All such investments shall be made with the prior approval of the Board of Trustees and the Board of AMC. Investments should only be made in such instruments, including bills re-discounting, usance bills, etc., that are generally not rated and for which separate investment norms or limits are not provided in SEBI (Mutual Fund) Regulations, 1996 and various circulars issued thereunder.
- The Scheme being an Index Fund, investment by the Scheme in the equity shares or equity related instruments of any company shall be in accordance with the weightage of the scrips in Nifty Next 50 Index.
- The Scheme may invest in another scheme under the AMC or any other mutual fund without charging any fees, provided that aggregate inter-scheme investment made by all schemes under the same management or in schemes under the management of any other asset management company shall not exceed 5% of the net asset value of the mutual fund.
- The Mutual Fund shall buy and sell securities on the basis of deliveries and shall in all cases of purchases, take delivery of relevant securities and in all cases of sale, deliver the securities. The Scheme may engage in securities lending and borrowing as specified by SEBI. Further, the Mutual Fund may enter into derivatives transactions in a recognized stock exchange, subject to the framework specified by SEBI. Additionally, the sale of government security already contracted for purchase shall be permitted in accordance with the guidelines issued by RBI in this regard.
- The Mutual Fund shall get the securities purchased or transferred in the name of the Mutual Fund on account of the concerned scheme, wherever investments are intended to be of long-term nature.
- The Scheme shall not make any investment in any fund of funds scheme.

Limits for investment in derivatives instruments

In accordance with Para 7.5 and 12.25 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated June 27, 2024; the following conditions shall apply to the Scheme's participation in the derivatives market. The investment restrictions applicable to the Scheme's participation in the derivatives market will be as prescribed or varied by SEBI or by the Trustees (subject to SEBI requirements) from time to time.

- i. Position limit for the Mutual Fund in equity index options contracts
 - a. The Mutual Fund position limit in all equity index options contracts on a particular underlying index shall be Rs. 500 crore or 15% of the total open interest of the market in equity index option contracts, whichever is higher

- b. This limit would be applicable on open positions in all options contracts on a particular underlying index.
- ii. Position limit for the Mutual Fund in equity index futures/stock futures contracts:
 - a. The Mutual Fund position limit in all equity index futures/stock futures contracts on a particular underlying index shall be Rs. 500 crores; or
 - b. 15% of the total open interest in the market in equity index futures/stock futures contracts, whichever is higher,
 - c. This limit would be applicable on open positions in all futures contracts on a particular underlying index.
- iii. Additional position limit for hedging.

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

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

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

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

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

v. Position limit for the Scheme

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

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

Or

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

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

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

Exposure Limits:

As per Para 12.25 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated June 27, 2024, on “Review of norms for investment and disclosure by Mutual Funds in derivatives”, the limits for exposure towards derivatives are as under:

1. The cumulative gross exposure through equity, debt and equity derivative positions, repo/ reverse repo transactions in corporate debt securities, units of mutual funds and such other securities/assets as may be permitted by the SEBI from time to time, subject to regulatory approvals, if any, shall not exceed 100% of the net assets of the Scheme as per Clause 12.24 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated June 27, 2024.
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 position has been taken, shall be treated under the limits mentioned in point 1.
7. Exposure in derivative positions shall be computed as follows:

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

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

- Pending deployment of funds of a Scheme in terms of investment objectives of the Scheme, a mutual fund may invest them in short term deposits of schedule commercial banks, subject to para 12.16 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Fund dated June 27, 2024.

- a. The term 'short term' for parking of funds shall be treated as a period not exceeding 91 days.
- b. Such deposits shall be held in the name of each Scheme.
- c. Each Scheme shall not park more than 15% of its net assets in the short-term deposit(s) of all the scheduled commercial banks put together. However, it may be raised to 20% with the prior approval of the Trustee. Also, parking of funds in short term deposits of associate and sponsor scheduled commercial banks together shall not exceed 20% of total deployment by the Mutual Fund in short term deposits.
- d. Each Scheme shall not park more than 10% of its net assets in short term deposit(s) with any one scheduled commercial bank including its subsidiaries.
- e. Trustees / AMC will ensure that no funds of a scheme is parked in short term deposit of a bank which has invested in that scheme and the bank in which a scheme has short term deposit do not invest in that scheme until the scheme has short term deposit with such bank.

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

- Pursuant to para 1.10.3 of the SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated June 27, 2024, the Scheme may deploy NFO proceeds in Triparty Repo on Government securities or treasury bills (TREPS) before the closure of NFO period. However, the AMC shall not charge any investment management and advisory fees on funds deployed in TREPS during the NFO period.
- The Scheme will not advance any loan for any purpose.
- The Scheme shall not borrow except to meet temporary liquidity needs of the Mutual Funds for the purpose of repurchase/ redemption of Units or payment of interest or dividend to the Investors. Such borrowings shall not exceed more than 20% of the net assets of the individual scheme and the duration of the borrowing shall not exceed a period of 6 months.
- No mutual fund Scheme shall make any investments in:
 - a. any unlisted security of an associate or group company of the Sponsor; or
 - b. any security issued by way of private placement by an associate or group company of the Sponsor; or
 - c. the listed securities of group companies of the Sponsor which is in excess of 25% of its net assets, except for investments by equity oriented exchange traded funds and index funds and subject to such conditions as may be specified by SEBI from time to time.
- Mutual funds shall participate in repo transactions on following Corporate Debt securities;
- Listed AA and above rated corporate debt securities and Commercial Papers (CPs) and Certificate of Deposits (CDs).
- In terms of Regulation 44 (2) mutual funds shall borrow through repo transactions only if the tenor of the transaction does not exceed a period of six months.

- Mutual funds shall ensure compliance with the Seventh Schedule of the Mutual Funds Regulations about restrictions on investments, wherever applicable, with respect to repo transactions in corporate debt securities including Commercial Papers (CPs) and Certificate of Deposits (CDs). However, for transactions where settlement is guaranteed by a Clearing Corporation, the exposure shall not be considered for the purpose of determination of investment limits for single issuer, group issuer and sector level limits.
- Gross exposure of the Scheme to repo / reverse repo transactions in corporate debt securities shall not be more than 5% of the net assets of the Scheme.
- Securities in which investment shall be made for the purpose of ensuring liquidity (debt and money market instruments) are those that fall within the definition of liquid assets which includes Cash, Government Securities, T-bills and Repo on Government Securities.

Apart from the above investment restrictions, the Scheme follows certain internal norms vis-à-vis limiting exposure to scrips, sectors etc, within the above-mentioned restrictions, and these are subject to review from time to time.

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

The Trustee may alter the above restrictions from time to time to the extent that changes in the regulations may allow. All investment restrictions shall be applicable at the time of making investment.

What are the investment strategies?

The Scheme is passively managed index fund employing an investment strategy that seeks to generate returns that are commensurate with the performance of the Nifty Next 50 Index, subject to tracking error. The Scheme seeks to achieve this goal by investing in the securities constituting the Nifty Next 50 Index in the same proportion as in the Index.

The scheme will mainly invest in securities comprising the underlying index. However, due to changes in the underlying index, the scheme may temporarily hold securities not included in the index. For instance, the portfolio may contain securities not part of the underlying index due to reconstitution, addition, deletion, etc. These investments outside the underlying index will be rebalanced within 7 calendar days.

Risk Control:

The Scheme aims to track the Nifty Next 50 Index (TRI) before expenses. The index will be monitored regularly, and any changes to the constituents or their weights will be replicated in the scheme's portfolio to minimize tracking errors.

Being a passive investment, the Scheme carries less risk compared to active fund management. The portfolio will follow the index, resulting in stock concentration and volatility levels similar to those of the index, subject to tracking errors. Consequently, there will be minimal additional volatility and stock concentration due to fund manager decisions. The fund manager will aim to keep cash levels minimal to control tracking errors.

The Risk Mitigation strategy focuses on reducing tracking error through regular portfolio rebalancing, considering changes in the weights of stocks in the underlying index and the incremental inflows into/redemptions from the Scheme.

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

Derivatives Strategy:

The Scheme may take exposure to derivative instruments on underlying index (stock/ index futures) for short durations when the underlying securities are unavailable, insufficient, or when rebalancing is required due to changes in the index or due to corporate actions, as permitted by SEBI/RBI regulations. Such exposure to derivatives will be rebalanced within seven calendar days. Any such exposure taken will align with the investment objective and overall strategy of the scheme.

Derivative products are leveraged instruments that can yield disproportionate gains or losses. Execution of such strategies depends on the fund manager's ability to identify opportunities. The identification and execution of strategies involve uncertainty, and the fund manager's decisions may not always be profitable. The AMC gives no assurance that the fund manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies.

The risks associated with derivatives are different from, and possibly greater than, those associated with direct investments in securities and other traditional investments.

For detailed derivative strategies, please refer to SAI.

Portfolio Turnover:

As the Scheme will follow a passive investment strategy the endeavor will be to minimize portfolio turnover subject to the exigencies and needs of the scheme. Generally, as the scheme is open-ended, turnover will be confined to rebalancing of portfolio on account of new subscriptions, redemptions and change in the composition of the Nifty Next 50 TRI index. Consequently, it is difficult to estimate with any reasonable measure of accuracy, the likely turnover in the portfolio.

A higher churning of the portfolio could attract high transactions of the nature of brokerage, custody charges etc.

Who manages the scheme?

Name of the Fund Manager & Age	Educational Qualification	Brief Experience (last 10 years)	Other schemes under his/her management
Ms. Tanvi Kacheria Age: 36 Years (Managing the Scheme since inception.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CFA Charter Holder from Chartered Financial Analyst Institute. • BA in Biological Sciences with minor in Business Administration from University of Southern California. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JioBlackRock Asset Management Private Limited (Fund Management) - December 01, 2024 - Present. • Jio Financial Services Limited (Special Projects) – April 10, 2024 – November 30, 2024. 	-

Name of the Fund Manager & Age	Educational Qualification	Brief Experience (last 10 years)	Other schemes under his/her management
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BlackRock Financial Management Inc. (Portfolio Management) – July 3, 2017 – August 26, 2023. Los Angeles Capital Management (Quantitative Institutional Asset Manager) – July 20, 2011 – June 15, 2017. 	
<p>Mr. Anand Shah</p> <p>Age: 47 Years</p> <p>(Managing the Scheme since inception.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PGDBA from K.C. College of Management Studies Bachelor in Commerce from Mumbai University 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> JioBlackRock Asset Management Private Limited - December 01, 2024. Jio Financial Services Limited (Special Projects) – June 03, 2024 – November 30, 2024. Aditya Birla Sun Life Insurance Company Limited (Chief Manager - Investment) – June 06, 2018 – May 29, 2024. BOI AXA Investment Managers Pvt Ltd. (Equity Dealer) – November 17, 2015 – June 01, 2018. Zyfin Capital Advisors Pvt Ltd (Product Manager – Equity) – June 01, 2013 – November 16, 2015. Daiwa Asset Management (India) Pvt Ltd. (Equity Dealer) – October 01, 2008 – June 26, 2013. 	-
<p>Mr. Haresh Mehta</p> <p>Age: 41 Years</p> <p>(Managing the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Masters in business administration from SMU (Sikkim Manipal University) in the year 2017. B.Com from Mumbai 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> JioBlackRock Asset Management Private Limited - May 05, 2025. Bajaj Finserv Asset Management Limited - 	-

Name of the Fund Manager & Age	Educational Qualification	Brief Experience (last 10 years)	Other schemes under his/her management
Scheme since inception.)	University in the year 2009. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CFA Level 1 in the year 2019. 	December 9, 2024 - April 25, 2025. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aditya Birla Sun Life AMC Limited - September 16, 2022 - November 26, 2024. Baroda BNP Paribas Asset Management India Private Limited - June 18, 2018, to August 31, 2022. First Global Stock Broking Private Limited - April 20, 2007 to June 15, 2018. 	

Where will the Scheme Invest?

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

- Equity and Equity related instruments belonging to Nifty Next 50 Index.
- Debt and Money Market Instruments, including Commercial Paper, Commercial Bills, Certificates of Deposit, Treasury Bills, Bills Rediscounting, Triparty Repo, Repo/ Reverse repo in corporate debt securities and government securities, Government securities with an unexpired maturity of less than 1 year, Call or notice money, Usance Bills, and any other short-term instruments allowed under current Regulations.
- Units of Mutual Funds.
- Equity Derivatives.
- Short Term Deposits.
- Cash and Cash equivalents.
- Any other instruments permitted by SEBI/ RBI from time to time, subject to requisite approvals, if any.

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

Subject to the Regulations, the securities mentioned above could be listed, unlisted, privately placed, secured, unsecured and of varying maturity. The securities may be acquired through public offer, secondary market operations, private placement, rights issue or negotiated deals. Further, the Scheme intend to participate in securities lending as permitted under the Regulations.

Disclosure on Risk-o-meters

In accordance with Clause 17.4 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated June 27, 2024, the risk-o-meter shall be evaluated on a monthly basis and the risk-o-meter along with portfolio disclosure shall be disclosed on the AMC website [www.jioblackrockamc.com/disclosure] as well as AMFI website within 10 days from the close of each month. In accordance with SEBI Circular no. SEBI/HO/IMD/PoD1/CIR/P/2024/150 dated November 5, 2024, any change in risk-o-meter of the scheme and / or its benchmark shall be communicated by way of Notice cum Addendum and by way of an e-mail or SMS to investors of that scheme in specified format.

Disclosure on Scheme Summary Document (SSD)

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

Disclosure on Tracking Error

The tracking error i.e. the annualized standard deviation of the difference in daily returns between the underlying index or goods and the NAV of the Index Fund, based on past one year rolling data shall not exceed 2%. In case of unavoidable circumstances in the nature of force majeure, which are beyond the control of the AMC, the tracking error may exceed 2% and the same will be intimated to the Trustees with corrective actions taken by the AMC, if any. The Scheme shall disclose the tracking error based on past one year rolling data, on a daily basis, on the website of AMC and AMFI.

Disclosure of Tracking Difference

Tracking difference i.e. the annualized difference of daily returns between the index or goods and the NAV of the Scheme will be disclosed on the website of the AMC and AMFI, on a monthly basis, for tenures 1 year, 3 years, 5 years, 10 years and since the date of allotment of units.

Fundamental Attributes

Following are the Fundamental Attributes of the Scheme, in terms of Clause 1.14 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated June 27, 2024:

- (i) **Type of a scheme:** An open-ended scheme replicating / tracking the Nifty Next 50 Index.
- (ii) **Investment Objective:** Passive investment in equity and equity related securities replicating the composition of Nifty Next 50 Index, subject to tracking errors. There is no assurance that the investment objective of the Scheme will be achieved.
- (iii) **Terms of Issue**

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

The Scheme is an open-ended scheme. Being an open-ended Scheme under which sale and repurchase of Units will be made on continuous basis by the Mutual Fund, the Units of the

Scheme are generally not proposed to be listed on any stock exchange. However, the AMC / Trustees may at its sole discretion, list the Units under the Scheme on one or more stock exchanges at a later date, if deemed necessary. For details on repurchase, redemption, please refer section 'Other Scheme Specific Disclosures'.

- **Aggregate fees and expenses charged to the scheme:**

For details, kindly refer SAI.

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

This scheme is not a guaranteed or an assured return scheme.

In accordance with Regulation 18(15A) and 25 of the SEBI (MF) Regulations and Clause 1.14.1.4 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated June 27, 2024, the Trustees and AMC 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 Investors is carried out unless:

- SEBI has reviewed and provided its comments on the proposal
- A written communication about the proposed change is sent to each Investor 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
- The Investors are given an option for a period of at least 30 calendar days to exit at the prevailing Net Asset Value without any exit load.