STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Name of Mutual Fund: Jio BlackRock Mutual Fund (referred as 'JioBlackRock Mutual Fund')

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

Corporate Identity Number: U66301MH2024PTC434200

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

Corporate Identity Number: U64300MH2024PTC434201

INVESTMENT MANAGER

JioBlackRock AMC

Registered Office: Unit No. 1301, 13th Floor, Altimus Building, Plot No.130, Worli Estate, Pandurang Budhkar Marg, Worli, Mumbai- 400018, Maharashtra, India.

TRUSTEE COMPANY

JioBlackRock Trustee

Registered Office: Unit No. 1301, 13th Floor, Altimus Building, Plot No.130, Worli Estate, Pandurang Budhkar Marg, Worli, Mumbai- 400018, Maharashtra, India.

This Statement of Additional Information (SAI) contains details of JioBlackRock Mutual Fund, its constitution, and certain tax, legal and general information. It is incorporated by reference (is legally a part of the Scheme Information Document).

This SAI is dated June 23, 2025. (This document is updated with Addendum issued till October 29, 2025, and Investor Complaints till September 30, 2025)

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LIST OF ADDENDA TO STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Addendum No.	Date of Addendum	Particulars
01	July 15, 2025	Re-Designation and Cessation of Key Personnel
02	August 08, 2025	Appointment of Key Personnel
03	August 25, 2025	Change in Key Personnel(s)

ADDENDUM NO. 01 / 2025-26

Notice is hereby given that Jio BlackRock Mutual Fund ("JBMF")/ Jio BlackRock Asset Management Private Limited ("JioBlackRock AMC") has decided to make following changes in the Statement of Additional Information of JBMF ("SAI") (wherever applicable):

➢ **Re-designation of Key Personnel:**

Mr. Sahil Chaudhary has been re-designated as Fund Manager and Lead - Research Analyst, Investments with effect from July 01, 2025. Accordingly, designation of Mr. Sahil Chaudhary stands changed in the SAI under the section titled "**Information on Key Personnel and Research Analyst of the AMC".**

➢ **Change in Key Personnel:**

Mr. Prateek Nigudkar - Fund Manager, has resigned from the services of JioBlackRock AMC from the close of business hours of July 14, 2025, and accordingly he ceases to be the Key Personnel of JioBlackRock AMC.

This notice cum addendum forms an integral part of the SAI of JBMF. All the other provisions of the SAI except as specifically modified herein above remains unchanged.

Date: July 15, 2025

ADDENDUM NO. 02 / 2025-26

Notice is hereby given that Mr. Rishi Kohli has been appointed as Chief Investment Officer and is designated as Key Personnel of Jio BlackRock Asset Management Private Limited ("the AMC") **with effect from August 04, 2025**.

Accordingly, below mentioned details of Mr. Rishi Kohli shall form part of the SAI under the section titled "**Information on Key Personnel and Research Analyst of the AMC**".

Name	Age (in years)	Designation	Educational Qualification	Total No. of Years of Experience	Nature of past experience including assignments held during the last 10 years
Mr. Rishi Kohli	49	Chief Investment Officer	• MBA in Finance & Marketing from Indian Institute of Management, Lucknow. • Bachelor of Technology (Mechanical) from Indian Institute of	24	Mr. Rishi Kohli has joined JioBlackRock AMC on August 04, 2025. InCred Alternative Investments (Managing Partner & CIO – Hedge Fund Strategies) – August 1, 2022 - July 31, 2025. Avendus Capital Alternate Strategies

Name	Age (in years)	Designation	Educational Qualification	Total No. of Years of Experience	Nature of past experience including assignments held during the last 10 years
			Technology, Kanpur.		(Managing Director & CIO – Quant Strategies) – June 1, 2021 - July 30, 2022. ProAlpha Capital (Indian Subsidiary of Monsoon Capital) (Managing Director & CIO) – January 1, 2012 - May 31, 2021.

This notice cum addendum forms an integral part of the SAI of JBMF. All the other provisions of the SAI except as specifically modified herein above remains unchanged.

Date: August 8, 2025

ADDENDUM NO. 03 / 2025-26

Notice is hereby given that Ms. Garima Nahar, a Key Personnel of Jio BlackRock Asset Management Private Limited ("**the AMC**"), designated as 'Head – Legal' has now been redesignated as 'Chief Compliance Officer and General Counsel' **with effect from August 20, 2025**.

Further, it may be noted that Ms. Hemanti Wadhwa has ceased to be the 'Chief Compliance Officer & Company Secretary' and a Key Personnel of the AMC with effect from the close of business hours on **August 19, 2025**. Consequently, all references to her in the SAI / SIDs stands deleted.

In view of the above, relevant changes will be carried out in SAI and SIDs.

This notice cum addendum forms an integral part of the SAI and SIDs of JBMF. All the other provisions of the SAI and SIDs except as specifically modified herein above remains unchanged.

Date: August 25, 2025

I. INFORMATION ABOUT SPONSOR, AMC AND TRUSTEE COMPANIES

A. Constitution of the Mutual Fund

Jio BlackRock Mutual Fund (referred as 'the **Mutual Fund'/ 'JioBlackRock Mutual Fund**') has been constituted as a trust vide the trust deed dated December 05, 2024 (the "**Trust Deed"**), in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882 (2 of 1882) with Jio Financial Services Limited (the **"Sponsor 1"**) and BlackRock Financial Management Inc. (the **"Sponsor 2**"), acting as the Sponsors (hereafter referred to as the "**Co-Sponsors/Sponsors**") and JioBlackRock Trustee as the Trustee Company of the Trust. The Trust Deed has been registered with the office of sub-registrar at Mumbai vide registration no. BBE2-28307-2024 under the Registration Act, 1908. The Mutual Fund has been registered with Securities and Exchange Board of India ("SEBI") on May 26, 2025 with Registration Code: MF/085/25/11.

The brand name of 'JioBlackRock' is being used interchangeably for the JioBlackRock Mutual Fund, JioBlackRock AMC and JioBlackRock Trustee.

B. Sponsor

JioBlackRock Mutual Fund is sponsored by the Co-Sponsors. The Co-Sponsor are the Settlor of the Mutual Fund Trust. The Co-Sponsors have entrusted a sum of INR 2,00,000 (Indian Rupees Two Lakhs) vide contribution of INR 1,00,000 (Indian Rupees One Lakh) each to the Trustee Company as the initial contribution towards the corpus of the Mutual Fund.

Sponsor 1 i.e. Jio Financial Services Limited (JFSL) is a Core Investment Company (CIC), registered with the Reserve Bank of India.

JFSL is a new-age institution, which operates a full-stack financial services business through its customer-facing entities. Its digital-first model aims to ensure the holistic financial well-being of Indian citizens by enabling them to borrow, transact, save and invest seamlessly.

JFSL was originally incorporated as Reliance Strategic Investments Private Limited on July 22, 1999, under the Companies Act, 1956. Subsequently, the name of the Company was changed to Reliance Strategic Investments Limited and a fresh certificate of incorporation was issued on January 14, 2002. Thereafter, pursuant to a scheme of demerger with Reliance Industries Limited, the name of the Company was further changed to 'Jio Financial Services Limited' and a fresh certificate of incorporation was issued on July 25, 2023. JFSL has been listed on the BSE and NSE since August 21, 2023.

Financial Performance of the Sponsor 1 (past three years):

(INR In Crores)

Particulars	**Year ended March 31, 2023**	**Year ended March 31, 2024**	**Year ended March 31, 2025**
Net Worth	24,054.25	24,434.48	24,982.99
Total Income	44.84	638.06	839.28
Profit after Tax	32.25	382.47	548.91
Assets Under Management (if applicable)	NA	NA	NA

Sponsor 2 i.e. BlackRock Financial Management Inc. is a wholly owned subsidiary of BlackRock Inc. By way of background, BlackRock, Inc. (together, with its subsidiaries, unless the context otherwise indicates, "BlackRock" or the "Company") is a leading publicly traded investment management firm with $11.6 trillion of assets under management ("AUM") at December 31, 2024.

With approximately 21,100 employees in more than 30 countries who serve clients in over 100 countries across the globe, BlackRock provides a broad range of investment management and technology services to institutional and retail clients worldwide. BlackRock's diverse platform of alpha-seeking active, private markets, index and cash management investment strategies across asset classes enables the Company to offer choice and tailor investment and asset allocation solutions for clients.

Product offerings include single- and multi-asset portfolios investing in equities, fixed income, private markets, liquid alternatives and money market instruments. Products are offered directly and through intermediaries in a variety of vehicles, including open-end and closed-end mutual funds, iShares® exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), separate accounts, collective trust funds and other pooled investment vehicles.

BlackRock also offers technology services, including the investment and risk management technology platform, Aladdin®, Aladdin WealthTM, eFront®, and Cachematrix®, as well as advisory services and solutions to a broad base of institutional and wealth management clients. The Company is highly regulated and manages its clients' assets as a fiduciary. The Company does not engage in proprietary trading activities that could conflict with the interests of its clients. BlackRock serves a diverse mix of institutional and retail clients across the globe. Clients include tax-exempt institutions, such as defined benefit and defined contribution pension plans, charities, foundations and endowments; official institutions, such as central banks, sovereign wealth funds, supranationals and other government entities; taxable institutions, including insurance companies, financial institutions, corporations and third-party fund sponsors, and retail intermediaries. BlackRock maintains a significant global sales and marketing presence that is focused on establishing and maintaining retail and institutional investment management and technology service relationships by marketing its services to investors directly and through third-party distribution relationships, including financial professionals and pension consultants.

Financial Performance of the Sponsor 2 (past three years):

(INR In Crores)

Particulars	Year ended December 2022	Year ended December 2023	Year ended December 2024
Net Worth	109,575	90,504	121,357
Total Income	145,909	145,506	174,050
Profit after Tax	33,308	30,500	41,636
Assets Under Management (if applicable)	9,621,887	10,722,073	11,368,382

C. The Trustee

Jio BlackRock Trustee Private Limited (referred as the **Trustee Company** or **Trustee** or **JioBlackRock Trustee**), through its Board of Directors, shall discharge its obligations as trustee of JioBlackRock Mutual Fund. The Trustee Company ensures that the transactions entered into by the AMC are in accordance with the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 (**'SEBI MF Regulations / Regulations'**) and will also review the activities carried on by the AMC.

The Trustee Company is a company incorporated under the Companies Act, 2013 having its registered office at Unit No. 1301, 13th Floor, Altimus Building, Plot No.130, Worli Estate, Pandurang Budhkar Marg, Worli, Mumbai- 400018, Maharashtra, India.

The brand name of 'JioBlackRock' is being used interchangeably for the JioBlackRock Mutual Fund, JioBlackRock AMC and JioBlackRock Trustee.

i. Details of Trustee Company Directors:

Name	Age (in years)	Qualification	Brief Experience
Mr. Rajendra Kumar Saraf (Independent Director)	70	• M.Sc. (Physics) from IIT Kanpur • B.Sc. (Physical Sciences) from BITS Pilani • Diploma in Financial Management from Mumbai University.	Mr. Saraf has held many distinguished senior leadership positions in the Indian financial sector with deep domain expertise in banking, payment systems and financial technology. He currently chairs the Technical Advisory Committee of the National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI). He played a pivotal role as Advisor for the Bharat Bill Payment System (BBPS) at NPCI and the TReDS platform at Mynd Solutions Private Limited, where he provided strategic counsel on design, implementation, launch and growth. He is also a senior advisor to TVS Capital Funds (Chennai) on private equity investment opportunities. Previously, Mr. Saraf served as a Senior IT Advisor at the National Bank for Financing Infrastructure and Development (NaBFID). He has held a top leadership position at State Bank of India as Deputy Managing Director and CFO.
Mr. Sunil Kumar Aluchru (Independent Director)	62	• Cost Accountant from the Institute of Cost Accountants of India. • M.Com from University of Madras. • Certified Associate of Indian Institute of Bankers.	Mr. Sunil Kumar, in his capacity as the Executive Director of Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), handled various departments like Treasury & Accounts, HRD, internal inspection, Vigilance, Enquiries and Adjudication Department. Mr. Sunil Kumar also acted as Appellate Authority for RTI in SEBI. Prior to this, Mr. Sunil Kumar was the Chief General Manager at SEBI where he was heading the Integrated Surveillance Department, Human Resource Department and Special Enforcement Cell, acted as Regional Director, Eastern Regional Director, Kolkata, and acted as the Chief Financial Officer. He also acted as the Enforcement and Adjudicating Authority.
Ms. Diana Milind Dhote (Independent Director)	64	• Master's in commerce, Mumbai University • Diploma in Management Studies, Mumbai University • Chartered Associate of the Indian Institute of Bankers (CAIIB), India • Six Sigma Black Belt Certified, HSBC and WIPRO Certification.	Ms. Diana has held various positions in HSBC Global Asset Management Inc. and HSBC Global Asset Management India. In her capacity as the Head of Global Operations and Global Head of Middle Office, Ms. Diana drove all the operations related deliveries for the transformation initiatives on the business and operations front and was responsible for expanding and setting up the global operations in Bangalore (including expanding the team from 30 to 300 in Bangalore). Ms. Diana also led a USD 25 million transformation initiative in the business across the Global Middle Office for the company.

Name	Age (in years)	Qualification	Brief Experience
		• Post-Graduate Diploma in Integrative Counselling, Institute of Human Technology, Mumbai, India, 2022. • Pursuing Master of Arts in Psychology, IGNOU.	During her tenure at HSBC Global Asset Management India, Ms. Diana was responsible for the entire operations including management of third parties, (brokers, custodians, registrar and transfer agents), client servicing, risk, finance, etc. Also officiated as acting CEO for 4 months towards the end of the term to bridge the gap between outgoing and incoming CEO.
Mr. Manoj Khosla (Independent Director)	69	• Qualified Accountant from Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales • Diploma in Accounting, Oxford Brookes • Bachelor's in commerce, Sydenham College, Bombay University	Mr. Manoj in his role as the Chief Financial Officer of Broadstone Pensions and Investments Limited, defined established MIS and new compensation structures, managed compliance, operational risk and HR activities in addition to finance. He also drove the strategy and commercial feasibility of the company. As the Interim Chief Financial Officer of Cinven Limited, Mr. Manoj was an Executive Committee member responsible for corporate structure and finance including treasury, cash flow and tax planning as well as banking relationships. He also developed options and recommendations for restructuring of the corporate entity and led investor reporting and tax, legal and compliance, HR (including carried interest) and IT. Mr. Manoj was also the Global Deputy Chief Financial Officer at UBS Global Asset Management London and Head of Operations EMEA Pacific at Merrill Lynch Investment Managers Limited.
Mr. Robert William Lamb (Non-Executive Director)	51	• Bachelor of Arts (Honours) degree, majoring in Economics and Economic History from University of East Anglia.	As the Managing Director, Head of International Operations at BlackRock Advisors Singapore Pte. Limited, Mr. Robert was responsible for building a robust and scalable operating platform across the international business, working closely with the Chief Operating Officers in EMEA and APAC. Prior to the above, Mr. Robert, as the Managing Director, Head of Technology and Operations in EMEA at BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Limited, was responsible for leading the technology and operations platform across the EMEA region, driving scalable and controlled processes for the company. In his role as the Managing Director, Head of Asia Operations at BlackRock Advisors Singapore Pte. Limited, Mr. Robert was responsible for leading the technology and

Name	Age (in years)	Qualification	Brief Experience
			operations platform across the Asia region, driving scalable and controlled processes for the company.
Mr. Sudheer Reddy Govula (Non-Executive Director)	57	• B.Sc. from Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati.	As Group Chief Compliance Officer at Jio Financial Services Limited, Mr. Sudheer is responsible for overseeing the compliance function and ensuring the company's comprehensive adherence to all relevant regulatory and statutory guidelines. He also ensures appropriate oversight of compliance functions within all group entities of Jio Financial Services. Mr. Sudheer has an experience of over 29 years, across large public sector and private sector banks in India. He started his career with the State Bank of India and was associated with the institution for a decade, with exposure including General Banking, Foreign Exchange, Agricultural Advances, SME Advances, etc. He then worked with HDFC Bank for 15 years, managing different aspects of the compliance function. Subsequently, he was associated with Bandhan Bank, for over two years, as the Chief Compliance Officer.

ii. Rights, Obligations, Responsibilities and Duties of the Trustee Company under the Trust Deed and the SEBI (MF) Regulations

Pursuant to the Trust Deed dated December 05, 2024, constituting the Mutual Fund, and in terms of the Regulations, the rights, obligations, responsibilities and duties of the Trustee Company are as under:

1. The Trustee Company and the AMC have entered into an Investment Management Agreement with the prior approval of SEBI.

2. The Investment Management Agreement contains clauses as are mentioned in the Fourth Schedule of the Regulations and such other clauses as are necessary for the purpose of entrusting investment management of the Mutual Fund.

   The Trustee Company shall have a right to obtain from the AMC such information as is considered necessary by the Trustee Company.

3. The Trustee Company shall approve the policy for empanelment of brokers by the AMC.

4. The Trustee Company shall ensure that:
   a) The AMC has been diligent in empanelling the brokers, in monitoring securities transactions with brokers and avoiding undue concentration of business with any broker.
   b) The AMC has not given any undue or unfair advantage to any associates or dealt with any of the associates of the AMC in any manner detrimental to interest of the unitholders.
   c) The transactions entered into by the AMC are in accordance with the Regulations and the scheme.
   d) The AMC has been managing the mutual fund schemes independently of other activities and have taken adequate steps to ensure that the interest of investors of one scheme are not being compromised with those of any other scheme or of other activities of the AMC.

e) The activities of the AMC are in accordance with the provisions of the Regulations, the Investment Management Agreement and the Trust Deed.
f) The transactions of the Mutual Fund are in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Deed.
g) There is no conflict of interest between the manner of deployment of its networth by the AMC and the interest of the unit- holders.

5. Where the Trustee Company have reason to believe that the conduct of the business of the Mutual Fund is not in accordance with the Regulations and the Scheme, they shall forthwith take such remedial steps as deemed necessary by them and shall immediately inform SEBI of the violation and the action taken by them.

6. Directors of Trustee Company shall file the details of their transactions of dealing in securities within the time and manner as may be specified by SEBI from time to time.

7. The Trustee Company shall be accountable for, and be the custodian of, the funds and property of the respective schemes and shall hold the same in trust for the benefit of the unitholders in accordance with the Regulations and the provisions of the Trust Deed.

8. The Trustee Company shall ensure that the income calculated by the AMC under sub-regulation (25) of regulation 25 of SEBI (Mutual Fund) Regulations, 1996, is in accordance with the Regulations and the Trust deed.

9. The Trustee Company shall obtain the consent of the unitholders of the Scheme:
   a) Whenever required to do so by SEBI in the interest of the Unitholders; or
   b) Whenever required to do so, on the requisition made by three-fourths of the Unitholders of any Scheme under the Mutual Fund; or
   c) When the majority of the directors of the Trustee Company decide to wind up the Scheme in terms of clause (a) of sub regulation (2) of regulation 39 or prematurely redeem the Units of a close ended scheme.

10. The Trustee Company shall ensure that no change in the fundamental attributes of any scheme, the fees and expenses payable or any other change which would modify the scheme and affect the interest of the Unitholders is carried out by the AMC, unless it complies with sub-regulation (26) of regulation 25 of the Regulations as follows.

    In accordance with sub regulation (26) of regulation 25 of the SEBI MF Regulations, the AMC shall ensure that no change in the fundamental attributes of any scheme or the trust, fees and expenses payable or any other change which would modify the scheme and affect the interest of unitholders, shall be carried out unless:
    (i) a written communication about the proposed change is sent to each Unitholder and an advertisement is issued in one English daily newspaper having nationwide circulation as well as in a newspaper published in the language of region where the Head Office of the mutual fund is situated; and
    (ii) the Unitholders are given an option to exit at the prevailing Net Asset Value without any exit load.

11. The Trustee Company shall:
    a) Periodically review the investor complaints received and the redressal of the same by the AMC.
    b) Call for the details of transactions in securities by the key personnel of the AMC in his own name or on behalf of the AMC and shall report to SEBI, as and when required.
    c) Quarterly review all transactions carried out between the Mutual Fund, AMC and its associates.
    d) Quarterly review the net worth of the AMC to ensure compliance with the threshold on a continuous basis.

e) Periodically review all service contracts such as custody arrangements and satisfy itself that such contracts are executed in the interest of the unitholders.
f) Abide by the Code of Conduct as specified in the Fifth Schedule - PART A of the Regulations.
g) Be bound to make such disclosures to the Unitholders as are essential in order to keep them informed about any information, which may have an adverse bearing on their investments.

12. The Trustee Company shall furnish to SEBI on a half-yearly basis,
a) A report on the activities of the Mutual Fund.
b) A certificate stating that the Trustee Company has satisfied itself that there have been no instances of self-dealing or front running by any of the director of the Trustee Company, directors and key personnel of the AMC.
c) A certificate to the effect that the AMC has been managing the schemes independently of any other activities and in case any activities of the nature referred to in clause (b) of regulation 24 of the Regulations have been undertaken by the AMC and has taken adequate steps to ensure that the interests of the Unitholders are protected.

13. The independent Directors of the Trustee Company shall give their comments on the report received from the AMC regarding the investments by the Mutual Fund in the securities of group companies of the Sponsors.

14. Additionally, the Sponsors/Settlors and the Trustee acting jointly shall be entitled by one or more Deed/s supplemental to the Trust Deed to modify, alter or add to the provisions of the Trust Deed in such manner and to such extent as they may consider expedient for any purpose, provided that:

(i) no such modification, alteration or addition shall be made without the prior approval of the Unit holders and SEBI;
(ii) no such modification, alteration or addition shall impose upon any Unit holder any obligation to make any further payment in respect of his Units or to accept any liability in respect thereof;
(iii) The Trustee Company shall, if required to do so by SEBI, as soon as practicable after any modification or alteration of or addition to the provisions of this Trust Deed, give Notice of such modification, alteration or addition to the Unit holders.

15. The independent directors shall pay specific attention to the following, as may be applicable, namely:
a) the Investment Management Agreement and the compensation paid under the agreement;
b) service contracts with associates, whether the AMC has charged higher fees than outside contractors for the same services;
c) selections of the AMC's independent directors;
d) securities transactions involving associates to the extent such transactions are permitted;
e) selecting and nominating individuals to fill independent directors vacancies;
f) code of ethics must be designed to prevent fraudulent, deceptive or manipulative practices by insiders in connection with personal securities transactions;
g) the reasonableness of fees paid to Sponsors, the AMC and any others for services provided;
h) principal underwriting contracts and their renewals; and
i) any service contract with the associates of the AMC.

16. The Trustee Company shall exercise due diligence as under:

a) General Due Diligence:
(i) The Trustee Company shall be discerning in the appointment of the directors on the Board of the AMC.
(ii) The Trustee Company shall review the desirability or continuance of the AMC if substantial irregularities are observed in any of the schemes and shall not allow the AMC to float new schemes.

(iii) The Trustee Company shall ensure that the trust property is properly protected, held and administered by proper persons and by a proper number of such persons.

(iv) The Trustee Company shall ensure that all service providers are holding appropriate registrations from SEBI or concerned regulatory authority.

(v) The Trustee Company shall arrange for test checks of service contracts.

(vi) The Trustee Company shall immediately report to SEBI of any special developments in the Mutual Fund.

b) Specific Due Diligence:

(i) The Trustee Company shall obtain internal audit reports at regular intervals from independent auditors appointed by the Trustee Company.

(ii) The Trustee Company shall obtain compliance certificates at regular intervals from the AMC.

(iii) The Trustee Company shall hold meeting of trustees more frequently.

(iv) The Trustee Company shall consider the reports of the independent auditor and compliance reports of the AMC at the meetings for appropriate action.

(v) The Trustee Company shall maintain records of the decisions taken at their meetings and of the minutes of the meetings.

(vi) The Trustee Company shall prescribe and adhere to a code of ethics by the Trustees, the AMC and its personnel.

(vii) Communicate in writing to the AMC of the deficiencies and checking on the rectification of deficiencies.

17. The Trustee Company shall also exercise due diligence on such matters as may be specified by the SEBI from time to time.

18. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Regulations, the Directors of the Trustee Company shall not be held liable for acts done in good faith, if they have exercised adequate due diligence honestly.

Core responsibilities of the Trustees

a. The Trustee Company shall ensure the fairness of the fees and expenses charged by the AMC.
b. The Trustee Company shall review the performance of AMC in its schemes vis-à-vis performance of peers or the appropriate benchmarks.
c. The Trustee Company shall ensure that the AMC have put in place adequate systems to prevent mis-selling to increase assets under their management and valuation of the AMC.
d. The Trustee Company shall ensure that operations of AMC are not unduly influenced by the Sponsor, its associates and other stakeholders of the AMC.
e. The Trustee Company shall ensure that undue or unfair advantage is not given by AMC to any of its associates/group entities.
f. The Trustee Company shall be responsible to address conflicts of interest, if any, between the shareholders/stakeholders/associates of the AMC and unitholders.
g. The Trustee Company shall ensure that the AMC has put in place adequate systems to prevent misconduct including market abuse/misuse of information by the employees, AMC and connected entities of the AMC.
h. The Trustees shall take steps to ensure that there are system level checks in place at AMCs' end to prevent fraudulent transactions including front running by employees, form splitting/ mis-selling by distributors etc. The Trustees shall review such checks periodically.

The Trustee Company and their resource persons shall independently evaluate the extent of compliance by AMCs vis-à-vis the identified key areas and not merely rely on AMCs' submissions /external assurances. In this regard, the Trustee Company may rely on professional firms such as Audit Firms, Legal Firms, Merchant Bankers, etc. (collectively referred to as "third party fiduciaries") for carrying out due diligence on behalf of the Trustee Company.

The Trustee Company shall ensure that suitable mechanisms/systems are put in place by the AMC to generate system based information/data/reports for evaluation and effective due diligence by the Trustees. The Trustees shall also ensure that the AMC periodically review such systems.

The Trustee Company shall require the AMCs to furnish, in a true and fair manner, reports and alerts based on pre-decided parameters including but not limited to the areas specified as core responsibilities, for taking appropriate action.

The Trustee Company shall periodically review the steps taken by AMCs for folios which do not contain all the Know Your Client (KYC) attributes / updated KYC attributes and ensure that the AMCs take remedial steps necessary for updating the KYC attributes especially pertaining to bank details, PAN, mobile phone number.

Supervisory Role of the Trustee:

The supervisory role of Trustee will be discharged inter alia by reviewing the information and operations of the Mutual Fund based on the internal audit reports/compliance reports received on a periodical basis.

The Board Meeting of the Trustee shall be held at least once in every two calendar months and at least six such meetings shall be held in every year or at such frequency as may be prescribed under the Regulations. The quorum for a Board meeting of the Trustee shall not be constituted unless such number of independent directors as may be prescribed under the Regulations from time to time are present at the meeting.

There were five meetings of Board of Directors of Trustees held during the period from October 28, 2024, to March 31, 2025. Further, there were two meetings of Board of Directors of Trustees held during the period from April 1, 2025, to May 31, 2025.

II. Asset Management Company

Jio BlackRock Asset Management Private Limited (referred as '**the AMC**' or '**JioBlackRock AMC**') is a private limited company incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 on October 28, 2024, having its registered office at Unit No. 1301, 13th Floor, Altimus Building, Plot No.130, Worli Estate, Pandurang Budhkar Marg, Worli, Mumbai- 400018, Maharashtra, India. JioBlackRock AMC has been appointed as the Asset Management Company (the "**AMC**") of JioBlackRock Mutual Fund by the Trustee Company vide Investment Management Agreement dated December 06, 2024 (the "**IMA**"), executed between the Trustee Company and the AMC.

In terms of the IMA, the AMC has assumed day to day investment management of the Mutual Fund and in such capacity, makes investment decisions and manages the schemes of the Mutual Fund in accordance with the scheme objectives, the Trust Deed, the IMA and the Regulations and guidelines issued in this regard.

The AMC has not undertaken any other activities permitted /specified in terms of Regulation 24(b) of the SEBI(MF) Regulations, 1996.

The brand name of 'JioBlackRock' is being used interchangeably for the JioBlackRock Mutual Fund, JioBlackRock AMC and JioBlackRock Trustee.

As on March 31, 2025, equity share holding pattern of the AMC was as follows:

Particulars	% of the paid-up equity share capital
Jio Financial Services Limited	50
BlackRock Advisors Singapore Pte. Ltd.	50

i. Details of AMC Directors:

Name	Age (in years)	Qualification	Brief Experience
Mr. N.S. Kannan (Independent Director)	59	• Postgraduate Diploma in Management with specialisation in Finance & Marketing from IIM, Bangalore. • Chartered Financial Analyst from Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts of India. • B.E. (Hons) from National Institute of Technology, Tiruchirappalli (Formerly REC)	As the Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer of ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Limited, Mr. Kannan led the company and its transformation into a well-diversified multi-product, multi-channel Company. Mr. Kannan also served as the Non-executive Chairman of ICICI Prudential Pension Fund Management Company. Prior to this, Mr. Kannan served as the Executive Director of ICICI Bank Limited, where he joined the board of the company in June 2009 as the Executive Director and CFO. He led the finance, treasury, special structuring, risk management and other corporate centre functions at the bank. Mr. Kannan was also responsible for the day-to-day administration of Compliance and Internal Audit functions and served as the Non-executive nominee Director on the following group companies of ICICI Bank Limited: ICICI Prudential Life Insurance, ICICI Lombard General Insurance, ICICI Prudential AMC, ICICI Bank UK (also as Chairman), ICICI Bank Canada and ICICI Securities Primary Dealership (as Chairman). Mr. Kannan has also been part of several committees constituted by the Government of India and various regulatory bodies, namely, Reserve Bank of India, Securities and Exchange Board of India, Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India and Life & General Insurance Councils. Mr. Kannan is currently on the Board of the National Bank for Financing Infrastructure and Development, Bangalore International Airport Limited, TransUnion CIBIL Limited and Wipro Limited.
Mr. Nandkumar Saravade (Independent Director)	62	• Master's in technology (Environmental Science and Engineering) from Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay. • Bachelor of Engineering (Civil) from Government College of Engineering, Aurangabad	Mr. Saravade is a strategy advisor (self-employed) on technology, security and risk management to clients. Previously, Mr. Saravade was in the role of the Chief Executive Officer of Reserve Bank Information Technology Pvt. Ltd (ReBIT), where he built a technology subsidiary for the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for its technology and security requirements. Prior to this, he was the Chief Executive Officer of the Data Security Council of India (DSCI) and ran the industry body (subsidiary of NASSCOM) for cyber security standards and product/services developments.

Name	Age (in years)	Qualification	Brief Experience
			Mr. Saravade also worked with ICICI Bank, Citibank and Ernst & Young, in the areas of fraud, ethics and security related aspects. Previously, he served with the Indian Police Service for over two decades. Mr. Saravade is currently on the Board of the BSE Limited and AU Small Finance Bank Limited.
Mr. David Graham (Independent Director)	69	• Chartered Accountant from Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales.	Mr. David qualified as a Chartered Accountant and then had a career in investment management, firstly as an Asian fund manager with Lazards and then building businesses across Asia Pacific, Europe, Middle East and Africa for BlackRock and predecessor firms (Merrill Lynch Investment Managers and Mercury Asset Management.) He has worked in London, Tokyo, Hong Kong and Sydney and has been a Representative Director in domestic, joint venture, fund management companies in India, China, Thailand and Taiwan. He currently also serves as the Non-Executive Chairman of Fidelity Japan Trust PLC and as a Non- Executive Director of both Templeton Emerging Markets Investment Trust PLC and JPMorgan China Growth & Income PLC in the UK and was recently a Non-Executive Director on the Boards of Majid Al Futtaim Trust in Dubai and DSP India Fund and DSP India Investment Fund in Mauritius.
Ms. Sarah Rombom (Non-Executive Director)	42	• Bachelor of Science, Cornell University.	Ms. Sarah is a Managing Director and Head of the International Joint Venture Office at BlackRock Corporation US, Inc., and she is responsible for ensuring that joint ventures of the office brings proper connectivity, consistency and brings efficient access to the resources of the firm to our international joint ventures including, China and India. Prior to this, Ms. Sarah was the Managing Director, Asia Pacific Chief Operating Officer at BlackRock Advisors Singapore Pte. Ltd., where she was responsible for BlackRock's APAC business across 19 markets and 13 offices. She drove regional strategic projects delivering operating effectiveness, scale and enabling commercial outcomes, was accountable for risk and controls across all countries where BlackRock operates in Asia and was the APAC Representative on firmwide Global Diversity Steering Committee. Ms. Sarah was also the Managing Director, Global Chief Operating Officer, Aladdin Product Group at BlackRock Corporation US, Inc. She also ran the day-to-day operations of the Aladdin Product Group. Prior to this, as the Managing Director, Head of Aladdin Product Management, Aladdin Product Group at

Name	Age (in years)	Qualification	Brief Experience
			BlackRock. Prior to this, in her role as the Director, Product Management, Aladdin Product Group at the company, she managed all aspects, including marketing, training and user experience, of AnSer, Explore and Aladdin Research, three of Aladdin's flagship applications.
Mr. Hitesh Sethia (Non-Executive Director)	45	• Fellow member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. • Advanced management program from Harvard Business School.	Mr. Hitesh is the Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer of Jio Financial Services Limited. He is a fellow member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. He has completed the advanced management program from Harvard Business School. He is a financial services executive with over two decades of experience across Europe, Asia (India and Greater China) and North America. He has spent most of his career at ICICI Bank Limited gaining functional experience and handling leadership roles across various departments such as credit, retail banking, corporate banking and transaction banking coupled with understanding of technology applications in financial services. He has extensive experience in the areas of strategy formulation, market development, compliance, risk management and team building across multiple countries. He has also been involved with setting up and scaling operations as a key member of the set-up team for ICICI Bank Limited, Canada, and as the first employee of ICICI Bank Limited in Germany. He also held senior positions and country head positions for the operations of ICICI Bank Limited in the United Kingdom and Hong Kong. In his last role at the ICICI Bank, he was head of transaction banking based in Mumbai. He also serves on the Boards of Jio Financial Services Limited, Jio Finance Limited, Jio Leasing Services Limited, Jio Payments Bank Limited, Jio Payment Solutions Limited, Jio Insurance Broking Limited, Reliance International Leasing IFSC Limited and Jio Finance Platform and Service Limited.
Mr. Siddharth Swaminathan (Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer)	43	• Master of financial engineering from University of California, Berkeley • B.S. (Hons.) Computer Engineering from University of Illinois, Urbana-Campaign.	Mr. Siddharth is the Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer of JioBlackRock AMC (AMC). In his role, Mr. Siddharth is responsible for defining the vision, mission, and long-term objectives of the company. He engages with various stakeholders including employees, customers, investors, board members and regulatory bodies to build and maintain relationships, communicate the AMC's vision and progress, and address any concerns or issues that arise. He is also responsible for driving innovation within the AMC, encouraging the development of new products and services, including leveraging technology to enhance the

Name	Age (in years)	Qualification	Brief Experience
		• Charter Holder from CFA Institute.	AMC's offerings and exploring new market opportunities. He leads the executive team, providing guidance and support to ensure that all team members are aligned with the AMC's goals and are driving their respective departments towards achieving these goals. Prior to this, Mr. Siddharth was the Head of Index Equity for EMEA and APAC at BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Limited where he managed a team of over 60 Investors responsible for managing $1.2 trillion of assets. Previously at BlackRock, Mr. Siddharth was also the Head of Fixed Income Portfolio Management (EMEA) and Fund Manager (Fixed Income), where he was responsible for managing Global Multi-Sector Fixed Income funds for Institutional and Retail Investors. He was managing over $400 billion of assets using both systematic and indexed strategies.

ii. Duties and Obligations of the AMC as specified in the Regulations:

1. The AMC shall take all reasonable steps and exercise due diligence to ensure that the investment of funds pertaining to any scheme is not contrary to the provisions of the Regulations and the Trust Deed.

2. The AMC shall exercise due diligence and care in all its investment decisions as would be exercised by other persons engaged in the same business.

3. The AMC shall obtain, wherever required under the Regulations, prior in-principle approval from the recognized stock exchange(s) where units are proposed to be listed.

4. The AMC shall be responsible for the acts of commission or omission by its employees or the persons whose services have been procured by the AMC.

5. The AMC shall submit to the Trustee Company quarterly reports of each year on its activities and the compliance with the Regulations.

6. The Trustee Company at the request of the AMC may terminate the assignment of the AMC at any time, provided that such termination shall become effective only after the Trustee Company have accepted the termination of assignment and communicated their decision in writing to the AMC.

7. Notwithstanding anything contained in any contract or agreement or termination, the AMC or its directors or other officers shall not be absolved of liability to the Mutual Fund for their acts of commission or omission, while holding such position or office.

8. The Chief Executive Officer of the AMC shall ensure that the Mutual Fund complies with all the provisions of the Regulations and the guidelines or circulars issued in relation thereto from time to time and that the investments made by the fund managers are in the interest of the Unitholders and shall also be responsible for the overall risk management function of the Mutual Fund.

9. The Chief Executive Officer shall also ensure that the AMC has adequate systems in place to ensure that the Code of Conduct for Fund Managers and Dealers specified in PART - B of the Fifth Schedule of the

Regulations are adhered to in letter and spirit. Any breach of the said Code of Conduct shall be brought to the attention of the Board of Directors of the AMC and the Trustee Company.

10. The fund managers (whatever the designation may be) shall ensure that the funds of the schemes are invested to achieve the objectives of the scheme and in the interest of the Unitholders.

11. The fund managers (whatever be the designation) shall abide by the Code of Conduct for Fund Managers and Dealers specified in PART - B of the Fifth Schedule of the Regulations and submit a quarterly self-certification to the Trustees that they have complied with the said code of conduct or list exceptions, if any.

    The phrase ‘Fund Managers’ shall include Chief Investment Officer (whatever be the designation).

12. The dealers (whatever be the designation) shall ensure that orders are executed on the best available terms, taking into account the relevant market at the time for transactions of the kind and size concerned to achieve the objectives of the scheme and in the best interest of all the unit holders.

13. The dealers (whatever be the designation) shall abide by the Code of Conduct for Fund Managers and Dealers specified in PART - B of the Fifth Schedule of the Regulations and submit a quarterly self-certification to the Trustees that they have complied with the said code of conduct or list exceptions, if any.

14. The AMC shall not, through any broker associated with the Sponsors, purchase or sell securities, which is average of 5 percent or more of the aggregate purchases and sale of securities made by the mutual fund in all its Schemes:
    Provided that for the purposes of the above, aggregate purchase and sale of securities shall exclude sale and distribution of units issued by the mutual fund:

    Provided further, that the aforesaid limit of 5 percent shall apply for a block of any three months.

15. The AMC shall not purchase and sell through any broker (other than broker referred in point number 14 above) which is average of 5% or more of the aggregate purchases and sale of securities made by the mutual fund in all its Schemes, unless the AMC has recorded in writing the justification for exceeding the limit of 5% and reports of all such investments are sent to the Trustee Company on a quarterly basis:

    Provided that the aforesaid limit shall apply for a block of three months.

16. The AMC shall not utilise the services of the Sponsors or any of their associates, employees or their relatives, for the purpose of any securities transaction and distribution and sale of securities:

    Provided that the AMC may utilise such services if disclosure to that effect is made to the unitholders and the brokerage or commission paid is also disclosed in the half yearly annual accounts for the Mutual Fund:

    Provided further that the Mutual Fund shall disclose at the time of declaring half yearly & yearly results:
    a) Any underwriting obligations undertaken by the Schemes of the Mutual Fund with respect to issue of securities associate companies,
    b) Devolvement, if any,
    c) Subscription by the Schemes in the issue lead managed by associate companies,
    d) Subscription of any issue of equity or debt on private placement basis where the Sponsors or their associate companies have acted as arranger or manager.

17. The AMC shall file with the Trustee Company the details of transactions in securities by the key personnel of the AMC in their own name or on behalf of the AMC and shall also report to the SEBI, as and when required by SEBI.

18. In case the AMC enters into any securities transactions with any of its associates a report to that effect shall be sent to the Trustee Company at its next meeting.

19. In case any company has invested more than 5 per cent of the net asset value of a scheme, the investment made by that scheme or by any other scheme of the Mutual Fund in that company or its subsidiaries shall be brought to the notice of the Trustee Company by the AMC and be disclosed in the half-yearly and annual accounts of the respective schemes with justification for such investment provided the latter investment has been made within one year of the date of the former investment calculated on either side.

20. The AMC shall file with the Trustee Company and SEBI:
   a) detailed biodata of all its directors along with their interest in other companies within fifteen days of their appointment;
   b) any change in the interests of directors every six months; and
   c) a quarterly report to the Trustee Company giving details and adequate justification about the purchase and sale of the securities of the group companies of the Sponsors or the AMC, as the case may be, by the Mutual Fund during the said quarter.

21. Each director of the AMC shall file the details of his transactions of dealing in securities with the Trustee Company on a quarterly basis in accordance with guidelines issued by SEBI.

22. The AMC shall not appoint any person as key personnel who has been found guilty of any economic offence or involved in violation of securities laws.

23. The AMC shall appoint registrars and share transfer agents who are registered with SEBI, provided if the work relating to the transfer of units is processed in-house, the charges at competitive market rates may be debited to the scheme and for rates higher than the competitive market rates, prior approval of the Trustee Company shall be obtained and reasons for charging higher rates shall be disclosed in the annual accounts.

24. The AMC shall not invest in any of its schemes unless full disclosure of its intention to invest has been made in the offer document provided that an AMC shall not be entitled to charge any fees on its investment in that scheme.

25. The AMC shall invest such amounts in such schemes of the mutual fund, based on the risks associated with the schemes, as may be specified by SEBI from time to time.

26. The AMC shall abide by the Code of Conduct as specified in Part A of the Fifth Schedule to the Regulations.

27. The AMC shall -

   - not act as a Trustee of any mutual fund;
   - not undertake any business activities other than in the nature of management and advisory services provided to pooled assets including offshore funds, insurance funds, pension funds, provident funds, or Category I foreign portfolio investor as specified in Securities and Exchange Board of India (Foreign Portfolio Investors) Regulations, 2014, if any of such activities are not in conflict with the activities of the mutual fund.

Provided that the AMC may itself or through its subsidiaries undertake any such activities, if it satisfies SEBI and ensures that the conditions as laid under the applicable regulations are met.

Provided further that the AMC may, itself or through its subsidiaries, undertake portfolio management services and advisory services for other than broad based fund subject to complying with the additional conditions viz. (i) that the key personnel of the AMC, the systems, back office, bank and securities accounts are segregated activity wise and there exist systems to prohibit access to inside information of various activities; (ii) that the capital adequacy requirements, if any, separately for each such activity are met and that separate approval, if necessary under the relevant regulations is obtained; and other directions, as may be specified by SEBI from time to time are adhered to.

- not acquire any assets out of the Trust Fund which involves the assumption of any liability which is unlimited or which may result in encumbrance of the Scheme property in any way.

28. The AMC may become a proprietary trading member for carrying out trades in the debt segment of a recognised stock exchange, on behalf of a mutual fund and may also become a self-clearing member of the recognised clearing corporations to clear and settle trades in the debt segment on behalf of its mutual fund schemes.

29. (i) The AMC for each scheme shall keep and maintain proper books of account, records and documents, for each scheme so as to explain its transactions and to disclose at any point of time the financial position of each scheme and in particular give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Fund and intimate to the SEBI the place where such books of account, records and documents are maintained.
(ii) The AMC shall maintain and preserve for a period of eight years its books of account, records and documents.

30. The AMC shall not carry out its operations including trading desk, unit holder servicing and investment operations outside the territory of India

31. The AMC shall compute and carry out valuation of investments made by the scheme(s) of the Fund in accordance with the investment valuation norms specified in Eighth Schedule and shall publish the same.

32. The AMC and the Sponsor shall be liable to compensate the affected investors and/or the scheme for any unfair treatment to any investor as a result of inappropriate valuation.

33. The AMC shall report and disclose all the transactions in debt and money market securities, including inter scheme transfers, as may be specified by SEBI from time to time.

34. The AMC shall put in place suitable mechanisms/systems to generate system-based information/data/reports for evaluation and effective due diligence by the Trustees. AMC shall provide alerts based automated reports to the Trustees as may be required by the Trustees.

35. The board of directors of the AMC shall exercise due diligence as follows:

i. The board of directors of the AMC shall ensure before the launch of any scheme that the AMC has:

a) Systems in place for its back office, dealing room and accounting;
b) Appointed all Key Personnel including fund manager(s) for the Scheme(s) and submitted their bio-data which shall contain the educational qualifications, past experience in the securities market to the Trustee Company, within 15 days of their appointment;
c) Appointed Auditors to audit its accounts;

d) appointed a compliance officer who shall be responsible for monitoring the compliance of the Act, rules and regulations, notifications, guidelines, instructions, etc., issued by SEBI or the Central Government and for redressal of investors grievances;
e) Appointed Registrars and transfer agent and laid down parameters for their supervision;
f) Prepared a compliance manual and designed internal control mechanisms including internal audit systems;
g) Specified norms for empanelment of brokers and marketing agents; and
h) Obtained, wherever required under the Regulations, prior in principle approval from the recognised stock exchange(s) where units are proposed to be listed.

ii. The board of directors of the AMC shall ensure that:-
  a) the AMC has been diligent in empanelling the brokers, in monitoring securities transactions with brokers and avoiding undue concentration of business with specific brokers;
  b) the AMC has not given any undue or unfair advantage to any associate or dealt with any of the associate of the AMC in any manner detrimental to interest of the unit holders;
  c) the transactions entered into by the AMC are in accordance with the Regulations and the respective schemes;
  d) the transactions of the Mutual Fund are in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Deed;
  e) the networth of the AMC are reviewed on a quarterly basis to ensure compliance with the threshold provided in clause (f) of sub-regulation (1) of regulation 21 on a continuous basis;
  f) all service contracts including custody arrangements of the assets and transfer agency of the securities are executed in the interest of the unit holders;
  g) there is no conflict of interest between the manner of deployment of the networth of the AMC and the interest of the unit holders;
  h) the investor complaints received are periodically reviewed and redressed;
  i) all service providers are holding appropriate registrations with SEBI or with the concerned regulatory authority;
  j) any special developments in the Mutual Fund are immediately reported to the Trustee Company;
  k) there has been exercise of due diligence on the reports submitted by the AMC to the Trustee Company;
  l) there has been exercise of due diligence on such matters as may be specified by SEBI from time to time.
  m) the activities of the AMC are in accordance with the provisions of the Regulations.

iii. The Compliance Officer appointed shall independently and immediately report to SEBI for any non-compliance.
iv. The AMC shall constitute a Unit Holder Protection Committee in the form and manner and with a mandate as may be specified by SEBI.
v. The AMC shall be responsible for calculation of any income due to be paid to the Mutual Fund and also any income received in the Mutual Fund, for the unit holders of any scheme of the Mutual Fund, in accordance with the SEBI (MF) Regulations and the Trust Deed.
vi. The AMC shall ensure that no change in the fundamental attributes of any scheme or the trust, fees and expenses payable or any other change which would modify the scheme and affect the interest of unit holders, shall be carried out unless:-
  a) a written communication about the proposed change is sent to each unit holder and an advertisement is issued in one English daily newspaper having nationwide circulation as well as in a newspaper published in the language of region where the Head Office of the mutual fund is situated; and
  b) the unit holders are given an option to exit at the prevailing Net Asset Value without any exit load.

36. The AMC shall put in place an institutional mechanism as may be specified by SEBI, for the identification and deterrence of potential market abuse including front-running and fraudulent transactions in securities.

37. The Chief Executive Officer or Managing Director or such other person of equivalent or analogous rank and Chief Compliance Officer of the AMC shall be responsible and accountable for implementation of such an institutional mechanism for deterrence of potential market abuse, including front-running and fraudulent transactions in securities.

38. The AMC and the Sponsor shall ensure that its net worth is maintained as per the SEBI MF Regulations and in case of any shortfall therein, shall ensure that it is brought back to the levels prescribed under the MF Regulations within the timelines prescribed by SEBI.

39. The AMC shall take steps to ensure that there are system level checks in place to prevent fraudulent transactions including front running by employees

40. The AMC shall establish, implement and maintain a documented whistle blower policy that shall (a) provide for a confidential channel for employees, directors, trustees, and other stakeholders to raise concerns about suspected fraudulent, unfair or unethical practices, violations of regulatory or legal requirements or governance vulnerability, and (b) establish procedures to ensure adequate protection of the whistle blowers.

AMC shall observe the above-mentioned duties and obligations. Notwithstanding this, duties and obligations as stated in the regulations, from time to time, shall prevail upon stated above.

As and when there is an addition/deletion/modification in the duties and responsibilities of the AMC due to a change in the Regulations, such additions/deletions/modifications shall be applicable in line with SEBI MF Regulations from time to time.

iii. **Information on Key Personnel and Research Analyst of the AMC:**

Name	**Age (in years)**	**Designation**	**Educational Qualification**	**Total No. of Years of Experience**	**Nature of past experience including assignments held during the last 10 years**
Mr. Siddharth Swaminathan	43	Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer	• Master of financial engineering from University of California, Berkeley • B.S. (Hons.) Computer Engineering from University of Illinois, Urbana-Campaign. • Charter Holder from CFA Institute.	20	Mr. Siddharth Swaminathan has been associated with the AMC since December 01, 2024. BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Limited (Head of Index Equity for EMEA and APAC) – February 07, 2022 – November 30, 2024. BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Limited (Head of Fixed Income Portfolio Management, EMEA)

Name	Age (in years)	Designation	Educational Qualification	Total No. of Years of Experience	Nature of past experience including assignments held during the last 10 years
					– June 17, 2018 – February 06, 2022. BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Limited (Fund Manager, Fixed Income) – December 01, 2009 – June 16, 2018.
Ms. Hemanti Wadhwa	50	Chief Compliance Officer and Company Secretary	• Fellow Member of the Institute of Company Secretaries of India. • Bachelor of Law (LLB) from Government Law College, Mumbai University. • Master of Commerce & Economics from Sydenham College, Mumbai University. • Bachelor of Commerce (Financial Accounting & Auditing) from H.R. College of Commerce and Economics, Mumbai University.	27	Ms. Hemanti Wadhwa has been associated with the AMC since December 01, 2024. Jio Financial Services Ltd. (Special Projects) – May 10, 2024 – November 30, 2024. Aditya Birla Sun Life AMC Limited (Head - Compliance, Legal & Secretarial, Company Secretary and Chief Compliance Officer) - January 11, 2016 - May 08, 2024. IL&FS Infra Asset Management Limited (Head - Compliance, Legal & Secretarial) – March 20, 2013 – January 08, 2016.
Mr. Gaurav Nagori	49	Chief Operating Officer	• Bachelor of Commerce, Mumbai University • Associate Chartered Accountant, Institute of Chartered Accounts of India • NISM Series V-A: Mutual Fund Distributors	27	Mr. Gaurav Nagori has been associated with the AMC since December 01, 2024. Jio Financial Services Ltd. (Special Projects) – October 18, 2023 – November 30, 2024. DSP Asset Management Private Limited (Chief Financial Officer and

Name	Age (in years)	Designation	Educational Qualification	Total No. of Years of Experience	Nature of past experience including assignments held during the last 10 years
			Certification Examination		Head of Operations, Client Response, SVM) – October 16, 2003 – October 18, 2023.
Mr. Biraja Prasad Tripathy	43	Head - Products	• Post Graduate Diploma in Business Administration – Finance and Marketing (Jaipuria Institute of Management, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh – 2004), • Bachelor of Business Administration (Utkal University, Bhubaneswar, Odisha – 2002), • NISM V A Certification: Mutual Fund Distributor's Certification. • NISM XXI A: Portfolio Management Services Distributor's Certification.	21	Mr. Biraja Tripathy has been associated with the AMC since December 01, 2024. BlackRock Services India Pvt. Ltd. (Special Projects) – September 30, 2024 – November 30, 2024. Kotak Mahindra Asset Management Company Limited (Head - Products) – January 17, 2011 – September 23, 2024.
Mr. Amol Venkatesh Pai	49	Chief Technology Officer	• Masters in Financial Management (NMIMS, Mumbai - 2000) • B.E. (Bio Medical) (University of Mumbai - 1997)	27	Mr. Amol Pai has been associated with the AMC since January 01, 2025. Jio Finance Limited (Chief Technology Officer) – May 02, 2024 – December 31, 2024. FIO Technology Solutions Private Limited (Co-founder & Chief Technology Officer – December 01, 2022 – January 08, 2024.

Name	Age (in years)	Designation	Educational Qualification	Total No. of Years of Experience	Nature of past experience including assignments held during the last 10 years
					State Bank of India (Chief Technology Officer) – October 10, 2019 – November 30, 2022. Yes Bank Limited (Head of Technology for Treasury and Digital Banking) – November 26, 2013 – October 09, 2019.
Ms. Komal Narang	47	Chief Client Officer	• Bachelor of Business Administration - 1998 (Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar) • Master of business administration – 2000 (Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar) • NISM V A Certification for Mutual Fund Distribution • NISM XXI A for Portfolio Management Services Distribution	20	Ms. Komal Narang has been associated with the AMC since December 01, 2024. Jio Financial Services Limited (Special Projects) – May 02, 2024 – November 30, 2024. ICICI Prudential Asset Management Company Limited (Head - Customer Engagement) – October 3, 2013 – April 30, 2024
Mr. Amit Bhosale	50	Chief Risk Officer	B.E. (Production) and M.M.S. (Finance) from University of Mumbai.	25	Mr. Amit Bhosale has been associated with the AMC since December 01, 2024. Jio Financial Services Ltd. (Special Projects) – June 10, 2024 – November 30, 2024. ICICI Prudential Asset Management Company Limited (Head - Risk Management) – April 23, 2014 – April 30, 2024.

Name	Age (in years)	Designation	Educational Qualification	Total No. of Years of Experience	Nature of past experience including assignments held during the last 10 years
					Bank of America (Director, Financial Institutions Credit Risk Management) – July 01, 2008 – April 22, 2014
Mr. Manish Kanchan	48	Investor Relations Officer	• Masters in Financial Management from Narsee Monjee Institute of Management Studies, Mumbai University, 2004 • B.Com. from Chinai College of Commerce and Economics, Mumbai University, 1996 • NISM Series V-A, Mutual Fund Distributor Certification.	29	Mr. Manish Kanchan has been associated with the AMC since December 01, 2024. BlackRock Services India Pvt. Limited (Special Projects) – October 14, 2024 – November 30, 2024. HDFC Asset Management Company Ltd. (Associate Vice President: Corporate Client Services) – June 13, 2022 – October 4, 2024. Aditya Birla Sun Life AMC Ltd (Head - Unit Administration) – February 01, 2018 – June 08, 2022. HDFC Asset Management Company Ltd (Joint Assistant Vice President) – July 17, 2006 – January 25, 2018
Ms. Disha Bhandary	42	Head of Human Resource	• Bachelors of Management Studies from University of Mumbai, • Diploma in HRM from Welingkars Institute of Management Studies and	19	Ms. Disha Bhandary has been associated with the AMC since May 14, 2025 Experian Credit Information Company of India (Human Resources Director) –

Name	Age (in years)	Designation	Educational Qualification	Total No. of Years of Experience	Nature of past experience including assignments held during the last 10 years
			• Certified Transformational Coach from International Coaching Academy.		July 19, 2023, to May 13, 2025 PGIM India Asset Management Pvt. Ltd. (Head of Human Resource) – February 07, 2019, to July 18, 2023 Essel Finance AMC Limited (Consultant) - October 1, 2018 - January 29, 2019 PGIM India Asset Management Pvt. Ltd. (Head of Human Resource) (November 25, 2013, to September 27, 2018).
Mr. Vimal Ahir	46	Chief Information Security Officer	• Bachelor's Degree with Computer Science as subsidiary subject from Tolani College, Gujarat University. • Diploma in E-commerce Gujarat Law Society IIT, Gujarat University.	23	Mr. Vimal Ahir has been associated with the AMC since May 27, 2025. Jio BlackRock Asset Management Private Limited (Lead – Information Security) – January 06, 2025 – May 26, 2025. DSP Asset Managers Private Limited (erstwhile DSP Investment Managers Private Limited) (Assistant Vice President) - November 1, 2022 - January 3, 2025. Wipro Limited (Lead Consultant) - October 11, 2021 - October 29, 2022. Aegon Life Insurance Company Ltd. (Assistant Vice President – Service

Name	Age (in years)	Designation	Educational Qualification	Total No. of Years of Experience	Nature of past experience including assignments held during the last 10 years
					Delivery & Operations) - September 17, 2018 - October 8, 2021. IBM India Private Limited (Technical Services Team Leader) - December 9, 2013 - September 15, 2018.
Ms. Garima Nahar	44	Head - Legal	• B.A.LL.B (Hons), 2004 from National Law Institute, University.	20	Ms. Garima Nahar has been associated with the AMC since June 02, 2025. Jio Finance Limited (General Counsel) – July 1, 2023 - June 1, 2025. Eight Capital Private Limited and J.C. Flowers ARC Pvt. Limited [deputation] (General Counsel) - April 25, 2019 - June 30, 2023. IIFL Finance Limited (General Counsel) - December 16, 2015 - April 15, 2019. ICICI Bank (Senior Group Head – Deputy General Manager) - August 26, 2004 - December 04, 2015.
Ms. Tanvi Kacheria	36	Fund Manager	• CFA Charter Holder from Chartered Financial Analyst Institute. • BA in Biological Sciences with minor in Business Administration from University of Southern California.	14	Ms. Tanvi Kacheria has been associated with the AMC since December 01, 2024. Jio Financial Services Limited (Special Projects) – April 10, 2024 – November 30, 2024. BlackRock Financial Management Inc. (Portfolio Management

Name	Age (in years)	Designation	Educational Qualification	Total No. of Years of Experience	Nature of past experience including assignments held during the last 10 years
					(Emerging Markets iShares)) – July 3, 2017 – August 26, 2023. Los Angeles Capital Management (Quantitative Institutional Asset Manager) – July 20, 2011 – June 15, 2017.
Mr. Prateek Nigudkar	39	Fund Manager	• M.S. in Finance – Olin Business School, Washington University in St. Louis. • B.E. in Information Technology, IET, Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore. • FRM – Cleared both levels. • CFA – Cleared all 3 levels	13	Mr. Prateek Nigudkar has been associated with the AMC since December 01, 2024. Jio Financial Services Limited (Special Projects) – August 30, 2024 – November 30, 2024. DSP Asset Managers Private Limited (Quantitative Investments and Analysis) – October 3, 2017 – August 21, 2024 State Street Global Advisors (Global Equity Beta Solutions) – May 22, 2017 – September 29, 2017. Credit Suisse Business Analytics India (Global Wealth Management Research) – January 30, 2012 – May 12, 2017.
Mr. Arun Ramachandran	42	Co-Head Cash and Fixed Income	• Financial Risk Management (2010) • Post Graduate Diploma in Business	19	Mr. Arun Ramachandran has been associated with the AMC since December 27, 2024.

Name	Age (in years)	Designation	Educational Qualification	Total No. of Years of Experience	Nature of past experience including assignments held during the last 10 years
			Administration (Mumbai Education Trust – 2006)		SBI Funds Management Limited (Fund Manager – Fixed Income) – March 02, 2009 – December 26, 2024.
Mr. Vikrant Mehta	54	Co-Head Cash and Fixed Income	• M.S. (Engineering) from Kiev Polytechnical Institute, Ukraine • Chartered Financial Analyst, Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts of India (ICFAI)	30	Mr. Vikrant Mehta has been associated with the AMC since December 02, 2024. ITI Asset Management Limited (Head – Fixed Income and Portfolio Manager) – January 15, 2021 – November 14, 2024. Indiabulls Asset Management Company Limited (Head – Fixed Income and Portfolio Manager) – January 28, 2019 – May 31, 2020. PineBridge India Private Limited (Vice President – Fixed Income) – December 04, 2006 – December 31, 2018.
Mr. Siddharth Deb	41	Senior Fund Manager	• Master of Management Studies - Finance from University of Mumbai • B.Sc. (Zoology) from University of Kolkata	15	Mr. Siddharth Deb has been associated with the AMC since May 01, 2025. Nippon Life India Asset Management Limited - November 5, 2016 - April 9, 2025 Goldman Sachs Asset Management India (earlier associated with Benchmark Asset Management and moved to Goldman Sach post its merger) -

Name	Age (in years)	Designation	Educational Qualification	Total No. of Years of Experience	Nature of past experience including assignments held during the last 10 years
					September 15, 2009-November 4, 2016
Mr. Anand Shah	47	Fund Manager and Dealer	• PGDBA from K.C. College of Management Studies • Bachelor in Commerce from Mumbai University	23	Mr. Anand Shah has been associated with the AMC since 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.
Mr. Ayan Chaudhuri	46	Senior Dealer	• CFA (CFA Institute, USA – 2011) • PGDM (IIM Calcutta – 2007) • B.E (Hons) (Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering) (Jadavpur University – 2002)	20	Mr. Ayan Chaudhuri has been associated with the AMC since December 01, 2024. BlackRock Services India Pvt. Limited (Special Projects) - July 22, 2024 – November 30, 2024. BlackRock (Singapore) Limited (Director, Trading) - (June 24, 2015 – October 1, 2023).

Name	Age (in years)	Designation	Educational Qualification	Total No. of Years of Experience	Nature of past experience including assignments held during the last 10 years
					UBS AG Singapore Branch (Director, Investment Bank Division) - (July 8, 2013 – March 18, 2015).
Mr. Chaitanya Sule	42	Dealer	• MBA (Financial Markets) from ITM University, Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra • CFA - Level 1 Cleared • B. Com (Mumbai University)	15	Mr. Chaitanya Sule has been associated with the AMC since May 01, 2025. Jio Financial Services Ltd. (Special Projects) – June 17, 2024 – April 30, 2025. HSBC Asset Management (India) Private Limited- February 05, 2018 - June 14, 2024. BOI AXA Investment Manager Private Limited - February 09, 2015 - February 02, 2018. Edelweiss Asset Management Limited - February 06, 2012 - February 06, 2015.
Mr. Haresh Natvarlal Mehta	41	Fund Manager and Dealer	• Masters in business administration from SMU (Sikkim Manipal University) in the year 2017. • B.Com from Mumbai University in the year 2009. • CFA Level 1 in the year 2019.	18	Mr. Haresh Mehta has been associated with the AMC since May 05, 2025. Bajaj Finserv Asset Management Limited - December 9, 2024 - April 25, 2025. 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.

Name	Age (in years)	Designation	Educational Qualification	Total No. of Years of Experience	Nature of past experience including assignments held during the last 10 years
					First Global Stock Broking Private Limited - April 20, 2007 to June 15, 2018.
Mr. Sahil Chaudhary	35	Lead - Research Analyst, Investments	• Bachelor of Technology (ICT) from Dhirubhai Ambani Institute of Information and Communication Technology	13	Mr. Sahil Chaudhary has been associated with the AMC since December 01, 2024. BlackRock Services India Pvt Ltd. (Investments – Multi-Asset Research & Portfolio Management) – June 24, 2019 – November 30, 2024. FIL Research (India) Private Limited (Investment – Equities Product Specialist) - January 09, 2017 - June 21, 2019. Evalueserve Private Limited (Investments - Equity Research) – June 23, 2014 – January 02, 2017 Sapient Consulting Limited (Technology) – August 01, 2011 – June 13, 2014
Mr. Vikas Kothari	41	Lead-Research Analyst, Investments	• Post Graduate Diploma in Investment Analysis (ICFAI, Hyderabad) • Certification from Association of CIIA • Masters in Business Administration from IMI, Belgium	18	Mr. Vikas Kothari has been associated with the AMC since December 01, 2024. BlackRock Services India Pvt. Ltd. (Vice President) – August 05, 2019 – November 30, 2024. CRISIL Limited (Lead Analyst) – March 9, 2015 – August 2, 2019.
Mr. Rutul Patel	27	Research Analyst, Investments	• Master of Business Administration from Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta	3	Mr. Rutul Patel has been associated with the AMC since December 01, 2024.

Name	Age (in years)	Designation	Educational Qualification	Total No. of Years of Experience	Nature of past experience including assignments held during the last 10 years
			• Bachelor of Technology (ICT) from Dhirubhai Ambani Institute of Information and Communication Technology		Jio Financial Services Ltd. (Special Projects) - August 07, 2024 – November 30, 2024 Razorpay Software Private Limited (Software Development) - August 16, 2021 – May 27, 2022 Amazon Development Centre India Pvt. Ltd. (Software Development) – July 20, 2019 – July 30, 2021
Mr. Lakshya Pal Singh	26	Research Analyst, Investments	• Master of Business Administration from Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta • Bachelor of Commerce from Ramjas College University of Delhi	1	Mr. Lakshya Pal Singh has been associated with the AMC since December 01, 2024. Jio Financial Services Ltd. (Special Projects) - August 07, 2024 – November 30, 2024.

All the key personnel are based at the Registered Office/Corporate Office of the AMC.

Investment Process and Recording of Investment Decision

The Investment Committee will comprise of the Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer (MD & CEO), the Chief Investment Officer (CIO) / Head - Equity / Head - Fixed Income, and the Chief Risk Officer (CRO). The CXOs, Fund Managers, analysts, dealers and other investment personnel can be invited to attend the investment committee meetings. The Investment Committee will inter alia lay down the fund's investment philosophy, formulate policies and/or processes/procedures, review the performance of portfolios of the Schemes, monitor the credit ratings, exposures etc. The CIO/Head - Equity / Head - Fixed Income and the Fund Manager(s) shall be responsible for taking investment/divestment decisions for their respective Scheme and for adhering to the Fund's investment philosophy, policy and processes/procedures. Investment decisions shall be recorded by the respective Fund Manager(s) along with reasons for the same. The AMC and Trustee will review the performance of the scheme in their Board meetings. The performance would be compared with the performance of the benchmark index and with peer group in the industry.

III. Service Providers

i. **Custodian**
The HongKong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
52/60, M G Road, Fort, Mumbai-400001, Maharashtra.
SEBI Registration Number: IN/CUS/009

ii. **Registrar & Transfer Agent**
Computer Age Management Services Limited
(Unit: Jio BlackRock Mutual Fund)
Rayala Towers,
Tower 1, 158,
Anna Salai, Chennai - 600002.

SEBI Registration Number: INR000002813

The Board of the Trustee Company and the AMC have ensured that the Registrar has adequate capacity to discharge responsibilities with regard to processing of applications and dispatching unit certificates to unitholders within the time limit prescribed in the Regulations and also has sufficient capacity to handle investor complaints.

iii. **Statutory Auditor**
M/s Chokshi & Chokshi LLP
15/17, Raghavji B Bldg, Ground Floor, Raghavji Road, Gowalia Tank, Off Kemps Corner, Mumbai 400036

iv. **Legal Counsel**
Services of various legal advisors/ counsels shall be obtained as and when required.

v. **Fund Accountant**
The HongKong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
52/60, M G Road, Fort, Mumbai - 400001, Maharashtra.

vi. **Collecting Bankers**
Currently, the Mutual Fund / AMC has not appointed any collecting bankers for accepting application forms for the schemes. The application forms will be accepted at any of the Branch offices of the AMC ("Investor Service Centres" / "ISC") or Computer Age Management Services Ltd. (CAMS) ("Collection Centres") as given in the Scheme Information Document (s) of the respective Schemes. However, the

Mutual Fund / AMC may, at its discretion, appoint from time to time one or more banks as collecting bankers for accepting application forms for the scheme(s).

IV. Condensed Financial Information (CFI)

For all the schemes launched by the MF during the last three fiscal years (excluding redeemed schemes):

Not Applicable as JioBlackRock AMC is in process of launching its schemes.

V. RISK FACTORS

A. Standard Risk Factors for investments in Mutual Fund

- Investment in Mutual Fund Units involve investment risks such as trading volumes, settlement risks, liquidity risks, default risks, including the possible loss of principal.
- Mutual Funds and securities investments are subject to market risks and there is no assurance or guarantee that the objectives of the Scheme will be achieved.

As the price/value/interest rates of the securities in which the Scheme(s) invest fluctuates, the value of your investments in the Scheme(s) may go up or down. The Sponsors are not responsible or liable for any loss resulting from the operation of the Scheme(s) beyond the contribution of an amount of INR 2,00,000 (Indian Rupees Two Lakhs) made by it towards setting up the Fund.

- The Scheme(s) do not in any manner indicate either its quality or its future prospects and returns.
- With respect to Exchange Traded Fund (ETF), there can be no assurance that an active secondary market will be developed or maintained.
- The NAV of the Scheme(s) may be affected by changes in the general level of interest rates and trading volumes.
- The NAV of the Scheme(s) may be affected by settlement periods and transfer procedures.
- In the event of receipt of inordinately large number of redemption requests or of a restructuring of the Scheme’s portfolios, there may be delays in the redemption of Units.
- The Liquidity of the Scheme’s investments is inherently restricted by trading volumes.
- Investors in the Scheme(s) are not being offered any guaranteed returns.
- Mutual funds being vehicles of securities investments are subject to market and other risks and there can be no guarantee against loss resulting from investing in the Scheme. The various factors which impact the value of the Scheme’s investments include, but are not limited to, fluctuations in interest rates, prevailing political and economic environment, changes in government policy, factors specific to the issuer of the securities, tax laws, liquidity of the underlying instruments, settlement periods, trading volumes etc.
- The past performance of the mutual funds managed by the Sponsors / Mutual Fund / Asset Management Company and their associates does not guarantee future performance of the Scheme(s).
- Investment decisions made by the AMC may not always be profitable.
- From time to time and subject to the Regulations, the Sponsors, the Mutual Funds and investment companies managed by them, their associate companies, subsidiaries of the Sponsors, and the AMC and the scheme(s) managed by the AMC may invest either directly or indirectly in any or all the Schemes. The funds managed by these associates, the Sponsors, subsidiaries of the Sponsors and /or the AMC may acquire a substantial portion of the Scheme’s Units and collectively constitute a major investor in the Scheme. Accordingly, redemption of Units held by such funds, associates and Sponsors might have an adverse impact on the Units of the Scheme because the timing of such redemption may impact the ability of other Unit holders to redeem their Units.

Further, as per the Regulation, in case the AMC invests in any of the Schemes managed by it, it shall not be entitled to charge any fees on such investments.

- The Scheme(s) may invest in other schemes managed by the AMC or in the schemes of any other Mutual Funds, provided it is in conformity with the investment objective of the Scheme and in terms of the prevailing Regulations. As per the Regulations, no investment management fees will be charged for such investments and the aggregate inter-scheme investment made by all Schemes of the Fund or in Schemes under the management of other asset management companies shall not exceed 5% of the Net Asset Value of the Mutual Fund.

- **Infectious Illness Risk:**

  An outbreak of an infectious illness, caused by a novel virus may result in travel restrictions, disruption of healthcare systems, prolonged quarantines, cancellations, supply chain disruptions, lower consumer demand, layoffs, ratings downgrades, defaults and other significant economic impacts. Certain markets may experience temporary closures, extreme volatility, severe losses, reduced liquidity and increased trading costs. Such events can have an impact on the underlying Schemes and could impact their ability to purchase or sell securities or cause elevated tracking error and increased premiums or discounts to the NAV.

- **Cybersecurity Risk:**

The Scheme(s) are susceptible to operational, information security and related "cyber" risks both directly and through external stakeholders. Similar types of cybersecurity risks are also present for issuers of securities in which the Scheme invests, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers and may cause the Scheme's investment in such issuers to lose value. In general, cyber incidents can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events. Cyber incidents include, but are not limited to, gaining unauthorized access to digital systems (e.g., through "hacking" or malicious software coding) for purposes of misappropriating assets or sensitive information, corrupting data, or causing operational disruption. Cyberattacks may also be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorized access, such as causing denial-of-service attacks on websites (i.e., efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users). Geopolitical tensions may increase the scale and sophistication of deliberate attacks, particularly those from nation-states or from entities with nation-state backing. Cybersecurity failures by, or breaches of, the systems of the external stakeholders (including, but not limited to, index and benchmark providers, fund accountants, custodians, RTA, etc.), have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations.

While there may be business continuity plans in the event of, and risk management systems to prevent, such cyber incidents, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems, including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified, that prevention and remediation efforts will not be successful or that cyberattacks will go undetected.

B. Risk factors of not maintaining average AUM of Rs. 20 crores on half yearly rolling basis (Applicable only for open ended debt oriented schemes):

As per paragraph 6.12 of the Master Circular, in the interest of investors it is important that debt oriented schemes have an adequate corpus to ensure adherence to the investment objectives and compliance with investment restrictions specified under SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996. Such Scheme(s) shall maintain an average AUM of Rs. 20 crores on half yearly rolling basis. In case, the average AUM falls below Rs. 20 crores, the AMC shall scale up the AUM of such Scheme within a period of six months so as to maintain the average AUM of Rs. 20 crore on half yearly rolling basis, failing which the provisions of Regulation 39 (2) (c) of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 would become applicable.

C. Requirement of minimum investors in the scheme (applicable to all Schemes except Exchange Traded Funds)

All open-ended scheme of the Fund shall have a minimum of 20 investors and no single investor shall account for more than 25% of the corpus of the scheme. In case the scheme does not have a minimum of 20 investors in the stipulated period, the provisions of Regulation 39(2)(c) of the SEBI (MF) Regulations would become applicable automatically without any reference from SEBI and accordingly the scheme shall be wound up and the units would be redeemed at applicable NAV. The two conditions mentioned above shall also be complied within each subsequent calendar quarter thereafter, on an average basis, as specified by SEBI. If there is a breach of the 25% limit by any investor over the quarter, a rebalancing period of one month would be allowed and thereafter the investor who is in breach of the rule shall be given 15 days notice to redeem his exposure over the 25% limit. Failure on the part of the said investor to redeem his exposure over the 25% limit within the aforesaid 15 days would lead to automatic redemption by the Mutual Fund on the applicable NAV on the 15th day of the notice period. The Fund shall adhere to the requirements prescribed by SEBI from time to time in this regard.

D. Risk associated with different derivative strategies

The Schemes may use various derivative products as permitted by the Regulations. Use of derivatives requires an understanding of not only the underlying instrument but also of the derivative itself. Other risks include the risk mis-pricing or improper valuation and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, rates and indices.

- The Scheme may use derivatives instruments like Stock Index Futures, Interest Rate Swaps, Forward Rate Agreements or other derivative instruments for the purpose of portfolio rebalancing, as permitted under the Regulations and guidelines. Usage of derivatives will expose the Schemes to certain risks inherent to such derivatives.
- Derivative products are leveraged instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the fund manager involve uncertainty and decision of fund manager may not always be profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies.
- Thus, derivatives are highly leveraged instruments. Even a small price movement in the underlying security could have a large impact on their value. Also, the market for derivative instruments is nascent in India.
- 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.
- The specific risk factors arising out of a derivative strategy used by the Fund Manager may be as below:
    1. **Valuation Risk**: The risk of mispricing or improper valuation and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, rates and indices.
    2. **Execution Risk**: The prices which are seen on the screen need not be the same at which execution will take place.
    3. **Basis Risk**: This risk arises when the derivative instrument used to hedge the underlying asset does not match the movement of the underlying asset being hedged.
    4. Exchanges could raise the initial margin, variation margin or other forms of margin on derivative contracts, impose one sided margins or insist that margins be placed in cash. All of these might force positions to be unwound at a loss, and might materially impact returns.
    5. **Operational / Systemic Risk:** This is the risk arising due to failure of operational processes followed by the exchanges and Over The Counter (OTC) participants for the derivatives trading.
    6. **Exposure Risk:** An exposure to derivatives in excess of the hedging requirements can lead to losses. An exposure to derivatives can also limit the profits from a plain investment transaction.
    7. **Implied Volatility:** The estimated volatility of an underlying security's price and derivatives price.

8. **Systemic Risk:** The risk inherent in the capital market due to macro-economic factors like Inflation, GDP, Global events.
9. **Counterparty Risk:** Counterparty risk is the risk that losses will be incurred due to the default by the counterparty for OTC derivatives.
10. **Credit Risk:** The Credit Risk is the risk that the counter party will default in its obligations and is generally small as in a derivative transaction there is generally no exchange of the principal amount. Hence, derivative trades are undertaken with approved counterparties or through exchanges. This mitigates credit risk on derivative transactions.

Risks specific to certain derivative strategies are highlighted below:

(i) Risk Factors of SWAP/Forward Rate Agreement (FRAs)/Interest Rate Futures (IRFs)

Credit Risk: The credit risk in derivative transaction is the risk that the counter party will default on its obligations and is generally low, as there is no exchange of principal amounts in a derivative transaction.

Market Risk: Market movements may adversely affect the pricing and settlement of derivatives.

Illiquidity Risk: This is the risk that a derivative cannot be sold or purchased quickly enough at a fair price, due to lack of liquidity in the market. (ii) Basis Risk associated with imperfect hedging using

(ii)Interest Rate Futures (IRF): The imperfect correlation between the prices of securities in the portfolio and the IRF contract used to hedge part of the portfolio leads to basis risk. Thus, the loss on the portfolio may not exactly match the gain from the hedge position entered using the IRF.

IRF means a standardized interest rate derivative contract traded on a recognized stock exchange to buy or sell a notional security or any other interest bearing instrument or an index of such instruments or interest rates at a specified future date, at a price determined at the time of the contract. Hedging using interest rate futures could be perfect or imperfect, subject to applicable regulations. Currently, exchange traded Interest Rate Futures traded on exchange are standardized contracts based on 10-Year Government of India Security and 91 day Treasury bill. IRF contracts are cash settled.

IRFs give an opportunity in the fixed income market to hedge interest rate risk or rebalance the portfolio by using them. By locking into a price, the IRF contract can help to eliminate the interest rate risk. Thus, in order to protect against a fall in the value of the portfolio due to falling bond prices, one can take short position in IRF contracts.

Example:

Date: December 01, 2022

Spot price of the Government Security: Rs.108.80

Price of IRF– December contract: Rs. 108.90

On December 01, 2022, Fund buys 10000 units of the Government security from the spot market at Rs. 108.80. Subsequently, it is anticipated that the interest rate will rise in the near future.

Therefore, to hedge the exposure in underlying Government security, Fund sells December 2022 Interest Rate Futures contracts at Rs. 108.90.

On December 15, 2022 due to increase in interest rate:

Spot price of the Government Security: Rs. 107.25

Futures Price of IRF Contract: Rs.107.30

Loss in underlying market will be (107.25 – 108.80)*10000 = (Rs. 15,500)

Profit in the Futures market will be (107.30 – 108.90)*10000 = Rs. 16,000

Illustration for Imperfect Hedging

Scenario 1 and 2

Assumption: Portfolio whose duration is 3 years, is being hedged with an IRF whose underlying securities duration is 10 years

Portfolio Duration: 3 year

Market Value of Portfolio: Rs 100 cr

Imperfect Hedging cannot exceed 20% of Portfolio.

Maximum extent of short position that may be taken in IRFs is as per below mentioned formula:

Portfolio (security) Modified Duration * Market Value of Portfolio (security) / (Futures Modified Duration * Futures Price/PAR)

Consider that we choose to hedge 20% of portfolio

(3 * (0.2 * 100))/(10 * 100/100) = Rs 6 cr

So we must Sell Rs 6 cr of IRF with underlying duration of 10 years to hedge Rs 20 cr of Portfolio with duration of 3 years.

Scenario 1

If the yield curve moves in a way that the 3 year moves up by 10 bps and the 10 year moves up by 5bps, which means that the short end has moved up more than the long end

Amount of Security in Portfolio (LONG): Rs 20cr

If yields move up buy 10 bps then the price of the security with a modified duration of 3 years will move down by;

Formula: (Yield movement * Duration) * Portfolio Value

((0.001 * 3) * 20,00,00,000)= - 6,00,000

Underlying IRF (SHORT): Rs 6crs

If yields move up buy 5bps then the price of the security with a duration of 10 years will move down by;

Formula: (Yield movement * Duration) * Portfolio Value

(-0.0005*10) * 6,00,00,000 = 3,00,000

Since we have sold the IRF, this movement is positive and hence the total loss will be reduced to:

-6,00,000 + 3,00,000= -3,00,000

Due to IRF, the overall impact on the portfolio due to interest rate movement has been reduced.

Scenario 2

If the yield curve moves in a way that the 3 year does not move and the 10 year moves down by 5 bps, which means that the yield curve has flattened.

If yield does not move then the price of the security with a duration of 3 years will remain flat:

Formula: (Yield movement * Duration) * Portfolio Value

(0*3) * 20,00,00,000 = 0

Underlying IRF (SHORT): Rs 6cr

If yields moves down by 5bps then the price of the security with a duration of 10 years will move up by;

(0.0005*10) * 6,00,00,000 = -3,00,000

In this scenario, the imperfect hedge created on the portfolio would create a loss on the total

position

(iii) Risk pertaining to covered call strategy: Incorrectly pricing the option premium before writing the covered call by ignoring factors which determine pricing like number of days to expiry, adjustment with respect to announced corporate actions like dividend etc.

(iv) Risk pertaining to Basic Structure of an Index Future:

Risks associated with index future strategy:

The strategy of taking a long position in index futures increases the exposure to the market. The long position is positively correlated with the market. However, there is no assurance that the stocks in the portfolio and the index behave in the same manner and thus this strategy may not provide gains perfectly aligned to the movement in the index. The long position will have as much loss/gain as in the Underlying Index. e.g. if the index appreciates by 10%, the index future value rises by 10%. However, this is true only for futures contracts held till maturity. In the event that a futures contract is closed out before its expiry, the quoted price of the futures contract may be different from the gain/loss due to the movement of the Underlying Index. This is called the basis risk.

While futures markets are typically more liquid than the underlying cash market, there can be no assurance that ready liquidity would exist at all points in time, for the Scheme to purchase or close out a specific futures contract.

Risk pertaining to strategy of Downside Protection Using Stock Put:

There can be no assurance that ready liquidity would exist at all points in time, for the scheme to purchase or close out a specific options contract.

A hedging strategy using Put Options is a perfect hedge on the expiration date of the put option. On other days, there may be (temporary) imperfect correlation between the share price and the put option.

Risk pertaining to using Call option on Index to increase percentage investment in equities:

The strategy of taking a long position in index call option increases the exposure to the market. The long position is positively correlated with the market. However, there is no assurance that the stocks in the portfolio and the index behave in the same manner and thus this strategy may not provide gains perfectly aligned to the movement in the index. The risk/downside, if the market falls/remains flat is only limited to the option premium paid. The long position will have as much loss/gain as in the Underlying Index. For e.g. if the index appreciates by 10%, the index options value rises by 10%. However, this is true only for options held till maturity.

While option markets are typically less liquid than the underlying cash market, hence there can be no assurance that ready liquidity would exist at all points in time, for the Scheme to purchase or close out a specific contract.

Risk pertaining to using Put option on Index to minimize downside in equities:

The strategy of taking a long position in index put option hedges a portfolio of long only stocks/funds against potential markets falls. The long position in the put option is negatively correlated with the market. However, there is no assurance that the stocks in the portfolio and the index behave in the same manner and thus this strategy may not provide gains perfectly aligned to the movement in the index.

The risk/downside, if the index remains above the strike price is only limited to the option premium paid. The premium paid is the maximum downside to the portfolio. There is positive return in the put strategy only if the index falls below the strike price.

The long position will have as much loss/gain as the reverse of the Underlying Index. For e.g. if the index depreciates by 10%, the index options value rises by 10%. However, this is true only for options held till maturity.

While option markets are typically less liquid than the underlying cash market, there can be no assurance that ready liquidity would exist at all points in time, for the Scheme to purchase or close out a specific contract.

E. Other risk factors

1. **Risk factors for swing pricing:**

As per SEBI provision 4.10 of SEBI Master Circular on Mutual Funds dated June 27, 2024, Swing pricing framework is applicable to open ended debt mutual fund schemes (except overnight funds, Gilt funds and Gilt with 10-year maturity funds).

Swing Pricing refers to a process for adjusting a fund’s net asset value (NAV) to effectively pass on the transaction costs stemming from net capital activity (i.e. flows into or out of a scheme) to the investor associated with that activity. This will ensure fairness of treatment of all investors i.e. whether entering, exiting or remain invested in the scheme, particularly during the market dislocation.

When the Swing Framework is triggered and swing factor is made applicable, both the incoming (unit holders who submit purchase/switch-in requests) and outgoing investors (unit holders who submit redemption/switch out requests) shall get NAV adjusted swing factor.

2. **Mandatory Swing pricing during market dislocation**

The swing pricing framework will be made applicable only for scenarios related to net outflows from the scheme. Swing pricing will be mandatory during the period of market dislocation announced by SEBI. Once market dislocation is declared, it will be notified by SEBI that swing pricing will be applicable for a specified period. The provision of swing pricing for market dislocation shall be applicable in terms of provision no. 4.10.4 of SEBI Master Circular on Mutual Funds dated June 27, 2024, and Classified themselves in any of the cell A-III, B-II, B-III, C-I, C-II and C-III of Potential Risk Class (PRC) Matrix in terms of provision no. 4.10.4.3 of SEBI Master circular on Mutual Funds dated June 27, 2024 or as guided by SEBI/AMFI from time to time.

The scheme would also incorporate AMFI Best practices guidelines by AMFI vide Letter No. 135/ BP/96-B/ 2024-25 dated 04th November, 2024, circular no. 96-B/ 2024-25 on Swing pricing framework for mutual fund schemes upon re-opening of a scheme after announcement of winding-up.

Mandatory swing factor will be applied on redemption and subscription transactions in the scheme during market dislocation period announced by SEBI as per Minimum swing factors disclosed in the Scheme Information Document of the Scheme. When swing pricing framework is triggered and swing factor is made applicable, both the incoming and outgoing investors shall get NAV adjusted for swing factor.

Any further circulars and guidelines pertaining to swing pricing from AMFI and SEBI would be abided by as and when they are communicated and be effective.

Risks associated with investing in Tri-party Repo (TREPS) through CCIL

The Mutual Fund is a member of securities segment and Tri-party Repo trade settlement of the Clearing Corporation of India Limited (CCIL). All transactions of the Mutual Fund in government securities and in Tri-party Repo trades are settled centrally through the infrastructure and settlement systems provided by CCIL; thus reducing the settlement and counterparty risks considerably for transactions in the said segments. 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). 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 at any given point in time i.e. in the event that the default waterfall is triggered, and the contribution of the Mutual Fund is called upon to absorb settlement/default losses of another member by CCIL, the Scheme may lose an amount equivalent to its contribution to the default fund. Further, it may be noted that CCIL periodically prescribes a list of securities eligible for contributions as collateral by members. Presently, all Central Government securities and Treasury bills are accepted as collateral by CCIL. The risk factors may undergo change in case the CCIL notifies securities other than Government of India securities as eligible for contribution as collateral.

3. **Liquidity Risk Management (LRM)**

All open ended debt schemes (except Overnight Fund, Gilt Fund and Gilt Fund with 10-year constant duration) adopts the Liquidity Risk Management Framework (LRM) as mandated by SEBI and AMFI, which requires Scheme Portfolio to maintain certain portion of their investments in liquid assets. This portion as required to be kept, is ascertained basis the scheme's liability profile, i.e. investor profile. This framework seeks to estimate a likely quantum of redemption that the scheme is expected to face over the next 30 days and requires the scheme to maintain liquid assets to that extent as a minimum requirement. The Framework also enumerates corrective actions to be taken in the event of any shortfall owing to higher redemption than estimated. The Investment Manager also have in place an Asset Liability Mismatch (ALM) Framework which monitors similar aspects for a longer tenure of 90 days and ensures that schemes assets are always adequate to cater to liabilities.

Investors may note that the minimum investment made by the schemes pursuant to the circular / regulation in compliance with Liquidity Risk Management framework (LRM) circular mandated by the SEBI may not perform in line with other investments and the investment objective of the schemes and the AMC will not have the option to alter the said investments.

4. **Stress test:**

In accordance with SEBI circular and AMFI guidelines (issued from time to time), the AMC carries out stress testing for all open ended debt schemes (except overnight scheme). Stress testing covers impact on the scheme NAV on account of interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

5. **Potential Risk Matrix (PRC) & Risk-o-meter**

Investors are requested to review this scheme's Potential Risk Matrix (PRC) to understand the maximum risk that this scheme will run as per design and & Risk-o-meter to understand periodical measurement of that risk on a regular basis. Investors are suggested to read about various disclosures in respective SIDs pertaining to "Potential Risk Class Matrix" & "Risk-o-meter" to understand in detail the disclosure frequency and remedial measures in case of breaches in the boundaries.

6. **Performance Risk:**

Performance risk refers to the risk of a scheme being unable to generate returns matching / above the returns of the scheme's benchmark. It would also mean the scheme underperforming against its peer set of other mutual fund schemes having similar portfolios, scheme classification, objective, benchmark and asset allocation. These risks could arise due to a variety of market and economic activities, government policies, global economic changes, currency fluctuations, tax policies, political changes, corporate actions and investors' behaviour.

7. **Risks Factors associated with transaction in Units through stock exchange(s)**

The trading mechanism of the Stock Exchange(s) is configured to accept and process transactions for mutual fund Units in both Physical and Demat Form. The allotment and/or redemption of Units through the recognized Stock Exchange(s), on any Business Day will depend upon the modalities of processing viz. collection of application form, order processing/settlement, etc. upon which the Fund has no control. Moreover, transactions conducted through the Stock Exchange mechanism shall be governed by the operating guidelines and directives issued by respective recognized Stock Exchange(s).

8. **Risks Associated with Backstop Facility in Form of Investment in Corporate Debt Market Development Fund (CDMDF):**

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

In accordance with the requirement of regulation 43A of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 read with SEBI circular no. SEBI/HO/IMD/PoD2/P/CIR/2023/129 dated July 27, 2023 on Investment by Mutual Fund Schemes in units of Corporate Debt Market Development Fund, the aforementioned schemes shall invest 25 bps of its AUM as on December 31, 2022 in the units of the Corporate Debt Market Development Fund ('CDMDF'). An incremental contribution to CDMDF shall be made every six months to ensure 25 bps of scheme AUM is invested in units of CDMDF. However, if AUM decreases there shall be no return or redemption from CDMDF. Contribution made to CDMDF, including the appreciations on the same, if any, shall be locked-in till winding up of the CDMDF.

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

9. **Liquidity or Marketability Risk**

This refers to the ease at which a security can be sold at or near its true value. The primary measure of liquidity risk is the spread between the bid price and the offer price quoted by a dealer. Liquidity risk is characteristic of the Indian fixed income market. Trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures may restrict the liquidity of some of these investments. Different segments of the Indian financial markets have different settlement periods, and such periods may be extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances. The length of time for settlement may affect the Scheme in the event it has to meet an inordinately large number of redemption or of restructuring of the Scheme's investment portfolio.

10. **Risks associated with 'Restriction on redemptions'**

Subject to the approval of Board of Directors of the AMC and Trustee Company and immediate intimation to SEBI, a restriction on redemptions may be imposed by the Scheme under certain exceptional circumstances, which the AMC / Trustee Company believe that may lead to a systemic crisis or event that constrict liquidity of most securities or the efficient functioning of markets. Please refer to the paragraph "Restriction on Redemptions" for further details including the procedure to be followed while imposing restriction on redemptions.

11. **Changes in the tax laws**

The tax benefits described in the Scheme Information Document and Statement of Additional Information are as available under the present taxation laws and are available subject to relevant conditions. The information given is included only for general purpose and is based on advise received by the AMC regarding the law and practice currently in force in India and the Unit holders should be aware that the relevant fiscal rules or their interpretation may change. As is the case with any investment, there can be no guarantee that the tax position or the proposed tax position prevailing at the time of an investment in any of the Scheme will endure indefinitely. In view of the individual nature of tax consequences, each Unit holder is advised to consult his/her own professional tax advisor.

F. Special Considerations

Investors are requested to study the terms of Scheme Information Document (SID) and this Statement of Additional Information (SAI) of JioBlackRock Mutual Fund carefully before investing in the scheme and to retain the SID and SAI for future reference. Investors are advised to consult their Legal /Tax and other Professional Advisors in regard to tax/legal implications relating to their investments in the Scheme and before making decision to invest in or redeem the Units. The tax information contained in SID of the scheme and SAI of JioBlackRock Mutual Fund alone may not be sufficient and should not be used for the development or implementation of an investment strategy or construed as investment advice. Investors alone shall be fully responsible/ liable for any investment decision taken on the basis of this document.

Investors are advised to rely upon only such information and/or representations as contained in SID. Any subscription or redemption made by any person on the basis of statements or representations which are not contained in SID of the scheme or which are inconsistent with the information contained herein shall be solely at the risk of the Investor. JioBlackRock Mutual Fund /AMC has not authorized any person to give any information or make any representations, either oral or written, not stated in the SID/SAI in connection with issue of units under the Scheme. The Investor is required to confirm the credentials of the individual/firm he/she is entrusting his/her application form along with payment instructions for any transaction in this Scheme. The Mutual Fund/ Trustee Company/AMC shall not be responsible for any acts done by the intermediaries representing or purportedly representing such Investor.

Mutual Fund investments are subject to market risks and the Investors should review/study SID of the scheme, the SAI and the addenda thereto issued from time to time carefully in its entirety before investing and should not construe the contents hereof or regard the summaries contained herein as advice relating to legal, taxation or financial/investment matters. There can be no assurance or guarantee that the Scheme objectives will be achieved and the investment decisions made by the AMC may not always be profitable.

The Product labelling mandated by SEBI is to provide investors an easy understanding of the risk involved in the kind of product / scheme they are investing to meet their financial goals. The Riskometer categorizes the schemes of Fund under different levels of risk based on the respective scheme's investment objective, asset allocation pattern, investment strategy and typical investment time horizon of investors. Therefore, the schemes falling under the same level of risk in the Riskometer may not be similar in nature. Investors are advised before investing to evaluate a scheme not only on the basis of the Product labelling (including the Riskometer) but also on other quantitative and qualitative factors such as performance, portfolio, fund managers, asset manager, etc. and shall also consult their financial advisers, if they are unsure about the suitability of the scheme before investing. Further, as per para 17.4.1. of SEBI Master Circular on Mutual Funds dated June 27, 2024 and SEBI Circular no. SEBI/HO/IMD/PoD1/CIR/P/2024/150 dated November 5, 2024 , Riskometer of the scheme/ benchmark shall be evaluated on a monthly basis and Mutual Funds/AMCs shall disclose the Riskometer of the scheme/ benchmark along with portfolio disclosure for their schemes on their website and on AMFI website within 10 days from the close of each month. Mutual Funds shall also disclose the risk level of schemes as on March 31 of every year, along with number of times the risk level has changed over the year, on their website and AMFI website.

Neither SID of the Scheme nor the SAI of JioBlackRock Mutual Fund, nor the Units of the Scheme have been registered in any jurisdiction outside of India, including the United States of America nor in any provincial/ territorial jurisdiction in Canada. The distribution of the SID and SAI of JioBlackRock Mutual Fund in certain jurisdictions may be restricted or subject to registration requirements and, accordingly, persons who come into possession of the SID and SAI of JioBlackRock Mutual Fund in such jurisdictions are required to inform themselves about, and to observe, any such restrictions. No person receiving a copy of the SID or any accompanying application form in such jurisdiction may treat the SID or such application form as constituting an invitation to them to subscribe for Units, nor should they in any event use any such application form, unless in the relevant jurisdiction such an invitation could lawfully be made to them and such application form could lawfully be used without compliance of any registration or other legal requirements.

Investors may note that AMC/Fund Manager’s investment decisions may not be always profitable or prove to be correct. Various factors in securities market not only affect the prices of securities but may also affect the time taken by the Fund for redemption of units, which could be significant in the event of receipt of a very large number of redemption requests or very large value of redemption requests. In the event of restructuring of the Scheme’s portfolio, the time taken by the Scheme for redemption of Units may become significant. The liquidity of the assets may be affected by other factors such as general market conditions, political events, bank holidays and civil strife. In view of this, the Trustee Company has the right in its sole discretion to limit redemption (including suspension of redemption) under certain circumstances. The liquidity of the Scheme’s investments may be restricted by trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures.

Certain Schemes of JioBlackRock Mutual Fund may also invest in overseas financial assets as permitted under the applicable regulations and subject to requisite investment limits being available at the time of undertaking investments, and respective SID. To the extent that the assets of the Scheme will be invested in securities denominated in foreign currencies, the Indian Rupee equivalent of the net assets, distributions and income may be adversely affected by changes in the value of certain foreign currencies relative to the Indian Rupee. The repatriation of capital to India may also be hampered by changes in regulations concerning exchange controls or political circumstances as well as the application to it of other restrictions on investment.

No persons receiving a copy of this Scheme related documents or any accompanying application form in such jurisdiction may treat these Scheme related documents or such application form as constituting an invitation or solicitation to them to subscribe for units, nor should they in any event use any such application form, unless in the relevant jurisdiction such an invitation could lawfully be made to them and such application form could lawfully be used without compliance with any registration or other legal requirements. Accordingly, the Scheme related documents do not constitute an offer or solicitation by anyone in any jurisdiction in which such offer or solicitation is not lawful or in which the person making such offer or solicitation is not qualified to do so or to anyone to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation as per applicable.

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

No person has been authorised to give any information or to make any representations not confirmed in the SID in connection with the SID or the issue of Units, and any information or representations not contained herein must not be relied upon as having been authorised by the Mutual Fund or the Asset Management Company.

The Mutual Fund may disclose details of the investor's account and transactions thereunder to those intermediaries whose stamp/details appears on the application form. In addition, the Mutual Fund may disclose such details to the bankers / its agents, as may be necessary for the purpose of effecting payments to the investor. Further, the Mutual Fund may disclose details of the investor's account and transactions thereunder to any Regulatory/Statutory entities as per the provisions of law.

Neither the Mutual Fund nor the AMC nor any person connected with it accepts any liability arising from the use of this information. The Trustee Company, AMC, Mutual Fund, their directors or their employees shall not be liable for any of the tax consequences that may arise, in the event that the Schemes are wound up for the reasons and in the manner provided in SAI.

The AMC may freeze/lock the folio(s) of Unitholder(s) for further transactions or reject any applications for subscription or redemption of Units pursuant to receipt of orders/instructions/directions issued by any Governmental, judicial, quasi-judicial or other similar authority, including orders restricting the unitholder(s) from dealing in securities or for attachment of Units held by such Unitholder(s) and/or an internal investigation is ongoing vis-à-vis an investor.

If the units are held by any person in breach of the Regulations, law or requirements of any governmental, statutory authority including, without limitation, Exchange Control Regulations, the Fund may mandatorily redeem all the units of any Unit holder where the units are held by a Unit holder in breach of the same. The Trustee may further mandatorily redeem units of any Unit holder in the event it is found that the Unit holder has submitted information either in the application or otherwise that is false, misleading or incomplete.

The AMC and/ or its Registrars & Transfer Agent (RTA) may disclose/share Unit holder's details of folio(s) and transaction details thereunder with the following third parties: a)RTA, Banks and/or authorized external third parties who are involved in transaction processing, dispatching etc., of the Unitholder's investment in the Scheme; b) Intermediaries through whom the applications are received for the Scheme; c) Any other organizations for compliance with any legal or regulatory requirements or to verify the identity of the Unitholders for complying with anti-money laundering requirements. Further, details may be disclosed the of the investor's account and transactions thereunder to any Regulatory/Statutory entities as per the provisions of law.

VI. HOW TO APPLY

Availability of Forms

Investors can obtain the application forms along with the Key Information Memorandum (KIM) and copies of this SAI and respective Scheme Information Documents (SIDs) from the website of the AMC (viz. www.jioblackrockamc.com). Application Forms can also be collected and submitted at any Official Points of Acceptance (OPA) of JioBlackRock Mutual Fund (the "Fund") i.e the designated Investor Service Centres of the AMC and CAMS.

Investors may obtain latest addresses of Official Points of Acceptance of Transactions from the relevant SID or by calling the AMC/Registrar. This information is also available on the website of the AMC.

Investors should mandatorily use the Application Forms, Transactions Request, SIP/STP/SWP forms included in the KIM and other standard forms for any financial/non-financial transactions. Any transactions received in any non-standard forms are liable to be rejected subject to terms and conditions of the standard forms and scheme related documents. Investor using application form/ transaction request for financial/ non- financial transactions not provided by the Fund shall declare that they have read and understood the contents of the Scheme Information Document and Statement of Additional Information, Key Information Memorandum, instructions and addenda issued by JioBlackRock Mutual Fund from time to time.

As per the SEBI guidelines, in respect of New Fund offers (NFO), investors will also have an option to make an application / payment under the Applications Supported by Blocked Amount (ASBA) facility. This facility is available to all investors eligible to invest in the schemes of the Mutual Fund. The applications under ASBA facility will be subject to the directives issued by SEBI from time to time. Please refer to the paragraph "Facility of Applications Supported by Blocked Amount ("ASBA") as an additional mode of payment" below for further details on this facility.

Investors are requested to note that no transaction shall be accepted on a day which is a public holiday or non-business days or local holiday at an Investor Service Centre/ Official Points of Acceptance of Transaction.

Requirements/Procedure for Transacting with us

Investors can purchase units of the schemes by completing an application form and delivering it at any of the Investor Service Centres designated by the AMC on or before the closure of the New Fund Offer Period / once the scheme is available for continuous subscription, during business hours at any of the Official Point of Acceptance of Transactions (OPAT) designated by the AMC.

Investors can also perform digital transactions to purchase units of the schemes on the website of the AMC (www.jioblackrockamc.com) or through any other electronic mode introduced from time to time.

In case of physical applications, investors should provide details/instructions only in the space provided in the relevant form in Block Letters and in English language. Any correction or change made in the Application Form should be countersigned by the investor(s). Further, any details/noting/information/instruction provided at a non-designated area of the standard form being used, or any additional details for which space is not designated in the standard form, may not be executed by the AMC. If the details are not mentioned clearly or in capital case, the AMC will endeavour to capture client and transaction details on a best effort basis and will not be liable towards data entry errors due to illegible or unclear handwriting. Hence, investors should check all details as mentioned in the Account Statement or request for details of Statement of Account. Facility of requesting for account statement(s) is available on www.jioblackrockamc.com

Existing investor(s) should ensure that there is no clubbing of transaction requests for financial and non-financial instructions (update any profile information like contact details, nomination etc) and separate request in standard forms be submitted for updation of all non-financial instructions. Incase, any such request is received, then AMC reserves the right to ignore the non-financial information without any intimation and execute the financial transaction request subject to all applicable validations.

The official point of acceptance of transaction will stamp, and return the acknowledgement slip in the application form, to acknowledge receipt of the application, subject to verification. No other form of acknowledgement will be provided.

Investors should retain the acknowledgement evidencing submission of the transaction till they receive a confirmation of acceptance or rejection of transaction. In case of difference of details in acknowledgement vis-à-vis actual transaction document, the details as mentioned on transaction document will prevail.

Irrespective of the mode of submission, all application(s) should contain the primary account holder’s own e-mail ID and mobile number for speed and ease of communication in a convenient and cost-effective manner and to help prevent fraudulent transactions. In case contact details of a family member are provided, investor(s) need to give a declaration to this effect. “Family” for this purpose would mean Spouse, Dependent Children, Dependent Parents, Dependant Siblings and Guardian in case of a minor. Option to indicate if the contact information belongs to PMS, Custodian and Power of Attorney has also been provided. Where the email id, mobile number are not provided or where provided but the same is found to be invalid or seems to be not pertaining to the investor or any of the immediate family member or is of an advisor or any other agency, then AMC/ RTA reserves the right to remove the email id, mobile number without any notice. Alternatively, the AMC reserves the right to update email id, mobile number from KYC records of SEBI designated KYC Registration Authority (KRA).

Account statements, newsletter, annual reports and other communication(s), including statutory communication(s), will be sent through email/ SMS only instead of physical, for investors who provide their email address/mobile. Should such investor(s), wish to have a physical copy, they are requested to send a request to the AMC/RTA. It is deemed that the applicants are aware of all the security risks associated with online communication, including possible third-party interception of documents sent via email.

Investor Authentication

In case of subscription and redemption of units, Two-Factor Authentication (for online transactions) and signature method (for offline transactions) shall be used for authentication. One of the factors for such Two-Factor Authentication for non-demat transaction shall be a One-Time Password (OTP) sent to the unit holder at his/her email/ phone number registered with the AMC/RTA. In case of demat transaction, process of Two-Factor authentication as laid down by the Depositories shall be followed. In case of mandates/systematic transactions the requirement of Two-Factor Authentication shall be applicable only at the time of registration of mandate/systematic transactions.

Signature(s) in physical application form(s) should be in English or in any of the Indian languages specified in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India. In case of Thumb impressions and signatures in languages not specified in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India should be attested by a magistrate or a Notary Public or a special Executive Magistrate under his/her official seal. Applications by minors should be signed by their guardian(s). In the case of an HUF, the Karta should sign on behalf of the HUF. In the case of company or other non-individual entities, the Authorized officials should sign the form under their official designation and affix the seal of the entity. The signatures should match with the authorised signatory list (ASL).

In case of change in authorised officials, entities should promptly get the information updated in our records by submitting new Board Resolution, ASL and any other required documents at any OPAs.

Additionally, the AMC may accept transactions executed electronically with a valid DSC or through Aadhar based e – signatures of the authorised officials of non-individual investors.

The AMC reserves the right to put the transaction requests on hold/reject the transaction request/reverse allotted units, as the case may be, as and when identified by the AMC, which are not in compliance with the terms and conditions notified in this regard or where any investor is suspended / debarred by any statutory or government authority. Further, the Trustees may reject any application for purchase of Units, if in its opinion, increasing the size of the Unit Capital is not in the general interest of the Unit Holders, or if for any other reason it does not believe it would be in the best interest of the Scheme or its Unit Holders to accept such an application. Refund(s), if any will be made within 5 business days from the date of rejection / identification of remitter information of the credits received by the Fund, whichever is later.

By choosing to invest in the Mutual Fund, it is construed that investor is providing explicit consent to AMC, RTA and other entities engaged by AMC to process investor data in their roles as per existing & prospective processes determined by Mutual Fund /AMC from time to time. The AMC and its Registrar reserve the right to disclose the details of the investors and their transactions to third parties viz. banks, couriers, stock brokers or registered investment advisors or any other parties through whom the application has been sourced or facilitated, printers and any other organization for the purpose of transaction confirmations and/or execution, redemption payouts, data validations, compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, or for complying with anti-money laundering requirements. All investments and interactions with AMC/ its Registrar will be done with full knowledge of the above necessity and consent for such sharing.

KYC Requirements:

KYC (Know Your Customer) norms are mandatory for ALL investors (including existing investors and joint holders), who wish to make investments in Mutual Funds, irrespective of the amount of investment. Investments where KYC is not completed, is liable to be rejected.

KYC shall also be mandatory for:

- constituted Power of Attorney (PoA) holder(s), in case of investments through PoA.
- each of the applicants, in case of application in joint names.
- guardian investing on behalf of minor
- if an individual becomes an investor due to an operation of law, e.g., transmission of units upon death of an investor, the claimant / person(s) entering the Register of unit holders of the Fund will be required to KYC compliant before such transfer takes place.
- Non-Individual Investors
- In case of non-individuals, each Ultimate Beneficial Owner (UBO) must be KYC compliant.

Existing KYC compliant investors of the Fund need not undergo the same process again with the Fund, subject to validation of KYC compliance status. However, the Fund/AMC reserves the right to carry out new KYC of the investor at its discretion. All the prospective and existing investors / Unit holders of the Fund are requested to note that, pursuant to SEBI Master Circular on Know Your Client (KYC) norms for the securities market dated October 12, 2023 regarding uniformity in KYC process in the securities market and development of a mechanism for centralization of the KYC records. Accordingly, Central Registry of Securitisation and Asset Reconstruction and Security interest of India ('CERSAI') has been authorised by Government of India to act as Central KYC Records Registry under Prevention of Money-Laundering (Maintenance of Records) Rules, 2005 (‘PMLA Rules’) and SEBI has mandated that the Mutual Fund / AMC should capture KYC information for sharing with Central KYC Records Registry (CKYCR) as per the KYC template prescribed by CERSAI. Details of investors shall be uploaded on the system of CKYCR and a 14-digit unique KYC identifier (‘KIN’) will be generated. Investors, who have already completed CKYC process & have obtained KIN should quote their KIN in the application form(s).

Know your Customer (KYC) Procedure:

Requirement of PAN:

- In order to strengthen the KYC norms and identify every participant in the securities market with their respective PAN thereby ensuring sound audit trail of all the transactions, PAN shall be the unique identification number for all participants transacting in the securities market, irrespective of the amount of transaction
- The registered intermediaries shall verify the PAN of their clients online at the Income Tax website. Permanent Account Number (PAN) is mandatory for all the purchases/additional purchases irrespective of the amount of investments for all the existing and prospective investors (including NRIs) including joint holders and guardians in case of investments by Minors.

- **The following are exempted from the mandatory requirement of PAN**:

  a. Transactions undertaken on behalf of Central Government and/or State Government and by officials appointed by Courts e.g. Official liquidator, Court receiver etc. (under the category of Government) for transacting in the securities market.

  b. Residents of the State of Sikkim are also exempt from the requirement of PAN for investing in mutual funds, subject to submission of proof of address evidencing their status as a Sikkim resident and fulfilment of KYC documentation requirements as prescribed by SEBI/AMFI.

  c. UN entities/multilateral agencies exempt from paying taxes/filing tax returns in India.

  d. Micro Investments upto Rs.50,000/- per year per investor (Refer section on Micro Investment for complete details).

- Exempted investors are required to provide alternate proof of identity in lieu of PAN for KYC purposes and are allotted PAN-exempt KYC Reference Number (PEKRN).
- No transactions (Systematic transaction, lumpsum, redemption) shall be permitted in such folios wherein valid PAN/ PEKRN details are not available.

Methods for completing KYC process:

Physical KYC process:

To bring uniformity in KYC process, SEBI has introduced a common KYC application form for all the SEBI registered intermediaries viz. Mutual Funds, Portfolio Managers, Depository Participants, Stock Brokers, Venture Capital Funds, Collective Investment Schemes etc. All the new investors are therefore requested to use the Common KYC application form to apply for KYC and mandatorily undergo - In Person Verification (IPV) requirements with SEBI registered intermediaries including Mutual Funds. For Common KYC Application Form please visit our website www.jioblackrockamc.com

The AMC shall perform the initial KYC of its new investors and upload the details of the investors on the system of the KYC Registration Agency (KRA). Registrar and Transfer Agent (RTA) of the Fund may also undertake the KYC of the investors on behalf of the AMC. Further, the government has introduced Central KYC (CKYC) which is a mechanism for centralization of the KYC records. Accordingly, the KYC data will get passed onto the Central Registry of Securitization Asset Reconstruction and Security Interest (CERSAI) for generation of the KYC Identification number (KIN) of the investor.

Unit holders are advised to use the applicable KYC Form for completing the KYC requirements and submit the form at the nearest point of acceptance.

The investor(s) and their attorney, if any, shall produce reliable, independent source documents such as photographs, certified copies of ration card/ passport/ driving license/PAN card, etc. and/or such documents or produce such information as may be required from time to time for verification of the identity, residential address and financial information of the investor(s) by the AMC/Mutual Fund. If the investor(s) or the person making payment on behalf of the investor(s), refuses / fails to provide the required documents/ information within the period specified in the communication(s) sent by the AMC to the investor(s) then the AMC, after applying appropriate due diligence measures, believes that the transaction is suspicious in nature within the purview of the Act and SEBI circulars issued from time to time and/or on account of deficiencies in the documentation, shall have absolute discretion to report suspicious transactions to FIU-IND and / or to freeze the folios of the investor(s), reject any application(s) / allotment of Units and effect mandatory redemption of Unit holdings of the investor(s) at the applicable NAV subject to payment of exit load, if any, in terms of the said communication sent by the AMC to the investor(s) in this regard. The KYC documentation shall also be mandatorily complied with by the holders by virtue of operation of law e.g. transmission, etc. Mutual Fund, AMC, Trustee Company and their Directors, employees and agents shall not be liable in any manner for any liability arising whatsoever on account of freezing the folios / rejection of any application / allotment of units or mandatory redemption of units due to non-compliance with the provisions of the Act, SEBI circular(s) and KYC policy and / or where the AMC believes that transaction is suspicious in nature within the purview of the Act and SEBI circular(s) and reporting the same to FIU-IND.

Digital KYC process:

The investor shall visit the www.jioblackrock.com of the AMC and go on new investor section and fill up the required details and online KYC form and submit requisite documents.

Irrespective of the mode of KYC application, where the KYC application is given along with the purchase/switch and where the purchase/switch is processed based on KYC application or based on KYC status as In-Process, the purchase/switch may be rejected/reversed in case the KYC is subsequently rejected or is on Hold. In such rejections/reversals, refund of the subscription amount without any interest would be made to the investor within 5 business days from the date of rejection / reversals.

Ultimate Beneficial Ownership (UBO)

Pursuant to SEBI Master Circular dated June 6, 2024 on ‘Guidelines on Anti-Money Laundering (AML) Standards and Combating the Financing of Terrorism (CFT) / Obligations of Securities Market Intermediaries under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 and Rules framed there under’, as amended from time to time, investors (other than Individuals) are required to provide details of ‘Ultimate Beneficial Owner(s) (UBO).

A ‘Beneficial owner’ is defined as a natural person or persons who ultimately own, control or influence a client and/or persons on whose behalf a transaction is being conducted and includes a person who exercises ultimate effective control over a legal person or arrangement. In this regard, all categories of investors (including all new / existing investors / unitholders) (except individuals, companies listed on a stock exchange or majority-owned subsidiary of such companies) are mandatorily required to provide beneficial ownership details for all investments. Failing which, the Fund/AMC reserves the right to reject applications / subscription requests / additional subscription requests (including switches) / restrict further investments or seek additional information from investors who have not provided the requisite information on beneficial ownership.

Applicability:

Providing information about beneficial ownership will be applicable to the subscriptions received from all categories of investors except Individuals and a Company listed on a stock exchange or is a majority owned subsidiary of such a Company.

In case the investor or the owner of the controlling interest is an entity listed on a stock exchange in India, or it is an entity resident in jurisdictions notified by the Central Government and listed on stock exchanges in such jurisdictions notified by the Central Government, or it is a subsidiary of such listed entities, the details of shareholders or beneficial owners are not required to be provided.

Each Ultimate Beneficial Owner (UBO) has to be KYC compliant

In case of any change in the beneficial ownership, the investor should immediately intimate the AMC / its Registrar / KRA, as may be applicable, about such changes.

Identification Process:

For Investors other than Individuals or Trusts:

If the investor is an unlisted company, partnership firm or unincorporated association / body of individuals, the beneficial owners are the natural person/s who are acting alone or together, or through one or more juridical person and exercising control through ownership or who ultimately has a controlling ownership interest.

Controlling ownership interest means ownership of /entitlement to:

- ✓ more than 10% of shares or capital or profits of the juridical person, where juridical person is a company;
- ✓ more than 10% of the capital or profits of the juridical person, where the juridical person is a partnership firm; or
- ✓ more than 15% of the property or capital or profits of the juridical person, where the juridical person is an unincorporated association or body of individuals.

In cases, there exists doubt as to whether the person with the controlling ownership interest is the beneficial owner or where no natural person exerts control through ownership interests, the identity details should be provided of the natural person who is exercising control over the juridical person through other means (i.e. control exercised through voting rights, agreement, arrangements or in any other manner).

Where no natural person is identified under any of the above criteria, the person who holds the position of senior managing official shall be provided.

For Investor which is a Trust:

In case of a Trust, the settlor of the trust, the trustee, the protector and the beneficiaries with 10% or more interest in the trust or any other natural person exercising ultimate effective control over the trust through a chain of control or ownership shall be considered as beneficial owner.

For Foreign Investors:

The Know Your Client requirements in case of foreign investors viz. Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPIs), Sub accounts and identification of beneficial ownership of the investor shall be as specified in SEBI regulations.

Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) & Common Reporting Standard (CRS)

FATCA:

The Government of India and US Government have signed an Inter-Governmental Agreement (IGA) on July 9, 2015, to implement FATCA. Pursuant to the reporting requirements mandated under FATCA, the AMC would be required, from time to time:

1. To undertake necessary due diligence process by collecting information/documentary evidence about US/Non-US status of the investors/unit holders and identify US reportable accounts; and
2. To disclose/report information about the holdings, investments returns pertaining to US reportable accounts to the specified US agencies and/or such Indian authorities as may be specified under FATCA guidelines or under any other guidelines issued by Indian Regulatory Authorities such as SEBI, Income Tax etc. (collectively referred to as 'the Guidelines').

FATCA due diligence will be applicable at each investor/unit holder (including joint holders) level and on being identified as reportable person/specified US person, all folios/accounts will be reported including their identity, direct or indirect beneficiaries, beneficial owners and controlling persons. Further, in case of folio(s)/account(s) with joint holder(s), the entire account value of the investment portfolio will be attributable under each such reportable person. Investor(s)/Unitholder(s) will, therefore, be required to comply with the request of the AMC/the Fund to furnish such information, in a timely manner as may be required by the AMC/the Fund to comply with the due diligence/reporting requirements stated under IGA and/or the Guidelines issued from time to time.

With respect to individuals, the US reportable accounts would cover those with US citizenship or US residency. With respect to entities, FATCA requires reporting in relation to specified US persons (Eg. US partnerships, private corporations) as well as passive Non-financial foreign entities (NFFEs) in which controlling interest is held by specified US person.

The identification of US person will be based on one or more of the following "US indicia" –

- Identification of account holder as a US citizen or resident;
- Unambiguous indication of a US place of birth;
- Current US mailing or residence address (including a US post office box)
- Current US telephone number;
- Standing instructions to transfer funds to an account maintained in USA;
- Current effective power of attorney or signing authority granted to a person with a US address; or
- An "in-care of" or "hold mail" address that is the sole address that the Indian Financial Institution has on the file for the account holder.

CRS:

On similar lines as FATCA, the Organization of Economic Development (OECD), along with the G20 countries, of which India is a member, has released a "Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information in Tax Matters", requiring cooperation amongst tax authorities. The G20 and OECD countries have together developed a Common Reporting Standard (CRS) on Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI).

The CRS on AEOI was presented to G20 Leaders in Brisbane on 16th November 2014. On June 3, 2015, India has joined the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement (MCAA) on AEOI. The CRS on AEOI requires the financial institutions of the “source” jurisdiction to collect and report information to their tax authorities about account holders “resident” in other countries, such information having to be transmitted “automatically” annually. The information to be exchanged relates not only to individuals, but also to shell companies and trusts having beneficial ownership or interest on the “resident” countries.

Appropriate rules have been notified to implement CRS and FATCA. In view of India’s commitment to implement the CRS on AEOI and also the IGA with USA, and with a view to provide information to other countries, necessary legislative changes have been made through Finance (No. 2) Act, 2014, by amending section 285BA of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Income tax Rules, 1962 were amended vide notification No. 62 of 2015 dated 7th August, 2015 by inserting Rules 114F to 114H and Form 61B to provide a legal basis for the Reporting Financial Institutions (RFIs) for maintaining and reporting information about the Reportable Accounts.

FATCA/ CRS provisions are relevant not only at on-boarding stage of investor(s)/Unitholder(s) but also throughout the life cycle of investment with the AMC. In view of this, Investors should immediately intimate to the AMC, in case of any change in their status with respect to FATCA/ CRS related declaration provided by them previously.

The AMC / Trustee reserves the right to reject any application or redeem the units held directly or beneficially in case the applicant/investor(s) fails to furnish the relevant information and/or documentation in accordance with the FATCA/ CRS provisions, notified.

Investors(s)/Unitholder(s) should consult their own tax advisors to understand the implications of FATCA/ CRS provisions/requirements.

Bank Details
An investor at the time of subscribing with us must provide the details of the pay-out bank account held in India (i.e. account into which redemption / IDCW proceeds are to be paid) including the 11-digit Indian Financial System Code (IFSC) in the application form at the time of purchase of units. The same is mandated to be provided under SEBI Regulations.

In case pay-out bank account is different from pay-in bank account provided in the Application, the investor subscribing under a new folio is required to submit the documentary proof along-with the application form validating that pay-out bank account pertain to the sole / first Applicant. In case of folios held on behalf of a minor, the pay-out bank account should be held in the name of the minor or minor with parent or legal guardian in the folio. Once the bank account is registered in the folio, it can be used for both pay-out and pay-in purposes. Further, this is applicable to exceptional cases as well where Third Party Payments are accepted.

In case the bank account details are not mentioned or are found to be incomplete or invalid in a subscription application, the AMC may, at its discretion, consider the bank account details as appearing on the investment cheque as the default payout bank account for the payment of redemption/IDCW amount etc. Such updation of bank account shall be subject to compliance with the third-party investment guidelines and all applicable validations.

As per SEBI/AMFI guidelines provision pertaining to Bank Mandate are as follows:

1. No bank account shall be registered in the investor account as part of account opening or subsequent addition or change of bank request unless a validation is undertaken through various modes whereby the investors name, account number/ details are verified.

2. Redemption proceeds shall be credited only to a verified Bank Mandate.
3. There shall be a cooling period of 10 days for acceptance of change of bank mandate digitally post change of both email ID and mobile number in investors folio.

Multiple Bank Accounts:
The unit holder/ investor can register multiple bank account details under its existing folio by submitting separate form available on the website of the AMC at www.jioblackrockamc.com
Individuals/HUF can register up to 5 different bank accounts for a folio, whereas non-individuals can register up to 10 different bank accounts for a folio.

Change in Bank Mandate:
For investors holding units in demat mode, the procedure for change in bank details would be as determined by the depository participant.
For investors holding units in non-demat mode, the unit holder/ investor can change the bank account details under their existing folio by submitting separate form available on the website of the AMC at www.jioblackrockamc.com.

Cooling Period:
If the investor submits redemption request accompanied with a standalone request for change of Bank mandate or submits a redemption request within seven days from the date submission of a request for change of Bank mandate details, the AMC will process the redemption. The entire activity of verification of cooling period cases and release of redemption payment shall be carried out within the period of 10 days from the change of bank mandate.

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 or to reject such applications. However, the valid redemption transaction will be processed, and the payout would be released as per the specified service standards and the last registered bank account maybe used for all the purposes.

The AMC endeavours to credit investor's bank account in electronic mode for redemption proceeds or any other payouts. The AMC/ Registrar will not be responsible for wrongful credit or non-receipt of credit by the unitholders owing to incorrect bank account details provided by the unit holder. Unit holders are advised to take due care while providing the bank details in the application form. Further, the AMC reserves right to credit payout in any of the modes available in electronic domain or issue cheque/DD, which would be dispatched through courier or registered post. The investor will not hold the Mutual Fund or the AMC or the Registrar responsible for any non-receipt or delay of receipt of redemption proceeds due to any negligence or deficiency in service by the courier company, postal authorities or the bank executing direct credits, or due to incorrect bank account details provided by the investor.

Payment Details
Purchases in the schemes should meet the minimum amount requirements specified for the respective scheme(s).

An investor at the time of his/her purchase of units must provide the details of his/ her pay-in bank account (i.e. account from which a subscription payment is being made). Payment for investment by any mode shall be accepted from the bank account of the minor, parent or legal guardian of the minor, or from a joint account of the minor with parent or legal guardian.

In case of physical applications, the cheques should be drawn in favour of ‘JioBlackRock Mutual Fund and crossed “**A/c Payee only**” and made payable at the location where the application form is submitted to the designated Investor Service Centre / Collection Centre. Non MICR/ outstation post-dated cheques/demand drafts/ money orders/ postal orders will not be accepted. Where the Scheme name as written on the application form and on the payment instrument differs, the proceeds may, at the discretion of the AMC be allotted in the Scheme as mentioned on the application form

Returned cheque(s) are liable not to be presented again for collection, and the accompanying Application Form is liable to be rejected. In case the returned cheque(s) are presented again in exceptional scenarios, the necessary charges are liable to be claimed to the Investor.

Purchases / subscriptions can also be made through various electronic modes such as Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) / National Electronic Fund Transfer (NEFT) / Direct Credit (DC) / National Automated Clearing House (NACH)/ Net banking/ Unified Payment Interface (UPI)/ Immediate Payment Service (IMPS) or such other modes as may be introduced by RBI from time to time and made available by the AMC. The investor should place an RTGS / NEFT/Fund Transfer request with their bank from where the funds are to be paid and submit the bank acknowledged copy of request letter with the application form by mentioning the Unique Transaction Reference (UTR) Number / Transaction reference number which is generated for their request by the bank. RTGS/NEFT request is subject to the RBI regulations and guidelines governing the same. The AMC/Fund shall not be liable for any loss arising or resulting from delay in credit of funds in the Fund/Scheme collection account.

In the case of NRIs/FPIs/PIOs/OCIs, payment may be made either by inward remittance in Indian rupees through normal banking channels and out of funds held in the NRE / FCNR in the case of Purchases on a repatriation basis or out of funds held in the NRE / FCNR / NRO account, in the case of Purchases on a non-repatriation basis.

FPIs shall pay their subscription either by inward remittance through normal banking channels or out of funds held in Foreign Currency Account or Special Non-Resident Rupee Account maintained by the FPI with a designated branch of an authorised dealer.

In case of SIP transaction where the mode of payment is through NACH or any other mode as maybe enabled by the Mutual Fund using banking channels from time to time, investors are not required to do an initial purchase transaction for the minimum amount as applicable. However, investors are required to submit SIP request along-with mandate registration request.

Mandate registration can be done by the First Unit holder, which authorizes his/her bank to debit their account up to a certain specified limit per Transaction (subject to the statutory limits as applicable from time to time), as and when they wish to transact with the Fund. This Facility currently enables Unit holder(s) of the Fund to start Systematic Investment Plan (SIP) or invest lump sum amounts in the schemes of the Fund wherever subscription is allowed. Currently, this facility is available for transactions made through physical mode and the Fund may, at its discretion, extend the same to other modes of transactions from time to time. This facility can be availed if the Investor’s Bank is participating in the NACH (National Automated Clearing House) Platform or any other mode/platform as maybe enabled by banking systems and subject to investor’s bank accepting ACH/OTM Registration mandate.

The investors should ensure that the amount invested in the scheme is through legitimate sources only and does not involve and is not designed for the purpose of any contravention or evasion of any act, rules, regulations, notifications or directions of the provisions of the Income Tax Act, Anti Money Laundering Act, Anti-Corruption Act and or any other applicable laws enacted by the Government of India from time to time.

With respect to purchase request submitted by any investor, if it is noticed that there are repeated instances of two or more cheque bounces, the AMC reserves the right not to accept/allot units for all future purchase of such investor(s).

Investment through Third party Payment(s).

Pursuant to AMFI Best Practice Guidelines Circular no. 135/BP/16/10-11 dated August 16, 2010 (the Circular), investors/unit holders of the Schemes of JioBlackRock Mutual Fund are requested to note that investment/subscription made through third party cheque(s) will not be accepted.

In order to ensure that the folio and source bank account belong to the same person, AMC shall make sure that payment for Mutual Fund transactions are accepted through only such modes where independent traceability of end investor can be ensured and source account details are available as audit trail without relying on any other intermediary's records.

Third party cheque(s) for this purpose are defined as:

- Investment made through instruments issued from an account other than that of the beneficiary investor,
- in case the investment is made from a joint bank account, the first holder of the mutual fund folio is not one of the joint holders of the bank account from which payment is made.

Third party cheque(s) for investment/subscription shall be accepted, only in exceptional circumstances, as detailed below:

- Payment in respect of investments for minor investors 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.
- Payment by Employer on behalf of employee under Systematic Investment Plans or lumpsum/ one time subscription, through Payroll deductions or deductions out of expense reimbursements.
- Custodian on behalf of a Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPIs) or a client.
- Payment by a Corporate to its Agent/ Dealer (similar arrangement with Principal agent relationship), on account of commission or incentive payable for sale of its goods/services, in the form of the Mutual Fund Units through SIP or lump sum/one-time subscription, subject to compliance with SEBI Regulations and Guidelines issued by AMFI, from time to time.

The above-mentioned exception cases will be processed after carrying out necessary checks and verification of documents attached along with the purchase transaction slip/application form, as stated below:

- Determining the identity of the Investor and the person making payment i.e. mandatory Know Your Client (KYC) for Investor and the person making the payment.
- Obtaining necessary declaration from the Investor/unit holder and the person making the payment. Declaration by the person making the payment should give details of the bank account from which the payment is made and the relationship with the beneficiary.
- Verifying the source of funds to ensure that funds have come from the drawer's account only.

The "Third Party Payment Declaration Form" shall be available on www.jioblackrockamc.com and at Investor Service Centers (ISCs).

The AMC/Mutual Fund reserves the right to accept applications, over and above the circumstances listed above, subject to completion of requisite documentation and additional checks and verification as stipulated by the AMC/Mutual Fund.

The AMC may seek a copy of the instruction to the bank stating the account number debited with the purchase application or seek proof of source of funds.

Investors are requested to note that AMC reserves the right to have additional checks of verification for any mode of payment received. The AMC reserves the right to reject the transaction in case the payment is received from an account not belonging to the first unit holder of the mutual fund. In such rejections, the AMC will refund the subscription amount to the source account.

Cash Investments:

Currently, the AMC is not accepting cash investments. However, the said option may be introduced at a later date and a notice in this regard shall be published as and when the facility is made available.

Joint Applicants:

If an application is made by:-

(a) one investor, the mode of holding will be “Single”; or

(b) more than one investor (maximum three permitted), the mode of holding should be specified as “Joint” or “Anyone or Survivor”.

(c) If the mode of holding is not specified or is ambiguous, it will be treated as “Anyone or Survivor”, where there is more than one holder.

In the event an Account has more than one registered owner, the first-named holder (as determined by reference to the original Application) shall receive the Account Statement, all notices and correspondence with respect to the Account, as well as the proceeds of any redemption requests or other distributions and have the voting rights, as permitted, associated with such units.

Applicants can specify the ‘mode of holding’ in the Application Form as ‘Jointly’ or ‘Anyone or Survivor’. In the case of holding specified as ‘Jointly’, redemptions and all other requests relating to all transactions would have to be signed by all joint holders. However, in cases of holding specified as ‘Anyone or Survivor’, any one of the Unitholders will have the power to make redemption requests, without it being necessary for all the Unitholders to sign. However, in all cases, the proceeds of the redemption will be paid to the Registered bank account.
With respect to Units held in demat mode, the rules of Depository for operation of such DP account shall be applicable.

Tax Status:

Investors should mention the correct Tax Status which should correspond to the 4^{th} Character convention of the PAN issued by the Income Tax Department. In case the Tax Status provided by the investor does not correspond to the 4^{th} character convention of PAN, then the status as per the PAN 4^{th} character maybe updated in the investor folio.

Investors are requested to note that there can be only one tax status which can be tagged against a single PAN i.e. either Resident (RI) or Non Resident (NRI). There cannot be different tax status for different folios for the same investor, same PAN. Accordingly, in case the existing tax status in a folio is NRI and the investor makes a new investment with tax status as RI, the new investment will be processed with tax status as NRI. Similarly, if the existing status in a folio is RI and the investor makes a new purchase with tax status as NRI, the tax status of the existing RI folio will be changed to NRI. In case of any change in tax status, Investors should submit a request for change of tax status request before submitting the new investment to avoid any inconvenience. The AMC reserves the right to reject or reverse & reprocess the transactions later in case of any error.

Investments on Behalf of Minor:

- The minor shall only be the sole Unit holder in a folio. Joint holding is not allowed.
- Details of the parent viz., father or mother or legal Guardian must be mentioned for investments made on behalf of a minor.
- A valid birth certificate or passport or School Leaving Certificate or any other valid document issued by a Government authority evidencing the date of birth of the minor must be submitted.

- In the case of a court-appointed legal guardian, a notarized or attested copy of the court order must also be submitted.
- If the submitted date of birth proof contains details establishing a relationship between the guardian and the minor, the same shall be accepted. In the absence of such details, appropriate documents evidencing the relationship must be provided. In addition to the existing procedures, for systematic transactions in a minor's folio, the AMC/ Mutual Fund will register standing instructions only till the date when the minor Unitholder attains the age of majority, even though the instructions may be for a period beyond that date. Upon the minor attaining the status of major, the minor in whose name the investment was made, shall be required to provide all the KYC details, updated bank account details including cancelled original cheque leaf of the new account.

Change of Status from Minor to Major:

Prior to the minor Unitholder attaining the age of majority, the AMC/ Mutual Fund will send a notice to the minor Unitholder at the registered correspondence address /email id advising such minor Unitholder to submit, on attaining the age of majority, an application form along with prescribed documents to change the status of the folio/s from 'minor' to 'major'. The AMC may specify such procedures for regularisation of the Folio/s, as it may deem appropriate from time to time. Till the receipt of such intimation /information from the minor turned major Unitholder, existing contract as signed by the parent/legal guardian of the minor Unitholder will continue. However, from the date of attainment of majority, Folio/s of the minor Unitholder will be frozen for operation by the representing guardian and all transactions will be suspended. No transactions will be permitted in the Folio(s) till the regularization of the Folio/s in a manner prescribed by the AMC / Mutual Fund.

The AMC/ Mutual Fund will register standing instructions like SIP/ STP etc. for a folio held by a minor Unitholder from the parent/ legal guardian only till the date when the minor Unitholder attains the age of majority, even though the instructions may be for a period beyond that date.

Change of Guardian:

In case of change of natural parent/legal guardian of a minor Unitholder, the new parent/legal guardian must submit the documents prescribed by the AMC/Mutual Fund, including the following:

- No Objection Certificate (NoC) or Consent Letter from existing parent or Court Order appointing new legal guardian for the benefit of the minor Unitholders.
- KYC Acknowledgment Letter of new parent/legal guardian.

Application under Power of Attorney/ Body Corporate/ Registered Society/ Partnership/ Sole Proprietorship Account

Every investor, depending on the category under which he/she/ it falls, is required to provide the relevant documents along with the application form as may be prescribed by AMC.

In case of an application under the Power of Attorney or by a limited company, body corporate, registered society or partnership etc., the relevant Power of Attorney or the relevant resolution or authority to make the application as the case may be, or duly certified copy thereof, along with the memorandum and articles of association/bye-laws must be lodged at the Registrar's Office at the time of submission of application.

In case an investor has issued Power of Attorney (POA) for making investments, switches, redemptions etc. under his folio, both the signature of the investor and the POA holder have to be clearly captured in the POA document to be accepted as a valid document. At the time of redemption / switches the fund would not be able to process the transaction unless POA holder's signature is available in the POA.

Original or certified true copies of the following documents should be submitted by Companies/Bodies Corporate/PSUs/Banks and Financial Institutions along-with the application form:

- Board resolution authorizing the investment
- List of authorized officials to make such investment along with the specimen signature of such authorized officials
- Know Your Client (KYC), FATCA, CRS & Ultimate Beneficial Ownership (UBO) Self Certification

“Non-profit organization” (NPO) means an organization which has been constituted for religious or charitable purposes referred to in clause (15) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), that is registered as a trust or a society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (21 of 1860) or any similar State legislation or a Company registered under the section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013 (18 of 2013);

All NPOs are mandated to register themselves in DARPAN portal of NITI Aayog- https://ngodarpan.gov.in/. All applicable Trusts/Societies/Section 8 companies should register themselves suitably and submit the declaration along with NPO registration number allotted by DARPAN portal to MF/RTA, else it might result in transaction rejection. Trusts/Societies/Section 8 companies who do not fall under the new NPO definition should confirm that they are not falling under the referred NPO definition.

The onus of authentication of the documents shall be on the Investors and the AMC/Fund will accept and act on these in good faith wherever the documents are not expressly authenticated. Submission of these documents by such investors shall be full and final proof of the investors’ authority to invest and the AMC/Fund shall not be liable under any circumstances for any defects in the documents so submitted.

Applications for new purchases from sole proprietorship accounts shall be processed after matching the details of the name on the documentary proof with the KYC/PAN and signature of the applicant on the application form and the payment instrument/cheque in case of physical applications.

In case the name of an applicant mentioned in the application form/ transaction slip differs from the name on payment instrument/cheque, then the AMC may process the application and allot units at the applicable Net Asset Value, after obtaining self-declaration certificate from the applicant along-with documentary evidence, as prescribed by the AMC from time to time. In case the self-declaration is not furnished by the applicant, the AMC reserves the right to process/reject the application form without any reference to the applicant after carrying out necessary diligence, as deemed appropriate by the AMC.

Facilities for transacting in JioBlackRock Mutual Fund

A: Digital properties of the AMC

Facility of online transactions is available on the on the digital properties of the AMC (website - www.jioblackrockamc.com) or any other digital platforms /modes offered from time to time). However, investors should note that transactions through such digital properties shall be subject to the eligibility of the investors, any terms & conditions stipulated by the Mutual Fund/AMC from time to time and any law for the time being in force.

The Unitholder shall be solely responsible for confidentiality of his/her login credentials and shall not disclose his/her login credentials to any third party and shall take all possible care to prevent discovery of the login credentials by any person.

The AMC/Mutual Fund shall not be liable for any misuse of data placed on the internet by third parties "hacking" or having unauthorized access to the server. The AMC/Mutual Fund will not be liable for any failure to act upon electronic instructions or to provide any facility for any cause that is beyond its control. The AMC reserves the right to modify the terms and conditions or to discontinue the facility at any point in time.

B: Digital properties of Computer Age Management Services Limited (CAMS/Registrar)

Facility of online transactions is available on the digital properties of CAMS (Website- www.camsonline.com, portal, mobile app servers). However, investors should note that transactions through such digital properties shall be subject to the eligibility of the investors, any terms & conditions as stipulated by CAMS from time to time and any law for the time being in force.

C: Transactions through Stock Exchange

Pursuant to clause 16.2 of the SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024, units of mutual fund schemes have been permitted for transactions through registered stockbrokers of the recognised stock exchanges. Accordingly, these stock exchanges shall be considered as Official Points of Acceptance of transactions of the Mutual Fund.

Investors transacting through such NSE MFSS/ BSE STAR platform and schemes which are listed on the recognised stock exchanges will have to additionally comply with norms/rules as prescribed by the stock exchange(s).

Participants (clearing members and depository participants) intending to extend the transactions in the eligible schemes of JioBlackRock Mutual Fund through stock exchange mechanism shall be required to comply with the requirements specified in paragraph 16.2 of the SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024 for stockbrokers, to the extent applicable. All such participants will be eligible to be considered as Official Points of Acceptance of transactions of the Mutual Fund.

The transactions carried out on the above platform shall be subject to SEBI (Mutual Fund) Regulations and circulars / guidelines issued thereunder from time to time.

D: MF Utilities India Private Limited (MFUI)

JioBlackRock AMC has entered into an Agreement with MF Utilities India Private Limited (“MFUI”), a “Category II – Registrar to an Issue” under SEBI (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993, for usage of MF Utility (“MFU”) - a shared services initiative of various Asset Management Companies, which acts as a transaction aggregation portal for transacting in multiple Schemes of various Mutual Funds with a single form and a single payment instrument.

Accordingly, all financial and non-financial transactions pertaining to Schemes of the Fund can be done through MFU at the authorized Points of Service (“POS”) of MFUI. The list of POS of MFUI published on the website of MFUI at www.mfuindia.com as may be updated from time to time will be considered as Official Points of Acceptance of transactions (OPA) for transactions in the Scheme(s) of the Fund. The uniform cut-off time as prescribed by SEBI and as mentioned in the SID / KIM of respective schemes shall be applicable for applications received through MFUI. However, investors should note that transactions through MFUI shall be subject to the eligibility of the investors, any terms & conditions stipulated by MFUI / the Fund / the AMC from time to time and any law for the time being in force.

Investors are requested to note that, MFUI will allot a Common Account Number (“CAN”), a single reference number for all investments in the Mutual Fund industry, for transacting in multiple Schemes of various Mutual Funds through MFU and to map existing folios, if any. Investors can create a CAN by submitting the CAN Registration Form and necessary documents at the MFUI POS. The AMC and / or its Registrar and Transfer Agent shall provide necessary details to MFUI as may be needed for providing the required services to investors through MFU. Investors are requested to visit the website of MFUI i.e. www.mfuindia.com to download the relevant forms. Investors transacting through MFU shall be deemed to have consented to exchange information viz. personal and/or financial (including changes, if any) between the Fund/the AMC and MFUI and/or its authorized service providers for validation and processing of transactions carried out through MFU.

For any queries or clarifications related to MFU, investors are requested to contact the Customer Care of MFUI on 1800-266-1415 (during business hours on all days except Sunday and Public Holidays) or send an email to clientservices@mfuindia.com.

E: MF Central

As per the SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated June 27, 2024, to comply with the requirements of RTA inter-operable Platform for enhancing investors' experience in Mutual Fund transactions / service requests, the QRTA's, Kfin Technologies Limited (Kfintech) and Computer Age Management Services Limited (CAMS) have jointly developed MFCentral - A digital platform for Mutual Fund investors. MFCentral is created with an intent to be a one stop portal / mobile app for all Mutual fund investments and service-related needs that significantly reduces the need for submission of physical documents by enabling various digital / physical services to Mutual fund investors across fund houses subject to applicable Terms and Conditions of the Platform. MFCentral may be accessed using https://www.mfcentral.com and it's Mobile App.

Applicable for all the modes detailed above:

The servers including email servers (maintained at various locations) of AMC, CAMS, and the servers of any other service provider/transaction platform with whom the AMC has tied up for this purpose will be the official point of acceptance for all online / electronic transactions mentioned above. For the purpose of determining the applicability of NAV, the time when the request for purchase / sale / switch of units is received in the servers of AMC/ RTA or such other service provider/ transaction platform, shall be considered.

F: Channel Partners / Execution Only Platforms (EOP):

The server(s) of CAMS shall be an OPA for electronic transactions received from the Channel Partners / EOP with whom the AMC has entered or may enter specific arrangements for all financial transactions relating to the units of mutual fund schemes.

G: Email-based Transaction Facility:

The AMC may at its discretion and subject to internal policies, process financial transactions received via email from eligible investors in line with AMFI guidelines dated January 31, 2025, as amended from time to time. The AMC may seek additional documentation including but not limited to authorization by the eligible investors to accept transactions through this mode. Requests for changes in bank details shall not be accepted through this mode. Investors availing this facility acknowledge the associated risks, including delivery failures, delays, or unauthorized access, and agree to bear any resulting consequences. The AMC/RTA shall not be liable for non-receipt or failure to process such instructions due to factors beyond their control. Reasonable safeguards such as time-stamping, domain verification, email receipt confirmation and audit trails shall be adopted to confirm authenticity. The AMC reserves the right to modify or withdraw this facility, in whole or in part, at its discretion and without prior notice.

H: Facility of Applications Supported by Blocked Amount ("ASBA") as an additional mode of payment – Demat details are mandatory

As per the SEBI guidelines, in respect of New Fund offers (NFO), investors will have an option to make an application / payment under the Applications Supported by Blocked Amount (ASBA) facility. This facility is available to all investors eligible to invest in the schemes of the Mutual Fund. The applications under ASBA facility will be subject to the directives issued by SEBI from time to time.

ASBA is an application containing an authorization given by the investor to block the application money in his/her specified bank account towards the subscription of units offered during the NFO of the schemes. Thus, for an investor who applies through ASBA facility, the application money blocked towards the subscription of Units shall be debited to the extent of subscribed amount from the bank account on or before the allotment date. On allotment of NFO, units will be credited to the investor's demat account as specified in the ASBA application form. For availing this facility, investors are requested to check with the Designated Branches ("DBs") of the Self Certified Syndicate Banks ("**SCSBs**"). The application forms for applications under the ASBA facility will be available at the designated branches of Self Certified Syndicate Banks (SCSB/ASBA Banks). A list of these banks is available on the SEBI website (www.sebi.gov.in) or BSE website (www.bseindia.com) or NSE website (www.nseindia.com). The application forms for applications under the ASBA facility should be submitted at the designated branches of the ASBA Banks. **SCSBs**"). The application forms for applications under the ASBA facility will be available at the designated branches of Self Certified Syndicate Banks (SCSB/ASBA Banks). A list of these banks is available on the SEBI website (www.sebi.gov.in) or BSE website (www.bseindia.com) or NSE website (www.nseindia.com). The application forms for applications under the ASBA facility should be submitted at the designated branches of the ASBA Banks.

The Mutual Fund, AMC and Trustee shall not be responsible for any acts, mistakes, errors, omissions and commissions etc. in relation to the application forms under the ASBA facility accepted by SCSBs. On receipt of applications through SCSBs, the allotment will be carried out with the presumption that the application amount has been blocked in the relevant ASBA account.

Mutual Fund / AMC does not intend to seek any investment or offer any goods or services to Citizen(s)/Resident(s) from FATF designated High-Risk Jurisdictions ("blacklist"),. Mutual Fund / AMC / its Registrar, who shall be collecting, using and sharing as indicated above, shall comply with local laws of India, which may or may not be in line with the requirements of other territorial laws. If you have any concern / query, you can write to Investor Relations Officer of the Mutual Fund/ AMC.

I. Redemption and Switches

- Units will be redeemed/switched out on First In First Out (FIFO) basis at a folio level.
- Redemption/Switches will not be processed if the investor (applicable to all unitholders) are not KYC compliant in line with the regulations issued by SEBI from time to time.
- For Units Held in Demat (electronic) form: Unitholders should submit their valid redemption request to their Depository Participant (DP). The redemption proceeds will be credited to the bank account of the Unitholder, as per the bank account details provided by the Depositories.
- For Units Held in Account Statement (non-demat) form: The Redemption/Switch-out request can be made by way of a written request on a pre-printed form or Transaction Slip, which should be submitted at any of the Official Points of Acceptance. Alternatively, investor(s) can submit these requests through any other permissible electronic modes including digital properties of the AMC, as may be enabled from time to time.
- All Redemption/Switch-out would be permitted to the extent of credit balance in the Unit holder's account of the Plan(s)/ Option(s) of the Scheme (subject to completion of Lock-in period or release of pledge/lien or other encumbrances).
- The Redemption/Switch-out request can be made by specifying the rupee amount or by specifying the number of Units of the respective Plan(s)/Option(s) to be redeemed.

- In case a Redemption/Switch-out request received is for both, a specified rupee amount and a specified number of Units of the respective Plan(s)/Option(s), the specified number of Units will be considered the definitive request.
- In case the value/number of available units held in the Unit holder's folio/account under the Plan/Option of the Scheme is less than the amount/number of units specified in the redemption/switch-out request, then the transaction shall be treated as an 'all units' redemption and the entire balance of available Units in the folio/account of the Unit holder under the stated Plan/Option of the Scheme shall be redeemed.
- Redemption by NRIs/PIOs/OCIs/FPIs will be subject to the regulations and guidelines of the RBI and any other relevant laws as are applicable from time to time (also subject to deduction of tax at source as applicable).
- As per SEBI (Mutual Fund) Regulations, the Mutual Fund shall transfer Redemption proceeds within 3 business days or such other timeline as may be specified in the respective scheme's SID and as per SEBI/ AMFI guidelines.
- Redemption proceeds will be paid in favour of the Unit holder (registered holder of the Units or, if there is more than one registered holder, only to the first registered holder) and in the bank account number registered under the folio.
- A penal interest of 15% p.a. or such other rate as may be prescribed by SEBI from time to time, will be paid by the AMC for the period of delay in case the Redemption proceeds are not transferred within the specified timeline. Investors may note that in case of exceptional scenarios as prescribed by SEBI/ AMFI, the AMC may not be liable to adhere with the timelines prescribed above.

The AMC also has the right, at its sole discretion, to close a Unitholder's account by redemption of units in the account of unitholder, if the unitholder does not submit the requisite proof/documents/information required by the AMC or where the units are held by a unitholder in breach of any Regulation.

Micro Investments /PAN Exempt Investments:

As per SEBI guidelines, individuals and Sole proprietary firms who do not possess a PAN ("Eligible Investors")* may invest up to Rs. 50,000 in a rolling 12-month period or financial year i.e. April to March. However, Eligible Investors are required to undergo Know Your Customer (KYC) procedure with any of the SEBI registered KYC Registration Authorities (KRA). Accordingly, investor(s) i.e. either the first holder or all joint holders who do not hold PAN may invest (via lumpsum/SIP) upto Rs. 50,000 per year per investor. Such PAN exempt SIPs are referred to as Micro SIP.

Investors may make PAN exempt investments subject to the following provisions:
●The limit of Rs. 50,000/- is applicable at an aggregate level (SIP plus lumpsum investments) across all Schemes of the Fund in a rolling 12-month period or in a financial year i.e. April to March.
● This exemption is applicable only to investments by "Eligible Investors" i.e. individuals [including Joint Holders who are individuals, NRIs but not PIOs], Minors and Sole proprietary firms, who do not possess a PAN*. Hindu Undivided Family (HUF) and other categories are not eligible for PAN exemption.
*In case of joint holders, first holder must not possess a PAN.
● Eligible Investors are required to undergo Know Your Customer (KYC) procedure with any of the SEBI registered KYC Registration Agency (KRA).
● Eligible Investors must attach a copy of the KYC acknowledgement letter containing the PAN Exempt KYC Reference No (PEKRN) issued by the KRA along with the application form. Eligible investors must hold only one PEKRN.

- If an application for investment together within investments made in a rolling 12-month period or in a financial year exceeds Rs. 50,000, such an application will be rejected. New / Additional Purchase and Systematic Investment Plans (SIP) will be covered in the limit of Rs. 50,000.
- Investors may switch their investments to other Schemes of the Mutual Fund. However, where the switch amount is Rs. 50,000 or more, the investor is required to furnish a copy of their self

attested PAN along with valid KYC compliance. In the absence of these, the switch request is liable to be rejected, in accordance with extant Income Tax regulations and SEBI guidelines.
- HUFs and other categories are not eligible for such investments.

In case of any deficiencies in the supporting documents or in case of the aggregate of lumpsum/ SIP investments exceeding Micro investment threshold, the Mutual Fund/ AMC reserves the right to reject the applications.

All terms and conditions (including load structure) of Systematic Investment Plans (SIPs) (except availability of SIP Top-up facility) shall apply to Micro SIPs.

Special products

The Fund offers certain special products / facilities as per details mentioned below; however, these products and facilities may not be available under all the schemes of the Fund. Investors are advised to refer to the Scheme Information Document (SID) of the respective schemes of the Fund to check whether any of these facilities are available or not.

Systematic Investment Plan (SIP)

Investors can undertake investing on a specified periodic basis and aim to take advantage from rupee cost averaging through SIP in the scheme. For Frequency, minimum amount per instalment and number of instalments, kindly refer to the respective SID of the scheme(s).

SIP registration

SIP registration can be done through physical or digital mode. The mandate for SIP installment payments can be done by registering a One Time Mandate (OTM) application or any other mandate registrations methodology in line with the arrangements with the banks or payment aggregators as may be enabled from time to time.

For registration of a Systematic Investment Plan (SIP) in physical mode, the duly completed SIP form must be submitted at least 21 calendar days prior to the desired first debit date if a One Time Mandate (OTM) is not registered, and at least 10 calendar days prior in case an OTM is already registered. The provided timelines are excluding the application date and the SIP start date. In case the start date does not meet the mentioned timelines, the AMC will make reasonable efforts to process the SIP as per the investor's request. However, if that is not possible, the SIP will begin from the subsequent instalment date as per the selected frequency.

For SIP applications through online mode, should be submitted 5 calendar days before the first debit date (excluding the application date and the SIP start date). The same shall be applicable for SIP being registered in the folio through OTM where the mandate status is 'Registered'.

Default SIP options:

In case an investor fails to mention the valid SIP details (or the details are not clear) at the time of registering SIP, the following shall be considered as default selection:

SIP details	**Default option**
Frequency	Monthly
SIP Date (Monthly, Quarterly)	1st of the month
SIP Day (Weekly)	Monday
SIP Tenor	As per end period of OTM

Points to note:

- In case the SIP date falls on a non-business day then the transaction will be processed on the next business day.
- In case the SIP date falls on a date which is not available in a particular month then SIP will be processed on the first business day of subsequent month. For example, if an investor selects SIP date as 31st, the instalment for the month of November will be processed on 1st December.
- For SIP applications received during NFO Period, the SIP start date shall be at least 21 calendar days after the NFO allotment date.
- If multiple SIP dates are opted SIP will be registered for all opted dates.
- SIP start date shall not be beyond 100 days from the date of submission of request for SIP, under all frequencies.
- New Investor - If the investor fails to mention the scheme name in the SIP Mandate Form, then the Fund reserves the right to register the SIP as per the scheme name available in the main application.
- Existing Investor - If the investor fails to mention the scheme name in the SIP Mandate Form, then the Fund reserves the right to register the SIP in the existing scheme (Eligible for SIP) available in the investor's Folio. Incase Multiple Schemes or Equity Linked Savings Scheme (ELSS) are available in the folio then the Fund reserves the right to reject the SIP request.
- Investors who wish to change any aspect of existing SIP such as scheme/ amount etc, may use the SIP Modification form for this purpose.
- The investor is requested to note that the load structure shall be applicable as on the date of installment and the AMC reserves the right to change the load structure which shall be applicable on a prospective basis.

The AMC reserves the right to withdraw this facility, modify the procedure, frequency, dates in accordance with the SEBI (Mutual Fund) Regulations and any such change will be applicable only to units transacted pursuant to such change on a prospective basis.

Please refer to the SIP Enrolment Form for terms & conditions before enrolment.

SIP Top-Up Facility:

Under this facility, the investor can increase the SIP instalment at pre-defined intervals. This aims to provide the investor with a simplified method of aligning SIP instalment amounts with an increase in the investor's earnings over the tenure of SIP. This facility is available for all investors.

Investors can opt for SIP Top-up facility by specifying an amount or percentage along with the frequency of top-up.

Frequency and Mode of SIP Top-Up:

Investors can choose to increase their SIP instalments either by a fixed amount or a percentage (%), to be applied after a set frequency:

- Half-Yearly Top-Up: Applicable after every 6 SIP instalments.
- Yearly Top-Up: Applicable after every 12 SIP instalments. (Only Yearly frequency is allowed for Quarterly SIPs.)
  - Minimum Top-Up Amount: Rs. 50 and in multiples of Rs. 50.
  - Minimum Top-Up Percentage: 10% and in multiples of 5%.

✓ If the investor fails to specify either the frequency or the mode (amount/percentage), it shall be deemed as Yearly Top-Up of Rs. 50.

✓ If both are not specified, the application may be processed as a normal SIP, subject to all other details being complete.

- ✓ If both percentage and amount are specified, then percentage will be considered for SIP Top-Up.
- ✓ The top-up amount will be rounded-up to the nearest multiple of Re 1/-.

Top-Up Cap amount: Investor has an option to freeze the SIP Top-Up amount once it reaches a fixed predefined amount. The fixed pre-defined amount should be lower than or equal to the maximum amount mentioned by the investor in the OTM / bank mandate. In case of difference between the Cap amount and the maximum amount mentioned in the mandate, then the amount which is lower of the two amounts shall be considered as the default amount of SIP Cap amount. Where Top-Up Cap amount is not provided, the Top-Up would be capped at the maximum amount mentioned in the OTM / bank mandate.

SIP Top-Up facility shall not be available in case of Micro-SIP.

SIP Modification

An investor investing through SIP shall have an option to modify the selected scheme and / or SIP installment amount and / or SIP end date, in the scheme wherein the SIP investments are currently being made.

SIP Pause facility:

SIP Pause facility allows investors to pause their existing SIP for a temporary period, without discontinuing the existing SIP and SIP would restart from the immediate next installment after completion of the pause period specified by the investor. SIP Pause can be for a minimum period of 1 month to a maximum period of 6 months.
The minimum gap between the pause request and next SIP instalment date should be at least 10 calendar days (excluding the request date and the next SIP instalment date).

Pause facility shall get activated from immediate next eligible instalment from the date of receipt of SIP Pause request.

If the pause period is coinciding with the SIP Top Up facility, the SIP instalment amount post completion of pause period would be inclusive of Top Up amount. For e.g. SIP instalment amount prior to pause period is Rs.5,000/- and Top Up amount is Rs.1,000/-. If the pause period is completed after date of Top Up, then the SIP instalment amount post completion of pause period shall be Rs.6,000/-.

Termination/Cancellation of SIP:

In case of weekly / monthly SIPs, if there are three consecutive failures of SIP instalments and in case of quarterly SIPs, if there are two consecutive failures of SIP instalments, the AMC shall terminate the SIP without any written request from the investor.

The unitholders are, however, free to terminate the SIP registration at any point of time by way of a written communication. The SIP cancellation request submitted by an investor, will be effective within 2 working days from the date of such request. However, it may be noted that any instalments for which debit instructions have already been sent to the investor’s bank (for eg. 7 to 10 days in advance depending upon the mode of registration of the mandate) may continue to be processed. Investors should accordingly maintain sufficient balance in their bank account. Any debits triggered in the investor(s) accounts towards instructions sent to the bank in the interim will be refunded.

Systematic Transfer Plan (STP)

STP is a facility wherein unitholders of designated open-ended schemes of JioBlackRock Mutual Fund (excluding ELSS as Source Scheme subject to Lock in period & units in demat form & ETFs) can opt to transfer a fixed amount at regular intervals to another designated open-ended scheme of JioBlackRock Mutual Fund . For Frequency, minimum amount per instalment and number of instalments, kindly refer respective SID of the scheme.

The amount transferred under STP from source scheme to target scheme shall be done by redeeming units of source scheme at Applicable NAV, subject to exit load, if any; and subscribing to the units of target scheme at Applicable NAV as on specified date(s).

Default STP options:

In case an investor, fails to mention the valid STP details (or the details are not clear) at the time of registering STP, the following shall be considered as default selection:

STP details	Default option
Frequency	Monthly
STP Date (Monthly, Quarterly)	1st of the month
STP Day (Weekly)	Monday
STP Tenor	Perpetual

In case the Start Date is mentioned but End Date is not mentioned, the application will be registered for "Perpetual" period.

In case the End Date is mentioned but Start Date is not mentioned, the application will be registered after expiry of 7 calendar days from submission of the application from the default date i.e. 1st of each month / quarter (or the immediately succeeding working Day), provided the minimum number of instalments are met.

Points to note:

- ✓ This facility is not available for units which are under any lien /pledged or any lock-in period.
- ✓ The unitholders may approach/consult their tax consultants regarding the treatment of the transfer of units from the tax point of view.
- ✓ In case the STP date falls on a non-business day or on a day which is not available in a particular month, the STP will be processed on the next business day.
- ✓ If there is an inadequate balance / unclear units on the STP date, the STP will be processed for the balance units, subject to minimum amount requirement of the target scheme and the STP will continue.
- ✓ The registered STP will be automatically terminated upon receipt of intimation of death of the unit holder.
- ✓ The enrolment form completed in all respects should be submitted at any of the designated Investor Service Centre (ISC) of the AMC at least 7 calendar days before the commencement of first execution date of STP. In case the required time of 7 calendar days is not met then the STP will be processed from the next STP cycle.
- ✓ The load structure for the target scheme shall be applicable as on the date of installment and the AMC reserves the right to change the load structure which shall be applicable on a prospective basis.

The AMC reserves the right to withdraw this facility, modify the procedure, frequency, dates in accordance with the SEBI (Mutual Fund) Regulations and any such change will be applicable only to units transacted pursuant to such change on a prospective basis.

Termination/Cancellation of STP

In case of failure to process the STP on account of NIL balance in the out scheme, the AMC shall terminate the STP without any written request from the investor.

The unitholders can, however, terminate the STP registration at any point of time by submitting a request at least 5 calendar days prior to the next due date of STP.

Systematic Withdrawal Plan (SWP)

SWP facility allows unitholders of designated open-ended schemes of JioBlackRock Mutual Fund (excluding ELSS as Source Scheme subject to Lock in period & units in demat form & ETFs) to withdraw a specified sum of money periodically from their investments in the scheme. An SWP is ideal for investors seeking a regular inflow of funds for their needs. A fixed sum will be paid to the investor from their investments and the remaining part of the corpus will continue to earn returns. The amount thus withdrawn by SWP would be equated into units at Applicable NAV based prices and the number of units so arrived at would be redeemed and subtracted from the unit balance held by the investor.
For Frequency, minimum amount per instalment and number of instalments, kindly refer respective SID of the scheme.

Default SWP options:

In case an investor fails to mention the valid SWP details (or the details are not clear) at the time of registering the SWP, the following shall be considered as default selection:

SWP details	Default option
Frequency	Monthly
SWP Date	1st of the month
SWP Tenor	Perpetual

Points to note:

- ✓ The SWP proceeds to the investor's bank account will be credited as per normal service standards.
- ✓ In case the SWP date falls on a non-business day or on a day which is not available in a particular month, the SWP will be processed on the next business day.
- ✓ This facility is not available for units which are under any lien/pledged or any lock-in period.
- ✓ The unitholders may approach/consult their tax consultants in regard to the treatment of the transfer of units from the tax point of view.
- ✓ If there is inadequate balance / unclear units on the SWP date, the SWP will be processed for the balance units and SWP will continue.
- ✓ The registered SWP will be automatically terminated upon receipt of intimation of death of the unit holder.
- ✓ The enrolment form completed in all respects can be submitted at any of the designated Investor Service Centre (ISC) of the AMC at least 7 calendar days before the commencement of first execution date of SWP. In case the required time of 7 calendar days is not met then the SWP will be processed from the next SWP cycle.

The AMC reserves the right to withdraw this facility, modify the procedure, frequency, dates in accordance with the SEBI MF Regulations and any such change will be applicable only to units transacted pursuant to such change on a prospective basis.

Termination/Cancellation of SWP

In case of failure to process the SWP on account of NIL balance in the scheme, the AMC shall terminate the SWP without any written request from the investor.

The unitholders can, however, terminate the SWP registration at any point of time by way of a written communication at least 5 calendar days prior to the next due date of SWP.

Forms for all facilities are available on our website www.jioblackrockamc.com

Default scenarios available to the investors under the Schemes:

Currently, JioBlackRock Mutual Fund shall offer only ‘Direct Plan’ under all its schemes and hence default plan shall not be applicable.

The AMC at its discretion may introduce further Plan/s in future.

T. REQUIRED PERSONAL INFORMATION OF INVESTORS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PRIVACY POLICY

Privacy Policy

JioBlackRock AMC, in the course of its business and interactions with investors and vendors (hereinafter 'Provider of Information/Provider'), may acquire personal information, including confidential details.

We are firmly dedicated to safeguarding the privacy of the Provider of Information. This Privacy Policy (as amended from time to time) outlines how we handle and manage personal information that we may collect and retain through various means, including but not limited to the use of physical (offline) and online/electronic services.

Personal information collected by us through physical (offline) and online/electronic means may be converted and stored electronically at our discretion for the purposes specified herein. This Privacy Policy should be read in conjunction with, and is subject to, the terms and conditions / disclaimer provided on our Website.

However, this Privacy Policy does not cover the Provider of Information if they access any other third-party links from the Website.

By visiting our website and using the services provided by us (either through the Website, via our various Internet applications, or through physical means), including but not limited to subscribing and sending inquiries, Provider expressly agree to this Privacy Policy. Furthermore, by accessing the Website and/or utilizing the services provided by us (both through online/electronic or physical (offline) means), the Provider is deemed to have expressly given their consent for the processing, retention, and utilization of Personal Information in accordance with this Privacy Policy and its terms. **Personal Information** The Personal Information collected from the Provider may include confidential details, defined as any information relating to an individual which, either directly or indirectly, in combination with other available information, can identify the provider of the information **(“Personal Information”).** The types of Personal Information collected from the Provider and covered under this Privacy Policy include but not limited to: Full name Address Telephone / mobile number(s) E-mail address Password (if the investor signs up for online facilities) Financial information (pertaining to investments, applications, transactions, and any related purposes through which services are provided to the investors)
Any other information as defined under Rule 3 of the Information Technology (Reasonable security practices and procedures and sensitive personal data or information) Rules, 2011, as may be required by us from time to time to provide services to the provider of information

Please note that any information available in the public domain is exempt from the above definition.

The Provider of Information has the right to amend their retained Personal Information. However, we are not responsible for the accuracy of the information provided by the Provider.

Collection of Personal Information

Personal Information is collected from various sources where the Provider of Information has given it. This may include Personal Information as part of the application or enrolment process, which can be either online or through a physical form. Additionally, Personal Information may be obtained from third parties, call recordings at our call centres, and internet technology including our Website.

Personal Information can also be collected from vendors, and other service providers for maintaining records and processing payments.
The Provider of Information agrees that the Personal Information collected by us will be processed, stored, and used by us, and may also be transmitted to and processed by our affiliates and other data processors, agents, or service providers acting under a contract with us for the purposes identified here.

Legal Basis

We are authorised to process your Personal Information in accordance with Data Protection Legislation by relying on one or more lawful grounds. These include:

- Your explicit consent for processing such information for a specific purpose;
- The necessity of processing to perform our agreement with you or to take steps to enter into an agreement with you;
- The necessity of processing to comply with a legal obligation incumbent upon us;
- Providing services to you;
- Preventing, detecting, investigating, and prosecuting fraud, money laundering, and other crimes, and verifying your identity to protect our business and comply with applicable laws, or where such processing is a contractual requirement of the services or financing you have requested;
- Evaluating, developing, or improving our services;
- Keeping our customers informed about their investments, unless you have indicated at any time that you do not wish us to do so.

Purpose

We and / or our affiliates, including the Registrar and Transfer Agent (RTA), may use your information for the purposes mentioned above and/or based on the following legal grounds:

- To provide and manage your portfolio(s) and our relationship with you;
- To issue statements regarding your portfolio(s) and our relationship with you;
- To address your inquiries and complaints;
- To assist you in managing your account, comply with regulatory obligations and requirements, and keep you informed about the products and services you hold with us;
- To evaluate any application you submit, including conducting anti-fraud checks, suspicious transaction checks, and other regulatory checks;
- To share your information with our partners, affiliates and service providers.

Your Rights

Under certain circumstances, you have the right to:

- Be informed about the processing of your Personal Information (purpose, recipients, storage period, etc.).
- Object to the processing of your Personal Information for a particular purpose.
- Withdraw any consent previously given for the use of your Personal Information at any time.
- Request us to stop or start sending you marketing messages at any time.
- Request correction of the Personal Information we hold about you, ensuring any incomplete or inaccurate information is corrected. It is important that the Personal Information we hold about you is accurate and current. Please inform us if your Personal Information changes during your working relationship with us.

- Request the erasure of your Personal Information, allowing you to ask us to delete or remove Personal Information where you believe we do not have the right to process it.

If you wish to contact us regarding any of the rights mentioned here, please Email to privacy@jioblackrockamc.com. To protect your privacy and for security reasons, we may take reasonable steps to verify your identity before providing the requested information.

Use of personal information

The Provider expressly agree and understand that:

JioBlackRock AMC may use the Personal Information of the Provider for the purposes of delivering the subscribed services and related activities such as processing instructions, responding to service requests, and resolving grievances. This information may also be used to contact the Provider when necessary and to seek feedback regarding the services offered.

Contact information (such as e-mail addresses and phone numbers) may be used to send periodic updates on services, upcoming events, or announcements.

Personal Information may be utilized to generate statistics and reports for internal use, as well as for sharing with affiliates, intermediaries, successors, vendors, service providers, and advertisers. Such statistics and reports will not contain Personal Information that could personally identify the Provider.

Disclosure of Personal Information

JioBlackRock AMC may disclose the Provider's Personal Information in order to:

- Comply with legal and/or statutory requirements or adhere to legal processes;
- Protect and defend the rights, interests, or property of JioBlackRock AMC or its Affiliates;
- Enforce our legal rights, terms and conditions, or provisions of the offer documents of Schemes of the Mutual Fund/Portfolio Management Services/any other products or services.

Sharing of Personal Information with third parties

We may share the Provider's Personal Information with third parties as required or allowed by law, including but not limited to:

- Registrar and transfer agents, call centres, fund accountant, banks, custodians, depositories, and authorized external third parties involved in transaction processing;
- Organizations verifying investor identity for anti-money laundering compliance;
- Regulatory Bodies like Reserve Bank of India and the Securities and Exchange Board of India;
- Post office, local and international couriers, and other intermediaries for correspondence and payments.
- Government agencies and bodies

We will strive to ensure third parties take appropriate steps to maintain data protection. Personal Information will be shared only for purposes consistent with its original collection or as permitted by law, and may also be shared with third-party data enrichment agencies for requested services.

Retention of Personal Information

We will retain your Personal Information in accordance with Applicable Laws, for as long as it is necessary to provide services to you and for purposes such as fraud detection, prevention, and enhancing safety. You have the option to opt out of the retention of your Personal Information by informing us accordingly. However, please note that any Personal Information required to be retained under any Applicable Law shall continue to be retained by us.

Applicable Law(s) refers to any statute, law, ordinance, regulation, rule, circular, order, bye-law, equity, administrative interpretations, writ, injunction, directive, judgment or decree, or other instrument with the force of law, including guidelines, directions, instructions, and specific clarifications issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India, Association of Mutual Funds in India, or other government authority from time to time.

Breach of internet security

In addition to the efforts of Jio BlackRock AMC to protect Personal Information, it is important that you cooperate with Jio BlackRock AMC to ensure the security of their Personal Information. Provider, particularly investors, are advised to select strong passwords to prevent unauthorized access by third parties and to avoid disclosing these passwords or keeping written records of them.
Despite our best efforts, if unauthorized individuals breach our security measures, resulting in the website being hacked or presenting inaccurate information, JioBlackRock Mutual Fund JioBlackRock AMC, JioBlackRock Trustee, directors, officers, employees, or affiliates will not be held responsible.

Incidental Information

Cookie Policy:
When visiting our Website, cookies are used. These small pieces of information help maintain your connection to the Website. The Website may use cookies to detect your device type to present content optimally, for language switching, and other purposes. These cookies do not collect or store any Personal Information, and visitors, including the Providers of Information, can refuse the use of cookies.

Website Analytics:
The Website ("www.JioBlackRockamc.com") and a web analytics service (which may be utilized by us) use cookies to analyze user interactions with the Website. Information generated by the cookie about Website usage (including IP addresses) will be transmitted and stored as part of standard service operations. Additionally, information may be provided to the owners or operators of third-party websites that link to our Website, detailing the number of users linking from such sites. The shared information will be non-personally identifiable. All incidental information will be used solely to assist in delivering an effective service on the Website. We have implemented security practices and procedures appropriate to the sensitivity of Personal Information. These practices adhere to generally accepted commercial business standards, including technical, operational, and physical security measures to protect Personal Information from unauthorized access and disclosures.

Information Provider, including investors, agree that trusted third parties acting on our behalf for functions such as processing transactions and issuing account statements are contractually obligated to ensure reasonable security safeguards appropriate to the sensitivity of the Personal Information they handle.
JioBlackRock AMC aims to protect and secure the information provided by the Information Provider and uses 128-bit encryption, where applicable, for transmitting information, which is currently the permitted level of encryption in India.

Grievance Redressal

Any grievances relating to your personal information may be addressed to privacy@jioblackrockamc.com.

The AMC/ its Registrar will take utmost care in processing, storing and maintaining such information so that such sensitive and personal information shall not get exposed to any unrelated third party(ies) and used for specific & associated purpose for which such information is collected. The AMC/ its Registrar has implemented all required processes and controls as required under local data protection & privacy laws (Information Technology Act, 2000, Digital Data Protection Act, 2023 & amendments thereof from to time) and will continue to abide by all such data protection & privacy laws as notified from time to time.

This Privacy Policy is valid and complies with the applicable laws, rules, and regulations. It may be updated or amended periodically, and providers of information are advised to visit this page regularly to review any changes. You acknowledge and agree that it is your responsibility to review this privacy policy periodically and become aware of modifications. Your continued access to or use of the website will mean that you agree to the changes.

Further, post processing of any financial or non-financial request, the AMC endeavors to inform the investor either through letter or email or SMS the information provided in the request form.

VII. RIGHTS OF UNITHOLDERS OF THE SCHEME

1. Unitholders of the Scheme have a proportionate right in the beneficial ownership of the assets of the Scheme.
2. Consolidated Account Statement (‘CAS’) at mutual fund industry level for each calendar month will be issued on or before 12th day of succeeding month to all Unitholders having financial transactions and who have provided valid Permanent Account Number (PAN). For folios not included in the CAS, the AMC shall issue a monthly account statement to the Unitholders, pursuant to any financial transaction done in such folios; the monthly statement will be sent on or before 12th day of succeeding month. In case of a specific request received from the Unitholders, the AMC shall provide the account statement to the Unitholders within 5 business days from the receipt of such request.
3. The Mutual Fund shall dispatch redemption or repurchase proceeds within 3 business days of accepting the valid redemption or repurchase request. For schemes investing at least 80% of total assets in such permissible overseas investments, 5 business Days of accepting the valid redemption or repurchase request. Further, in case of exceptional scenarios as prescribed by AMFI vide its communication no. AMFI/ 35P/ MEM-COR/ 74 / 2022-23 dated January 16, 2023, read with clause 14.1.3 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated June 27, 2024, the AMC may not be able to adhere with the timelines prescribed above.
4. The Trustee Company is bound to make such disclosures to the Unitholders as are essential in order to keep the unitholders informed about any information known to the Trustee Company which may have a material adverse bearing on their investments.
5. The appointment of the AMC for the Mutual Fund can be terminated by majority of the Directors of the Trustee Company Board or by 75% of the Unitholders of the Scheme.
6. 75% of the Unitholders of a Scheme can pass a resolution to wind- up a Scheme.
7. The Trustee Company shall obtain the consent of the Unitholders:
   - whenever required to do so by SEBI, in the interest of the Unitholders.
   - whenever required to do so if a requisition is made by three- fourths of the Unitholders of the Scheme.
   - when the majority of the Trustee Company decide to wind up a scheme in terms of clause (a) of sub regulation (2) of regulation 39 of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 or prematurely redeem the units of a close ended scheme.
8. The Trustee Company shall ensure that no change in the fundamental attributes of any scheme, the fees and expenses payable or any other change which would modify the scheme and affect the interest of the Unitholders is carried out by the asset management company, unless it complies with sub regulation (26) of regulation 25 of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996.
9. In specific circumstances, where the approval of unitholders is sought on any matter, the same shall be obtained by way of a postal ballot or such other means as may be approved by SEBI.

UNCLAIMED REDEMPTION

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.

In accordance with para 14.3 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated June 27, 2024, the unclaimed redemption amount may be deployed by the Mutual Fund in call money market or money market instruments or in a separate plan of liquid / overnight / money market mutual fund schemes floated by the Mutual Fund. Investors who claim these amounts during a period of three years from the due date shall be paid the initial unclaimed amount along with the income earned on its deployment. Investors who claim these amounts after 3 years shall be paid the initial unclaimed amount along with the income earned on its deployment till the end of the third year. After the third year, the income earned on such unclaimed amounts shall be used for the purpose of investor education. Further, the AMC shall not charge any exit load in this plan and TER (Total Expense Ratio) of such plan shall be capped at 50 bps.

Provided that such schemes where the unclaimed redemption amounts are deployed shall be only those Overnight scheme/ Liquid scheme / Money Market Mutual Fund schemes which are placed in A-1 cell (Relatively Low-Interest Rate Risk and Relatively Low Credit Risk) of Potential Risk Class matrix as per para 17.5 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated June 27, 2024. Further, the investment management fee charged by the AMC for managing the said unclaimed amounts shall not exceed 50 basis points.

As per SEBI Circular no. SEBI/HO/IMD/IMD-SEC3/P/CIR/2025/15 dated February 12, 2025 a service platform for investors to trace inactive and unclaimed Mutual Fund folios- MITRA (Mutual Fund Investment Tracing and Retrieval Assistant) platform is developed and hosted by the QRTAs (CAMS and KFintech), it is available through a link on our website and also on the website(s) of MF Central, AMFI, the two QRTAs and SEBI.

MITRA platform will facilitate the investors with a searchable database of inactive and unclaimed Mutual Fund folios at an industry-level which will empower the investors on following manner:

• Enable investors/ legal claimants to identify the overlooked investments or any investments made by any other person for which he/she may be rightful legal claimant.

• Encourage investors to do KYC as per the current norms thus reducing the number of non-KYC compliant folios.

• Contribute towards building a transparent financial ecosystem and will be reliable medium for investors to find their inactive and unclaimed Mutual Fund investments.

• Build and incorporate mitigants against fraud risk

An inactive folio shall be defined as "Mutual Fund Folio(s) where no investor-initiated transaction/s (financial and nonfinancial) have taken place in the last 10 years, but unit balance is available". This portal would display only Fund Names and investor must approach us for more information.

Further, the information on unclaimed amount along-with its prevailing value (based on income earned on deployment of such unclaimed amount), will be separately disclosed to investors through the periodic statement of accounts / Consolidated Account Statement sent to the investors.

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.

VIII. INVESTMENT VALUATION NORMS

a) Background

Regulation 25(19) read with Regulation 47 mandates that the asset management company shall compute and carry out valuation of investments made by its scheme(s) in accordance with the investment valuation norms specified in Eighth Schedule and shall publish the same.

Eighth Schedule states that the mutual fund shall value their investments in accordance with principles of fair valuation so as to ensure fair treatment to all investors i.e. existing investors as well as investors seeking to subscribe or redeem units.

It further prescribes that the valuation shall be reflective of the realizable value of securities and shall be done in good faith and in a true and fair manner through appropriate valuation policies and procedures approved by the Board of the asset management company.

In case of any conflict between the principles of fair valuation and valuation guidelines as per Eighth Schedule and circulars issued by SEBI, the Principles of Fair Valuation shall prevail.

b) Policy Coverage.

This policy shall cover the following:

I. Valuation methodologies for particular types of securities.
II. Inter-scheme transfers
III. Composition and role of the Valuation Committee
IV. Periodic review
V. Conflict of Interest
VI. Exceptional events
VII. Deviation
VIII. Disclosure
IX. Record keeping

i. Valuation methodologies:
   1. The methodologies for valuing each type of security held by the schemes are given in Annexure A.
   2. Investment in any new type of security shall be made only after establishment of the valuation methodology for such security with the approval of the Board of Jio BlackRock Asset Management Private Ltd. (‘the AMC’) and Jio BlackRock Trustee Private Ltd. (‘the Trustee’).

ii. Inter-scheme transfers:
   1. Inter-scheme transfers shall be effected as per regulations and internal policy and at prevailing market price (essentially fair valuation price).
   2. The methodology to determine the fair valuation of securities which are intended to be transferred from one scheme to another are given in Annexure A:

iii. Valuation Committee:
   1. Valuation committee shall comprise of the following personnel:
      a. Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
      b. Chief Operating Officer (COO)
      c. Chief Investment Officer (CIO)
      d. Chief Risk Officer (CRO)
      e. Chief Compliance Officer (CCO)

The Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Operating Officer jointly can reconstitute or nominate additional members for the valuation committee.

2. Following shall be the scope of the Valuation committee:
    a. Recommendation and drafting of valuation policy for the AMC and Trustee Board approval.
    b. Review the accuracy and appropriateness of methods used in arriving at the fair value of securities and recommend changes, if any.
    c. Recommend valuation methodology during exceptional events.
    d. Recommend valuation methodology for a new type of security pending receipt of valuation from valuation agencies.
    e. Lay down procedures to detect and prevent incorrect valuation.
    f. Report to the Board regarding any deviations or incorrect valuations which impact on the NAV in excess of 1%, the current regulatory threshold.
    g. Recommend deviation from stated Valuation Policy in specific cases, with reasons, to give effect to the principle of fair valuation.
    h. Implement changes in Valuation norms arising out of changes as communicated by SEBI/AMFI to give effect to the principle of fair valuation.

3. Frequency of meeting:
   Meetings of the committee take place on a need basis to discuss valuation methodology during exceptional events.

4. Quorum:
   The quorum of the Valuation Committee shall consist of a minimum of three members of the Committee of which at least one among the CIO and CEO shall always be present to complete the quorum. In the absence of CEO, CCO and CRO shall be present to complete the quorum and in absence of CIO, respective nominated Fund Manager(s) (Equity or Fixed Income etc.) shall be present to complete the quorum. The CEO shall serve as the Chairperson of the Valuation Committee and in his absence the CIO shall chair the committee, in absence of both the quorum shall not be complete.

iv. Periodic Review:

The Valuation Committee shall be responsible for ongoing review of the valuation methodologies in terms of its appropriateness and accuracy in determining the fair value of each and every security and keep the Board of AMC and the Board of Trustee updated in this regard.

In addition, the Valuation Committee shall have the valuation policy reviewed by the independent auditor at least once every year, to ensure continued appropriateness of the policy.

v. Conflict of Interest:

The implementation of valuation policy and methodologies adopted / authorised by the Board of AMC and Trustees shall be subject to review by the Valuation Committee. The Valuation Committee shall be responsible for identifying and addressing any conflict of interest and recommend changes/amendments to the policy or processes followed. Any such proposed changes shall be placed before the Board of AMC and Trustees for ratification.

vi. Exceptional Events:

1. The Valuation Committee is authorized by the Board of AMC and Trustees to determine the exceptional events and devise the process to deal with the exceptional events.

   Following is the illustrative list of events which could be classified as Exceptional events where current market information may not be available / sufficient for valuation of securities:

    a. Major policy announcements by the Central Bank, the Government or the Regulator;
    b. Natural disasters or public disturbances, which force the markets to close unexpectedly;

c. Absence of trading in a specific security not covered in this valuation policy or similar securities;
d. Significant volatility in the capital and debt markets;
e. A credit default event by the issuer of any fixed income security will be considered as an exceptional event and the value of the security will be appropriately discounted by the Valuation Committee;
f. In case the Fund Manager(s) are of the opinion that the price provided by valuation agencies does not reflect the fair value of a security, the same shall be valued on the basis of guidelines provided by the Valuation Committee.

2. Escalation Procedure:
   a. Valuation Committee shall be responsible for monitoring Exceptional events and recommending appropriate valuation methods under the circumstances, with due reporting to the Board of AMC and Trustees.
   b. Under such circumstances, the Valuation Committee will be vested with powers by the Board of AMC and Trustees in deciding the appropriate methodology for valuation of such securities.

vii. Securities not Covered Under the Current Valuation Policy:
In case of securities purchased by mutual fund does not fall within the current framework of the valuation of securities then the mutual fund shall report immediately to AMFI regarding the same. Further, at the time of investment AMCs shall ensure that the total exposure in such securities does not exceed 5% of the total AUM of the scheme.

AMFI has been advised that the valuation agencies should ensure that the valuation of such securities gets covered in the valuation framework within six weeks from the date of receipt of such intimation from mutual fund.

In the interim period, till AMFI makes provisions to cover such securities in the valuation of securities framework, the mutual funds shall value such securities using their proprietary model which has been approved by their independent trustees and the statutory auditors.

viii. Disclosure:
Valuation Policy shall be updated in the Statement of Additional Information, on the website and any other place as may be prescribed by the SEBI regulations and guidelines.

ix. Record keeping:
All the documents which form the basis of valuation including inter-scheme transfers (the approval notes and supporting documents) will be maintained in electronic form or physical papers.

Above records will be preserved in accordance with the norms prescribed by the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 and subsequent amendments thereto.

Annexure A

A. Equity and Equity related securities

Asset Class	Traded /non-traded	Valuation policy
Equity Shares, Preference Shares, Equity Warrants, Rights, Convertible debentures	Traded	On the valuation day, at the last quoted closing price on the National Stock Exchange (NSE)/Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) or other stock exchange, where such security is listed. If not traded on the primary stock exchange, the closing price on the other stock exchange will be considered. NSE will be the primary stock exchange. For index-based schemes/ETF, the principal stock exchange would be the exchange where the underlying benchmark index has been set up. When a security is not traded on any stock exchange, on the date of valuation, then the previous closing price on NSE / BSE / any other Stock Exchange will be used provided such closing price is not exceeding a period of 30 calendar days prior to the valuation date.
	Non - Traded	Definition of a Non-traded security: When a security is not traded on any Stock Exchange for a period of 30 days prior to the valuation date, it is treated as a 'non-traded' security and will be valued as follows: a. **Equity Shares:** Valuation price will be in accordance with the norms prescribed in the SEBI guidelines for valuation, i.e., valuation will be computed on the basis of average of book value and the price computed on the basis of the PE ratio (after appropriate discount as approved by valuation committee for lower liquidity) and using the last traded price if available. b. **Preference Shares:** Convertible Preference Shares shall be valued based on underlying equity, discounted for illiquidity if required as decided by the Valuation Committee. Non - convertible preference shares are more akin to debt and to be valued as debt securities at an applicable market yield for the similar duration and rating as approved by the Valuation Committee. In case valuation prices of Non-traded preference shares are available from valuation agency(ies) appointed by AMFI, then such Non - traded preference shares shall be valued at average of prices provided by AMFI appointed agency(ies). c. **Partly Paid-up Equity Shares:** The shares shall be valued at traded value of the underlying fully paid-up equity shares as reduced by the amount of balance call money payable on partly paid-up equity shares. A suitable illiquidity discount, if deemed necessary, shall be applied with approval from the Valuation Committee. In the event the fully paid shares are also non-traded then the valuation of the fully paid shares arrived as aforesaid shall be reduced by the amount of balance call money payable on partly paid-up equity shares. d. Rights Shares: Valuation price will be arrived at after reducing the exercise price/issuance price from the closing

Asset Class	Traded /non-traded	Valuation policy
		price of the underlying equity shares in case a decision is made to apply for the rights. The computation of the valuation price will commence from the Ex-rights date and continue till the date of subscription to the rights shares. During this period, on days if traded prices are available for rights shares, they shall be valued as per the traded prices. If traded prices are not available on any particular day, the rights will be valued at the last available traded price. In case a decision is made not to apply for the rights the said rights entitlement will not be valued. In case the Rights Offer Price is greater than the ex-rights price, the value of the rights share is to be taken as zero. e. **Equity Warrants/partly paid-up rights shares:** Valuation price will be arrived, after applying appropriate discount (valuation committee is delegated with the power to decide the discount factor based on company fundamentals), after reducing the exercise price / issuance price from the closing price of the underlying equity security. If the amount payable on exercise of the warrants/shares is higher than the value of the warrants/shares, the value of the warrants/shares should be taken as zero.
		f. Convertible debentures: Non-convertible and convertible components are valued separately. A. The non-convertible component shall be valued on the same basis as would be applicable to a debt instrument. B. The convertible component to be valued as follows: i) Ascertain ● The number of shares to be received after conversion. ● Whether the shares would be pari passu for dividend on conversion. ● The rate of last declared dividend. ● Whether the shares are presently traded or non-traded/thinly traded. ● Market rate of shares on the date of valuation ii) In case the shares to be received on the date of valuation, are thinly traded / non-traded, these shares to be received on conversion are to be valued as thinly traded / non-traded shares as stated in this policy. iii) In case the shares to be received on conversion are not non-traded or thinly traded on the date of valuation and would be traded pari passu for dividend on conversion: a) Number of shares to be received on conversion, per convertible debenture, multiplied by the present market rate b) Determine the discount for non-tradability of the shares on the date of valuation. (This discount should be determined in advance and to be used uniformly for all the convertible securities. Rate of discount should be documented and approved by the Valuation Committee of AMC) Value = (a)*market rate [1-(b)] iv) In case the shares to be received on conversion are not non-traded or thinly traded on the date of valuation but would not be traded pari passu for dividend on conversion: a) Number of shares to be received on conversion, per convertible debenture, multiplied by the present market rate

Asset Class	Traded /non-traded	Valuation policy
		b) Arrive at the market value of the shares on the date of valuation by reducing the amount of last paid dividend. c) Determine the discount for non-tradability of the shares on the date of valuation. (This discount should be determined in advance and to be used uniformly for all the convertible securities. Rate of discount should be documented and approved by the Valuation Committee of AMC) Value = (a)*{b- [1- (c)]} v) In case of optionally convertible debentures, two values must be determined assuming both, exercising the option and not exercising the option. ● If the option rests with the issuer, the lower of the two values shall be taken as the valuation of the optionally convertible portion, and; ● If the option rests with the investor, the higher of the two values shall be taken. In the case of listed and non-traded CCDs, the fair valuation methodology shall be followed as recommended by the AMFI Valuation Committee. The CCDs shall be valued at average of prices obtained from valuation agencies.
		g. Demerger: i. Where there is one resulting Company along with the demerged company and such resulting company is unlisted, the resulting company will be valued by residual price methodology which would be traded value of the demerged company on the day before the demerger (Ex-date minus 1), less value of the demerged company immediately post demerger (Ex-date). However, if the value of the demerged company is greater or equal to the value of the demerged company before the demerger, then the resulting company would be valued at zero. ii.Where there are more than one resulting companies along with the demerged company and all or some resulting companies are unlisted, the resulting companies will be valued by residual price methodology which would be, traded value of the demerged company on the day before the demerger less value of the demerged company immediately post demerger. The residual value would be allocated into resulting companies in the ratio provided as a part of scheme of arrangement or such other ratio as decided by the Valuation Committee. If one of the resulting companies is listed, the residual value for unlisted companies would be further determined by reducing the traded value of listed resulting companies from the residual value computed as above.
		iii. In case where the resulting company/ies and the demerged company are unlisted, the traded value of demerged company on the day before the demerger would be allocated between the resulting company/ies and demerged company in the ratio provided as a part of scheme of arrangement or such other ratio as decided by the Valuation Committee. If the above companies remain unlisted for more than 3 months, the Valuation Committee has to decide on application of illiquidity discount as deemed appropriate on a case-to-case basis. However, if the Valuation committee is of the opinion that a fair valuation has not been achieved in certain cases by applying the above guidelines, it reserves the right to decide on an alternate method of fair valuation, post considering facts on a case-to-

Asset Class	Traded /non-traded	Valuation policy
		case basis. Further, guidance from the valuation committee would be sought for any exceptional cases not covered above. The price discovered by the exchanges (NSE/BSE) in the special trading session shall be referred to as arriving at the difference in the price as compared to the traded closing price on the day before the demerger. The price so derived shall be considered for valuation of the unlisted shares of the demerged company till one day prior to the day of listing. **h. Merger:** Valuation of resulting company would be determined by valuation of merging / amalgamating company immediately prior to the ex-date of merger / amalgamation **i.** In case merging / amalgamating companies are listed, valuation of resulting companies would be summation of valuation of entities immediately prior to merger date. Further if listed company merges into an unlisted surviving company, then the surviving company should be valued at the traded value of the merging company immediately before merger. Example: • If Company A and Company B merge to form a new Company C, then Company C would be valued at the price equals to A+B • If Company A which is a listed company merges into Company B which is an unlisted company the resultant would be valued at traded price of A immediately before merger **ii.** In case, the merging / amalgamating companies being unlisted, valuation of resulting companies would be valued on the principles of fair valuation as guided by the valuation committee. If the above companies remain unlisted for more than 3 months, the Valuation Committee has to decide on application of illiquidity discount as deemed appropriate on a case-to-case basis. However, if the Valuation committee is of the opinion that a fair valuation has not been achieved in certain cases by applying the above guidelines, it reserves the right to decide on an alternate method of fair valuation, post considering facts on a case-to-case basis. Further, guidance from the valuation committee would be sought for any exceptional cases not covered above.
	Thinly Traded	In line with the valuation formula prescribed under SEBI regulations for valuation, Valuation will be computed on the basis of average of book value and the price computed on the basis of the PE ratio (discounted by 75% i.e., 25% of industry average PE), further discounted for illiquidity. PE ratio to be applied to the earnings per share as per the latest audited annual accounts. Definition of thinly traded equity/ equity related security: When trading in an equity/equity related security in the preceding 30 days is both less than INR 5 lacs and the total volume is less than 50,000 shares, it shall be considered as a thinly traded security. Further, any security which is currently classified as “thinly traded” security, and is being valued

Asset Class	Traded /non-traded	Valuation policy
		at fair valuation prices, will be classified as a "traded security" if it meets any one of the two following criteria and will be valued at "traded prices:-" 1. At least a total of 50,000 shares are traded in the preceding 30 days or:- 2. Trading volume of Rs.5 lacs is achieved in the preceding 30 days."
	Unlisted	SEBI Circular No. MFD/CIR/03/526/2002 dated May 9, 2002 has prescribed the method of valuation for unlisted equity securities. These guidelines are similar to the guidelines issued by SEBI for non-traded / thinly traded securities mentioned above except the following: Computation of Net worth per share *as lower of (a) and (b)*: (a) i) Net worth of the company = Paid up share capital + Reserves other than Revaluation reserve - Miscellaneous expenditure not written off or deferred revenue expenditure, intangible assets and accumulated losses. ii) Net worth per share = (Net worth of the company / Number of paid-up shares). (b) i) Net worth of the company = Paid up capital + Consideration on exercise of Option/Warrants received/receivable by the company + free reserves other than Revaluation reserve – Miscellaneous expenditure not written off or deferred revenue expenditure, intangible assets and accumulated losses. Net worth per share = (Net worth of the company/{Number of paid-up shares + number of shares that would be obtained on conversion/exercise of outstanding warrants and options}). If the net worth of the company is negative, the share should be marked down to Zero. Computation of fair value per share to be considered for valuation at 15 % discount for illiquidity. [(Net worth per share + capitalized value of EPS) / 2] * 0.85 The above methodology for valuation shall be subject to the following conditions: - All calculations as aforesaid shall be based on audited accounts. - In case the EPS is negative, EPS value for that year shall be taken as zero for arriving at capitalized earnings. - In case an individual security accounts for more than 5% of the total assets of the scheme, an independent valuer shall be appointed for the valuation of the said security. To determine if a security accounts for more than 5% of the total assets of the scheme, it should be valued in accordance with the procedure as mentioned above on the date of valuation. In case the latest balance sheet i.e. balance sheet prepared within nine months from the close of the accounting year of the company, is not available (unless the accounting year is changed) the shares should be valued as zero. At the discretion of the AMC and with the approval of the Valuation Committee, unlisted equity scrip may be valued at a price lower than the value derived using the aforesaid methodology.

	Suspended security	In case trading in an equity security is suspended for trading on the stock exchange for up to 30 days, then the last traded price would be considered for valuation of that security. If an equity security is suspended for trading on the stock exchange for more than 30 days, then it would be considered as non-traded and valued accordingly
	Application money for Primary Market Issue (including pre-public offering)	i) Application money will be valued at cost up to 60 days from the closure of the issue. If the security is not allotted within 60 days from the closure of the issue, application money will be valued as per the directives of the valuation committee. Rationale of valuing such application money will be recorded. ii) Equity securities allotted and proposed to be listed, but not listed, are to be valued at cost till two months from the date of allotment and after two months, are to be valued as unlisted securities. Method of valuing unlisted equity is stated above. iii) Security under lock-in period (post listing): Security (excluding Anchor investment) shall be valued based on the last quoted closing price after applying a suitable discount for illiquidity. The valuation committee shall decide on the illiquid discount to be applied, on a case-to-case basis.
	Shares tendered for buy-back	If a company offers to buy back entire portion of the shares tendered by a Mutual Fund Scheme, then such shares will be valued at the price of buy back, else, market price of the security will be considered for valuation till the date of receipt of formal confirmation of acceptance of shares tendered under the buyback scheme.
	Lock-in Shares	In case of Equity shares under lock in for more than 3 months from date of purchase/allotment, which are traded on the stock exchanges, appropriate discount will be applied to the closing price quoted on the stock exchange as may be decided by the Valuation Committee on a case-to-case basis.
	Inter-Scheme Transfers	Inter-Scheme transfers would be done at the price of the security prevailing spot market price on the primary stock exchange (National Stock Exchange) at the time of effecting the transfer. If not traded on the primary stock exchange, the price at the Bombay Stock Exchange will be considered.
	Qualified Institutional Placement (QIP)/Follow on Public Offer (FPO)/ Initial Public Offer (IPO)	In case of QIP and FPO, recognition and valuation would start from the date of allotment. In case of IPO, the security would be valued at cost from the date of allotment till a day prior to listing and on the closing price (as per Traded criteria) from the day of listing.
Futures &	Traded & Non-	On the valuation day, Options premium received/paid is marked to market based on the settlement prices provided by

Options	Traded	the respective stock exchanges. Futures contracts are valued at the settlement price provided by the respective stock exchanges. When a security is not traded on the respective stock exchange on the date of valuation, then at the settlement price provided by the respective stock exchange. If the settlement price is not available, then the closing price for the security will be considered for the valuation.
Foreign Securities		● Foreign Securities shall be valued based on the last quoted closing price (i.e. same day's closing price as per the NAV date) on the Overseas Stock Exchange on which respective securities are listed. However, the AMC shall select the appropriate stock exchange at the time of launch of a scheme in case a security is listed on more than one stock exchange and the reason for the selection will be recorded in writing. Any subsequent change in the reference stock exchange used for valuation will be necessarily backed by reason for such change being recorded in writing by the AMC and approved by the Valuation Committee. However, in case of extreme volatility in other markets post the closure of the relevant markets, the AMC shall value the security at suitable fair value determined by the Valuation Committee. ● If a security such as ADR/GDR, etc. are traded in OTC (over the counter) market, in such cases closing price (source: Reuters/Bloomberg) in OTC market will be considered for valuation. ● When on a particular Valuation day, a security has not been traded on the selected stock exchange; the value at which it is traded on another stock exchange or last quoted closing price on selected stock exchange shall be used provided such date is not more than thirty days prior to the valuation date. ● On valuation date, all assets and liabilities in foreign currency shall be valued in Indian Rupees at the RBI/FBIL reference rate as at the close of banking hours on the relevant business day in India. For Currencies where RBI/FBIL reference rate is not available, Bloomberg/Reuters/any other designated agency shall be used. If required, the AMC may change the source of determining the exchange rate. ● Non -traded ADR /GDRs shall be valued after considering prices/ issue terms of underlying security. The Valuation Committee shall decide the appropriate discount for illiquidity. Non-traded foreign security shall be valued by AMC at fair value after considering relevant factors on a case-to-case basis. ● Corporate Action (Foreign Security): In case of any corporate action event, the same shall be valued at fair price on case-to-case basis as may be determined by the Valuation Committee in consultation with Independent advisors (if required). ● Units of Overseas Mutual Fund will be valued at the last available Net Asset Value of the underlying fund. On the valuation day, for conversion of foreign exchange currency into INR, RBI reference rate as at the close of banking hours on that day in India/Bloomberg/Reuters/any other designated agency. If required, the AMC may determine the reference rate from an alternative source.

B. Money Market, Debt Securities and Government Securities

- Coupon bearing securities such as Non-convertible Debentures (NCD), Bonds, Central Government Securities (G-Sec), State Development Loans (SDL) etc.
- Discounted securities like Zero Coupon Bonds (ZCB), Commercial Papers (CP), Certificate of Deposits (CD), Bills Purchased under Rediscounting Scheme (BRDS), Discounted Securitised Debt / Pass Through Certificate (PTC), Treasury Bills, Cash Management Bills etc.

Category	Valuation Policy
Money Market, Debt Securities & Government Securities (including Floating Rate Securities, Tri-Party Repo (TREPS), Reverse Repo & Corporate Bond Repo)	Securities shall be valued at average of security level prices obtained from valuation agencies appointed by AMFI. In case security level prices given by valuation agencies are not available for a new security which is currently not held by any Mutual Fund, then such security will be valued at purchase yield on the date of allotment/purchase. In case of any deviation from the valuation price for the money market and debt securities provided by valuation agencies, AMC shall follow the procedure mentioned in SEBI circular dated September 24, 2019. **AT-1 & Tier 2 Bonds:** The valuation agencies shall factor the following guidelines as provided by SEBI while deriving the valuation price. **AT-1 Bonds:** SEBI vide circular no. SEBI/HO/IMD/PoD1/CIR/P/2024/106 dated August 05, 2024 has specified that the valuation methodology of AT-1 Bonds shall be based on Yield to Call basis (adjusted with appropriate risk spreads), in line with the principles of market-based measurement under Ind AS 113. **Tier 2 Bonds:** SEBI vide Master Circular has specified the glide path for the purpose of valuation of bonds issued under Basel III framework. Further, AMFI, vide its letter No. 135/BP/91/2020-21, has issued the detailed guidelines under the directive of SEBI for being uniformly followed and implemented by all Mutual Funds.
Securities with put and call option	The option embedded securities would be valued as follows: **A. Securities with call option:** The securities with call option shall be valued at the lower of the value as obtained by valuing the security to final maturity and valuing the security to call option. In case there are multiple call options, the lowest value obtained by valuing to the various call dates and valuing to the maturity date is to be taken as the value of the instrument. **B. Securities with Put option:** The securities with put option shall be valued at the higher of the value as obtained by valuing the security to final maturity and valuing the security to put option. In case there are multiple put options, the highest value obtained by valuing to the various put dates and valuing to the maturity date is to be taken as the value of the instrument.

Category	Valuation Policy
	C. Securities with both Put and Call option on the same day: Only securities with put / call options on the same day and having the same put and call option price, shall be deemed to mature on such put / call date and shall be valued accordingly. In all other cases, the cash flow of each put / call option shall be evaluated and the security shall be valued on the following basis: i. Identify a 'Put Trigger Date', a date on which 'price to put option' is the highest when compared with price to other put options and maturity price. ii. Identify a 'Call Trigger Date', a date on which 'price to call option' is the lowest when compared with price to other call options and maturity price. iii. In case no Put Trigger Date or Call Trigger Date ('Trigger Date") is available, then valuation would be done to maturity price. In case one Trigger Date is available, then valuation would be done as to the said Trigger Date. In case both Trigger Dates are available, then valuation would be done to the earliest date. If the put option is not exercised by a Mutual Fund, while exercising the put option would have been in favour of the scheme; i. A justification for not exercising the put option shall be provided by the Mutual Fund to the Valuation Agencies, Board of AMC and Trustees on or before the last date of the notice period. ii. The Valuation Agencies shall not take into account the remaining put options for the purpose of valuation of the security. The put option shall be considered as 'in favour of the scheme' if the yield of the valuation price ignoring the put option under evaluation is more than the contractual yield/coupon rate by 30 basis points.
Short-Term Deposits	Deposits (pending deployment) with banks shall be valued at cost plus accrual basis. In case of any prepayment penalty, accrual rate would be the rate applicable for that period less any prepayment penalty.
Inter Scheme Transfers Debt /Money Market Securities	AMCs shall seek prices for IST of any money market or debt security (irrespective of maturity), from the valuation agencies. AMFI, in consultation with valuation agencies shall decide a turn-around-time (TAT), within which IST prices shall be provided by the agencies. If prices from the valuation agencies are received within the pre-agreed TAT, an average of the prices so received shall be used for IST pricing. If price from only one valuation agency is received within the agreed TAT, that price may be used for IST pricing. If prices are not received from any of the valuation agencies within the agreed TAT, AMCs may determine the price for the IST, in accordance with Clause 3 (a) of Seventh Schedule of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996. Clause 3 (a) – such transfers are done at the prevailing market price for quoted instruments on spot basis.
Deviation from Valuation Guidelines	Deviation in the valuation policy and procedures as stated above shall be allowed only with the prior approval of the Valuation Committee. In such cases, the detailed rationale for each instance of deviation along-with details such as information about the security (ISIN, issuer name, rating etc.), price at which the security was valued vis-a-vis the price as per the valuation agencies and the impact of such deviation on scheme NAV (in amount and percentage terms) shall be recorded and reported to the Board of AMC and Trustees. The rationale for the deviation along with details will be disclosed under a separate head on the website of the AMC.

Category	Valuation Policy
	Further, while disclosing the total number of instances of deviation in the monthly and half-yearly portfolio statements, AMC shall also provide the exact link on the website for accessing the information.

Category	Valuation Policy
Valuation of money market and debt securities which are rated below investment grade	1. A money market or debt security is classified as "below investment grade" if the long term rating of the security issued by a SEBI registered Credit Rating Agency is below BBB- or if the short term rating of the security is below A3. 2. A money market or debt security shall be classified as "Default" if the interest and/or principal amount has not been received, on the day such amount was due or when such security has been downgraded to "Default" grade by a Credit Rating Agency. 3. Mutual Funds shall promptly inform the valuation agencies and the CRAs, any instance of non-receipt of payment of interest and / or principal amount (part or full) in any security. 4. All money market and debt securities which are rated below investment grade or Default shall be valued at the price provided by valuation agencies. 5. Till such time the valuation agencies compute the valuation of money market and debt securities classified as below investment grade or Default, such securities shall be valued on the basis of indicative haircuts provided by these agencies. These indicative haircuts shall be applied on the date of credit event i.e. migration of the security to sub-investment grade and shall continue till the valuation agencies compute the valuation price of such securities. Further, these haircuts shall be updated and refined, as and when there is availability of material information which impacts the haircuts. The indicative haircut rate that is applied to the principal will be applied to the accrued interest also. 6. In case of trades during the interim period between date of credit event and receipt of valuation price from valuation agencies, traded price will be considered if it is lower than the price post standard haircut. The said traded price shall be considered for valuation till the valuation price is determined by the valuation agencies. 7. In case of trades after the valuation price is computed by the valuation agencies as referred above and where the traded price is lower than such computed price, such traded price shall be considered for the purpose of valuation and the valuation price will be revised accordingly. 8. In case of any deviation from the valuation price for money market and debt securities rated below investment grade provided by the valuation agencies, the procedure as mentioned in SEBI circular No. SEBI/HO/IMD/DF4/CIR/P/2019/41 dated March 22, 2019 shall be followed. 9. In case of securities classified as below investment grade but not default, interest accrual will continue with the same haircut applied to the principal. In case of securities classified as default, no further interest shall be made. Any recovery will first be adjusted against the outstanding interest recognized in the NAV and any balance shall be adjusted against the value of principal recognized in the NAV. Any recovery in excess of the carried value in the NAV will be applied first towards the amount of interest written off and then towards the amount of principal written off. **Standard haircut for sub-investment grade debt securities** provided by valuation agencies and finalized by the AMFI Valuation

Category	Valuation Policy
	Committee are as follows:

1. Haircuts for senior, secured securities

Rating/ Sector	Infrastructure, Real Estate, Hotels, Loan against shares and Hospitals	Other Manufacturing and Financial Institutions	Trading, Gems & Jewellery and Others
BB	15%	20%	25%
B	25%	40%	50%
C	35%	55%	70%
D	50%	75%	100%

2. Haircuts on subordinated and unsecured (or both) securities

Rating/ Sector	Infrastructure, Real Estate, Hotels, Loan against shares and Hospitals	Other Manufacturing and Financial Institutions	Trading, Gems & Jewellery and Others
BB	25%	25%	25%
B	50%	50%	50%
C	70%	70%	70%
D	100%	100%	100%

Changes in terms of investment:

While making any change to terms of an investment, Mutual Funds shall adhere to the following conditions:

1. Any changes to the terms of investment, including extension in the maturity of a money market or debt security, shall be reported to valuation agencies and SEBI registered Credit Rating Agencies (CRAs) immediately, along-with reasons for such changes.
2. Any extension in the maturity of a money market or debt security shall result in the security being treated as “Default”, for the purpose of valuation.
3. If the maturity date of a money market or debt security is shortened and then subsequently extended, the security shall be treated as “Default” for the purpose of valuation.

Category	Valuation Policy
	4. Any put option inserted subsequent to the issuance of the security shall not be considered for the purpose of valuation and original terms of the issue will be considered for valuation.
Upfront Fees	1. Upfront Fees on all trades (including primary market trades), by whatever name called, will be considered by the valuation agencies for the purpose of valuation of securities. 2. Details of such upfront fees will be shared with the valuation agencies on the trade date to enable them to arrive at the fair valuation for that date. 3. Upfront fees will be reduced from the cost of investment and will be shared on pro-rata basis if the investment in a particular security is made from multiple schemes.

C. Infrastructure Investment Trust (InvITs) and Real Estate Investment (ReITs):

Asset Class	Traded/Non-traded/Listed/ Unlisted	Valuation Methodology
Units of InvITs / ReITs	Traded	The value of units of InvITs and ReITs will be based on the last quoted closing price on the principal stock exchange where such security is listed. The AMC has selected National Stock Exchange (NSE) as principal stock exchange. If no trade is reported on the principal stock exchange on a particular valuation date, units of InvITs and ReITs shall be valued at the last quoted closing price on other recognised stock exchange.
	Non-Traded	• When units of InvITs and ReITs are not traded on any stock exchange on a particular valuation day, the value at which these were traded on the selected stock exchange or any other stock exchange, as the case may be, on any day immediately prior to valuation day, shall be considered for valuation provided that such date is not more than thirty days prior to the valuation date. • Where units of InvITs and ReITs are not traded on any stock exchange for a continuous period of 30 days then the valuation for such units of InvITs and ReITs will be determined by the Valuation Committee in consultation with the independent valuation agencies as deemed appropriate by the Valuation Committee from time to time.

D. Domestic / Overseas Mutual Fund Units and Alternative Investment Fund (AIF) Units (including units of ETFs):

Asset Class	Traded/Non-traded/Listed/ Unlisted	Valuation Methodology
Domestic Mutual Fund Units and Alternative Investment Fund (AIF) Units	Listed & Traded	Units shall be valued at the closing traded price available on the stock exchanges (NSE or BSE) as on the valuation date.
	Unlisted and Listed but not traded	Units shall be valued at the last declared NAV on AMFI website or CDMDF Fund's website in case of AIF units as on the valuation date.
Overseas Mutual Funds Units*	Listed & Traded	Units shall be valued at the closing traded price available on the stock exchanges (on which the respective Overseas ETF is listed) as on the valuation date. In case an Overseas ETF is listed on more than one stock exchange across country, then AMC shall select the principal stock exchange (i.e. appropriate stock exchange) for valuation and record the same in writing. Any subsequent change in the stock exchange used for valuation shall be backed by reasons for such change, recorded in writing and placed at the meeting of the Valuation Committee.
	Unlisted and Listed but not traded	Units shall be valued at their last available NAV as on the valuation date.

*Converting the price in Indian Rupees (INR):

On the valuation day, all the assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency will be valued in Indian Rupees. The valuation price of the security will be converted to INR based on RBI/FBIL/any other designated agency, reference rate at the close of banking hours in India. If required, the AMC may change the source of determining the exchange rate.

E. **Valuation of other Securities**:

Asset Class	Valuation Methodology
Interest Rate Future (IRF)	It would be valued at the daily settlement price of the exchange. If the settlement price is not available, then the closing price for the security will be considered for the valuation.
Market Linked Debentures & all OTC Derivatives including Interest Rate Swaps (IRS) / Forward Rate Agreements (FRA)	Irrespective of the residual maturity, securities shall be valued at average of security level prices obtained from valuation agencies.
Securities Lending and Borrowing (SLB)	The valuation of securities lent under the Securities Lending Scheme shall be valued as per the valuation guideline of the respective security as mentioned in this document. The lending fees received for the securities lent out would be accrued in a proportionate manner till maturity of the contract.
Indian Depositories Receipts (IDR)	Valuation of IDRs listed on the India Stock Exchange would follow the valuation guidelines adopted for the Listed Indian Equity Shares. In case the IDRs are classified as thinly traded / non-traded, the criteria, as laid above for Listed Indian Equity Shares shall be applied taking into consideration the relevant Company's Balance Sheet.
Illiquid Security	Aggregate value of "illiquid securities" of scheme, which are defined as non-traded, thinly traded and unlisted equity shares, shall not exceed 15% of the total assets of the scheme and any illiquid securities held above 15% of the total assets shall be assigned Zero value. Mutual Funds shall disclose as on March 31 and September 30 the scheme wise total illiquid securities in value and percentage of the net assets while disclosing Half Yearly Portfolios to the unit holders. In the list of investments, an asterisk mark shall be given against all such investments which are recognised as illiquid securities. Mutual Funds shall not be allowed to transfer illiquid securities among their schemes.

F. **Valuation of Commodities and Exchange Traded Commodities Derivatives (ETCDs)**:

Asset Class	Valuation Methodology
Physical Gold	The Gold held by a gold exchange traded fund scheme shall be valued at the AM fixing price of London Bullion Market Association (LBMA) in US dollars per troy ounce for gold having a fineness of 995.0 parts per thousand, subject to the following: a) adjustment for conversion to metric measure as per standard conversion rates;

	b) adjustment for conversion of US dollars into Indian rupees as per the RBI reference rate; and c) In addition of: (i) transportation and other charges that may be normally incurred in bringing such gold from London to the place where it is actually stored on behalf of the mutual fund; and (ii) notional customs duty and other applicable taxes and levies, except to the extent set off is available, that may be normally incurred to bring the gold from the London to the place where it is actually stored on behalf of the mutual fund; Provided that the adjustment under clause (c)(i) above may be made on the basis of a notional premium that is usually charged for delivery of gold to the place where it is stored on behalf of the mutual fund; Provided further that where the gold held by a gold exchange traded fund scheme has a greater fineness, the relevant LBMA prices of AM fixing shall be taken as the reference price under this subparagraph. If the gold acquired by the gold exchange traded fund scheme is not in the form of standard bars, it shall be assayed and converted into standard bars which comply with the good delivery norms of the LBMA and thereafter valued in terms of above subparagraph. LBMA Gold price is quoted for USD/Oz for 999 fineness. For conversion of Troy Ounces to Kilogram, the applicable conversion factor of Troy ounces per kilogram shall be used for 995 purity. If on any day the LBMA AM fixing or RBI/FBIL/any other similar agency's reference rate is not available due to holiday, then the immediately previous day's prices are applied for the purpose of calculating the value of gold. Premium or discount may be applied to the valuation price arrived as per above methodology to ensure it reflects the fair value/spot price of Gold in the Domestic market The premium / discount shall be decided by comparing the domestic price i.e. MCX spot price with the valuation price. In case MCX spot price is not available, any other appropriate source may be used as agreed upon by valuation committee to determine the domestic price. Custom duty shall be fixed on per kg basis and will be considered as per notification issued by GOI. GST will not be considered in valuation price.
Physical Silver	The Silver held by the Scheme shall be valued at the AM fixing price of London Bullion Market Association (LBMA) in US dollars per troy ounce for silver having a fineness of 999.0 parts per thousand, subject to the following: a) adjustment for conversion to metric measure as per standard conversion rates; b) adjustment for conversion of US dollars into Indian rupees as per the RBI reference rate; and c) In addition of:- (i) transportation and other charges that may be normally incurred in bringing such silver from London to the place where it is actually stored on behalf of the mutual fund; and

	(ii) notional customs duty and other applicable taxes and levies, except to the extent set off is available, that may be normally incurred to bring the silver from the London to the place where it is actually stored on behalf of the mutual fund; Provided that the adjustment under clause (c)(i) above may be made on the basis of a notional premium that is usually charged for delivery of silver to the place where it is stored on behalf of the mutual fund; Provided further that where the silver held by a scheme has a greater fineness, the relevant LBMA prices of AM fixing shall be taken as the reference price under this sub-paragraph. LBMA Gold price is quoted for USD/Oz for 999 fineness. For conversion of Troy Ounces to Kilogram, the applicable conversion factor of Troy ounces per kilogram shall be used for 999 purity. If on any day the LBMA AM fixing or RBI/FBIL/any other similar agency's reference rate is not available due to holiday, then the immediately previous day's prices are applied for the purpose of calculating the value of silver. Premium or discount may be applied to the valuation price arrived as per above methodology to ensure it reflects the fair value/spot price of Silver in the Domestic market. The premium / discount shall be decided by comparing the domestic price i.e. MCX spot price with the valuation price. In case MCX spot price is not available, any other appropriate source may be used as agreed upon by valuation committee to determine the domestic price. Custom duty shall be fixed on per kg basis and will be considered as per notification issued by GOI. GST will not be considered in valuation price.
Exchange Traded Commodities Derivatives	**Futures and Options:** ETCDs shall be valued at the last quoted closing price on the exchange where such contracts are listed. On a valuation day, if last quoted closing price is not available then such ETCD contracts shall be valued at the settlement price. **Conversion of ETCDs into Physical Commodities:** In case ETCDs gets converted into physical commodities then upon the receipt of physical commodity at the exchange accredited warehouse in the allocated location (as notified and determined by the exchanges) the commodity shall be valued based on the spot/pooled physical price of the respective location as published by the respective commodity exchanges. Spot/Pooled price of respective commodity is published every day at the MCX website which can be referred for valuation of stocks lying in the warehouse/designated vaults. If on any day the spot/pooled prices as above are not available due to holiday, then the prices of immediately preceding day will be considered for the purpose of valuation of such commodity.

VALUATION APPROACH FOR TRADED AND NON-TRADED MONEY MARKET AND DEBT SECURITIES

SEBI, vide Master Circular on Valuation of money market and debt securities, has laid down the broad principles for considering traded yields for the purpose of valuation of money market and debt securities. In this regard, the following are the areas identified for issuing standard guidelines.

1. Waterfall mechanism for valuation of money market and debt securities
2. Definition of tenure buckets for similar maturity
3. Process for determination of similar issuer
4. Recognition of trades and outlier criteria
5. Process for construction of spread matrix

Part A: Valuation of Money Market and Debt Securities other than G-Secs

1. Waterfall Mechanism for valuation of money market and debt securities:

   The following shall be the broad sequence of the waterfall for valuation of money market and debt securities:

   i. Volume Weighted Average Yield (VWAY) of primary reissuances of the same ISIN (whether through book building or fixed price) and secondary trades in the same ISIN
   ii. VWAY of primary issuances through book building of same issuer, similar maturity (Refer Note 1 below)
   iii. VWAY of secondary trades of same issuer, similar maturity
   iv. VWAY of primary issuances through fixed price auction of same issuer, similar maturity
   v. VWAY of primary issuances through book building of similar issuer, similar maturity (Refer Note 1 below)
   vi. VWAY of secondary trades of similar issuer, similar maturity.
   vii. VWAY of primary issuance through fixed price auction of similar issuer, similar maturity
   viii. Construction of matrix (polling may also be used for matrix construction)
   ix. In case of exceptional circumstances, polling for security level valuation (Refer Note 2 below)

   Note 1

   Except for primary issuance through book building, polling shall be conducted to identify outlier trades. However, in case of any issuance through book building which is less than INR 100 Cr, polling shall be conducted to identify outlier trades.

   Note 2

   Some examples of exceptional circumstance would be stale spreads, any event/news in particular sector/issuer, rating changes, high volatility, corporate action or such other event as may be considered by valuation agencies. Here stale spreads are defined as spreads of issuer which were not reviewed/updated through trades/primary/polls in same or similar security/issuers of same/similar maturities in waterfall approach in last 6 months.

Further, the exact details and reasons for the exceptional circumstances which led to polling shall be documented and reported to AMCs. Further, a record of all such instances shall be maintained by AMCs and shall be subject to verification during SEBI inspections.

Note 3

All trades on stock exchanges and trades reported on trade reporting platforms till end of trade reporting time (excluding Inter-scheme transfers) should be considered for valuation on that day.

Note 4

It is understood that there are certain exceptional events, occurrence of which during market hours may lead to significant change in the yield of the debt securities. Hence, such exceptional events need to be factored in while calculating the price of the securities. Thus, for the purpose of calculation of VWAY of trades and identification of outliers, on the day of such exceptional events, rather than considering whole day trades, only those trades shall be considered which have occurred post the event (on the same day).

The following events would be considered exceptional events:

i. Monetary/ Credit Policy
ii. Union Budget
iii. Government Borrowing/ Auction Days
iv. Material Statements on Sovereign Rating
v. Issuer or Sector Specific events which have a material impact on yields
vi. Central Government Election Days
vii. Quarter end days

In addition to the above, valuation agencies may determine any other event as an exceptional event. All exceptional events along-with valuation carried out on such dates shall be documented with adequate justification.

2. **Definition of tenure buckets for Similar Maturity**

When a trade in the same ISIN has not taken place, reference should be taken to trades of either the same issuer or a similar issuer, where the residual tenure matches the tenure of the bond to be priced. However, as it may not be possible to match the exact tenure, it is proposed that tenure buckets are created and trades falling within such similar maturity be used as per table below.

Residual Tenure of Bond to be priced	**Criteria for similar maturity**
Upto 1 month	Calendar Weekly Bucket

Greater than 1 month to 3 months	Calendar Fortnightly Bucket
Greater than 3 months to 1 year	Calendar Monthly Bucket
Greater than 1 year to 3 years	Calendar Quarterly Bucket
Greater than 3 years	Calendar Half Yearly or Greater Bucket

In addition to the above:

a. In case of market events, or to account for specific market nuances, valuation agencies may be permitted to vary the bucket in which the trade is matched or to split buckets to finer time periods as necessary. Such changes shall be auditable. Some examples of market events / nuances include cases where traded yields for securities with residual tenure of less than 90 days and more than 90 days are markedly different even though both may fall within the same maturity bucket, similarly for less than 30 days and more than 30 days or cases where yields for the last week v/s second last week of certain months such as calendar quarter ends can differ.

b. In the case of illiquid/ semi liquid bonds, it is proposed that traded spreads be permitted to be used for longer maturity buckets (1 year and above). However, the yield should be adjusted to account for steepness of the yield curve across maturities.

c. The changes/ deviations mentioned in clauses a and b, above, should be documented, along with the detailed rationale for the same. Process for making any such deviations shall also be recorded. Such records shall be preserved for verification.

3. **Process for determination of similar issuer**

Valuation agencies shall determine similar issuers using one or a combination of the following criteria. Similar issuer does not always refer to issuers which trade at same yields but may carry spreads amongst themselves & move in tandem or they are sensitive to specific market factor/s hence warrant review of spreads when such factors are triggered.

i. Issuers within same sector/industry and/or
ii. Issuers within same rating band and/or
iii. Issuers with same parent/ within same group and/or
iv. Issuers with debt securities having same guarantors and/or
v. Issuers with securities having similar terms like Loan Against Shares (LAS)/ Loan Against Property (LAP)

The above criteria are stated as principles and the final determination on criteria, and whether in combination or isolation shall be determined by the valuation agencies. The criteria used for such determination should be documented along with the detailed rationale for the same in each instance. Such records shall be preserved for verification. Similar issuers which trade at same level or replicate each other's movements are used in waterfall approach for valuations. However, similar issuer may also be used just to trigger the review of spreads for other securities in the similar issuer category basis the trade/news/action in any security/ies within the similar issuer group.

4. **Recognition of trades and outlier criteria**

i. Volume criteria for recognition of trades (marketable lot)

The following volume criteria shall be used for recognition of trades by valuation agencies:

Parameter	**Minimum Volume Criteria for marketable lot**
Primary	INR 25 Cr for both Bonds/NCD/CP/ CD and other money market instruments
Secondary	INR 25 Cr for CP/ CD, T-Bills and other money market instruments
Secondary	INR 5 Cr for Bonds/NCO/ G-secs

Trades not meeting the minimum volume criteria i.e. the marketable lot criteria as stated above shall be ignored.

ii. Outlier criteria

It is critical to identify and disregard trades which are aberrations, do not reflect market levels and may potentially lead to mispricing of a security or group of securities. Hence, the following broad principles would be followed by valuation agencies for determining outlier criteria.

a) Outlier trades shall be classified based on liquidity buckets (Liquid, Semi-liquid, Illiquid).

Price discovery for liquid issuers is generally easier than that of illiquid issuers and hence a tighter pricing band as compared to illiquid issuers would be appropriate.

b) The outlier trades shall be determined basis the yield movement of the trade, over and above the yield movement of the matrix. Relative movement ensures that general market movements are accounted for in determining trades that are outliers. Hence, relative movement over and above benchmark movement shall be used to identify outlier trades.

c) Potential outlier trades which are identified through objective criteria defined above will be validated through polling from market participants. Potential outlier trades that are not validated through polling shall be ignored for the purpose of valuation.

d) The following criteria shall be used by valuation agencies in determining Outlier Trades

Liquidity Classification	**Bps Criteria (Yield movement over Previous Day yield after accounting for yield movement of matrix)**		
	Up to 15 days	**15-30 days**	**Greater than 30 days**
Liquid	30 bps	20 bps	10 bps
Semi-liquid	45 bps	35 bps	20 bps
Illiquid	70 bps	50 bps	35 bps

The above criteria shall be followed consistently and would be subject to review on a periodic basis by valuation agencies and any change would be carried in consultation with AMFI.

e) In order to ensure uniform process in determination of outlier trades the criteria for liquidity classification shall be as detailed below.

Liquidity classification criteria - liquid, semi-Liquid and Illiquid definition

Valuation agencies shall use standard criteria for classifying trades as Liquid, Semi-Liquid and illiquid basis the following two criteria

1. Trading Volume
2. Spread over reference yield

Such criteria shall be reviewed on periodic basis in consultation with AMFI.

Trading Volume (Traded days) based criteria:

Number of unique days an issuer trades in the secondary market or issues a new security in the primary market in a calendar quarter

- Liquid >=50% of trade days
- Semi liquid >=10% to 50% trade days
- Illiquid <10 % of trade days

Spread based criteria:

Spread over the matrix shall be computed and based on thresholds defined, issuers shall be classified as liquid, semi liquid and illiquid. For bonds thresholds are defined as upto 15 bps for liquid; >15-75 bps for semi-liquid; > 75 bps for illiquid. (Here, spread is computed as average spread of issuer over AAA Public Sector Undertakings/Financial Institutions/Banks matrix), For CP/ CD- upto 25 bps for liquid; >25- 50 bps for semiliquid;
> 50 bps for illiquid. (Here, spread is computed as average spread of issuer over AI+/AAA CD Bank matrix).

The thresholds shall be periodically reviewed and updated having regard to the market.

The best classification (liquid being the best) from the above two criteria (trading volume and spread based) shall be considered as the final liquidity classification of the issuer. The above classification shall be carried out separately for money market instruments (CP/ CDs) and bonds.

1. **Process for construction of spread matrix**

Valuation agencies shall follow the below process in terms of calculating spreads and constructing the matrix:

Steps	**Detailed Process**
Step 1	**Segmentation of corporates-** The entire corporate sector is first categorised across following four sectors i.e. all the corporates will be catalogued under one of the below mentioned bucket: 1. Public Sector Undertakings/Financial Institutions/Banks; 2. Non-Banking Finance Companies -except Housing Finance Companies; 3. Housing Finance Companies; 4. Other Corporates

Step 2	**Representative issuers –** For the aforesaid 4 sectors, representative issuers (Benchmark Issuers) shall be chosen by the valuation agencies for only higher rating {I.e. "AAA" or AA+). Benchmark/Representative Issuers will be identified basis high liquidity, availability across tenure in AAA/AA+ category and having lower credit/liquidity premium. Benchmark Issuers can be single or multiple for each sector. It may not be possible to find representative issuers in the lower rated segments, however, in case of any change in spread in a particular rating segment, the spreads in lower rated segments should be suitably adjusted to reflect the market conditions. In this respect, in case spreads over benchmark are widening at a better rated segment, then adjustments should be made across lower rated segments, such that compression of spreads is not seen at any step. For instance, if there is widening of spread of AA segment over the AAA benchmark, then there should not be any compression in spreads between AA and A rated segment and so on.
Step 3	**Calculation of benchmark curve and calculation of spread** - 1. Yield curve to be calculated for representative issuers for each sector for maturities ranging from 1 month till 20 years and above. 2. Waterfall approach as defined in Part A (1) above will be used for construction of yield curve of each sector. 3. In the event of no data related to trades/primary issuances in the securities of the representative issuer is available, polling shall be conducted from market participants 4. Yield curve for Representative Issuers will be created on daily basis for all 4 sectors. All other issuers will be pegged to the respective benchmark issuers depending on the sector, parentage and characteristics. Spread over the benchmark curve for each security is computed using latest available trades/primaries/polls for respective maturity bucket over the Benchmark Issuer. 5. Spreads will be carried forward in case no data points in terms of trades/primaries/polls are available for any issuer and respective benchmark movement will be given.

Step 4	1. The principles of VWAY, outlier trades and exceptional events shall be applicable while constructing the benchmark curve on the basis of trades/primary issuances. 2. In case of rating downgrade/credit event/change in liquidity or any other material event in Representative Issuers, new Representative Issuers will be identified. Also, in case there are two credit ratings, the lower rating to be considered. 3. Residual tenure of the securities of representative issuers shall be used for construction of yield curve.

Part B: **Valuation of G-Secs {T-Bill, Cash management bills, G-Sec and SOL)**

The following is the waterfall mechanism for valuation of Government securities:

- VWAY of last one hour, subject to outlier validation
- VWAY for the day (including a two quote, not wider than 5 bps on NDSOM), subject to outlier validation
- Two quote, not wider than 5 bps on NDSOM, subject to outlier validation
- Carry forward of spreads over the benchmark
- Polling etc.

Note:

1. VWAY shall be computed from trades which meet the marketable lot criteria stated in Part A of these Guidelines.
2. Outlier criteria: Any trade deviating by more than+/- 5 bps post factoring the movement of benchmark security shall be identified as outlier. Such outlier shall be validated through polling for inclusion in valuations. If the trades are not validated, such trades shall be ignored.

The aforesaid provisions related to Waterfall approach for valuation of debt and money market securities prescribed by SEBI Master Circular and AMFI circular dated November 18, 2019 shall be effective from the date of implementation of the requirements of the circular by the Valuation agencies.

IX. POLLING PROCESS FOR MONEY MARKET AND DEBT SECURITIES

Pursuant to Para 9.2.3 (c) (v) of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated June 27, 2024, regarding valuation of money market and debt securities, AMFI had issued guidelines on polling process for money market and debt securities by Valuation Agencies and on the responsibilities of Mutual Funds in the polling process.

As per Para 9.2.3 (c) (v) (c) of the aforementioned SEBI Master circular, AMCs are required to have a written policy on governance of the polling process, approved by the Boards of AMC and Trustees.

Polling Process

Designated mutual funds and personnel are required to participate in the polling process

- Polling agencies are expected to identify the Mutual Funds which are required to participate in the polling process on a particular day, considering factors such as diversification of poll submitters and portfolio holding of the Mutual Funds.
- Mutual Funds which are identified by the Valuation Agencies are necessarily required to participate in the polling process.

- In case the Mutual Fund does not participate in the polling process, detailed reasons for the lack of participation are required to be recorded and made available during SEBI inspections.
- All fixed income Fund Managers and Dealers are authorized to participate in the polling process. Further, on recommendation of the Valuation Committee, other individuals can be nominated to participate in the polling process.

Polling request submission platforms and methodology

- Polling inputs need to be submitted electronically and only through the designated platforms of the SEBI/AMFI notified Valuation Agencies. The polling submission process is required to follow the maker/checker concept.
- If the automated system faces an issue, supporting error documentation would be stored and reported to the Valuation Agencies, informing Risk Management /Compliance Teams of the AMC. Further, if the Valuation Agencies seek poll submissions over email, the nominated persons would share the inputs, informing Risk Management/Compliance Teams of the AMC.
- The nominated person(s) would need to respond to the valuation agencies before the end of business hours (7:00 pm or any other time defined by the Valuation Agency) of the same day on a best effort basis.
- The nominated persons would consider parameters which would include the following before arriving at the fair price/ yield while responding to the polling request:
  - Last available traded prices or market quotes for benchmark securities Yields on the same and/or similar securities of the same and/or similar maturity.
  - Yield on securities belonging to the same issuer Group.
  - Other factors with the nominated team may feel have the potential to influence yields/prices. AMC may not participate in the polling exercise in case the security falls outside the purview of AMC's internal investment guidelines.
  - Instances where polls were not submitted are required to be recorded with due rationale.

- **Review of polling submissions** The Risk Management Team is responsible for identification of outlier polls if any versus the median provided by the Valuation Agencies. The basis point thresholds for identification of such outliers will be as per AMFI Best Practices guidelines. Such outliers will be flagged to the Investment Committee for review and the Fixed Income Investments Team will provide the rationale for the poll submission. An outlier polling report with the justifications will be presented to the AMC/Trustee board.

Conflict of interest

The polling process is as follows:

- The designated Valuation Agencies independently poll 5 mutual funds each (overall 10 mutual funds) on every business day.
- The securities identified for polling are selected by the agencies without consultation with any

mutual fund.

- The security level valuation (SLV) of a polled security is derived by calculating the median of the polls submitted. Thus, an outlier poll submission is not expected to influence the SLV pricing of a security.
- The final valuation price of a security is the average of the SLV prices calculated by the two designated valuation agencies.
- Yields submitted for polled securities are compared for outlier polls based on the regulatory defined credit and duration matrices.
- Outlier polls with the justifications are reported to the AMC/Trustee Boards.

The polling process is thus robust, has built in safeguards and conflicts of interest are largely mitigated.

Reporting

The Compliance Team should maintain the audit trail of the poll request received and submitted to Valuation Agencies with detailed rationale as received from nominated persons. The detailed report will be placed before the Valuation Committee on a quarterly basis. The report will also be placed before the Board of Directors of AMC & Board of Trustees for their noting.

Record keeping

All polling done will have to be documented and preserved in the format approved by the Board of AMC for the period of 8 years along-with details of the basis of polling (such as market transactions, market quotes, expert judgement etc.) along with supporting documents wherever applicable.

Responsibility of nominated persons

The nominated person will be responsible for complying with the polling requirement and process enlisted in this Policy and shall also be personally liable for any misuse of the polling process.

Business continuity arrangement

To ensure continuity of poll submissions, the AMC shall identify officials who will act as back-up for the nominated persons. Further, the AMC will have to ensure business continuity arrangements for participating in the polling process. The required infrastructure will be monitored and alternative arrangements will be in place to ensure required information is made available to the nominated person to deliver poll submissions without material interruption due to any technical failure.

A. Policy on computation of NAV:

The AMC will calculate and disclose the first NAV of the newly launched scheme not later than

5 Business Days from the date of allotment of Units in NFO.

Subsequently, the Net Asset Value (NAV) per Unit of the Scheme will be computed and disclosed at the close of every Business Day. The NAV of the scheme is computed by dividing the net assets of the Scheme by the number of Units outstanding under the Scheme on the valuation date. The AMC will value its investments according to the valuation norms, as specified in Schedule VIII of the SEBI (Mutual Fund) Regulations, or such norms as may be specified by SEBI from time to time. In case of any conflict between the Principles of Fair Valuation and valuation guidelines specified by SEBI, the Principles of Fair Valuation shall prevail.

NAV of Units of the Scheme shall be calculated as shown below:

NAV (Rs.) per unit = (Market or Fair Value of the Scheme's Investments + Current Assets including Accrued Income - Current Liabilities and Provision including accrued expenses)/ No. of units outstanding under the scheme on the Valuation Day.

B. Policy on rounding off:

Mutual Funds shall round off NAV up to four decimal places for index funds and all types of debt oriented schemes. For all equity oriented and balanced fund schemes, Mutual Funds shall round off NAVs up to two decimal places. However, Mutual Funds can round off the NAVs up to more than two decimal places in case of equity oriented and balanced fund schemes.

In case of any deviation to this rule, respective scheme offer document will mention the decimals up to which NAV's will be rounded off.

C. Policy For Computation of NAV in Foreign Securities:

On valuation date, all assets and liabilities in foreign currency shall be valued in Indian Rupees at the RBI/FBIL reference rate as at the close of banking hours on the relevant Business Day in India. If the security is listed in currency for which RBI/FBIL reference rate is not available, the exchange rates available from Bloomberg/Reuters/any other designated agency will be used. If required, the AMC may change the source of determining the exchange rate. The Fund shall value its investments according to the valuation norms (Valuation Policy includes computation of NAV in case of investment in foreign securities), as specified in the Eighth Schedule of the Regulations, or such guidelines / recommendations as may be specified by SEBI from time to time. On valuation date, all assets and liabilities in foreign currency shall be valued in Indian Rupees at the RBI/FBIL reference rate as at the close of banking hours on the relevant business day in India. For Currencies where RBI/FBIL reference rate is not available, Bloomberg/Reuters/any other designated agency shall be used. If required, the AMC may change the source of determining the exchange rate.

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

Computation of NAV & NAV disclosure timeline: Refer to the scheme information document for the methodology of computation of NAV and NAV disclosure timeline.

D. Procedure in case of delay in disclosure of NAV:–

The NAV of the schemes shall be declared as per timelines stated in the respective SID on Fund and AMFI website.

In case of any delay, the reasons for such delay would be explained to AMFI and SEBI in writing. Also, Fund shall report in the quarterly Compliance Test Reports (CTRs) the number of days when mutual funds were not able to adhere to the time limit for uploading the NAVs on the AMFI's website with reasons thereof and the corrective action taken by the AMC to reduce the number of such occurrences.

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.

X. DISCLOSURES RELATED TO INDEX FUNDs

Pursuant to SEBI circular dated December 31, 2024, w.r.t. Introduction of a Mutual Funds Lite (MF Lite) framework for passively managed schemes of Mutual Funds, investors/ unitholders are requested to take note of following additional disclosures in relation to passive schemes of JioBlackRock Mutual Fund:

I. Portfolio rebalancing:

- **Applicable for Equity oriented Index Funds**:

  Pursuant to clause 3.6.7.1 of Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated June 27, 2024, in case of change in constituents of the index due to periodic review, the portfolio of the scheme will be rebalanced within 7 calendar days, or such other timeline as may be prescribed by SEBI from time to time.

  Further, any transactions undertaken in the portfolio of Index Schemes in order to meet the redemption and subscription obligations shall be done ensuring that post such transactions replication of the portfolio with the index is maintained at all points of time.

- **Applicable for Debt oriented Index Funds**:

  Pursuant to clause 3.5.3.11 of Master circular for Mutual Funds dated June 27, 2024, for rebalancing the portfolio of the Debt oriented ETF/ Index Fund, the following norms shall apply:

  a) In case of change in constituents of the index due to periodic review, the portfolio of ETF/ Index Funds be rebalanced within 7 calendar days.
  b) In case the rating of any security is downgraded to below the rating mandated in the index methodology (including downgrade to below investment grade), the portfolio be rebalanced within 30 calendar days.
  c) In case the rating of any security is downgraded to below investment grade, the said security may be segregated in accordance with Paragraph 4.4.4 & 4.4.5 of Master circular for Mutual Funds dated June 27, 2024, on "Segregated portfolio in mutual fund schemes.

II. Investments of AMC in the schemes of JioBlackRock Mutual Fund:

Pursuant to Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2021 ('MF Amendment Regulations') notified on August 05, 2021, along with para 6.9.6 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated June 27, 2024, AMC has disclosed its scheme wise mandatory investment in the schemes of the Mutual Fund on its website (www.jioblackrockamc.com/disclosure).

III. Annual Scheme Recurring Expenses (Applicable for Index Funds):

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.

The AMC has estimated that up to 1% of the daily net assets of the Scheme will be charged to the Scheme as expenses. For the actual current expenses being charged, the investor should refer to the website of Mutual Fund.

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 Fees including cost of providing account statements/ IDCW/ redemption cheques/ warrants	
Marketing & Selling Expenses including Agents 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 (MF) Regulations, 1996)	
Maximum Total expenses 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 on Mutual Funds dated June 27, 2024, schemes wherein exit load is not levied, the AMC shall not be eligible to charge the above-mentioned additional expenses for such scheme.

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):

(i) 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.

All scheme related expenses by whatever name it may be called and in whatever manner it may be paid, shall necessarily 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 Fund.

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, 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”.

3 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)	100	100
Distribution expenses (INR)		100
Returns after expenses at the end of the year (INR)	1,400	1,300
Returns (in %)	14.00%	13.00%

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 Mutual Fund offers only the Direct plan under the scheme(s). 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.

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

XI. TAX & LEGAL & GENERAL INFORMATION

Taxation on Investing in Mutual Funds

The following outline of tax implications is provided for general information purposes only, based on the law prevailing as at the date of this document and also incorporating the amendments made by the Finance Act, 2025. These implications should be considered in light of the specific facts of each individual case. Furthermore, in the event of periodic amendments to the relevant legislation, the nature and / or quantum of these benefits / implications are subject to change.

Accordingly, it is recommended that each unit holder should appropriately consult its tax consultant with respect to the specific tax implications arising out of their participation in the scheme.

I. To the Mutual Fund:

Income in the hands of the Mutual Fund

The entire income of a Mutual Fund registered under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 or any regulations made thereunder is exempt from income tax in accordance with the provisions of section 10(23D) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 ('the Act').

Income received by a Mutual Fund is not liable for the deduction of income tax at source as per the provisions of section 196(iv) of the Act. Where the Mutual Fund receives any income from investments made in overseas jurisdictions, this income may be subject to withholding in the relevant jurisdiction. As the income of the Mutual Fund is exempt from tax in India, credits/ refunds in relation to these foreign taxes may not be available in India.

Distribution of income by the Mutual Fund to the unit holders

Distribution of income by the Mutual Fund to the unitholders will be taxed directly in the hands of the unitholders of the mutual fund at the tax rates applicable to them. Further, the taxpayer can claim a deduction of interest expenditure only under section 57 of the Act which shall be restricted to 20% of the gross dividend income.

II. To the unit holders:

Deduction from total income

Under section 80C of the Act, an assessee, being an individual or HUF, is eligible to claim a deduction up to an aggregate of Rs. 1.50 lakhs on account of sums paid as subscription to units of an Equity Linked Savings Scheme ('ELSS'), provided the assessee is not opting for default tax regime under Section 115BAC of the Act.

ELSS refers to a scheme formulated under Equity Linked Savings Scheme, 2005, as notified by the Central Board of Direct Taxes, Ministry of Finance *vide* notification dated 3 November 2005 as amended *vide* notification dated 13 December, 2005**.**

Securities Transaction Tax

Under chapter VII of the Finance (No. 2) Act, 2004, the unit holder is liable to pay Securities Transaction Tax ('STT') on any 'taxable securities transaction' at the applicable rate. Taxable securities transactions include sale of units of an equity oriented fund, entered into on the stock exchange or the sale of units of an equity oriented fund to the Mutual Fund.

The purchaser of the units of an equity oriented fund is not liable to pay STT, where the purchase is entered into on a recognized stock exchange and the contract for the purchase of such units is settled by the actual delivery or transfer of such units.

The seller of the units of an equity oriented fund is liable to pay STT at 0.001%, where the sale is entered into on a recognized stock exchange and the contract for sale of such units is settled by the actual delivery or transfer of such units.

At the time of the sale of units of an equity oriented fund to the Mutual Fund, the seller is required to pay STT @ 0.001%. STT is not applicable on purchase / sale / redemption of units other than equity oriented units.

STT is not deductible for the computation of capital gains. However, if it is held that gains on the sale of securities are in the nature of business profits, then for the purpose of computing the business income, an amount equivalent to the STT paid on the transaction value will be allowed as a deduction from the gains earned, under section 36 of the Act.

We have tabulated below the STT rates applicable on sale/purchase of various securities for your ease of reference:

Transactions/Particulars	**Payable by Purchaser**	**Payable by Seller**
Delivery based purchase/sale transaction in equity shares entered into in a recognized stock exchange	0.1%	0.1%
Non-delivery-based sale transaction in equity shares or units of equity-oriented fund entered in a recognised stock exchange	N.A.	0.025%
Delivery based sale transaction of unit of equity-oriented fund	N.A.	0.001%
Sale of options in securities	0.125% of the difference between the strike price and settlement price of the option (In case option is exercised)	0.1%
Sale of futures in securities	N.A.	0.02%
Sale of unlisted shares under an offer for sale to the public	N.A.	0.2%
Sale of a unit of an equity-oriented fund to the Mutual Fund	N.A.	0.001%

Incomes from units

Income in the nature of dividends distributed by mutual funds will be taxable in the hands of the unitholders under section 56 of the ITA under the head ‘Income from Other Sources’ at the applicable rates. Further, the taxpayer can claim a deduction of interest expenditure only under section 57 of the Act which shall be restricted to 20% of the gross dividend income.

Tax deduction at source (TDS) on income distributed by mutual funds:

Resident unitholders

Section 194K provides that mutual funds are required to withhold tax on income in respect of units at the rate of 10% on income (in excess of INR 10,000) paid to a resident. It has been clarified that the provisions of section 194K of the Act shall apply only in respect of income in the nature of dividends (IDCW) distributed by the mutual fund and shall not apply in respect of income which is in the nature of capital gains on units of mutual fund.

Non-resident unitholders

Section 196A of the Act requires mutual fund to withhold taxes on income in respect of units at the rate of 20% (plus applicable surcharge and health and education cess) or the rates provided in the tax treaty on any income paid to a non-resident, subject to fulfilment of certain conditions for being able to avail benefits under the tax treaty viz. obtain a valid tax residency certificate (TRC) and electronically file Form 10F.

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

Gains on transfer / redemption of units

Gains arising on transfer / redemption of units, as well as from switching between schemes will be chargeable to tax under the Act. The characterization of income from investments in securities as 'business income' or 'capital gains' should be examined on a case-by-case basis.

Any securities held by a Foreign Institutional Investor ('FII')[1] which have invested in such securities in accordance with the regulations made under Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992, should be regarded as capital assets. Thus, gains arising on transfer/redemption of units by FIIs should be characterized as capital gains.

The CBDT has issued Circular No. 6 of 2016, dated February 29, 2016 providing that listed shares / securities held for more than 12 months would be treated as capital gains unless the tax payer himself treats the same as stock in trade; in other cases, involving sale of listed shares / securities, the characterization of income would be decided on the basis of previous circulars and instructions issued by the CBDT on this subject. The Circular also provides that a position once adopted by the taxpayer would not be allowed to be changed and it would be applicable for the subsequent assessment years. It is however clarified that the principles as outlined in the circular shall not be applicable in cases where the genuineness of the transaction itself is questionable.

- **Business Income**

  Where the units of the Mutual Fund are regarded as business assets, then any gains arising from the transfer / redemption of units would be taxed under the head of "Profits and gains of business or profession" under section 28 of the Act. The gain / loss is to be computed under the head of "Profits and gains of business or profession" after allowing for normal business expenses (inclusive of the expenses incurred on the transfer).

Business income is chargeable to tax at the following rates:

Assessee	% of Income Tax
Individuals, HUFs, Association of Persons	Applicable Slab Rate*
Partnership Firms, including Limited Liability Partnerships ('LLPs') & Indian Corporates**	30%
Foreign Companies	35%

*The Finance (No. 2) Act 2024 has amended the provisions of Section 115BAC to make new tax regime the default tax regime. The slab rates as prescribed under section 115BAC(1A) of the ITA [as amended by Finance Act, 2025 and effective from FY 2025-26] are as under:

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

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

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

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

**A tax rate of 25% (plus applicable surcharge and health and education cess) is applicable for the financial year 2025-26 in the case of domestic companies having total turnover or gross receipts not exceeding Rs. 400 crores in the financial year 2023-24. Domestic companies may opt for a lower tax rate of 22% (plus fixed surcharge at the rate of 10% and health and education cess) (as per section 115BAA of the Act), subject to fulfillment of prescribed conditions. Further, new domestic manufacturing companies may opt for a lower tax rate of 15% (plus fixed surcharge at the rate of 10% and health and education cess) (as per section 115BAB of the Act), subject to fulfillment of prescribed conditions.

Unless specifically stated, the income-tax rates specified above and elsewhere in this document are exclusive of the applicable surcharge and health and education cess. The rates of surcharge applicable for financial year 2025-26 are given below:

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Type of Investor</th><th colspan="6">Surcharge* rate as a % of income-tax</th></tr>
<tr><th>If income is less than Rs. 50 lakhs</th><th>If income exceeds Rs. 50 lakhs but less than Rs. 1 crore</th><th>If income exceeds Rs. 1 crore but less than Rs. 2 crores</th><th>If income exceeds Rs. 2 crore but less than Rs. 5 crores</th><th>If income exceeds Rs. 5 crores but less than Rs. 10 crores</th><th>If income exceeds Rs. 10 crores</th></tr>
<tr><td>Individual, HUF, AOP (in respect of dividend income from domestic companies, income arising in the nature of long term capital gains on transfer of capital assets and income on which tax is payable in accordance with section 111A of the Act)</td><td>Nil</td><td>10%</td><td colspan="4">15%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Individual, HUF, AOP (in respect of income other than dividend income from domestic companies, income arising in the nature of long term capital gains on transfer of capital assets and income on which tax is payable in accordance with section 111A of the Act)</td><td>Nil</td><td>10%</td><td>15%</td><td>25%</td><td colspan="2">37% (Refer Note 1)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Partnership Firm (including LLP)</td><td>Nil</td><td>Nil</td><td colspan="4">12%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Domestic Company (income other than income chargeable to tax under section 115BAA and section 115BAB)</td><td>Nil</td><td>Nil</td><td colspan="2">7%</td><td colspan="2">12%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Domestic Company (paying taxes under section 115BAA</td><td colspan="6">10%</td></tr>
</table>

and section 115BAB)				
Foreign Company	Nil	Nil	2%	5%

* Additionally, health and education cess is leviable @ 4% on the income tax and surcharge as computed above.

Note 1: Under the default tax regime i.e. as per Section 115BAC of the Act, maximum surcharge applicable to an individual, HUF, AOP, BOI shall be restricted to 25%. If the assessee opts not to be governed by the default tax regime, then the surcharge rate of 37% shall apply for income exceeding INR 5 crore.

o **Capital Gains**

The mode of computation of capital gains would be as follows:

Sale Consideration xxx

Less: Cost of Acquisition (Note 1) (xxx)

Expenses on Transfer (Note 2) (xxx)

Capital Gains xxx

Note 1: The benefit of cost inflation index is not available while computing capital gains on transfer of long-term capital asset.

Note 2: This would include only expenses relating to transfer of units.

Period of holding

The period of holding has been tabulated below:

Sr. No.	Category of mutual fund scheme	Sub-category of mutual fund scheme	Listed / Unlisted	Period of Holding for Long term
1	Equity Oriented Mutual Funds (Note 1)	Equity Mutual Fund	N/A	More than 12 Months
		Equity Fund of Funds	N/A	More than 12 Months
2	Specified Mutual Funds	Debt Mutual Fund/ Conservative Hybrid Funds /Money Market Funds etc	Listed / Unlisted	Deemed short term capital gains
3	Other Mutual Funds	Gold ETF, Silver ETF & International ETFs	Listed	More than 12 Months
			Unlisted	More than 24 Months

Notes:

1. In case of ELSS, the units are subject to a lock-in period of 3 years. Accordingly, any sale of units after this lock-in period will qualify as a long-term capital gain.

2. As per section 50AA of the Act, “specified mutual fund” means (a) a Mutual Fund by whatever name called, which invests more than sixty-five per cent of its total proceeds in debt and money market instruments; or (b) a fund which invests sixty-five per cent or more of its total proceeds in units of a fund referred to in sub-clause (a).”

   Provided that the percentage of investment in debt and money market instruments or in units of a fund, as the case may be, in respect of the Specified Mutual Fund, shall be computed with reference to the annual average of the daily closing figures.

   Provided further that for the purposes of this clause, “debt and money market instruments” shall include any securities, by whatever name called, classified or regulated as debt and money market instruments by the Securities and Exchange Board of India.’.

   The above definition of “specified mutual fund” will be effective from 01 April 2025.

Capital gains - In the case of equity oriented fund (EOF)

Tax Status of Investor	Capital Gains Tax		Tax on
	Short Term	Long Term	Distributed Income under Dividend Option
Resident Individual / HUF / AOP / BOI	20%	12.5%	At the applicable slab rate*
Domestic Companies			
NRIs			
FII[1]			20%

**Kindly refer to the tabulated slab rate chart mentioned above*

Notes:

- As per section 112A of the Act, long-term capital gains on transfer of units of EOFs exceeding ₹ 1,25,000 shall be taxable @ 12.5% provided transfer of such units is subject to STT, without giving effect to first and second proviso to section 48 i.e., without taking benefit of foreign currency fluctuation and indexation benefit. Further, cost of acquisition to compute long-term capital gains is to be higher of (a) Actual cost of acquisition; and (b) Lower of (i) fair market value as on 31 January 2018; and (ii) full value of consideration received upon transfer.

- "Equity oriented fund" has been defined to mean a fund set up under a scheme of a mutual fund specified under clause (23D) of section 10 and,—
  (i) in a case where the fund invests in the units of another fund which is traded on a recognized stock exchange,—
    (A) a minimum of ninety per cent of the total proceeds of such fund is invested in the units of such other fund; and

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

(B) such other fund also invests a minimum of ninety per cent of its total proceeds in the equity shares of domestic companies listed on a recognized stock exchange; and

(ii) in any other case, a minimum of sixty-five per cent of the total proceeds of such fund is invested in the equity shares of domestic companies listed on a recognized stock exchange

Further it is stated that the percentage of equity shareholding or unit held in respect of the fund, as the case may be, shall be computed with reference to the annual average of the monthly averages of the opening and closing figures.

- In cases where the taxable income, reduced by long term capital gains of a resident individual or HUF is below the taxable limit, the long term capital gain will be reduced to the extent of this shortfall and only the balance of the long term capital gain is chargeable to income tax. In case where the taxable income as reduced by short term capital gains of a resident individual or HUF is below the taxable limit, the short term capital gain will be reduced to the extent of this shortfall and only the balance short term capital gain is chargeable to income tax.

- In the cases, where the gross total income includes such Long-term capital gains, deduction under Chapter VI-A should be allowed for the gross total income as reduced by such capital gains. Also, rebate under section 87A (available for resident investors) should be allowed from the income-tax on the total income as reduced by tax payable on such capital gains except long term capital gain under section 112A of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

- In case of resident individuals, if section 115BAC is not opted, a rebate of up to Rs. 12,500 is available if total income does not exceed Rs. 500,000.

- The Finance Act, 2025 has amended Section 87A of the Act to provide that where an Individual apply for lower slab rates provided under section 115BAC(1A) and the total income:
  i. does not exceed 12,00,000, a rebate shall be provided on tax to the extent of an amount equal to 100% of such income-tax or an amount of INR 60,000 (whichever is less);
  ii. exceeds INR 12,00,000 and the income-tax payable on such total income exceeds the amount by which the total income is in excess of 12,00,000, a rebate shall be provided on tax of an amount equal to the amount by which the tax payable is in excess of the amount by which the total income exceeds 12,00,000.

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

- **The following deductions are available on long term capital gains arising on the transfer of Mutual Fund units, if the sale proceeds are invested in eligible avenues:**

Particulars	Section 54F	Section 54EE
Eligible persons	Individuals and HUFs	All assesses
Asset to be purchased to claim exemption	One residential house in India	“long-term specified asset” means a unit or units, issued before the 1st day of April 2019, of such fund as may be notified by the Central Government in this behalf.’
Time limit for purchase from date of sale of MF units	Purchase: 1 year backward / 2 years forward & Construction: 3 years forward	6 months

Particulars	Section 54F	Section 54EE
Amount Exempted	Capital gains proportionate to the investment made from the sale proceeds (subject to other conditions of owning / purchasing the residential house mentioned in the section)	Investment in the new asset or capital gain whichever is lower subject to maximum deduction of Rs. 50 Lakhs in a financial year. Further, such investment made during the financial year in which the original asset was transferred and in the subsequent financial year does not exceed Rs.50 lakhs
Lock-in period	3 years	3 years from sale of transfer of original asset
Maximum deduction	INR 10 crores	INR 50 lakhs

Capital gains - In the case of specified mutual funds*

Tax Status of Investor	Capital Gains Tax	
	Short Term	Long Term
Resident Individual / HUF	At the applicable slab rate**	NA
AOP / BOI		
Domestic Companies / Firms	15%/22%/ 25%/ 30%^	
NRIs	At the applicable slab rate**	
FII[2]	30%	NA

***Kindly refer to the tabulated slab rate chart mentioned above*

^ A tax rate of 25% (plus applicable surcharge and health and education cess) is applicable for the financial year 2025-26 in the case of domestic companies having total turnover or gross receipts not exceeding Rs. 400 crores in the financial year 2023-24. Domestic companies may opt for a lower tax rate of 22% (plus fixed surcharge at the rate of 10% and health and education cess) (as per section 115BAA of the Act), subject to fulfillment of prescribed conditions. Further, new domestic manufacturing companies may opt for a lower tax rate of 15% (plus fixed surcharge at the rate of 10% and health and education cess) (as per section 115BAB of the Act), subject to fulfillment of prescribed conditions

Notes:

- As per section 50AA of the Act, “specified mutual fund” means (a) a Mutual Fund by whatever name called, which invests more than sixty-five per cent of its total proceeds in debt and money market instruments; or (b) a fund which invests sixty-five per cent or more of its total proceeds in units of a fund referred to in sub-clause (a).”

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

- Provided that the percentage of investment in debt and money market instruments or in units of a fund, as the case may be, in respect of the Specified Mutual Fund, shall be computed with reference to the annual average of the daily closing figures.

- Provided further that for the purposes of this clause, “debt and money market instruments” shall include any securities, by whatever name called, classified or regulated as debt and money market instruments by the Securities and Exchange Board of India.’.

- The above definition of “specified mutual fund” will be effective from 01 April 2025.

- In case where the taxable income as reduced by short term capital gains of a resident individual or HUF is below the taxable limit, the short term capital gain will be reduced to the extent of this shortfall and only the balance short term capital gain is chargeable to income tax.

Capital gains – In case of other mutual funds*

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Tax Status of Investor</th><th colspan="2">Capital Gains Tax</th><th rowspan="2">Tax on Distributed Income under Dividend Option</th></tr>
<tr><th>Short Term</th><th>Long Term</th></tr>
<tr><td>Resident Individual / HUF</td><td rowspan="2">At the applicable slab rate**</td><td rowspan="4">12.5%</td><td rowspan="4">At the applicable slab rate</td></tr>
<tr><td>AOP / BOI</td></tr>
<tr><td>Domestic Companies / Firms</td><td>15%/22%/ 25%/ 30%^</td></tr>
<tr><td>NRIs</td><td>At the applicable slab rate**</td></tr>
<tr><td>FII[3]</td><td>30%</td><td>12.5%</td><td>20%</td></tr>
</table>

***Other mutual funds**:

– Hybrid Fund (investing more than 35% in equity and less than 65% in debt and money market instruments)
– Gold ETFs / Bond ETF / Liquid ETF
– Fund Of Funds (Domestic) other than Fund of funds as defined under the “Equity Oriented Fund” definition under section 112A of the Act
– Fund Of Funds Investing Overseas

** *Kindly refer to the tabulated slab rate chart mentioned above* ^ A tax rate of 25% (plus applicable surcharge and health and education cess) is applicable for the financial year 2025-26 in the case of domestic companies having total turnover or gross receipts not exceeding Rs. 400 crores in the financial year 2023-24. Domestic companies may opt for a lower tax rate of 22% (plus fixed surcharge at the rate of 10% and health and education cess) (as per section 115BAA of the Act), subject to fulfillment of prescribed conditions. Further, new domestic manufacturing companies may opt for a lower tax rate of 15% (plus fixed surcharge at the rate of 10% and health and education cess) (as per section 115BAB of the Act), subject to fulfillment of prescribed conditions

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

Notes:

- The benefit of cost inflation index is not available while computing capital gains on transfer of long term capital asset.

- In cases where the taxable income, reduced by long term capital gains of a resident individual or HUF is below the taxable limit, the long term capital gain will be reduced to the extent of this shortfall and only the balance of the long term capital gain is chargeable to income tax. In case where the taxable income as reduced by short term capital gains of a resident individual or HUF is below the taxable limit, the short term capital gain will be reduced to the extent of this shortfall and only the balance short term capital gain is chargeable to income tax.

- In the cases, where the gross total income includes such Long-term capital gains, deduction under Chapter VI-A should be allowed for the gross total income as reduced by such capital gains. Also, rebate under section 87A (available for resident investors) should be allowed from the income-tax on the total income as reduced by tax payable on such capital gains except long term capital gain under section 112A of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

- In case of resident individuals, if section 115BAC is not opted, a rebate of up to Rs. 12,500 is available if total income does not exceed Rs. 500,000.

- The Finance Act, 2025 has amended Section 87A of the Act to provide that where an Individual apply for lower slab rates provided under section 115BAC(1A) and the total income:

  i. does not exceed 12,00,000, a rebate shall be provided on tax to the extent of an amount equal to 100% of such income-tax or an amount of INR 60,000 (whichever is less);
  ii. exceeds INR 12,00,000 and the income-tax payable on such total income exceeds the amount by which the total income is in excess of 12,00,000, a rebate shall be provided on tax of an amount equal to the amount by which the tax payable is in excess of the amount by which the total income exceeds 12,00,000.

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

- The following deductions are available on long term capital gains arising on the transfer of Mutual Fund units, if the sale proceeds are invested in eligible avenues:

Particulars	Section 54F	Section 54EE
Eligible persons	Individuals and HUFs	All assesses
Asset to be purchased to claim exemption	One residential house in India	“long-term specified asset” means a unit or units, issued before the 1st day of April 2019, of such fund as may be notified by the Central Government in this behalf.’
Time limit for purchase from date of sale of MF units	Purchase: 1 year backward / 2 years forward & Construction: 3 years forward	6 months
Amount Exempted	Capital gains proportionate to the investment made from the sale proceeds (subject to other conditions of owning / purchasing	Investment in the new asset or capital gain whichever is lower subject to maximum deduction of Rs. 50 Lakhs in a financial year.

Particulars	Section 54F	Section 54EE
	the residential house mentioned in the section)	Further, such investment made during the financial year in which the original asset was transferred and in the subsequent financial year does not exceed Rs.50 lakhs
Lock-in period	3 years	3 years from sale of transfer of original asset
Maximum deduction*	INR 10 crores	INR 50 lakhs

- **Capital losses**

Losses under the head capital gains cannot be set off against income under any other head. Furthermore, within the head capital gains, losses arising from the transfer of long term capital assets cannot be adjusted against gains arising from the transfer of a short term capital asset. However, losses arising from the transfer of short term capital assets can be adjusted against gains arising from the transfer of either a long term or a short term capital asset.

Unabsorbed long term capital losses can be carried forward and set off against the long term capital gains arising in any of the subsequent eight assessment years. Unabsorbed short term capital losses can be carried forward and set off against the income under the head capital gains in any of the subsequent eight assessment years.

- **Consolidation / Merger of schemes**

In case of consolidation of mutual fund schemes, the investors generally receive units in the consolidated scheme in consideration of units held in the consolidating scheme. As per the Finance Act, 2015, the following provisions would apply from Assessment year 2016-17 and onwards in case of consolidation of mutual fund schemes.

As per section 47(xviii) of the Act, any transfer of units held by the investor in the consolidating scheme of the mutual fund in consideration of allotment of units in the consolidated scheme, shall not be regarded as a taxable transfer, provided that the consolidation is of two or more schemes of an equity oriented fund or two or more schemes of a fund other than equity oriented fund.

Further, as per section 49(2AD) of the Act, the cost of acquisition of units in the consolidating scheme shall be deemed to be the cost of acquisition of the units in the consolidated scheme. Also, as per section 2(42A) of the Act, the period of holding of the units in the consolidated scheme shall include the period of holding of the units in the consolidating scheme.

'Consolidating scheme' has been defined under section 47(xviii) of the Act as the scheme of a Mutual Fund which merges under the process of consolidation of the schemes of mutual fund in accordance with the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996. 'Consolidated scheme' has been defined as the scheme with which the consolidating scheme merges or which is formed as a result of such merger.

- **Consolidation / Merger of plans**

The tax exemption, available on merger or consolidation of mutual fund schemes has been extended to the merger or consolidation of different plans in a mutual fund scheme.

For this purpose, Section 47 has been amended to provide that any transfer by a unit holder of a capital asset, being a unit or units, held by him in the consolidating plan of a mutual fund scheme, made in consideration of the allotment to him of a capital asset, being a unit or units, in the consolidated plan of that scheme of the mutual fund shall not be considered transfer for capital gain tax purposes and thereby shall not be chargeable to tax.

Further, sub-section (2AF) is inserted under section 49 of the Act to provide that the cost of acquisition of units in the consolidating plan of a scheme shall be deemed to be the cost of acquisition of the units in the consolidated plan. Also, section 2(42A) of the Act is amended, whereby the period of holding of the units in the consolidated plan of a scheme shall include the period of holding of the units in the consolidating plan of a scheme.

- **Minimum Alternative Tax/Alternate Minimum Tax**

  The income on the transfer of Mutual Fund units by a company would be taken into account in computing the book profits and Minimum Alternative Tax ('MAT'[5]), if any, under section 115JB of the Act.

  Income of a foreign company in respect of capital gains on transactions in securities (as defined under Securities Contract Regulation Act), as well as corresponding expenses, are to be excluded while computing income under minimum alternate tax provisions, if tax payable thereon is less than 15% (plus surcharge and health and education cess).

  The taxable income on transfer of Mutual Fund units would be taken into account in computing the Adjusted Total Income and Alternate Minimum Tax, if any, under section 115JC[6] of the Act.

  An amendment has been made *vide* the Finance Act, 2016, to clarify that MAT provisions should not be applicable to a foreign company with retrospective effect from financial year 2001-2002, if:

  - it is resident of a country with which India has a DTAA, and it does not have a permanent establishment in India, in accordance with the provisions of the relevant DTAA; or

  - it is resident of a country with which India does not have a DTAA, and it is not required to seek registration under Indian corporate laws.

Tax deduction at source on capital gains

- **Resident unit holders:**

  No income tax is required to be deducted at source from capital gains arising on transfer of units by resident unit holders.

- **Non-resident unit holders:**

The taxes shall be deducted at the below mentioned rates:

Sr. No.	Category of mutual fund scheme	Sub-category of mutual fund scheme	Listed / Unlisted	Long term tax rate**	Short Term tax rate**
1	Equity Oriented Mutual Funds (Note 1)	Equity Mutual Fund	N/A	12.50%	20%
		Equity Fund of Funds	N/A	12.50%	20%
2	Specified Mutual Funds*	Debt Mutual Fund/ Conservative Hybrid Funds/ Money Market Funds etc	Listed / Unlisted	Applicable slab rates^	
3	Other Mutual Funds	Gold ETF Silver ETF & International ETFs, etc)	Listed	12.50%	Applicable slab rates
			Unlisted	12.50%	Applicable slab rates

**Kindly refer to the definition of "specified mutual fund" mentioned above*

*** The tax rates tabulated above are excluding applicable surcharge and cess*
^Kindly refer to the tabulated slab rate chart mentioned above

Notes:

1. In case of ELSS, the units are subject to a lock-in period of 3 years. Accordingly, any sale of units after this lock-in period will qualify as a long-term capital gain.

2. Tax is required to be deducted at source under section 195 of the Act, on payment to a non-resident of any sum chargeable under the provisions of the Act, at the applicable rates. A non-resident, eligible to claim treaty benefits, would be governed by the provisions of the Act to the extent that they are more beneficial than the DTAA. Accordingly, tax should be withheld as per the provisions of the Act or the provisions in the DTAA, whichever is more beneficial to the assessee, subject to certain conditions. However, the unit holder will be required to provide appropriate documents to the Fund, in order to be entitled to a beneficial rate under the relevant DTAA.

   As per section 90(4) of the Act, a non-resident shall not be entitled to claim treaty benefits, unless the non-resident obtains a Tax Residency Certificate ('TRC') of being a resident of his home country. Furthermore, as per section 90(5) of the Act, a non-resident is also required to provide other information in the prescribed Form No. 10F.

3. Under section 196B of the Act (i.e. in case of units of an equity oriented fund and other mutual funds purchased in foreign currency as per the provisions of section 115AB of the Act), tax shall be deducted at source from long term capital gains @ 12.5% plus applicable surcharge and health and education cess.

- **Foreign Institutional Investors**

  As per the provisions of section 196D of the Act, no deduction of tax shall be made from any income from capital gains arising from the transfer of securities referred to in section 115AD, payable to a FII[7].

Deduction of tax at source on payment of certain sum for purchase of goods

Section 194Q of the Act provides that a buyer who is responsible for paying any sum to any resident seller for purchase of any goods of the value or aggregate of such value exceeding INR 50 lakhs in any previous year, shall, at the time of credit of such sum to the account of the seller or at the time of payment thereof by any mode, whichever is earlier, deduct an amount equal to 0.1% of such sum exceeding INR 50 lakhs as income-tax.

For the purpose of this clause, the term "buyer" means a person whose total sales, gross receipts or turnover from the business carried on by him exceed INR 10 crore during the financial year immediately preceding the financial year in which the purchase of goods is carried out, not being a person, as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify for this purpose, subject to such conditions as may be specified therein.

The section further provides that if any sum is credited to any account, whether called “suspense account” or by any other name, in the books of the buyer liable to pay such income, such credit of income shall be deemed to be the credit of such income to the account of the payee (i.e. seller) and the provisions of this section shall apply accordingly.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to a transaction on which—
(a) tax is deductible under any of the provisions of this Act; and
(b) tax is collectible under the provisions of section 206C of the Act.

Tax deducted on benefit or perquisites in respect of business and profession:

Section 194R of the Act, requiring deduction of tax in respect of any benefit or perquisite provided to a resident, where the benefit is arising from a business or exercise of profession by such resident.

The tax has to be deducted in respect of such benefit at the rate of 10% of the value or aggregate of value of such benefit. The provision is applicable where the value or aggregate of value of benefit given to a resident during the financial year exceeds INR 20,000.

Failure to provide Permanent Account Number (PAN)

Section 206AA of the Act states that the deductee is required to furnish his PAN to the deductor failing which the deductor shall deduct tax at source at the higher of the following rates:
1. The rate prescribed in the Act;
2. The rate in force; or
3. The rate of 20%.

As per an amendment *vide* the Finance Act, 2016 the provisions of section 206AA shall not apply to a non-resident, not being a company, or to a foreign company, in respect of any specified payment. This is, however, subject to the conditions prescribed in rule 37BC of the Income-tax Rules, 1962. As per the said Rule, the provisions of section 206AA should not apply, *inter alia*, on payment of dividend and capital gains where the non-resident deductee furnishes following details and documents:

i. Name, e-mail id, contact number;
ii. Address in the country of residence;
iii. Tax Residency Certificate (TRC), if the law of country of residence provides for such certificate;
iv. Tax Identification Number (TIN) in the country of residence.

Where TIN is not available, a unique identification number is required to be furnished through which the deductee is identified in the country of residence.

The Finance Act 2021 has amended the provisions of Section 206AA to provide that where the tax is required to be withheld under Section 194Q of the Act and PAN is not provided, the rate of tax shall be 5% instead of 0.1%.

Section 206CC of the Act states that any person paying any sum or amount, on which tax is collectible at source shall furnish his Permanent Account Number to the person responsible for collecting such tax (herein referred to as collector), failing which tax shall be collected at the higher of the following rates, namely:—

(i) at twice the rate specified in the relevant provision of this Act; or
(ii) at the rate of five per cent.
The rate of TCS under section 206CC shall not exceed 20% [8]

However, the provisions of this section shall not apply to a non-resident who does not have permanent establishment in India.

Dividend stripping

As per section 94(7) of the Act, loss arising on sale of units which are bought within 3 months of the record date and sold within 9 months after the record date, shall be ignored for the purpose of computing income chargeable to tax to the extent of exempted income received or receivable on such units.

In the Finance Act, 2022 the said provision is applicable to securities as well and the definition of unit has also been modified, so as to include units of business trusts and AIF, within the definition of units.

Bonus stripping

As per section 94(8) of the Act, units purchased within a period of 3 months prior to record date of entitlement of bonus and sold within a period of 9 months after such date, the loss arising on the transfer of original units shall be ignored for the purpose of computing the income chargeable to tax.

The amount of loss ignored shall be deemed to be the cost of purchase / acquisition of the bonus units.

In the Finance Act, 2022, sub-section 8 of the section 94 has modified the definition of unit, so as to include units of business trusts and AIF, within the definition of units.

Religious and Charitable Trust

Investments in units of the Mutual Fund will rank as an eligible form of investment under section 11(5) of the Act read with Rule 17C of the Income-tax Rules, 1962 for Religious and Charitable Trusts.

New pension scheme:

Any income, including gains from redemption of Mutual Fund units, received by any person for, or on behalf of, the New Pension System Trust (as established under the provisions of Indian Trust Act, 1882, on 27 February, 2008), is exempt in the hands of such person under section 10(44) of the Act.

STT is not leviable in respect of taxable securities transactions entered into by any person for, or on behalf of, the New Pension System Trust referred to in section 10(44) of the Act.

Deemed Income

Under section 56(2)(x), receipt of shares and securities without consideration or without adequate consideration, the difference (if exceeding fifty thousand rupees) between the aggregate FMV and such consideration is taxable as income in the hands of any person being recipient of such shares and securities.

Further the above provision of section 56(2)(x) shall not apply to any units/shares received by the donee:

(a) From any relative; or
(b) On the occasion of the marriage of the individual; or
(c) Under a will or by way of inheritance; or
(d) In contemplation of death of the payer or donor, as the case may be; or
(e) From any local authority as defined in the Explanation to clause (20) of section 10 of the Act; or
(f) From any fund or foundation or university or other educational institution or hospital or other medical institution or any trust or institution referred to in clause (23C) of section 10 of the Act; or
(g) From any trust or institution registered under section 12AA of the Act.
(h) Transaction not regarded as transfer under clause (i), (vi), (via), (viaa), (vib), (vic), (vica), (vicb), (vid), (vii) of section 47.
(i) From an individual by a trust created or established solely for the benefit of relative of the individual.

The term 'relative' shall mean:
A] In the case of an Individual -
(i) The spouse of the individual
(ii) The brother or sister of the individual
(iii) The brother or sister of the spouse of the individual
(iv) The brother or sister of either of the parents of the individual
(v) Any lineal ascendant or descendant of the individual
(vi) Any lineal ascendant or descendant of the spouse of the individual
(vii) The spouse of the person referred to in clauses (ii) to (vi), and

B] In case of a HUF, any member thereof.

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

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

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

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

[5] MAT should not apply in case of domestic companies exercising option under section 115BAA and section 115BAB of the Act.

[6] Section 115JC is applicable to all persons other than company which has claimed any deduction under Chapter VI-A under the heading 'C- Deductions in respect of certain incomes' (other than section 80P) or section 10AA.

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

[8] As amended by Finance Act 2023 w.e.f. 1 July 2023.

A: Legal Information

Requirements under Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002

In terms of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act 2002 ("**PMLA**"), the Rules issued thereunder and the guidelines/circulars issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India ('SEBI') and Association of Mutual Funds in India ('AMFI') regarding Anti Money Laundering ('AML Laws'), all intermediaries, including Mutual Funds, have to verify and maintain records of all its investors through the mandated Know Your Customer ('KYC') process with effect from February 01, 2008.

The AMC shall comply with the provisions notified under the PMLA Act and the circulars issued by SEBI and AMFI from time to time.

The Investor(s) should ensure that the amount invested in the Scheme is through legitimate sources only and does not involve and is not designated for the purpose of any contravention or evasion of the provisions of the Income Tax Act, Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), Prevention of Corruption Act and / or any other applicable law in force and also any laws enacted by the Government of India from time to time or any rules, regulations, notifications or directions issued thereunder.

To ensure appropriate identification of the Investor(s) and with a view to monitor transactions for the prevention of money laundering, the AMC/ Fund reserves the right to seek information, record investor's telephonic calls and / or obtain and retain documentation for establishing the identity of the Investor(s), their beneficial ownership, proof of residence, source of funds, etc. It may re-verify identity and obtain any incomplete or additional information for this purpose.

The Fund, AMC, Trustee and their Directors, employees and agents shall not be liable in any manner for any claims arising whatsoever on account of freezing the folios/rejection of any application / allotment of Units or mandatory redemption of Units due to non-compliance with the provisions of the PMLA, SEBI/AMFI circular(s) and KYC policy and / or where the AMC believes that transaction is suspicious in nature within the purview of the PMLA and SEBI/AMFI circular(s) and reporting the same to FIU-IND.

Nomination Facility

The SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996, notifies that the mutual fund shall provide for nomination facility to the unit holders to nominate a person in whose favour the units shall be transmitted in the event of death of the unit holder. In accordance with the same, the AMC provides for the nomination facility as permitted under the Regulations. Nomination Forms are available along with the application forms at any of the Investor Service Centres and on the website of the AMC at [www.jioblackrockamc.com]. It may, however, be noted that in the event of death of the Unitholder and in the event a nominee has been named, the nominee shall stand transposed in respect of the Units held by the Unitholder. Such nominee (new unit holder) will hold the Units in trust for and on behalf of the estate of the original Unitholder and his / her legal heirs. All payments and settlements made to such nominee shall be a full and valid discharge of obligation by the AMC / Mutual Fund / Trustee Company.

1. Nomination shall be maintained at folio level and shall be applicable for investment under all schemes in the folio.
2. All investors/unitholders shall be required to mandatorily provide the 'Choice of Nomination'. (except for jointly held Mutual Fund Folios)
3. The unitholders/ investors have an option to submit either the nomination form or the declaration form for opting out of nomination in physical or online.
4. Nomination form/section cannot be signed by Power of Attorney (PoA) holders.
5. Every new nomination for a folio/account will overwrite the existing nomination.
6. Nomination will not be allowed in a folio held on behalf of a minor.
7. A minor can be nominated and, in that event, the name and address of the guardian of the minor nominee maybe provided by the unit holder.
8. Nomination can also be in favour of the Central Government, State Government, a local authority, any person designated by virtue of his office or a religious or charitable trust.
9. The Nominee shall not be a trust (other than a religious or charitable trust), society, body corporate, partnership firm, Karta of Hindu Undivided Family or a Power of Attorney holder. A non-resident Indian can be a Nominee subject to the exchange controls in force, from time to time.
10. Nomination in respect of the units stands withdrawn upon the transfer of units.
11. Transfer of units in favour of a Nominee shall be valid discharge by the Asset Management Company (AMC) against the legal heir.
12. On cancellation of the nomination, the nomination shall stand withdrawn, and the AMC shall not be under any obligation to transfer the units in favour of such Nominee.

The AMC shall have the right to ask for any additional information / documentation as it may deem necessary to satisfy itself as to the identity of the Nominee/ Claimant.

Nomination can be made for a maximum number of ten nominees. In case of multiple nominees, the percentage of allocation/share in whole numbers and without decimals in favour of each of the nominees should be indicated against the name of the nominees. Such allocation/ share should total to 100 percent.

Investors who want to make multiple nominations should give a separate request in the form as available on AMC's website (www.jioblackrockamc.com).

In the event of the Unitholder(s) fail to indicate the percentage of allocation/share for each of the nominees, the Fund/ AMC, by invoking default option shall settle the claim equally amongst all the nominees.

In case of multiple nominees, on the death of one or more nominee, the transmission of units shall be made in favour of the remaining nominee(s) on pro rata basis.

In the event of the nominee(s) pre-deceasing the unitholder(s), the unitholder/s is/are advised to make a new nomination soon after the demise of the nominee. The nomination will automatically stand cancelled in the event of the nominee(s) predeceasing the unitholder(s). In case of multiple nominations, if any of the nominee is deceased at the time of death claim settlement, the said nominee's share will be distributed equally amongst the surviving nominees.

The procedure/ process for nomination/ opting out will be as per SEBI and/or AMFI guidelines issued from time to time.

Pledge/Lien of Mutual Fund units:

The Units standing to the credit of the Unitholders under the Scheme(s) (subject to completion of Lock-in Period, if any) may be offered by the Unitholder as security in favour of scheduled banks, financial institutions, nonbanking finance companies (NBFC's) or any other persons ("Lender") subject to applicable SEBI Regulations and other laws, provided such Lenders are eligible to hold the Units. Upon a specific authorisation request made by the Unitholders (to be signed by all Unitholders, in case the mode of holding is joint or either or survivor) and completion of necessary documentary formalities, the Mutual Fund/AMC will instruct the Registrar to mark a pledge/ lien on the Units in favour of the Lender on the Units as may be requested by the Unitholder. A standard form for this purpose is available on request from any of the Investor Service Centres. Disbursement/ sanctioning of loans/facilities will be at the sole discretion of the Lender and the Mutual Fund/AMC assumes no responsibility thereof. The Unitholder will not be able to redeem/switch out the Units that are pledged/ lien marked in favour of the Lender until the Mutual Fund/AMC receives a written authorization from the Lender that the Unitholder has been absolved of the financial obligations and that the pledge / lien may be removed/vacated. As long as the Units are pledged/ lien marked, the Lender will have complete authority to redeem/ transact in respect of such Units. If by enforcing the pledge / lien, the Lender seeks to transfer the Units in its own name, then in such event the Mutual Fund/ AMC shall be obliged to comply with the said request, provided the Lender or such other entity, as the case may be, is eligible to hold the units and all the necessary documentary evidence is made available to the satisfaction of the Mutual Fund/AMC. Upon such transfer, the Mutual Fund/AMC shall be discharged of all its liabilities in respect of the Units towards the Unitholder.

An intimation of the invocation of the pledge/ lien will be sent to the Unitholder. The Mutual Fund/AMC thereafter shall not be responsible for any claims made and/or losses incurred by the Unitholder and/or any third party in this regard. In case the Units of close-ended scheme are under pledge/ lien, then at the time of maturity of the scheme if the Units are still under pledge/lien, then on the failure to receive any instructions from the Lender and the Unitholder, the Mutual Fund/AMC reserves the right to pay the maturity proceeds to the Lender. The AMC/ Mutual Fund shall also not be liable/responsible for any delay in payment of the maturity proceeds in such an event. Upon such payment, the Mutual Fund/AMC will be discharged of all its liabilities towards such Unitholder.

For Units held in demat form, the rules of the respective Depository Participants (‘DP’) will be applicable for pledge of the Units. Units held in demat form can be pledged by completing the requisite forms/formalities as may be required by the Depository. The pledge gets created in favour of the pledgee only when the pledgee’s DP confirms the creation of pledge in the system.

The AMC reserves the right to change the operational guidelines for this facility from time to time.

B. Transfer of units

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.

The facility for transfer of units held in Statement of Account (‘SoA’) mode is available under all schemes, except ETFs. For transfer of units held in Non-Demat (SOA) mode, additions/ deletion of names will not be allowed under any folio of the Scheme except for categories as mentioned below:

- ✓ If a person becomes a holder of the Units consequent to operation of law or upon enforcement of a pledge, the 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 the Mutual Fund subject to production of satisfactory evidence.
- ✓ surviving joint holder, who wants to add new joint holder (s) in the folio upon demise of one or more joint unitholder (s).
- ✓ 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;

- ✓ a minor unitholder who has turned a major and has changed his/her status from minor to major, wants to add the name of the parent / guardian, sibling, spouse etc. in the folio as joint holder(s).

Redemption of the transferred units shall be subject to a 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.

C. Suspension of Sale and Redemption of Units

Suspension or restriction of repurchase/ redemption facility under any scheme of the mutual fund shall be made applicable only after obtaining the approval from the Boards of Directors of the AMC and the Trustee Company.

Additionally, the following requirements would be undertaken before imposing restriction on redemptions:

1. Restriction 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 such as:
    - 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). Such cases can only be considered if they are reasonably unpredictable and occur in spite of appropriate diligence of third parties, adequate and effective disaster recovery procedures and systems.
2. Restriction on redemption may be imposed for a specified period of time not exceeding 10 Business Days in any 90 days period.
3. Any imposition of restriction would require specific approval of Board of AMC and Trustee Company and the same should be informed to SEBI immediately.
4. When restriction on redemption is imposed, the following procedure shall be applied:
    - No redemption requests up to INR 2 lakh shall be subject to such restriction.
    - Where redemption requests are above INR 2 lakh, the AMC shall redeem the first INR 2 lakh without such restriction and remaining part over and above INR 2 lakh shall be subject to such restriction.

D: Restrictions on Redemptions of Units

Any Units, which by virtue of these limitations are not redeemed on a particular Business Day, will be carried forward for redemption to the next Business Day, in order of receipt. Redemptions so carried forward will be priced on the basis of the Applicable NAV (subject to the prevailing load) of the Business Day on which redemption is made. Under such circumstances, to the extent multiple redemption requests are received at the same time on a single Business Day, redemptions will be made on pro-rata basis based on the size of each redemption request, the balance amount being carried forward for redemption to the next Business Day(s).Suspension or restriction of repurchase/ redemption facility under any scheme of the mutual fund shall be made applicable only after obtaining the approval from the Boards of Directors of the AMC and the Trustee Company. After obtaining the approval from the Boards of Directors of the AMC and the Trustee Company, an intimation would be sent to SEBI in advance providing details of circumstances and justification for the proposed action shall also be informed.

E: Transmission of units

In case of transmission of Units, the claimant(s) of Units will be required to submit the prescribed documents as may be applicable. Investors may refer to our website (www.jioblackrockamc.com) or contact any of our Investor Service Centre(s) for the various documents required under different transmission scenarios. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will endeavor to process the transmission request within 10 business days, subject to receipt of complete documentation as applicable.

In case Units are held in a single name by the Unitholder, units shall be transmitted in favour of the nominee(s), where the Unitholder has appointed nominee(s) upon production of the stipulated documents to AMC/Trustee Company or Registrar. If the Unitholder has not appointed nominee(s), the units shall be transmitted in favour of the Unitholder's executor/administrator of estate/Legal heir(s) as the case may be on production of stipulated documents as per the rules of intestate succession or as per the Will of the latter, as the case may be. In case of death of the 1st holder, if there are two surviving joint holders, units shall be transmitted in favour of the surviving holders on production of stipulated documents and the 2nd holder shall be treated as the new primary / 1st holder. The rights in the units will vest in the nominee(s) concerned upon the death of all Joint Unitholders and units shall be transmitted in favour of the nominee(s) upon submission of stipulated documents.

In case of close ended schemes, units shall be transmitted in favour of second holder/Nominee(s)/Unitholder's executor/administrator of estate/Legal heir(s) as the case may be, however, all payments/settlements/monetary claims will be made upon maturity of such scheme

Any "Transmission-cum-Redemption" requests or requests for redemptions of units where transmission is under process will not be accepted. The request for redemption of Units will be accepted only after processing the request for transmission of Units with proper documentation. A cooling off period of 10 business days between the date of transmission of units and subsequent redemption payout will be applicable.

In case of Equity Linked Saving Schemes ('ELSS'), unitholders should, however, note that in the event of death of the First/sole Unit holder, the legal heir, subject to production of requisite documentary evidence, will be able to redeem the investment only after the completion of one year or anytime thereafter, from the date of allotment of Units to the deceased Unit holder.

In such cases where the deceased was the 1st holder in respect any one of the folios, units in all other holdings across all other folios/schemes, where the deceased was the 1st unitholder shall be 'Stop' marked/blocked against any further transactions based on PAN or PEKRN.

The Stamp duty payable by the claimant with respect to the indemnity bond and affidavit, will be in accordance with the stamp duty prescribed by law.

Depending upon appropriateness, the AMC may consider seeking additional/alternative documents for necessary diligence of each case before transmitting the units in favour of the claimant/s. In case of discrepancy and/or dispute between legal heirs / other claimants / nominee, the AMC reserves the right to block the folio of the Investor for further transactions till such time a court order with appropriate jurisdiction is provided for further transmission of Units.

In case the units are held in demat form, the instructions for transmission of Units will have to be lodged with the DP in the requisite form along with the requisite documents as may be required from time to time and transmission will be effected in accordance with such rules/regulations as may be in force governing transfer of securities in dematerialized form.

Investor should refer to the relevant section of our website (www.jioblackrockamc.com) for more details and information regarding transmission of units.

F: Non Acceptance / Processing of Purchase request(s)

With respect to purchase request submitted by any investor, if it is noticed that there are repeated instances of two or more cheque bounces, the AMC reserves the right to, not to accept/allot units for all future purchase of such investor(s).

G. Duration of the Scheme

The duration of open-ended schemes is perpetual, while that of the close-ended schemes is as mentioned in the relevant SIDs.

H: Winding up

1. A close-ended scheme shall be wound up on the expiry of duration fixed in the scheme on the redemption of the units unless it is rolled over for a further period under sub-regulation (4) of regulation 33.
2. The Scheme is to be wound up: -
    a) on the happening of any event which, in the opinion of the trustees, requires the scheme to be wound up; or
    b) Seventy-five per cent of the Unitholders of the Scheme pass a resolution that the Scheme be wound up;
    c) SEBI directs the Scheme to be wound up in the interests of the Unitholders.
3. Where a scheme is to be wound up under sub-regulation (2) of regulation 39, the trustees shall give notice within one day, disclosing the circumstances leading to the winding up of the Scheme:
    a) to SEBI; and
    b) in two daily newspapers having circulation all over India and also in a vernacular newspaper circulating at the place where the mutual fund is established.

Provided that where a scheme is to be wound up under clause (a) of sub-regulation (2) above, the trustees shall obtain consent of the unit holders participating in the voting by simple majority on the basis of one vote per unit and publish the results of voting within forty five days from the publication of notice under sub-regulation (3).

Provided further that in case the trustees fail to obtain the required consent of the unitholders under clause (a) of sub-regulation (2) above, the schemes shall be reopened for business activities from the second business day after publication of results of the voting.

PROCEDURE AND MANNER OF WINDING UP

1. The Trustee Company shall call a meeting of the Unitholders to consider and pass necessary resolutions by simple majority of the Unitholders present and voting at the meeting for authorizing the Trustee Company or any other person to take steps for winding up the Scheme:
   Provided that a meeting of the Unitholders shall not be necessary if the Scheme is wound up at the end of the maturity period of the Scheme.
2. a) The Trustee Company or the person authorised as above, shall dispose of the assets of the Scheme concerned in the best interests of the Unitholders of the Scheme.
   b) The proceeds of the sale realized made in under clause (a) above, shall in the first instance be utilised towards discharge of such liabilities as are due and payable under the Scheme and after making appropriate provision for meeting the expenses connected with such winding up, the balance shall be paid to the Unitholders in proportion to their respective interest in the assets of the Scheme as on the date when the decision for the winding up was taken.
3. On the completion of the winding up, the Trustee Company shall forward to SEBI and the Unitholders, a report on the winding up containing particulars such as circumstances leading to the winding up, the steps

taken for disposal of assets of the fund before winding up, expenses of the fund for winding up, net assets available for distribution to the Unitholders and a certificate from the Auditors of the Fund.

4. Notwithstanding anything contained herein, the provisions of SEBI Regulations in respect of disclosures of half yearly reports and annual reports shall continue to apply, until winding up is complete or the Scheme ceases to exist.

5.

WINDING UP OF THE SCHEME

After the receipt of report referred to clause 3 under "Procedure and Manner of Winding up" if SEBI is satisfied that all measures for winding up of the Scheme have been complied with, the Scheme shall cease to exist.

I.: General Information

1. Inter-Scheme Transfer of Investments

Transfers of investments from one scheme to another scheme in the same mutual fund shall be allowed only if -

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

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

2. Aggregate investment in the scheme under the following categories:

In accordance with Paragraph on 'Scheme Related Disclosures' of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated June 27, 2024, the aggregate investment in the respective Scheme(s) by Board of Directors of AMC and key personnel needs to be disclosed. Since the AMC is yet to start the operation, the below disclosure to be read as 'Not Applicable'.

Scheme Name	**Aggregate amount invested in the Scheme as on March 31, 2025 (market value in Rs.)**		
	AMC's Board of Directors	Key personnel (excluding Fund Manager)	Fund Manager
Not Applicable			

3. Dematerialisation and Rematerialisation procedures

a. Process to apply for / get allotment of units in Demat mode:

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 mention in the application form DP's Name, DP ID No. and Beneficiary Account No. with the DP at the time of purchasing Units during the NFO or the ongoing offer period. The Units allotted will be credited to the DP account of the investor as per the details provided in the application form. The statement of holding of the beneficiary account holder for units held in Demat mode would be sent by the respective DPs periodically.

It may be noted for listed schemes, trading and settlement in the units of the scheme over the stock exchange(s) (where the units are listed/ will be listed) will be permitted only in electronic form.

- Mode of holding shall be clearly specified in the Application Form.
- If the demat details mentioned in the application are incomplete/incorrect or not matched with the Depository data, the AMC reserves the right to allot units in Non Demat mode, subject to the application being valid in all respect.

- Upon allotment, units are credited to investor's valid demat account within 3 working days.
- Units held in dematerialized mode are freely transferable except units of ELSS or any other scheme during lock-in period.
- Investors may kindly note that, no statement of account will be generated by the Registrar & Transfer Agent once the unit is converted to demat. Post conversion Investment details can be viewed in the Consolidated Account Statement (CAS) that investor receives from depository.

b. Process to convert units held in Physical form i.e. Statement of Account mode to Demat mode: Investors holding units of mutual fund scheme in physical form, may convert them easily in demat form through Depository Participants (DP). The procedure for converting mutual funds units held in Physical form into demat form is as below: -

- Obtain Conversion Request Form (CRF) from your DP.
- Fill-up the CRF and sign it (as per the signature available in the application). In case of joint holders, all holders should sign the form.
- The holding pattern in DP (as per Client master list) should match with the holding pattern of the folio where units are held in physical form.
- Submit the CRF along-with the Statement of Account to your DP.
- After due verification, the DP would send the CRF to Registrar and Transfer Agent (RTA).
- Post verification, the RTA will confirm the conversion request raised by the DP and the mutual fund units will be credited in your demat account.

c. Process to convert the units held in Demat mode to Physical form i.e. Statement of Account

Re-materialisation is the process of converting units from demat mode to physical mode i.e., Statement of Account mode. To re-materialise mutual fund units, submit the following documents as mentioned below:

- Investors need to approach their respective DP and submit the duly filled and signed Remat Request Form for each ISIN, fund, or folio.
- Upon verification of such request, the DP shall forward these documents to the respective RTA for further processing.
- Post verification, the RTA will confirm the status of conversion request executed by DP and the mutual fund units are extinguished from the Investor's demat account. These Demat units are then converted into Physical (i.e., Statement of Account).

d. Process to Redeem mutual fund units held in demat form

- Unitholders of mutual fund units held in demat form can redeem the units through Depository or stockbroker through exchange platforms i.e. BSE (BSE STAR MF Platform) and NSE (Mutual Fund Service System (MFSS).
- The Investor would be required to submit all requisite information/documents as requested. by the Depository or stockbroker.
- After receipt of such redemption request from the respective source, AMC/RTA will process the redemption request post due validations.
- If investor wishes to place redemption through mutual fund, demat units must be converted to physical form (following the Demat to Remat process). Post conversion investor may place redemption request with AMC.

e. Switch-transactions for the units are held in Demat:

Switch transactions for units held in demat are processed through exchange/clearing corporation. The mechanism is same equivalent to redemption and subscription. Post processing of switch-out redemption), switch-in (subscription) is processed and equivalent units are settled to clearing house for on-ward credit to the investor's DP account.

f. Procedure for change in investor's profile / bank account details etc. in respect of units held in demat mode.

For any modifications of bank account, address, contact details etc in the demat holdings, the investor needs to submit these details to the respective Depository Participant (DP) for updation in demat account. DP follows prescribed guidelines for such profile modifications as formulated by respective Depositories (NSDL/CDSL) in their operating manual.

The Trustee Company / AMC reserves the right to change the dematerialization / rematerialization process in accordance with the procedural requirements laid down by the Depositories, viz. NSDL/ CDSL and/or in accordance with the provisions laid under the Depositories Act, 1996. All units will rank pari passu among units within the same option in the scheme concerned as to assets, earnings and the receipt of IDCW distributions, if any, as may be declared by the Trustee Company.

4. ASBA related disclosures

Please refer to details regarding ASBA provided under Point No. H of Section titled "**How to Apply**" of SAI.

5. Portfolio Turnover Details

Portfolio Turnover is a term used to measure the volume of trading that occurs in a Scheme's portfolio during a given time period. The AMC's portfolio management style is conducive to a low portfolio turnover rate. However, the AMC will aim to take advantage of the opportunities that present themselves from time to time because of the inefficiencies in the securities markets. The AMC will endeavour to balance the increased cost on account of higher portfolio turnover with the benefits derived there from.

J: Associate Transactions

Since this is the first scheme to be launched by JioBlackRock Mutual Fund , the disclosures under this section is not applicable.

There is no separate investment policy of the company for investing in group companies of the sponsor and thus investments shall be made in accordance with applicable regulations.

The AMC, on behalf of the Fund, may utilise the services of Sponsors, group companies and any other subsidiary or associate company of the Sponsors, in case such a company (including their employees or relatives) is in a position to provide the requisite services to the AMC. The AMC will conduct its business with the aforesaid companies (including their employees or relatives) on commercial terms and on arms-length basis and at a mutually agreed terms and conditions to the extent and limits permitted under the SEBI Regulations. Appropriate disclosures, wherever required, shall be made by the AMC.

K: Documents Available for Inspection

The following documents will be available for inspection at the office of the Mutual Fund at Unit No. 1301, 13th Floor, Altimus Building, Plot No.130, Worli Estate, Pandurang Budhkar Marg, Worli, Mumbai- 400018, Maharashtra, India, during business hours (9:30 am to 5:00 pm) on any day (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays):

- Memorandum and Articles of Association of the AMC
- Investment Management Agreement
- Trust Deed and amendments thereto, if any
- Mutual Fund Registration Certificate
- Agreement between the Mutual Fund and the Custodian
- Agreement with Registrar and Share Transfer Agents
- Consent of Auditors to act in the said capacity

- Consent of Legal Advisors to act in the said capacity
- Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 and amendments from time to time thereto.
- Indian Trusts Act, 1882.

L: Investor Grievances Redressal Mechanism

1. **Redressal through AMC**:

   Investors can reach out through the following methods:

- Email: Send an email to service@jioblackrockamc.com
- Website: Investors can raise a ticket through our website.
- Contact Centre: +91 22 35207700 / +91 22 69987700 (Mon-Fri, 9 am - 6 pm & Sat, 9 am - 1 pm)

  In case, query remains unresolved, please contact:

- Investor Relations Officer (IRO): Mr. Manish Kanchan at iro@jioblackrockamc.com
- Compliance Officer: Ms. Hemanti Wadhwa at complianceofficer@jioblackrockamc.com.

2. **Redressal through SCORES: If complaint is not redressed satisfactorily, SEBI (Securities and Exchange Board of India) via the SEBI Complaints Redress System (SCORES) can be approached:**

- Website Link: SCORES - https://scores.sebi.gov.in/scores-home
- SEBI SCORES Mobile App on Google Play or App store.
- Raise a complaint through the SEBI Toll-Free Helpline: 1800-22-7575 / 1800- 266-7575

3. **Redressal through ODR**:
   If not satisfied with the resolution of complaint through JioBlackRock Mutual Fund or the SEBI SCORES platform, complaint can be lodged on the Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) portal at https://smartodr.in/login.

Investor Complaints:

Given below is the status of Investor Complaints of the existing schemes classified in accordance with AMFI "Guidelines on Standardization of Complaints/Grievances Reporting Procedure".

Complaints Redressal Statistics: April 1, 2025, till September 30, 2025:

Name of Scheme(s)	Complaints Received		Complaints Redressed		Complaints Pending	
	April - July 2025	Aug - Sept 2025	April - July 2025	Aug- Sept 2025	April - July 2025	As of September 30, 2025
JioBlackRock Money Market Fund	4	1	4	1	0	0
JioBlackRock Overnight Fund	2	1	2	1	0	0
JioBlackRock Liquid Fund	4	1	4	1	0	0
JioBlackRock Nifty Next 50 Index Fund*	NA	1	NA	1	0	0

Name of Scheme(s)	Complaints Received		Complaints Redressed		Complaints Pending	
	April - July 2025	Aug - Sept 2025	April - July 2025	Aug- Sept 2025	April - July 2025	As of September 30, 2025
Jio BlackRock Nifty Smallcap 250 Index Fund*	NA	1	NA	1	0	0

**The schemes were launched in August 2025. Accordingly, data for April – July 2025 is not applicable and has been marked as 'NA'.*

M: Information pertaining to Investments by the Schemes of the Fund

Derivative Strategies

Investments in Derivatives shall be in accordance with the guidelines as stated under Para 7.5, 7.6 and 12.25 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated June 27, 2024, as may be amended from time to time.

Investment in Derivatives

As part of the Fund Management process, the schemes may use derivative instruments such as index futures and options, stock futures, options contracts, and any other derivative instruments that are permissible or may be permissible in future under applicable regulations and such investments shall be in accordance with the investment objectives of the Scheme.

Equity Derivatives

The Scheme(s) may use various equity derivatives from time to time, as would be available and permitted by SEBI, in an attempt to protect the value of the portfolio and enhance unitholder's interest. Accordingly, the Scheme(s) may use derivative instruments like futures & options stock indices, future & options on individual securities or such other derivative instruments as may be introduced from time to time as permitted under the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996.

Illustration of some derivative transactions

i) **Stock/Index Futures**: Investment in Stock / Index Futures can give exposure to the stock/index without directly buying the individual stocks. Appreciation in the index / stocks can be effectively captured through investment in stock / index futures. The scheme can sell futures to hedge against market movements effectively without actually selling the stocks it holds.

Illustration

Spot Index: 2070

1-month Nifty 50 Future price on day 1: 2075. The scheme buys 100 lots.

Each lot has a nominal value equivalent to 200 units of the underlying index.

Situation 1:

Let us say that on the date of settlement, the future price = closing spot price = 2085
Profits for the Scheme = (2085-2075) * 100 lots*200 = Rs. 200,000

Situation 2:

Let us say that on the date of settlement, the future price = Closing spot price = 2065
Loss for the Fund = (2065-2075) * 100 lots * 200 = (Rs. 200,000)

Please note that the above example is given for illustration purposes only. The net impact for the scheme will be in terms of the difference between the closing price of the index and cost price (ignoring margins and transaction costs for the sake of simplicity).

Basic Structure of a Stock & Index Future

The Stock Index futures are instruments designed to give exposure to the equity markets indices. BSE Limited (BSE) and National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE) provide futures in select stocks and indices with various maturity buckets. The pricing of a stock/index future is the function of the underlying stock/index and short-term interest rates.

Buying Options

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

Illustration

For example, if the Scheme buys a one-month call option on A Ltd at a strike of Rs. 250, the current market price being say Rs.251. The Scheme will have to pay a premium of say Rs. 15 to buy this call. If the stock goes above Rs. 250, the scheme can exercise its right on or before the expiry and own ABC Ltd. at a cost price of Rs. 250, thereby participating in the upside of the stock. In case the stock price goes down below Rs. 250 during the tenure of the call, the scheme is protected from the downside since it does not directly own the stock. The scheme gives up the premium of Rs. 15 that has to be paid in order to protect the fund from this probable downside.

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

Illustration

For example, if the Scheme buys a one-month put option on A Ltd at a strike of Rs. 250, the current market price being say Rs.251. The Scheme will have to pay a premium of say Rs. 15 to buy this put. If the stock price goes below Rs. 250during the tenure of the put, the scheme can exercise its right and sell A Ltd at a cost price of Rs. 250, thereby limiting the downside on the stock below Rs. 250. The fund gives up the fixed premium of Rs. 12 that has to be paid in order to protect the fund from this probable downside. In case the stock price goes above Rs. 250, say to Rs. 270, the scheme will not exercise its option. The scheme will participate in the upside of the stock, since it can now sell the stock at the prevailing market price of Rs. 270.

Basic Structure of an Option

An option gives a buyer the right but does not cast the obligation to buy or sell the underlying. An option is a contract between two parties wherein the buyer receives a privilege for which he pays a fee (premium), and the seller accepts an obligation for which he receives a fee. The premium is the price negotiated and set when the option is bought or sold. A person who buys an option is said to be long in the option. A person who sells (or writes) an option is said to be short in the option.

Option Contracts (Stock and Index)

In the global financial markets, particularly securities markets, options have been, for quite many years, a means of conveying rights from one party to another at a specified price on or before a specific date, at a cost, which is called Premium. The underlying instrument can be an individual stock or a stock index such as the BSE Sensex (such options being referred to as index options). Options are used widely the world over to manage risk and generate income. options may be preferred over futures as they provide asymmetric pay offs.

There are broadly two kinds of Options trade viz. Long & Short.

A Long Call is buying a Call option to purchase the stock at a later date at a fixed price called the strike price.

A Long Put on the other hand is buying Put option i.e. an option to sell the stock at a later date at the strike price.

Similarly, A Short Call is selling a Call option which is also called writing a Call option by which the option writer has an obligation to sell the stock to the call buyer at the strike price.

A Short Put is to sell or write a Put option i.e. an obligation to buy the stock from the Put buyer at the strike price. The specified price at which the shares are contracted to be purchased or sold is called the strike price.

Options that can be exercised on or before the expiration date are called American Options, while those that can be exercised only on the expiration date are called European Options. Option contracts are designated by the type of option, name of the underlying, expiry month and the strike price.

Writing of Covered Call Options by Mutual Fund Schemes:

a. Mutual Fund schemes (except Index Funds and ETFs) may write call options only under a covered call strategy for constituent stocks of NIFTY 50 and BSE SENSEX subject to the following:

b. The total notional value (taking into account strike price as well as premium value) of call options written by a scheme shall not exceed 15% of the total market value of equity shares held in that scheme.

c. The total number of shares underlying the call options written shall not exceed 30% of the unencumbered shares of a particular company held in the scheme. The unencumbered shares in a scheme shall mean shares that are not part of Securities Lending and Borrowing Mechanism (SLBM), margin or any other kind of encumbrances.

d. At all points of time the Mutual Fund scheme shall comply with the provisions at paragraph (a) and (b) above. In case of any passive breach of the requirement at paragraph (a), the respective scheme shall have 7 trading days to rebalance the portfolio. During the rebalancing period, no additional call options can be written in the said scheme.

e. In case a Mutual Fund scheme needs to sell securities on which a call option is written under a covered call strategy, it must ensure compliance with paragraphs (a) and (b) above while selling the securities.

f. In no case, a scheme shall write a call option without holding the underlying equity shares. A call option can be written only on shares which are not hedged using other derivative contracts.

g. The premium received shall be within the requirements prescribed in terms of paragraph 12.25.2 of SEBI master circular dated June 27, 2024, i.e. the total gross exposure related to option premium paid and received must not exceed 20% of the net assets of the scheme.

h. The exposure on account of the call option written under the covered call strategy shall not be considered as exposure in terms of paragraph 12.24.1 of the SEBI Master circular dated June 27, 2024.

i. The call option written shall be marked to market daily and the respective gains or losses factored into the daily NAV of the scheme until the position is closed or expired.

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

Various Derivatives Strategies:
If and where Derivative strategies are used under the scheme the Fund Manager may employ a combination of the following strategies:

1. Index Arbitrage:

Example: Nifty 50 Index.

As the Nifty 50 Index derives its value from fifty underlying stocks, the underlying stocks can be used to create a synthetic index matching the Nifty Index levels. Also, theoretically, the fair value of a stock/ index futures is equal to the spot price plus the cost of carry i.e., the interest rate prevailing for an equivalent credit risk, in this case is the Clearing Corporation of the NSE. Theoretically, therefore, the pricing of Nifty Index futures should be equal to the pricing of the synthetic index created by futures on the underlying stocks. However, due to market imperfections, the index futures may not exactly correspond to the synthetic index futures. The Nifty Index futures normally trades at a discount to the synthetic Index due to large volumes of stock hedging being done using the Nifty Index futures giving rise to arbitrage opportunities. The fund manager shall aim to capture such arbitrage opportunities by taking long positions in the Nifty Index futures and short positions in the synthetic index. The strategy is attractive if this price differential (post all costs) is higher than the investor’s cost-of-capital. Objective of the Strategy The objective of the strategy is to lock in the arbitrage gains.

2. Cash Futures Arbitrage: (Only one way as mutual funds are not allowed to short in the cash market).

The Scheme/s would look for market opportunities between the spot and the futures market. The cash futures arbitrage strategy can be employed when the price of the futures exceeds the price of the underlying stock. The Scheme will first buy the stocks in the cash market and then sell in the futures market to lock the spread known as arbitrage return. Buying the stock in the cash market and selling the futures results into a hedge where the Plans have locked in a spread and is not affected by the price movement of cash market and futures market. The arbitrage position can be continued till expiry of the future contracts. The future contracts are settled based on the last half an hour’s weighted average trade of the cash market. Thus, there is a convergence between the cash market and the futures market on expiry. The strategy is attractive if this price differential (post all costs) is higher than the investors cost-of-capital. Objective of the Strategy is to lock in the arbitrage gains.

3. Hedging and alpha strategy:

The scheme/s may use exchange-traded derivatives to hedge the equity portfolio. The hedging could be either partial or complete depending upon the fund managers’ perception of the markets. The fund manager shall either use index futures and options or stock futures and options to hedge the stocks in the portfolio. The fund may seek to generate alpha by superior stock selection and removing market risks by selling appropriate index. For example, one can seek to generate positive alpha by buying an IT stock and selling Nifty IT Index future or a bank stock and selling Bank Index futures or buying a stock and selling the Nifty Index. Objective of the Strategy The objective of the strategy is to generate alpha by superior stock selection and removing market risks by hedging with an appropriate index.

4. Other Derivative Strategies:

As allowed under the SEBI guidelines on derivatives, the fund manager may employ various other stock and index derivative strategies by buying or selling stock/index futures and/or options. The objective of the strategy is to earn low volatility consistent returns.

5. Covered Call Strategy:

A call option gives the holder (buyer) the right but not the obligation to buy an asset by a certain date for a certain price. The covered call is a strategy in which a seller sells a call option on a stock he owns.

Benefits of using Covered Call strategy in Mutual Funds: The covered call strategy can be followed by the Fund Manager in order to hedge risk thereby resulting in better risk adjusted returns of the Scheme.

The strategy offers the following benefits:

- Hedge against market risk - Since the fund manager sells a call option on a stock already owned by the mutual fund scheme, the downside from fall in the stock price would be lower to the extent of the premium earned from the call option.
- Generating additional returns in the form of option premium in a range bound market. Thus, a covered call strategy involves gains for unit holders in case the strategy plays out in the right direction.

  Illustration ‐ Covered Call strategy using stock call options: Suppose a fund manager buys equity stock of ABC Ltd. For Rs. 1000 and simultaneously sells a call option on the same stock at a strike price of Rs. 1100. The scheme earns a premium of say, Rs. 50. Here, the fund manager does not think that the stock price will exceed Rs. 1100.

Scenario 1: Stock price exceeds Rs. 1100

The call option will get exercised, and the fund manager will sell the stock to settle his obligation on
the call at Rs.1100 (earning a return of 10% on the stock purchase price). Also, the scheme has earned a premium of Rs. 50.

Net Gain ‐
Rs. 1100 (strike price) ‐ Rs. 1000 (stock purchase price) + Rs. 50 (premium earned) = Rs. 150.
Scenario 2: Stock prices stay below Rs. 1100

The call option will not get exercised and will expire worthless. The premium earned on call option
will generate alpha for the scheme.

Net Gain ‐ Rs. 50 (premium earned).

Fixed Income Derivatives
Interest Rate Swap (IRS)

IRS is a widely used derivative product in the financial markets to manage interest rate risk. A typical transaction is a contract to exchange streams of interest rate obligation/income on a notional principal amount with a counter party, usually a bank. The two interest streams are fixed rate on one side and floating rate on the other.

Example: Suppose the Fund holds a fixed rate bond of maturity 5 years carrying a fixed interest rate (YTM) of 7.25% p.a. payable half yearly. Such an investment runs the risk of depreciation if interest rates rise. To manage this risk, the Fund can enter into an IRS with another market participant, here the Fund contracts to pay fixed rate, say 6.85% p.a., and receive a floating rate (say overnight MIBOR). This transaction is done for a notional principal amount equal to the value of the investment. By such a contract a fixed rate income is offset by a fixed rate payment obligation leaving only a floating rate income stream. Thus, without actually investing in a floating rate asset, the Fund starts earning a floating rate income, reducing the risk of depreciation associated with the fixed rate investment.
Following table summarises the cash flow streams:

Original investment: 7.25% p.a.
Pay (Fixed rate): 6.85% p.a. (IRS)
Receive (Floating rate): MIBOR
Net Flow: MIBOR + 0.40% p.a. (7.25% p.a. - 6.85 % p.a.)

The floating rate reference is defined in the swap agreement.

The above example illustrates a case of fixed to floating rate swap. A swap could be done to move from floating rate to fixed rate in a similar fashion.

Please note that the above example is hypothetical in nature and the interest rates are assumed. The actual return may vary based on actual and depends on the interest rate prevailing at the time the swap agreement is entered into.

The Scheme will be allowed to take exposure in Interest Rate Swaps only on a non-leveraged basis. A swap will be undertaken only if there is an underlying asset in the portfolio.

The Scheme may use other derivatives such as interest rate futures, etc, to meet the investment objective of the Scheme, whenever such instruments are available in the market.

Forward Rate Agreement (FRA)
An FRA is an off-balance sheet agreement to pay or receive on an agreed future date, the difference between an agreed interest rate and the interest rate actually prevailing on that future date, calculated on an agreed notional principal amount. It is settled against the actual interest rate prevailing at the beginning of the period to which it relates rather than paid as a gross amount. FRAs are purchased to hedge the interest rate risk; an investor facing uncertainty of the interest rate movements can fix the interest costs by purchasing an FRA.
An FRA is referred to by the beginning and end dates of the period covered. Thus a 5x8 FRA is one that covers a 3-month period beginning in 5-months and ending in 8-months. FRAs are purchased to hedge the interest rate risk; an investor facing uncertainty of the interest rate movements can fix the interest costs by purchasing an FRA.
An illustration could be a corporation having floating rate debt linked to an index such as say, 3-Month MIBOR. If the existing interest cost is at 8% on Rs.100 Crore for the next three months, the corporation can purchase a 3x6 FRA @ 8.1% on Rs.100 Crore and fix the interest cost for the 3-6 months period. If the actual 3-Month MIBOR after 3-months is at 8.25%, the corporation has saved 15 bps in interest cost. As the settlement is done at the beginning of the period, the savings in interest expense are discounted to a present value using a 3-month rate to calculate the actual settlement amount.
The flows for the institution will be, as follows:
Interest Savings = Rs. 100 Crore * 15 bps * 92/365

(assuming 92 days in the 3 month FRA period and 365 days in the conventional year) = Rs.3,78,082.19
Settlement Amount = Rs.3,78,082.19/ (1+8.25%*92/365)
Please note that the above examples are hypothetical in nature and the figures are assumed.

Interest Rate Futures
IRF means a standardized interest rate derivative contract traded on a recognized stock exchange to buy or sell a notional security or any other interest-bearing instrument or an index of such instruments or interest rates at a specified future date, at a price determined at the time of the contract. Hedging using interest rate futures could be perfect or imperfect, subject to applicable regulations. Currently, exchange-traded Interest Rate Futures traded on exchange are standardized contracts based on 10-Year Government of India Security and 91-day Treasury bill. IRF contracts are cash settled. IRFs give an opportunity in the fixed income market to hedge interest rate risk or rebalance the portfolio by using them. By locking into a price, the IRF contract can help to eliminate the interest rate risk. Thus, in order to protect against a fall in the value of the portfolio due to falling bond prices, one can take short position in IRF contracts.

Example:

Date: May 01, 2024
Spot price of the Government Security: Rs.105
Price of IRF – May contract: Rs. 105.5

On May 01, 2024, Fund buys 100 units of the Government security from the spot market at Rs. 105. Subsequently, it is anticipated that the interest rate will rise in the near future. Therefore, to hedge the exposure in underlying Government security, Fund sells May 2024 Interest Rate Futures contracts at Rs. 105.5.

On May 15, 2024, due to increase in interest rate: Spot price of the Government Security: Rs. 104
Price of IRF Contract: Rs.104.2
Loss in underlying market will be (105 – 104)*100 = (Rs. 100)
Profit in the Futures market will be (105.50 – 104.2)*100 = Rs. 130

Interest Rate Futures (IRFs) (both perfectly and imperfectly hedged):

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

$$\frac{Portfolio\ Modified\ Duration * Market\ Value\ of\ Portfolio}{Futures\ Modified\ Duration\ * \frac{Futures\ Price}{Par\ Value}}$$

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

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

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

b. The scheme is permitted to resort to imperfect hedging, without it being considered under the gross exposure limits, if and only if, the correlation between the portfolio or part of the portfolio (excluding the hedged portions, if any) and the IRF is at least 0.9 at the time of initiation of hedge. In case of any subsequent deviation from the correlation criteria, the same may be rebalanced within 5 working days and if not rebalanced within the timeline, the derivative positions created for hedging shall be considered under the gross exposure computed in terms of Para 3 of SEBI circular dated August 18, 2010. The correlation should be calculated for a period of last 90 days.

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

i. The correlation for past 90 days between the portfolio and the IRF is at least 0.9 or
ii. The correlation for past 90 days between the part of the portfolio (excluding the hedged portions, if any) i.e. at least 15% of the net asset of the scheme (including one or more securities) and the IRF is at least 0.9.
At no point of time, the net modified duration of part of the portfolio being hedged should be negative.

c. The portion of imperfect hedging in excess of 20% of the net assets of the scheme should be considered as creating exposure and shall be included in the computation of gross exposure in terms of Para 3 of SEBI circular dated August 18, 2010.

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

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

Hedging

Holders of the GOI securities are exposed to the risk of rising interest rates, which in turn results in the reduction in the value of their portfolio. So, in order to protect against a fall in the value of their portfolio due to falling bond prices, they can take short position in IRF contracts.

Example:

Date: December 01, 2022

Spot price of the Government Security: Rs.108.80

Price of IRF– December contract: Rs. 108.90

On December 01, 2022, Fund buys 10000 units of the Government security from the spot market at Rs. 108.80. Subsequently, it is anticipated that the interest rate will rise in the near future.

Therefore, to hedge the exposure in underlying Government security, Fund sells December 2022

Interest Rate Futures contracts at Rs. 108.90.

On December 15, 2022 due to increase in interest rate:

Spot price of the Government Security: Rs. 107.25

Futures Price of IRF Contract: Rs.107.30

Loss in underlying market will be (107.25 – 108.80)*10000 = (Rs. 15,500)

Profit in the Futures market will be (107.30 – 108.90)*10000 = Rs. 16,000

Imperfect Hedge

Assume the portfolio of market value worth INR 1000 crore has a modified duration of 5. This is being hedged with an IRF that has a modified duration of 10. Considering that fund manager chooses to hedge 20% of the portfolio the maximum extent of short position that may be taken in IRF is as below:

$$\frac{Portfolio\ Modified\ Duration * Market\ Value\ of\ Portfolio}{Futures\ Modified\ Duration\ * \frac{Futures\ Price}{Par\ Value}}$$

$$= \frac{5 * (0.2 * 1000)}{10 * (\frac{101}{100})}$$

$$= Rs. 99.01\ Crores$$

Hence the scheme can sell IRFs worth Rs. 99.01 Crores and with duration of 10 to hedge Rs.200 Crores of portfolio with a duration of 5.

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

- 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,
- 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:

- The Mutual Fund position limit in all equity index futures/stock futures contracts on a particular underlying index shall be Rs. 500 crore or 15% of the total open interest in the market in equity index futures/stock futures contracts, whichever is higher.
- This limit would be applicable on open positions in all futures contracts on a particular underlying index.

iv. 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:

a) 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.

b) 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.

The position limits for the Scheme and disclosure requirements are as follows-
a. 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 capitalisation (in terms of number of shares).
Or
5% of the open interest in the derivative contracts on a particular underlying stock (in terms of number of contracts).

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

c. 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.

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.

As per para 12.25 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated June 27, 2024, "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, derivative positions, other permitted securities/assets and such other securities/assets as may be permitted by the Board from time to time should not exceed 100% of the net assets of the scheme.
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.
The quantity of underlying associated with the derivative position taken for hedging purposes does not exceed the quantity of the existing position against which hedge has been taken.

Mutual Funds may enter into plain vanilla interest rate swaps for hedging purposes.
The value of the notional principal in such cases must not exceed the value of respective existing assets being hedged by the scheme. The counter party in such transactions has to be an entity recognized as a market maker by RBI. Further, the value of the notional principal in such cases must not exceed the value of respective existing assets being hedged by the scheme. Exposure to a single counterparty in such transactions should not exceed 10% of the net assets of the scheme. However, if mutual funds are transacting in IRS through an electronic trading platform offered by the Clearing Corporation of India Ltd. (CCIL) and CCIL is the central counterparty for such transactions guaranteeing settlement, the single counterparty limit of 10% shall not be applicable.

Exposure due to derivative positions taken for hedging purposes in excess of the underlying position against which the hedging position has been taken, shall be treated under the limits mentioned in point 1.

Participation of Mutual Funds in Credit Default Swaps (CDS)

Mutual Fund Schemes as buyer of CDS

1.Schemes may buy CDS only for the purpose of hedging their credit risk on debt securities they hold in various schemes. The exposure of CDS shall not exceed respective debt security exposure, and such exposure may not be added to gross exposure of the scheme.
2. In case the protected debt security is sold, schemes shall ensure that the respective CDS position is closed within fifteen working days of selling the above protected debt security.
3. The exposure of any protected debt security, for determining single issuer, group, sectoral limits and credit risk for various purposes including Risk-o-meter and Potential Risk Class (PRC) matrix of MF schemes, shall be considered as exposure to either issuer of debt security (reference entity) or seller of CDS, whichever has higher credit rating (lowest long term rating of instruments of seller of CDS shall be considered for comparison).

The exposure shall form part of overall single issuer limits for the reference entity or seller of CDS, whichever is applicable. In case of same rating for reference entity and seller of CDS, the exposure shall then be considered on reference entity and not on seller of CDS.

4.MF schemes shall buy CDS only from such sellers that have instruments with lowest long-term rating of investment grade and above.

5. Schemes may buy CDS for investment grade and existing below investment grade debt securities in the portfolio, if any.

Mutual Fund Schemes as seller of CDS
1. MF Schemes may sell CDS only as part of investment in synthetic debt securities, i.e., sell CDS on a reference obligation covered with Cash/G-Sec/T-bills. Overnight and Liquid schemes shall not sell CDS contracts.

Provided, Schemes shall comply with the directions issued by RBI from time to time in this regard. Schemes shall participate in CDS only through standard contracts prescribed by Fixed Income Money Market and Derivatives Association of India (FIMMDA).

All CDS contracts shall be transacted either through Central Counterparty, if any or Request For Quote (RFQ) Platform. MFs shall ensure Two-way Credit Support Annex (CSA) as part of CDS contracts.

Exposure through CDS (Notional amount of both CDS bought and sold) shall not exceed 10% of AUM of scheme and shall be within the overall limit of derivatives exposure as prescribed in Scheme Information Documents.

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

2. Swing Pricing

Background

In terms of the SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated May 19, 2023, all open ended debt mutual fund schemes (except overnight funds, Gilt funds and Gilt with 10-year maturity funds) are required to follow Swing Pricing Framework.

In reference to para no. 4.10 of SEBI Master Circular on Mutual Funds dated 27.06.2024, SEBI has introduced Swing pricing framework for specified mutual fund schemes. Further, AMFI vide Letter No. 135/ BP/96-B/ 2024-25 dated 04th November, 2024, issued best practice guidelines circular no. 96-B/ 2024-25 on Swing pricing framework for mutual fund schemes upon re-opening of a scheme after announcement of winding-up.

SEBI has prescribed swing pricing for scenarios related to net outflows from the schemes. Accordingly, a mandatory full swing price framework, during market dislocation times (as and when declared by SEBI), for high-risk open ended debt schemes would be applied on applicable scheme. The minimum swing factor as given below will be applicable. The NAV will be adjusted downwards for both the incoming and outgoing investors.

Minimum swing factor for open ended debt schemes			
Credit Risk of scheme →	Class A (CRV*>=12)	Class B (CRV>=10)	Class C (CRV<10)
Interest Rate Risk of scheme ↓			
Class I: (MD<=1 year)	NIL	NIL	1.50%
Class II: (MD<=3 years)	NIL	1.25%	1.75%
Class III: Any Macaulay duration (MD)	1.00%	1.50%	2.00%
*CRV: Credit Risk Value			

When swing pricing mechanism is triggered and swing factor is made applicable during market dislocation, both the incoming and exiting investors shall get NAV adjusted for swing pricing. Swing pricing shall be made applicable to all unitholders at PAN level, with an exemption for redemptions up to Rs. 2 lakh for each mutual fund scheme for market dislocation.
AMFI vide circular dated November 4, 2024 has prescribed parameters for determination of thresholds for triggering swing pricing for normal times, which shall be followed by the AMCs. The circular also prescribes an indicative range of swing threshold for normal times.

Threshold for Triggering Swing Pricing during Normal Times for all open-ended debt scheme (excluding overnight funds, Gilt funds, and Gilt funds with 10-year maturity):

· 10% net flow from any debt scheme other than Liquid scheme.
· 15% net flow for Liquid scheme.

The thresholds have been kept reasonable to ensure that normal redemption flows should not be penalized with Swing pricing.

At the same time, the floors are not very high to ensure that the Swing pricing would typically get triggered before the LRM allocations are exhausted. Secondly, a moderate floor will also allow individual AMCs to take care of the relative liquidity on the asset side for different type of schemes. These are floor triggers and AMCs are free to set these limits higher, depending on the dynamics of their schemes both on liability side and on asset side.

Triggering Swing Pricing on Re-opening of a Scheme after announcement of winding up

1. In cases of instances where the AMC after making an announcement to wind up a scheme, decides to roll-back the decision to wind up the scheme. Such situations may trigger large scale redemptions and hence it would be prudent to invoke the Swing Pricing mechanism to manage such a situation. In other words, if the AMC decides to reverse its decision to wind up the scheme shall mandatorily invoke the Swing pricing upon re-opening a scheme for subscriptions and redemptions post such announcement.
2. The indicative range of swing pricing for the parameter of "Re-opening of the scheme after announcement of Winding -Up" shall be the same as applicable for swing pricing during normal times as communicated by AMFI from time to time.

The swing pricing period in the above instances shall be higher of:-

a.swing period as may be decided by the Board of AMC or
b.minimum period of 7 working days, upon re- opening a scheme for subscriptions and redemptions.

Point to note:

Any further circulars and guidelines pertaining to swing pricing from AMFI and SEBI would be abided by and would be subsequently incorporated in the document.

3. Segregation of Portfolio /Side pocketing:

To ensure fair treatment to all investors in case of a credit event and to deal with liquidity risk, SEBI has permitted creation of segregated portfolio of debt and money market instruments by mutual funds schemes

Creation of segregated portfolio shall be optional and at the discretion of the AMC. It should be created only if the Scheme information Document (SID) of the scheme has provisions for segregated portfolio with adequate disclosures.

Segregated Portfolio/ Side Pocketing

In case of a credit event and to deal with liquidity risk. In the event of default, AMC is permitted to opt for creation of segregated portfolio as per the guidelines issued by SEBI.

a. The term ‘segregated portfolio’ shall mean a portfolio, comprising of debt or money market instrument affected by a credit event (Default), that has been segregated in a mutual fund scheme(s).

b. The term ‘main portfolio’ shall mean the scheme portfolio excluding the segregated portfolio.

c. The term ‘total portfolio’ shall mean the scheme portfolio including the securities affected by the credit event.

Credit Event

AMC may create segregated portfolio in a mutual fund scheme subject to the following:

1. Segregated portfolio may be created, in case of a credit event at issuer level i.e., downgrade in credit rating by a SEBI registered Credit Rating Agency (CRA), as under:

- Downgrade of a debt or money market instrument to ‘below investment grade’, or
- Subsequent downgrades of the said instruments from ‘below investment grade’, or
- Similar such downgrades of a loan rating.

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

3. Segregated portfolio of unrated debt or money market instruments may be created only in case of actual default of either the interest or principal amount. Actual default by the issuer of such instruments shall be considered as credit event for creation of segregated portfolio.

4. The AMC shall inform AMFI immediately about the actual default by the issuer. Upon being informed about the default, AMFI shall immediately inform the same to all AMCs. Pursuant to dissemination of information by AMFI about actual default by the issuer, AMCs may segregate the portfolio of debt or money market instruments of the said issuer.

5. Further, the AMC /Valuation Agencies shall ensure that the financial stress of the issuer and the capabilities of issuer to repay the dues/borrowings are reflected in the valuation of the securities from the trigger date onwards.

Process for Creation of Segregated Portfolio

I. The AMC shall decide on creation of segregated portfolio on the day of credit event. In case it decides to segregate portfolio, it shall:

   i. Seek approval of trustees prior to creation of the segregated portfolio.
   ii. Immediately issue a press release disclosing its intention to segregate such debt and money market instrument and its impact on the investors. The mutual fund should also disclose that the segregation shall be subject to trustee approval. Additionally, the said press release shall be prominently disclosed on www.jioblackrockamc.com.

iii. Ensure that till the time the trustee approval is received, which in no case shall exceed 1 business day from the day of credit event, the subscription and redemption in the scheme shall be suspended for processing with respect to creation of units and payment on redemptions.

II. Once trustee approval is received by the AMC:

i. Segregated portfolio shall be effective from the day of credit event.
ii. The AMC shall issue a press release immediately with all relevant information pertaining to the segregated portfolio. The said information shall also be submitted to SEBI.
iii. An e-mail or SMS should be sent to all unit holders of the concerned scheme(s).
iv. The NAV of both segregated and main portfolio shall be disclosed from the day of the credit event.
v. All existing investors in the scheme as on the day of the credit event shall be allotted equal number of units in the segregated portfolio as held in the main portfolio.
vi. No redemption and subscription shall be allowed in the segregated portfolio. However, in order to facilitate exit to unit holders in segregated portfolio, AMC shall enable listing of units of segregated portfolio on the recognized stock exchange within 10 working days of creation of segregated portfolio and also enable transfer of such units on receipt of transfer requests.

III. If the trustees do not approve the proposal to segregate portfolio, AMC shall issue a press release immediately informing investors of the same.

Valuation and processing of subscriptions and redemptions

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

All subscription and redemption requests for which NAV of the day of credit event or subsequent day is applicable will be processed as per the provisions on applicability of NAV as under:

(a) Upon trustees' approval to create a segregated portfolio -
• Investors redeeming their units will get redemption proceeds based on the NAV of main portfolio and will continue to hold the units of segregated portfolio.
• Investors subscribing to the scheme will be allotted units only in the main portfolio based on its NAV.
(b) In case trustees do not approve the proposal of segregated portfolio, subscription and redemption applications will be processed based on the NAV of total portfolio.
(c) Debt schemes which have investment in instruments with special features viz. subordination to equity (absorbs losses before equity capital) and /or convertible to equity upon trigger of a pre- specified event for loss absorption (Additional Tier I bonds and Tier 2 bonds issued under Basel III) or debt schemes that have provision to invest in such instruments shall ensure that the said instrument is to be written off or converted to equity pursuant to any proposal, the date of said proposal may be treated as the trigger date. However, if the said instruments are written off or converted to equity without proposal, the date of write off or conversion of debt instrument to equity may be treated as the trigger date.

i. **Disclosure Requirements**

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

1. A statement holding indicating the units held by the investors in the segregated portfolio along with the NAV of both segregated portfolio and main portfolio as on the day of the credit event shall be communicated to the investors within 5 working days of creation of the segregated portfolio.
2. Adequate disclosure of the segregated portfolio shall appear in all scheme related documents, in monthly and half-yearly portfolio disclosures and in the annual report of the mutual fund and the scheme.
3. The Net Asset Value (NAV) of the segregated portfolio shall be declared on every business day.

4. The information regarding number of segregated portfolios created in a scheme shall appear prominently under the name of the scheme at all relevant places such as SID, KIM-cum-Application Form, advertisement, AMC's website and AMFI website.
5. The scheme performance required to be disclosed at various places shall include the impact of creation of segregated portfolio. The scheme performance should clearly reflect the fall in NAV to the extent of the portfolio segregated due to the credit event and the said fall in NAV along with recovery(ies), if any, shall be disclosed as a footnote to the scheme performance.
6. The disclosures at paragraphs (4) and (5) above regarding the segregated portfolio shall be carried out for a period of at least 3 years after the investments in segregated portfolio are fully recovered/ written-off.
7. The investors of the segregated portfolio shall be duly informed of the recovery proceedings of the investments of the segregated portfolio. Status update may be provided to the investors at the time of recovery and also at the time of writing-off of the segregated securities.

TER for the Segregated Portfolio

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

ii. Monitoring by Trustees

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

i. The AMC puts in sincere efforts to recover the investments of the segregated portfolio.
ii. Upon recovery of money, whether partial or full, it shall be immediately distributed to the investors in proportion to their holding in the segregated portfolio. Any recovery of amount of the security in the segregated portfolio even after the write off shall be distributed to the investors of the segregated portfolio.
iii. An Action Taken Report (ATR) on the efforts made by the AMC to recover the investments of the segregated portfolio is placed in every trustee meeting till the investments are fully recovered/ written-off.
iv. The trustees shall monitor the compliance with the guidelines issued by SEBI regarding segregation of portfolio in mutual fund schemes and disclose in the half-yearly trustee reports filed with SEBI, the compliance in respect of every segregated portfolio created.

In order to avoid misuse of segregated portfolio, trustees shall ensure to have a mechanism in place to negatively impact the performance incentives of Fund Managers, Chief Investment Officers / CXOs with equivalent positions, etc. involved in the investment process of securities under the segregated portfolio, mirroring the existing mechanism for performance incentives of the AMC, including claw back of such amount to the segregated portfolio of the scheme.

The existence of the provisions for segregated portfolio should not encourage the Fund managers to take undue credit risk in the scheme portfolio. Any misuse of the provisions of segregated portfolio, would be considered serious and stringent action may be initiated.

Note – The AMC shall inform AMFI immediately about the actual default by the issuer. Upon being informed about the default, AMFI shall immediately inform the same to all AMCs. Pursuant to dissemination of information by AMFI about actual default by the issuer, AMCs may segregate the portfolio of debt or money market instruments of the said issuer.

Investors may also note that the process followed by the AMC/Trustee Company regarding creation of segregated portfolios shall be in accordance with the provisions laid down by SEBI in this regard from time to time.

4. Short Selling/Stock Lending:

Subject to the Regulations and Para 12.11 of Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated June 27, 2024, and the applicable guidelines issued by SEBI, the Mutual Fund may engage in short selling/ stock lending. Stock lending means the lending of stock to another person or entity for a fixed period of time, at a negotiated compensation. The securities lent will be returned by the borrower on expiry of the stipulated period. The AMC(s) shall report to the Trustees on a quarterly basis about the level of lending, in terms of value, volume and intermediaries and also earnings and/or losses, value of collateral security etc. The Trustees shall periodically review the securities lending contract and take reasonable steps to ensure that the same is not, in any way, detrimental to the interests of the unit holders of the scheme. The Trustees shall offer their comments on the above aspects in the Half Yearly Trustee Report filed with SEBI under sub-regulation 23(a) of regulation 18.

The Investment Manager will apply the limits as specified in SID of the respective scheme, should it desire to engage in Stock Lending.

Short Selling by the Mutual Fund

In accordance with the framework specified by SEBI, the Scheme and the Plans thereunder may, if the Trustee permits, may engage in short selling of securities. Short-selling is the sale of shares which are not owned by the seller at the time of trade. Instead, he borrows it from someone who already owns it. Later, the short seller buys back the stock he shorted and returns the stock to close out the loan. If the price of the stock corrects, Short seller can buy the stock back for less than he received for selling it and earn profit (the difference between higher short sale price and the lower purchase price). If the price of stock appreciates, short selling results in loss. Thus, Short positions carry the risk of losing money and these losses may grow theoretically unlimited if the price increases without limit and shall result into major losses in the portfolio.

5. **Borrowing by Mutual Fund**

The Mutual Fund is allowed to borrow to meet the temporary liquidity needs of the schemes for the purpose of repurchase, redemption of units or payment of interest or Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal to the unit holders, provided that the Mutual Fund shall not borrow more than 20% of the net assets of each scheme and the duration of such borrowing shall not exceed a period of six months. The cost of borrowing shall be adjusted against the portfolio yield of the scheme borrowing and borrowing cost over and above the portfolio yield shall be absorbed by the AMC.

N: Transaction Charges:

Not Applicable since JioBlackRock Mutual Fund shall offer only ‘Direct Plan’.

The AMC/ Trustee at its discretion may introduce further Plan/s in future.

O: Stamp Duty

Pursuant to Notification No. S.O. 1226(E) and G.S.R. 226(E) dated March 30, 2020 issued by Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, Government of India, read with Part I of Chapter IV of Notification dated February 21, 2019 issued by Legislative Department, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India on the Finance Act, 2019, a stamp duty @ 0.005% of the transaction value would be levied on applicable mutual fund transactions. Accordingly, pursuant to levy of stamp duty, the number of units allotted on purchase transactions (including IDCW reinvestment) to the unit holders would be reduced to that extent.

XII. Disclosures and Reports by the Fund

1. Account Statement/Consolidated Account Statement

Pursuant to Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) (Amendment) Regulations, 2011 dated August 30, 2011, read with SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated June 27, 2024 and SEBI Circular no. SEBI/HO/MRD-PoD2/CIR/P/2024/93 dated July 1, 2024 , all the unit holders whose transactions** have been accepted by the Fund shall note that-

a) The Consolidated Account Statement (CAS) for each calendar month will be issued on or before twelfth day of succeeding month to the investors who have provided valid Permanent Account Number (PAN). Due to this regulatory change, AMC shall cease to send physical account statement to the investors after every financial transaction** including systematic transactions. Further, CAS will be sent via email where any of the folios consolidated has an email id or to the email id of the first unit holder as per KYC records.

b) **The word 'financial transaction' shall include purchase, redemption, switch, IDCW payout, IDCW reinvestment, systematic investment plan, systematic withdrawal plan, systematic transfer plan and bonus transactions.

c) For folios not included in the Consolidated Account Statement (CAS), the AMC shall issue account statement to the investors on a monthly basis, pursuant to any financial transaction in such folios on or before twelfth day of succeeding month. In case of a New Fund Offer Period (NFO), the AMC shall send confirmation specifying the number of units allotted to the applicant by way of a physical account statement or an email and/or SMS' to the investor's registered address and/or mobile number not later than five business days from the date of closure of the NFO.

d) The AMC shall send an allotment confirmation specifying the units allotted by way of email and/or SMS within 5 Business Days of receipt of valid application/transaction to the Unitholders registered e-mail address and/ or mobile number.

e) In case of a specific request received from the unit holder, the AMC shall provide the account statement to the investors within 5 business days from the receipt of such request.

f) In the case of joint holding in a folio, the first named Unitholder shall receive the CAS/account statement. The holding pattern has to be same in all folios across Mutual Funds for CAS.

Further, in case if no transaction has taken place in a folio during the period of six months ended September 30 and March 31, the CAS detailing the holdings across all Schemes of all mutual funds, shall be emailed at the registered email address of the unit holders on half yearly basis, on or before eighteenth day of succeeding month, unless a specific request is made to receive the same in physical form.

The asset management company shall issue units in dematerialized form to a Unitholder in a scheme within two working days of the receipt of request from the Unitholder.

Each CAS issued to the investors shall also provide the total purchase value / cost of investment in each scheme.

Further, CAS issued for the half-year (September/ March) shall also provide:

(i) The amount of actual commission paid by AMCs/Mutual Funds (MFs) to distributors (in absolute terms) during the half-year period against the concerned investor's total investments in each MF scheme. The term 'commission' here refers to all direct monetary payments and other payments made in the form of gifts / rewards, trips, event sponsorships etc. by AMCs/MFs to distributors. Further, a mention may be made in such CAS indicating that the commission disclosed is gross commission and does not exclude costs incurred by distributors such as Goods & Service tax (wherever applicable, as per existing rates), operating expenses, etc.

(ii) The scheme's average Total Expense Ratio (in percentage terms) along with the break up between Investment and Advisory fees, Commission paid to the distributor and Other expenses for the period for each scheme's applicable plan where the concerned investor has actually invested in.

Such half-yearly CAS shall be issued to all MF investors, excluding those investors who do not have any holdings in MF schemes and where no commission against their investment has been paid to distributors, during the concerned half-year period.

In case of the units are held in dematerialized (demat) form, the statement of holding of the beneficiary account holder will be sent by the respective Depository Participant periodically. The AMC reserve the right to furnish the account statement in addition to the CAS, if deemed fit in the interest of investor(s).

CAS for investors having Demat account:

- Investors having MF investments and holding securities in Demat account shall receive a single Consolidated Account Statement (CAS) from the Depository.
- Consolidation of account statement shall be done on the basis of Permanent Account Number (PAN). In case of multiple holding, it shall be PAN of the first holder and pattern of holding. The CAS shall be generated on a monthly basis.
- If there is any transaction in any of the Demat accounts of the investor or in any of his mutual fund folios, depositories shall send the CAS within fifteen days from the month end. In case, there is no transaction in any of the mutual fund folios and demat accounts then CAS with holding details shall be sent to the investor on half yearly basis.
- In case an investor has multiple accounts across two depositories, the depository with whom the account has been opened earlier will be the default depository.

The dispatch of CAS by the depositories would constitute compliance by the AMC/ the Fund with the requirement under Regulation 36(4) of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations. However, the AMC reserves the right to furnish the account statement in addition to the CAS, if deemed fit in the interest of investor(s).

2. Half Yearly Disclosures/Portfolio Disclosures/Financial Results

Fortnightly Disclosures (applicable to open-ended debt schemes)

The AMC will disclose the portfolio of the Debt Schemes (along with ISIN) on fortnightly basis on the website of the AMC [www.jioblackrockamc.com] and AMFI website www.amfiindia.com within 5 days of every fortnight in a user-friendly and downloadable spreadsheet format.

Monthly/Half Yearly Disclosures

The AMC shall disclose the portfolio of the scheme (along with ISIN) as on the last day of the month and half year within 10 days from the close of each month and half year respectively on the website of the AMC [www.jioblackrockamc.com] and AMFI website www.amfiindia.com. In case of passive schemes, the scheme portfolio will be disclosed on a monthly/ quarterly basis within 10 days of every month/ quarter. Half yearly portfolio disclosure shall not be applicable for passive schemes.

The AMC shall communicate by email the monthly and half yearly scheme portfolio within 10 days of the close of each month and half year. The AMC shall provide a feature wherein a link is provided to the investors to their registered email address to enable the investors to directly view/download only the portfolio of those schemes where the investor has invested. The monthly and half yearly portfolio disclosure shall also include the scheme risk-o-meter, name of benchmark and risk-o-meter of benchmark.

The AMC shall publish an advertisement in all India edition of at least two daily newspapers, one each in English and Hindi, every half year disclosing the hosting of the half yearly scheme portfolio on the AMC's website and on AMFI website. The AMC shall provide a physical copy of the scheme portfolio, without charging any cost, on specific request received from an investor.

3. Half Yearly Results

The Mutual Fund shall within one month from the close of each half year, that is on March 31 and on September 30, host a soft copy of its unaudited financial results (except for passive schemes of the Fund) on the website www.jioblackrockamc.com and shall publish an advertisement disclosing the hosting of financial results on the AMC website, in at least one English daily newspaper having nationwide circulation and in a newspaper having wide circulation published in the language of the region where the Head Office of the mutual fund is situated. The unaudited financial results would also be displayed on the AMC website www.jioblackrockamc.com and AMFI website www.amfiindia.com.

4. Annual Report

Scheme wise Annual Report or an abridged summary thereof shall be provided to all unit holders within four months from the date of closure of the relevant financial year i.e. 31st March each year as under:

a) by email to the Unitholder whose email address is available with the Mutual Fund.
b) in physical form to the Unitholder whose email address is not available with the Fund and/or to those Unitholders 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 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 shall also provide a physical copy of abridged summary of the annual report without charging any cost, on specific request received from the unit holder. A copy of scheme wise annual report shall also be made available to unit holders on payment of nominal fees.

5. Aladdin

Aladdin is BlackRock's comprehensive end-to-end investment management platform that provides sophisticated risk analytics alongside portfolio management, trading, and operations on a single, unified platform. It is a comprehensive solution that supports the entire investment process with flexibility and robust controls and is the investment platform for many of the world's largest asset management companies.

Notwithstanding anything contained in this Statement of Additional Information, the provisions of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 and the guidelines thereunder shall be applicable.

NOTES:

1. This Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") will be uploaded by JioBlackRock Mutual Fund on the website (www.jioblackrockamc.com) and on AMFI website (www.amfiindia.com). The printed copy of the SAI will be made available to any investor on specific requests being made.
2. The SAI shall be updated within 3 months from the end of financial year and filed with SEBI. Any material changes in the SAI shall be made on an ongoing basis by way of addendum on the website of the Mutual Fund.