Detailed Risk Factors for Baroda BNP Paribas Schemes

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BARODA BNP PARIBAS SERVICES FUND

RISK FACTORS

Scheme Specific Risk Factors

Risks associated with Services theme

The Scheme is thematic in nature. Investing in this Scheme is based on the premise that the Scheme will seek to invest predominantly in companies belonging to Services theme. This may limit the capability of the Scheme to invest in other companies/themes

Being thematic in nature, the Scheme will be affected by the risks associated with the investment in companies within services theme. Further, the volatility and/or adverse performance of companies within services theme would have a material adverse bearing on the performance of this Scheme.

Investment in this Scheme carries the risk regarding non-diversification of the portfolio due to the investment universe mainly limited to companies within services theme and hence, the scope for diversification could be limited at times and the concentration is expected to be high in companies belonging to the services theme.

The other Scheme specific risk factors are summarized as follows:

Risks associated with Equity shares and equity related instruments:

Investments in equity shares and equity related instruments involve various risks and investors should not invest in the Scheme unless they can afford to take these risks. Some of the specific risk factors related to the Scheme include, but are not limited to the following:

Market Risk: Equity shares and equity related instruments are volatile and prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis. Hence, the value of the Equity and Equity Related investments may go down and an investor may not get back the amount invested.

Liquidity Risk: The liquidity of investments made in the Scheme may be restricted by trading volumes and settlement periods. Settlement periods may be extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances. The inability of the Scheme to make intended securities purchases, due to settlement problems, could cause the Scheme to miss certain investment opportunities. Similarly, the inability to sell securities held in the Scheme portfolio would result at times, in potential losses to the Scheme, should there be a subsequent decline in the value of securities held in the Scheme portfolio. The Company may invest in Securities proposed to be listed in due course within the statutory time limit. However, this may temporarily increase the illiquidity risk of the portfolio. Further, in case the unquoted securities fail to get listed it may make it difficult for the Company to sell these when the need arises; and may result in the Company realizing significantly less than the value at which it had previously recorded such investments. Investments in unquoted securities can also be more difficult to value than quoted securities and there is no guarantee that the basis of calculation used in the valuation process will reflect the actual value achievable on realization of those investments. In addition, Indian companies that go public are typically subject to a regulatory lock-in period preventing shareholders from disposing of the pre-IPO as well as the Anchor share capital for a certain period of time from the date of the IPO.

The Company may become subject to such lock-in arrangements if any of its unquoted holdings go public, which would restrict the Company's ability to dispose of such investments during the regulatory lock-in period and further increase the illiquidity of the Company's portfolio.

Foreign Exchange Risk – The businesses that we might invest in might have significant reliance on imports and/or exports, which can increase their vulnerability to sharp fluctuations in Foreign Exchange rates.

Corporate Governance Risk: We generally avoid investing in companies with inferior corporate governance. However, post our investment if poor corporate governance were to manifest in any way such as siphoning of cash, unethical business practices, manipulation of share price, etc. then it can impact the value of our investment.

Legislative Risk: The value and marketability of the Company's investments may be affected by changes or developments in the legal and regulatory climate in India. Changes in law/government policies, taxation, etc. can have an adverse or a favourable impact on the underlying investments.

Geopolitical Risks - Geopolitical tensions between India and any of its neighbouring countries can disrupt the economics growth. Subsequently, this might have a non-linear impact on the business that the Scheme has invested inand their valuations.

Also, the value of investments done under the Scheme, may be adversely affected by change in interest rates, sociopolitical, economic and other circumstances.

Risks associated with investments in Fixed Income Securities

Interest-Rate Risk: Fixed income securities such as government bonds, corporate bonds, and money market instruments and derivatives run price-risk or interest-rate risk. Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of existing fixed income securities fall and when interest rates drop, such prices increase. The extent of fall or rise in prices depends upon the coupon and maturity of the security, yield at which the security is being traded, put and call options on the security etc.

Re-investment Risk: Investments in fixed income securities carry re-investment risk as interest rates prevailing on the coupon payment or maturity dates may differ from the original coupon of the bond.

Basis Risk: Basis risk arises due to a difference in the price movement of the derivative vis-à-vis that of the security being hedged.

Spread Risk: In a floating rate security the coupon is expressed in terms of a spread or mark up over the benchmark rate. In the life of the security, the yield of the underlying benchmark may or may not change, but the spread of the security over the underlying benchmark might increase leading to loss in value of the security.

Liquidity Risk: The liquidity of a bond may change, depending on market conditions leading to changes in the liquidity premium attached to the price of the bond. At the time of selling the security, the security can become illiquid, leading to loss in value of the portfolio.

Credit Risk: This is the risk associated with the issuer of a debenture/bond or a money market instrument defaulting on coupon payments or in paying back the principal amount on maturity. Even when there is no default, the price of a security may change with expected changes in the credit rating of the issuer. It is to be noted here that a Government Security is a sovereign security and is the safest. Corporate bonds carry a higher amount of credit risk than Government securities. Within corporate bonds also there are different levels of safety and a bond rated higher by a particular rating agency is considered safer than a bond rated lower by the same rating agency.

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

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

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

Risks associated with unrated instruments: Investments in unrated instruments are subject to the risk associated with investments in any other fixed income securities, as referred above. However, investments in unrated instruments are considered to be subject to greater risk of loss of principal and interest than rated instruments.

Duration Risk: Duration risk refers to the movement in price of the underlying invested money market / debt instruments due to movement/change in interest rates over different durations of maturity of instruments. In a portfolio of debt assets, the duration risk is measured by the average duration of the portfolio. Duration is used as a measure of the sensitivity of the fixed income instrument to a change in

interest rates. Usually, Individual duration of the fixed income instruments in the portfolio is calculated and the portfolio duration is the weighted average of such individual instrument duration. A longer portfolio duration is associated with greater price fluctuations. A rise in interest rates could normally lead to decrease in prices and generally negatively affects portfolios having longer duration vis-à-vis portfolios having shorter duration. A fall in interest rate generally benefits portfolio having longer duration. A longer duration portfolio is also generally associated with greater volatility vis-a-vis a shorter duration portfolio.

Risk Factors associated with Investments in Exchange Traded Commodity Derivatives (ETCD) and Gold instruments:

An exchange traded commodity derivative is a derivative instrument that mimics the price movements of an underlying commodity, allowing an investor exposure to the commodity without physical purchase.

Liquidity Risk: While ETCDs that are listed on an exchange carry lower liquidity risk, the ability to sell these contracts is limited by the overall trading volume on the exchanges. The liquidity of the Scheme's investments is inherently restricted by trading volumes of the ETCD contracts in which it invests. Additionally, change in margin requirements or intervention by government agencies to reduce overall volatility in the underlying commodity could lead to adverse impact on the liquidity of the ETCD.

Price risk: ETCDs are leveraged instruments hence, a small price movement in the underlying security could have a large impact on their value. Also, the market for ETCDs is nascent in India hence, arbitrages can occur between the price of the physical commodity and the ETCD, due to a variety of reasons such as technical issues and volatile movement in the price of the physical good. This can result in mispricing and improper valuation of investment decisions as it can be difficult to ascertain the amount of the arbitrage.

Settlement risk: ETCDs can be settled either through the exchange or physically. The inability to sell ETCDs held in the Schemes' portfolio in the exchanges due to the extraneous factors may impact liquidity and would result in losses, at times, in case of adverse price movement. Wherein the underlying commodity is physically delivered in order to settle the derivative contract, such settlement could get impacted due to various issues, such as logistics, Government policy for trading in such commodities.

The price of gold is driven by speculation and supply and demand, like most commodities. The price of gold may be volatile due to smaller market, lower market liquidity and demand fluctuations between industrial use and store of value. At times, this may cause wide-ranging valuations in the market, creating volatility. The price of gold & thus the performance of the Scheme may be affected by geo-political uncertainties, political, social and economic developments, which may include changes in government policies, diplomatic conditions, taxation and other policies.

There might be a liquidity risk in physical market due to issues related to supply chain, seasonality of demand and supply, undetermined situations like wars, pandemic, government policies etc. Lack of liquidity in physical market may have an impact on scheme performance.

Risk Factors associated with investments in Credit Default Swaps:

Credit Default Swaps is the most common form of Credit derivative where the buyer of the swap makes payments to the swaps' seller until the maturity of a contract. In return, the seller agrees that – in the event that the debt issuer defaults or experiences another credit event – the seller will pay the buyer the

security's value as well as all interest payments that would have been paid between that time and the security's maturity date. The Scheme may participate in credit Default Swaps (CDS) as a buyer (protection buyer) to hedge/offset credit risk related to fixed income instruments. It is important to note that the credit risk isn't completely eliminated – it has been shifted to the CDS seller. The risk is that the CDS seller defaults at the same time the credit event occurs. In case the debt issuer does not default or no credit event occurs till maturity of CDS contract, the buyer will end up losing money through the payments on the CDS.

Risk Factors associated with investing in Securities Segment and Tri-party Repo trade settlement:

The Mutual Fund is a member of securities segment and Triparty Repo trade settlement of the Clearing Corporation of India (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).

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

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

Risks associated with Derivatives

The Scheme may invest in derivative products in accordance with and to the extent permitted under the Regulations and by RBI. Derivative products are specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analysis different from those associated with stocks and bonds. The use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but of the derivative itself. Trading in derivatives carries a high degree of risk although they are traded at a relatively small amount of margin which provides the possibility of great profit or loss in comparison with the principal investment amount. Thus, derivatives are highly leveraged instruments. Even a small price movement in the underlying security could have an impact on their value and consequently, on the NAV of the Units of the Scheme. The derivatives market in India is nascent and does not have the volumes that may be seen in other developed markets, which may result in volatility to the values.

Investment in derivatives also requires the maintenance of adequate controls to monitor the transactions entered into, the ability to assess the risk that a derivative adds to the portfolio and the ability to forecast

price or interest rate movements correctly. Even a small price movement in the underlying security could have an impact on their value and consequently, on the NAV of the Units of the Scheme.

The Scheme may face execution risk, whereby the rates seen on the screen may not be the rate at which the ultimate execution of the derivative transaction takes place.

The Scheme may find it difficult or impossible to execute derivative transactions in certain circumstances. For example, when there are insufficient bids or suspension of trading due to price limit or circuit breakers, the Scheme may face a liquidity issue.

The options buyer's risk is limited to the premium paid, while the risk of an options writer is unlimited. However, the gains of an options writer are limited to the premiums earned.

The exchange may impose restrictions on exercise of options and may also restrict the exercise of options at certain times in specified circumstances, and this could impact the value of the portfolio.

The writer of a call option bears a risk of loss if the value of the underlying asset increases above the exercise price.

Investments in index futures face the same risk as the investments in a portfolio of shares representing an index. The extent of loss is the same as in the underlying stocks.

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

The risk of loss in trading futures contracts can be substantial, because of the low margin deposits required, the extremely high degree of leverage involved in futures pricing and the potential high volatility of the futures markets.

There is the possibility that a loss may be sustained by the portfolio as a result of the failure of another party (usually referred to as the "counter party") to comply with the terms of the derivatives contract. The counter party may default on a transaction before settlement and therefore, the Scheme is compelled to negotiate with another counterparty at the then prevailing (possibly unfavourable) market price.

Derivatives also carry a market liquidity risk where the derivatives cannot be sold (unwound) at prices that reflect the underlying assets, rates and indices.

Where derivatives are used for hedging, such use may involve a basis risk where the instrument used as a hedge does not match the movement in the instrument/underlying asset being hedged. The risk may be inter-related also e.g. interest rate movements can affect equity prices, which could influence specific issuer/industry assets.

Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, rates and indices.

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

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

The following are certain additional risks involved with use of fixed income derivatives:

Interest rate risk: Derivatives carry the risk of adverse changes in the price due to change in interest rates.

Liquidity risk: During the life of the derivative, the benchmark might become illiquid and might not be fully capturing the interest rate changes in the market, or the selling, unwinding prices might not reflect the underlying assets, rates and indices, leading to loss of value of the portfolio.

Risks associated with Covered Call Strategy

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

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

Risk associated with Imperfect Hedging using Interest Rate Futures Basis Risk

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

Spread widening means that the spot becomes 6.9% and future becomes 7.25% - the basis increases in total by 0.05% and new basis is 0.35%. Due to this there would be a profit of 5bps on the IGB 8.15% 2026 long bond and there would be a loss of 5bps on IRF short future position. This would result in an overall profit as the price of a bond would increase more compared to the increase in the price of IRF due to the duration and convexity effect.

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

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

Mispricing Risk, or improper valuation

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

Liquidity Risk

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

Correlation weakening, and consequent risk of regulatory breach

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

Risks associated with Short Selling

The Scheme may enter into short selling transactions, subject to SEBI and RBI Regulations. Short positions carry the risk of losing money and these losses may grow unlimited theoretically if the price of the stock increases without any limit. This may result in major loss to the Scheme.

At times, the participants may not be able to cover their short positions, if the price increases substantially. If numbers of short sellers try to cover their position simultaneously, it may lead to disorderly trading in the stock and thereby can briskly escalate the price even further making it difficult or impossible to liquidate short position quickly at reasonable prices. In addition, short selling also carries the risk of inability to borrow the security by the participants thereby requiring the participants to purchase the securities sold short to cover the position even at unreasonable prices.

Risks associated with Securities Lending

For Equity Instruments: As with other modes of extensions of credit, there are risks inherent to securities lending. During the period the security is lent, the Scheme may not be able to sell such security and in turn cannot protect from the falling market price of the said security. Under the current securities lending and borrowing mechanism, the Scheme can call back the securities lent any time before the maturity date of securities lending contract. However, this will be again the function of liquidity in the market and if there are no lenders in the specified security, the Scheme may not be able to call back the security and in the process, the Scheme will be exposed to price volatility. Moreover, the fees paid for calling back the security may be more than the lending fees earned by Scheme at the time of lending the said security and this could result in loss to the Scheme. Also, during the period the security is lent, the Fund will not be able to exercise the voting rights attached to the security as the security will not be registered in the name of the Scheme in the records of the Depository/issuer.

For Debt Instruments: As with other modes of extensions of credit, there are risks inherent to securities lending, including the risk of failure of the other party, in this case the approved intermediary, to comply with the terms of the agreement entered into between the lender of securities i.e. the Scheme and the approved intermediary. Such failure can result in the possible loss of rights to the collateral put up by the borrower of the securities, the inability of the approved intermediary to return the securities deposited by the lender and the possible loss of any corporate benefits accruing to the lender from the securities deposited with the approved intermediary. The Fund may not be able to sell such lent securities and this can lead to temporary illiquidity.

Risk associated with Investments in REITs and InvITs

Price-Risk or Interest-Rate Risk: REITs & InvITs run price-risk or interest-rate risk. Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of existing securities fall and when interest rates drop, such prices increase. The extent of fall or rise in the prices is a function of the existing coupon, days to maturity and the increase or decrease in the level of interest rates.

Credit Risk: In simple terms this risk means that the issuer of a debenture/ bond or a money market instrument may default on interest payment or even in paying back the principal amount on maturity. REITs & InvITs are likely to have volatile cash flows as the repayment dates would not necessarily be prescheduled.

Liquidity or Marketability Risk: This refers to the ease with which a security can be sold at or near to its valuation yieldto-maturity (YTM). The primary measure of liquidity risk is the spread between the bid price and the offer price quoted by a dealer. As these products are new to the market, they are likely to be exposed to liquidity risk.

Reinvestment Risk: Investments in REITs & InvITs may carry reinvestment risk as interest rates prevailing on the interest or maturity due dates may differ from the original coupon of the bond. Consequently, the proceeds may get invested at a lower rate.

Risk of lower-than-expected distributions: The distributions by the REIT or InvIT will be based on the net cash flows available for distribution. The amount of cash available for distribution principally depends upon the amount of cash that the REIT/ InvITs receives as dividends or the interest and principal payments from portfolio assets.

The above are some of the common risks associated with investments in REITs & InvITs. There can be no assurance that investment objectives will be achieved, or that there will be no loss of capital. Investment results may vary substantially on a monthly, quarterly or annual basis.

Risk factors associated with Repo in Corporate Debt Securities

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

Counterparty Risk: Counterparty risk refers to the inability of the seller to meet the obligation to buy back securities at the contracted price on the contracted date. In case of over the counter (OTC) repo trades, the investment manager will endeavor to manage counterparty risk by dealing only with counterparties having strong credit profiles. Also, the counter-party risk is to an extent mitigated by taking collateral equivalent in value to the transaction after knocking off a minimum haircut on the intrinsic value of the collateral. In the event of default by the repo counterparty, the scheme shall have recourse to the corporate debt securities. In case the repo transaction is executed on exchange platform approved by RBI/SEBI, the exchange may also provide settlement guarantee.

Collateral Risk: Collateral risk arises when the market value of the securities is inadequate to meet the repo obligations. This risk can be partly mitigated by restricting participation in repo transactions only in corporate debt securities which are approved by credit risk team. Additionally, to address the risk related to reduction in market value of corporate debt security held as collateral due to credit rating downgrade, the repo contract can incorporate either an early termination of the repo agreement or call for fresh margin to meet the minimum haircut requirement or call for replacement of security with eligible security. Moreover, the investment manager may apply a higher haircut on the underlying security than required as per RBI/SEBI regulation to adjust for the illiquidity and interest rate risk on the underlying instrument. To mitigate the risk of price reduction due to interest rate changes, the adequacy of the collateral can be monitored on a daily basis by considering the daily market value & applying the prescribed haircut. The fund manager or the exchange can then arrange for additional collateral from the counterparty, within a prespecified period. If the counterparty is not able to topup either in form of cash / collateral, it would tantamount to early termination of the repo agreement, and the outstanding amount can be recovered by sale of collateral.

Risks associated with Segregated Portfolio

a) Investor holding units of segregated portfolio may not be able to liquidate their holding till the time recovery of money from the issuer.

b) Security(ies) held in segregated portfolio may not realize any value.

c) Listing of units of segregated portfolio in recognized stock exchange does not necessarily guarantee their liquidity. There may not be active trading of units in the stock market. Further trading price of units on the stock market may be significantly lower than the prevailing NAV

Risk factors associated with investing in Non-Convertible Preference Shares

Credit Risk - Credit risk is the risk that an issuer will be unable to meet its obligation of payment of dividend and/ or redemption of principal amount on the due date. Further, for non-cumulative preference shares, issuer also has an option to not pay dividends on preference shares in case of inadequate profits in any year.

Liquidity Risk - The preference shares generally have limited secondary market liquidity and thus we may be forced to hold the instrument till maturity.

Unsecured in Nature - Preference shares are unsecured in nature and rank lower than secured and unsecured debt in hierarchy of payments in case of liquidation. Thus, there is a significant risk of capital erosion in case the company goes into liquidation.

Risk Factors associated with investments in debt instruments having Structured Obligations / Credit Enhancements:

The risks factors stated for debt instruments having Structured Obligations / Credit Enhancements are in addition to the risk factors associated with fixed income instruments:

Credit rating agencies assign CE rating to an instrument based on any identifiable credit enhancement for the debt instrument issued by an issuer. The credit enhancement could be in various forms and could include guarantee, shortfall undertaking, letter of comfort, etc. from another entity. This entity could be either related or non-related to the issuer like a bank, financial institution, etc. Credit enhancement could include additional security in form of pledge of shares listed on stock exchanges, etc. SO transactions are asset backed/ mortgage backed securities, securitized paper backed by hypothecation of car loan receivables, securities backed by trade receivables, credit card receivables etc. Hence, for CE rated instruments evaluation of the credit enhancement provider, as well as the issuer is undertaken to determine the issuer rating. In case of SO rated issuer, the underlying loan pools or securitization, etc. is assessed to arrive at rating for the issuer.

SO rated securities are often complex structures with a variety of credit enhancements. Debt securities lack a well-developed secondary market in India, and due to the credit enhanced nature of CE securities as well as structured nature of SO securities, the liquidity in the market for these instruments is adversely affected compared to similar rated debt instruments. Hence, lower liquidity of such instruments, could lead to inability of the scheme to sell such debt instruments and generate liquidity for the scheme or higher impact cost when such instruments are sold.

The credit risk of debt instrument which are CE rated, derived rating is based on the combined strength of the issuer as well as the structure. Hence, any weakness in either the issuer or the structure could have an adverse credit impact on the debt instrument. The weakness in structure could arise due to inability of the investors to enforce the structure due to issues such as legal risk, inability to sell the underlying collateral

or enforce guarantee, etc. In case of SO transactions, comingling risk and risk of servicer increases the overall risk for the securitized debt or assets backed transactions. Therefore, apart from issuer level credit risk such debt instruments are also susceptible to structure related credit risk.

Risk factors associated with instruments having special features:

The scheme shall invest in certain debt instruments with special features which may be subordinated to equity and thereby such instruments may absorb losses before equity capital. The instrument is also convertible to equity upon trigger of a pre-specified event for loss absorption as may be decided by the RBI.

The debt instruments with special features are considered as Non-Convertible Debentures, may be treated as debt instruments until converted to equity.

The instruments are subject to features that grants issuer a discretion in terms of writing down the principal/coupon, to skip coupon payments, to make an early recall etc. Thus, debt instruments with special features are subject to "Coupon discretion", "Loss Absorbency", "Write down on Point of Non-viability trigger (PONV) event" and other events as more particularly described as per the term sheet of the underlying instruments.

The instrument is also subject to Liquidity Risk pertaining to how saleable a security is in the market. The particular security may not have a market at the time of sale due to uncertain/insufficient liquidity in the secondary market, then the scheme may have to bear an impact depending on its exposure to that particular security.

Risk factors associated with investing in Securitized Debt

The Risks involved in Securitised Papers described below are the principal ones and does not represent that the statement of risks set out hereunder is exhaustive.

Limited Liquidity & Price Risk

There is no assurance that a deep secondary market will develop for the Certificates. This could limit the ability of the investor to resell them.

Limited Recourse, Delinquency and Credit Risk

The Credit Enhancement stipulated represents a limited loss cover to the Investors. These Certificates represent an undivided beneficial interest in the underlying receivables and do not represent an obligation of either the Issuer or the Seller or the originator, or the parent or any affiliate of the Seller, Issuer and Originator. No financial recourse is available to the Certificate Holders against the Investors' Representative. Delinquencies and credit losses may cause depletion of the amount available under the Credit Enhancement and thereby the Investor Payouts to the Certificate Holders may get affected if the amount available in the Credit Enhancement facility is not enough to cover the shortfall. On persistent default of a Obligor to repay his obligation, the Servicer may repossess and sell the Asset.

However, many factors may affect, delay or prevent the repossession of such Asset or the length of time required to realise the sale proceeds on such sales. In addition, the price at which such Asset may be sold may be lower than the amount due from that Obligor.

Risks due to possible prepayments and Charge Offs

In the event of prepayments, investors may be exposed to changes in tenor and yield. Also, any Charge Offs would result in the reduction in the tenor of the Pass Through Certificates (PTCs).

Bankruptcy of the Swap Bank

If the Swap Bank, becomes subject to bankruptcy proceedings then an Investor could experience losses or delays in the payments due under the Interest Rate Swap Agreement.

Risk of Co-mingling

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

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

In respect of transaction in Units of the Scheme through BSE and / or NSE, allotment and redemption of Units on any Business Day will depend upon the order processing / settlement by BSE and / or NSE and their respective clearing corporations on which the Fund has no control.

Risks associated with Units of Mutual Fund Schemes

Investment in units of Mutual Fund scheme involves investment risks such as trading volumes, settlement risk, liquidity risk, default risk including the possible loss of principal. As the price / value / interest rates of the underlying securities in which the mutual fund scheme invests fluctuates, the value of units of mutual fund scheme may go up or down. The value of underlying securities may be affected, inter-alia, by changes in the market, interest rates, changes in credit rating, trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures; the NAV is also exposed to Price/Interest-Rate Risk and Credit Risk and may be affected inter-alia, by government policy, volatility and liquidity in the money markets and pressure on the exchange rate of the rupee. Investment in units of mutual fund scheme is also exposed to risk of suspension of subscriptions/ redemptions of the units, change in fundamental attributes etc. Since the Scheme may invest in schemes of Mutual Funds, scheme specific risk factors of each such mutual fund schemes will be applicable to the Scheme portfolio.

Risk associated with Taxation of the Scheme

Equity oriented mutual fund means a fund which has been set up under a scheme of a Mutual Fund specified under clause (23D) of Income Tax Act, 1961 where more than 65% of the investible funds are invested in equity shares of domestic companies. The percentage of equity shareholding of the fund shall be computed with reference to the annual average of the monthly averages of the opening and closing figures. In an event where the percentage of annual average of monthly averages of equity shares of

domestic companies falls below 65% of the investible funds, then the scheme may be classified as a Non-Equity Oriented Fund and it may have additional tax implication on investors.

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

In respect of transaction in Units of the Scheme through BSE and / or NSE, allotment and redemption of Units on any Business Day will depend upon the order processing / settlement by BSE and / or NSE and their respective clearing corporations on which the Fund has no control.

Risk factors specific to investments in foreign securities:

The Scheme may invest in Foreign Securities including overseas equities / ADRs / GDRs with the approval of RBI/SEBI, subject to such guidelines as may be issued by RBI/SEBI. The net assets, distributions and income of the Scheme may be affected adversely by fluctuations in the value of certain foreign currencies relative to the Indian Rupee to the extent of investments in these securities. Repatriation of such investment may also be affected by changes in the regulatory and political environments. Market risks can be greater with respect to political instability, lack of complete or reliable information, market irregularities or high taxation. The Scheme's NAV may also be affected by a fluctuation in the general and specific level of interest rates internationally, or the change in the credit profiles of the issuers. The liquidation of securities where investments will be made by the schemes shall be subject to the liquidity / settlement issues of the country of investment / settlement. Non-business days in country of investment / settlement may impact the liquidity of the scheme investments.

The Scheme may, where necessary, appoint advisor(s) for providing advisory services for such investments. The appointment of such advisor(s) shall be in accordance with the applicable requirements of SEBI. The fees and expenses would illustratively include, besides the investment management fees, custody fees and costs, transaction costs and overseas regulatory costs, the fees of appointed advisor(s). The fees related to these services would be borne by the AMC and would not be charged to the Scheme.

Risk associated with investment in ETF:

ETFs are typically designed to track the performance of certain indices, market sectors or groups of assets such as stocks, bonds or commodities. ETF managers may use different strategies to achieve this goal but in general they do not have the discretion to take defensive positions in declining markets. Investors must be prepared to bear the risk of loss and volatility associated with the underlying index/assets.

Investments in the securities constituting the Index/commodities are subject to price fluctuation on daily basis. The volatility in the value of those securities is due to various micro and macroeconomic factors like economic and political developments, changes in interest rates, etc. affecting the securities markets. This may have adverse impact on the NAV of Scheme

The units of the Scheme are to be listed on stock exchanges. However, there can be no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or be maintained.

Listing and trading of the ETF is undertaken on the Stock Exchanges within the rules, regulation and policy of the Stock Exchange and Regulator. Any change in trading rules, regulation and policy by the regulatory authority would have a bearing on the trading of the units of the ETF and its prices.

Trading in units of the Scheme on the exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that in view of the stock exchange or SEBI, trading in the units of the Scheme is not advisable. In addition, trading in units of the scheme is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility and

pursuant to BSE/NSE and SEBI circuit filter rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the market necessary to maintain the listing of units of the Scheme will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Units of the scheme may trade above or below its NAV. The NAV of the scheme will fluctuate with changes in the market value of scheme's portfolio. The trading price of units of the Scheme will change in according with changes in its NAV as well as market supply and demand of units in the scheme. However, given the fact that units of the scheme can be created or redeemed in creation unit directly with the fund, large discounts or premiums to the NAV are not expected to sustain due to the arbitrage opportunity available.

Any changes in trading regulations by the stock exchange/s or SEBI may affect the ability of the market maker to arbitrage resulting into wider premium/discount to NAV. Although the units are listed on the stock exchanges, the AMC and the Trustee will not be liable for delay in listing of Units of the scheme on the stock exchanges / or due to the connectivity problems with depositories and/or due to the occurrence of any event beyond their control.

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

How the risk profile of securitized debt fits into the risk appetite of the scheme

Securitized debt is a form of conversion of normally non-tradable loans to transferable securities. This is done by assigning the loans to a special purpose vehicle (a trust), which in turn issues Pass-Through-Certificates (PTCs). These PTCs are transferable securities with fixed income like characteristics. The risk of investing in securitized debt is similar to investing in debt securities. In addition, securitized debt may also carry prepayment risk and has a relatively higher liquidity risk (the same are explained in the sections that follow). However, if the fund manager evaluates that the additional risks are suitably compensated by the higher returns, he may invest in securitized debt up to the limits specified in the asset allocation table. The investment shall be in securitized instruments that are top rated (AAA/ A1+) or its equivalent, by a recognised credit rating agency for the retail pool, and for single loan securitization, limits will be assigned as per the internal credit policy of the Fund.

Policy relating to originators The originator is the person who has initially given the loan. The originator is also usually responsible for servicing the loan (i.e. collecting the interest and principal payments). An analysis of the originator is especially important in case of retail loans as this affects the credit quality and servicing of the PTC. Originators may be : Banks, Non-Banking Finance Companies, Housing Finance Companies, etc. The fund manager's evaluation will be based on the track record of the originator, delinquencies in the pool and the seasoning of the pool. Other factors that will be considered are loan type, size of the loan, average original maturity of the pool, Loan to Value Ratio, geographical distribution, liquid facility, default rate distribution, credit enhancement facility and structure of the pool.

Risk associated with each kind of originator:

(a) Prepayment risk : MBS and ABS are subject to prepayment risk. When the underlying loans are paid off by the borrower prior to their respective due dates, this is known as a prepayment. It could be triggered on account of various factors particularly in periods of declining interest rates. The possibility of such prepayment may require the scheme to reinvest the proceeds of such investments in securities offering lower yields, thereby.

(b) **Interest rate risk :** MBS carry interest rate risk. Home loan borrowers are provided the facility of refinancing their loans at the prevailing interest rates. A lowering of interest rates could induce a borrower to pay his loan off earlier than the scheduled tenure, whereas if the interest rates move upward, the borrower would tend to hold on to his loan for a longer period, thus increasing the maturity of the bond. The maturity of the bond could therefore shorten or lengthen, depending on the prevailing interest rates.

(c) **Credit risk / default risk** : MBS and ABS also carry credit or default risk. MBS and structures carry built in credit enhancement in different forms. However, any delinquencies would result in reduction of the principal amount if the amount available in the credit enhancement facility is not enough to cover the shortfall. Historically, housing loans have had lower default rates than other forms of credit.

(d) **Price risk / liquidity risk :** MBS and ABS are subject to prepayment risk. Limited volumes of trading in securitized paper in secondary market could restrict or affect the ability of the scheme to re-sell them. Thus these trades may take place at a discount, depending on the prevailing interest rates.

In case of securitization involving single loans or a small pool of loans, the credit risk of the underlying borrower is analyzed. In case of diversified pools of loans, the overall characteristic of the loans is analyzed to assess the credit risk. Securitization transactions may include some risk mitigants (to reduce credit risk). These may include interest subvention (difference in interest rates on the underlying loans and the PTC serving as margin against defaults), overcollateralization (issue of PTCs of lesser value than the underlying loans, thus even if some loans default, the PTC continues to remain protected), presence of an equity / subordinate tranche (issue of PTCs of differing seniority when it comes to repayment - the senior tranches get paid before the junior tranche) and / or guarantees.

Level of diversification with respect to the underlying assets and risk mitigation measures for less diversified investments: Currently, the following parameters are used while evaluating investment decision relating to a pool securitization transaction. These parameters may be revised the from time to time.

Characteristics/ Type Of Pool	**Mortgage Loan**	**Commercial Vehicle and Construction Equipment**	**Car**	**Two Wheelers**	**Micro Finance Pools**	**Personal Loans**	**Single Sell Downs**	**Others**
Approximate Average maturity (in Months)	Up to 10 Yrs	Up to 3 yrs	Up to 3 yrs	Up to 3 yrs	NA	NA	Refer to Note a	Refer to Note b
Collateral margin (including cash, guarantees, excess	>10%	>10%	>10%	>10%	NA	NA		

Characteristics/ Type Of Pool	Mortgage Loan	Commercial Vehicle and Construction Equipment	Car	Two Wheelers	Micro Finance Pools	Personal Loans	Single Sell Downs	Others
interest spread, subordinate tranche)								
Average Loan to Value Ratio	<90%	<80%	<80%	<80%	NA	NA		
Average seasoning of the Pool	>3 mths	>3 mths	>3 mths	>3 mths	NA	NA		
Maximum single exposure range	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	NA	NA		
Average single exposure range %	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	NA	NA		

Notes

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

b. Other investments will be decided on a case-to-case basis.

Minimum retention period of the debt by originator prior to securitization

Issuance of securitized debt is governed by the Reserve Bank of India. RBI norms cover the "true sale" criteria including credit enhancement and liquidity enhancements. In addition, RBI has proposed minimum holding period of between nine and twelve months for assets before they can be securitized. The minimum holding period depends on the tenure of the securitization transaction. The Scheme will invest in securitized debt that is in compliance with the regulations.

Minimum retention percentage by originator of debts to be securitized

RBI norms cover the "true sale" criteria including credit enhancement and liquidity enhancements, including maximum exposure by the originator in the PTCs. In addition, RBI has proposed minimum retention requirement of between five and ten percent of the book value of the loans by the originator. In the PTCs. In addition, RBI has proposed minimum retention requirement of between five and ten percent of the book value of the loans by the originator. The minimum retention requirement depends on the tenure and structure of the securitization transaction. The Scheme will invest in securitized debt that is in compliance with the regulations.

Mechanism to tackle conflict of interest when the mutual fund invests in securitised debt of an originator and the originator in turn invests makes investments in that particular scheme of the fund

The key risk in securitized debt relates to the underlying borrowers and not the originator. In a securitization transaction, the originator is the seller of the debt(s) and the scheme is the buyer. However, the originator is also usually responsible for servicing the loan (i.e. collecting the interest and principal payments). As the originators may also invest in the scheme, the fund manager shall ensure that the investment decision is based on parameters as set by the Investment Committee (IC) of the AMC and IC shall review the same at regular interval.

The resources and mechanism of individual risk assessment with the AMC for monitoring investments in securitised debt

The fund management team including the credit analyst has the experience to analyze securitized debt. In addition, credit research agencies provide analysis of individual instruments and pools. On an on-going basis (typically monthly) the servicer provides reports regarding the performance of the pool. These reports would form the base for ongoing evaluation where applicable. In addition, rating reports indicating rating changes would be monitored for changes in rating agency opinion of the credit risk.

Other Risks:

Risk associated with inflation: Over time, yields of short-term investments may not keep pace with inflation, leading to a reduction in an investment's purchasing power.

Legal risk: The scheme may be affected by the actions of government and regulatory bodies. Legislation could be imposed retrospectively or may be issued in the form of internal regulations which the public may not be aware of. Legislation (including legislation relating to tax) or regulation may be introduced which inhibits the scheme from pursuing their strategies or which renders an existing strategy less profitable than anticipated. Such actions may take any form, for example nationalization of any institution or restrictions on investment strategies in any given market sector or changing requirements and imposed without prior warning by any regulator.

Taxation risk: The value of an investment may be affected by the application of tax laws, including withholding tax, or changes in government or economic or monetary policy from time to time. As such, no guarantee can be given that the financial objectives will actually be achieved. The tax information described in this Scheme Information Document (SID) is as available under the prevailing taxation laws. This could be changed at any moment by regulation. Further, 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.

Valuation risk: This risk relates to the fact that markets, in specific situations and due to lack of volumes of transactions, do not enable an accurate assessment of the fair value of invested assets. In such cases, valuation risk represents the possibility that, when a financial instrument matures or is sold in the market, the amount received is less than anticipated, incurring a loss to the portfolio and therefore impacting negatively the NAV of the scheme.

Operational Risk: Operational risk addresses the risk of trading and back office or administration issues that may result in a loss to the Scheme. This could be the result of oversight, ineffective securities processing procedures, computer systems problems or human error. There could also be risk associated with grouping of orders. For instance, at the time of placing the trades, the fund manager shall group

orders on behalf of all schemes managed by him, provided it is unlikely to be detrimental overall for any of the schemes whose orders have been included. However, such grouping may have a detrimental effect to the scheme compared to the execution of an individual order for the scheme.

RISK MITIGATION STRATEGIES

Risk Mitigation measures for investments in equity / equity related instruments

The Scheme aims to maintain a well-diversified equity portfolio comprising stocks and across other sectors of the economy, as per asset allocation pattern, so as to maintain optimum diversification. This shall aid in managing concentration risk and sector specific risks.

The Scheme will maintain a portfolio diversified across a large number of companies. Exposure to individual companies would be in accordance with the risk management and regulatory limits. This diversified portfolio would aid in managing volatility and also improve liquidity of the portfolio.

Market risk is inherent to an equity scheme. The Scheme may use derivatives to limit this risk.

As such, the liquidity of stocks that the Scheme invests into could be relatively low. The Scheme will try to maintain a proper asset-liability match to ensure redemption / maturity payments are made on time and not affected by illiquidity of the underlying stocks.

Risk Mitigation measures for investments in debt instruments

The investments in debt and Money Market instruments would be undertaken after assessing the associated credit risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk. The AMC shall undertake credit evaluation of each investment opportunity and invest in rated papers of companies having a sound background, strong fundamentals and quality of management and financial strength. In addition, the Scheme would endeavor to invest in instruments with a relatively higher liquidity, and will seek to manage the duration of the debt assets on proactive basis to manage interest rate risk and to optimize returns.

Reinvestment risks will be limited to the extent of coupons received on debt instruments, which will be a very small portion of the portfolio value.

The Scheme may also use various derivatives and hedging products from time to time, as would be available and permitted by SEBI/RBI for the purpose of hedging and portfolio rebalancing.

The above risk control measures shall be implemented by the AMC on best effort basis however there can be no guarantee that such measures can completely mitigate the risks involved in Scheme.

Risk control measures

Investments made by the Scheme would be in accordance with the investment objective of the Scheme and the provisions of the SEBI (MF) Regulations. Since investing requires disciplined risk management, the AMC would incorporate adequate safeguards for controlling risks in the portfolio construction process. While allocating and choosing securities, the Investment Manager will aim to diversify by gaining broad exposure to different industries and companies in order to reduce risk.

BARODA BNP PARIBAS ESG BEST-IN-CLASS STRATEGY FUND

RISK FACTORS

Scheme Specific Risk Factors

Risks associated with ESG theme

The Scheme is thematic in nature. Investing in this Scheme is based on the premise that the Scheme will seek to invest predominantly in companies belonging to ESG theme. This may limit the capability of the Scheme to invest in other companies/themes.

Being thematic in nature, the Scheme will be affected by the risks associated with the investment in companies with ESG theme. Further, the volatility and/or adverse performance of companies with ESG theme would have a material adverse bearing on the performance of this Scheme.

Investment in this Scheme carries the risk regarding non-diversification of the portfolio due to the investment universe mainly limited to companies with ESG theme and hence, the scope for diversification could be limited at times and the concentration is expected to be high in companies belonging to ESG theme.

ESG integration approach may be implemented in a different way by AMCs when setting investment objectives for ESG themed schemes. This means that it may be difficult to compare strategies integrating ESG criteria to the extent that the selection and weightings applied to select investments may be based on metrics that may share the same or similar name but have different underlying meanings.

In evaluating a security based on the ESG criteria, the AMC would use SEBI registered ESG Rating Provider to provide external ESG rating and related research. Given the evolving nature of the ESG theme, these data sources may for the time being be incomplete, inaccurate, unavailable or updated. Applying ESG criteria as well as norm and sector based responsible investing criteria in the investment process may lead to the exclusion of securities of certain issuers. Consequently, the scheme's financial performance may at times be better or worse than the performance of relatable schemes that do not apply such standards.

In addition, the proprietary methodologies used to take into account ESG criteria may be subject to reviews in the event of regulatory developments or updates that may lead, in accordance with the applicable regulations, to the increase or decrease of the classification of schemes, of the indicators used or of the minimum investment commitment levels set.

The other Scheme specific risk factors are summarized as follows:

Market Risk:

All mutual funds and securities investments are subject to market risk and there can be no assurance / guarantee that the scheme's objectives will be achieved. The securities that the scheme invests in would be exposed to price changes on a day-to-day basis. These price changes may occur due to instrument-specific factors as well as general macroeconomic conditions. Markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market or economic developments. The scheme may be subject to price volatility due to factors such as interest sensitivity, market perception, and creditworthiness of issuer and market liquidity. Different parts of the market can react differently to these developments. The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Risks associated with Equity shares and equity related instruments:

Investments in equity and equity related instruments are volatile and prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis. The impact of fluctuations is likely to be accentuated for short-term investments. The risk that the performance of one or more companies declines or stagnates may have a negative impact on the performance of the Scheme as a whole at any given time. Investments in equity and equity related instruments involve a degree of risk and investors should not invest in the Scheme unless they can afford to take the risks.

Equity and Equity Related Instruments listed on the stock exchange carry lower liquidity risk however the

Scheme's ability to sell these investments is limited by the overall trading volume on the stock exchanges.

In certain cases, settlement periods may be extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances. The inability of the Scheme to make intended securities purchases due to settlement problems could cause the

Scheme to miss certain investment opportunities. Similarly, the inability to sell securities held in the Scheme's portfolio may result, at times, in potential losses to the Scheme, should there be a subsequent decline in the value of securities held in the Scheme's portfolio.

Risks associated with investments in Fixed Income Securities

Credit and Counterparty risk: Credit risk or default risk refers to the risk that an issuer of a fixed income security may default (i.e., will be unable to make timely principal and interest payments on the security or honor its contractual obligations).

Counterparty risk refers to the counterparty's inability to honor its commitments (payment, delivery, repayment, etc.) and to risk of default. This risk relates to the quality of the counterparty to which the scheme has exposures. Losses can occur in particular for the settlement/delivery of financial instruments or the conclusion of financial derivatives contracts.

The value of a fixed income security will fluctuate depending upon the changes in the perceived level of credit and counterparty risk as well as any actual event of default. Changes in financial conditions of an issuer, changes in economic and political conditions in general, or changes in economic or and political conditions specific to an issuer, all of which are factors that may have an adverse impact on an issuer's credit quality and security value.

Liquidity Risk: The liquidity of the scheme's investment is inherently restricted by trading volumes in the securities in which the scheme invests.

A lower level of liquidity affecting an individual security or an entire market at the same time, may have an adverse bearing on the value of the scheme's assets. More importantly, this may affect the Fund's ability to sell particular securities quickly enough to minimise impact cost, as and when necessary to meet requirements of liquidity or to sell securities in response to triggers such as a specific economic/corporate event.

Trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures may restrict the liquidity of a few or all of the investments and may affect the liquidity of the investments of the scheme.

The scheme may be unable to implement purchase or sale decisions when the markets turn illiquid, missing some investment opportunities or limiting ability to face redemptions. The lack of liquidity could also lead to the risk that the sale price of a security could be substantially lower than the fair value of the security.

Interest Rate Risk & Re-investment Risk: The value of an investment may be affected by interest rate fluctuations. Interest rates may be influenced by several elements or events, such as monetary policy, the discount rate, inflation, etc. The value of debt and fixed income securities held by the Scheme generally will vary inversely with the changes in prevailing interest rates. In general, price of debt and fixed income securities go up when interest rates fall, and vice versa. Securities of any issuer that has higher duration could be riskier in terms of price movements relative to those with lower duration. Thus, any impact of interest rate changes would be higher on securities with higher duration irrespective of the status of the issuer of the security. The investments made by the Scheme are subject to reinvestment risk. This risk refers to the interest rate levels at which cash flows received from the securities in the Scheme are reinvested. The additional income from reinvestment is the "interest on interest" component. The risk is that the rate at which interim cash flows can be reinvested may be lower than that originally assumed.

Sovereign risk: The Central Government of India is the issuer of the local currency debt in India. The Government raises money to meet its capital and revenue expenditure by issuing debt or discounted securities. Since payment of interest and principal amount has a sovereign status implying least probability of a default, such securities are known as securities with sovereign credit. It also implies that the credit risk on such Government securities is even lower than that on non-government securities with

"AAA" rating and hence yields on government securities are even lower than yields on non-government securities with "AAA" rating.

Concentration Risk:

The Scheme may pursue only a limited degree of diversification. It may invest in a limited number of securities or invest a greater proportion of assets in the securities of very few issuers (within the limits permitted by regulation) or be concentrated on a few market sectors as compared to a diversified scheme. The scheme is also expected to have higher market liquidity risk on account of concentration. This could have implications on the performance of the scheme. The scheme may be more sensitive to economic, business, political or other changes and this may lead to sizeable fluctuation in the Net Asset Value of the scheme.

Risk factors specific to investments in foreign securities:

The Scheme may invest in Foreign Securities including overseas equities / ADRs / GDRs with the approval of RBI/SEBI, subject to such guidelines as may be issued by RBI/SEBI. The net assets, distributions and income of the Scheme may be affected adversely by fluctuations in the value of certain foreign currencies relative to the Indian Rupee to the extent of investments in these securities. Repatriation of such investment may also be affected by changes in the regulatory and political environments. Market risks can be greater with respect to political instability, lack of complete or reliable information, market irregularities or high taxation. The Scheme's NAV may also be affected by a fluctuation in the general and specific level of interest rates internationally, or the change in the credit profiles of the issuers. The liquidation of securities where investments will be made by the schemes shall be subject to the liquidity / settlement issues of the country of investment / settlement. Non-business days in country of investment / settlement may impact the liquidity of the scheme investments.

The Scheme may, where necessary, appoint advisor(s) for providing advisory services for such investments. The appointment of such advisor(s) shall be in accordance with the applicable requirements of SEBI. The fees and expenses would illustratively include, besides the investment management fees, custody fees and costs, transaction costs and overseas regulatory costs, the fees of appointed advisor(s). The fees related to these services would be borne by the AMC and would not be charged to the Scheme.

Risk Factors associated with investing in Securities Segment and Tri-party Repo trade settlement:

The Mutual Fund is a member of securities segment and Triparty Repo trade settlement of the Clearing Corporation of India (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).

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

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

Risks associated with Derivatives

The Scheme may use various derivative instruments and techniques, permitted within SEBI (MF) Regulations from time to time including but not limited for portfolio balancing and hedging purpose, which may increase the volatility of Scheme's performance. Usage of derivatives will expose the Scheme to certain risks inherent to such derivatives.

Derivative products are specialized instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the fund manager involve uncertainty and decision of fund manager may not always be profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies. The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments.

The use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but also of the derivative itself. There is a possibility that a loss may be sustained by the Scheme as a result of the failure of another party (usually referred to as the "counterparty") to comply with the terms of the derivatives contract. Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, interest rates and indices. Even a small price movement in the underlying instrument could have a large impact on their value. This could increase the volatility of the Scheme's performance. In case of hedge, it is possible that derivative positions may not be perfectly in line with the underlying assets they are hedging. As a consequence, the derivative cannot be expected to perfectly hedge the risk of the underlying assets. This also increases the volatility of the Scheme's performance.

Some of the risks inherent to derivatives investments include:

1. **Price Risk:** Despite the risk mitigation provided by various derivative instruments, there remains an inherent price risk which may result in losses exceeding actual underlying.

2. **Default Risk:** This is the risk that losses will be incurred due to default by counter party. This is also known as credit risk or counterparty risk.

3. **Basis Risk:** This risk arises when the derivative instrument used to hedge the underlying asset does not match the movement of the underlying being hedged for e.g., mismatch between the maturity date of the futures and the actual selling date of the asset.

4. **Limitations on upside:** Derivatives when used as hedging tool can also limit the profits from a genuine investment transaction.

5. Liquidity risk: This risk pertains to how saleable a security is in the market. All securities/instruments irrespective of whether they are equity, bonds or derivatives may be exposed to liquidity risk (when the sellers outnumber buyers) which may impact returns while exiting opportunities.

6. Execution Risk: The prices which are seen on the screen need not be the same at which execution will take place.

Risk associated with investment in ETF:

ETFs are typically designed to track the performance of certain indices, market sectors or groups of assets such as stocks, bonds or commodities. ETF managers may use different strategies to achieve this goal but in general they do not have the discretion to take defensive positions in declining markets. Investors must be prepared to bear the risk of loss and volatility associated with the underlying index/assets.

Investments in the securities constituting the Index/commodities are subject to price fluctuation on daily basis. The volatility in the value of those securities is due to various micro and macroeconomic factors like economic and political developments, changes in interest rates, etc. affecting the securities markets. This may have adverse impact on the NAV of Scheme

The units of the Scheme are to be listed on stock exchanges. However, there can be no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or be maintained.

Listing and trading of the ETF is undertaken on the Stock Exchanges within the rules, regulation and policy of the Stock Exchange and Regulator. Any change in trading rules, regulation and policy by the regulatory authority would have a bearing on the trading of the units of the ETF and its prices.

Trading in units of the Scheme on the exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that in view of the stock exchange or SEBI, trading in the units of the Scheme is not advisable. In addition, trading in units of the scheme is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility and pursuant to BSE/NSE and SEBI circuit filter rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the market necessary to maintain the listing of units of the Scheme will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Units of the scheme may trade above or below its NAV. The NAV of the scheme will fluctuate with changes in the market value of scheme's portfolio. The trading price of units of the Scheme will change in according with changes in its NAV as well as market supply and demand of units in the scheme. However, given the fact that units of the scheme can be created or redeemed in creation unit directly with the fund, large discounts or premiums to the NAV are not expected to sustain due to the arbitrage opportunity available.

Any changes in trading regulations by the stock exchange/s or SEBI may affect the ability of the market maker to arbitrage resulting into wider premium/discount to NAV. Although the units are listed on the stock exchanges, the AMC and the Trustee will not be liable for delay in listing of Units of the scheme on the stock exchanges / or due to the connectivity problems with depositories and/or due to the occurrence of any event beyond their control.

Risk factors associated with repo transactions in corporate bonds

The Scheme may be exposed to counterparty risk in case of repo lending transactions in the event of the counterparty failing to honour the repurchase agreement. However, in repo transactions, the collateral may be sold, and a loss is realized only if the sale price is less than the repo amount.

Risks associated with Short Selling

The Scheme may enter into short selling transactions, subject to SEBI and RBI Regulations.

Short positions carry the risk of losing money and these losses may grow unlimited theoretically if the price of the stock increases without any limit. This may result in major loss to the Scheme.

At times, the participants may not be able to cover their short positions, if the price increases substantially. If numbers of short sellers try to cover their position simultaneously, it may lead to disorderly trading in the stock and thereby can briskly escalate the price even further making it difficult or impossible to liquidate short position quickly at reasonable prices. In addition, short selling also carries the risk of inability to borrow the security by the participants thereby requiring the participants to purchase the securities sold short to cover the position even at unreasonable prices.

Risks associated with Securities Lending

Securities Lending is lending of securities through an approved intermediary to a borrower under an agreement for a specified period with the condition that the borrower will return equivalent securities of the same type or class at the end of the specified period along with the corporate benefits accruing on the securities borrowed. The risks in lending portfolio securities, as with other extensions of credit, consist of the failure of another party, in this case the approved intermediary, to comply with the terms of agreement entered into between the lender of securities i.e., the Scheme and the approved intermediary. Such failure to comply can result in a possible loss of rights to the collateral put up by the borrower of the securities, the inability of the approved intermediary to return the securities deposited by the lender and the possible loss of corporate benefits accruing to the lender from the securities deposited with the approved intermediary. The Mutual Fund may not be able to sell such lent securities, and this can lead to temporary illiquidity.

Risks associated with investing in mutual fund units:

To the extent of the investments in units of mutual funds, the risks associated with investing in such funds like market risk, credit & default risk, liquidity risk, redemption risk including the possible loss of principal; etc. will exist.

Risk associated with Investments in REITs and InvITs

Price-Risk or Interest-Rate Risk:

REITs & InvITs run price-risk or interest-rate risk. Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of existing securities fall and when interest rates drop, such prices increase. The extent of fall or rise in the prices is a function of the existing coupon, days to maturity and the increase or decrease in the level of interest rates.

Credit Risk:

In simple terms this risk means that the issuer of a debenture/ bond or a money market instrument may default on interest payment or even in paying back the principal amount on maturity. REITs & InvITs are likely to have volatile cash flows as the repayment dates would not necessarily be prescheduled.

Liquidity or Marketability Risk: This refers to the ease with which a security can be sold at or near to its valuation yield-to-maturity (YTM). The primary measure of liquidity risk is the spread between the bid price and the offer price quoted by a dealer. As these products are new to the market, they are likely to be exposed to liquidity risk.

Reinvestment Risk: Investments in REITs & InvITs may carry reinvestment risk as interest rates prevailing on the interest or maturity due dates may differ from the original coupon of the bond. Consequently, the proceeds may get invested at a lower rate.

Risk of lower-than-expected distributions: The distributions by the REIT or InvIT will be based on the net cash flows available for distribution. The amount of cash available for distribution principally depends upon the amount of cash that the REIT/ InvITs receives as dividends or the interest and principal payments from portfolio assets.

The above are some of the common risks associated with investments in REITs & InvITs. There can be no assurance that investment objectives will be achieved, or that there will be no loss of capital. Investment results may vary substantially on a monthly, quarterly or annual basis.

Risks associated with Segregated Portfolio

a) Investor holding units of segregated portfolio may not be able to liquidate their holding till the time recovery of money from the issuer.

b) Security(ies) held in segregated portfolio may not realize any value.

c) Listing of units of segregated portfolio in recognized stock exchange does not necessarily guarantee their liquidity. There may not be active trading of units in the stock market. Further trading price of units on the stock market may be significantly lower than the prevailing NAV

Risks associated with investing in securitised debt:

The scheme may invest in domestic securitized debt such as asset backed securities (ABS) or mortgage-backed securities (MBS). ABS means securitized debts wherein the underlying assets are receivables arising from personal loans, automobile loans, etc. MBS means securitized debts wherein the underlying assets are receivables arising from loans backed by mortgage of properties which can be residential or commercial in nature. ABS / MBS instruments reflect the undivided interest in the underlying of assets and do not represent the obligation of the issuer of ABS / MBS or the originator of the underlying receivables. The ABS / MBS holders have a limited recourse to the extent of credit enhancement provided. Securitized debt may suffer credit losses in the event of the delinquencies and credit losses in the underlying pool exceeding the credit enhancement provided. As compared to the normal corporate or sovereign debt, securitized debt is normally exposed to a higher level of reinvestment risk.

Risks for writing covered call options for equity shares:

Writing call options are highly specialized activities and entail higher than ordinary investment risks. In such investment strategy, the profits from call option writing are capped at the option premium, however the downside depends upon the increase in value of the underlying equity shares. Being a covered call, the downside risk is not unlimited, but limited to the extent of change in the price of underlying security held by the Fund.

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

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

The total gross exposure related to option premium paid and received shall not exceed the regulatory limits of the net assets of the scheme.

Writing Options

Benefits of writing an option with underlying stock holding (Covered call writing strategy)

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:

a) 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.

b) 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

Illustration - Covered Call strategy using stock call options:

Suppose a fund manager buys equity stock of XYZ 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 Rs. 100, a return of 10% on the stock purchase price). Also, the scheme has earned a premium of Rs. 50

Net Gain - Rs. 150 (100+50)

Scenario 2: Stock prices stays 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

Writing of call option (under the covered call strategy) can be undertaken subject to the following conditions:

1. The Scheme may write call options only under a covered call strategy for constituent stocks of NIFTY 50 and BSE SENSEX.

2. The total notional value (taking into account strike price as well as premium value) of call options written by the Scheme shall not exceed 15% of the total market value of equity shares held in the Scheme. In case of any passive breaches, the Scheme shall have 7 trading days to rebalance the portfolio. During the rebalancing period, no additional call options can be written in the Scheme.

3. 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.

4. In no case, the 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.

5. The premium received shall be within the requirements prescribed in terms of para 12.25.8 of SEBI Master Circular No. SEBI/HO/IMD/IMD-PoD-1/P/CIR/2023/90 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.

6. The call option written shall be marked to market daily and the respective gains or losses factored into the daily NAV of the respective scheme(s) until the position is closed or expired.

Other Risks:

Risk associated with inflation: Over time, yields of short-term investments may not keep pace with inflation, leading to a reduction in an investment's purchasing power.

Legal risk: The scheme may be affected by the actions of government and regulatory bodies. Legislation could be imposed retrospectively or may be issued in the form of internal regulations which the public may not be aware of. Legislation (including legislation relating to tax) or regulation may be introduced which inhibits the scheme from pursuing their strategies or which renders an existing strategy less profitable than anticipated. Such actions may take any form, for example nationalization of any institution or restrictions on investment strategies in any given market sector or changing requirements and imposed without prior warning by any regulator.

Taxation risk: The value of an investment may be affected by the application of tax laws, including withholding tax, or changes in government or economic or monetary policy from time to time. As such, no

guarantee can be given that the financial objectives will actually be achieved. The tax information described in this Scheme Information Document (SID) is as available under the prevailing taxation laws. This could be changed at any moment by regulation. Further, 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.

Valuation risk: This risk relates to the fact that markets, in specific situations and due to lack of volumes of transactions, do not enable an accurate assessment of the fair value of invested assets. In such cases, valuation risk represents the possibility that, when a financial instrument matures or is sold in the market, the amount received is less than anticipated, incurring a loss to the portfolio and therefore impacting negatively the NAV of the scheme.

Operational Risk: Operational risk addresses the risk of trading and back office or administration issues that may result in a loss to the Scheme. This could be the result of oversight, ineffective securities processing procedures, computer systems problems or human error. There could also be risk associated with grouping of orders. For instance, at the time of placing the trades, the fund manager shall group orders on behalf of all schemes managed by him, provided it is unlikely to be detrimental overall for any of the schemes whose orders have been included. However, such grouping may have a detrimental effect to the scheme compared to the execution of an individual order for the scheme.

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

In respect of transaction in Units of the Scheme through BSE and / or NSE, allotment and redemption of Units on any Business Day will depend upon the order processing / settlement by BSE and / or NSE and their respective clearing corporations on which the Fund has no control.

RISK MITIGATION STRATEGIES

Risk Mitigation measures for investments in equity / equity related instruments

The Scheme aims to maintain a well-diversified equity portfolio comprising stocks and across other sectors of the economy, as per asset allocation pattern, so as to maintain optimum diversification. This shall aid in managing concentration risk and sector specific risks.

The Scheme will maintain a portfolio diversified across a large number of companies. Exposure to individual companies would be in accordance with the risk management and regulatory limits. This diversified portfolio would aid in managing volatility and also improve liquidity of the portfolio.

Market risk is inherent to an equity scheme. The Scheme may use derivatives to limit this risk.

As such, the liquidity of stocks that the Scheme invests into could be relatively low. The Scheme will try to maintain a proper asset-liability match to ensure redemption / maturity payments are made on time and not affected by illiquidity of the underlying stocks.

Risk Mitigation measures for investments in debt instruments

The investments in debt and Money Market instruments would be undertaken after assessing the associated credit risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk. The AMC shall undertake credit evaluation of each investment opportunity and invest in rated papers of companies having a sound background, strong fundamentals and quality of management and financial strength. In addition, the Scheme would endeavor

to invest in instruments with a relatively higher liquidity, and will seek to manage the duration of the debt assets on proactive basis to manage interest rate risk and to optimize returns.

Reinvestment risks will be limited to the extent of coupons received on debt instruments, which will be a very small portion of the portfolio value.

The Scheme may also use various derivatives and hedging products from time to time, as would be available and permitted by SEBI/RBI for the purpose of hedging and portfolio rebalancing.

The above risk control measures shall be implemented by the AMC on best effort basis however there can be no guarantee that such measures can completely mitigate the risks involved in Scheme.

Risk control measures

Investments made by the Scheme would be in accordance with the investment objective of the Scheme and the provisions of the SEBI (MF) Regulations. Since investing requires disciplined risk management, the AMC would incorporate adequate safeguards for controlling risks in the portfolio construction process. While allocating and choosing securities, the Investment Manager will aim to diversify by gaining broad exposure to different industries and companies in order to reduce risk.

BARODA BNP PARIBAS BUSINESS CONGLOMERATES FUND

RISK FACTORS

Scheme Specific Risk Factors:

Investment in the Scheme carries the risk regarding non-diversification of the portfolio due to the investment universe mainly limited to companies which are part of business conglomerates and hence, the scope for diversification could be limited at times and the concentration is expected to be high in such companies.

Investors may note that AMC/Fund Manager's investment decisions may not be always profitable. Although it is intended to generate capital appreciation and maximize the returns by actively investing in equity/ equity related securities and utilising debt and money market instruments as a defensive investment strategy. At times, churning of portfolios may lead to substantial losses due to subsequent adverse developments in the capital markets or unfavourable market movements. In view of the same, there can be no assurance that the investment objective of the Scheme will be realised.

The other Scheme specific risk factors are summarized as follows:

Market Risk:

All mutual funds and securities investments are subject to market risk and there can be no assurance / guarantee that the scheme's objectives will be achieved. The securities that the scheme invests in would be exposed to price changes on a day-to-day basis. These price changes may occur due to instrument-specific factors as well as general macroeconomic conditions. Markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market or economic developments. The scheme may be subject to price volatility due to factors such as interest sensitivity, market perception, and

creditworthiness of issuer and market liquidity. Different parts of the market can react differently to these developments. The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Risks associated with investing in equity and equity related instruments:

Investments in equity and equity related instruments are volatile and prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis. The impact of fluctuations is likely to be accentuated for short-term investments. The risk that the performance of one or more companies declines or stagnates may have a negative impact on the performance of the Scheme as a whole at any given time. Investments in equity and equity related instruments involve a degree of risk and investors should not invest in the Scheme unless they can afford to take the risks.

Equity and Equity Related Instruments listed on the stock exchange carry lower liquidity risk however the Scheme's ability to sell these investments is limited by the overall trading volume on the stock exchanges.

In certain cases, settlement periods may be extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances. The inability of the Scheme to make intended securities purchases due to settlement problems could cause the

Scheme to miss certain investment opportunities. Similarly, the inability to sell securities held in the Scheme's portfolio may result, at times, in potential losses to the Scheme, should there be a subsequent decline in the value of securities held in the Scheme's portfolio.

Risks associated with investing in fixed income securities:

Credit and Counterparty risk: Credit risk or default risk refers to the risk that an issuer of a fixed income security may default (i.e., will be unable to make timely principal and interest payments on the security or honor its contractual obligations).

Counterparty risk refers to the counterparty's inability to honor its commitments (payment, delivery, repayment, etc.) and to risk of default. This risk relates to the quality of the counterparty to which the scheme has exposures. Losses can occur in particular for the settlement/delivery of financial instruments or the conclusion of financial derivatives contracts.

The value of a fixed income security will fluctuate depending upon the changes in the perceived level of credit and counterparty risk as well as any actual event of default. Changes in financial conditions of an issuer, changes in economic and political conditions in general, or changes in economic or and political conditions specific to an issuer, all of which are factors that may have an adverse impact on an issuer's credit quality and security value.

Liquidity Risk: The liquidity of the scheme's investment is inherently restricted by trading volumes in the securities in which the scheme invests.

A lower level of liquidity affecting an individual security or an entire market at the same time, may have an adverse bearing on the value of the scheme's assets. More importantly, this may affect the Fund's ability to sell particular securities quickly enough to minimise impact cost, as and when necessary to meet requirements of liquidity or to sell securities in response to triggers such as a specific economic/corporate event.

Trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures may restrict the liquidity of a few or all of the investments and may affect the liquidity of the investments of the scheme.

The scheme may be unable to implement purchase or sale decisions when the markets turn illiquid, missing some investment opportunities or limiting ability to face redemptions. The lack of liquidity could also lead to the risk that the sale price of a security could be substantially lower than the fair value of the security.

Interest Rate Risk & Re-investment Risk: The value of an investment may be affected by interest rate fluctuations. Interest rates may be influenced by several elements or events, such as monetary policy, the discount rate, inflation, etc. The value of debt and fixed income securities held by the Scheme generally will vary inversely with the changes in prevailing interest rates. In general, price of debt and fixed income securities go up when interest rates fall, and vice versa. Securities of any issuer that has higher duration could be riskier in terms of price movements relative to those with lower duration. Thus, any impact of interest rate changes would be higher on securities with higher duration irrespective of the status of the issuer of the security. The investments made by the Scheme are subject to reinvestment risk. This risk refers to the interest rate levels at which cash flows received from the securities in the Scheme are reinvested. The additional income from reinvestment is the "interest on interest" component. The risk is that the rate at which interim cash flows can be reinvested may be lower than that originally assumed.

Sovereign risk: The Central Government of India is the issuer of the local currency debt in India. The Government raises money to meet its capital and revenue expenditure by issuing debt or discounted securities. Since payment of interest and principal amount has a sovereign status implying least probability of a default, such securities are known as securities with sovereign credit. It also implies that the credit risk on such Government securities is even lower than that on non-government securities with "AAA" rating and hence yields on government securities are even lower than yields on non-government securities with "AAA" rating.

Concentration Risk:

The Scheme may pursue only a limited degree of diversification. It may invest in a limited number of securities or invest a greater proportion of assets in the securities of very few issuers (within the limits permitted by regulation) or be concentrated on a few market sectors as compared to a diversified scheme. The scheme is also expected to have higher market liquidity risk on account of concentration. This could have implications on the performance of the scheme. The scheme may be more sensitive to economic, business, political or other changes and this may lead to sizeable fluctuation in the Net Asset Value of the scheme.

Risk Factors associated with Investments in Derivatives:

The Scheme(s) may use various derivative instruments and techniques, permitted within SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 from time to time including but not limited for portfolio balancing and hedging purpose, which may increase the volatility of Scheme's performance. Usage of derivatives will expose the Scheme(s) to certain risks inherent to such derivatives.

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

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

The use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but also of the derivative itself. There is a possibility that a loss may be sustained by the Scheme(s) as a result of the failure of another party (usually referred to as the "counterparty") to comply with the terms of the derivatives contract. Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, interest rates and indices. Even a small price movement in the underlying instrument could have a large impact on their value. This could increase the volatility of the Scheme's performance.

In case of hedge, it is possible that derivative positions may not be perfectly in line with the underlying assets they are hedging. As a consequence, the derivative cannot be expected to perfectly hedge the risk of the underlying assets. This also increases the volatility of the Scheme's performance. Some of the risks inherent to derivatives investments include:

1. **Price Risk:** Despite the risk mitigation provided by various derivative instruments, there remains an inherent price risk which may result in losses exceeding actual underlying.

2. **Default Risk:** This is the risk that losses will be incurred due to default by counter party. This is also known as credit risk or counterparty risk.

3. **Basis Risk:** This risk arises when the derivative instrument used to hedge the underlying asset does not match the movement of the underlying being hedged for e.g., mismatch between the maturity date of the futures and the actual selling date of the asset.

4. **Limitations on upside:** Derivatives when used as hedging tool can also limit the profits from a genuine investment transaction.

5. Liquidity risk: This risk pertains to how saleable a security is in the market. All securities/instruments irrespective of whether they are equity, bonds or derivatives may be exposed to liquidity risk (when the sellers outnumber buyers) which may impact returns while exiting opportunities.

6. Execution Risk: The prices which are seen on the screen need not be the same at which execution will take place.

Risk factors specific to investments in foreign securities:

The Scheme may invest in Foreign Securities including overseas equities / ADRs / GDRs with the approval of RBI/SEBI, subject to such guidelines as may be issued by RBI/SEBI. The net assets, distributions and income of the Scheme may be affected adversely by fluctuations in the value of certain foreign currencies relative to the Indian Rupee to the extent of investments in these securities. Repatriation of such investment may also be affected by changes in the regulatory and political environments. Market risks can be greater with respect to political instability, lack of complete or reliable information, market irregularities or high taxation. The Scheme's NAV may also be affected by a fluctuation in the general and specific level of interest rates internationally, or the change in the credit profiles of the issuers. The liquidation of securities where investments will be made by the schemes shall be subject to the liquidity /

settlement issues of the country of investment / settlement. Non-business days in country of investment / settlement may impact the liquidity of the scheme investments.

The Scheme may, where necessary, appoint advisor(s) for providing advisory services for such investments. The appointment of such advisor(s) shall be in accordance with the applicable requirements of SEBI. The fees and expenses would illustratively include, besides the investment management fees, custody fees and costs, transaction costs and overseas regulatory costs, the fees of appointed advisor(s). The fees related to these services would be borne by the AMC and would not be charged to the Scheme.

Risks associated with Securities Lending

Securities Lending is lending of securities through an approved intermediary to a borrower under an agreement for a specified period with the condition that the borrower will return equivalent securities of the same type or class at the end of the specified period along with the corporate benefits accruing on the securities borrowed. The risks in lending portfolio securities, as with other extensions of credit, consist of the failure of another party, in this case the approved intermediary, to comply with the terms of agreement entered into between the lender of securities i.e., the Scheme and the approved intermediary. Such failure to comply can result in a possible loss of rights to the collateral put up by the borrower of the securities, the inability of the approved intermediary to return the securities deposited by the lender and the possible loss of corporate benefits accruing to the lender from the securities deposited with the approved intermediary. The Mutual Fund may not be able to sell such lent securities, and this can lead to temporary illiquidity.

Risks associated with investing in mutual fund units:

To the extent of the investments in units of mutual funds, the risks associated with investing in such funds like market risk, credit & default risk, liquidity risk, redemption risk including the possible loss of principal; etc. will exist.

Risk associated with investment in ETF:

ETFs are typically designed to track the performance of certain indices, market sectors or groups of assets such as stocks, bonds or commodities. ETF managers may use different strategies to achieve this goal but in general they do not have the discretion to take defensive positions in declining markets. Investors must be prepared to bear the risk of loss and volatility associated with the underlying index/assets.

Investments in the securities constituting the Index/commodities are subject to price fluctuation on daily basis. The volatility in the value of those securities is due to various micro and macroeconomic factors like economic and political developments, changes in interest rates, etc. affecting the securities markets. This may have adverse impact on the NAV of Scheme

The units of the Scheme are to be listed on stock exchanges. However, there can be no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or be maintained.

Listing and trading of the ETF is undertaken on the Stock Exchanges within the rules, regulation and policy of the Stock Exchange and Regulator. Any change in trading rules, regulation and policy by the regulatory authority would have a bearing on the trading of the units of the ETF and its prices.

Trading in units of the Scheme on the exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that in view of the stock exchange or SEBI, trading in the units of the Scheme is not advisable. In addition, trading in units of the scheme is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility and

pursuant to BSE/NSE and SEBI circuit filter rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the market necessary to maintain the listing of units of the Scheme will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Units of the scheme may trade above or below its NAV. The NAV of the scheme will fluctuate with changes in the market value of scheme's portfolio. The trading price of units of the Scheme will change in according with changes in its NAV as well as market supply and demand of units in the scheme. However, given the fact that units of the scheme can be created or redeemed in creation unit directly with the fund, large discounts or premiums to the NAV are not expected to sustain due to the arbitrage opportunity available.

Any changes in trading regulations by the stock exchange/s or SEBI may affect the ability of the market maker to arbitrage resulting into wider premium/discount to NAV. Although the units are listed on the stock exchanges, the AMC and the Trustee will not be liable for delay in listing of Units of the scheme on the stock exchanges / or due to the connectivity problems with depositories and/or due to the occurrence of any event beyond their control.

Risk factors associated with investments in REITs and InvITs

Price Risk / Market Risk: REITs and InvITs Investments are volatile and subject to price fluctuations on a daily basis owing to factors impacting the underlying assets. The valuation of the REIT/InvIT units may fluctuate based on economic conditions, fluctuations in markets (eg. real estate) in which the REIT/InvIT operates and the resulting impact on the value of the portfolio of assets, regulatory changes, force majeure events etc. REITs & InvITs may have volatile cash flows. As an indirect shareholder of portfolio assets, unit holders' rights are subordinated to the rights of creditors, debt holders and other parties specified under Indian law in the event of insolvency or liquidation of any of the portfolio assets.

Liquidity Risk: As the liquidity of the investments made by the scheme(s) could, at times, be restricted by trading volumes, settlement periods, dissolution of the trust, potential delisting of units on the exchange etc, the time taken by the Mutual Fund for liquidating the investments in the scheme may be high in the event of immediate redemption requirement. Investment in such securities may lead to increase in the scheme portfolio risk. Further, there is no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or be maintained. Hence there would be time when trading in the units could be infrequent. The subsequent valuation of illiquid units may reflect a discount from the market price of comparable securities for which a liquid market exists.

Risk of lower-than-expected distributions: The distributions by the REIT or InvIT will be based on the net cash flows available for distribution. The amount of cash available for distribution principally depends upon the amount of cash that the REIT/InvIT receives as dividends or the interest and principal payments from portfolio assets. The cash flows generated by portfolio assets from operations may fluctuate based on, among other things:

success and economic viability of tenants and off-takers

economic cycles and risks inherent in the business which may negatively impact valuations, returns and profitability of portfolio assets.

force majeure events related such as earthquakes, floods etc. rendering the portfolio assets inoperable.

debt service requirements and other liabilities of the portfolio assets

fluctuations in the working capital needs of the portfolio assets

ability of portfolio assets to borrow funds and access capital markets.

changes in applicable laws and regulations, which may restrict the payment of dividends by portfolio assets.

amount and timing of capital expenditures on portfolio assets

insurance policies may not provide adequate protection against various risks associated with operations of the REIT/InvIT such as fire, natural disasters, accidents.

Interest Rate Risk - Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of units fall and when interest rates drop, such prices increase

Reinvestment Risk: Investments in REITs & InvITs may carry reinvestment risk as there could be repatriation of funds by the Trusts in form of buyback of units or dividend pay-outs, etc. Consequently, the proceeds may get invested in assets providing lower returns.

Credit Risk: In simple terms this risk means that the issuer of a debenture/ bond or a money market instrument may default on interest payment or even in paying back the principal amount on maturity. REITs & InvITs are likely to have volatile cash flows as the repayment dates would not necessarily be prescheduled.

Regulatory/Legal Risk: REITs and InvITs being new asset classes, rights of unit holders such as right to information etc may differ from existing capital market asset classes under Indian Law.

The above are some of the common risks associated with investments in REITs & InvITs. There can be no assurance that a Scheme's investment objectives will be achieved, or that there will be no loss of capital. Investment results may vary substantially on a monthly, quarterly or annual basis.

Risks associated with segregated portfolio:

Investor holding units of segregated portfolio may not able to liquidate their holding till the time recovery of money from the issuer.

Security comprises of segregated portfolio may not realise any value.

Listing of units of segregated portfolio in recognized stock exchange does not necessarily guarantee their liquidity. There may not be active trading of units in the stock market. Further trading price of units on the stock market may be significantly lower than the prevailing NAV.

Trading in the units of segregated portfolio on the Exchange may be halted because of market conditions, including any halt in the operations of Depository Participants or for reasons that in view of the Exchange Authorities or SEBI, trading in the units is suspended and / or restricted. In addition, trading in units is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility and pursuant to stock exchange necessary to maintain the listing of units of scheme will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Risks associated with investing in securitised debt:

The scheme may invest in domestic securitized debt such as asset backed securities (ABS) or mortgage-backed securities (MBS). ABS means securitized debts wherein the underlying assets are receivables arising from personal loans, automobile loans, etc. MBS means securitized debts wherein the underlying assets are receivables arising from loans backed by mortgage of properties which can be residential or commercial in nature. ABS / MBS instruments reflect the undivided interest in the underlying of assets and do not represent the obligation of the issuer of ABS / MBS or the originator of the underlying receivables. The ABS / MBS holders have a limited recourse to the extent of credit enhancement provided. Securitized debt may suffer credit losses in the event of the delinquencies and credit losses in the underlying pool exceeding the credit enhancement provided. As compared to the normal corporate or sovereign debt, securitized debt is normally exposed to a higher level of reinvestment risk.

Risk factors associated with investment in Tri-Party Repo:

The mutual fund is a member of securities segment and Triparty Repo trade settlement of the Clearing Corporation of India (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). As per the waterfall mechanism, after the defaulter's margins and the defaulter's contribution to the default fund have been appropriated, CCIL's contribution is used to meet the losses. Post utilization of CCIL's contribution if there is a residual loss, it is appropriated from the default fund contributions of the non-defaulting members. Thus, the scheme is subject to risk of the initial margin and default fund contribution being invoked in the event of failure of any settlement obligations. In addition, the fund contribution is allowed to be used to meet the residual loss in case of default by the other clearing member (the defaulting member). CCIL shall maintain two separate Default Funds in respect of its Securities Segment, one with a view to meet losses arising out of any default by its members from outright and repo trades and the other for meeting losses arising out of any default by its members from Triparty Repo trades. The mutual fund is exposed to the extent of its contribution to the default fund of CCIL, in the event that the contribution of the mutual fund is called upon to absorb settlement/default losses of another member by CCIL, as a result the scheme may lose an amount equivalent to its contribution to the default fund.

Risk factors associated with investments in repo transactions in corporate debt:

The Scheme may be exposed to counterparty risk in case of repo lending transactions in the event of the counterparty failing to honor the repurchase agreement. However, in repo transactions, the collateral may be sold, and a loss is realized only if the sale price is less than the repo amount.

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

How the risk profile of securitized debt fits into the risk appetite of the scheme

Securitized debt is a form of conversion of normally non-tradable loans to transferable securities. This is done by assigning the loans to a special purpose vehicle (a trust), which in turn issues Pass-Through-

Certificates (PTCs). These PTCs are transferable securities with fixed income like characteristics. The risk of investing in securitized debt is similar to investing in debt securities. In addition, securitized debt may also carry prepayment risk and has a relatively higher liquidity risk (the same are explained in the sections that follow). However, if the fund manager evaluates that the additional risks are suitably compensated by the higher returns, he may invest in securitized debt up to the limits specified in the asset allocation table. The investment shall be in securitized instruments that are top rated (AAA/ A1+) or its equivalent, by a recognised credit rating agency for the retail pool, and for single loan securitization, limits will be assigned as per the internal credit policy of the Fund.

Policy relating to originators The originator is the person who has initially given the loan. The originator is also usually responsible for servicing the loan (i.e. collecting the interest and principal payments). An analysis of the originator is especially important in case of retail loans as this affects the credit quality and servicing of the PTC. Originators may be : Banks, Non-Banking Finance Companies, Housing Finance Companies, etc. The fund manager's evaluation will be based on the track record of the originator, delinquencies in the pool and the seasoning of the pool. Other factors that will be considered are loan type, size of the loan, average original maturity of the pool, Loan to Value Ratio, geographical distribution, liquid facility, default rate distribution, credit enhancement facility and structure of the pool.

Risk associated with each kind of originator:

(a) Prepayment risk : MBS and ABS are subject to prepayment risk. When the underlying loans are paid off by the borrower prior to their respective due dates, this is known as a prepayment. It could be triggered on account of various factors particularly in periods of declining interest rates. The possibility of such prepayment may require the scheme to reinvest the proceeds of such investments in securities offering lower yields, thereby.

(b) **Interest rate risk :** MBS carry interest rate risk. Home loan borrowers are provided the facility of refinancing their loans at the prevailing interest rates. A lowering of interest rates could induce a borrower to pay his loan off earlier than the scheduled tenure, whereas if the interest rates move upward, the borrower would tend to hold on to his loan for a longer period, thus increasing the maturity of the bond. The maturity of the bond could therefore shorten or lengthen, depending on the prevailing interest rates.

(c) **Credit risk / default risk** : MBS and ABS also carry credit or default risk. MBS and structures carry built in credit enhancement in different forms. However, any delinquencies would result in reduction of the principal amount if the amount available in the credit enhancement facility is not enough to cover the shortfall. Historically, housing loans have had lower default rates than other forms of credit.

(d) **Price risk / liquidity risk :** MBS and ABS are subject to prepayment risk. Limited volumes of trading in securitized paper in secondary market could restrict or affect the ability of the scheme to re-sell them. Thus these trades may take place at a discount, depending on the prevailing interest rates.

In case of securitization involving single loans or a small pool of loans, the credit risk of the underlying borrower is analyzed. In case of diversified pools of loans, the overall characteristic of the loans is analyzed to assess the credit risk. Securitization transactions may include some risk mitigants (to reduce credit risk). These may include interest subvention (difference in interest rates on the underlying loans and the PTC serving as margin against defaults), overcollateralization (issue of PTCs of lesser value than the underlying loans, thus even if some loans default, the PTC continues to remain protected), presence of an equity / subordinate tranche (issue of PTCs of differing seniority when it comes to repayment - the senior tranches get paid before the junior tranche) and / or guarantees.

Level of diversification with respect to the underlying assets and risk mitigation measures for less diversified investments: Currently, the following parameters are used while evaluating investment decision relating to a pool securitization transaction. These parameters may be revised the from time to time.

Characteristics/ Type Of Pool	**Mortgage Loan**	**Commercial Vehicle and Construction Equipment**	**Car**	**Two Wheelers**	**Micro Finance Pools**	**Personal Loans**	**Single Sell Downs**	**Others**
Approximate Average maturity (in Months)	Up to 10 Yrs	Up to 3 yrs	Up to 3 yrs	Up to 3 yrs	NA	NA	Refer to Note a	Refer to Note b
Collateral margin (including cash, guarantees, excess interest spread, subordinate tranche)	>10%	>10%	>10%	>10%	NA	NA		
Average Loan to Value Ratio	<90%	<80%	<80%	<80%	NA	NA		
Average seasoning of the Pool	>3 mths	>3 mths	>3 mths	>3 mths	NA	NA		
Maximum single exposure range	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	NA	NA		
Average single exposure range %	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	NA	NA		

Notes

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

b. Other investments will be decided on a case-to-case basis.

Minimum retention period of the debt by originator prior to securitization

Issuance of securitized debt is governed by the Reserve Bank of India. RBI norms cover the "true sale" criteria including credit enhancement and liquidity enhancements. In addition, RBI has proposed minimum holding period of between nine and twelve months for assets before they can be securitized. The minimum holding period depends on the tenure of the securitization transaction. The Scheme will invest in securitized debt that is in compliance with the regulations.

Minimum retention percentage by originator of debts to be securitized

RBI norms cover the "true sale" criteria including credit enhancement and liquidity enhancements, including maximum exposure by the originator in the PTCs. In addition, RBI has proposed minimum retention requirement of between five and ten percent of the book value of the loans by the originator. In the PTCs. In addition, RBI has proposed minimum retention requirement of between five and ten percent of the book value of the loans by the originator. The minimum retention requirement depends on the tenure and structure of the securitization transaction. The Scheme will invest in securitized debt that is in compliance with the regulations.

Mechanism to tackle conflict of interest when the mutual fund invests in securitised debt of an originator and the originator in turn invests makes investments in that particular scheme of the fund

The key risk in securitized debt relates to the underlying borrowers and not the originator. In a securitization transaction, the originator is the seller of the debt(s) and the scheme is the buyer. However, the originator is also usually responsible for servicing the loan (i.e. collecting the interest and principal payments). As the originators may also invest in the scheme, the fund manager shall ensure that the investment decision is based on parameters as set by the Investment Committee (IC) of the AMC and IC shall review the same at regular interval.

The resources and mechanism of individual risk assessment with the AMC for monitoring investments in securitised debt

The fund management team including the credit analyst has the experience to analyze securitized debt. In addition, credit research agencies provide analysis of individual instruments and pools. On an on-going basis (typically monthly) the servicer provides reports regarding the performance of the pool. These reports would form the base for ongoing evaluation where applicable. In addition, rating reports indicating rating changes would be monitored for changes in rating agency opinion of the credit risk.

Risks for writing covered call options for equity shares:

Writing call options are highly specialized activities and entail higher than ordinary investment risks. In such investment strategy, the profits from call option writing are capped at the option premium, however the downside depends upon the increase in value of the underlying equity shares. Being a covered call, the downside risk is not unlimited, but limited to the extent of change in the price of underlying security held by the Fund.

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

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

The total gross exposure related to option premium paid and received shall not exceed the regulatory limits of the net assets of the scheme.

Writing Options

Benefits of writing an option with underlying stock holding (Covered call writing strategy)

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:

a) 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.

b) 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

Illustration - Covered Call strategy using stock call options:

Suppose a fund manager buys equity stock of XYZ 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 Rs. 100, a return of 10% on the stock purchase price). Also, the scheme has earned a premium of Rs. 50

Net Gain - Rs. 150 (100+50)

Scenario 2: Stock prices stays 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

Writing of call option (under the covered call strategy) can be undertaken subject to the following conditions:

1. The Scheme may write call options only under a covered call strategy for constituent stocks of NIFTY 50 and BSE SENSEX.

2. The total notional value (taking into account strike price as well as premium value) of call options written by the Scheme shall not exceed 15% of the total market value of equity shares held in the Scheme. In case of any passive breaches, the Scheme shall have 7 trading days to rebalance the portfolio. During the rebalancing period, no additional call options can be written in the Scheme.

3. 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.

4. In no case, the 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.

5. The premium received shall be within the requirements prescribed in terms of para 12.25.8 of SEBI Master Circular No. SEBI/HO/IMD/IMD-PoD-1/P/CIR/2023/90 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.

6. The call option written shall be marked to market daily and the respective gains or losses factored into the daily NAV of the respective scheme(s) until the position is closed or expired.

Other Risks:

Risk associated with inflation: Over time, yields of short-term investments may not keep pace with inflation, leading to a reduction in an investment's purchasing power.

Legal risk: The scheme may be affected by the actions of government and regulatory bodies. Legislation could be imposed retrospectively or may be issued in the form of internal regulations which the public may not be aware of. Legislation (including legislation relating to tax) or regulation may be introduced which inhibits the scheme from pursuing their strategies or which renders an existing strategy less profitable than anticipated. Such actions may take any form, for example nationalization of any institution or restrictions on investment strategies in any given market sector or changing requirements and imposed without prior warning by any regulator.

Taxation risk: The value of an investment may be affected by the application of tax laws, including withholding tax, or changes in government or economic or monetary policy from time to time. As such, no guarantee can be given that the financial objectives will actually be achieved. The tax information described in this Scheme Information Document (SID) is as available under the prevailing taxation laws. This could be changed at any moment by regulation. Further, 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.

Valuation risk: This risk relates to the fact that markets, in specific situations and due to lack of volumes of transactions, do not enable an accurate assessment of the fair value of invested assets. In such cases, valuation risk represents the possibility that, when a financial instrument matures or is sold in the market, the amount received is less than anticipated, incurring a loss to the portfolio and therefore impacting negatively the NAV of the scheme.

Operational Risk: Operational risk addresses the risk of trading and back office or administration issues that may result in a loss to the Scheme. This could be the result of oversight, ineffective securities processing procedures, computer systems problems or human error. There could also be risk associated with grouping of orders. For instance, at the time of placing the trades, the fund manager shall group orders on behalf of all schemes managed by him, provided it is unlikely to be detrimental overall for any of the schemes whose orders have been included. However, such grouping may have a detrimental effect to the scheme compared to the execution of an individual order for the scheme.

Risk factors associated with processing of transaction in case of investors investing in mutual fund units through Stock Exchange Mechanism: The trading mechanism introduced by 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 NSE and/or BSE or any other 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 and the AMC have 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) upon which the Fund and the AMC have no control. Accordingly, there could be negative impacts to the investors such as delay or failure in allotment / redemption of Units. The Fund and the AMC are not responsible for the negative impacts.

RISK MITIGATION STRATEGIES

Risk Mitigation measures for investments in equity / equity related instruments

The Scheme aims to maintain a well-diversified equity portfolio comprising stocks and across other sectors of the economy, as per asset allocation pattern, so as to maintain optimum diversification. This shall aid in managing concentration risk and sector specific risks.

The Scheme will maintain a portfolio diversified across a large number of companies. Exposure to individual companies would be in accordance with the risk management and regulatory limits. This diversified portfolio would aid in managing volatility and also improve liquidity of the portfolio.

Market risk is inherent to an equity scheme. The Scheme may use derivatives to limit this risk.

As such, the liquidity of stocks that the Scheme invests into could be relatively low. The Scheme will try to maintain a proper asset-liability match to ensure redemption / maturity payments are made on time and not affected by illiquidity of the underlying stocks.

Risk Mitigation measures for investments in debt instruments

The investments in debt and Money Market instruments would be undertaken after assessing the associated credit risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk. The AMC shall undertake credit evaluation of each investment opportunity and invest in rated papers of companies having a sound background, strong fundamentals and quality of management and financial strength. In addition, the Scheme would endeavor to invest in instruments with a relatively higher liquidity, and will seek to manage the duration of the debt assets on proactive basis to manage interest rate risk and to optimize returns.

Reinvestment risks will be limited to the extent of coupons received on debt instruments, which will be a very small portion of the portfolio value.

The Scheme may also use various derivatives and hedging products from time to time, as would be available and permitted by SEBI/RBI for the purpose of hedging and portfolio rebalancing.

The above risk control measures shall be implemented by the AMC on best effort basis however there can be no guarantee that such measures can completely mitigate the risks involved in Scheme.

Risk control measures

Investments made by the Scheme would be in accordance with the investment objective of the Scheme and the provisions of the SEBI (MF) Regulations. Since investing requires disciplined risk management, the AMC would incorporate adequate safeguards for controlling risks in the portfolio construction process. While allocating and choosing securities, the Investment Manager will aim to diversify by gaining broad exposure to different industries and companies in order to reduce risk.

BARODA BNP PARIBAS GOLD ETF FUND OF FUND

Risk Factor

Scheme Specific Risk Factors:

Investors may please note that they will be bearing the expenses of the relevant fund of fund scheme in addition to the expenses of the underlying schemes in which the fund of fund scheme makes investment in.

The Scheme will invest predominantly in Baroda BNP Paribas Gold Exchange Traded Fund of Baroda BNP Paribas Mutual Fund. Hence the Scheme's performance will depend upon the performance of the underlying mutual fund scheme. Any change in the investment policies or the fundamental attributes of the underlying scheme could affect the performance of the Scheme.

Investments by Baroda BNP Paribas Gold ETF are subject to availability of gold. If favorable investment opportunities do not exist or opportunities have noticeably diminished, Baroda BNP Paribas Gold ETF may suspend accepting fresh subscriptions. This may also affect acceptance of subscription by the Fund of Fund Scheme.

The investors of the Scheme will bear dual recurring expenses and possibly dual loads, viz, those of the Scheme and those of the underlying Schemes. Hence the investor under the Scheme may receive lower pre-tax returns

than what they could have received if they had invested directly in the underlying Schemes in the same proportions.

The Portfolio disclosure of the Scheme will be limited to providing the particulars of the underlying schemes where the Scheme has invested and will not include the investments made by the underlying Schemes. However, as the scheme proposes to invest only in Baroda BNP Paribas Gold ETF, the underlying assets will by and large be physical gold.

The changes in asset allocation may result in higher transaction costs.

The value (price) of gold may fluctuate for several reasons and all such fluctuations will result in changes in the NAV of units under the scheme.

The factors that may effect the price of gold, among other things, include demand and supply for gold in India and in the global market, Indian and Foreign exchange rates, Interest rates, Inflation trends, trading in gold as commodity, legal restrictions on the movement/ trade of gold that may be imposed by RBI, Government of India or countries that supply or purchase gold to/from India, trends and restrictions on import/export of golden jewellery in and out of India, etc.

The Scheme assets are predominantly invested in Baroda BNP Paribas Gold ETF and valued at the market price of the said units on the principal exchange.

The same may be at a variance to the underlying NAV of the fund, due to market expectations, demand supply of the units, etc. To that extent the performance of scheme shall be at variance with that of the underlying scheme/s.

The endeavour would always be to get cash on redemptions from the underlying Scheme. However, in case the underlying fund is unable to sell for any reason, and delivers physical gold, there could be delay in payment of redemptions proceeds pending such realization.

The Scheme will subscribe according to the value equivalent to unit creation size as applicable for each of the underlying scheme. When subscriptions received are not adequate enough to invest in creation unit size, the subscriptions may be deployed in debt and money market instruments which will have a different return profile compared to gold returns profile.

The liquidity of the Scheme's investments may be inherently restricted by trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures. In the event of an inordinately large number of redemption requests, or of a re-structuring of the Scheme's investment portfolio, these periods may become significant.

Although, the objective of the Scheme is to generate optimal returns, the objective may or may not be achieved.

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

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

Investment decisions made by the AMC may not always be profitable, even though it is intended to generate capital appreciation and maximize the returns.

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

All risks associated with the underlying scheme, including performance of underlying physical gold, asset class risk, passive investment risk, indirect taxation risk etc. will be applicable to this scheme. Investors who intent to invest in this scheme are required to and deemed to have understood the risk factors of the underlying scheme.

Risks Associated with investing In Underlying Schemes (As Applicable): The scheme specific risk factors of the underlying schemes become applicable where a fund of funds invests. Investors who intend to invest in Fund of Funds are required to and are deemed to have read and understood the risk factors of the underlying scheme in which the Fund of Funds scheme invest in Scheme Information Document, are available at the Customer Service Centers or may be accessed at www.barodabnpparibasmf.in

Right to Limit Redemptions: The Trustee, in the general interest of the Unit holders of the Scheme offered in this Document and keeping in view the unforeseen circumstances / unusual market conditions, may limit the total number of Units which can be redeemed on any Business Day. The limit may be decided depending on the total "Underlying stock of gold" that can be readily sold in the local market with the underlying fund. The same shall be in accordance with paragraph 1.12 of SEBI Master circular for Mutual Funds dated June 27, 2024 (Restriction on redemption in Mutual Funds).

Market Risk:

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. The NAV of the Scheme will react to the prices of gold, Gold Related Instruments and stock market movements. The Unit holder could lose money over short periods due to fluctuation in the NAV of the Scheme in response to factors such as economic and political developments, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in stock prices market movements, and over longer periods during market downturns.

Currency Risk:

The formula for determining NAV of the Units of Baroda BNP Paribas Gold ETF is based on the imported (landed) value of gold. BBNPP Gold ETF landed value of gold is computed by multiplying international market price of gold by US dollar value. The value of gold or NAV, therefore will depend upon the conversion value of US Dollar into Indian rupee and attracts all the risks attached to such conversion.

Counterparty Risk:

There is no exchange for physical gold in India. BBNPP Gold ETF may have to buy and sell gold from the open market, which may lead to counter party risks for the scheme for trading and settlement.

Additionally, the prices of gold may be affected by several factors such as global gold supply and demand, investors' expectations with respect to the rate of inflation, currency exchange rates, interest rates, etc. Crises may motivate large-scale sales of gold, which could decrease the domestic price of gold.

Some of the key factors affecting gold prices are as follows:

Central banks' sale: Central banks across the world hold a part of their reserves in gold. The quantum of their sale in the market is one of the major determinants of gold prices. A higher supply than anticipated would lead to subdued gold prices and vice versa. Central banks buy gold to augment their existing reserves and to diversify from other asset classes. This acts as a support factor for gold prices.

Producer mining interest: Bringing new mines on-line is a time consuming and at times economically prohibitive process that adds years onto potential supply increases from mining production. On the other hand, lower production has a positive effect on gold prices. Conversely excessive production capacities would lead to a downward movement in gold prices as the supply goes up.

Macro-economic factors: A weakening dollar, high inflation, the massive US trade deficits all act in favor of gold prices. The global trend of rising interest rates also had a positive impact on gold prices. Gold being regarded as a physical asset would lose its luster in a deflationary environment as gold is used effectively as an inflation hedge.

Geo-political issues: Any uncertainty on the political front or any war-like situation always acts as a booster to gold prices. The prices start building up war premiums and hence such movements. Stable situations would typically mean stable gold prices.

Seasonal demand: Since the demand for Gold in India is closely tied to the production of jewellery pieces tend to increase during the times of year when the demand for jewellery is the greatest, the demand for metals tends to be strong a few months ahead of these festive seasons, especially Dussera, Diwali, Akshaya Trithya festival and summer wedding season in in India. Christmas, Mother's Day, Valentine's Day, are also major festive and shopping for Gold.

Other factors affecting prices of gold are as follows:

Global gold supplies and demand, which is influenced by factors such as forward selling by gold producers, purchases made by gold producers to unwind gold hedge positions, central bank purchases and sales, and productions and cost levels in major gold producing countries such as the South Africa, the United States and Australia.

Investors' expectations with respect to the rate of inflation.

Currency exchange rates.

Interest Rates

Investment and trading activities of hedge funds and commodity funds Global or regional political, economic or financial events and situations

In addition, investors should be aware that there is no assurance that gold will maintain its long-term value in terms of purchasing power in the future. In the event that the price of gold declines, the value of investment in units is expected to decline proportionately.

Changes in indirect taxes like custom duties for import, sales tax, VAT or any other levies will have an impact on the valuation of gold and consequently the NAV of the scheme.

Although, the objective of the Fund is to seek to provide returns that closely correspond to returns provided by price of gold through investment in physical Gold and Gold related securities, the performance of the scheme may differ from that of the domestic prices of Gold due to expenses and or other related factors

The other Scheme specific risk factors are summarized as follows:

Investments in mutual fund units involves investment risks such as market risk, credit & default risk, liquidity risk, trading volumes, settlement risk, including the possible loss of principal 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 invests fluctuate, the value of your investment in the scheme may go up or down.

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

Baroda BNP Paribas Gold ETF Fund of Fund is the name of the scheme and does not in any manner indicate either the quality of the scheme or its future prospects and returns.

The sponsor / associates are not responsible or liable for any loss resulting from the operation of the scheme beyond the initial contribution of Rs. 10,00,000/- (Rupees Ten lakhs only) to the corpus of the Mutual Fund made by it towards setting up the Fund.

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

The liquidity of the Scheme's investments could at times, be restricted by trading volumes and settlement periods, the time taken by the Fund for redemption of units may be significant in the event of an inordinately large number of redemption requests or of a restructuring of the Scheme's portfolio. In view of this the Trustee has the right, at their sole discretion to limit redemption.

From time to time and subject to the SEBI Regulations, the Sponsor, their associates, subsidiaries, the Mutual Fund and the AMC may invest directly or indirectly in the Scheme. These entities 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 entities may have an adverse impact on the Scheme because the timing of such Redemption may impact the ability of other Unit holders to Redeem their Units. Investment decisions made by the AMC may not always be profitable.

Loss or Damage: The gold held by the Custodian of Baroda BNP Paribas Gold ETF may be subject to loss, damage, theft or restriction of access due to natural event or human actions. The Trustees may not have adequate sources of recovery if its gold is lost, damaged, stolen or destroyed and recovery may be limited, even in the event of fraud, to the market value of gold at the time the fraud is discovered. The custodian will maintain adequate insurance for its bullion and custody business. The liability of the Custodian is

limited under the agreement between the AMC and the Custodian which establish the Mutual Fund's custody arrangements, or the custody agreements.

Market Trading Risks: Although the units of Baroda BNP Paribas Gold ETF are listed on the National Stock Exchange of India Limited, there can be no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or be maintained.

Lack of Market Liquidity: Trading in Baroda BNP Paribas Gold ETF on the Exchange may be halted because of market conditions or for reasons that in the view of the market authorities or SEBI, trading in Baroda BNP Paribas Gold ETF is not advisable. In addition, trading in Baroda BNP Paribas Gold ETF is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility and pursuant to Stock Exchange(s) and SEBI ''circuit filter'' rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the market necessary to maintain the listing of Baroda BNP Paribas Gold ETF will continue to be met or will remain unchanged. Baroda BNP Paribas Gold ETF may suffer liquidity risk from domestic as well as international market.

Time lag in procurement/redemption of physical gold: Procurement of gold bars may take upto 1 month in case of adverse shortage of gold bars. It may not be possible to sell gold bar intentionally and may delay redemption depending on the market conditions.

Baroda BNP Paribas Gold ETF may trade at prices other than NAV: Baroda BNP Paribas Gold ETF may trade above or below its NAV. The NAV of Baroda BNP Paribas Gold ETF will fluctuate with changes in the market value of Scheme's holdings. The trading prices of Baroda BNP Paribas Gold ETF will fluctuate in accordance with changes in their NAVs as well as market supply and demand of Baroda BNP Paribas Gold ETF. However, given that Baroda BNP Paribas Gold ETF can be created and redeemed only in "Creation Units" directly with the fund, it is expected that large discounts or premiums to the NAVs of Baroda BNP Paribas Gold ETF may not sustain due to arbitrage possibility available.

Operational Risks: Gold ETFs are relatively new product, and their value could decrease if unanticipated operational or trading problems arise.

Regulatory Risk: Any changes in trading regulations by the Exchange or SEBI may affect the ability of Authorised Participant to arbitrage resulting into wider premium/ discount to NAV. Although Baroda BNP Paribas Gold ETF are listed on Exchange, the AMC and the Trustees will not be liable for delay in listing of Units of the Scheme on Exchange / or due to connectivity problems with the depositories due to the occurrence of any event beyond their control.

Political Risks: Whereas the Indian market was formerly restrictive, a process of deregulation has been taking place over recent years. This process has involved removal of trade barriers and protectionist

measures, which could adversely affect the value of investments. It is possible that the future changes in the Indian political situation, including political, social or economic instability, diplomatic developments and changes in laws and regulations could have an effect on the value of investments. Expropriation, confiscatory taxation or other relevant developments could affect the value of investments.

Competition Risks: An investment in Baroda BNP Paribas Gold ETF may be adversely affected by competition from other methods of investing in gold. The value of the units relates directly to the value of the gold held by the scheme and fluctuations in the price of gold could adversely affect investment value of the units. The Baroda BNP Paribas Gold ETF is designed to mirror as closely as possible the performance of the price of gold bullion and the value of units directly relate to the value of the Gold held by the Scheme less the Scheme's liabilities (including accrued but unpaid expenses).

Credit & Interest Rate Risk: The Fund may also invest in Gold Related Instruments, money market instruments, bonds, securitised debts & other debt securities as permitted under the Regulations which are subject to price, credit and interest rate risk. Trading volumes and settlement periods and transfer procedures may restrict liquidity in debt investments.

Redemption Risk: The Unit Holders may note that even though Baroda BNP Paribas Gold ETF is an open-ended scheme, it would ordinarily repurchase Units in Creation Unit size. Thus unit holdings less than the Creation Unit size can normally only be sold through the secondary market, unless certain liquidity conditions are not met. Further, the price received upon the redemption of Baroda BNP Paribas Gold ETF units may be less than the value of the gold represented by them. The result obtained by subtracting the Fund's expenses and liabilities on any day from the price of the gold owned by the fund on that day is the net asset value of the fund which, when divided by the number of units outstanding on that date, results in the net asset value per unit, or NAV.

Passive Investments: As Baroda BNP Paribas Gold ETF is not actively managed, the underlying investments may be affected by a general decline in the domestic price of gold and other instruments invested under the plan. Baroda BNP Paribas Gold ETF invests in the Gold & securities mentioned in the asset allocation regardless of their investment merit. The AMC does not attempt to take defensive positions in declining markets. Further, the fund manager does not make any judgment about the investment merit nor shall attempt to apply any economic, financial or market analysis.

Management Risk: The ETF is subject to the risk that investment strategy may not produce the intended results.

Settlement Risk: In certain cases, settlement periods may be extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances. The inability of the ETF to make intended securities purchases due to settlement problems could cause the Scheme to miss certain investment opportunities as in certain cases, settlement periods may be extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances. Similarly, the inability to sell securities held in

the ETF portfolio may result, at times, in potential losses to the Scheme, and there can be a subsequent decline in the value of the securities held in the ETF.

Risks associated with investing in fixed income securities:

Credit and Counterparty risk: Credit risk or default risk refers to the risk that an issuer of a fixed income security may default (i.e., will be unable to make timely principal and interest payments on the security or honor its contractual obligations).

Counterparty risk refers to the counterparty's inability to honor its commitments (payment, delivery, repayment, etc.) and to risk of default. This risk relates to the quality of the counterparty to which the scheme has exposures. Losses can occur in particular for the settlement/delivery of financial instruments or the conclusion of financial derivatives contracts.

The value of a fixed income security will fluctuate depending upon the changes in the perceived level of credit and counterparty risk as well as any actual event of default. Changes in financial conditions of an issuer, changes in economic and political conditions in general, or changes in economic or and political conditions specific to an issuer, all of which are factors that may have an adverse impact on an issuer's credit quality and security value.

Liquidity Risk: The liquidity of the scheme's investment is inherently restricted by trading volumes in the securities in which the scheme invests.

A lower level of liquidity affecting an individual security or an entire market at the same time, may have an adverse bearing on the value of the scheme's assets. More importantly, this may affect the Fund's ability to sell particular securities quickly enough to minimize impact cost, as and when necessary to meet requirements of liquidity or to sell securities in response to triggers such as a specific economic/corporate event.

Trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures may restrict the liquidity of a few or all the investments and may affect the liquidity of the investments of the scheme.

The scheme may be unable to implement purchase or sale decisions when the markets turn illiquid, missing some investment opportunities or limiting ability to face redemptions. The lack of liquidity could also lead to the risk that the sale price of a security could be substantially lower than the fair value of the security.

Interest Rate Risk & Re-investment Risk: The value of an investment may be affected by interest rate fluctuations. Interest rates may be influenced by several elements or events, such as monetary policy, the discount rate, inflation, etc. The value of debt and fixed income securities held by the Scheme generally will vary inversely with the changes in prevailing interest rates. In general, price of debt and fixed income securities go up when interest rates fall, and vice versa. Securities of any issuer that has higher duration could be riskier in terms of price movements relative to those with lower duration. Thus, any impact of interest rate changes would be higher on securities with higher duration irrespective of the status of the

issuer of the security. The investments made by the Scheme are subject to reinvestment risk. This risk refers to the interest rate levels at which cash flows received from the securities in the Scheme are reinvested. The additional income from reinvestment is the "interest on interest" component. The risk is that the rate at which interim cash flows can be reinvested may be lower than that originally assumed.

Sovereign risk: The Central Government of India is the issuer of the local currency debt in India. The Government raises money to meet its capital and revenue expenditure by issuing debt or discounted securities. Since payment of interest and principal amount has a sovereign status implying least probability of a default, such securities are known as securities with sovereign credit. It also implies that the credit risk on such Government securities is even lower than that on non-government securities with "AAA" rating and hence yields on government securities are even lower than yields on non-government securities with "AAA" rating.

Concentration Risk: The Scheme may pursue only a limited degree of diversification. It may invest in a limited number of securities or invest a greater proportion of assets in the securities of very few issuers (within the limits permitted by regulation) or be concentrated on a few market sectors as compared to a diversified scheme. The scheme is also expected to have higher market liquidity risk on account of concentration. This could have implications on the performance of the scheme. The scheme may be more sensitive to economic, business, political or other changes and this may lead to sizeable fluctuation in the Net Asset Value of the scheme.

Risks associated with investments in mutual fund units

To the extent of the investments made by the scheme in mutual funds units, the risks associated with investing in such funds like market risk, credit & default risk, liquidity risk, redemption risk including the possible loss of principal; etc. will exist.

Risk factors associated with investment in Tri-Party Repo:

The mutual fund is a member of securities segment and Triparty Repo trade settlement of the Clearing Corporation of India (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). As per the waterfall mechanism, after the defaulter's margins and the defaulter's contribution to the default fund have been appropriated, CCIL's contribution is used to meet the losses. Post utilization of CCIL's contribution if there is a residual loss, it is appropriated from the default fund contributions of the non-defaulting members. Thus, the scheme is subject to risk of the initial margin and default fund contribution being invoked in the event of failure of any settlement obligations. In addition, the fund contribution is allowed to be used to meet the residual loss in case of default by the other clearing member (the defaulting member). CCIL shall maintain two separate Default Funds in respect of its Securities Segment, one with a view to meet losses arising out of any default by its members from outright and repo trades and the other for meeting losses arising out of

any default by its members from Triparty Repo trades. The mutual fund is exposed to the extent of its contribution to the default fund of CCIL, in the event that the contribution of the mutual fund is called upon to absorb settlement/default losses of another member by CCIL, as a result the scheme may lose an amount equivalent to its contribution to the default fund.

Other Risks:

Risk associated with inflation: Over time, yields of short-term investments may not keep pace with inflation, leading to a reduction in an investment's purchasing power.

Legal risk: The scheme may be affected by the actions of government and regulatory bodies. Legislation could be imposed retrospectively or may be issued in the form of internal regulations which the public may not be aware of. Legislation (including legislation relating to tax) or regulation may be introduced which inhibits the scheme from pursuing their strategies or which renders an existing strategy less profitable than anticipated. Such actions may take any form, for example nationalization of any institution or restrictions on investment strategies in any given market sector or changing requirements and imposed without prior warning by any regulator.

Taxation risk: The value of an investment may be affected by the application of tax laws, including withholding tax, or changes in government or economic or monetary policy from time to time. As such, no guarantee can be given that the financial objectives will actually be achieved. The tax information described in this Scheme Information Document (SID) is as available under the prevailing taxation laws. This could be changed at any moment by regulation. Further, 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.

Valuation risk: This risk relates to the fact that markets, in specific situations and due to lack of volumes of transactions, do not enable an accurate assessment of the fair value of invested assets. In such cases, valuation risk represents the possibility that, when a financial instrument matures or is sold in the market, the amount received is less than anticipated, incurring a loss to the portfolio and therefore impacting negatively the NAV of the scheme.

Operational Risk: Operational risk addresses the risk of trading and back office or administration issues that may result in a loss to the Scheme. This could be the result of oversight, ineffective securities processing procedures, computer systems problems or human error. There could also be risk associated with grouping of orders. For instance, at the time of placing the trades, the fund manager shall group orders on behalf of all schemes managed by him, provided it is unlikely to be detrimental overall for any of the schemes whose orders have been included. However, such grouping may have a detrimental effect to the scheme compared to the execution of an individual order for the scheme.

Risk factors associated with processing of transaction in case of investors investing in mutual fund units through Stock Exchange Mechanism: The trading mechanism introduced by 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 NSE and/or BSE or any other 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 and the AMC have 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) upon which the Fund and the AMC have no control. Accordingly, there could be negative impacts to the investors such as delay or failure in allotment / redemption of Units. The Fund and the AMC are not responsible for the negative impacts.

Risk control measures

Since investing requires disciplined risk management, the AMC would incorporate adequate safeguards for controlling risks in the portfolio construction process. The investors should note that these risks cannot be diffused. However, as part of our due diligence, we have chosen funds, which have long term performance track record, stability of fund management team.

For investments in fixed income instruments, a credit evaluation of each investment opportunity will be undertaken to manage credit risk. The AMC will utilise ratings of recognised rating agencies as an input in the decision making process. The fund manager shall follow the asset allocation pattern in SID under normal circumstances and residual cash may be invested in the tri-party repo on Government Securities or treasury bills / repo market, units of mutual fund which seeks to ensure liquidity in the scheme under normal circumstances. There can however be no guarantee against liquidity risk within the scheme.

The AMC may also implement certain internal control procedures / risk & exposure limits etc. for controlling risks which may be varied from time to time.

The above risk control measures shall be implemented by the AMC on best effort basis however there can be no guarantee that such measures can completely mitigate the risks involved in Scheme.

BARODA BNP PARIBAS HEALTH AND WELLNESS FUND

RISK FACTORS

Scheme Specific Risk Factors:

The Scheme specific risk factors are summarized as follows:

Investment in the scheme carries the risk regarding non-diversification of the portfolio due to the investment universe mainly limited to companies that are operating in Pharma and Healthcare and hence, the scope for diversification could be limited at times and the concentration is expected to be high in companies belonging to Pharma & Healthcare sector. Further, the volatility and/or adverse performance of Pharma & Healthcare sector and/or of the scrips belonging to this sector would have a material adverse bearing on the performance of this Scheme.

Investors may note that AMC/Fund Manager's investment decisions may not be always profitable. Although it is intended to generate capital appreciation and maximize the returns by actively investing in equity/ equity related securities and utilising debt and money market instruments as a defensive investment strategy. At times, churning of portfolios may lead to substantial losses due to subsequent adverse developments in the capital markets or unfavourable market movements. In view of the same, there can be no assurance that the investment objective of the Scheme will be realised

The other Scheme specific risk factors are summarized as follows:

Market Risk:

All mutual funds and securities investments are subject to market risk and there can be no assurance / guarantee that the scheme's objectives will be achieved. The securities that the scheme invests in would

be exposed to price changes on a day-to-day basis. These price changes may occur due to instrument-specific factors as well as general macroeconomic conditions. Markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market or economic developments. The scheme may be subject to price volatility due to factors such as interest sensitivity, market perception, and creditworthiness of issuer and market liquidity. Different parts of the market can react differently to these developments. The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Risks associated with investing in equity and equity related instruments:

Investments in equity and equity related instruments are volatile and prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis. The impact of fluctuations is likely to be accentuated for short-term investments. The risk that the performance of one or more companies declines or stagnates may have a negative impact on the performance of the Scheme as a whole at any given time. Investments in equity and equity related instruments involve a degree of risk and investors should not invest in the Scheme unless they can afford to take the risks.

Equity and Equity Related Instruments listed on the stock exchange carry lower liquidity risk however the

Scheme's ability to sell these investments is limited by the overall trading volume on the stock exchanges.

In certain cases, settlement periods may be extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances. The inability of the Scheme to make intended securities purchases due to settlement problems could cause the

Scheme to miss certain investment opportunities. Similarly, the inability to sell securities held in the Scheme's portfolio may result, at times, in potential losses to the Scheme, should there be a subsequent decline in the value of securities held in the Scheme's portfolio.

Risks associated with investing in fixed income securities:

Credit and Counterparty risk: Credit risk or default risk refers to the risk that an issuer of a fixed income security may default (i.e., will be unable to make timely principal and interest payments on the security or honor its contractual obligations).

Counterparty risk refers to the counterparty's inability to honor its commitments (payment, delivery, repayment, etc.) and to risk of default. This risk relates to the quality of the counterparty to which the scheme has exposures. Losses can occur in particular for the settlement/delivery of financial instruments or the conclusion of financial derivatives contracts.

The value of a fixed income security will fluctuate depending upon the changes in the perceived level of credit and counterparty risk as well as any actual event of default. Changes in financial conditions of an issuer, changes in economic and political conditions in general, or changes in economic or and political conditions specific to an issuer, all of which are factors that may have an adverse impact on an issuer's credit quality and security value.

Liquidity Risk: The liquidity of the scheme's investment is inherently restricted by trading volumes in the securities in which the scheme invests.

A lower level of liquidity affecting an individual security or an entire market at the same time, may have an adverse bearing on the value of the scheme's assets. More importantly, this may affect the Fund's ability to sell particular securities quickly enough to minimise impact cost, as and when necessary to meet requirements of liquidity or to sell securities in response to triggers such as a specific economic/corporate event.

Trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures may restrict the liquidity of a few or all of the investments and may affect the liquidity of the investments of the scheme.

The scheme may be unable to implement purchase or sale decisions when the markets turn illiquid, missing some investment opportunities or limiting ability to face redemptions. The lack of liquidity could also lead to the risk that the sale price of a security could be substantially lower than the fair value of the security.

Interest Rate Risk & Re-investment Risk: The value of an investment may be affected by interest rate fluctuations. Interest rates may be influenced by several elements or events, such as monetary policy, the discount rate, inflation, etc. The value of debt and fixed income securities held by the Scheme generally will vary inversely with the changes in prevailing interest rates. In general, price of debt and fixed income securities go up when interest rates fall, and vice versa. Securities of any issuer that has higher duration could be riskier in terms of price movements relative to those with lower duration. Thus, any impact of interest rate changes would be higher on securities with higher duration irrespective of the status of the issuer of the security. The investments made by the Scheme are subject to reinvestment risk. This risk refers to the interest rate levels at which cash flows received from the securities in the Scheme are reinvested. The additional income from reinvestment is the "interest on interest" component. The risk is that the rate at which interim cash flows can be reinvested may be lower than that originally assumed.

Sovereign risk: The Central Government of India is the issuer of the local currency debt in India. The Government raises money to meet its capital and revenue expenditure by issuing debt or discounted securities. Since payment of interest and principal amount has a sovereign status implying least probability of a default, such securities are known as securities with sovereign credit. It also implies that the credit risk on such Government securities is even lower than that on non-government securities with "AAA" rating and hence yields on government securities are even lower than yields on non-government securities with "AAA" rating.

Concentration Risk:

The Scheme may pursue only a limited degree of diversification. It may invest in a limited number of securities or invest a greater proportion of assets in the securities of very few issuers (within the limits permitted by regulation) or be concentrated on a few market sectors as compared to a diversified scheme. The scheme is also expected to have higher market liquidity risk on account of concentration. This could have implications on the performance of the scheme. The scheme may be more sensitive to economic, business, political or other changes and this may lead to sizeable fluctuation in the Net Asset Value of the scheme.

Risk Factors associated with Investments in Derivatives:

The Scheme(s) may use various derivative instruments and techniques, permitted within SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 from time to time including but not limited for portfolio balancing and hedging purpose, which may increase the volatility of Scheme's performance. Usage of derivatives will expose the Scheme(s) to certain risks inherent to such derivatives.

Derivative products are specialized instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the fund manager involve uncertainty and decision of fund manager may not always be profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies. The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments.

The use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but also of the derivative itself. There is a possibility that a loss may be sustained by the Scheme(s) as a result of the failure of another party (usually referred to as the "counterparty") to comply with the terms of the derivatives contract. Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, interest rates and indices. Even a small price movement in the underlying instrument could have a large impact on their value. This could increase the volatility of the Scheme's performance.

In case of hedge, it is possible that derivative positions may not be perfectly in line with the underlying assets they are hedging. As a consequence, the derivative cannot be expected to perfectly hedge the risk of the underlying assets. This also increases the volatility of the Scheme's performance. Some of the risks inherent to derivatives investments include:

1. **Price Risk:** Despite the risk mitigation provided by various derivative instruments, there remains an inherent price risk which may result in losses exceeding actual underlying.

2. **Default Risk:** This is the risk that losses will be incurred due to default by counter party. This is also known as credit risk or counterparty risk.

3. **Basis Risk:** This risk arises when the derivative instrument used to hedge the underlying asset does not match the movement of the underlying being hedged for e.g., mismatch between the maturity date of the futures and the actual selling date of the asset.

4. **Limitations on upside:** Derivatives when used as hedging tool can also limit the profits from a genuine investment transaction.

5. Liquidity risk: This risk pertains to how saleable a security is in the market. All securities/instruments irrespective of whether they are equity, bonds or derivatives may be exposed to liquidity risk (when the sellers outnumber buyers) which may impact returns while exiting opportunities.

6. Execution Risk: The prices which are seen on the screen need not be the same at which execution will take place.

Risk factors specific to investments in foreign securities:

The Scheme may invest in Foreign Securities including overseas equities / ADRs / GDRs with the approval of RBI/SEBI, subject to such guidelines as may be issued by RBI/SEBI. The net assets, distributions and income of the Scheme may be affected adversely by fluctuations in the value of certain foreign currencies relative to the Indian Rupee to the extent of investments in these securities. Repatriation of such investment may also be affected by changes in the regulatory and political environments. Market risks can be greater with respect to political instability, lack of complete or reliable information, market irregularities or high taxation. The Scheme's NAV may also be affected by a fluctuation in the general and specific level of interest rates internationally, or the change in the credit profiles of the issuers. The liquidation of securities where investments will be made by the schemes shall be subject to the liquidity / settlement issues of the country of investment / settlement. Non-business days in country of investment / settlement may impact the liquidity of the scheme investments.

The Scheme may, where necessary, appoint advisor(s) for providing advisory services for such investments. The appointment of such advisor(s) shall be in accordance with the applicable requirements of SEBI. The fees and expenses would illustratively include, besides the investment management fees, custody fees and costs, transaction costs and overseas regulatory costs, the fees of appointed advisor(s). The fees related to these services would be borne by the AMC and would not be charged to the Scheme.

Risks associated with Securities Lending

Securities Lending is lending of securities through an approved intermediary to a borrower under an agreement for a specified period with the condition that the borrower will return equivalent securities of the same type or class at the end of the specified period along with the corporate benefits accruing on the securities borrowed. The risks in lending portfolio securities, as with other extensions of credit, consist of the failure of another party, in this case the approved intermediary, to comply with the terms of agreement entered into between the lender of securities i.e., the Scheme and the approved intermediary. Such failure to comply can result in a possible loss of rights to the collateral put up by the borrower of the securities, the inability of the approved intermediary to return the securities deposited by the lender and the possible loss of corporate benefits accruing to the lender from the securities deposited with the approved intermediary. The Mutual Fund may not be able to sell such lent securities, and this can lead to temporary illiquidity.

Risks associated with investing in mutual fund units:

To the extent of the investments in units of mutual funds, the risks associated with investing in such funds like market risk, credit & default risk, liquidity risk, redemption risk including the possible loss of principal; etc. will exist.

Risk associated with investment in ETF:

ETFs are typically designed to track the performance of certain indices, market sectors or groups of assets such as stocks, bonds or commodities. ETF managers may use different strategies to achieve this goal but in general they do not have the discretion to take defensive positions in declining markets. Investors must be prepared to bear the risk of loss and volatility associated with the underlying index/assets.

Investments in the securities constituting the Index/commodities are subject to price fluctuation on daily basis. The volatility in the value of those securities is due to various micro and macroeconomic factors like

economic and political developments, changes in interest rates, etc. affecting the securities markets. This may have adverse impact on the NAV of Scheme

The units of the Scheme are to be listed on stock exchanges. However, there can be no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or be maintained.

Listing and trading of the ETF is undertaken on the Stock Exchanges within the rules, regulation and policy of the Stock Exchange and Regulator. Any change in trading rules, regulation and policy by the regulatory authority would have a bearing on the trading of the units of the ETF and its prices.

Trading in units of the Scheme on the exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that in view of the stock exchange or SEBI, trading in the units of the Scheme is not advisable. In addition, trading in units of the scheme is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility and pursuant to BSE/NSE and SEBI circuit filter rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the market necessary to maintain the listing of units of the Scheme will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Units of the scheme may trade above or below its NAV. The NAV of the scheme will fluctuate with changes in the market value of scheme's portfolio. The trading price of units of the Scheme will change in according with changes in its NAV as well as market supply and demand of units in the scheme. However, given the fact that units of the scheme can be created or redeemed in creation unit directly with the fund, large discounts or premiums to the NAV are not expected to sustain due to the arbitrage opportunity available.

Any changes in trading regulations by the stock exchange/s or SEBI may affect the ability of the market maker to arbitrage resulting into wider premium/discount to NAV. Although the units are listed on the stock exchanges, the AMC and the Trustee will not be liable for delay in listing of Units of the scheme on the stock exchanges / or due to the connectivity problems with depositories and/or due to the occurrence of any event beyond their control.

Risk factors associated with investments in REITs and InvITs

Price Risk / Market Risk: REITs and InvITs Investments are volatile and subject to price fluctuations on a daily basis owing to factors impacting the underlying assets. The valuation of the REIT/InvIT units may fluctuate based on economic conditions, fluctuations in markets (eg. real estate) in which the REIT/InvIT operates and the resulting impact on the value of the portfolio of assets, regulatory changes, force majeure events etc. REITs & InvITs may have volatile cash flows. As an indirect shareholder of portfolio assets, unit holders' rights are subordinated to the rights of creditors, debt holders and other parties specified under Indian law in the event of insolvency or liquidation of any of the portfolio assets.

Liquidity Risk: As the liquidity of the investments made by the scheme(s) could, at times, be restricted by trading volumes, settlement periods, dissolution of the trust, potential delisting of units on the exchange etc, the time taken by the Mutual Fund for liquidating the investments in the scheme may be high in the event of immediate redemption requirement. Investment in such securities may lead to increase in the scheme portfolio risk. Further, there is no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or be maintained. Hence there would be time when trading in the units could be infrequent. The subsequent valuation of illiquid units may reflect a discount from the market price of comparable securities for which a liquid market exists.

Risk of lower-than-expected distributions: The distributions by the REIT or InvIT will be based on the net cash flows available for distribution. The amount of cash available for distribution principally depends upon the amount of cash that the REIT/InvIT receives as dividends or the interest and principal payments from portfolio assets. The cash flows generated by portfolio assets from operations may fluctuate based on, among other things:

success and economic viability of tenants and off-takers

economic cycles and risks inherent in the business which may negatively impact valuations, returns and profitability of portfolio assets.

force majeure events related such as earthquakes, floods etc. rendering the portfolio assets inoperable.

debt service requirements and other liabilities of the portfolio assets

fluctuations in the working capital needs of the portfolio assets

ability of portfolio assets to borrow funds and access capital markets.

changes in applicable laws and regulations, which may restrict the payment of dividends by portfolio assets.

amount and timing of capital expenditures on portfolio assets

insurance policies may not provide adequate protection against various risks associated with operations of the REIT/InvIT such as fire, natural disasters, accidents.

Interest Rate Risk - Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of units fall and when interest rates drop, such prices increase

Reinvestment Risk: Investments in REITs & InvITs may carry reinvestment risk as there could be repatriation of funds by the Trusts in form of buyback of units or dividend pay-outs, etc. Consequently, the proceeds may get invested in assets providing lower returns.

Credit Risk: In simple terms this risk means that the issuer of a debenture/ bond or a money market instrument may default on interest payment or even in paying back the principal amount on maturity. REITs & InvITs are likely to have volatile cash flows as the repayment dates would not necessarily be prescheduled.

Regulatory/Legal Risk: REITs and InvITs being new asset classes, rights of unit holders such as right to information etc may differ from existing capital market asset classes under Indian Law.

The above are some of the common risks associated with investments in REITs & InvITs. There can be no assurance that a Scheme's investment objectives will be achieved, or that there will be no loss of capital. Investment results may vary substantially on a monthly, quarterly or annual basis.

Risks associated with segregated portfolio:

Investor holding units of segregated portfolio may not able to liquidate their holding till the time recovery of money from the issuer.

Security comprises of segregated portfolio may not realise any value.

Listing of units of segregated portfolio in recognized stock exchange does not necessarily guarantee their liquidity. There may not be active trading of units in the stock market. Further trading price of units on the stock market may be significantly lower than the prevailing NAV.

Trading in the units of segregated portfolio on the Exchange may be halted because of market conditions, including any halt in the operations of Depository Participants or for reasons that in view of the Exchange Authorities or SEBI, trading in the units is suspended and / or restricted. In addition, trading in units is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility and pursuant to stock exchange necessary to maintain the listing of units of scheme will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Risks associated with investing in securitised debt:

The scheme may invest in domestic securitized debt such as asset backed securities (ABS) or mortgage-backed securities (MBS). ABS means securitized debts wherein the underlying assets are receivables arising from personal loans, automobile loans, etc. MBS means securitized debts wherein the underlying assets are receivables arising from loans backed by mortgage of properties which can be residential or commercial in nature. ABS / MBS instruments reflect the undivided interest in the underlying of assets and do not represent the obligation of the issuer of ABS / MBS or the originator of the underlying receivables. The ABS / MBS holders have a limited recourse to the extent of credit enhancement provided. Securitized debt may suffer credit losses in the event of the delinquencies and credit losses in the underlying pool exceeding the credit enhancement provided. As compared to the normal corporate or sovereign debt, securitized debt is normally exposed to a higher level of reinvestment risk.

Risk factors associated with investment in Tri-Party Repo:

The mutual fund is a member of securities segment and Triparty Repo trade settlement of the Clearing Corporation of India (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). As per the waterfall mechanism, after the defaulter's margins and the defaulter's contribution to the default fund have been appropriated, CCIL's contribution is used to meet the losses. Post utilization of CCIL's contribution if there is a residual loss, it is appropriated from the default fund contributions of the non-defaulting members. Thus, the scheme is subject to risk of the initial margin and default fund contribution being invoked in the event of failure of any settlement obligations. In addition, the fund contribution is allowed to be used to meet the residual loss in case of default by the other clearing member (the defaulting member). CCIL shall maintain two separate Default Funds in respect of its Securities Segment, one with a view to meet losses arising out of any default by its members from outright and repo trades and the other for meeting losses arising out of any default by its members from Triparty Repo trades. The mutual fund is exposed to the extent of its contribution to the default fund of CCIL, in the event that the contribution of the mutual fund is called upon to absorb settlement/default losses of another member by CCIL, as a result the scheme may lose an amount equivalent to its contribution to the default fund.

Pass through Certificate (PTC) (Pay through or other Participation Certificates) represents beneficial interest in an underlying pool of cash flows. These cash flows represent dues against single or multiple

loans originated by the sellers of these loans. These loans are given by banks or financial institutions to corporates. PTCs may be backed, but not exclusively, by receivables of personal loans, car loans, two-wheeler loans and other assets subject to applicable regulations.

How the risk profile of securitized debt fits into the risk appetite of the scheme

Securitized debt is a form of conversion of normally non-tradable loans to transferable securities. This is done by assigning the loans to a special purpose vehicle (a trust), which in turn issues Pass-Through-Certificates (PTCs). These PTCs are transferable securities with fixed income like characteristics. The risk of investing in securitized debt is similar to investing in debt securities. In addition, securitized debt may also carry prepayment risk and has a relatively higher liquidity risk (the same are explained in the sections that follow). However, if the fund manager evaluates that the additional risks are suitably compensated by the higher returns, he may invest in securitized debt up to the limits specified in the asset allocation table. The investment shall be in securitized instruments that are top rated (AAA/ A1+) or its equivalent, by a recognised credit rating agency for the retail pool, and for single loan securitization, limits will be assigned as per the internal credit policy of the Fund.

Policy relating to originators The originator is the person who has initially given the loan. The originator is also usually responsible for servicing the loan (i.e. collecting the interest and principal payments). An analysis of the originator is especially important in case of retail loans as this affects the credit quality and servicing of the PTC. Originators may be : Banks, Non-Banking Finance Companies, Housing Finance Companies, etc. The fund manager's evaluation will be based on the track record of the originator, delinquencies in the pool and the seasoning of the pool. Other factors that will be considered are loan type, size of the loan, average original maturity of the pool, Loan to Value Ratio, geographical distribution, liquid facility, default rate distribution, credit enhancement facility and structure of the pool.

Risk associated with each kind of originator:

(a) Prepayment risk : MBS and ABS are subject to prepayment risk. When the underlying loans are paid off by the borrower prior to their respective due dates, this is known as a prepayment. It could be triggered on account of various factors particularly in periods of declining interest rates. The possibility of such prepayment may require the scheme to reinvest the proceeds of such investments in securities offering lower yields, thereby.

(b) **Interest rate risk :** MBS carry interest rate risk. Home loan borrowers are provided the facility of refinancing their loans at the prevailing interest rates. A lowering of interest rates could induce a borrower to pay his loan off earlier than the scheduled tenure, whereas if the interest rates move upward, the borrower would tend to hold on to his loan for a longer period, thus increasing the maturity of the bond. The maturity of the bond could therefore shorten or lengthen, depending on the prevailing interest rates.

(c) **Credit risk / default risk** : MBS and ABS also carry credit or default risk. MBS and structures carry built in credit enhancement in different forms. However, any delinquencies would result in reduction of the principal amount if the amount available in the credit enhancement facility is not enough to cover the shortfall. Historically, housing loans have had lower default rates than other forms of credit.

(d) **Price risk / liquidity risk :** MBS and ABS are subject to prepayment risk. Limited volumes of trading in securitized paper in secondary market could restrict or affect the ability of the scheme to re-sell them. Thus these trades may take place at a discount, depending on the prevailing interest rates.

In case of securitization involving single loans or a small pool of loans, the credit risk of the underlying borrower is analyzed. In case of diversified pools of loans, the overall characteristic of the loans is analyzed to assess the credit risk. Securitization transactions may include some risk mitigants (to reduce credit risk). These may include interest subvention (difference in interest rates on the underlying loans and the PTC serving as margin against defaults), overcollateralization (issue of PTCs of lesser value than the underlying loans, thus even if some loans default, the PTC continues to remain protected), presence of an equity / subordinate tranche (issue of PTCs of differing seniority when it comes to repayment - the senior tranches get paid before the junior tranche) and / or guarantees.

Level of diversification with respect to the underlying assets and risk mitigation measures for less diversified investments: Currently, the following parameters are used while evaluating investment decision relating to a pool securitization transaction. These parameters may be revised the from time to time.

Characteristics/ Type Of Pool	**Mortgage Loan**	**Commercial Vehicle and Construction Equipment**	**Car**	**Two Wheelers**	**Micro Finance Pools**	**Personal Loans**	**Single Sell Downs**	**Others**
Approximate Average maturity (in Months)	Up to 10 Yrs	Up to 3 yrs	Up to 3 yrs	Up to 3 yrs	NA	NA	Refer to Note a	Refer to Note b
Collateral margin (including cash, guarantees, excess interest spread, subordinate tranche)	>10%	>10%	>10%	>10%	NA	NA		
Average Loan to Value Ratio	<90%	<80%	<80%	<80%	NA	NA		
Average seasoning of the Pool	>3 mths	>3 mths	>3 mths	>3 mths	NA	NA		
Maximum single exposure range	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	NA	NA		
Average single exposure range %	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	NA	NA		

Notes

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

b. Other investments will be decided on a case-to-case basis.

Minimum retention period of the debt by originator prior to securitization

Issuance of securitized debt is governed by the Reserve Bank of India. RBI norms cover the "true sale" criteria including credit enhancement and liquidity enhancements. In addition, RBI has proposed minimum holding period of between nine and twelve months for assets before they can be securitized. The minimum holding period depends on the tenure of the securitization transaction. The Scheme will invest in securitized debt that is in compliance with the regulations.

Minimum retention percentage by originator of debts to be securitized

RBI norms cover the "true sale" criteria including credit enhancement and liquidity enhancements, including maximum exposure by the originator in the PTCs. In addition, RBI has proposed minimum retention requirement of between five and ten percent of the book value of the loans by the originator. In the PTCs. In addition, RBI has proposed minimum retention requirement of between five and ten percent of the book value of the loans by the originator. The minimum retention requirement depends on the tenure and structure of the securitization transaction. The Scheme will invest in securitized debt that is in compliance with the regulations.

Mechanism to tackle conflict of interest when the mutual fund invests in securitised debt of an originator and the originator in turn invests makes investments in that particular scheme of the fund

The key risk in securitized debt relates to the underlying borrowers and not the originator. In a securitization transaction, the originator is the seller of the debt(s) and the scheme is the buyer. However, the originator is also usually responsible for servicing the loan (i.e. collecting the interest and principal payments). As the originators may also invest in the scheme, the fund manager shall ensure that the investment decision is based on parameters as set by the Investment Committee (IC) of the AMC and IC shall review the same at regular interval.

The resources and mechanism of individual risk assessment with the AMC for monitoring investments in securitised debt

The fund management team including the credit analyst has the experience to analyze securitized debt. In addition, credit research agencies provide analysis of individual instruments and pools. On an on-going basis (typically monthly) the servicer provides reports regarding the performance of the pool. These reports would form the base for ongoing evaluation where applicable. In addition, rating reports indicating rating changes would be monitored for changes in rating agency opinion of the credit risk.

Risks for writing covered call options for equity shares:

Writing call options are highly specialized activities and entail higher than ordinary investment risks. In such investment strategy, the profits from call option writing are capped at the option premium, however the downside depends upon the increase in value of the underlying equity shares. Being a covered call, the downside risk is not unlimited, but limited to the extent of change in the price of underlying security held by the Fund.

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

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

The total gross exposure related to option premium paid and received shall not exceed the regulatory limits of the net assets of the scheme.

Writing Options

Benefits of writing an option with underlying stock holding (Covered call writing strategy)

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:

a) 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.

b) 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

Illustration - Covered Call strategy using stock call options:

Suppose a fund manager buys equity stock of XYZ 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 Rs. 100, a return of 10% on the stock purchase price). Also, the scheme has earned a premium of Rs. 50

Net Gain - Rs. 150 (100+50)

Scenario 2: Stock prices stays 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

Writing of call option (under the covered call strategy) can be undertaken subject to the following conditions:

1. The Scheme may write call options only under a covered call strategy for constituent stocks of NIFTY 50 and BSE SENSEX.

2. The total notional value (taking into account strike price as well as premium value) of call options written by the Scheme shall not exceed 15% of the total market value of equity shares held in the Scheme. In case of any passive breaches, the Scheme shall have 7 trading days to rebalance the portfolio. During the rebalancing period, no additional call options can be written in the Scheme.

3. 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.

4. In no case, the 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.

5. The premium received shall be within the requirements prescribed in terms of para 12.25.8 of SEBI Master Circular No. SEBI/HO/IMD/IMD-PoD-1/P/CIR/2023/90 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.

6. The call option written shall be marked to market daily and the respective gains or losses factored into the daily NAV of the respective scheme(s) until the position is closed or expired.

Other Risks:

Risk associated with inflation: Over time, yields of short-term investments may not keep pace with inflation, leading to a reduction in an investment's purchasing power.

Legal risk: The scheme may be affected by the actions of government and regulatory bodies. Legislation could be imposed retrospectively or may be issued in the form of internal regulations which the public may not be aware of. Legislation (including legislation relating to tax) or regulation may be introduced which inhibits the scheme from pursuing their strategies or which renders an existing strategy less profitable than anticipated. Such actions may take any form, for example nationalization of any institution or restrictions on investment strategies in any given market sector or changing requirements and imposed without prior warning by any regulator.

Taxation risk: The value of an investment may be affected by the application of tax laws, including withholding tax, or changes in government or economic or monetary policy from time to time. As such, no guarantee can be given that the financial objectives will actually be achieved. The tax information

described in this Scheme Information Document (SID) is as available under the prevailing taxation laws. This could be changed at any moment by regulation. Further, 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.

Valuation risk: This risk relates to the fact that markets, in specific situations and due to lack of volumes of transactions, do not enable an accurate assessment of the fair value of invested assets. In such cases, valuation risk represents the possibility that, when a financial instrument matures or is sold in the market, the amount received is less than anticipated, incurring a loss to the portfolio and therefore impacting negatively the NAV of the scheme.

Operational Risk: Operational risk addresses the risk of trading and back office or administration issues that may result in a loss to the Scheme. This could be the result of oversight, ineffective securities processing procedures, computer systems problems or human error. There could also be risk associated with grouping of orders. For instance, at the time of placing the trades, the fund manager shall group orders on behalf of all schemes managed by him, provided it is unlikely to be detrimental overall for any of the schemes whose orders have been included. However, such grouping may have a detrimental effect to the scheme compared to the execution of an individual order for the scheme.

Risk factors associated with processing of transaction in case of investors investing in mutual fund units through Stock Exchange Mechanism: The trading mechanism introduced by 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 NSE and/or BSE or any other 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 and the AMC have 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) upon which the Fund and the AMC have no control. Accordingly, there could be negative impacts to the investors such as delay or failure in allotment / redemption of Units. The Fund and the AMC are not responsible for the negative impacts.

RISK MITIGATION STRATEGIES

Risk Mitigation measures for investments in equity / equity related instruments

The Scheme aims to maintain a well-diversified equity portfolio comprising stocks within the Health and Wellness space, and across other sectors of the economy, as per asset allocation pattern, so as to maintain optimum diversification. This shall aid in managing concentration risk and sector specific risks.

The Scheme will maintain a portfolio diversified across a large number of companies. Exposure to individual companies would be in accordance with the risk management and regulatory limits. This diversified portfolio would aid in managing volatility and also improve liquidity of the portfolio.

Market risk is inherent to an equity scheme. The Scheme may use derivatives to limit this risk.

As such, the liquidity of stocks that the Scheme invests into could be relatively low. The Scheme will try to maintain a proper asset-liability match to ensure redemption / maturity payments are made on time and not affected by illiquidity of the underlying stocks.

Risk Mitigation measures for investments in debt instruments

The investments in debt and Money Market instruments would be undertaken after assessing the associated credit risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk. The AMC shall undertake credit evaluation of each investment opportunity and invest in rated papers of companies having a sound background, strong fundamentals and quality of management and financial strength. In addition, the Scheme would endeavor to invest in instruments with a relatively higher liquidity, and will seek to manage the duration of the debt assets on proactive basis to manage interest rate risk and to optimize returns.

Reinvestment risks will be limited to the extent of coupons received on debt instruments, which will be a very small portion of the portfolio value.

The scheme may also use various derivatives and hedging products from time to time, as would be available and permitted by SEBI/RBI for the purpose of hedging and portfolio rebalancing.

The above risk control measures shall be implemented by the AMC on best effort basis however there can be no guarantee that such measures can completely mitigate the risks involved in Scheme.

Risk control measures

Investments made by the Scheme would be in accordance with the investment objective of the Scheme and the provisions of the SEBI (MF) Regulations. Since investing requires disciplined risk management, the AMC would incorporate adequate safeguards for controlling risks in the portfolio construction process. While allocating and choosing securities, the Investment Manager will aim to diversify by gaining broad exposure to different industries and companies in order to reduce risk.

BARODA BNP PARIBAS MULTI ASSET ACTIVE FUND OF FUNDS

RISK FACTORS

Scheme Specific Risk Factors

INVESTORS MAY PLEASE NOTE THAT THEY WILL BE BEARING THE RECURRING EXPENSES OF THE RELEVANT FUND OF FUNDS SCHEME IN ADDITION TO THE EXPENSES OF THE UNDERLYING FUND IN WHICH THE FUND OF FUNDS SCHEME MAKES INVESTMENT.

The other Scheme specific risk factors are summarized as follows:

Investments in underlying schemes will have all the risks associated with such schemes including performance of underlying securities, derivative investments, securities lending, changes in credit rating, trading volumes, settlement periods, price/interest rate risk, volatility & liquidity in money markets, basis risk, spread risk, re-investment risk, etc.

The investors should refer to the Scheme Information Documents and the related addendum for the scheme specific risk factors and special consideration of the respective Underlying Schemes.

Since the Scheme proposes to invest in underlying schemes, the Scheme's performance will depend upon the performance of the underlying schemes and any significant underperformance in even one of the underlying schemes may adversely affect the performance of the Scheme.

Any change in the investment policies or the fundamental attributes of the underlying schemes may affect the performance of the Scheme.

The investors of the Scheme shall bear the recurring expenses of the Scheme in addition to the expenses of the underlying schemes. Hence the investor under the Scheme may receive lower pre-tax returns than what they may receive if they had invested directly in the underlying schemes in the same proportions.

The Portfolio disclosure of the Scheme will be limited to providing the particulars of the underlying schemes where the Scheme has invested and will not include the investments made by the underlying schemes.

The Portfolio rebalancing may result in higher transaction costs.

The Scheme's performance may be impacted by exit loads or other redemption charges that may be charged at the time of redemption from the Underlying Schemes. Since the incidence of exit loads on investments made by the Scheme in Underlying Schemes of the Fund is based on first-in, first-out principle, it is anticipated that the impact of such exit loads/redemption charges could be minimal during the normal course of functioning of the Scheme.

In the event of receipt of an inordinately large number of redemption requests and inability of the Underlying Scheme(s) to generate enough liquidity because of market conditions, there may be delays in redemption of units.

Market Risk:

All mutual funds and securities investments are subject to market risk and there can be no assurance / guarantee that the scheme's objectives will be achieved. The securities that the scheme invests in would be exposed to price changes on a day-to-day basis. These price changes may occur due to instrument-specific factors as well as general macroeconomic conditions. Markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market or economic developments. The scheme may be subject to price volatility due to factors such as interest sensitivity, market perception, and creditworthiness of issuer and market liquidity. Different parts of the market can react differently to these developments. The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Risks associated with investing in fixed income securities:

Credit and Counterparty risk: Credit risk or default risk refers to the risk that an issuer of a fixed income security may default (i.e., will be unable to make timely principal and interest payments on the security or honor its contractual obligations).

Counterparty risk refers to the counterparty's inability to honor its commitments (payment, delivery, repayment, etc.) and to risk of default. This risk relates to the quality of the counterparty to which the scheme has exposures. Losses can occur in particular for the settlement/delivery of financial instruments or the conclusion of financial derivatives contracts.

The value of a fixed income security will fluctuate depending upon the changes in the perceived level of credit and counterparty risk as well as any actual event of default. Changes in financial conditions of an issuer, changes in economic and political conditions in general, or changes in economic or and political conditions specific to an issuer, all of which are factors that may have an adverse impact on an issuer's credit quality and security value.

Liquidity Risk: The liquidity of the scheme's investment is inherently restricted by trading volumes in the securities in which the scheme invests.

A lower level of liquidity affecting an individual security or an entire market at the same time, may have an adverse bearing on the value of the scheme's assets. More importantly, this may affect the Fund's ability to sell particular securities quickly enough to minimise impact cost, as and when necessary to meet requirements of liquidity or to sell securities in response to triggers such as a specific economic/corporate event.

Trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures may restrict the liquidity of a few or all of the investments and may affect the liquidity of the investments of the scheme.

The scheme may be unable to implement purchase or sale decisions when the markets turn illiquid, missing some investment opportunities or limiting ability to face redemptions. The lack of liquidity could also lead to the risk that the sale price of a security could be substantially lower than the fair value of the security.

Interest Rate Risk & Re-investment Risk: The value of an investment may be affected by interest rate fluctuations. Interest rates may be influenced by several elements or events, such as monetary policy, the discount rate, inflation, etc. The value of debt and fixed income securities held by the Scheme generally will vary inversely with the changes in prevailing interest rates. In general, price of debt and fixed income securities go up when interest rates fall, and vice versa. Securities of any issuer that has higher duration could be riskier in terms of price movements relative to those with lower duration. Thus, any impact of interest rate changes would be higher on securities with higher duration irrespective of the status of the issuer of the security. The investments made by the Scheme are subject to reinvestment risk. This risk refers to the interest rate levels at which cash flows received from the securities in the Scheme are reinvested. The additional income from reinvestment is the "interest on interest" component. The risk is that the rate at which interim cash flows can be reinvested may be lower than that originally assumed.

Sovereign risk: The Central Government of India is the issuer of the local currency debt in India. The Government raises money to meet its capital and revenue expenditure by issuing debt or discounted securities. Since payment of interest and principal amount has a sovereign status implying least probability of a default, such securities are known as securities with sovereign credit. It also implies that the credit risk on such Government securities is even lower than that on non-government securities with

"AAA" rating and hence yields on government securities are even lower than yields on non-government securities with "AAA" rating.

Concentration Risk:

The Scheme may pursue only a limited degree of diversification. It may invest in a limited number of securities or invest a greater proportion of assets in the securities of very few issuers (within the limits permitted by regulation) or be concentrated on a few market sectors as compared to a diversified scheme. The scheme is also expected to have higher market liquidity risk on account of concentration. This could have implications on the performance of the scheme. The scheme may be more sensitive to economic, business, political or other changes and this may lead to sizeable fluctuation in the Net Asset Value of the scheme.

Risk Factors related to Underlying Schemes

BARODA BNP PARIBAS MULTI ASSET ACTIVE Fund of Funds will invest in units of Debt-oriented schemes, Equity Schemes and Gold ETF. Hence, scheme specific risk factors and the positioning of the Underlying Schemes will be applicable.

All risks associated with Underlying Schemes, including performance of their underlying securities (equity, debt & Gold), derivative instruments, stock-lending, investments in foreign securities etc., will therefore be applicable in the case of this Scheme.

The investors should refer to the Scheme Information Documents and the related addenda for the scheme specific risk factors of the respective Underlying Schemes.

Investors who intend to invest in the Scheme are required to and deemed to have understood the risk factors of the Underlying Schemes. b) Movements in the Net Asset Value (NAV) of the Underlying Schemes may impact the performance of the Scheme.

Any change in the investment policies or fundamental attributes of the Underlying Schemes will affect the performance of the Scheme. c) The investors of the Scheme shall bear the recurring expenses of the Scheme in addition to the expenses of the Underlying Schemes (subject to regulatory limits). Hence the investor under the Scheme may receive lower pre-tax returns than what they may receive if they had invested directly in the Underlying Schemes in the same proportions. Further, expenses charged being dependent on the structure and weightage of the underlying schemes, may lead to non-uniform charging of expenses over a period of time. d) The Portfolio disclosure / Factsheet of this Scheme will be limited to providing the particulars of the allocation to the Underlying Schemes where the Scheme has invested and will not include the investments made by the Underlying Schemes. Investors may refer to the portfolios of the relevant underlying schemes for details. e) Redemptions by the Scheme from the Underlying Schemes would be subject to applicable exit loads, which may impact performance of the Scheme. f) Switch-out from an Underlying Scheme and Switch in to another Underlying Scheme will be subject to the provisions of applicability of NAV as also the payout and pay-in cycles applicable to redemption / purchase under the relevant schemes. In times of extreme volatility, this may have impact on the NAV of the Scheme, particularly at the time of portfolio rebalancing. Purchase of units in underlying schemes will attract applicable stamp duty. A Fund Manager managing any one of the Fund of Funds schemes may also be the Fund Manager for the underlying schemes.

Risks associated with investing in equity and equity related instruments:

Investments in equity and equity related instruments are volatile and prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis. The impact of fluctuations is likely to be accentuated for short-term investments. The risk that the performance of one or more companies declines or stagnates may have a negative impact on the performance of the Scheme as a whole at any given time. Investments in equity and equity related instruments involve a degree of risk and investors should not invest in the Scheme unless they can afford to take the risks.

Equity and Equity Related Instruments listed on the stock exchange carry lower liquidity risk however the Scheme's ability to sell these investments is limited by the overall trading volume on the stock exchanges.

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

Risks associated with investing in mutual fund units:

To the extent of the investments in units of mutual funds, the risks associated with investing in such funds like market risk, credit & default risk, liquidity risk, redemption risk including the possible loss of principal; etc. will exist.

Risk Factors associated with Investments in Derivatives:

The Scheme(s) may use various derivative instruments and techniques, permitted within SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 from time to time including but not limited for portfolio balancing and hedging purpose, which may increase the volatility of Scheme's performance. Usage of derivatives will expose the Scheme(s) to certain risks inherent to such derivatives.

Derivative products are specialized instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the fund manager involve uncertainty and decision of fund manager may not always be profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies. The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments.

The use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but also of the derivative itself. There is a possibility that a loss may be sustained by the Scheme(s) as a result of the failure of another party (usually referred to as the "counterparty") to comply with the terms of the derivatives contract. Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, interest rates and indices. Even a small price movement in the underlying instrument could have a large impact on their value. This could increase the volatility of the Scheme's performance.

In case of hedge, it is possible that derivative positions may not be perfectly in line with the underlying assets they are hedging. As a consequence, the derivative cannot be expected to perfectly hedge the risk of the underlying assets. This also increases the volatility of the Scheme's performance. Some of the risks inherent to derivatives investments include:

1. Price Risk: Despite the risk mitigation provided by various derivative instruments, there remains an inherent price risk which may result in losses exceeding actual underlying.

2. Default Risk: This is the risk that losses will be incurred due to default by counter party. This is also known as credit risk or counterparty risk.

3. Basis Risk: This risk arises when the derivative instrument used to hedge the underlying asset does not match the movement of the underlying being hedged for e.g., mismatch between the maturity date of the futures and the actual selling date of the asset.

4. Limitations on upside: Derivatives when used as hedging tool can also limit the profits from a genuine investment transaction.

5. Liquidity risk: This risk pertains to how saleable a security is in the market. All securities/instruments irrespective of whether they are equity, bonds or derivatives may be exposed to liquidity risk (when the sellers outnumber buyers) which may impact returns while exiting opportunities.

6. Execution Risk: The prices which are seen on the screen need not be the same at which execution will take place.

Risk factors associated with investment in Tri-Party Repo:

The mutual fund is a member of securities segment and Triparty Repo trade settlement of the Clearing Corporation of India (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). As per the waterfall mechanism, after the defaulter's margins and the defaulter's contribution to the default fund have been appropriated, CCIL's contribution is used to meet the losses. Post utilization of CCIL's contribution if there is a residual loss, it is appropriated from the default fund contributions of the non-defaulting members. Thus, the scheme is subject to risk of the initial margin and default fund contribution being invoked in the event of failure of any settlement obligations. In addition, the fund contribution is allowed to be used to meet the residual loss in case of default by the other clearing member (the defaulting member). CCIL shall maintain two separate Default Funds in respect of its Securities Segment, one with a view to meet losses arising out of any default by its members from outright and repo trades and the other for meeting losses arising out of any default by its members from Triparty Repo trades. The mutual fund is exposed to the extent of its contribution to the default fund of CCIL, in the event that the contribution of the mutual fund is called upon to absorb settlement/default losses of another member by CCIL, as a result the scheme may lose an amount equivalent to its contribution to the default fund.

Risks associated with segregated portfolio:

Investor holding units of segregated portfolio may not able to liquidate their holding till the time recovery of money from the issuer.

Security comprises of segregated portfolio may not realise any value.

Listing of units of segregated portfolio in recognized stock exchange does not necessarily guarantee their liquidity. There may not be active trading of units in the stock market. Further trading price of units on the stock market may be significantly lower than the prevailing NAV.

Trading in the units of segregated portfolio on the Exchange may be halted because of market conditions, including any halt in the operations of Depository Participants or for reasons that in view of the Exchange Authorities or SEBI, trading in the units is suspended and / or restricted. In addition, trading in units is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility and pursuant to stock exchange necessary to maintain the listing of units of scheme will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Other Risks:

Risk associated with inflation: Over time, yields of short-term investments may not keep pace with inflation, leading to a reduction in an investment's purchasing power.

Legal risk: The scheme may be affected by the actions of government and regulatory bodies. Legislation could be imposed retrospectively or may be issued in the form of internal regulations which the public may not be aware of. Legislation (including legislation relating to tax) or regulation may be introduced which inhibits the scheme from pursuing their strategies or which renders an existing strategy less profitable than anticipated. Such actions may take any form, for example nationalization of any institution or restrictions on investment strategies in any given market sector or changing requirements and imposed without prior warning by any regulator.

Taxation risk: The value of an investment may be affected by the application of tax laws, including withholding tax, or changes in government or economic or monetary policy from time to time. As such, no guarantee can be given that the financial objectives will actually be achieved. The tax information described in this Scheme Information Document (SID) is as available under the prevailing taxation laws. This could be changed at any moment by regulation. Further, 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.

Valuation risk: This risk relates to the fact that markets, in specific situations and due to lack of volumes of transactions, do not enable an accurate assessment of the fair value of invested assets. In such cases, valuation risk represents the possibility that, when a financial instrument matures or is sold in the market, the amount received is less than anticipated, incurring a loss to the portfolio and therefore impacting negatively the NAV of the scheme.

Operational Risk: Operational risk addresses the risk of trading and back office or administration issues that may result in a loss to the Scheme. This could be the result of oversight, ineffective securities processing procedures, computer systems problems or human error. There could also be risk associated with grouping of orders. For instance, at the time of placing the trades, the fund manager shall group orders on behalf of all schemes managed by him, provided it is unlikely to be detrimental overall for any of the schemes whose orders have been included. However, such grouping may have a detrimental effect to the scheme compared to the execution of an individual order for the scheme.

Risk factors associated with processing of transaction in case of investors investing in mutual fund units through Stock Exchange Mechanism: The trading mechanism introduced by 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 NSE and/or BSE or any other 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 and the AMC have 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) upon which the Fund and the AMC have no control. Accordingly, there could be negative impacts to the investors such as delay or failure in allotment / redemption of Units. The Fund and the AMC are not responsible for the negative impacts.

Tracking Error Risk:

The Fund Manager would not be able to invest the entire corpus exactly in the same proportion as in the underlying index due to certain factors such as the fees and expenses of the Scheme, corporate actions, cash balance and changes to the underlying index and regulatory restrictions, lack of liquidity which may result in Tracking Error. Hence it may affect AMC's ability to achieve close correlation with the underlying index of the Scheme. The Scheme's returns may therefore deviate from its underlying index. "Tracking Error" is defined as the standard deviation of the difference between daily returns of the underlying index and the NAV of the Scheme. The Fund Manager would monitor the Tracking Error of the Scheme on an ongoing basis and would seek to minimize the Tracking Error to the maximum extent possible.

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

The annualized tracking difference averaged over one year period shall not exceed 1.25%. In case the average annualized tracking difference over one year period for the Scheme is higher than 1.25%, the same will be brought to the notice of trustees with corrective actions taken by the AMC, if any

Risk control measures

Since investing requires disciplined risk management, the AMC would incorporate adequate safeguards for controlling risks in the portfolio construction process. The investors should note that these risks cannot be diffused. However, as part of our due diligence, we have chosen funds, which have long term performance track record, stability of fund management team.

For investments in fixed income instruments, a credit evaluation of each investment opportunity will be undertaken to manage credit risk. The AMC will utilise ratings of recognised rating agencies as an input in the decision making process. The fund manager shall follow the asset allocation pattern in SID under normal circumstances and residual cash may be invested in the tri-party repo on Government Securities or treasury bills / repo market, units of mutual fund which seeks to ensure liquidity in the scheme under normal circumstances. There can however be no guarantee against liquidity risk within the scheme.

The AMC may also implement certain internal control procedures / risk & exposure limits etc. for controlling risks which may be varied from time to time.

The above risk control measures shall be implemented by the AMC on best effort basis however there can be no guarantee that such measures can completely mitigate the risks involved in Scheme.

BARODA BNP PARIBAS INCOME PLUS ARBITRAGE ACTIVE FUND OF FUNDS

RISK FACTORS

Scheme Specific Risk Factors

Investors May Please Note That They Will Be Bearing The Recurring Expenses Of The Relevant Fund Of Funds Scheme In Addition To The Expenses Of The Underlying Fund In Which The Fund Of Funds Scheme Makes Investment.

The other Scheme specific risk factors are summarized as follows:

Investments in underlying funds will have all the risks associated with such schemes including performance of underlying securities, derivative investments, securities lending, changes in credit rating, trading volumes, settlement periods, price/interest rate risk, volatility & liquidity in money markets, basis risk, spread risk, re-investment risk, etc.

The investors should refer to the Scheme Information Documents and the related addendum for the scheme specific risk factors and special consideration of the respective Underlying funds.

Since the Scheme proposes to invest in underlying funds, the Scheme's performance will depend upon the performance of the underlying schemes and any significant underperformance in even one of the underlying schemes may adversely affect the performance of the Scheme.

Any change in the investment policies or the fundamental attributes of the underlying funds may affect the performance of the Scheme.

The investors of the Scheme shall bear the recurring expenses of the Scheme in addition to the expenses of the underlying schemes. Hence the investor under the Scheme may receive lower pre-tax returns than what they may receive if they had invested directly in the underlying schemes in the same proportions.

The Portfolio disclosure of the Scheme will be limited to providing the particulars of the underlying schemes where the Scheme has invested and will not include the investments made by the underlying schemes.

The Portfolio rebalancing may result in higher transaction costs.

The Scheme’s performance may be impacted by exit loads or other redemption charges that may be charged at the time of redemption from the Underlying Schemes. Since the incidence of exit loads on investments made by the Scheme in Underlying Schemes of the Fund is based on first-in, first-out principle, it is anticipated that the impact of such exit loads/redemption charges could be minimal during the normal course of functioning of the Scheme.

In the event of receipt of an inordinately large number of redemption requests and inability of the Underlying Scheme(s) to generate enough liquidity because of market conditions, there may be delays in redemption of units.

Market Risk:

All mutual funds and securities investments are subject to market risk and there can be no assurance / guarantee that the scheme's objectives will be achieved. The securities that the Scheme invests in would be exposed to price changes on a day-to-day basis. These price changes may occur due to instrument-specific factors as well as general macroeconomic conditions. Markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market or economic developments. The scheme may be subject to price volatility due to factors such as interest sensitivity, market perception, and creditworthiness of issuer and market liquidity. Different parts of the market can react differently to these developments. The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Risks associated with investing in fixed income securities:

Credit and Counterparty risk: Credit risk or default risk refers to the risk that an issuer of a fixed income security may default (i.e., will be unable to make timely principal and interest payments on the security or honor its contractual obligations).

Counterparty risk refers to the counterparty's inability to honor its commitments (payment, delivery, repayment, etc.) and to risk of default. This risk relates to the quality of the counterparty to which the scheme has exposures. Losses can occur in particular for the settlement/delivery of financial instruments or the conclusion of financial derivatives contracts.

The value of a fixed income security will fluctuate depending upon the changes in the perceived level of credit and counterparty risk as well as any actual event of default. Changes in financial conditions of an issuer, changes in economic and political conditions in general, or changes in economic or and political conditions specific to an issuer, all of which are factors that may have an adverse impact on an issuer's credit quality and security value.

Liquidity Risk: The liquidity of the scheme's investment is inherently restricted by trading volumes in the securities in which the scheme invests.

A lower level of liquidity affecting an individual security or an entire market at the same time, may have an adverse bearing on the value of the scheme's assets. More importantly, this may affect the Fund's ability to sell particular securities quickly enough to minimise impact cost, as and when necessary to meet requirements of liquidity or to sell securities in response to triggers such as a specific economic/corporate event.

Trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures may restrict the liquidity of a few or all of the investments and may affect the liquidity of the investments of the scheme.

The scheme may be unable to implement purchase or sale decisions when the markets turn illiquid, missing some investment opportunities or limiting ability to face redemptions. The lack of liquidity could also lead to the risk that the sale price of a security could be substantially lower than the fair value of the security.

Interest Rate Risk & Re-investment Risk: The value of an investment may be affected by interest rate fluctuations. Interest rates may be influenced by several elements or events, such as monetary policy, the discount rate, inflation, etc. The value of debt and fixed income securities held by the Scheme generally will vary inversely with the changes in prevailing interest rates. In general, price of debt and fixed income securities go up when interest rates fall, and vice versa. Securities of any issuer that has higher duration could be riskier in terms of price movements relative to those with lower duration. Thus, any impact of interest rate changes would be higher on securities with higher duration irrespective of the status of the issuer of the security. The investments made by the Scheme are subject to reinvestment risk. This risk refers to the interest rate levels at which cash flows received from the securities in the Scheme are reinvested. The additional income from reinvestment is the "interest on interest" component. The risk is that the rate at which interim cash flows can be reinvested may be lower than that originally assumed.

Sovereign risk: The Central Government of India is the issuer of the local currency debt in India. The Government raises money to meet its capital and revenue expenditure by issuing debt or discounted securities. Since payment of interest and principal amount has a sovereign status implying least probability of a default, such securities are known as securities with sovereign credit. It also implies that the credit risk on such Government securities is even lower than that on non-government securities with "AAA" rating and hence yields on government securities are even lower than yields on non-government securities with "AAA" rating.

Concentration Risk:

The Scheme may pursue only a limited degree of diversification. It may invest in a limited number of securities or invest a greater proportion of assets in the securities of very few issuers (within the limits permitted by regulation) or be concentrated on a few market sectors as compared to a diversified scheme. The scheme is also expected to have higher market liquidity risk on account of concentration. This could have implications on the performance of the scheme. The scheme may be more sensitive to economic, business, political or other changes and this may lead to sizeable fluctuation in the Net Asset Value of the scheme.

Risks associated with investing in mutual fund units:

To the extent of the investments in units of mutual funds, the risks associated with investing in such funds like market risk, credit & default risk, liquidity risk, redemption risk including the possible loss of principal; etc. will exist.

Risk Factors related to Underlying Schemes

Baroda BNP Paribas Income plus Arbitrage Active Fund of Funds will invest in units of Arbitrage and Debt-oriented schemes. Hence, scheme specific risk factors and the positioning of the Underlying Schemes will be applicable.

All risks associated with Underlying Schemes, including performance of their underlying securities (equity and debt), derivative instruments, stock-lending, investments in foreign securities etc., will therefore be applicable in the case of this Scheme.

a) The investors should refer to the Scheme Information Documents and the related addenda for the scheme specific risk factors of the respective Underlying Schemes.

Investors who intend to invest in the Scheme are required to and deemed to have understood the risk factors of the Underlying Schemes.

b) Movements in the Net Asset Value (NAV) of the Underlying Schemes may impact the performance of the Scheme.

Any change in the investment policies or fundamental attributes of the Underlying Schemes will affect the performance of the Scheme.

c) The investors of the Scheme shall bear the recurring expenses of the Scheme in addition to the expenses of the Underlying Schemes (subject to regulatory limits). Hence the investor under the Scheme may receive lower pre-tax returns than what they may receive if they had invested directly in the Underlying Schemes in the same proportions. Further, expenses charged being dependent on the structure and weightage of the underlying schemes, may lead to non-uniform charging of expenses over a period of time.

d) The Portfolio disclosure / Factsheet of this Scheme will be limited to providing the particulars of the allocation to the Underlying Schemes where the Scheme has invested and will not include the investments made by the Underlying Schemes. Investors may refer to the portfolios of the relevant underlying schemes for details.

e) Redemptions by the Scheme from the Underlying Schemes would be subject to applicable exit loads, which may impact performance of the Scheme.

f) Switch-out from an Underlying Scheme and Switch in to another Underlying Scheme will be subject to the provisions of applicability of NAV as also the payout and pay-in cycles applicable to redemption / purchase under the relevant schemes. In times of extreme volatility, this may have impact on the NAV of the Scheme, particularly at the time of portfolio rebalancing. Purchase of units in underlying schemes will attract applicable stamp duty.

g) A Fund Manager managing any one of the Fund of Funds schemes may also be the Fund Manager for the underlying schemes.

Risks associated with investing in equity and equity related instruments:

Investments in equity and equity related instruments are volatile and prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis. The impact of fluctuations is likely to be accentuated for short-term investments. The risk that the performance of one or more companies declines or stagnates may have a negative impact on the performance of the Scheme as a whole at any given time. Investments in equity and equity related instruments involve a degree of risk and investors should not invest in the Scheme unless they can afford to take the risks.

Equity and Equity Related Instruments listed on the stock exchange carry lower liquidity risk however the Scheme's ability to sell these investments is limited by the overall trading volume on the stock exchanges.

In certain cases, settlement periods may be extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances. The inability of the Scheme to make intended securities purchases due to settlement problems could cause the Scheme to miss certain investment opportunities. Similarly, the inability to sell securities held in the

Scheme's portfolio may result, at times, in potential losses to the Scheme, should there be a subsequent decline in the value of securities held in the Scheme's portfolio.

Risk Factors associated with Investments in Derivatives:

The Scheme(s) may use various derivative instruments and techniques, permitted within SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 from time to time including but not limited for portfolio balancing and hedging purpose, which may increase the volatility of Scheme's performance. Usage of derivatives will expose the Scheme(s) to certain risks inherent to such derivatives.

Derivative products are specialized instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the fund manager involve uncertainty and decision of fund manager may not always be profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies. The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments.

The use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but also of the derivative itself. There is a possibility that a loss may be sustained by the Scheme(s) as a result of the failure of another party (usually referred to as the "counterparty") to comply with the terms of the derivatives contract. Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, interest rates and indices. Even a small price movement in the underlying instrument could have a large impact on their value. This could increase the volatility of the Scheme's performance.

In case of hedge, it is possible that derivative positions may not be perfectly in line with the underlying assets they are hedging. As a consequence, the derivative cannot be expected to perfectly hedge the risk of the underlying assets. This also increases the volatility of the Scheme's performance. Some of the risks inherent to derivatives investments include:

1. Price Risk: Despite the risk mitigation provided by various derivative instruments, there remains an inherent price risk which may result in losses exceeding actual underlying.

2. Default Risk: This is the risk that losses will be incurred due to default by counter party. This is also known as credit risk or counterparty risk.

3. Basis Risk: This risk arises when the derivative instrument used to hedge the underlying asset does not match the movement of the underlying being hedged for e.g., mismatch between the maturity date of the futures and the actual selling date of the asset.

4. Limitations on upside: Derivatives when used as hedging tool can also limit the profits from a genuine investment transaction.

5. Liquidity risk: This risk pertains to how saleable a security is in the market. All securities/instruments irrespective of whether they are equity, bonds or derivatives may be exposed to liquidity risk (when the sellers outnumber buyers) which may impact returns while exiting opportunities.

6. Execution Risk: The prices which are seen on the screen need not be the same at which execution will take place.

Risk factors associated with investment in Tri-Party Repo:

The mutual fund is a member of securities segment and Triparty Repo trade settlement of the Clearing Corporation of India (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). As per the waterfall mechanism, after the defaulter's margins and the defaulter's contribution to the default fund have been appropriated, CCIL's contribution is used to meet the losses. Post utilization of CCIL's contribution if there is a residual loss, it is appropriated from the default fund contributions of the non-defaulting members. Thus, the scheme is subject to risk of the initial margin and default fund contribution being invoked in the event of failure of any settlement obligations. In addition, the fund contribution is allowed to be used to meet the residual loss in case of default by the other clearing member (the defaulting member). CCIL shall maintain two separate Default Funds in respect of its Securities Segment, one with a view to meet losses arising out of any default by its members from outright and repo trades and the other for meeting losses arising out of any default by its members from Triparty Repo trades. The mutual fund is exposed to the extent of its contribution to the default fund of CCIL, in the event that the contribution of the mutual fund is called upon to absorb settlement/default losses of another member by CCIL, as a result the scheme may lose an amount equivalent to its contribution to the default fund.

Risks associated with segregated portfolio:

Investor holding units of segregated portfolio may not able to liquidate their holding till the time recovery of money from the issuer.

Security comprises of segregated portfolio may not realise any value.

Listing of units of segregated portfolio in recognized stock exchange does not necessarily guarantee their liquidity. There may not be active trading of units in the stock market. Further trading price of units on the stock market may be significantly lower than the prevailing NAV.

Trading in the units of segregated portfolio on the Exchange may be halted because of market conditions, including any halt in the operations of Depository Participants or for reasons that in view of the Exchange Authorities or SEBI, trading in the units is suspended and / or restricted. In addition, trading in units is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility and pursuant to stock exchange necessary to maintain the listing of units of scheme will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Other Risks:

Risk associated with inflation: Over time, yields of short-term investments may not keep pace with inflation, leading to a reduction in an investment's purchasing power.

Legal risk: The scheme may be affected by the actions of government and regulatory bodies. Legislation could be imposed retrospectively or may be issued in the form of internal regulations which the public may not be aware of. Legislation (including legislation relating to tax) or regulation may be introduced which inhibits the scheme from pursuing their strategies or which renders an existing strategy less profitable than anticipated. Such actions may take any form, for example nationalization of any institution or restrictions on investment strategies in any given market sector or changing requirements and imposed without prior warning by any regulator.

Taxation risk: The value of an investment may be affected by the application of tax laws, including withholding tax, or changes in government or economic or monetary policy from time to time. As such, no guarantee can be given that the financial objectives will actually be achieved. The tax information described in this Scheme Information Document (SID) is as available under the prevailing taxation laws. This could be changed at any moment by regulation. Further, 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.

Valuation risk: This risk relates to the fact that markets, in specific situations and due to lack of volumes of transactions, do not enable an accurate assessment of the fair value of invested assets. In such cases, valuation risk represents the possibility that, when a financial instrument matures or is sold in the market, the amount received is less than anticipated, incurring a loss to the portfolio and therefore impacting negatively the NAV of the scheme.

Operational Risk: Operational risk addresses the risk of trading and back office or administration issues that may result in a loss to the Scheme. This could be the result of oversight, ineffective securities processing procedures, computer systems problems or human error. There could also be risk associated with grouping of orders. For instance, at the time of placing the trades, the fund manager shall group orders on behalf of all schemes managed by him, provided it is unlikely to be detrimental overall for any of the schemes whose orders have been included. However, such grouping may have a detrimental effect to the scheme compared to the execution of an individual order for the scheme.

Risk factors associated with processing of transaction in case of investors investing in mutual fund units through Stock Exchange Mechanism: The trading mechanism introduced by 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 NSE and/or BSE or any other 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 and the AMC have 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) upon which the Fund and the AMC have no control. Accordingly, there could be negative impacts to the investors such as delay or failure in allotment / redemption of Units. The Fund and the AMC are not responsible for the negative impacts.

Tracking Error Risk:

The Fund Manager would not be able to invest the entire corpus exactly in the same proportion as in the underlying index due to certain factors such as the fees and expenses of the Scheme, corporate actions, cash balance and changes to the underlying index and regulatory restrictions, lack of liquidity which may result in Tracking Error. Hence it may affect AMC's ability to achieve close correlation with the underlying

index of the Scheme. The Scheme's returns may therefore deviate from its underlying index. "Tracking Error" is defined as the standard deviation of the difference between daily returns of the underlying index and the NAV of the Scheme. The Fund Manager would monitor the Tracking Error of the Scheme on an ongoing basis and would seek to minimize the Tracking Error to the maximum extent possible.

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

The annualized tracking difference averaged over one year period shall not exceed 1.25%. In case the average annualized tracking difference over one year period for the Scheme is higher than 1.25%, the same will be brought to the notice of trustees with corrective actions taken by the AMC, if any

Risk control measures

Since investing requires disciplined risk management, the AMC would incorporate adequate safeguards for controlling risks in the portfolio construction process. The Scheme would predominantly invest in units of Underlying funds of Baroda BNP Paribas Mutual Fund as stated under the asset allocation table; hence the risks of the Underlying Fund will exist. The investors should note that these risks cannot be diffused as these are international funds. However, as part of our due diligence, we have chosen funds, which have long term performance track record, stability of fund management team.

For investments in fixed income instruments, a credit evaluation of each investment opportunity will be undertaken to manage credit risk. The AMC will utilise ratings of recognised rating agencies as an input in the decision making process. The fund manager shall follow the asset allocation pattern in SID under normal circumstances and residual cash may be invested in the tri-party repo on Government Securities or treasury bills / repo market, units of mutual fund which seeks to ensure liquidity in the scheme under normal circumstances. There can however be no guarantee against liquidity risk within the scheme.

The AMC may also implement certain internal control procedures / risk & exposure limits etc. for controlling risks which may be varied from time to time.

The above risk control measures shall be implemented by the AMC on best effort basis however there can be no guarantee that such measures can completely mitigate the risks involved in Scheme.

BARODA BNP PARIBAS ENERGY OPPORTUNITIES FUND

RISK FACTORS

Scheme Specific Risk Factors:

The Scheme specific risk factors are summarized as follows:

Investment in the Scheme carries the risk regarding non-diversification of the portfolio due to the investment universe mainly limited to companies that are operating in the Energy and allied sectors and hence, the scope for diversification could be limited at times and the concentration is expected to be high in companies belonging to the Energy sector. Further, the volatility and/or adverse performance of the Energy sector and/or of the scrips belonging to this sector would have a material adverse bearing on the performance of this Scheme.

Investors may note that AMC/Fund Manager's investment decisions may not be always profitable. Although it is intended to generate capital appreciation and maximize the returns by actively investing in equity/ equity related securities and utilising debt and money market instruments as a defensive investment strategy. At times, churning of portfolios may lead to substantial losses due to subsequent adverse developments in the capital markets or unfavourable market movements. In view of the same, there can be no assurance that the investment objective of the Scheme will be realised.

The other Scheme specific risk factors are summarized as follows:

Market Risk:

All mutual funds and securities investments are subject to market risk and there can be no assurance / guarantee that the scheme's objectives will be achieved. The securities that the Scheme invests in would be exposed to price changes on a day-to-day basis. These price changes may occur due to instrument-specific factors as well as general macroeconomic conditions. Markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market or economic developments. The Scheme may be subject to price volatility due to factors such as interest sensitivity, market perception, and creditworthiness of issuer and market liquidity. Different parts of the market can react differently to these developments. The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Risks associated with investing in equity and equity related instruments:

Investments in equity and equity related instruments are volatile and prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis. The impact of fluctuations is likely to be accentuated for short-term investments. The risk that the performance of one or more companies declines or stagnates may have a negative impact on the performance of the Scheme as a whole at any given time. Investments in equity and equity related instruments involve a degree of risk and investors should not invest in the Scheme unless they can afford to take the risks.

Equity and Equity Related Instruments listed on the stock exchange carry lower liquidity risk however the

Scheme's ability to sell these investments is limited by the overall trading volume on the stock exchanges.

In certain cases, settlement periods may be extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances. The inability of the Scheme to make intended securities purchases due to settlement problems could cause the

Scheme to miss certain investment opportunities. Similarly, the inability to sell securities held in the Scheme's portfolio may result, at times, in potential losses to the Scheme, should there be a subsequent decline in the value of securities held in the Scheme's portfolio.

Risks associated with investing in fixed income securities:

Credit and Counterparty risk: Credit risk or default risk refers to the risk that an issuer of a fixed income security may default (i.e., will be unable to make timely principal and interest payments on the security or honor its contractual obligations).

Counterparty risk refers to the counterparty's inability to honor its commitments (payment, delivery, repayment, etc.) and to risk of default. This risk relates to the quality of the counterparty to which the Scheme has exposures. Losses can occur in particular for the settlement/delivery of financial instruments or the conclusion of financial derivatives contracts.

The value of a fixed income security will fluctuate depending upon the changes in the perceived level of credit and counterparty risk as well as any actual event of default. Changes in financial conditions of an issuer, changes in economic and political conditions in general, or changes in economic or and political conditions specific to an issuer, all of which are factors that may have an adverse impact on an issuer's credit quality and security value.

Liquidity Risk: The liquidity of the Scheme's investment is inherently restricted by trading volumes in the securities in which the Scheme invests.

A lower level of liquidity affecting an individual security or an entire market at the same time, may have an adverse bearing on the value of the scheme's assets. More importantly, this may affect the Fund's ability to sell particular securities quickly enough to minimise impact cost, as and when necessary to meet requirements of liquidity or to sell securities in response to triggers such as a specific economic/corporate event.

Trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures may restrict the liquidity of a few or all of the investments and may affect the liquidity of the investments of the scheme.

The Scheme may be unable to implement purchase or sale decisions when the markets turn illiquid, missing some investment opportunities or limiting ability to face redemptions. The lack of liquidity could also lead to the risk that the sale price of a security could be substantially lower than the fair value of the security.

Interest Rate Risk & Re-investment Risk: The value of an investment may be affected by interest rate fluctuations. Interest rates may be influenced by several elements or events, such as monetary policy, the discount rate, inflation, etc. The value of debt and fixed income securities held by the Scheme generally will vary inversely with the changes in prevailing interest rates. In general, price of debt and fixed income securities go up when interest rates fall, and vice versa. Securities of any issuer that has higher duration could be riskier in terms of price movements relative to those with lower duration. Thus, any impact of interest rate changes would be higher on securities with higher duration irrespective of the status of the issuer of the security. The investments made by the Scheme are subject to reinvestment risk. This risk refers to the interest rate levels at which cash flows received from the securities in the Scheme are reinvested. The additional income from reinvestment is the "interest on interest" component. The risk is that the rate at which interim cash flows can be reinvested may be lower than that originally assumed.

Sovereign risk: The Central Government of India is the issuer of the local currency debt in India. The Government raises money to meet its capital and revenue expenditure by issuing debt or discounted securities. Since payment of interest and principal amount has a sovereign status implying least probability of a default, such securities are known as securities with sovereign credit. It also implies that the credit risk on such Government securities is even lower than that on non-government securities with "AAA" rating and hence yields on government securities are even lower than yields on non-government securities with "AAA" rating.

Concentration Risk:

The Scheme may pursue only a limited degree of diversification. It may invest in a limited number of securities or invest a greater proportion of assets in the securities of very few issuers (within the limits permitted by regulation) or be concentrated on a few market sectors as compared to a diversified scheme. The Scheme is also expected to have higher market liquidity risk on account of concentration. This could have implications on the performance of the scheme. The Scheme may be more sensitive to economic, business, political or other changes and this may lead to sizeable fluctuation in the Net Asset Value of the scheme.

Risk Factors associated with Investments in Derivatives:

The Scheme(s) may use various derivative instruments and techniques, permitted within SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 from time to time including but not limited for portfolio balancing and hedging purpose, which may increase the volatility of Scheme's performance. Usage of derivatives will expose the Scheme(s) to certain risks inherent to such derivatives.

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

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

The use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but also of the derivative itself. There is a possibility that a loss may be sustained by the Scheme(s) as a result of the failure of another party (usually referred to as the "counterparty") to comply with the terms of the derivatives contract. Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, interest rates and indices. Even a small price movement in the underlying instrument could have a large impact on their value. This could increase the volatility of the Scheme's performance.

In case of hedge, it is possible that derivative positions may not be perfectly in line with the underlying assets they are hedging. As a consequence, the derivative cannot be expected to perfectly hedge the risk of the underlying assets. This also increases the volatility of the Scheme's performance. Some of the risks inherent to derivatives investments include:

1. **Price Risk:** Despite the risk mitigation provided by various derivative instruments, there remains an inherent price risk which may result in losses exceeding actual underlying.

2. **Default Risk:** This is the risk that losses will be incurred due to default by counter party. This is also known as credit risk or counterparty risk.

3. **Basis Risk:** This risk arises when the derivative instrument used to hedge the underlying asset does not match the movement of the underlying being hedged for e.g., mismatch between the maturity date of the futures and the actual selling date of the asset.

4. **Limitations on upside:** Derivatives when used as hedging tool can also limit the profits from a genuine investment transaction.

5. Liquidity risk: This risk pertains to how saleable a security is in the market. All securities/instruments irrespective of whether they are equity, bonds or derivatives may be exposed to liquidity risk (when the sellers outnumber buyers) which may impact returns while exiting opportunities.

6. Execution Risk: The prices which are seen on the screen need not be the same at which execution will take place.

Risks for writing covered call options for equity shares:

Writing call options are highly specialized activities and entail higher than ordinary investment risks. In such investment strategy, the profits from call option writing are capped at the option premium, however the downside depends upon the increase in value of the underlying equity shares. Being a covered call, the downside risk is not unlimited, but limited to the extent of change in the price of underlying security held by the Fund.

The Scheme may write covered call option only in case it has adequate number of underlying equity shares as per regulatory requirement. This would lead to setting aside a portion of investment in underlying

equity shares. If covered call options are sold to the maximum extent allowed by regulatory authority, the Scheme may not be able to sell the underlying equity shares immediately if the view changes to sell and exit the stock. The covered call options need to be unwound before the stock positions can be liquidated. This may lead to a loss of opportunity or can cause exit issues if the strike price at which the call option contracts have been written become illiquid. Hence, the Scheme may not be able to sell the underlying equity shares, which can lead to temporary illiquidity of the underlying equity shares and result in loss of opportunity.

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

The total gross exposure related to option premium paid and received shall not exceed the regulatory limits of the net assets of the scheme.

Writing Options

Benefits of writing an option with underlying stock holding (Covered call writing strategy)

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:

a) 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.

b) 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

Illustration - Covered Call strategy using stock call options:

Suppose a fund manager buys equity stock of XYZ 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 Rs. 100, a return of 10% on the stock purchase price). Also, the scheme has earned a premium of Rs. 50

Net Gain - Rs. 150 (100+50)

Scenario 2: Stock prices stays 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

Writing of call option (under the covered call strategy) can be undertaken subject to the following conditions:

1. The Scheme may write call options only under a covered call strategy for constituent stocks of NIFTY 50 and BSE SENSEX.

2. The total notional value (taking into account strike price as well as premium value) of call options written by the Scheme shall not exceed 15% of the total market value of equity shares held in the Scheme. In case of any passive breaches, the Scheme shall have 7 trading days to rebalance the portfolio. During the rebalancing period, no additional call options can be written in the Scheme.

3. 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.

4. In no case, the 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.

5. The premium received shall be within the requirements prescribed in terms of para 12.25.8 of SEBI Master Circular No. SEBI/HO/IMD/IMD-PoD-1/P/CIR/2024/90 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.

6. The call option written shall be marked to market daily and the respective gains or losses factored into the daily NAV of the respective scheme(s) until the position is closed or expired.

Risk factors specific to investments in foreign securities:

The Scheme may invest in Foreign Securities including overseas equities / ADRs / GDRs with the approval of RBI/SEBI, subject to such guidelines as may be issued by RBI/SEBI. The net assets, distributions and income of the Scheme may be affected adversely by fluctuations in the value of certain foreign currencies relative to the Indian Rupee to the extent of investments in these securities. Repatriation of such investment may also be affected by changes in the regulatory and political environments. Market risks can be greater with respect to political instability, lack of complete or reliable information, market irregularities or high taxation. The Scheme's NAV may also be affected by a fluctuation in the general and specific level of interest rates internationally, or the change in the credit profiles of the issuers. The liquidation of securities where investments will be made by the schemes shall be subject to the liquidity / settlement issues of the country of investment / settlement. Non-business days in country of investment / settlement may impact the liquidity of the Scheme investments.

The Scheme may, where necessary, appoint advisor(s) for providing advisory services for such investments. The appointment of such advisor(s) shall be in accordance with the applicable requirements of SEBI. The fees and expenses would illustratively include, besides the investment management fees,

custody fees and costs, transaction costs and overseas regulatory costs, the fees of appointed advisor(s). The fees related to these services would be borne by the AMC and would not be charged to the Scheme.

Risks associated with Securities Lending

Securities Lending is lending of securities through an approved intermediary to a borrower under an agreement for a specified period with the condition that the borrower will return equivalent securities of the same type or class at the end of the specified period along with the corporate benefits accruing on the securities borrowed. The risks in lending portfolio securities, as with other extensions of credit, consist of the failure of another party, in this case the approved intermediary, to comply with the terms of agreement entered into between the lender of securities i.e., the Scheme and the approved intermediary. Such failure to comply can result in a possible loss of rights to the collateral put up by the borrower of the securities, the inability of the approved intermediary to return the securities deposited by the lender and the possible loss of corporate benefits accruing to the lender from the securities deposited with the approved intermediary. The Mutual Fund may not be able to sell such lent securities, and this can lead to temporary illiquidity.

Risks associated with investing in mutual fund units:

To the extent of the investments in units of mutual funds, the risks associated with investing in such funds like market risk, credit & default risk, liquidity risk, redemption risk including the possible loss of principal; etc. will exist.

Risk associated with investment in ETF:

ETFs are typically designed to track the performance of certain indices, market sectors or groups of assets such as stocks, bonds or commodities. ETF managers may use different strategies to achieve this goal but in general they do not have the discretion to take defensive positions in declining markets. Investors must be prepared to bear the risk of loss and volatility associated with the underlying index/assets.

Investments in the securities constituting the Index/commodities are subject to price fluctuation on daily basis. The volatility in the value of those securities is due to various micro and macroeconomic factors like economic and political developments, changes in interest rates, etc. affecting the securities markets. This may have adverse impact on the NAV of Scheme

The units of the Scheme are to be listed on stock exchanges. However, there can be no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or be maintained.

Listing and trading of the ETF is undertaken on the Stock Exchanges within the rules, regulation and policy of the Stock Exchange and Regulator. Any change in trading rules, regulation and policy by the regulatory authority would have a bearing on the trading of the units of the ETF and its prices.

Trading in units of the Scheme on the exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that in view of the stock exchange or SEBI, trading in the units of the Scheme is not advisable. In addition, trading in units of the Scheme is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility and pursuant to BSE/NSE and SEBI circuit filter rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the market necessary to maintain the listing of units of the Scheme will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Units of the Scheme may trade above or below its NAV. The NAV of the Scheme will fluctuate with changes in the market value of scheme's portfolio. The trading price of units of the Scheme will change in

according with changes in its NAV as well as market supply and demand of units in the scheme. However, given the fact that units of the Scheme can be created or redeemed in creation unit directly with the fund, large discounts or premiums to the NAV are not expected to sustain due to the arbitrage opportunity available.

Any changes in trading regulations by the stock exchange/s or SEBI may affect the ability of the market maker to arbitrage resulting into wider premium/discount to NAV. Although the units are listed on the stock exchanges, the AMC and the Trustee will not be liable for delay in listing of Units of the Scheme on the stock exchanges / or due to the connectivity problems with depositories and/or due to the occurrence of any event beyond their control.

Risk factors associated with investments in REITs and InvITs

Price Risk / Market Risk: REITs and InvITs Investments are volatile and subject to price fluctuations on a daily basis owing to factors impacting the underlying assets. The valuation of the REIT/InvIT units may fluctuate based on economic conditions, fluctuations in markets (eg. real estate) in which the REIT/InvIT operates and the resulting impact on the value of the portfolio of assets, regulatory changes, force majeure events etc. REITs & InvITs may have volatile cash flows. As an indirect shareholder of portfolio assets, unit holders' rights are subordinated to the rights of creditors, debt holders and other parties specified under Indian law in the event of insolvency or liquidation of any of the portfolio assets.

Liquidity Risk: As the liquidity of the investments made by the scheme(s) could, at times, be restricted by trading volumes, settlement periods, dissolution of the trust, potential delisting of units on the exchange etc, the time taken by the Mutual Fund for liquidating the investments in the Scheme may be high in the event of immediate redemption requirement. Investment in such securities may lead to increase in the Scheme portfolio risk. Further, there is no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or be maintained. Hence there would be time when trading in the units could be infrequent. The subsequent valuation of illiquid units may reflect a discount from the market price of comparable securities for which a liquid market exists.

Risk of lower-than-expected distributions: The distributions by the REIT or InvIT will be based on the net cash flows available for distribution. The amount of cash available for distribution principally depends upon the amount of cash that the REIT/InvIT receives as dividends or the interest and principal payments from portfolio assets. The cash flows generated by portfolio assets from operations may fluctuate based on, among other things:

success and economic viability of tenants and off-takers

economic cycles and risks inherent in the business which may negatively impact valuations, returns and profitability of portfolio assets.

force majeure events related such as earthquakes, floods etc. rendering the portfolio assets inoperable.

debt service requirements and other liabilities of the portfolio assets

fluctuations in the working capital needs of the portfolio assets

ability of portfolio assets to borrow funds and access capital markets.

changes in applicable laws and regulations, which may restrict the payment of dividends by portfolio assets.

amount and timing of capital expenditures on portfolio assets

insurance policies may not provide adequate protection against various risks associated with operations of the REIT/InvIT such as fire, natural disasters, accidents.

Interest Rate Risk - Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of units fall and when interest rates drop, such prices increase

Reinvestment Risk: Investments in REITs & InvITs may carry reinvestment risk as there could be repatriation of funds by the Trusts in form of buyback of units or dividend pay-outs, etc. Consequently, the proceeds may get invested in assets providing lower returns.

Credit Risk: In simple terms this risk means that the issuer of a debenture/ bond or a money market instrument may default on interest payment or even in paying back the principal amount on maturity. REITs & InvITs are likely to have volatile cash flows as the repayment dates would not necessarily be prescheduled.

Regulatory/Legal Risk: REITs and InvITs being new asset classes, rights of unit holders such as right to information etc may differ from existing capital market asset classes under Indian Law.

The above are some of the common risks associated with investments in REITs & InvITs. There can be no assurance that a Scheme's investment objectives will be achieved, or that there will be no loss of capital. Investment results may vary substantially on a monthly, quarterly or annual basis.

Risks associated with segregated portfolio:

Investor holding units of segregated portfolio may not able to liquidate their holding till the time recovery of money from the issuer.

Security comprises of segregated portfolio may not realise any value.

Listing of units of segregated portfolio in recognized stock exchange does not necessarily guarantee their liquidity. There may not be active trading of units in the stock market. Further trading price of units on the stock market may be significantly lower than the prevailing NAV.

Trading in the units of segregated portfolio on the Exchange may be halted because of market conditions, including any halt in the operations of Depository Participants or for reasons that in view of the Exchange Authorities or SEBI, trading in the units is suspended and / or restricted. In addition, trading in units is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility and pursuant to stock exchange necessary to maintain the listing of units of scheme will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Risks associated with investing in securitised debt:

The Scheme may invest in domestic securitized debt such as asset backed securities (ABS) or mortgage-backed securities (MBS). ABS means securitized debts wherein the underlying assets are receivables arising from personal loans, automobile loans, etc. MBS means securitized debts wherein the underlying assets are receivables arising from loans backed by mortgage of properties which can be residential or commercial in nature. ABS / MBS instruments reflect the undivided interest in the underlying of assets and

do not represent the obligation of the issuer of ABS / MBS or the originator of the underlying receivables. The ABS / MBS holders have a limited recourse to the extent of credit enhancement provided. Securitized debt may suffer credit losses in the event of the delinquencies and credit losses in the underlying pool exceeding the credit enhancement provided. As compared to the normal corporate or sovereign debt, securitized debt is normally exposed to a higher level of reinvestment risk.

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

How the risk profile of securitized debt fits into the risk appetite of the Scheme

Securitized debt is a form of conversion of normally non-tradable loans to transferable securities. This is done by assigning the loans to a special purpose vehicle (a trust), which in turn issues Pass-Through-Certificates (PTCs). These PTCs are transferable securities with fixed income like characteristics. The risk of investing in securitized debt is similar to investing in debt securities. In addition, securitized debt may also carry prepayment risk and has a relatively higher liquidity risk (the same are explained in the sections that follow). However, if the fund manager evaluates that the additional risks are suitably compensated by the higher returns, he may invest in securitized debt up to the limits specified in the asset allocation table. The investment shall be in securitized instruments that are top rated (AAA/ A1+) or its equivalent, by a recognised credit rating agency for the retail pool, and for single loan securitization, limits will be assigned as per the internal credit policy of the Fund.

Policy relating to originators The originator is the person who has initially given the loan. The originator is also usually responsible for servicing the loan (i.e. collecting the interest and principal payments). An analysis of the originator is especially important in case of retail loans as this affects the credit quality and servicing of the PTC. Originators may be : Banks, Non-Banking Finance Companies, Housing Finance Companies, etc. The fund manager's evaluation will be based on the track record of the originator, delinquencies in the pool and the seasoning of the pool. Other factors that will be considered are loan type, size of the loan, average original maturity of the pool, Loan to Value Ratio, geographical distribution, liquid facility, default rate distribution, credit enhancement facility and structure of the pool.

Risk associated with each kind of originator:

(a) Prepayment risk : MBS and ABS are subject to prepayment risk. When the underlying loans are paid off by the borrower prior to their respective due dates, this is known as a prepayment. It could be triggered on account of various factors particularly in periods of declining interest rates. The possibility of such prepayment may require the Scheme to reinvest the proceeds of such investments in securities offering lower yields, thereby.

(b) **Interest rate risk :** MBS carry interest rate risk. Home loan borrowers are provided the facility of refinancing their loans at the prevailing interest rates. A lowering of interest rates could induce a borrower to pay his loan off earlier than the scheduled tenure, whereas if the interest rates move upward, the borrower would tend to hold on to his loan for a longer period, thus increasing the maturity of the bond. The maturity of the bond could therefore shorten or lengthen, depending on the prevailing interest rates.

(c) **Credit risk / default risk** : MBS and ABS also carry credit or default risk. MBS and structures carry built in credit enhancement in different forms. However, any delinquencies would result in reduction of the

principal amount if the amount available in the credit enhancement facility is not enough to cover the shortfall. Historically, housing loans have had lower default rates than other forms of credit.

(d) **Price risk / liquidity risk :** MBS and ABS are subject to prepayment risk. Limited volumes of trading in securitized paper in secondary market could restrict or affect the ability of the Scheme to re-sell them. Thus these trades may take place at a discount, depending on the prevailing interest rates.

In case of securitization involving single loans or a small pool of loans, the credit risk of the underlying borrower is analyzed. In case of diversified pools of loans, the overall characteristic of the loans is analyzed to assess the credit risk. Securitization transactions may include some risk mitigants (to reduce credit risk). These may include interest subvention (difference in interest rates on the underlying loans and the PTC serving as margin against defaults), overcollateralization (issue of PTCs of lesser value than the underlying loans, thus even if some loans default, the PTC continues to remain protected), presence of an equity / subordinate tranche (issue of PTCs of differing seniority when it comes to repayment - the senior tranches get paid before the junior tranche) and / or guarantees.

Level of diversification with respect to the underlying assets and risk mitigation measures for less diversified investments: Currently, the following parameters are used while evaluating investment decision relating to a pool securitization transaction. These parameters may be revised the from time to time.

Characteristics/ Type Of Pool	**Mortgage Loan**	**Commercial Vehicle and Construction Equipment**	**Car**	**Two Wheelers**	**Micro Finance Pools**	**Personal Loans**	**Single Sell Downs**	**Others**
Approximate Average maturity (in Months)	Up to 10 Yrs	Up to 3 yrs	Up to 3 yrs	Up to 3 yrs	NA	NA	Refer to Note a	Refer to Note b
Collateral margin (including cash, guarantees, excess interest spread, subordinate tranche)	>10%	>10%	>10%	>10%	NA	NA		
Average Loan to Value Ratio	<90%	<80%	<80%	<80%	NA	NA		
Average seasoning of the Pool	>3 mths	>3 mths	>3 mths	>3 mths	NA	NA		

Characteristics/ Type Of Pool	Mortgage Loan	Commercial Vehicle and Construction Equipment	Car	Two Wheelers	Micro Finance Pools	Personal Loans	Single Sell Downs	Others
Maximum single exposure range	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	NA	NA		
Average single exposure range %	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	NA	NA		

Notes

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

b. Other investments will be decided on a case-to-case basis.

Minimum retention period of the debt by originator prior to securitization

Issuance of securitized debt is governed by the Reserve Bank of India. RBI norms cover the "true sale" criteria including credit enhancement and liquidity enhancements. In addition, RBI has proposed minimum holding period of between nine and twelve months for assets before they can be securitized. The minimum holding period depends on the tenure of the securitization transaction. The Scheme will invest in securitized debt that is in compliance with the regulations.

Minimum retention percentage by originator of debts to be securitized

RBI norms cover the "true sale" criteria including credit enhancement and liquidity enhancements, including maximum exposure by the originator in the PTCs. In addition, RBI has proposed minimum retention requirement of between five and ten percent of the book value of the loans by the originator. In the PTCs. In addition, RBI has proposed minimum retention requirement of between five and ten percent of the book value of the loans by the originator. The minimum retention requirement depends on the tenure and structure of the securitization transaction. The Scheme will invest in securitized debt that is in compliance with the regulations.

Mechanism to tackle conflict of interest when the mutual fund invests in securitised debt of an originator and the originator in turn invests makes investments in that particular scheme of the fund

The key risk in securitized debt relates to the underlying borrowers and not the originator. In a securitization transaction, the originator is the seller of the debt(s) and the Scheme is the buyer. However, the originator is also usually responsible for servicing the loan (i.e. collecting the interest and principal payments). As the originators may also invest in the scheme, the fund manager shall ensure that the investment decision is based on parameters as set by the Investment Committee (IC) of the AMC and IC shall review the same at regular interval.

The resources and mechanism of individual risk assessment with the AMC for monitoring investments in securitised debt

The fund management team including the credit analyst has the experience to analyze securitized debt. In addition, credit research agencies provide analysis of individual instruments and pools. On an on-going basis (typically monthly) the servicer provides reports regarding the performance of the pool. These reports would form the base for ongoing evaluation where applicable. In addition, rating reports indicating rating changes would be monitored for changes in rating agency opinion of the credit risk.

Other Risks:

Risk associated with inflation: Over time, yields of short-term investments may not keep pace with inflation, leading to a reduction in an investment's purchasing power.

Legal risk: The Scheme may be affected by the actions of government and regulatory bodies. Legislation could be imposed retrospectively or may be issued in the form of internal regulations which the public may not be aware of. Legislation (including legislation relating to tax) or regulation may be introduced which inhibits the Scheme from pursuing their strategies or which renders an existing strategy less profitable than anticipated. Such actions may take any form, for example nationalization of any institution or restrictions on investment strategies in any given market sector or changing requirements and imposed without prior warning by any regulator.

Taxation risk: The value of an investment may be affected by the application of tax laws, including withholding tax, or changes in government or economic or monetary policy from time to time. As such, no guarantee can be given that the financial objectives will actually be achieved. The tax information described in this Scheme Information Document (SID) is as available under the prevailing taxation laws. This could be changed at any moment by regulation. Further, 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.

Valuation risk: This risk relates to the fact that markets, in specific situations and due to lack of volumes of transactions, do not enable an accurate assessment of the fair value of invested assets. In such cases, valuation risk represents the possibility that, when a financial instrument matures or is sold in the market, the amount received is less than anticipated, incurring a loss to the portfolio and therefore impacting negatively the NAV of the scheme.

Operational Risk: Operational risk addresses the risk of trading and back office or administration issues that may result in a loss to the Scheme. This could be the result of oversight, ineffective securities processing procedures, computer systems problems or human error. There could also be risk associated with grouping of orders. For instance, at the time of placing the trades, the fund manager shall group orders on behalf of all schemes managed by him, provided it is unlikely to be detrimental overall for any of the schemes whose orders have been included. However, such grouping may have a detrimental effect to the Scheme compared to the execution of an individual order for the scheme.

Risk factors associated with processing of transaction in case of investors investing in mutual fund units through Stock Exchange Mechanism: The trading mechanism introduced by 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 NSE and/or BSE or any other 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 and the AMC have 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) upon which the Fund and the AMC have no control. Accordingly, there could be negative impacts to the investors such as delay or failure in allotment / redemption of Units. The Fund and the AMC are not responsible for the negative impacts.

RISK MITIGATION STRATEGIES

Risk Mitigation measures for investments in equity / equity related instruments

The Scheme aims to maintain a well-diversified equity portfolio comprising stocks across other sectors of the economy. This shall aid in managing concentration risk and sector specific risks.

The Scheme will maintain a portfolio diversified across a large number of companies. Exposure to individual companies would be in accordance with the risk management and regulatory limits. This diversified portfolio would aid in managing volatility and also improve liquidity of the portfolio.

Market risk is inherent to an equity scheme. The Scheme may use derivatives to limit this risk. As such, the liquidity of stocks that the Scheme invests into could be relatively low. The Scheme will try to maintain a proper asset-liability match to ensure redemption / maturity payments are made on time and not affected by illiquidity of the underlying stocks.

Risk Mitigation measures for investments in debt instruments

The investments in Debt and Money Market instruments would be undertaken after assessing the associated credit risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk. The AMC shall undertake credit evaluation of each investment opportunity and invest in rated papers of companies having a sound background, strong fundamentals and quality of management and financial strength. In addition, the Scheme would endeavor to invest in instruments with a relatively higher liquidity, and will seek to manage the duration of the debt assets on proactive basis to manage interest rate risk and to optimize returns.

The Scheme may also use various derivatives and hedging products from time to time, as would be available and permitted by SEBI/RBI for the purpose of hedging and portfolio rebalancing.

The above risk control measures shall be implemented by the AMC on best effort basis however there can be no guarantee that such measures can completely mitigate the risks involved in Scheme.

BARODA BNP PARIBAS CHILDREN 'S FUND

RISK FACTORS

Scheme Specific Risk Factors

In general, investment under the Scheme may be affected by risks associated with equities and fixed income securities.

Due to lock-in requirements under the Scheme, the ability of the unit holders to redeem units and realise returns is subject to the completion of the said lock in period.

The other Scheme specific risk factors are summarized as follows:

Market Risk:

All mutual funds and securities investments are subject to market risk and there can be no assurance / guarantee that the Scheme's objectives will be achieved. The securities that the Scheme invests in would be exposed to price changes on a day-to-day basis. These price changes may occur due to instrument-specific factors as well as general macroeconomic conditions. Markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market or economic developments. The Scheme may be subject to price volatility due to factors such as interest sensitivity, market perception, and creditworthiness of issuer and market liquidity. Different parts of the market can react differently to these developments. The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Risks associated with investing in equity and equity related instruments:

Investments in equity and equity related instruments are volatile and prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis. The impact of fluctuations is likely to be accentuated for short-term investments. The risk that the performance of one or more companies declines or stagnates may have a negative impact on the performance of the Scheme as a whole at any given time. Investments in equity and equity related instruments involve a degree of risk and investors should not invest in the Scheme unless they can afford to take the risks.

Equity and Equity Related Instruments listed on the stock exchange carry lower liquidity risk however the Scheme's ability to sell these investments is limited by the overall trading volume on the stock exchanges.

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

Risks associated with investing in fixed income securities:

Credit and Counterparty risk: Credit risk or default risk refers to the risk that an issuer of a fixed income security may default (i.e., will be unable to make timely principal and interest payments on the security or honor its contractual obligations).

Counterparty risk refers to the counterparty's inability to honor its commitments (payment, delivery, repayment, etc.) and to risk of default. This risk relates to the quality of the counterparty to which the scheme has exposures. Losses can occur in particular for the settlement/delivery of financial instruments or the conclusion of financial derivatives contracts.

The value of a fixed income security will fluctuate depending upon the changes in the perceived level of credit and counterparty risk as well as any actual event of default. Changes in financial conditions of an issuer, changes in economic and political conditions in general, or changes in economic or and political conditions specific to an issuer, all of which are factors that may have an adverse impact on an issuer's credit quality and security value.

Liquidity Risk: The liquidity of the Scheme's investment is inherently restricted by trading volumes in the securities in which the scheme invests.

A lower level of liquidity affecting an individual security or an entire market at the same time, may have an adverse bearing on the value of the scheme's assets. More importantly, this may affect the Fund's ability to sell particular securities quickly enough to minimise impact cost, as and when necessary to meet requirements of liquidity or to sell securities in response to triggers such as a specific economic/corporate event.

Trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures may restrict the liquidity of a few or all of the investments and may affect the liquidity of the investments of the scheme.

The scheme may be unable to implement purchase or sale decisions when the markets turn illiquid, missing some investment opportunities or limiting ability to face redemptions. The lack of liquidity could also lead to the risk that the sale price of a security could be substantially lower than the fair value of the security.

Interest Rate Risk & Re-investment Risk: The value of an investment may be affected by interest rate fluctuations. Interest rates may be influenced by several elements or events, such as monetary policy, the discount rate, inflation, etc. The value of debt and fixed income securities held by the Scheme generally will vary inversely with the changes in prevailing interest rates. In general, price of debt and fixed income securities go up when interest rates fall, and vice versa. Securities of any issuer that has higher duration could be riskier in terms of price movements relative to those with lower duration. Thus, any impact of interest rate changes would be higher on securities with higher duration irrespective of the status of the issuer of the security. The investments made by the Scheme are subject to reinvestment risk. This risk refers to the interest rate levels at which cash flows received from the securities in the Scheme are reinvested. The additional income from reinvestment is the "interest on interest" component. The risk is that the rate at which interim cash flows can be reinvested may be lower than that originally assumed.

Sovereign risk: The Central Government of India is the issuer of the local currency debt in India. The Government raises money to meet its capital and revenue expenditure by issuing debt or discounted securities. Since payment of interest and principal amount has a sovereign status implying least probability of a default, such securities are known as securities with sovereign credit. It also implies that the credit risk on such Government securities is even lower than that on non-government securities with

"AAA" rating and hence yields on government securities are even lower than yields on non-government securities with "AAA" rating.

Concentration Risk:

The Scheme may pursue only a limited degree of diversification. It may invest in a limited number of securities or invest a greater proportion of assets in the securities of very few issuers (within the limits permitted by regulation) or be concentrated on a few market sectors as compared to a diversified scheme. The scheme is also expected to have higher market liquidity risk on account of concentration. This could have implications on the performance of the scheme. The scheme may be more sensitive to economic, business, political or other changes and this may lead to sizeable fluctuation in the Net Asset Value of the scheme.

Risk Factors associated with Investments in Derivatives:

The Scheme may use various derivative instruments and techniques, permitted within SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 from time to time including but not limited for portfolio balancing and hedging purpose, which may increase the volatility of Scheme's performance. Usage of derivatives will expose the Scheme to certain risks inherent to such derivatives.

Derivative products are specialized instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the fund manager involve uncertainty and decision of fund manager may not always be profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies. The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments.

The use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but also of the derivative itself. There is a possibility that a loss may be sustained by the Scheme as a result of the failure of another party (usually referred to as the "counterparty") to comply with the terms of the derivatives contract. Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, interest rates and indices. Even a small price movement in the underlying instrument could have a large impact on their value. This could increase the volatility of the Scheme's performance.

In case of hedge, it is possible that derivative positions may not be perfectly in line with the underlying assets they are hedging. As a consequence, the derivative cannot be expected to perfectly hedge the risk of the underlying assets. This also increases the volatility of the Scheme's performance. Some of the risks inherent to derivatives investments include:

1. **Price Risk:** Despite the risk mitigation provided by various derivative instruments, there remains an inherent price risk which may result in losses exceeding actual underlying.

2. **Default Risk:** This is the risk that losses will be incurred due to default by counter party. This is also known as credit risk or counterparty risk.

3. **Basis Risk:** This risk arises when the derivative instrument used to hedge the underlying asset does not match the movement of the underlying being hedged for e.g., mismatch between the maturity date of the futures and the actual selling date of the asset.

4. **Limitations on upside:** Derivatives when used as hedging tool can also limit the profits from a genuine investment transaction.

5. Liquidity risk: This risk pertains to how saleable a security is in the market. All securities/instruments irrespective of whether they are equity, bonds or derivatives may be exposed to liquidity risk (when the sellers outnumber buyers) which may impact returns while exiting opportunities.

6. Execution Risk: The prices which are seen on the screen need not be the same at which execution will take place.

Risks for writing covered call options for equity shares:

Writing call options are highly specialized activities and entail higher than ordinary investment risks. In such investment strategy, the profits from call option writing are capped at the option premium, however the downside depends upon the increase in value of the underlying equity shares. Being a covered call, the downside risk is not unlimited, but limited to the extent of change in the price of underlying security held by the Fund.

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

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

The total gross exposure related to option premium paid and received shall not exceed the regulatory limits of the net assets of the Scheme.

Risk Factors associated with investments in debt instruments having Structured Obligations / Credit Enhancements:

The risks factors stated for debt instruments having Structured Obligations / Credit Enhancements are in addition to the risk factors associated with fixed income instruments:

Credit rating agencies assign CE rating to an instrument based on any identifiable credit enhancement for the debt instrument issued by an issuer. The credit enhancement could be in various forms and could include guarantee, shortfall undertaking, letter of comfort, etc. from another entity. This entity could be either related or non-related to the issuer like a bank, financial institution, etc. Credit enhancement could include additional security in form of pledge of shares listed on stock exchanges, etc. SO transactions are asset backed/ mortgage backed securities, securitized paper backed by hypothecation of car loan receivables, securities backed by trade receivables, credit card receivables etc. Hence, for CE rated instruments evaluation of the credit enhancement provider, as well as the issuer is undertaken to determine the issuer rating. In case of SO rated issuer, the underlying loan pools or securitization, etc. is assessed to arrive at rating for the issuer.

SO rated securities are often complex structures with a variety of credit enhancements. Debt securities lack a well-developed secondary market in India, and due to the credit enhanced nature of CE securities as well as structured nature of SO securities, the liquidity in the market for these instruments is adversely affected compared to similar rated debt instruments. Hence, lower liquidity of such instruments, could lead to inability of the scheme to sell such debt instruments and generate liquidity for the scheme or higher impact cost when such instruments are sold.

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

Risks associated with Securities Lending:

Securities Lending is lending of securities through an approved intermediary to a borrower under an agreement for a specified period with the condition that the borrower will return equivalent securities of the same type or class at the end of the specified period along with the corporate benefits accruing on the securities borrowed. The risks in lending portfolio securities, as with other extensions of credit, consist of the failure of another party, in this case the approved intermediary, to comply with the terms of agreement entered into between the lender of securities i.e. the Scheme and the approved intermediary. Such failure to comply can result in a possible loss of rights to the collateral put up by the borrower of the securities, the inability of the approved intermediary to return the securities deposited by the lender and the possible loss of corporate benefits accruing to the lender from the securities deposited with the approved intermediary. The Mutual Fund may not be able to sell such lent securities, and this can lead to temporary illiquidity.

Risk factors specific to investments in foreign securities:

The Scheme may invest in Foreign Securities including overseas debt / equities / ADRs / GDRs with the approval of RBI/SEBI, subject to such guidelines as may be issued by RBI/SEBI. The net assets, distributions and income of the Scheme may be affected adversely by fluctuations in the value of certain foreign currencies relative to the Indian Rupee to the extent of investments in these securities. Repatriation of such investment may also be affected by changes in the regulatory and political environments. Market

risks can be greater with respect to political instability, lack of complete or reliable information, market irregularities or high taxation. The Scheme's NAV may also be affected by a fluctuation in the general and specific level of interest rates internationally, or the change in the credit profiles of the issuers. The liquidation of securities where investments will be made by the schemes shall be subject to the liquidity / settlement issues of the country of investment / settlement. Non-business days in country of investment / settlement may impact the liquidity of the scheme investments.

The Scheme may, where necessary, appoint advisor(s) for providing advisory services for such investments. The appointment of such advisor(s) shall be in accordance with the applicable requirements of SEBI. The fees and expenses would illustratively include, besides the investment management fees, custody fees and costs, transaction costs and overseas regulatory costs, the fees of appointed advisor(s). The fees related to these services would be borne by the AMC and would not be charged to the Scheme.

Risks associated with investing in mutual fund units:

To the extent of the investments in units of mutual funds, the risks associated with investing in such funds include market risk, credit & default risk, liquidity risk, redemption risk including the possible loss of principal; etc. will exist.

Risk factors associated with investments in REITs and InvITs

Price Risk / Market Risk: REITs and InvITs Investments are volatile and subject to price fluctuations on a daily basis owing to factors impacting the underlying assets. The valuation of the REIT/InvIT units may fluctuate based on economic conditions, fluctuations in markets (eg. real estate) in which the REIT/InvIT operates and the resulting impact on the value of the portfolio of assets, regulatory changes, force majeure events etc. REITs & InvITs may have volatile cash flows. As an indirect shareholder of portfolio assets, unit holders' rights are subordinated to the rights of creditors, debt holders and other parties specified under Indian law in the event of insolvency or liquidation of any of the portfolio assets

Liquidity Risk: As the liquidity of the investments made by the Scheme could, at times, be restricted by trading volumes, settlement periods, dissolution of the trust, potential delisting of units on the exchange etc, the time taken by the Mutual Fund for liquidating the investments in the scheme may be high in the event of immediate redemption requirement. Investment in such securities may lead to increase in the scheme portfolio risk. Further, there is no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or be maintained. Hence there would be time when trading in the units could be infrequent. The subsequent valuation of illiquid units may reflect a discount from the market price of comparable securities for which a liquid market exists.

Risk of lower-than-expected distributions: The distributions by the REIT or InvIT will be based on the net cash flows available for distribution. The amount of cash available for distribution principally depends upon the amount of cash that the REIT/InvIT receives as dividends or the interest and principal payments from portfolio assets. The cash flows generated by portfolio assets from operations may fluctuate based on, among other things:

success and economic viability of tenants and off-takers

economic cycles and risks inherent in the business which may negatively impact valuations, returns and profitability of portfolio assets.

force majeure events related such as earthquakes, floods etc. rendering the portfolio assets inoperable.

debt service requirements and other liabilities of the portfolio assets

fluctuations in the working capital needs of the portfolio assets

ability of portfolio assets to borrow funds and access capital markets.

changes in applicable laws and regulations, which may restrict the payment of dividends by portfolio assets.

amount and timing of capital expenditures on portfolio assets

insurance policies may not provide adequate protection against various risks associated with operations of the REIT/InvIT such as fire, natural disasters, accidents.

Interest Rate Risk - Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of units fall and when interest rates drop, such prices increase

Reinvestment Risk: Investments in REITs & InvITs may carry reinvestment risk as there could be repatriation of funds by the Trusts in form of buyback of units or dividend pay-outs, etc. Consequently, the proceeds may get invested in assets providing lower returns.

Credit Risk: In simple terms this risk means that the issuer of a debenture/ bond or a money market instrument may default on interest payment or even in paying back the principal amount on maturity. REITs & InvITs are likely to have volatile cash flows as the repayment dates would not necessarily be prescheduled.

Regulatory/Legal Risk: REITs and InvITs being new asset classes, rights of unit holders such as right to information etc may differ from existing capital market asset classes under Indian Law.

The above are some of the common risks associated with investments in REITs & InvITs. There can be no assurance that a Scheme's investment objectives will be achieved, or that there will be no loss of capital. Investment results may vary substantially on a monthly, quarterly or annual basis.

Risks associated with segregated portfolio:

Investor holding units of segregated portfolio may not able to liquidate their holding till the time recovery of money from the issuer.

Security comprises of segregated portfolio may not realise any value.

Listing of units of segregated portfolio in recognised stock exchange does not necessarily guarantee their liquidity. There may not be active trading of units in the stock market. Further trading price of units on the stock market may be significantly lower than the prevailing NAV.

Trading in the units of segregated portfolio on the Exchange may be halted because of market conditions, including any halt in the operations of Depository Participants or for reasons that in view of the Exchange Authorities or SEBI, trading in the units is suspended and / or restricted. In addition, trading in units is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility and pursuant to stock exchange necessary to maintain the listing of units of scheme will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Risks associated with investing in securitised debt:

The Scheme may invest in domestic securitized debt such as asset backed securities (ABS) or mortgage-backed securities (MBS). ABS means securitized debts wherein the underlying assets are receivables arising from personal loans, automobile loans, etc. MBS means securitized debts wherein the underlying assets are receivables arising from loans backed by mortgage of properties which can be residential or commercial in nature. ABS / MBS instruments reflect the undivided interest in the underlying of assets and do not represent the obligation of the issuer of ABS / MBS or the originator of the underlying receivables. The ABS / MBS holders have a limited recourse to the extent of credit enhancement provided. Securitized debt may suffer credit losses in the event of the delinquencies and credit losses in the underlying pool exceeding the credit enhancement provided. As compared to the normal corporate or sovereign debt, securitized debt is normally exposed to a higher level of reinvestment risk.

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

How the risk profile of securitized debt fits into the risk appetite of the Scheme

Securitized debt is a form of conversion of normally non-tradable loans to transferable securities. This is done by assigning the loans to a special purpose vehicle (a trust), which in turn issues Pass-Through-Certificates (PTCs). These PTCs are transferable securities with fixed income like characteristics. The risk of investing in securitized debt is similar to investing in debt securities. In addition, securitized debt may also carry prepayment risk and has a relatively higher liquidity risk (the same are explained in the sections that follow). However, if the fund manager evaluates that the additional risks are suitably compensated by the higher returns, he may invest in securitized debt up to the limits specified in the asset allocation table. The investment shall be in securitized instruments that are top rated (AAA/ A1+) or its equivalent, by a recognised credit rating agency for the retail pool, and for single loan securitization, limits will be assigned as per the internal credit policy of the Fund.

Policy relating to originators the originator is the person who has initially given the loan. The originator is also usually responsible for servicing the loan (i.e. collecting the interest and principal payments). An analysis of the originator is especially important in case of retail loans as this affects the credit quality and servicing of the PTC. Originators may be: Banks, Non Banking Finance Companies, Housing Finance Companies, etc. The fund manager's evaluation will be based on the track record of the originator, delinquencies in the pool and the seasoning of the pool. Other factors that will be considered are loan type, size of the loan, average original maturity of the pool, Loan to Value Ratio, geographical distribution, liquid facility, default rate distribution, credit enhancement facility and structure of the pool.

Risk associated with each kind of originator:

(a) Prepayment risk: MBS and ABS are subject to prepayment risk. When the underlying loans are paid off by the borrower prior to their respective due dates, this is known as a prepayment. It could be triggered on account of various factors particularly in periods of declining interest rates. The possibility of such prepayment may require the Scheme to reinvest the proceeds of such investments in securities offering lower yields, thereby reducing the Scheme's interest income.

(b) **Interest rate risk :** MBS carry interest rate risk. Home loan borrowers are provided the facility of refinancing their loans at the prevailing interest rates. A lowering of interest rates could induce a borrower to pay his loan off earlier than the scheduled tenure, whereas if the interest rates move upward, the borrower would tend to hold on to his loan for a longer period, thus increasing the maturity of the bond. The maturity of the bond could therefore shorten or lengthen, depending on the prevailing interest rates.

(c) **Credit risk / default risk** : MBS and ABS also carry credit or default risk. MBS and structures carry built in credit enhancement in different forms. However, any delinquencies would result in reduction of the principal amount if the amount available in the credit enhancement facility is not enough to cover the shortfall. Historically, housing loans have had lower default rates than other forms of credit.

(d) **Price risk / liquidity risk :** MBS and ABS are subject to prepayment risk. Limited volumes of trading in securitized paper in secondary market could restrict or affect the ability of the scheme to re-sell them. Thus these trades may take place at a discount, depending on the prevailing interest rates.

In case of securitization involving single loans or a small pool of loans, the credit risk of the underlying borrower is analyzed. In case of diversified pools of loans, the overall characteristic of the loans is analyzed to assess the credit risk. Securitization transactions may include some risk mitigants (to reduce credit risk). These may include interest subvention (difference in interest rates on the underlying loans and the PTC serving as margin against defaults), overcollateralization (issue of PTCs of lesser value than the underlying loans, thus even if some loans default, the PTC continues to remain protected), presence of an equity / subordinate tranche (issue of PTCs of differing seniority when it comes to repayment - the senior tranches get paid before the junior tranche) and / or guarantees.

Level of diversification with respect to the underlying assets and risk mitigation measures for less diversified investments: Currently, the following parameters are used while evaluating investment decision relating to a pool securitization transaction. These parameters may be revised the from time to time.

Characteristics/ Type Of Pool	**Mortgage Loan**	**Commercial Vehicle and Construction Equipment**	**Car**	**Two Wheelers**	**Micro Finance Pools**	**Personal Loans**	**Single Sell Downs**	**Others**
Approximate Average maturity (in Months)	Up to 10 Yrs	Up to 3 yrs	Up to 3 yrs	Up to 3 yrs	NA	NA	Refer to Note a	Refer to Note b
Collateral margin (including cash, guarantees, excess interest spread, subordinate tranche)	>10%	>10%	>10%	>10%	NA	NA		
Average Loan to Value Ratio	<90%	<80%	<80%	<80%	NA	NA		
Average seasoning of the Pool	>3 mths	>3 mths	>3 mths	>3 mths	NA	NA		
Maximum single exposure range	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	NA	NA		

Characteristics/ Type Of Pool	Mortgage Loan	Commercial Vehicle and Construction Equipment	Car	Two Wheelers	Micro Finance Pools	Personal Loans	Single Sell Downs	Others
Average single exposure range %	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	NA	NA		

Notes

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

b. Other investments will be decided on a case-to-case basis.

Issuance of securitized debt is governed by the Reserve Bank of India. RBI norms cover the "true sale" criteria including credit enhancement and liquidity enhancements. In addition, RBI has proposed minimum holding period of between nine and twelve months for assets before they can be securitized. The minimum holding period depends on the tenure of the securitization transaction. The Scheme will invest in securitized debt that is in compliance with the regulations.

Minimum retention percentage by originator of debts to be securitized

RBI norms cover the "true sale" criteria including credit enhancement and liquidity enhancements, including maximum exposure by the originator in the PTCs. In addition, RBI has proposed minimum retention requirement of between five and ten percent of the book value of the loans by the originator. In the PTCs. In addition, RBI has proposed minimum retention requirement of between five and ten percent of the book value of the loans by the originator. The minimum retention requirement depends on the tenure and structure of the securitization transaction. The Scheme will invest in securitized debt that is in compliance with the regulations.

Mechanism to tackle conflict of interest when the mutual fund invests in securitised debt of an originator and the originator in turn invests makes investments in that particular scheme of the fund

The key risk in securitized debt relates to the underlying borrowers and not the originator. In a securitization transaction, the originator is the seller of the debt(s) and the scheme is the buyer. However, the originator is also usually responsible for servicing the loan (i.e. collecting the interest and principal payments). As the originators may also invest in the scheme, the fund manager shall ensure that the investment decision is based on parameters as set by the Investment Committee (IC) of the AMC and IC shall review the same at regular interval.

The resources and mechanism of individual risk assessment with the AMC for monitoring investments in securitised debt

The fund management team including the credit analyst has the experience to analyze securitized debt. In addition, credit research agencies provide analysis of individual instruments and pools. On an on-going basis (typically monthly) the servicer provides reports regarding the performance of the pool. These reports would form the base for ongoing evaluation where applicable. In addition, rating reports indicating rating changes would be monitored for changes in rating agency opinion of the credit risk.

Other Risks:

Risk associated with inflation: Over time, yields of short-term investments may not keep pace with inflation, leading to a reduction in an investment's purchasing power.

Legal risk: The scheme may be affected by the actions of government and regulatory bodies. Legislation could be imposed retrospectively or may be issued in the form of internal regulations which the public may not be aware of. Legislation (including legislation relating to tax) or regulation may be introduced which inhibits the scheme from pursuing their strategies or which renders an existing strategy less profitable than anticipated. Such actions may take any form, for example nationalization of any institution or restrictions on investment strategies in any given market sector or changing requirements and imposed without prior warning by any regulator.

Taxation risk: The value of an investment may be affected by the application of tax laws, including withholding tax, or changes in government or economic or monetary policy from time to time. As such, no guarantee can be given that the financial objectives will actually be achieved. The tax information described in this Scheme Information Document (SID) is as available under the prevailing taxation laws. This could be changed at any moment by regulation. Further, 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.

Valuation risk: This risk relates to the fact that markets, in specific situations and due to lack of volumes of transactions, do not enable an accurate assessment of the fair value of invested assets. In such cases, valuation risk represents the possibility that, when a financial instrument matures or is sold in the market, the amount received is less than anticipated, incurring a loss to the portfolio and therefore impacting negatively the NAV of the Scheme.

Operational Risk: Operational risk addresses the risk of trading and back office or administration issues that may result in a loss to the Scheme. This could be the result of oversight, ineffective securities processing procedures, computer systems problems or human error. There could also be risk associated with grouping of orders. For instance, at the time of placing the trades, the fund manager shall group orders on behalf of all schemes managed by him, provided it is unlikely to be detrimental overall for any of the schemes whose orders have been included. However, such grouping may have a detrimental effect to the scheme compared to the execution of an individual order for the scheme.

Risk factors associated with processing of transaction in case of investors investing in mutual fund units through Stock Exchange Mechanism: The trading mechanism introduced by 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 NSE and/or BSE or any other 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 and the AMC have 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) upon which the Fund and the AMC have no control. Accordingly, there could be negative impacts to the investors such as delay or failure in allotment / redemption of Units. The Fund and the AMC are not responsible for the negative impacts.

RISK MITIGATION STRATEGIES

Risk Mitigation measures for investments in equity / equity related instruments

The Scheme aims to maintain a well-diversified equity portfolio comprising stocks across various sectors of the economy. This shall aid in managing concentration risk and sector specific risks.

The Scheme will maintain a portfolio diversified across a large number companies. Exposure to individual companies would be in accordance with the risk management and regulatory limits.. This diversified portfolio would aid in managing volatility and also improve liquidity of the portfolio.

The Scheme will strive to mitigate risk through a judicious mix of Debt and Money Market Instruments and equity/ equity related instruments.

Risk Mitigation measures for investments in debt instruments

The investments in debt and Money Market instruments would be undertaken after assessing the associated credit risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk. The AMC shall undertake credit evaluation of each investment opportunity and invest in rated papers of companies having a sound background, strong fundamentals and quality of management and financial strength. In addition, the Scheme would endeavor to invest in instruments with a relatively higher liquidity, and will seek to manage the duration of the debt assets on proactive basis to manage interest rate risk and to optimize returns.

The Sheme may also use various derivatives and hedging products from time to time, as would be available and permitted by SEBI/RBI for the purpose of hedging and portfolio rebalancing.

The above risk control measures shall be implemented by the AMC on best effort basis however there can be no guarantee that such measures can completely mitigate the risks involved in Scheme.

BARODA BNP PARIBAS NIFTY MIDCAP 150 INDEX FUND

Risk Factor

SCHEME SPECIFIC RISK FACTORS:

The Scheme tracks a benchmark index which consists of Mid Cap stocks. The Scheme being passively managed invests in stocks of the underlying index and will therefore be subject to the risks associated with concentration of investments in a particular company/sector.

Midcap stocks can be riskier and more volatile on a relative basis. Therefore, the risk levels of investing in midcap stocks are relatively more than investing in stocks of large companies. Over time the category has demonstrated different levels of volatility and investment returns. Historically these companies have been more volatile in price than large company securities, especially over the short term.

Right to Limit Redemptions: The Trustee, in the general interest of the Unit holders of the Scheme offered in this Document and keeping in view the unforeseen circumstances / unusual market conditions, may limit the total number of Units which can be redeemed on any Business Day. The same shall be in accordance with para 1.12 of SEBI Master circular dated June 27, 2024.

Risks associated with investing in Equities:

Trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures may restrict the liquidity 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 inability of the Schemes to make intended securities purchases due to settlement problems could cause the Schemes to miss certain investment opportunities.

The value of the Schemes' investments may be affected generally by factors affecting securities markets, such as price and volume volatility in the capital markets, interest rates, currency exchange rates, changes in policies of the Government, taxation laws or any other appropriate authority policies and other political and economic developments which may have an adverse bearing on individual securities, a specific sector or all sectors including equity and debt markets. Consequently, the NAV of the Units of the Schemes may fluctuate and can go up or down.

The Mutual Fund may not be able to sell securities, which can lead to temporary illiquidity. There are risks inherent in securities lending, including the risk of failure of the other party, in this case the approved intermediary to comply with the terms of the agreement. Such failure can result in a possible loss of rights to be collateral, the inability of the approved intermediary to return the securities deposited by the lender and the possible loss of corporate benefits accruing thereon.

While securities that are listed on the stock exchange carry lower liquidity risk, the ability to sell these investments is limited by the overall trading volume on the stock exchanges. The liquidity of the Schemes' investments is inherently restricted by trading volumes in the securities in which it invests.

Fund manager endeavours to generate returns based on certain past statistical trend. The performance of the Schemes may get affected if there is a change in the said trend. There can be no assurance that such historical trends will continue.

The Schemes are also vulnerable to movements in the prices of securities invested by the Schemes which again could have a material bearing on the overall returns from the Schemes. These stocks, at times, may be relatively less liquid as compared to growth stocks.

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

Risks associated with Index Funds:

Investments in the securities constituting the Index are subject to price fluctuation on daily basis. The volatility in the value of those securities is due to various micro and macroeconomic factors like economic

and political developments, changes in interest rates, etc. affecting the securities markets. This may have adverse impact on the NAV of Scheme.

The NAV of the Index fund reflects the valuation of its investment and any changes in market value of its investments would have a bearing on its NAV.

Market Risk: The Index funds NAV will react to stock market movements. The value of investments in the Scheme may go down over a short or long period due to fluctuations underlying securities in response to factors such as performance of companies whose stock comprises the underlying portfolio, economic and political developments, changes is government policies, changes in interest rates, inflation and other monetary factors causing movement in prices.

Index-Related Risk: The Index funds invests in securities of the Nifty Midcap 150 Total Returns Index and in the same proportion as the securities have in the Index. Hence, the risk associated with the corresponding Index would be applicable to the index fund. The Index may have its own criteria and policy for inclusion/exclusion of securities from the Index, its maintenance thereof and effecting corporate actions. The Index fund would invest in the securities of the Index regardless of investment merit, research, without taking a view of the market and without adopting any defensive measures. The Index fund would not select securities in which it wants to invest but is guided by the Index. As such the Index fund is not actively managed but is passively managed. There is no guarantee that the Index funds will achieve a high degree of correlation to the underlying Index and therefore achieve its investment objective.

Index Dissolution Risk: In the event the Nifty Midcap 150 TRI is dissolved or is withdrawn by NSE Indices Limited (formerly known as India Index Services & Products Limited ("IISL")), the Trustee reserves a right to modify the Scheme to track a different and suitable index and appropriate intimation will be sent to the Unit Holders of the Scheme.

Management Risk. As the Index fund may not fully replicate the underlying Index, it is subject to the risk that investment strategy may not produce the intended results.

Concentration Risk. The Index fund may be susceptible to an increased risk of loss, including losses due to adverse occurrences affecting the index fund more than the market, to the extent that the investments are concentrated in the securities of a particular issuer or issuers, country, group of countries, region, market, industry, group of industries, sector, or asset class.

In certain cases, settlement periods may be extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances. The inability of the Index Fund to make intended securities purchases due to settlement problems could cause the Scheme to miss certain investment opportunities as in certain cases, settlement periods may be

extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances. Similarly, the inability to sell securities held in the Index Fund portfolio may result, at times, in potential losses to the Scheme, and there can be a subsequent decline in the value of the securities held in the Index Fund.

Passive Investments: The Index fund is not actively managed. Since the Scheme is linked to an index, it may be affected by a general decline in the securities constituting that index. The Scheme as per its investment objective invests in the securities of the underlying index regardless of their investment merit.

Equity Securities Risk. Equity securities are subject to changes in value and their values may be more volatile than those of other asset classes.

Risks associated with investing in fixed income securities:

Credit and Counterparty risk: Credit risk or default risk refers to the risk that an issuer of a fixed income security may default (i.e., will be unable to make timely principal and interest payments on the security or honour its contractual obligations).

Counterparty risk refers to the counterparty's inability to honour its commitments (payment, delivery, repayment, etc.) and to risk of default. This risk relates to the quality of the counterparty to which the Scheme has exposures. Losses can occur in particular for the settlement/delivery of financial instruments or the conclusion of financial derivatives contracts.

The value of a fixed income security will fluctuate depending upon the changes in the perceived level of credit and counterparty risk as well as any actual event of default. Changes in financial conditions of an issuer, changes in economic and political conditions in general, or changes in economic or and political conditions specific to an issuer, all of which are factors that may have an adverse impact on an issuer's credit quality and security value.

Liquidity Risk: The liquidity of the Scheme's investment is inherently restricted by trading volumes in the securities in which the Scheme invests.

A lower level of liquidity affecting an individual security or an entire market at the same time, may have an adverse bearing on the value of the Scheme's assets. More importantly, this may affect the Fund's ability to sell particular securities quickly enough to minimize impact cost, as and when necessary to meet requirements of liquidity or to sell securities in response to triggers such as a specific economic/corporate event.

Trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures may restrict the liquidity of a few or all the investments and may affect the liquidity of the investments of the Scheme.

The Scheme may be unable to implement purchase or sale decisions when the markets turn illiquid, missing some investment opportunities or limiting ability to face redemptions. The lack of liquidity could also lead to the risk that the sale price of a security could be substantially lower than the fair value of the security.

Interest Rate Risk & Re-investment Risk: The value of an investment may be affected by interest rate fluctuations. Interest rates may be influenced by several elements or events, such as monetary policy, the discount rate, inflation, etc. The value of debt and fixed income securities held by the Scheme generally will vary inversely with the changes in prevailing interest rates. In general, price of debt and fixed income securities go up when interest rates fall, and vice versa. Securities of any issuer that has higher duration could be riskier in terms of price movements relative to those with lower duration. Thus, any impact of interest rate changes would be higher on securities with higher duration irrespective of the status of the issuer of the security. The investments made by the Scheme are subject to reinvestment risk. This risk refers to the interest rate levels at which cash flows received from the securities in the Scheme are reinvested. The additional income from reinvestment is the "interest on interest" component. The risk is that the rate at which interim cash flows can be reinvested may be lower than that originally assumed.

Sovereign risk: The Central Government of India is the issuer of the local currency debt in India. The Government raises money to meet its capital and revenue expenditure by issuing debt or discounted securities. Since payment of interest and principal amount has a sovereign status implying least probability of a default, such securities are known as securities with sovereign credit. It also implies that the credit risk on such Government securities is even lower than that on non-government securities with "AAA" rating and hence yields on government securities are even lower than yields on non-government securities with "AAA" rating.

Concentration Risk: The Scheme may pursue only a limited degree of diversification. It may invest in a limited number of securities or invest a greater proportion of assets in the securities of very few issuers (within the limits permitted by regulation) or be concentrated on a few market sectors as compared to a diversified Scheme. The Scheme is also expected to have higher market liquidity risk on account of concentration. This could have implications on the performance of the Scheme. The Scheme may be more sensitive to economic, business, political or other changes and this may lead to sizeable fluctuation in the Net Asset Value of the Scheme.

Risk Factors associated with Investments in Derivatives:

The Scheme(s) may use various derivative instruments and techniques, permitted within SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 from time to time including but not limited for portfolio balancing and hedging purpose, which may increase the volatility of Scheme's performance. Usage of derivatives will expose the Scheme(s) to certain risks inherent to such derivatives.

Derivative products are specialized instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the

fund manager involve uncertainty and decision of fund manager may not always be profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies. The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments.

The use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but also of the derivative itself. There is a possibility that a loss may be sustained by the Scheme(s) as a result of the failure of another party (usually referred to as the "counterparty") to comply with the terms of the derivatives contract. Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, interest rates and indices. Even a small price movement in the underlying instrument could have a large impact on their value. This could increase the volatility of the Scheme's performance.

In case of hedge, it is possible that derivative positions may not be perfectly in line with the underlying assets they are hedging. As a consequence, the derivative cannot be expected to perfectly hedge the risk of the underlying assets. This also increases the volatility of the Scheme's performance. Some of the risks inherent to derivatives investments include:

1. **Price Risk:** Despite the risk mitigation provided by various derivative instruments, there remains an inherent price risk which may result in losses exceeding actual underlying.

2. **Default Risk**: This is the risk that losses will be incurred due to default by counter party. This is also known as credit risk or counterparty risk.

3. **Basis Risk**: This risk arises when the derivative instrument used to hedge the underlying asset does not match the movement of the underlying being hedged for e.g., mismatch between the maturity date of the futures and the actual selling date of the asset.

4. **Limitations on upside:** Derivatives when used as hedging tool can also limit the profits from a genuine investment transaction.

5. **Liquidity risk**: This risk pertains to how saleable a security is in the market. All securities/instruments irrespective of whether they are equity, bonds or derivatives may be exposed to liquidity risk (when the sellers outnumber buyers) which may impact returns while exiting opportunities.

Risks associated with investments in mutual fund units.

To the extent of the investments made by the Scheme in mutual funds units, the risks associated with investing in such funds like market risk, credit & default risk, liquidity risk, redemption risk including the possible loss of principal; etc. will exist.

Risks associated with Securities Lending & Borrowing (SLB)

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

The risks in security lending consist of the failure of intermediary/counterparty, to comply with the terms of agreement entered between the lender of securities i.e. the Scheme and the intermediary/counterparty.

Such failure to comply can result in the possible loss of rights in the collateral put up by the borrower of the securities, the inability of the approved intermediary to return the securities deposited by the lender and the possible loss of any corporate benefits accruing to the lender from the securities deposited with the approved intermediary. The Scheme may not be able to sell lent out securities, which can lead to temporary illiquidity & loss of opportunity.

Other Risks:

Risk associated with inflation: Over time, yields of short-term investments may not keep pace with inflation, leading to a reduction in an investment's purchasing power.

Legal risk: The Scheme may be affected by the actions of government and regulatory bodies. Legislation could be imposed retrospectively or may be issued in the form of internal regulations which the public may not be aware of. Legislation (including legislation relating to tax) or regulation may be introduced which inhibits the Scheme from pursuing their strategies or which renders an existing strategy less profitable than anticipated. Such actions may take any form, for example nationalization of any institution or restrictions on investment strategies in any given market sector or changing requirements and imposed without prior warning by any regulator.

Taxation risk: The value of an investment may be affected by the application of tax laws, including withholding tax, or changes in government or economic or monetary policy from time to time. As such, no guarantee can be given that the financial objectives will actually be achieved. The tax information described in this Scheme Information Document (SID) is as available under the prevailing taxation laws. This could be changed at any moment by regulation. Further, 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.

Valuation risk: This risk relates to the fact that markets, in specific situations and due to lack of volumes of transactions, do not enable an accurate assessment of the fair value of invested assets. In such cases, valuation risk represents the possibility that, when a financial instrument matures or is sold in the market, the amount received is less than anticipated, incurring a loss to the portfolio, and therefore impacting negatively the NAV of the Scheme.

Operational Risk: Operational risk addresses the risk of trading and back office or administration issues that may result in a loss to the Scheme. This could be the result of oversight, ineffective securities processing procedures, computer systems problems or human error. There could also be risk associated with grouping of orders. For instance, at the time of placing the trades, the fund manager shall group orders on behalf of all Schemes managed by him, provided it is unlikely to be detrimental overall for any of the Schemes whose orders have been included. However, such grouping may have a detrimental effect to the Scheme compared to the execution of an individual order for the Scheme.

Risk factors associated with processing of transaction in case of investors investing in mutual fund units through Stock Exchange Mechanism: The trading mechanism introduced by 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 NSE and/or BSE or any other 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 and the AMC have 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) upon which the Fund and the AMC have no control. Accordingly, there

could be negative impacts to the investors such as delay or failure in allotment / redemption of Units. The Fund and the AMC are not responsible for the negative impacts.

Tracking Error Risk: Tracking error is defined as the standard deviation of the difference between the daily returns of the Underlying index and NAV of the Scheme. The Scheme's returns may deviate from the underlying benchmark index for the following reasons:

Fees & expenditure incurred by the Scheme.

Cash held by the Scheme due to subscriptions or to meet redemptions, expenses etc.

Corporate Actions

Halting of trading in underlying securities by exchange

Methodology of calculation of settlement price of the index. The benchmark or underlying index reflects the Volume Weighted Average Price (VWAP) of securities in the last half hour. However, the Scheme may buy and sell at different points in time during the trading session at the then prevailing prices which may not correspond to the closing prices on the exchange.

Inability to acquire the securities due to various reasons like circuit filters, lack of liquidity etc.

Delay in replicating the portfolio during times of high volatility and reconstitution/rebalancing of index.

Rounding off securities for buying or selling as compared to the underlying index.

The AMC and fund manager would monitor the tracking error of the Scheme on an ongoing basis and would seek to keep tracking error as low as possible. Under normal circumstances and as per SEBI regulation, it would not cross 2% per annum. However, in case of various market events beyond the control of AMC or fund manager like dividend issuance by constituent members, rights issuance by constituent members, market volatility during reconstitution and rebalancing of portfolio and any abnormal circumstances, tracking error may exceed the prescribed limits. There can be no assurance or guarantee that the Scheme will achieve any particular level of tracking error relative to performance of the Underlying Index

Risks associated with segregated portfolio:

Investor holding units of segregated portfolio may not able to liquidate their holding till the time recovery of money from the issuer.

Security comprises of segregated portfolio may not realise any value.

Listing of units of segregated portfolio in recognised stock exchange does not necessarily guarantee their liquidity. There may not be active trading of units in the stock market. Further trading price of units on the stock market may be significantly lower than the prevailing NAV.

Trading in the units of segregated portfolio on the Exchange may be halted because of market conditions, including any halt in the operations of Depository Participants or for reasons that in view of the Exchange Authorities or SEBI, trading in the units is suspended and / or restricted. In addition, trading in units is

subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility and pursuant to stock exchange rules of 'circuit filter'. There can be no assurance that the requirements of Stock Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of units of Scheme will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Tracking Error Risk:

The Fund Manager would not be able to invest the entire corpus exactly in the same proportion as in the underlying index due to certain factors such as the fees and expenses of the Scheme, corporate actions, cash balance and changes to the underlying index and regulatory restrictions, lack of liquidity which may result in Tracking Error. Hence it may affect AMC's ability to achieve close correlation with the underlying index of the Scheme. The Scheme's returns may therefore deviate from its underlying index. "Tracking Error" is defined as the standard deviation of the difference between daily returns of the underlying index and the NAV of the Scheme. The Fund Manager would monitor the Tracking Error of the Scheme on an ongoing basis and would seek to minimize the Tracking Error to the maximum extent possible.

Tracking errors are inherent in any index fund and such errors may cause the Scheme to generate returns which are not in line with the performance of the NIFTY Midcap 150 Index or one or more securities covered by / included in the NIFTY Midcap 150 Index and may arise from a variety of factors including but not limited to:

1. Any delay in the purchase or sale of securities due to illiquidity in the market, settlement and realisation of sales proceeds, delay in credit of securities or in receipt and consequent reinvestment of dividend, etc.

2. The index reflects the prices of securities at a point in time, which is the price at close of business day on the stock exchange. The Scheme, however, may trade the securities at different points in time during the trading session and therefore the prices at which the Scheme trades may not be identical to the closing price of each scrip on that day on the respective stock exchange. In addition, the Scheme may opt to trade the same securities on different exchanges due to price or liquidity factors, which may also result in traded prices being at variance from the closing price considered in the Index.

3. NSE Indices Limited undertakes periodic reviews of the securities that are represented in the NIFTY Midcap 150 Index and from time to time may exclude existing securities or include new ones. In such an event, the Scheme will reallocate its portfolio to mirror the changes. However, there allocation process may not occur instantaneously and may not permit precise mirroring of the NIFTY Midcap 150 Index during this period.

4. The potential of trades to fail may result in the Scheme not having acquired the security at the price necessary to mirror the index.

5. Transaction and other expenses, such as but not limited to brokerage, custody, trustee and investment management fees.

6. Being an open ended Scheme, the Scheme may hold appropriate levels of cash or cash equivalents to meet on going redemptions.

7. The Scheme may not be able to acquire or sell the desired number of securities due to conditions prevailing in the securities market, such as, but not restricted to circuit filters in the securities, liquidity and volatility in security prices.

The Scheme will disclose the tracking error based on past one year rolling data, on a daily basis, on the website of AMC and AMFI. In case the Scheme has been in existence for a period of less than one year, the annualized standard deviation shall be calculated based on available data.

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

The annualized tracking difference averaged over one year period shall not exceed 1.25%. In case the average annualized tracking difference over one year period for the Scheme is higher than 1.25%, the same will be brought to the notice of trustees with corrective actions taken by the AMC, if any

Passive Investments:

The Scheme is not actively managed. Since the Scheme is linked to index, it may be affected by a general decline in the Indian markets relating to its underlying index. The Scheme as per its investment objective invests in Securities which are constituents of its underlying index regardless of their investment merit. The AMC does not attempt to individually select stocks or to take defensive positions in declining markets.

Risk Mitigation Measures:

The Scheme's will invest in various securities / instruments which carry various risks such as inability to sell securities, trading volumes and settlement periods, market risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk, default risk, reinvestment risk etc. Whilst such risks cannot be eliminated, they may be mitigated by diversification and hedging.

In order to mitigate the various risks, the portfolio of the Scheme will be constructed in accordance with the investment restriction specified under the Regulations which would help in mitigating certain risks relating to investments in securities market.

Further, the AMC has necessary framework in place for risk mitigation at an enterprise level. The Risk Management division is an independent division within the organization. Internal limits are defined and judiciously monitored. Risk indicators on various parameters are computed and are monitored on a regular basis. There is a Board level Committee, the Risk Management Committee of the Board, which enables a dedicated focus on risk factors and the relevant risk mitigants.

BARODA BNP PARIBAS NIFTY200 MOMENTUM 30 INDEX FUND

Risk Factor

Scheme specific risk Factors

The Scheme being passively managed invests in stocks of the underlying index and will therefore be subject to the risks associated with concentration of investments in a particular company/sector.

The index tracks the performance of 30 stocks from Nifty 200 index based on their normalized momentum score. The Normalised Momentum Score for each company is determined based on its 6-month and 12-month price return, adjusted for its daily price return volatility. The Scheme by mandate invests in stocks of the underlying index which represents the Nifty 200 Momentum 30 Index having 30 constituents and will therefore be subject to the risks associated with such concentration. The weightage of each stock is capped at the time of rebalancing of index, which may help in limiting concentration risk. In addition, the Scheme would be subject to risks associated with deterioration in the normalized momentum scores of the stocks between two index rebalancing dates.

Right to Limit Redemptions: The Trustee, in the general interest of the Unit holders of the Scheme offered in this Document and keeping in view the unforeseen circumstances / unusual market conditions, may limit the total number of Units which can be redeemed on any Business Day. The same shall be in accordance with para 1.12 of SEBI Master circular dated June 27, 2024.

Risks associated with investing in Equities:

Trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures may restrict the liquidity 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 inability of the Schemes to make intended securities purchases due to settlement problems could cause the Schemes to miss certain investment opportunities.

The value of the Schemes' investments may be affected generally by factors affecting securities markets, such as price and volume volatility in the capital markets, interest rates, currency exchange rates, changes in policies of the Government, taxation laws or any other appropriate authority policies and other political and economic developments which may have an adverse bearing on individual securities, a specific sector or all sectors including equity and debt markets. Consequently, the NAV of the Units of the Schemes may fluctuate and can go up or down.

The Mutual Fund may not be able to sell securities, which can lead to temporary illiquidity. There are risks inherent in securities lending, including the risk of failure of the other party, in this case the approved intermediary to comply with the terms of the agreement. Such failure can result in a possible loss of rights to be collateral, the inability of the approved intermediary to return the securities deposited by the lender and the possible loss of corporate benefits accruing thereon.

While securities that are listed on the stock exchange carry lower liquidity risk, the ability to sell these investments is limited by the overall trading volume on the stock exchanges. The liquidity of the Schemes' investments is inherently restricted by trading volumes in the securities in which it invests.

Fund manager endeavours to generate returns based on certain past statistical trend. The performance of the schemes may get affected if there is a change in the said trend. There can be no assurance that such historical trends will continue.

The schemes are also vulnerable to movements in the prices of securities invested by the schemes which again could have a material bearing on the overall returns from the schemes. These stocks, at times, may be relatively less liquid as compared to growth stocks.

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

Risks associated with Index Funds:

Investments in the securities constituting the Index are subject to price fluctuation on daily basis. The volatility in the value of those securities is due to various micro and macroeconomic factors like economic and political developments, changes in interest rates, etc. affecting the securities markets. This may have adverse impact on the NAV of Scheme.

The NAV of the Index fund reflects the valuation of its investment and any changes in market value of its investments would have a bearing on its NAV.

Market Risk: The Index funds NAV will react to stock market movements. The value of investments in the scheme may go down over a short or long period due to fluctuations underlying securities in response to factors such as performance of companies whose stock comprises the underlying portfolio, economic and political developments, changes is government policies, changes in interest rates, inflation and other monetary factors causing movement in prices.

Index-Related Risk: The Index funds invests in securities of the Nifty200 Momentum 30 Total Return Index and in the same proportion as the securities have in the Index. Hence, the risk associated with the corresponding Index would be applicable to the index fund. The Index may have its own criteria and policy for inclusion/exclusion of securities from the Index, its maintenance thereof and effecting corporate actions. The Index fund would invest in the securities of the Index regardless of investment merit, research, without taking a view of the market and without adopting any defensive measures. The Index fund would not select securities in which it wants to invest but is guided by the Index. As such the Index fund is not actively managed but is passively managed. There is no guarantee that the Index funds will achieve a high degree of correlation to the underlying Index and therefore achieve its investment objective.

Index Dissolution Risk: In the event the Nifty200 Momentum 30 Total Return Index is dissolved or is withdrawn by NSE Indices Limited (formerly known as India Index Services & Products Limited ("IISL")), the Trustee reserves a right to modify the scheme to track a different and suitable index and appropriate intimation will be sent to the Unit Holders of the scheme.

Management Risk. As the Index fund may not fully replicate the underlying Index, it is subject to the risk that investment strategy may not produce the intended results.

Concentration Risk. The Index fund may be susceptible to an increased risk of loss, including losses due to adverse occurrences affecting the index fund more than the market, to the extent that the investments are concentrated in the securities of a particular issuer or issuers, country, group of countries, region, market, industry, group of industries, sector, or asset class.

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

Passive Investments: The Index fund is not actively managed. Since the Scheme is linked to an index, it may be affected by a general decline in the securities constituting that index. The Scheme as per its investment objective invests in the securities of the underlying index regardless of their investment merit.

Equity Securities Risk. Equity securities are subject to changes in value and their values may be more volatile than those of other asset classes.

Risks associated with investing in fixed income securities:

Credit and Counterparty risk: Credit risk or default risk refers to the risk that an issuer of a fixed income security may default (i.e., will be unable to make timely principal and interest payments on the security or honour its contractual obligations).

Counterparty risk refers to the counterparty's inability to honour its commitments (payment, delivery, repayment, etc.) and to risk of default. This risk relates to the quality of the counterparty to which the scheme has exposures. Losses can occur in particular for the settlement/delivery of financial instruments or the conclusion of financial derivatives contracts.

The value of a fixed income security will fluctuate depending upon the changes in the perceived level of credit and counterparty risk as well as any actual event of default. Changes in financial conditions of an issuer, changes in economic and political conditions in general, or changes in economic or and political

conditions specific to an issuer, all of which are factors that may have an adverse impact on an issuer's credit quality and security value.

Liquidity Risk: The liquidity of the scheme's investment is inherently restricted by trading volumes in the securities in which the scheme invests.

A lower level of liquidity affecting an individual security or an entire market at the same time, may have an adverse bearing on the value of the scheme's assets. More importantly, this may affect the Fund's ability to sell particular securities quickly enough to minimize impact cost, as and when necessary to meet requirements of liquidity or to sell securities in response to triggers such as a specific economic/corporate event.

Trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures may restrict the liquidity of a few or all the investments and may affect the liquidity of the investments of the scheme.

The scheme may be unable to implement purchase or sale decisions when the markets turn illiquid, missing some investment opportunities or limiting ability to face redemptions. The lack of liquidity could also lead to the risk that the sale price of a security could be substantially lower than the fair value of the security.

Interest Rate Risk & Re-investment Risk: The value of an investment may be affected by interest rate fluctuations. Interest rates may be influenced by several elements or events, such as monetary policy, the discount rate, inflation, etc. The value of debt and fixed income securities held by the Scheme generally will vary inversely with the changes in prevailing interest rates. In general, price of debt and fixed income securities go up when interest rates fall, and vice versa. Securities of any issuer that has higher duration could be riskier in terms of price movements relative to those with lower duration. Thus, any impact of interest rate changes would be higher on securities with higher duration irrespective of the status of the issuer of the security. The investments made by the Scheme are subject to reinvestment risk. This risk refers to the interest rate levels at which cash flows received from the securities in the Scheme are reinvested. The additional income from reinvestment is the "interest on interest" component. The risk is that the rate at which interim cash flows can be reinvested may be lower than that originally assumed.

Sovereign risk: The Central Government of India is the issuer of the local currency debt in India. The Government raises money to meet its capital and revenue expenditure by issuing debt or discounted securities. Since payment of interest and principal amount has a sovereign status implying least probability of a default, such securities are known as securities with sovereign credit. It also implies that the credit risk on such Government securities is even lower than that on non-government securities with "AAA" rating and hence yields on government securities are even lower than yields on non-government securities with "AAA" rating.

Concentration Risk: The Scheme may pursue only a limited degree of diversification. It may invest in a limited number of securities or invest a greater proportion of assets in the securities of very few issuers (within the limits permitted by regulation) or be concentrated on a few market sectors as compared to a diversified scheme. The scheme is also expected to have higher market liquidity risk on account of concentration. This could have implications on the performance of the scheme. The scheme may be more sensitive to economic, business, political or other changes and this may lead to sizeable fluctuation in the Net Asset Value of the scheme.

Risk factors associated with investment in Tri-Party Repo:

The mutual fund is a member of securities segment and Triparty Repo trade settlement of the Clearing Corporation of India (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). As per the waterfall mechanism, after the defaulter's margins and the defaulter's contribution to the default fund have been appropriated, CCIL's contribution is used to meet the losses. Post utilization of CCIL's contribution if there is a residual loss, it is appropriated from the default fund contributions of the non-defaulting members. Thus, the scheme is subject to risk of the initial margin and default fund contribution being invoked in the event of failure of any settlement obligations. In addition, the fund contribution is allowed to be used to meet the residual loss in case of default by the other clearing member (the defaulting member). CCIL shall maintain two separate Default Funds in respect of its Securities Segment, one with a view to meet losses arising out of any default by its members from outright and repo trades and the other for meeting losses arising out of any default by its members from Triparty Repo trades. The mutual fund is exposed to the extent of its contribution to the default fund of CCIL, in the event that the contribution of the mutual fund is called upon to absorb settlement/default losses of another member by CCIL, as a result the scheme may lose an amount equivalent to its contribution to the default fund.

Risk Factors associated with Investments in Derivatives:

The Scheme(s) may use various derivative instruments and techniques, permitted within SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 from time to time including but not limited for portfolio balancing and hedging purpose, which may increase the volatility of Scheme's performance. Usage of derivatives will expose the Scheme(s) to certain risks inherent to such derivatives.

Derivative products are specialized instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the fund manager involve uncertainty and decision of fund manager may not always be profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies. The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments.

The use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but also of the derivative itself. There is a possibility that a loss may be sustained by the Scheme(s) as a result of the failure of another party (usually referred to as the "counterparty") to comply with the terms of the derivatives contract. Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, interest rates and indices. Even a small price movement in the underlying instrument could have a large impact on their value. This could increase the volatility of the Scheme's performance.

In case of hedge, it is possible that derivative positions may not be perfectly in line with the underlying assets they are hedging. As a consequence, the derivative cannot be expected to perfectly hedge the risk of the underlying assets. This also increases the volatility of the Scheme's performance. Some of the risks inherent to derivatives investments include:

1. **Price Risk:** Despite the risk mitigation provided by various derivative instruments, there remains an inherent price risk which may result in losses exceeding actual underlying.

2. **Default Risk**: This is the risk that losses will be incurred due to default by counter party. This is also known as credit risk or counterparty risk.

3. **Basis Risk**: This risk arises when the derivative instrument used to hedge the underlying asset does not match the movement of the underlying being hedged for e.g., mismatch between the maturity date of the futures and the actual selling date of the asset.

4. **Limitations on upside:** Derivatives when used as hedging tool can also limit the profits from a genuine investment transaction.

5. **Liquidity risk**: This risk pertains to how saleable a security is in the market. All securities/instruments irrespective of whether they are equity, bonds or derivatives may be exposed to liquidity risk (when the sellers outnumber buyers) which may impact returns while exiting opportunities.

Risks associated with investments in mutual fund units.

To the extent of the investments made by the scheme in mutual funds units, the risks associated with investing in such funds like market risk, credit & default risk, liquidity risk, redemption risk including the possible loss of principal; etc. will exist.

Risks associated with Securities Lending & Borrowing (SLB)

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

The risks in security lending consist of the failure of intermediary/counterparty, to comply with the terms of agreement entered between the lender of securities i.e. the Scheme and the intermediary/counterparty. Such failure to comply can result in the possible loss of rights in the collateral put up by the borrower of the securities, the inability of the approved intermediary to return the securities deposited by the lender and the possible loss of any corporate benefits accruing to the lender from the securities deposited with the approved intermediary. The scheme may not be able to sell lent out securities, which can lead to temporary illiquidity & loss of opportunity.

Other Risks:

Risk associated with inflation: Over time, yields of short-term investments may not keep pace with inflation, leading to a reduction in an investment's purchasing power.

Legal risk: The scheme may be affected by the actions of government and regulatory bodies. Legislation could be imposed retrospectively or may be issued in the form of internal regulations which the public may not be aware of. Legislation (including legislation relating to tax) or regulation may be introduced which inhibits the scheme from pursuing their strategies or which renders an existing strategy less profitable than anticipated. Such actions may take any form, for example nationalization of any institution or restrictions on investment strategies in any given market sector or changing requirements and imposed without prior warning by any regulator.

Taxation risk: The value of an investment may be affected by the application of tax laws, including withholding tax, or changes in government or economic or monetary policy from time to time. As such, no guarantee can be given that the financial objectives will actually be achieved. The tax information described in this Scheme Information Document (SID) is as available under the prevailing taxation laws. This could be changed at any moment by regulation. Further, 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.

Valuation risk: This risk relates to the fact that markets, in specific situations and due to lack of volumes of transactions, do not enable an accurate assessment of the fair value of invested assets. In such cases, valuation risk represents the possibility that, when a financial instrument matures or is sold in the market, the amount received is less than anticipated, incurring a loss to the portfolio, and therefore impacting negatively the NAV of the scheme.

Operational Risk: Operational risk addresses the risk of trading and back office or administration issues that may result in a loss to the Scheme. This could be the result of oversight, ineffective securities processing procedures, computer systems problems or human error. There could also be risk associated with grouping of orders. For instance, at the time of placing the trades, the fund manager shall group orders on behalf of all schemes managed by him, provided it is unlikely to be detrimental overall for any of the schemes whose orders have been included. However, such grouping may have a detrimental effect to the scheme compared to the execution of an individual order for the scheme.

Risk factors associated with processing of transaction in case of investors investing in mutual fund units through Stock Exchange Mechanism: The trading mechanism introduced by 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 NSE and/or BSE or any other 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 and the AMC have 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) upon which the Fund and the AMC have no control. Accordingly, there could be negative impacts to the investors such as delay or failure in allotment / redemption of Units. The Fund and the AMC are not responsible for the negative impacts.

Tracking Error Risk: Tracking error is defined as the standard deviation of the difference between the daily returns of the Underlying index and NAV of the scheme. The scheme's returns may deviate from the underlying benchmark index for the following reasons:

Fees & expenditure incurred by the scheme.

Cash held by the scheme due to subscriptions or to meet redemptions, expenses etc.

Corporate Actions

Halting of trading in underlying securities by exchange

Methodology of calculation of settlement price of the index. The benchmark or underlying index reflects the Volume Weighted Average Price (VWAP) of securities in the last half hour. However, the scheme may buy and sell at different points in time during the trading session at the then prevailing prices which may not correspond to the closing prices on the exchange.

Inability to acquire the securities due to various reasons like circuit filters, lack of liquidity etc.

Delay in replicating the portfolio during times of high volatility and reconstitution/rebalancing of index.

Rounding off securities for buying or selling as compared to the underlying index.

The AMC and fund manager would monitor the tracking error of the scheme on an ongoing basis and would seek to keep tracking error as low as possible. Under normal circumstances and as per SEBI regulation, it would not cross 2% per annum. However, in case of various market events beyond the control of AMC or fund manager like dividend issuance by constituent members, rights issuance by constituent members, market volatility during reconstitution and rebalancing of portfolio and any abnormal circumstances, tracking error may exceed the prescribed limits. There can be no assurance or guarantee that the scheme will achieve any particular level of tracking error relative to performance of the Underlying Index

Risks associated with segregated portfolio:

Investor holding units of segregated portfolio may not able to liquidate their holding till the time recovery of money from the issuer.

Security comprises of segregated portfolio may not realise any value.

Listing of units of segregated portfolio in recognised stock exchange does not necessarily guarantee their liquidity. There may not be active trading of units in the stock market. Further trading price of units on the stock market may be significantly lower than the prevailing NAV.

Trading in the units of segregated portfolio on the Exchange may be halted because of market conditions, including any halt in the operations of Depository Participants or for reasons that in view of the Exchange Authorities or SEBI, trading in the units is suspended and / or restricted. In addition, trading in units is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility and pursuant to stock exchange rules of 'circuit filter'. There can be no assurance that the requirements of Stock Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of units of scheme will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Tracking Error Risk:

The Fund Manager would not be able to invest the entire corpus exactly in the same proportion as in the underlying index due to certain factors such as the fees and expenses of the Scheme, corporate actions, cash balance and changes to the underlying index and regulatory restrictions, lack of liquidity which may result in Tracking Error. Hence it may affect AMC's ability to achieve close correlation with the underlying index of the Scheme. The Scheme's returns may therefore deviate from its underlying index. "Tracking Error" is defined as the standard deviation of the difference between daily returns of the underlying index and the NAV of the Scheme. The Fund Manager would monitor the Tracking Error of the Scheme on an ongoing basis and would seek to minimize the Tracking Error to the maximum extent possible.

Tracking errors are inherent in any index fund and such errors may cause the scheme to generate returns which are not in line with the performance of the Nifty200 Momentum 30 Total Returns index or one or more securities covered by / included in the Nifty200 Momentum 30 Total Returns Index and may arise from a variety of factors including but not limited to:

1. Any delay in the purchase or sale of securities due to illiquidity in the market, settlement and realisation of sales proceeds, delay in credit of securities or in receipt and consequent reinvestment of dividend, etc.

2. The index reflects the prices of securities at a point in time, which is the price at close of business day on the stock exchange. The scheme, however, may trade the securities at different points in time during the trading session and therefore the prices at which the scheme trades may not be identical to the closing price of each scrip on that day on the respective stock exchange. In addition, the scheme may opt to trade the same securities on different exchanges due to price or liquidity factors, which may also result in traded prices being at variance from the closing price considered in the Index.

3. NSE Indices Limited undertakes periodic reviews of the securities that are represented in the Nifty200 Momentum 30 Total Return Index and from time to time may exclude existing securities or include new ones. In such an event, the scheme will reallocate its portfolio to mirror the changes. However, there allocation process may not occur instantaneously and may not permit precise mirroring of the Nifty200 Momentum 30 Total Return Index during this period.

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

5. Transaction and other expenses, such as but not limited to brokerage, custody, trustee and investment management fees.

6. Being an open ended scheme, the scheme may hold appropriate levels of cash or cash equivalents to meet on going redemptions.

7. The scheme may not be able to acquire or sell the desired number of securities due to conditions prevailing in the securities market, such as, but not restricted to circuit filters in the securities, liquidity and volatility in security prices.

The Scheme will disclose the tracking error based on past one year rolling data, on a daily basis, on the website of AMC and AMFI. In case the Scheme has been in existence for a period of less than one year, the annualized standard deviation shall be calculated based on available data.

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

The annualized tracking difference averaged over one year period shall not exceed 1.25%. In case the average annualized tracking difference over one year period for the Scheme is higher than 1.25%, the same will be brought to the notice of trustees with corrective actions taken by the AMC, if any

Passive Investments:

The Scheme is not actively managed. Since the Scheme is linked to index, it may be affected by a general decline in the Indian markets relating to its underlying index. The Scheme as per its investment objective invests in Securities which are constituents of its underlying index regardless of their investment merit. The AMC does not attempt to individually select stocks or to take defensive positions in declining markets.

Risk factors associated with processing of transaction in case of investors investing in mutual fund units through Stock Exchange Mechanism

The trading mechanism introduced by 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 NSE and/or BSE or any other 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 and the AMC have 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) upon which the Fund and the AMC have no control. Accordingly, there could be negative impacts to the investors such as delay or failure in allotment / redemption of Units. The Fund and the AMC are not responsible for the negative impacts.

RISK CONTROL STRATEGIES

The Scheme aims to track Nifty200 Momentum Index as closely as possible before expenses. The index is tracked on a regular basis and changes to the constituents or their weights, if any, are replicated in the underlying portfolio with the purpose of minimizing tracking error. Investments in equity, debt and money market securities carry various risks such as inability to sell securities, trading volumes and settlement periods, interest rate risk, liquidity risk, default risk, reinvestment risk etc. Whilst such risks cannot be eliminated, they may be mitigated by diversification. In order to mitigate the various risks, the portfolio of the Scheme will be constructed in accordance with the investment restriction specified under the Regulations which would help in mitigating certain risks relating to investments in securities market.

For risk control, the following may be noted:

Liquidity Risks: Stocks in the underlying index are selected by applying liquidity as one of the criterions and hence the portfolio of Nifty200 Momentum Index is reasonably liquid. The index is rebalanced based on certain criteria after which certain illiquid stocks are replaced by more liquid stocks. The fund manager makes the changes to the portfolio accordingly. Therefore, liquidity issues in the scheme are not envisaged.

Volatility risks: There is the risk of volatility in markets due to external factors like liquidity flows, changes in the business environment, economic policy etc. The scheme will manage volatility risk through diversification.

Interest Rate Risk: Changes in interest rates affect the prices of bonds as well as equities. If interest rates rise the prices of bonds fall and vice versa. Equity might be negatively affected as well in a rising interest rate environment. A well-diversified portfolio may help to mitigate this risk.

Risk Mitigation Measures:

The Scheme's will invest in various securities / instruments which carry various risks such as inability to sell securities, trading volumes and settlement periods, market risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk, default risk, reinvestment risk etc. Whilst such risks cannot be eliminated, they may be mitigated by diversification and hedging.

In order to mitigate the various risks, the portfolio of the Scheme will be constructed in accordance with the investment restriction specified under the Regulations which would help in mitigating certain risks relating to investments in securities market.

Further, the AMC has necessary framework in place for risk mitigation at an enterprise level. The Risk Management division is an independent division within the organization. Internal limits are defined and

judiciously monitored. Risk indicators on various parameters are computed and are monitored on a regular basis. There is a Board level Committee, the Risk Management Committee of the Board, which enables a dedicated focus on risk factors and the relevant risk mitigants.

BARODA BNP PARIBAS DIVIDEND YIELD FUND

RISK FACTORS

Investors may note that AMC/Fund Manager's investment decisions may not be always profitable. Although it is intended to generate capital appreciation and maximize the returns by actively investing in equity/ equity related securities and utilising debt and money market instruments as a defensive investment strategy. At times, churning of portfolios may lead to substantial losses due to subsequent adverse developments in the capital markets or unfavourable market movements. In view of the same, there can be no assurance that the investment objective of the Scheme will be realised.

The other Scheme specific risk factors are summarized as follows:

Market Risk:

All mutual funds and securities investments are subject to market risk and there can be no assurance / guarantee that the scheme's objectives will be achieved. The securities that the scheme invests in would be exposed to price changes on a day-to-day basis. These price changes may occur due to instrument-specific factors as well as general macroeconomic conditions. Markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market or economic developments. The scheme may be subject to price volatility due to factors such as interest sensitivity, market perception, and creditworthiness of issuer and market liquidity. Different parts of the market can react differently to these developments. The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Risks associated with investing in equity and equity related instruments:

Investments in equity and equity related instruments are volatile and prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis. The impact of fluctuations is likely to be accentuated for short-term investments. The risk that the performance of one or more companies declines or stagnates may have a negative impact on the performance of the Scheme as a whole at any given time. Investments in equity and equity related

instruments involve a degree of risk and investors should not invest in the Scheme unless they can afford to take the risks.

Equity and Equity Related Instruments listed on the stock exchange carry lower liquidity risk however the Scheme's ability to sell these investments is limited by the overall trading volume on the stock exchanges.

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

Risks associated with investing in fixed income securities:

Credit and Counterparty risk: Credit risk or default risk refers to the risk that an issuer of a fixed income security may default (i.e., will be unable to make timely principal and interest payments on the security or honor its contractual obligations).

Counterparty risk refers to the counterparty's inability to honor its commitments (payment, delivery, repayment, etc.) and to risk of default. This risk relates to the quality of the counterparty to which the scheme has exposures. Losses can occur in particular for the settlement/delivery of financial instruments or the conclusion of financial derivatives contracts.

The value of a fixed income security will fluctuate depending upon the changes in the perceived level of credit and counterparty risk as well as any actual event of default. Changes in financial conditions of an issuer, changes in economic and political conditions in general, or changes in economic or and political conditions specific to an issuer, all of which are factors that may have an adverse impact on an issuers credit quality and security value.

Liquidity Risk: The liquidity of the scheme's investment is inherently restricted by trading volumes in the securities in which the scheme invests.

A lower level of liquidity affecting an individual security or an entire market at the same time, may have an adverse bearing on the value of the scheme's assets. More importantly, this may affect the Fund's ability to sell particular securities quickly enough to minimise impact cost, as and when necessary to meet requirements of liquidity or to sell securities in response to triggers such as a specific economic/corporate event.

Trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures may restrict the liquidity of a few or all of the investments and may affect the liquidity of the investments of the scheme.

The scheme may be unable to implement purchase or sale decisions when the markets turn illiquid, missing some investment opportunities or limiting ability to face redemptions. The lack of liquidity could also lead to the risk that the sale price of a security could be substantially lower than the fair value of the security.

Interest Rate Risk & Re-investment Risk: The value of an investment may be affected by interest rate fluctuations. Interest rates may be influenced by several elements or events, such as monetary policy, the discount rate, inflation, etc. The value of debt and fixed income securities held by the Scheme generally will vary inversely with the changes in prevailing interest rates. In general, price of debt and fixed income securities go up when interest rates fall, and vice versa. Securities of any issuer that has higher duration

could be riskier in terms of price movements relative to those with lower duration. Thus, any impact of interest rate changes would be higher on securities with higher duration irrespective of the status of the issuer of the security. The investments made by the Scheme are subject to reinvestment risk. This risk refers to the interest rate levels at which cash flows received from the securities in the Scheme are reinvested. The additional income from reinvestment is the "interest on interest" component. The risk is that the rate at which interim cash flows can be reinvested may be lower than that originally assumed.

Sovereign risk: The Central Government of India is the issuer of the local currency debt in India. The Government raises money to meet its capital and revenue expenditure by issuing debt or discounted securities. Since payment of interest and principal amount has a sovereign status implying least probability of a default, such securities are known as securities with sovereign credit. It also implies that the credit risk on such Government securities is even lower than that on non-government securities "AAA" rating and hence yields on government securities are even lower than yields on non-government securities with "AAA" rating.

Concentration Risk:

The Scheme may pursue only a limited degree of diversification. It may invest in a limited number of securities or invest a greater proportion of assets in the securities of very few issuers (within the limits permitted by regulation) or be concentrated on a few market sectors as compared to a diversified scheme. The scheme is also expected to have higher market liquidity risk on account of concentration. This could have implications on the performance of the scheme. The scheme may be more sensitive to economic, business, political or other changes and this may lead to sizeable fluctuation in the Net Asset Value of the scheme.

Risk Factors associated with Investments in Derivatives:

The Scheme(s) may use various derivative instruments and techniques, permitted within SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 from time to time including but not limited for portfolio balancing and hedging purpose, which may increase the volatility of Scheme's performance. Usage of derivatives will expose the Scheme(s) to certain risks inherent to such derivatives.

Derivative products are specialized instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the fund manager involve uncertainty and decision of fund manager may not always be profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies. The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments.

The use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but also of the derivative itself. There is a possibility that a loss may be sustained by the Scheme(s) as a result of the failure of another party (usually referred to as the "counterparty") to comply with the terms of the derivatives contract. Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, interest rates and indices. Even a small price movement in the underlying instrument could have a large impact on their value. This could increase the volatility of the Scheme's performance.

In case of hedge, it is possible that derivative positions may not be perfectly in line with the underlying assets they are hedging. As a consequence, the derivative cannot be expected to perfectly hedge the risk of the underlying assets. This also increases the volatility of the Scheme's performance. Some of the risks inherent to derivatives investments include:

1. **Price Risk:** Despite the risk mitigation provided by various derivative instruments, there remains an inherent price risk which may result in losses exceeding actual underlying.

2. **Default Risk:** This is the risk that losses will be incurred due to default by counter party. This is also known as credit risk or counterparty risk.

3. **Basis Risk:** This risk arises when the derivative instrument used to hedge the underlying asset does not match the movement of the underlying being hedged for e.g., mismatch between the maturity date of the futures and the actual selling date of the asset.

4. **Limitations on upside:** Derivatives when used as hedging tool can also limit the profits from a genuine investment transaction.

5. Liquidity risk: This risk pertains to how saleable a security is in the market. All securities/instruments irrespective of whether they are equity, bonds or derivatives may be exposed to liquidity risk (when the sellers outnumber buyers) which may impact returns while exiting opportunities.

6. **Execution Risk**: The prices which are seen on the screen need not be the same at which execution will take place.

Risks for writing covered call options for equity shares:

Writing call options are highly specialized activities and entail higher than ordinary investment risks. In such investment strategy, the profits from call option writing are capped at the option premium, however the downside depends upon the increase in value of the underlying equity shares. Being a covered call, the downside risk is not unlimited, but limited to the extent of change in the price of underlying security held by the Fund.

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

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

The total gross exposure related to option premium paid and received shall not exceed the regulatory limits of the net assets of the scheme.

Risk factors specific to investments in foreign securities:

The Scheme may invest in Foreign Securities including overseas equities / ADRs / GDRs/overseas ETFs with the approval of RBI/SEBI, subject to such guidelines as may be issued by RBI/SEBI. The net assets, distributions and income of the Scheme may be affected adversely by fluctuations in the value of certain foreign currencies relative to the Indian Rupee to the extent of investments in these securities. Repatriation of such investment may also be affected by changes in the regulatory and political environments. Market risks can be greater with respect to political instability, lack of complete or reliable information, market irregularities or high taxation. The Scheme's NAV may also be affected by a fluctuation in the general and specific level of interest rates internationally, or the change in the credit profiles of the issuers. The liquidation of securities where investments will be made by the schemes shall be subject to the liquidity / settlement issues of the country of investment / settlement. Non-business days in country of investment / settlement may impact the liquidity of the scheme investments.

The Scheme may, where necessary, appoint advisor(s) for providing advisory services for such investments. The appointment of such advisor(s) shall be in accordance with the applicable requirements of SEBI. The fees and expenses would illustratively include, besides the investment management fees, custody fees and costs, transaction costs and overseas regulatory costs, the fees of appointed advisor(s). The fees related to these services would be borne by the AMC and would not be charged to the Scheme.

Risks associated with Securities Lending

Securities Lending is lending of securities through an approved intermediary to a borrower under an agreement for a specified period with the condition that the borrower will return equivalent securities of the same type or class at the end of the specified period along with the corporate benefits accruing on the securities borrowed. The risks in lending portfolio securities, as with other extensions of credit, consist of the failure of another party, in this case the approved intermediary, to comply with the terms of agreement entered into between the lender of securities i.e., the Scheme and the approved intermediary. Such failure to comply can result in a possible loss of rights to the collateral put up by the borrower of the securities, the inability of the approved intermediary to return the securities deposited by the lender and the possible loss of corporate benefits accruing to the lender from the securities deposited with the approved intermediary. The Mutual Fund may not be able to sell such lent securities, and this can lead to temporary illiquidity.

Risks associated with investing in mutual fund units:

To the extent of the investments in units of mutual funds, the risks associated with investing in such funds like market risk, credit & default risk, liquidity risk, redemption risk including the possible loss of principal; etc. will exist.

Risk associated with investment in ETF:

ETFs are typically designed to track the performance of certain indices, market sectors or groups of assets such as stocks, bonds or commodities. ETF managers may use different strategies to achieve this goal but in general they do not have the discretion to take defensive positions in declining markets. Investors must be prepared to bear the risk of loss and volatility associated with the underlying index/assets.

Investments in the securities constituting the Index/commodities are subject to price fluctuation on daily basis. The volatility in the value of those securities is due to various micro and macroeconomic factors like

economic and political developments, changes in interest rates, etc. affecting the securities markets. This may have adverse impact on the NAV of Scheme

The units of the Scheme are to be listed on stock exchanges. However, there can be no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or be maintained.

Listing and trading of the ETF is undertaken on the Stock Exchanges within the rules, regulation and policy of the Stock Exchange and Regulator. Any change in trading rules, regulation and policy by the regulatory authority would have a bearing on the trading of the units of the ETF and its prices.

Trading in units of the Scheme on the exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that in view of the stock exchange or SEBI, trading in the units of the Scheme is not advisable. In addition, trading in units of the scheme is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility and pursuant to BSE/NSE and SEBI circuit filter rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the market necessary to maintain the listing of units of the Scheme will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Units of the scheme may trade above or below its NAV. The NAV of the scheme will fluctuate with changes in the market value of scheme's portfolio. The trading price of units of the Scheme will change in according with changes in its NAV as well as market supply and demand of units in the scheme. However, given the fact that units of the scheme can be created or redeemed in creation unit directly with the fund, large discounts or premiums to the NAV are not expected to sustain due to the arbitrage opportunity available.

Any changes in trading regulations by the stock exchange/s or SEBI may affect the ability of the market maker to arbitrage resulting into wider premium/discount to NAV. Although the units are listed on the stock exchanges, the AMC and the Trustee will not be liable for delay in listing of Units of the scheme on the stock exchanges / or due to the connectivity problems with depositories and/or due to the occurrence of any event beyond their control.

Risk factors associated with investments in REITs and InvITs

Price Risk / Market Risk: REITs and InvITs Investments are volatile and subject to price fluctuations on a daily basis owing to factors impacting the underlying assets. The valuation of the REIT/InvIT units may fluctuate based on economic conditions, fluctuations in markets (eg. real estate) in which the REIT/InvIT operates and the resulting impact on the value of the portfolio of assets, regulatory changes, force majeure events etc. REITs & InvITs may have volatile cash flows. As an indirect shareholder of portfolio assets, unit holders' rights are subordinated to the rights of creditors, debt holders and other parties specified under Indian law in the event of insolvency or liquidation of any of the portfolio assets.

Liquidity Risk: As the liquidity of the investments made by the scheme(s) could, at times, be restricted by trading volumes, settlement periods, dissolution of the trust, potential delisting of units on the exchange etc, the time taken by the Mutual Fund for liquidating the investments in the scheme may be high in the event of immediate redemption requirement. Investment in such securities may lead to increase in the scheme portfolio risk. Further, there is no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or be maintained. Hence there would be time when trading in the units could be infrequent. The subsequent valuation of illiquid units may reflect a discount from the market price of comparable securities for which a liquid market exists.

Risk of lower-than-expected distributions: The distributions by the REIT or InvIT will be based on the net cash flows available for distribution. The amount of cash available for distribution principally depends upon the amount of cash that the REIT/InvIT receives as dividends or the interest and principal payments from portfolio assets. The cash flows generated by portfolio assets from operations may fluctuate based on, among other things:

success and economic viability of tenants and off-takers

economic cycles and risks inherent in the business which may negatively impact valuations, returns and profitability of portfolio assets.

force majeure events related such as earthquakes, floods etc. rendering the portfolio assets inoperable.

debt service requirements and other liabilities of the portfolio assets

fluctuations in the working capital needs of the portfolio assets

ability of portfolio assets to borrow funds and access capital markets.

changes in applicable laws and regulations, which may restrict the payment of dividends by portfolio assets.

amount and timing of capital expenditures on portfolio assets

insurance policies may not provide adequate protection against various risks associated with operations of the REIT/InvIT such as fire, natural disasters, accidents.

Interest Rate Risk - Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of units fall and when interest rates drop, such prices increase.

Reinvestment Risk: Investments in REITs & InvITs may carry reinvestment risk as there could be repatriation of funds by the Trusts in form of buyback of units or dividend pay-outs, etc. Consequently, the proceeds may get invested in assets providing lower returns.

Credit Risk: In simple terms this risk means that the issuer of a debenture/ bond or a money market instrument may default on interest payment or even in paying back the principal amount on maturity. REITs & InvITs are likely to have volatile cash flows as the repayment dates would not necessarily be prescheduled.

Regulatory/Legal Risk: REITs and InvITs being new asset classes, rights of unit holders such as right to information etc may differ from existing capital market asset classes under Indian Law.

The above are some of the common risks associated with investments in REITs & InvITs. There can be no assurance that a Scheme's investment objectives will be achieved, or that there will be no loss of capital. Investment results may vary substantially on a monthly, quarterly or annual basis.

Risks associated with segregated portfolio:

Investor holding units of segregated portfolio may not able to liquidate their holding till the time recovery of money from the issuer.

Security comprises of segregated portfolio may not realise any value.

Listing of units of segregated portfolio in recognized stock exchange does not necessarily guarantee their liquidity. There may not be active trading of units in the stock market. Further trading price of units on the stock market may be significantly lower than the prevailing NAV.

Trading in the units of segregated portfolio on the Exchange may be halted because of market conditions, including any halt in the operations of Depository Participants or for reasons that in view of the Exchange Authorities or SEBI, trading in the units is suspended and / or restricted. In addition, trading in units is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility and pursuant to stock exchange necessary to maintain the listing of units of scheme will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Risks associated with investing in securitised debt:

The scheme may invest in domestic securitized debt such as asset backed securities (ABS) or mortgage-backed securities (MBS). ABS means securitized debts wherein the underlying assets are receivables arising from personal loans, automobile loans, etc. MBS means securitized debts wherein the underlying assets are receivables arising from loans backed by mortgage of properties which can be residential or commercial in nature. ABS / MBS instruments reflect the undivided interest in the underlying of assets and do not represent the obligation of the issuer of ABS / MBS or the originator of the underlying receivables. The ABS / MBS holders have a limited recourse to the extent of credit enhancement provided. Securitized debt may suffer credit losses in the event of the delinquencies and credit losses in the underlying pool exceeding the credit enhancement provided. As compared to the normal corporate or sovereign debt, securitized debt is normally exposed to a higher level of reinvestment risk.

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

How the risk profile of securitized debt fits into the risk appetite of the scheme

Securitized debt is a form of conversion of normally non-tradable loans to transferable securities. This is done by assigning the loans to a special purpose vehicle (a trust), which in turn issues Pass-Through-Certificates (PTCs). These PTCs are transferable securities with fixed income like characteristics. The risk of investing in securitized debt is similar to investing in debt securities. In addition, securitized debt may also carry prepayment risk and has a relatively higher liquidity risk (the same are explained in the sections that follow). However, if the fund manager evaluates that the additional risks are suitably compensated by the higher returns, he may invest in securitized debt up to the limits specified in the asset allocation table. The investment shall be in securitized instruments that are top rated (AAA/ A1+) or its equivalent, by a recognised credit rating agency for the retail pool, and for single loan securitization, limits will be assigned as per the internal credit policy of the Fund.

Policy relating to originators The originator is the person who has initially given the loan. The originator is also usually responsible for servicing the loan (i.e. collecting the interest and principal payments). An analysis of the originator is especially important in case of retail loans as this affects the credit quality and servicing of the PTC. Originators may be : Banks, Non Banking Finance Companies, Housing Finance Companies, etc. The fund manager's evaluation will be based on the track record of the originator, delinquencies in the pool and the seasoning of the pool. Other factors that will be considered are loan

type, size of the loan, average original maturity of the pool, Loan to Value Ratio, geographical distribution, liquid facility, default rate distribution, credit enhancement facility and structure of the pool.

Risk associated with each kind of originator:

(a) Prepayment risk: MBS and ABS are subject to prepayment risk. When the underlying loans are paid off by the borrower prior to their respective due dates, this is known as a prepayment. It could be triggered on account of various factors particularly in periods of declining interest rates. The possibility of such prepayment may require the scheme to reinvest the proceeds of such investments in securities offering lower yields, thereby.

(b) **Interest rate risk:** MBS carry interest rate risk. Home loan borrowers are provided the facility of refinancing their loans at the prevailing interest rates. A lowering of interest rates could induce a borrower to pay his loan off earlier than the scheduled tenure, whereas if the interest rates move upward, the borrower would tend to hold on to his loan for a longer period, thus increasing the maturity of the bond. The maturity of the bond could therefore shorten or lengthen, depending on the prevailing interest rates.

(c) **Credit risk / default risk**: MBS and ABS also carry credit or default risk. MBS and structures carry built in credit enhancement in different forms. However, any delinquencies would result in reduction of the principal amount if the amount available in the credit enhancement facility is not enough to cover the shortfall. Historically, housing loans have had lower default rates than other forms of credit.

(d) **Price risk / liquidity risk:** MBS and ABS are subject to prepayment risk. Limited volumes of trading in securitized paper in secondary market could restrict or affect the ability of the scheme to re-sell them. Thus, these trades may take place at a discount, depending on the prevailing interest rates.

In case of securitization involving single loans or a small pool of loans, the credit risk of the underlying borrower is analyzed. In case of diversified pools of loans, the overall characteristic of the loans is analyzed to assess the credit risk. Securitization transactions may include some risk mitigants (to reduce credit risk). These may include interest subvention (difference in interest rates on the underlying loans and the PTC serving as margin against defaults), overcollateralization (issue of PTCs of lesser value than the underlying loans, thus even if some loans default, the PTC continues to remain protected), presence of an equity / subordinate tranche (issue of PTCs of differing seniority when it comes to repayment - the senior tranches get paid before the junior tranche) and / or guarantees.

Level of diversification with respect to the underlying assets and risk mitigation measures for less diversified investments: Currently, the following parameters are used while evaluating investment decision relating to a pool securitization transaction. These parameters may be revised the from time to time.

Characteristics/ Type Of Pool	**Mortgage Loan**	**Commercial Vehicle and Construction Equipment**	**Car**	**Two Wheelers**	**Micro Finance Pools**	**Personal Loans**	**Single Sell Downs**	**Others**
Approximate Average maturity (in Months)	Up to 10 Yrs	Up to 3 yrs	Up to 3 yrs	Up to 3 yrs	NA	NA	Refer to Note a	Refer to Note b

Characteristics/ Type Of Pool	Mortgage Loan	Commercial Vehicle and Construction Equipment	Car	Two Wheelers	Micro Finance Pools	Personal Loans	Single Sell Downs	Others
Collateral margin (including cash, guarantees, excess interest spread, subordinate tranche)	>10%	>10%	>10%	>10%	NA	NA		
Average Loan to Value Ratio	<90%	<80%	<80%	<80%	NA	NA		
Average seasoning of the Pool	>3 mths	>3 mths	>3 mths	>3 mths	NA	NA		
Maximum single exposure range	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	NA	NA		
Average single exposure range %	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	NA	NA		

Notes

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

b. Other investments will be decided on a case-to-case basis.

Minimum retention period of the debt by originator prior to securitization

Issuance of securitized debt is governed by the Reserve Bank of India. RBI norms cover the "true sale" criteria including credit enhancement and liquidity enhancements. In addition, RBI has proposed minimum holding period of between nine and twelve months for assets before they can be securitized. The minimum holding period depends on the tenure of the securitization transaction. The Scheme will invest in securitized debt that is in compliance with the regulations.

Minimum retention percentage by originator of debts to be securitized

RBI norms cover the "true sale" criteria including credit enhancement and liquidity enhancements, including maximum exposure by the originator in the PTCs. In addition, RBI has proposed minimum retention requirement of between five and ten percent of the book value of the loans by the originator. In the PTCs. In addition, RBI has proposed minimum retention requirement of between five and ten percent of the book value of the loans by the originator. The minimum retention requirement depends on the tenure and structure of the securitization transaction. The Scheme will invest in securitized debt that is in compliance with the regulations.

Mechanism to tackle conflict of interest when the mutual fund invests in securitised debt of an originator and the originator in turn invests makes investments in that particular scheme of the fund.

The key risk in securitized debt relates to the underlying borrowers and not the originator. In a securitization transaction, the originator is the seller of the debt(s) and the scheme is the buyer. However, the originator is also usually responsible for servicing the loan (i.e. collecting the interest and principal payments). As the originators may also invest in the scheme, the fund manager shall ensure that the investment decision is based on parameters as set by the Investment Committee (IC) of the AMC and IC shall review the same at regular interval.

The resources and mechanism of individual risk assessment with the AMC for monitoring investments in securitised debt

The fund management team including the credit analyst has the experience to analyze securitized debt. In addition, credit research agencies provide analysis of individual instruments and pools. On an on-going basis (typically monthly) the servicer provides reports regarding the performance of the pool. These reports would form the base for ongoing evaluation where applicable. In addition, rating reports indicating rating changes would be monitored for changes in rating agency opinion of the credit risk.

Risk Factors associated with investments in debt instruments having Structured Obligations:

The risks factors stated for debt instruments having Structured Obligations (SO) are in addition to the risk factors associated with fixed income instruments:

• SO transactions are asset backed/ mortgage backed securities, securitized paper backed by hypothecation of car loan receivables, securities backed by trade receivables, credit card receivables etc. In case of SO rated issuer, the underlying loan pools or securitization, etc. is assessed to arrive at rating for the issuer.

• SO rated securities are often complex structures, with a variety of credit enhancements. Debt securities lack a well-developed secondary market in India, and due to structured nature of SO securities, the liquidity in the market for these instruments is adversely affected compared to similar rated debt instruments. Hence, lower liquidity of such instruments, could lead to inability of the scheme to sell such debt instruments and generate liquidity for the scheme or higher impact cost when such instruments are sold.

• In case of SO transactions, comingling risk and risk of servicer increases the overall risk for the securitized debt or assets backed transactions. Therefore, apart from issuer level credit risk such debt instruments are also susceptible to structure related credit risk.

Other Risks:

Risk associated with inflation: Over time, yields of short-term investments may not keep pace with inflation, leading to a reduction in an investment's purchasing power.

Legal risk: The scheme may be affected by the actions of government and regulatory bodies. Legislation could be imposed retrospectively or may be issued in the form of internal regulations which the public may not be aware of. Legislation (including legislation relating to tax) or regulation may be introduced which inhibits the scheme from pursuing their strategies or which renders an existing strategy less profitable than anticipated. Such actions may take any form, for example nationalization of any institution or restrictions on investment strategies in any given market sector or changing requirements and imposed without prior warning by any regulator.

Taxation risk: The value of an investment may be affected by the application of tax laws, including withholding tax, or changes in government or economic or monetary policy from time to time. As such, no guarantee can be given that the financial objectives will actually be achieved. The tax information described in this Scheme Information Document (SID) is as available under the prevailing taxation laws. This could be changed at any moment by regulation. Further, 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.

Valuation risk: This risk relates to the fact that markets, in specific situations and due to lack of volumes of transactions, do not enable an accurate assessment of the fair value of invested assets. In such cases, valuation risk represents the possibility that, when a financial instrument matures or is sold in the market, the amount received is less than anticipated, incurring a loss to the portfolio and therefore impacting negatively the NAV of the scheme.

Operational Risk: Operational risk addresses the risk of trading and back office or administration issues that may result in a loss to the Scheme. This could be the result of oversight, ineffective securities processing procedures, computer systems problems or human error. There could also be risk associated with grouping of orders. For instance, at the time of placing the trades, the fund manager shall group orders on behalf of all schemes managed by him, provided it is unlikely to be detrimental overall for any of the schemes whose orders have been included. However, such grouping may have a detrimental effect to the scheme compared to the execution of an individual order for the scheme.

Risk factors associated with processing of transaction in case of investors investing in mutual fund units through Stock Exchange Mechanism: The trading mechanism introduced by 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 NSE and/or BSE or any other 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 and the AMC have 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) upon which the Fund and the AMC have no control. Accordingly, there could be negative impacts to the investors such as delay or failure in allotment / redemption of Units. The Fund and the AMC are not responsible for the negative impacts.

Risk mitigation strategies

Risk control measures

Investments made by the Scheme would be in accordance with the investment objective of the Scheme and the provisions of the SEBI (MF) Regulations. Since investing requires disciplined risk management, the AMC would incorporate adequate safeguards for controlling risks in the portfolio construction process. While allocating and choosing securities, the Investment Manager will aim to diversify by gaining broad exposure to different industries and companies in order to reduce risk.

Risk Mitigation measures for investments in equity / equity related instruments

The Scheme aims to maintain a well-diversified equity portfolio comprising stocks across various sectors of the economy. This shall aid in managing concentration risk and sector specific risks.

The Scheme will maintain a portfolio diversified across a large number companies. Exposure to individual companies would be in accordance with the risk management and regulatory limits. This diversified portfolio would aid in managing volatility and also improve liquidity of the portfolio.

The Scheme will strive to mitigate risk through a judicious mix of Debt and Money Market Instruments and equity/ equity related instruments.

Risk Mitigation measures for investments in debt instruments

The investments in debt and Money Market instruments would be undertaken after assessing the associated credit risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk. The AMC shall undertake credit evaluation of each investment opportunity and invest in rated papers of companies having a sound background, strong fundamentals and quality of management and financial strength. In addition, the Scheme would endeavor to invest in instruments with a relatively higher liquidity, and will seek to manage the duration of the debt assets on proactive basis to manage interest rate risk and to optimize returns.

The scheme may also use various derivatives and hedging products from time to time, as would be available and permitted by SEBI/RBI for the purpose of hedging and portfolio rebalancing.

The above risk control measures shall be implemented by the AMC on best effort basis however there can be no guarantee that such measures can completely mitigate the risks involved in Scheme.

BARODA BNP PARIBAS RETIREMENT FUND

RISK FACTORS

Scheme Specific Risk Factors

In general, investment under the Scheme may be affected by risks associated with equities and fixed income securities.

The other Scheme specific risk factors are summarized as follows:

Market Risk:

All mutual funds and securities investments are subject to market risk and there can be no assurance / guarantee that the Scheme's objectives will be achieved. The securities that the Scheme invests in would be exposed to price changes on a day-to-day basis. These price changes may occur due to instrument-specific factors as well as general macroeconomic conditions. Markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market or economic developments. The Scheme may be subject to price volatility due to factors such as interest sensitivity, market perception, and creditworthiness of issuer and market liquidity. Different parts of the market can react differently to these developments. The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Risks associated with investing in equity and equity related instruments:

Investments in equity and equity related instruments are volatile and prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis. The impact of fluctuations is likely to be accentuated for short-term investments. The risk that the performance of one or more companies declines or stagnates may have a negative impact on the performance of the Scheme as a whole at any given time. Investments in equity and equity related instruments involve a degree of risk and investors should not invest in the Scheme unless they can afford to take the risks.

Equity and Equity Related Instruments listed on the stock exchange carry lower liquidity risk however the Scheme's ability to sell these investments is limited by the overall trading volume on the stock exchanges.

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

Risks associated with investing in fixed income securities:

Credit and Counterparty risk: Credit risk or default risk refers to the risk that an issuer of a fixed income security may default (i.e., will be unable to make timely principal and interest payments on the security or honor its contractual obligations).

Counterparty risk refers to the counterparty's inability to honor its commitments (payment, delivery, repayment, etc.) and to risk of default. This risk relates to the quality of the counterparty to which the scheme has exposures. Losses can occur in particular for the settlement/delivery of financial instruments or the conclusion of financial derivatives contracts.

The value of a fixed income security will fluctuate depending upon the changes in the perceived level of credit and counterparty risk as well as any actual event of default. Changes in financial conditions of an issuer, changes in economic and political conditions in general, or changes in economic or and political conditions specific to an issuer, all of which are factors that may have an adverse impact on an issuer's credit quality and security value.

Liquidity Risk: The liquidity of the Scheme's investment is inherently restricted by trading volumes in the securities in which the scheme invests.

A lower level of liquidity affecting an individual security or an entire market at the same time, may have an adverse bearing on the value of the scheme's assets. More importantly, this may affect the Fund's ability to sell particular securities quickly enough to minimise impact cost, as and when necessary to meet requirements of liquidity or to sell securities in response to triggers such as a specific economic/corporate event.

Trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures may restrict the liquidity of a few or all of the investments and may affect the liquidity of the investments of the scheme.

The scheme may be unable to implement purchase or sale decisions when the markets turn illiquid, missing some investment opportunities or limiting ability to face redemptions. The lack of liquidity could also lead to the risk that the sale price of a security could be substantially lower than the fair value of the security.

Interest Rate Risk & Re-investment Risk: The value of an investment may be affected by interest rate fluctuations. Interest rates may be influenced by several elements or events, such as monetary policy, the discount rate, inflation, etc. The value of debt and fixed income securities held by the Scheme generally will vary inversely with the changes in prevailing interest rates. In general, price of debt and fixed income securities go up when interest rates fall, and vice versa. Securities of any issuer that has higher duration could be riskier in terms of price movements relative to those with lower duration. Thus, any impact of interest rate changes would be higher on securities with higher duration irrespective of the status of the

issuer of the security. The investments made by the Scheme are subject to reinvestment risk. This risk refers to the interest rate levels at which cash flows received from the securities in the Scheme are reinvested. The additional income from reinvestment is the "interest on interest" component. The risk is that the rate at which interim cash flows can be reinvested may be lower than that originally assumed.

Sovereign risk: The Central Government of India is the issuer of the local currency debt in India. The Government raises money to meet its capital and revenue expenditure by issuing debt or discounted securities. Since payment of interest and principal amount has a sovereign status implying least probability of a default, such securities are known as securities with sovereign credit. It also implies that the credit risk on such Government securities is even lower than that on non-government securities with "AAA" rating and hence yields on government securities are even lower than yields on non-government securities with "AAA" rating.

Concentration Risk:

The Scheme may pursue only a limited degree of diversification. It may invest in a limited number of securities or invest a greater proportion of assets in the securities of very few issuers (within the limits permitted by regulation) or be concentrated on a few market sectors as compared to a diversified scheme. The scheme is also expected to have higher market liquidity risk on account of concentration. This could have implications on the performance of the scheme. The scheme may be more sensitive to economic, business, political or other changes and this may lead to sizeable fluctuation in the Net Asset Value of the scheme.

Risk Factors associated with Investments in Derivatives:

The Scheme may use various derivative instruments and techniques, permitted within SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 from time to time including but not limited for portfolio balancing and hedging purpose, which may increase the volatility of Scheme's performance. Usage of derivatives will expose the Scheme to certain risks inherent to such derivatives.

Derivative products are specialized instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the fund manager involve uncertainty and decision of fund manager may not always be profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies. The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments.

The use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but also of the derivative itself. There is a possibility that a loss may be sustained by the Scheme as a result of the failure of another party (usually referred to as the "counterparty") to comply with the terms of the derivatives contract. Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, interest rates and indices.

Even a small price movement in the underlying instrument could have a large impact on their value. This could increase the volatility of the Scheme's performance.

In case of hedge, it is possible that derivative positions may not be perfectly in line with the underlying assets they are hedging. As a consequence, the derivative cannot be expected to perfectly hedge the risk of the underlying assets. This also increases the volatility of the Scheme's performance. Some of the risks inherent to derivatives investments include:

1. **Price Risk:** Despite the risk mitigation provided by various derivative instruments, there remains an inherent price risk which may result in losses exceeding actual underlying.

2. **Default Risk:** This is the risk that losses will be incurred due to default by counter party. This is also known as credit risk or counterparty risk.

3. **Basis Risk:** This risk arises when the derivative instrument used to hedge the underlying asset does not match the movement of the underlying being hedged for e.g., mismatch between the maturity date of the futures and the actual selling date of the asset.

4. **Limitations on upside:** Derivatives when used as hedging tool can also limit the profits from a genuine investment transaction.

Liquidity risk: This risk pertains to how saleable a security is in the market. All securities/instruments irrespective of whether they are equity, bonds or derivatives may be exposed to liquidity risk (when the sellers outnumber buyers) which may impact returns while exiting opportunities.

Execution Risk: The prices which are seen on the screen need not be the same at which execution will take place.

Risks for writing covered call options for equity shares:

Writing call options are highly specialized activities and entail higher than ordinary investment risks. In such investment strategy, the profits from call option writing are capped at the option premium, however the downside depends upon the increase in value of the underlying equity shares. Being a covered call, the downside risk is not unlimited, but limited to the extent of change in the price of underlying security held by the Fund.

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

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

The total gross exposure related to option premium paid and received shall not exceed the regulatory limits of the net assets of the Scheme.

Risk Factors associated with investing in debt instrument securities with special features:

Pursuant to para 12.2.1 of SEBI Master Circular no. SEBI/HO/IMD/IMD-PoD-1/P/CIR/2024/90 dated June 27, 2024, the Scheme may invest in securities having 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. Such special features may be available under the Additional Tier I bonds and Tier 2 bonds issued under Basel III framework. These securities having special features will carry and be subject to all the risks associated with the investment in Fixed Income securities like Credit and Counterparty Risk, Liquidity Risk, Interest Rate Risk etc. However, investors are requested to note that as these securities are subordinate to all other Fixed Income securities issued by an issuer and only senior to common equity, such securities with special features are more risker than other Fixed Income Securities of the same issuer.

Credit Risk: Where the payout of interest or principal amount is due to be paid by an issuer for senior debt securities and for securities with such special features, such payout for the securities with special features would normally happen only after paying off all the senior debt dues. This increases the risk that the Issuer of the securities with special features may default on interest and /or principal payment obligations and/or default upon violation of covenant(s) and/or delay in scheduled payment(s).

Liquidity Risk : The securities with special features can normally be considered to have limited secondary market liquidity as compared to any senior debt of the issuer, and thus fund manager may be forced to hold such securities with special features till its maturity. Further, where the special features results in trigger and conversion to equity securities, such equity security received by the Scheme upon conversion will carry and be subject to all the risks associated with the investment in equity securities.

Risk factors associated with investments in Credit Default Swaps:

Credit default swap is the most common form of credit derivative where the buyer of the swap makes payments to the swap's seller until the maturity date of the contract. In return, the seller agrees that – in the event of defaults or experiences another credit event – the seller will pay the buyer the securities value as well as all the interest payments that would have been paid between that time and the security's maturity date. The scheme may participate in Credit Default Swaps (CDS) as a buyer (protection buyer) to hedge / offset credit risk related to fixed income instruments. It is important to note that the credit risk isn't completely eliminated - it has been shifted to the CDS seller. The risk is that the CDS seller defaults at the same time the credit event occurs. In case the debt issuer does not default or no credit event occurs till maturity of CDS contract, the buyer will end up losing money through the payments on the CDS.

Risk Factors associated with investments in debt instruments having Structured Obligations / Credit Enhancements:

The risks factors stated for debt instruments having Structured Obligations / Credit Enhancements are in addition to the risk factors associated with fixed income instruments:

Credit rating agencies assign CE rating to an instrument based on any identifiable credit enhancement for the debt instrument issued by an issuer. The credit enhancement could be in various forms and could include guarantee, shortfall undertaking, letter of comfort, etc. from another entity. This entity could be either related or non-related to the issuer like a bank, financial institution, etc. Credit enhancement could

include additional security in form of pledge of shares listed on stock exchanges, etc. SO transactions are asset backed/ mortgage backed securities, securitized paper backed by hypothecation of car loan receivables, securities backed by trade receivables, credit card receivables etc. Hence, for CE rated instruments evaluation of the credit enhancement provider, as well as the issuer is undertaken to determine the issuer rating. In case of SO rated issuer, the underlying loan pools or securitization, etc. is assessed to arrive at rating for the issuer.

SO rated securities are often complex structures with a variety of credit enhancements. Debt securities lack a well-developed secondary market in India, and due to the credit enhanced nature of CE securities as well as structured nature of SO securities, the liquidity in the market for these instruments is adversely affected compared to similar rated debt instruments. Hence, lower liquidity of such instruments, could lead to inability of the scheme to sell such debt instruments and generate liquidity for the scheme or higher impact cost when such instruments are sold.

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

Risks associated with Securities Lending:

Securities Lending is lending of securities through an approved intermediary to a borrower under an agreement for a specified period with the condition that the borrower will return equivalent securities of the same type or class at the end of the specified period along with the corporate benefits accruing on the securities borrowed. The risks in lending portfolio securities, as with other extensions of credit, consist of the failure of another party, in this case the approved intermediary, to comply with the terms of agreement entered into between the lender of securities i.e. the Scheme and the approved intermediary. Such failure to comply can result in a possible loss of rights to the collateral put up by the borrower of the securities, the inability of the approved intermediary to return the securities deposited by the lender and the possible loss of corporate benefits accruing to the lender from the securities deposited with the approved intermediary. The Mutual Fund may not be able to sell such lent securities, and this can lead to temporary illiquidity.

Risk factors specific to investments in foreign securities:

The Scheme may invest in Foreign Securities including overseas debt / equities / ADRs / GDRs with the approval of RBI/SEBI, subject to such guidelines as may be issued by RBI/SEBI. The net assets, distributions and income of the Scheme may be affected adversely by fluctuations in the value of certain foreign currencies relative to the Indian Rupee to the extent of investments in these securities. Repatriation of such investment may also be affected by changes in the regulatory and political environments. Market risks can be greater with respect to political instability, lack of complete or reliable information, market irregularities or high taxation. The Scheme's NAV may also be affected by a fluctuation in the general and specific level of interest rates internationally, or the change in the credit profiles of the issuers. The

liquidation of securities where investments will be made by the schemes shall be subject to the liquidity / settlement issues of the country of investment / settlement. Non-business days in country of investment / settlement may impact the liquidity of the scheme investments.

The Scheme may, where necessary, appoint advisor(s) for providing advisory services for such investments. The appointment of such advisor(s) shall be in accordance with the applicable requirements of SEBI. The fees and expenses would illustratively include, besides the investment management fees, custody fees and costs, transaction costs and overseas regulatory costs, the fees of appointed advisor(s). The fees related to these services would be borne by the AMC and would not be charged to the Scheme.

Risks associated with investing in mutual fund units:

To the extent of the investments in units of mutual funds, the risks associated with investing in such funds include market risk, credit & default risk, liquidity risk, redemption risk including the possible loss of principal; etc. will exist

Risk factors associated with investments in REITs and InvITs

Price Risk / Market Risk: REITs and InvITs Investments are volatile and subject to price fluctuations on a daily basis owing to factors impacting the underlying assets. The valuation of the REIT/InvIT units may fluctuate based on economic conditions, fluctuations in markets (eg. real estate) in which the REIT/InvIT operates and the resulting impact on the value of the portfolio of assets, regulatory changes, force majeure events etc. REITs & InvITs may have volatile cash flows. As an indirect shareholder of portfolio assets, unit holders' rights are subordinated to the rights of creditors, debt holders and other parties specified under Indian law in the event of insolvency or liquidation of any of the portfolio assets

Liquidity Risk: As the liquidity of the investments made by the Scheme could, at times, be restricted by trading volumes, settlement periods, dissolution of the trust, potential delisting of units on the exchange etc, the time taken by the Mutual Fund for liquidating the investments in the scheme may be high in the event of immediate redemption requirement. Investment in such securities may lead to increase in the scheme portfolio risk. Further, there is no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or be maintained. Hence there would be time when trading in the units could be infrequent. The subsequent valuation of illiquid units may reflect a discount from the market price of comparable securities for which a liquid market exists.

Risk of lower-than-expected distributions: The distributions by the REIT or InvIT will be based on the net cash flows available for distribution. The amount of cash available for distribution principally depends upon the amount of cash that the REIT/InvIT receives as dividends or the interest and principal payments from portfolio assets. The cash flows generated by portfolio assets from operations may fluctuate based on, among other things:

success and economic viability of tenants and off-takers

economic cycles and risks inherent in the business which may negatively impact valuations, returns and profitability of portfolio assets.

force majeure events related such as earthquakes, floods etc. rendering the portfolio assets inoperable.

debt service requirements and other liabilities of the portfolio assets

fluctuations in the working capital needs of the portfolio assets

ability of portfolio assets to borrow funds and access capital markets.

changes in applicable laws and regulations, which may restrict the payment of dividends by portfolio assets.

amount and timing of capital expenditures on portfolio assets

insurance policies may not provide adequate protection against various risks associated with operations of the REIT/InvIT such as fire, natural disasters, accidents.

Interest Rate Risk - Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of units fall and when interest rates drop, such prices increase

Reinvestment Risk: Investments in REITs & InvITs may carry reinvestment risk as there could be repatriation of funds by the Trusts in form of buyback of units or dividend pay-outs, etc. Consequently, the proceeds may get invested in assets providing lower returns.

Credit Risk: In simple terms this risk means that the issuer of a debenture/ bond or a money market instrument may default on interest payment or even in paying back the principal amount on maturity. REITs & InvITs are likely to have volatile cash flows as the repayment dates would not necessarily be prescheduled.

Regulatory/Legal Risk: REITs and InvITs being new asset classes, rights of unit holders such as right to information etc may differ from existing capital market asset classes under Indian Law.

The above are some of the common risks associated with investments in REITs & InvITs. There can be no assurance that a Scheme's investment objectives will be achieved, or that there will be no loss of capital. Investment results may vary substantially on a monthly, quarterly or annual basis.

Risks associated with segregated portfolio:

Investor holding units of segregated portfolio may not able to liquidate their holding till the time recovery of money from the issuer.

Security comprises of segregated portfolio may not realise any value.

Listing of units of segregated portfolio in recognised stock exchange does not necessarily guarantee their liquidity. There may not be active trading of units in the stock market. Further trading price of units on the stock market may be significantly lower than the prevailing NAV.

Trading in the units of segregated portfolio on the Exchange may be halted because of market conditions, including any halt in the operations of Depository Participants or for reasons that in view of the Exchange Authorities or SEBI, trading in the units is suspended and / or restricted. In addition, trading in units is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility and pursuant to stock exchange necessary to maintain the listing of units of scheme will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Risks associated with investing in securitised debt:

The Scheme may invest in domestic securitized debt such as asset backed securities (ABS) or mortgage-backed securities (MBS). ABS means securitized debts wherein the underlying assets are receivables arising from personal loans, automobile loans, etc. MBS means securitized debts wherein the underlying assets are receivables arising from loans backed by mortgage of properties which can be residential or commercial in nature. ABS / MBS instruments reflect the undivided interest in the underlying of assets and do not represent the obligation of the issuer of ABS / MBS or the originator of the underlying receivables. The ABS / MBS holders have a limited recourse to the extent of credit enhancement provided. Securitized debt may suffer credit losses in the event of the delinquencies and credit losses in the underlying pool exceeding the credit enhancement provided. As compared to the normal corporate or sovereign debt, securitized debt is normally exposed to a higher level of reinvestment risk.

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

How the risk profile of securitized debt fits into the risk appetite of the Scheme

Securitized debt is a form of conversion of normally non-tradable loans to transferable securities. This is done by assigning the loans to a special purpose vehicle (a trust), which in turn issues Pass-Through-Certificates (PTCs). These PTCs are transferable securities with fixed income like characteristics. The risk of investing in securitized debt is similar to investing in debt securities. In addition, securitized debt may also carry prepayment risk and has a relatively higher liquidity risk (the same are explained in the sections that follow). However, if the fund manager evaluates that the additional risks are suitably compensated by the higher returns, he may invest in securitized debt up to the limits specified in the asset allocation table. The investment shall be in securitized instruments that are top rated (AAA/ A1+) or its equivalent, by a recognised credit rating agency for the retail pool, and for single loan securitization, limits will be assigned as per the internal credit policy of the Fund.

Policy relating to originators the originator is the person who has initially given the loan. The originator is also usually responsible for servicing the loan (i.e. collecting the interest and principal payments). An analysis of the originator is especially important in case of retail loans as this affects the credit quality and servicing of the PTC. Originators may be: Banks, Non Banking Finance Companies, Housing Finance Companies, etc. The fund manager's evaluation will be based on the track record of the originator, delinquencies in the pool and the seasoning of the pool. Other factors that will be considered are loan type, size of the loan, average original maturity of the pool, Loan to Value Ratio, geographical distribution, liquid facility, default rate distribution, credit enhancement facility and structure of the pool.

Risk associated with each kind of originator:

(a) Prepayment risk: MBS and ABS are subject to prepayment risk. When the underlying loans are paid off by the borrower prior to their respective due dates, this is known as a prepayment. It could be triggered on account of various factors particularly in periods of declining interest rates. The possibility of such prepayment may require the Scheme to reinvest the proceeds of such investments in securities offering lower yields, thereby reducing the Scheme's interest income.

(b) **Interest rate risk :** MBS carry interest rate risk. Home loan borrowers are provided the facility of refinancing their loans at the prevailing interest rates. A lowering of interest rates could induce a borrower to pay his loan off earlier than the scheduled tenure, whereas if the interest rates move upward, the borrower would tend to hold on to his loan for a longer period, thus increasing the maturity of the bond. The maturity of the bond could therefore shorten or lengthen, depending on the prevailing interest rates.

(c) **Credit risk / default risk** : MBS and ABS also carry credit or default risk. MBS and structures carry built in credit enhancement in different forms. However, any delinquencies would result in reduction of the principal amount if the amount available in the credit enhancement facility is not enough to cover the shortfall. Historically, housing loans have had lower default rates than other forms of credit.

(d) **Price risk / liquidity risk :** MBS and ABS are subject to prepayment risk. Limited volumes of trading in securitized paper in secondary market could restrict or affect the ability of the scheme to re-sell them. Thus these trades may take place at a discount, depending on the prevailing interest rates.

In case of securitization involving single loans or a small pool of loans, the credit risk of the underlying borrower is analyzed. In case of diversified pools of loans, the overall characteristic of the loans is analyzed to assess the credit risk. Securitization transactions may include some risk mitigants (to reduce credit risk). These may include interest subvention (difference in interest rates on the underlying loans and the PTC serving as margin against defaults), overcollateralization (issue of PTCs of lesser value than the underlying loans, thus even if some loans default, the PTC continues to remain protected), presence of an equity / subordinate tranche (issue of PTCs of differing seniority when it comes to repayment - the senior tranches get paid before the junior tranche) and / or guarantees.

Level of diversification with respect to the underlying assets and risk mitigation measures for less diversified investments: Currently, the following parameters are used while evaluating investment decision relating to a pool securitization transaction. These parameters may be revised the from time to time.

Characteristics/ Type Of Pool	**Mortgage Loan**	**Commercial Vehicle and Construction Equipment**	**Car**	**Two Wheelers**	**Micro Finance Pools**	**Personal Loans**	**Single Sell Downs**	**Others**
Approximate Average maturity (in Months)	Up to 10 Yrs	Up to 3 yrs	Up to 3 yrs	Up to 3 yrs	NA	NA	Refer to Note a	Refer to Note b
Collateral margin (including cash, guarantees, excess interest spread, subordinate tranche)	>10%	>10%	>10%	>10%	NA	NA		
Average Loan to Value Ratio	<90%	<80%	<80%	<80%	NA	NA		
Average seasoning of the Pool	>3 mths	>3 mths	>3 mths	>3 mths	NA	NA		

Characteristics/ Type Of Pool	Mortgage Loan	Commercial Vehicle and Construction Equipment	Car	Two Wheelers	Micro Finance Pools	Personal Loans	Single Sell Downs	Others
Maximum single exposure range	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	NA	NA		
Average single exposure range %	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	NA	NA		

Notes

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

b. Other investments will be decided on a case-to-case basis.

Issuance of securitized debt is governed by the Reserve Bank of India. RBI norms cover the "true sale" criteria including credit enhancement and liquidity enhancements. In addition, RBI has proposed minimum holding period of between nine and twelve months for assets before they can be securitized. The minimum holding period depends on the tenure of the securitization transaction. The Scheme will invest in securitized debt that is in compliance with the regulations.

Minimum retention percentage by originator of debts to be securitized

RBI norms cover the "true sale" criteria including credit enhancement and liquidity enhancements, including maximum exposure by the originator in the PTCs. In addition, RBI has proposed minimum retention requirement of between five and ten percent of the book value of the loans by the originator. In the PTCs. In addition, RBI has proposed minimum retention requirement of between five and ten percent of the book value of the loans by the originator. The minimum retention requirement depends on the tenure and structure of the securitization transaction. The Scheme will invest in securitized debt that is in compliance with the regulations.

Mechanism to tackle conflict of interest when the mutual fund invests in securitised debt of an originator and the originator in turn invests makes investments in that particular scheme of the fund

The key risk in securitized debt relates to the underlying borrowers and not the originator. In a securitization transaction, the originator is the seller of the debt(s) and the scheme is the buyer. However, the originator is also usually responsible for servicing the loan (i.e. collecting the interest and principal payments). As the originators may also invest in the scheme, the fund manager shall ensure that the investment decision is based on parameters as set by the Investment Committee (IC) of the AMC and IC shall review the same at regular interval.

The resources and mechanism of individual risk assessment with the AMC for monitoring investments in securitised debt

The fund management team including the credit analyst has the experience to analyze securitized debt. In addition, credit research agencies provide analysis of individual instruments and pools. On an on-going

basis (typically monthly) the servicer provides reports regarding the performance of the pool. These reports would form the base for ongoing evaluation where applicable. In addition, rating reports indicating rating changes would be monitored for changes in rating agency opinion of the credit risk.

Other Risks:

Risk associated with inflation: Over time, yields of short-term investments may not keep pace with inflation, leading to a reduction in an investment's purchasing power.

Legal risk: The scheme may be affected by the actions of government and regulatory bodies. Legislation could be imposed retrospectively or may be issued in the form of internal regulations which the public may not be aware of. Legislation (including legislation relating to tax) or regulation may be introduced which inhibits the scheme from pursuing their strategies or which renders an existing strategy less profitable than anticipated. Such actions may take any form, for example nationalization of any institution or restrictions on investment strategies in any given market sector or changing requirements and imposed without prior warning by any regulator.

Taxation risk: The value of an investment may be affected by the application of tax laws, including withholding tax, or changes in government or economic or monetary policy from time to time. As such, no guarantee can be given that the financial objectives will actually be achieved. The tax information described in this Scheme Information Document (SID) is as available under the prevailing taxation laws. This could be changed at any moment by regulation. Further, 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.

Valuation risk: This risk relates to the fact that markets, in specific situations and due to lack of volumes of transactions, do not enable an accurate assessment of the fair value of invested assets. In such cases, valuation risk represents the possibility that, when a financial instrument matures or is sold in the market, the amount received is less than anticipated, incurring a loss to the portfolio and therefore impacting negatively the NAV of the Scheme.

Operational Risk: Operational risk addresses the risk of trading and back office or administration issues that may result in a loss to the Scheme. This could be the result of oversight, ineffective securities processing procedures, computer systems problems or human error. There could also be risk associated with grouping of orders. For instance, at the time of placing the trades, the fund manager shall group orders on behalf of all schemes managed by him, provided it is unlikely to be detrimental overall for any of the schemes whose orders have been included. However, such grouping may have a detrimental effect to the scheme compared to the execution of an individual order for the scheme.

Risk factors associated with processing of transaction in case of investors investing in mutual fund units through Stock Exchange Mechanism: The trading mechanism introduced by 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 NSE and/or BSE or any other 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 and the AMC have 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) upon which the Fund and the AMC have no control. Accordingly, there could be negative impacts to the investors such as delay or failure in allotment / redemption of Units. The Fund and the AMC are not responsible for the negative impacts.

RISK MITIGATION STRATEGIES

Risk Mitigation measures for investments in equity / equity related instruments

The Scheme aims to maintain a well-diversified equity portfolio comprising stocks across various sectors of the economy. This shall aid in managing concentration risk and sector specific risks.

The Scheme will maintain a portfolio diversified across a large number companies. Exposure to individual companies would be in accordance with the risk management and regulatory limits.. This diversified portfolio would aid in managing volatility and also improve liquidity of the portfolio.

The Scheme will strive to mitigate risk through a judicious mix of Debt and Money Market Instruments and equity/ equity related instruments.

Risk Mitigation measures for investments in debt instruments

The investments in debt and Money Market instruments would be undertaken after assessing the associated credit risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk. The AMC shall undertake credit evaluation of each investment opportunity and invest in rated papers of companies having a sound background, strong fundamentals and quality of management and financial strength. In addition, the Scheme would endeavor to invest in instruments with a relatively higher liquidity, and will seek to manage the duration of the debt assets on proactive basis to manage interest rate risk and to optimize returns.

The Sheme may also use various derivatives and hedging products from time to time, as would be available and permitted by SEBI/RBI for the purpose of hedging and portfolio rebalancing.

The above risk control measures shall be implemented by the AMC on best effort basis however there can be no guarantee that such measures can completely mitigate the risks involved in Scheme.

BARODA BNP PARIBAS INNOVATION FUND

RISK FACTORS

Scheme Specific Risk Factors:

The Scheme specific risk factors are summarized as follows:

The Scheme invests predominantly in equity / equity related instruments of entities engaged in and/or expected to benefit from innovation theme. It is possible that such innovations maybe short lived or may not be as profitable as expected thereby affecting the prospects of companies held in the portfolio of the Scheme. Investing in a thematic fund could involve potentially higher volatility and risk.

Risk associated with investing in companies adopting the innovation theme:

The Scheme is thematic in nature, hence will be affected by the risks associated with the innovation theme. The Scheme invests predominantly in equity / equity related instruments of entities engaged in and/or expected to benefit from innovation theme. It is possible that such innovation is short term and/or do not crystalize in a manner commensurate with expectations thereby affecting the prospects of companies held in the portfolio of the Scheme. Owing to high concentration risk for thematic scheme, risk of capital loss is high. There is an element of unpredictable market cycles that could run for extended periods. Loss of value due to obsolescence, or regulatory changes coupled with structural rigidity of the Scheme can lead to permanent loss of capital. Thus, investing in a thematic fund could involve potentially higher volatility and risk.

Investors may note that AMC/Fund Manager's investment decisions may not be always profitable. Although it is intended to generate capital appreciation and maximize the returns by actively investing in equity/ equity related securities and utilising debt and money market instruments as a defensive investment strategy. At times, churning of portfolios may lead to substantial losses due to subsequent adverse developments in the capital markets or unfavourable market movements. In view of the same, there can be no assurance that the investment objective of the Scheme will be realised.

The other Scheme specific risk factors are summarized as follows:

Market Risk:

All mutual funds and securities investments are subject to market risk and there can be no assurance / guarantee that the scheme's objectives will be achieved. The securities that the scheme invests in would be exposed to price changes on a day-to-day basis. These price changes may occur due to instrument-specific factors as well as general macroeconomic conditions. Markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market or economic developments. The scheme may be subject to price volatility due to factors such as interest sensitivity, market perception, and creditworthiness of issuer and market liquidity. Different parts of the market can react differently to these developments. The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Risks associated with investing in equity and equity related instruments:

Investments in equity and equity related instruments are volatile and prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis. The impact of fluctuations is likely to be accentuated for short-term investments. The risk that the performance of one or more companies declines or stagnates may have a negative impact on the performance of the Scheme as a whole at any given time. Investments in equity and equity related instruments involve a degree of risk and investors should not invest in the Scheme unless they can afford to take the risks.

Equity and Equity Related Instruments listed on the stock exchange carry lower liquidity risk however the Scheme's ability to sell these investments is limited by the overall trading volume on the stock exchanges.

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

Risks associated with investing in fixed income securities:

Credit and Counterparty risk: Credit risk or default risk refers to the risk that an issuer of a fixed income security may default (i.e., will be unable to make timely principal and interest payments on the security or honor its contractual obligations).

Counterparty risk refers to the counterparty's inability to honor its commitments (payment, delivery, repayment, etc.) and to risk of default. This risk relates to the quality of the counterparty to which the scheme has exposures. Losses can occur in particular for the settlement/delivery of financial instruments or the conclusion of financial derivatives contracts.

The value of a fixed income security will fluctuate depending upon the changes in the perceived level of credit and counterparty risk as well as any actual event of default. Changes in financial conditions of an issuer, changes in economic and political conditions in general, or changes in economic or and political conditions specific to an issuer, all of which are factors that may have an adverse impact on an issuers credit quality and security value.

Liquidity Risk: The liquidity of the scheme's investment is inherently restricted by trading volumes in the securities in which the scheme invests.

A lower level of liquidity affecting an individual security or an entire market at the same time, may have an adverse bearing on the value of the scheme's assets. More importantly, this may affect the Fund's ability to sell particular securities quickly enough to minimise impact cost, as and when necessary to meet requirements of liquidity or to sell securities in response to triggers such as a specific economic/corporate event.

Trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures may restrict the liquidity of a few or all of the investments and may affect the liquidity of the investments of the scheme.

The scheme may be unable to implement purchase or sale decisions when the markets turn illiquid, missing some investment opportunities or limiting ability to face redemptions. The lack of liquidity could also lead to the risk that the sale price of a security could be substantially lower than the fair value of the security.

Interest Rate Risk & Re-investment Risk: The value of an investment may be affected by interest rate fluctuations. Interest rates may be influenced by several elements or events, such as monetary policy, the discount rate, inflation, etc. The value of debt and fixed income securities held by the Scheme generally will vary inversely with the changes in prevailing interest rates. In general, price of debt and fixed income securities go up when interest rates fall, and vice versa. Securities of any issuer that has higher duration could be riskier in terms of price movements relative to those with lower duration. Thus, any impact of interest rate changes would be higher on securities with higher duration irrespective of the status of the issuer of the security. The investments made by the Scheme are subject to reinvestment risk. This risk refers to the interest rate levels at which cash flows received from the securities in the Scheme are reinvested. The additional income from reinvestment is the "interest on interest" component. The risk is that the rate at which interim cash flows can be reinvested may be lower than that originally assumed.

Sovereign risk: The Central Government of India is the issuer of the local currency debt in India. The Government raises money to meet its capital and revenue expenditure by issuing debt or discounted securities. Since payment of interest and principal amount has a sovereign status implying least probability of a default, such securities are known as securities with sovereign credit. It also implies that the credit risk on such Government securities is even lower than that on non-government securities "AAA" rating and hence yields on government securities are even lower than yields on non-government securities with "AAA" rating.

Concentration Risk:

The Scheme may pursue only a limited degree of diversification. It may invest in a limited number of securities or invest a greater proportion of assets in the securities of very few issuers (within the limits permitted by regulation) or be concentrated on a few market sectors as compared to a diversified scheme. The scheme is also expected to have higher market liquidity risk on account of concentration. This could have implications on the performance of the scheme. The scheme may be more sensitive to economic, business, political or other changes and this may lead to sizeable fluctuation in the Net Asset Value of the scheme.

Risk Factors associated with Investments in Derivatives:

The Scheme(s) may use various derivative instruments and techniques, permitted within SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 from time to time including but not limited for portfolio balancing and hedging purpose, which may increase the volatility of Scheme's performance. Usage of derivatives will expose the Scheme(s) to certain risks inherent to such derivatives.

Derivative products are specialized instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the fund manager involve uncertainty and decision of fund manager may not always be profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies. The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments.

The use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but also of the derivative itself. There is a possibility that a loss may be sustained by the Scheme(s) as a result of the failure of another party (usually referred to as the "counterparty") to comply with the terms of the derivatives contract. Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, interest rates and indices. Even a small price movement in the underlying instrument could have a large impact on their value. This could increase the volatility of the Scheme's performance.

In case of hedge, it is possible that derivative positions may not be perfectly in line with the underlying assets they are hedging. As a consequence, the derivative cannot be expected to perfectly hedge the risk of the underlying assets. This also increases the volatility of the Scheme's performance. Some of the risks inherent to derivatives investments include:

1. **Price Risk:** Despite the risk mitigation provided by various derivative instruments, there remains an inherent price risk which may result in losses exceeding actual underlying.

2. **Default Risk:** This is the risk that losses will be incurred due to default by counter party. This is also known as credit risk or counterparty risk.

3. **Basis Risk:** This risk arises when the derivative instrument used to hedge the underlying asset does not match the movement of the underlying being hedged for e.g., mismatch between the maturity date of the futures and the actual selling date of the asset.

4. **Limitations on upside:** Derivatives when used as hedging tool can also limit the profits from a genuine investment transaction.

5. Liquidity risk: This risk pertains to how saleable a security is in the market. All securities/instruments irrespective of whether they are equity, bonds or derivatives may be exposed to liquidity risk (when the sellers outnumber buyers) which may impact returns while exiting opportunities.

6. **Execution Risk**: The prices which are seen on the screen need not be the same at which execution will take place.

Risks for writing covered call options for equity shares:

Writing call options are highly specialized activities and entail higher than ordinary investment risks. In such investment strategy, the profits from call option writing are capped at the option premium, however the downside depends upon the increase in value of the underlying equity shares. Being a covered call, the downside risk is not unlimited, but limited to the extent of change in the price of underlying security held by the Fund.

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

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

The total gross exposure related to option premium paid and received shall not exceed the regulatory limits of the net assets of the scheme.

Risk factors specific to investments in foreign securities:

The Scheme may invest in Foreign Securities including overseas debt / equities / ADRs / GDRs with the approval of RBI/SEBI, subject to such guidelines as may be issued by RBI/SEBI. The net assets, distributions and income of the Scheme may be affected adversely by fluctuations in the value of certain foreign

currencies relative to the Indian Rupee to the extent of investments in these securities. Repatriation of such investment may also be affected by changes in the regulatory and political environments. Market risks can be greater with respect to political instability, lack of complete or reliable information, market irregularities or high taxation. The Scheme's NAV may also be affected by a fluctuation in the general and specific level of interest rates internationally, or the change in the credit profiles of the issuers. The liquidation of securities where investments will be made by the schemes shall be subject to the liquidity / settlement issues of the country of investment / settlement. Non-business days in country of investment / settlement may impact the liquidity of the scheme investments.

The Scheme may, where necessary, appoint advisor(s) for providing advisory services for such investments. The appointment of such advisor(s) shall be in accordance with the applicable requirements of SEBI. The fees and expenses would illustratively include, besides the investment management fees, custody fees and costs, transaction costs and overseas regulatory costs, the fees of appointed advisor(s). The fees related to these services would be borne by the AMC and would not be charged to the Scheme.

Risks associated with Securities Lending

Securities Lending is lending of securities through an approved intermediary to a borrower under an agreement for a specified period with the condition that the borrower will return equivalent securities of the same type or class at the end of the specified period along with the corporate benefits accruing on the securities borrowed. The risks in lending portfolio securities, as with other extensions of credit, consist of the failure of another party, in this case the approved intermediary, to comply with the terms of agreement entered into between the lender of securities i.e., the Scheme and the approved intermediary. Such failure to comply can result in a possible loss of rights to the collateral put up by the borrower of the securities, the inability of the approved intermediary to return the securities deposited by the lender and the possible loss of corporate benefits accruing to the lender from the securities deposited with the approved intermediary. The Mutual Fund may not be able to sell such lent securities, and this can lead to temporary illiquidity.

Risks associated with investing in mutual fund units

To the extent of the investments in units of mutual funds, the risks associated with investing in such funds like market risk, credit & default risk, liquidity risk, redemption risk including the possible loss of principal; etc. will exist.

Risk associated with investment in ETF

ETFs are typically designed to track the performance of certain indices, market sectors or groups of assets such as stocks, bonds or commodities. ETF managers may use different strategies to achieve this goal but in general they do not have the discretion to take defensive positions in declining markets. Investors must be prepared to bear the risk of loss and volatility associated with the underlying index/assets.

Investments in the securities constituting the Index/commodities are subject to price fluctuation on daily basis. The volatility in the value of those securities is due to various micro and macroeconomic factors like economic and political developments, changes in interest rates, etc. affecting the securities markets. This may have adverse impact on the NAV of Scheme

The units of the Scheme are to be listed on stock exchanges. However, there can be no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or be maintained.

Listing and trading of the ETF is undertaken on the Stock Exchanges within the rules, regulation and policy of the Stock Exchange and Regulator. Any change in trading rules, regulation and policy by the regulatory authority would have a bearing on the trading of the units of the ETF and its prices.

Trading in units of the Scheme on the exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that in view of the stock exchange or SEBI, trading in the units of the Scheme is not advisable. In addition, trading in units of the scheme is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility and pursuant to BSE/NSE and SEBI circuit filter rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the market necessary to maintain the listing of units of the Scheme will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Units of the scheme may trade above or below its NAV. The NAV of the scheme will fluctuate with changes in the market value of scheme's portfolio. The trading price of units of the Scheme will change in according with changes in its NAV as well as market supply and demand of units in the scheme. However, given the fact that units of the scheme can be created or redeemed in creation unit directly with the fund, large discounts or premiums to the NAV are not expected to sustain due to the arbitrage opportunity available.

Any changes in trading regulations by the stock exchange/s or SEBI may affect the ability of the market maker to arbitrage resulting into wider premium/discount to NAV. Although the units are listed on the stock exchanges, the AMC and the Trustee will not be liable for delay in listing of Units of the scheme on the stock exchanges / or due to the connectivity problems with depositories and/or due to the occurrence of any event beyond their control.

Risk factors associated with investments in REITs and InvITs

Price Risk / Market Risk: REITs and InvITs Investments are volatile and subject to price fluctuations on a daily basis owing to factors impacting the underlying assets. The valuation of the REIT/InvIT units may fluctuate based on economic conditions, fluctuations in markets (eg. real estate) in which the REIT/InvIT operates and the resulting impact on the value of the portfolio of assets, regulatory changes, force majeure events etc. REITs & InvITs may have volatile cash flows. As an indirect shareholder of portfolio assets, unit holders' rights are subordinated to the rights of creditors, debt holders and other parties specified under Indian law in the event of insolvency or liquidation of any of the portfolio assets.

Liquidity Risk: As the liquidity of the investments made by the scheme(s) could, at times, be restricted by trading volumes, settlement periods, dissolution of the trust, potential delisting of units on the exchange etc, the time taken by the Mutual Fund for liquidating the investments in the scheme may be high in the event of immediate redemption requirement. Investment in such securities may lead to increase in the scheme portfolio risk. Further, there is no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or be maintained. Hence there would be time when trading in the units could be infrequent. The subsequent valuation of illiquid units may reflect a discount from the market price of comparable securities for which a liquid market exists.

Risk of lower-than-expected distributions: The distributions by the REIT or InvIT will be based on the net cash flows available for distribution. The amount of cash available for distribution principally depends upon the amount of cash that the REIT/InvIT receives as dividends or the interest and principal payments from portfolio assets. The cash flows generated by portfolio assets from operations may fluctuate based on, among other things:

success and economic viability of tenants and off-takers

economic cycles and risks inherent in the business which may negatively impact valuations, returns and profitability of portfolio assets.

force majeure events related such as earthquakes, floods etc. rendering the portfolio assets inoperable.

debt service requirements and other liabilities of the portfolio assets

fluctuations in the working capital needs of the portfolio assets

ability of portfolio assets to borrow funds and access capital markets.

changes in applicable laws and regulations, which may restrict the payment of dividends by portfolio assets.

amount and timing of capital expenditures on portfolio assets

insurance policies may not provide adequate protection against various risks associated with operations of the REIT/InvIT such as fire, natural disasters, accidents.

Interest Rate Risk - Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of units fall and when interest rates drop, such prices increase.

Reinvestment Risk: Investments in REITs & InvITs may carry reinvestment risk as there could be repatriation of funds by the Trusts in form of buyback of units or dividend pay-outs, etc. Consequently, the proceeds may get invested in assets providing lower returns.

Credit Risk: In simple terms this risk means that the issuer of a debenture/ bond or a money market instrument may default on interest payment or even in paying back the principal amount on maturity. REITs & InvITs are likely to have volatile cash flows as the repayment dates would not necessarily be prescheduled.

Regulatory/Legal Risk: REITs and InvITs being new asset classes, rights of unit holders such as right to information etc may differ from existing capital market asset classes under Indian Law.

The above are some of the common risks associated with investments in REITs & InvITs. There can be no assurance that a Scheme's investment objectives will be achieved, or that there will be no loss of capital. Investment results may vary substantially on a monthly, quarterly or annual basis.

Risk factors associated with investments in repo transactions in corporate debt

The Scheme may be exposed to counter party risk in case of repo lending transactions in the event of the counterparty failing to honour the repurchase agreement. However, in repo transactions, the collateral may be sold, and a loss is realized only if the sale price is less than the repo amount. The risk is further mitigated through over-collateralization (the value of the collateral being more than the repo amount).

Risks associated with segregated portfolio:

Investor holding units of segregated portfolio may not able to liquidate their holding till the time recovery of money from the issuer.

Security comprises of segregated portfolio may not realise any value.

Listing of units of segregated portfolio in recognized stock exchange does not necessarily guarantee their liquidity. There may not be active trading of units in the stock market. Further trading price of units on the stock market may be significantly lower than the prevailing NAV.

Trading in the units of segregated portfolio on the Exchange may be halted because of market conditions, including any halt in the operations of Depository Participants or for reasons that in view of the Exchange Authorities or SEBI, trading in the units is suspended and / or restricted. In addition, trading in units is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility and pursuant to stock exchange necessary to maintain the listing of units of scheme will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Risks associated with investing in securitised debt:

The scheme may invest in domestic securitized debt such as asset backed securities (ABS) or mortgage-backed securities (MBS). ABS means securitized debts wherein the underlying assets are receivables arising from personal loans, automobile loans, etc. MBS means securitized debts wherein the underlying assets are receivables arising from loans backed by mortgage of properties which can be residential or commercial in nature. ABS / MBS instruments reflect the undivided interest in the underlying of assets and do not represent the obligation of the issuer of ABS / MBS or the originator of the underlying receivables. The ABS / MBS holders have a limited recourse to the extent of credit enhancement provided. Securitized debt may suffer credit losses in the event of the delinquencies and credit losses in the underlying pool exceeding the credit enhancement provided. As compared to the normal corporate or sovereign debt, securitized debt is normally exposed to a higher level of reinvestment risk.

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

How the risk profile of securitized debt fits into the risk appetite of the scheme

Securitized debt is a form of conversion of normally non-tradable loans to transferable securities. This is done by assigning the loans to a special purpose vehicle (a trust), which in turn issues Pass-Through-Certificates (PTCs). These PTCs are transferable securities with fixed income like characteristics. The risk of investing in securitized debt is similar to investing in debt securities. In addition, securitized debt may also carry prepayment risk and has a relatively higher liquidity risk (the same are explained in the sections that follow). However, if the fund manager evaluates that the additional risks are suitably compensated by the higher returns, he may invest in securitized debt up to the limits specified in the asset allocation table. The investment shall be in securitized instruments that are top rated (AAA/ A1+) or its equivalent, by a recognised credit rating agency for the retail pool, and for single loan securitization, limits will be assigned as per the internal credit policy of the Fund.

Policy relating to originators The originator is the person who has initially given the loan. The originator is also usually responsible for servicing the loan (i.e. collecting the interest and principal payments). An

analysis of the originator is especially important in case of retail loans as this affects the credit quality and servicing of the PTC. Originators may be : Banks, Non Banking Finance Companies, Housing Finance Companies, etc. The fund manager's evaluation will be based on the track record of the originator, delinquencies in the pool and the seasoning of the pool. Other factors that will be considered are loan type, size of the loan, average original maturity of the pool, Loan to Value Ratio, geographical distribution, liquid facility, default rate distribution, credit enhancement facility and structure of the pool.

Risk associated with each kind of originator:

(a) Prepayment risk : MBS and ABS are subject to prepayment risk. When the underlying loans are paid off by the borrower prior to their respective due dates, this is known as a prepayment. It could be triggered on account of various factors particularly in periods of declining interest rates. The possibility of such prepayment may require the scheme to reinvest the proceeds of such investments in securities offering lower yields, thereby.

(b) **Interest rate risk :** MBS carry interest rate risk. Home loan borrowers are provided the facility of refinancing their loans at the prevailing interest rates. A lowering of interest rates could induce a borrower to pay his loan off earlier than the scheduled tenure, whereas if the interest rates move upward, the borrower would tend to hold on to his loan for a longer period, thus increasing the maturity of the bond. The maturity of the bond could therefore shorten or lengthen, depending on the prevailing interest rates.

(c) **Credit risk / default risk** : MBS and ABS also carry credit or default risk. MBS and structures carry built in credit enhancement in different forms. However, any delinquencies would result in reduction of the principal amount if the amount available in the credit enhancement facility is not enough to cover the shortfall. Historically, housing loans have had lower default rates than other forms of credit.

(d) **Price risk / liquidity risk :** MBS and ABS are subject to prepayment risk. Limited volumes of trading in securitized paper in secondary market could restrict or affect the ability of the scheme to re-sell them. Thus, these trades may take place at a discount, depending on the prevailing interest rates.

In case of securitization involving single loans or a small pool of loans, the credit risk of the underlying borrower is analyzed. In case of diversified pools of loans, the overall characteristic of the loans is analyzed to assess the credit risk. Securitization transactions may include some risk mitigants (to reduce credit risk). These may include interest subvention (difference in interest rates on the underlying loans and the PTC serving as margin against defaults), overcollateralization (issue of PTCs of lesser value than the underlying loans, thus even if some loans default, the PTC continues to remain protected), presence of an equity / subordinate tranche (issue of PTCs of differing seniority when it comes to repayment - the senior tranches get paid before the junior tranche) and / or guarantees.

Level of diversification with respect to the underlying assets and risk mitigation measures for less diversified investments: Currently, the following parameters are used while evaluating investment decision relating to a pool securitization transaction. These parameters may be revised the from time to time.

Characteristics/ Type Of Pool	Mortgage Loan	Commercial Vehicle and Construction Equipment	Car	Two Wheelers	Micro Finance Pools	Personal Loans	Single Sell Downs	Others
Approximate Average maturity (in Months)	Up to 10 Yrs	Up to 3 yrs	Up to 3 yrs	Up to 3 yrs	NA	NA	Refer to Note a	Refer to Note b
Collateral margin (including cash, guarantees, excess interest spread, subordinate tranche)	>10%	>10%	>10%	>10%	NA	NA		
Average Loan to Value Ratio	<90%	<80%	<80%	<80%	NA	NA		
Average seasoning of the Pool	>3 mths	>3 mths	>3 mths	>3 mths	NA	NA		
Maximum single exposure range	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	NA	NA		
Average single exposure range %	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	NA	NA		

Notes

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

b. Other investments will be decided on a case-to-case basis.

Minimum retention period of the debt by originator prior to securitization

Issuance of securitized debt is governed by the Reserve Bank of India. RBI norms cover the "true sale" criteria including credit enhancement and liquidity enhancements. In addition, RBI has proposed minimum holding period of between nine and twelve months for assets before they can be securitized. The minimum holding period depends on the tenure of the securitization transaction. The Scheme will invest in securitized debt that is in compliance with the regulations.

Minimum retention percentage by originator of debts to be securitized

RBI norms cover the "true sale" criteria including credit enhancement and liquidity enhancements, including maximum exposure by the originator in the PTCs. In addition, RBI has proposed minimum retention requirement of between five and ten percent of the book value of the loans by the originator. In the PTCs. In addition, RBI has proposed minimum retention requirement of between five and ten percent of the book value of the loans by the originator. The minimum retention requirement depends on the tenure and structure of the securitization transaction. The Scheme will invest in securitized debt that is in compliance with the regulations.

Mechanism to tackle conflict of interest when the mutual fund invests in securitised debt of an originator and the originator in turn invests makes investments in that particular scheme of the fund

The key risk in securitized debt relates to the underlying borrowers and not the originator. In a securitization transaction, the originator is the seller of the debt(s) and the scheme is the buyer. However, the originator is also usually responsible for servicing the loan (i.e. collecting the interest and principal payments). As the originators may also invest in the scheme, the fund manager shall ensure that the investment decision is based on parameters as set by the Investment Committee (IC) of the AMC and IC shall review the same at regular interval.

The resources and mechanism of individual risk assessment with the AMC for monitoring investments in securitised debt

The fund management team including the credit analyst has the experience to analyze securitized debt. In addition, credit research agencies provide analysis of individual instruments and pools. On an on-going basis (typically monthly) the servicer provides reports regarding the performance of the pool. These reports would form the base for ongoing evaluation where applicable. In addition, rating reports indicating rating changes would be monitored for changes in rating agency opinion of the credit risk.

Risk Factors associated with investments in debt instruments having Structured Obligations:

The risks factors stated for debt instruments having Structured Obligations (SO) are in addition to the risk factors associated with fixed income instruments:

• SO transactions are asset backed/ mortgage backed securities, securitized paper backed by hypothecation of car loan receivables, securities backed by trade receivables, credit card receivables etc. In case of SO rated issuer, the underlying loan pools or securitization, etc. is assessed to arrive at rating for the issuer.

• SO rated securities are often complex structures, with a variety of credit enhancements. Debt securities lack a well-developed secondary market in India, and due to structured nature of SO securities, the liquidity in the market for these instruments is adversely affected compared to similar rated debt instruments. Hence, lower liquidity of such instruments, could lead to inability of the scheme to sell such debt instruments and generate liquidity for the scheme or higher impact cost when such instruments are sold.

• In case of SO transactions, comingling risk and risk of servicer increases the overall risk for the securitized debt or assets backed transactions. Therefore, apart from issuer level credit risk such debt instruments are also susceptible to structure related credit risk.

Other Risks:

Risk associated with inflation: Over time, yields of short-term investments may not keep pace with inflation, leading to a reduction in an investment's purchasing power.

Legal risk: The scheme may be affected by the actions of government and regulatory bodies. Legislation could be imposed retrospectively or may be issued in the form of internal regulations which the public may not be aware of. Legislation (including legislation relating to tax) or regulation may be introduced which inhibits the scheme from pursuing their strategies or which renders an existing strategy less profitable than anticipated. Such actions may take any form, for example nationalization of any institution

or restrictions on investment strategies in any given market sector or changing requirements and imposed without prior warning by any regulator.

Taxation risk: The value of an investment may be affected by the application of tax laws, including withholding tax, or changes in government or economic or monetary policy from time to time. As such, no guarantee can be given that the financial objectives will actually be achieved. The tax information described in this Scheme Information Document (SID) is as available under the prevailing taxation laws. This could be changed at any moment by regulation. Further, 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.

Valuation risk: This risk relates to the fact that markets, in specific situations and due to lack of volumes of transactions, do not enable an accurate assessment of the fair value of invested assets. In such cases, valuation risk represents the possibility that, when a financial instrument matures or is sold in the market, the amount received is less than anticipated, incurring a loss to the portfolio and therefore impacting negatively the NAV of the scheme.

Operational Risk: Operational risk addresses the risk of trading and back office or administration issues that may result in a loss to the Scheme. This could be the result of oversight, ineffective securities processing procedures, computer systems problems or human error. There could also be risk associated with grouping of orders. For instance, at the time of placing the trades, the fund manager shall group orders on behalf of all schemes managed by him, provided it is unlikely to be detrimental overall for any of the schemes whose orders have been included. However, such grouping may have a detrimental effect to the scheme compared to the execution of an individual order for the scheme.

Risk factors associated with processing of transaction in case of investors investing in mutual fund units through Stock Exchange Mechanism: The trading mechanism introduced by 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 NSE and/or BSE or any other 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 and the AMC have 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) upon which the Fund and the AMC have no control. Accordingly, there could be negative impacts to the investors such as delay or failure in allotment / redemption of Units. The Fund and the AMC are not responsible for the negative impacts.

RISK MITIGATION STRATEGIES

Risk Mitigation measures for investments in equity / equity related instruments

The Scheme aims to maintain a well-diversified equity portfolio comprising stocks across various sectors of the economy. This shall aid in managing concentration risk and sector specific risks.

The Scheme will maintain a portfolio diversified across a large number companies. Exposure to individual companies would be in accordance with the risk management and regulatory limits. This diversified portfolio would aid in managing volatility and also improve liquidity of the portfolio.

The Scheme's will strive to mitigate risk through a judicious mix of Debt and Money Market Instruments and equity/ equity related instruments.

Risk Mitigation measures for investments in debt instruments

The investments in debt and Money Market instruments would be undertaken after assessing the associated credit risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk. The AMC shall undertake credit evaluation of each investment opportunity and invest in rated papers of companies having a sound background, strong fundamentals and quality of management and financial strength. In addition, the Scheme would endeavor to invest in instruments with a relatively higher liquidity, and will seek to manage the duration of the debt assets on proactive basis to manage interest rate risk and to optimize returns.

The scheme may also use various derivatives and hedging products from time to time, as would be available and permitted by SEBI/RBI for the purpose of hedging and portfolio rebalancing.

The above risk control measures shall be implemented by the AMC on best effort basis however there can be no guarantee that such measures can completely mitigate the risks involved in Scheme.

BARODA BNP PARIBAS NIFTY 50 INDEX FUND

Risk Factor

Scheme Specific Risk Factors

The Scheme specific risk factors are summarized as follows:

The scheme tracks benchmark index which may comprise of large Indian blue-chip stocks. The scheme being passively managed invests in stocks of the underlying index and will therefore be subject to the risks associated with concentration of investments in a particular company/sector.

Right to Limit Redemptions: The Trustee, in the general interest of the Unit holders of the Scheme offered in this Document and keeping in view the unforeseen circumstances / unusual market conditions, may limit the total number of Units which can be redeemed on any Business Day. The same shall be in accordance with para 1.12 of SEBI Master circular dated June 27, 2024.

Risks associated with investing in Equities:

Trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures may restrict the liquidity 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 inability of the Schemes to make intended securities purchases due to settlement problems could cause the Schemes to miss certain investment opportunities.

The value of the Schemes' investments in Equity & Equity related instruments may be affected generally by factors affecting securities markets, such as price and volume volatility in the capital markets, interest rates, currency exchange rates, changes in policies of the Government, taxation laws or any other appropriate authority policies and other political and economic developments which may have an adverse

bearing on individual securities, a specific sector or all sectors including equity and debt markets. Consequently, the NAV of the Units of the Schemes may fluctuate and can go up or down.

The Mutual Fund may not be able to sell securities, which can lead to temporary illiquidity. There are risks inherent in securities lending, including the risk of failure of the other party, in this case the approved intermediary to comply with the terms of the agreement. Such failure can result in a possible loss of rights to be collateral, the inability of the approved intermediary to return the securities deposited by the lender and the possible loss of corporate benefits accruing thereon.

Investors may note that IDCW is due only when declared and there is no assurance that a company (even though it may have a track record of payment of IDCW in the past) may continue paying IDCW in future. As such, the schemes are vulnerable to instances where investments in securities may not earn IDCW or where lesser IDCW is declared by a company in subsequent years in which investments are made by schemes. As the profitability of companies are likely to vary and have a material bearing on their ability to declare and pay IDCW, the performance of the schemes may be adversely affected due to such factors.

While securities that are listed on the stock exchange carry lower liquidity risk, the ability to sell these investments is limited by the overall trading volume on the stock exchanges. The liquidity of the Schemes' investments is inherently restricted by trading volumes in the securities in which it invests.

The Scheme may find itself invested in unlisted securities due to external events or corporate actions. This may increase the risk of the portfolio as these unlisted securities are inherently illiquid in nature and carry larger liquidity risk as compared to the listed securities or those that offer other exit options to the investors.

Fund manager endeavors to generate returns based on certain past statistical trend. The performance of the schemes may get affected if there is a change in the said trend. There can be no assurance that such historical trends will continue.

The schemes are also vulnerable to movements in the prices of securities invested by the schemes which again could have a material bearing on the overall returns from the schemes. These stocks, at times, may be relatively less liquid as compared to growth stocks.

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

Risks associated with Index Funds:

Investments in the securities constituting the Index are subject to price fluctuation on daily basis. The volatility in the value of those securities is due to various micro and macroeconomic factors like economic and political developments, changes in interest rates, etc. affecting the securities markets. This may have adverse impact on the NAV of Scheme.

The NAV of the Index fund reflects the valuation of its investment and any changes in market value of its investments would have a bearing on its NAV.

Market Risk: The Index funds NAV will react to stock market movements. The value of investments in the scheme may go down over a short or long period due to fluctuations underlying securities in response to

factors such as performance of companies whose stock comprises the underlying portfolio, economic and political developments, changes is government policies, changes in interest rates, inflation and other monetary factors causing movement in prices.

Index-Related Risk: The Index funds invests in securities of the Nifty 50 Total Returns Index and in the same proportion as the securities have in the Index. Hence, the risk associated with the corresponding Index would be applicable to the index fund. The Index may have its own criteria and policy for inclusion/exclusion of securities from the Index, its maintenance thereof and effecting corporate actions. The Index fund would invest in the securities of the Index regardless of investment merit, research, without taking a view of the market and without adopting any defensive measures. The Index fund would not select securities in which it wants to invest but is guided by the Index. As such the Index fund is not actively managed but is passively managed. There is no guarantee that the Index funds will achieve a high degree of correlation to the underlying Index and therefore achieve its investment objective.

Index Dissolution Risk: In the event the Nifty 50 Index is dissolved or is withdrawn by NSE Indices Limited (formerly known as India Index Services & Products Limited ("IISL")), the Trustee reserves a right to modify the scheme so as to track a different and suitable index and appropriate intimation will be sent to the Unit Holders of the scheme.

Management Risk: As the Index fund may not fully replicate the underlying Index, it is subject to the risk that investment strategy may not produce the intended results.

Concentration Risk: The Index fund may be susceptible to an increased risk of loss, including losses due to adverse occurrences affecting the index fund more than the market, to the extent that the investments are concentrated in the securities of a particular issuer or issuers, country, group of countries, region, market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class.

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

Passive Investments: The Index fund is not actively managed. Since the Scheme is linked to an index, it may be affected by a general decline in the securities constituting that index. The Scheme as per its investment objective invests in the securities of the underlying index regardless of their investment merit.

Equity Securities Risk: Equity securities are subject to changes in value and their values may be more volatile than those of other asset classes.

Risks associated with investing in fixed income securities:

Credit and Counterparty risk: Credit risk or default risk refers to the risk that an issuer of a fixed income security may default (i.e., will be unable to make timely principal and interest payments on the security or honor its contractual obligations).

Counterparty risk refers to the counterparty's inability to honor its commitments (payment, delivery, repayment, etc.) and to risk of default. This risk relates to the quality of the counterparty to which the

scheme has exposures. Losses can occur in particular for the settlement/delivery of financial instruments or the conclusion of financial derivatives contracts.

The value of a fixed income security will fluctuate depending upon the changes in the perceived level of credit and counterparty risk as well as any actual event of default. Changes in financial conditions of an issuer, changes in economic and political conditions in general, or changes in economic or and political conditions specific to an issuer, all of which are factors that may have an adverse impact on an issuer's credit quality and security value.

Liquidity Risk: The liquidity of the scheme's investment is inherently restricted by trading volumes in the securities in which the scheme invests.

A lower level of liquidity affecting an individual security or an entire market at the same time, may have an adverse bearing on the value of the scheme's assets. More importantly, this may affect the Fund's ability to sell particular securities quickly enough to minimize impact cost, as and when necessary to meet requirements of liquidity or to sell securities in response to triggers such as a specific economic/corporate event.

Trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures may restrict the liquidity of a few or all the investments and may affect the liquidity of the investments of the scheme.

The scheme may be unable to implement purchase or sale decisions when the markets turn illiquid, missing some investment opportunities or limiting ability to face redemptions. The lack of liquidity could also lead to the risk that the sale price of a security could be substantially lower than the fair value of the security.

Interest Rate Risk & Re-investment Risk: The value of an investment may be affected by interest rate fluctuations. Interest rates may be influenced by several elements or events, such as monetary policy, the discount rate, inflation, etc. The value of debt and fixed income securities held by the Scheme generally will vary inversely with the changes in prevailing interest rates. In general, price of debt and fixed income securities go up when interest rates fall, and vice versa. Securities of any issuer that has higher duration could be riskier in terms of price movements relative to those with lower duration. Thus, any impact of interest rate changes would be higher on securities with higher duration irrespective of the status of the issuer of the security. The investments made by the Scheme are subject to reinvestment risk. This risk refers to the interest rate levels at which cash flows received from the securities in the Scheme are reinvested. The additional income from reinvestment is the "interest on interest" component. The risk is that the rate at which interim cash flows can be reinvested may be lower than that originally assumed.

Sovereign risk: The Central Government of India is the issuer of the local currency debt in India. The Government raises money to meet its capital and revenue expenditure by issuing debt or discounted securities. Since payment of interest and principal amount has a sovereign status implying least probability of a default, such securities are known as securities with sovereign credit. It also implies that the credit risk on such Government securities is even lower than that on non-government securities with "AAA" rating and hence yields on government securities are even lower than yields on non-government securities with "AAA" rating.

Concentration Risk: The Scheme may pursue only a limited degree of diversification. It may invest in a limited number of securities or invest a greater proportion of assets in the securities of very few issuers (within the limits permitted by regulation) or be concentrated on a few market sectors as compared to a diversified scheme. The scheme is also expected to have higher market liquidity risk on account of

concentration. This could have implications on the performance of the scheme. The scheme may be more sensitive to economic, business, political or other changes and this may lead to sizeable fluctuation in the Net Asset Value of the scheme.

Risk Factors associated with Investments in Derivatives:

The Scheme(s) may use various derivative instruments and techniques, permitted within SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 from time to time including but not limited for portfolio balancing and hedging purpose, which may increase the volatility of Scheme's performance. Usage of derivatives will expose the Scheme(s) to certain risks inherent to such derivatives.

Derivative products are specialized instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the fund manager involve uncertainty and decision of fund manager may not always be profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies. The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments.

The use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but also of the derivative itself. There is a possibility that a loss may be sustained by the Scheme(s) as a result of the failure of another party (usually referred to as the "counterparty") to comply with the terms of the derivatives contract. Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, interest rates and indices. Even a small price movement in the underlying instrument could have a large impact on their value. This could increase the volatility of the Scheme's performance.

In case of hedge, it is possible that derivative positions may not be perfectly in line with the underlying assets they are hedging. As a consequence the derivative cannot be expected to perfectly hedge the risk of the underlying assets. This also increases the volatility of the Scheme's performance. Some of the risks inherent to derivatives investments include:

Price Risk: Despite the risk mitigation provided by various derivative instruments, there remains an inherent price risk which may result in losses exceeding actual underlying.

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

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

Systematic Risk: The risk inherent in the capital market due to macro economic factors like inflation, GDP, Global Events etc

Default Risk: This is the risk that losses will be incurred due to default by counter party. This is also known as credit risk or counterparty risk.

Basis Risk: This risk arises when the derivative instrument used to hedge the underlying asset does not match the movement of the underlying being hedged for e.g., mismatch between the maturity date of the futures and the actual selling date of the asset.

Limitations on upside: Derivatives when used as hedging tool can also limit the profits from a genuine investment transaction.

Liquidity risk: This risk pertains to how saleable a security is in the market. All securities/instruments irrespective of whether they are equity, bonds or derivatives may be exposed to liquidity risk (when the sellers outnumber buyers) which may impact returns while exiting opportunities.

Implied Volatility: The estimated volatility of an underlying security's price and derivatives price.

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

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

Risks associated with investments in mutual fund units

To the extent of the investments made by the scheme in mutual funds units, the risks associated with investing in such funds like market risk, credit & default risk, liquidity risk, redemption risk including the possible loss of principal; etc. will exist.

Risks associated with Securities Lending & Borrowing (SLB)

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

The risks in security lending consist of the failure of intermediary/counterparty, to comply with the terms of agreement entered into between the lender of securities i.e. the Scheme and the intermediary/counterparty. Such failure to comply can result in the possible loss of rights in the collateral put up by the borrower of the securities, the inability of the approved intermediary to return the securities deposited by the lender and the possible loss of any corporate benefits accruing to the lender from the securities deposited with the approved intermediary. The scheme may not be able to sell lent out securities, which can lead to temporary illiquidity & loss of opportunity.

Other Risks:

Risk associated with inflation: Over time, yields of short-term investments may not keep pace with inflation, leading to a reduction in an investment's purchasing power.

Legal risk: The scheme may be affected by the actions of government and regulatory bodies. Legislation could be imposed retrospectively or may be issued in the form of internal regulations which the public may not be aware of. Legislation (including legislation relating to tax) or regulation may be introduced which inhibits the scheme from pursuing their strategies or which renders an existing strategy less profitable than anticipated. Such actions may take any form, for example nationalization of any institution or restrictions on investment strategies in any given market sector or changing requirements and imposed without prior warning by any regulator.

Taxation risk: The value of an investment may be affected by the application of tax laws, including withholding tax, or changes in government or economic or monetary policy from time to time. As such, no guarantee can be given that the financial objectives will actually be achieved. The tax information described in this Scheme Information Document (SID) is as available under the prevailing taxation laws. This could be changed at any moment by regulation. Further, 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.

Valuation risk: This risk relates to the fact that markets, in specific situations and due to lack of volumes of transactions, do not enable an accurate assessment of the fair value of invested assets. In such cases, valuation risk represents the possibility that, when a financial instrument matures or is sold in the market, the amount received is less than anticipated, incurring a loss to the portfolio and therefore impacting negatively the NAV of the scheme.

Operational Risk: Operational risk addresses the risk of trading and back office or administration issues that may result in a loss to the Scheme. This could be the result of oversight, ineffective securities processing procedures, computer systems problems or human error. There could also be risk associated with grouping of orders. For instance, at the time of placing the trades, the fund manager shall group orders on behalf of all schemes managed by him, provided it is unlikely to be detrimental overall for any of the schemes whose orders have been included. However, such grouping may have a detrimental effect to the scheme compared to the execution of an individual order for the scheme.

Risk factors associated with processing of transaction in case of investors investing in mutual fund units through Stock Exchange Mechanism: The trading mechanism introduced by 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 NSE and/or BSE or any other 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 and the AMC have 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) upon which the Fund and the AMC have no control. Accordingly, there could be negative impacts to the investors such as delay or failure in allotment / redemption of Units. The Fund and the AMC are not responsible for the negative impacts.

Tracking Error Risk: Tracking error is defined as the standard deviation of the difference between the daily returns of the Underlying index and NAV of the scheme. The scheme's returns may deviate from the underlying benchmark index for the following reasons:

Fees & expenditure incurred by the scheme.

Cash held by the scheme due to subscriptions or to meet redemptions, expenses etc.

Corporate Actions

Halting of trading in underlying securities by exchange

Methodology of calculation of settlement price of the index. The benchmark or underlying index reflects the Volume Weighted Average Price (VWAP) of securities in the last half hour. However, the scheme may buy and sell at different points in time during the trading session at the then prevailing prices which may not correspond to the closing prices on the exchange.

Inability to acquire the securities due to various reasons like circuit filters, lack of liquidity etc.

Delay in replicating the portfolio during times of high volatility and reconstitution/rebalancing of index.

Rounding off securities for buying or selling as compared to the underlying index.

The AMC and fund manager would monitor the tracking error of the scheme on an ongoing basis and would seek to keep tracking error as low as possible. Under normal circumstances and as per SEBI regulation, it would not cross 2% per annum. However, in case of various market events beyond the control of AMC or fund manager like dividend issuance by constituent members, rights issuance by constituent members, market volatility during reconstitution and rebalancing of portfolio and any abnormal circumstances, tracking error may exceed the prescribed limits. There can be no assurance or guarantee that the scheme will achieve any particular level of tracking error relative to performance of the Underlying Index

Risks associated with segregated portfolio:

Investor holding units of segregated portfolio may not able to liquidate their holding till the time recovery of money from the issuer.

Security comprises of segregated portfolio may not realise any value.

Listing of units of segregated portfolio in recognised stock exchange does not necessarily guarantee their liquidity. There may not be active trading of units in the stock market. Further trading price of units on the stock market may be significantly lower than the prevailing NAV.

Trading in the units of segregated portfolio on the Exchange may be halted because of market conditions, including any halt in the operations of Depository Participants or for reasons that in view of the Exchange Authorities or SEBI, trading in the units is suspended and / or restricted. In addition, trading in units is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility and pursuant to stock exchange rules of 'circuit filter'. There can be no assurance that the requirements of Stock Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of units of scheme will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Tracking Error Risk:

The Fund Manager would not be able to invest the entire corpus exactly in the same proportion as in the underlying index due to certain factors such as the fees and expenses of the Scheme, corporate actions, cash balance and changes to the underlying index and regulatory restrictions, lack of liquidity which may result in Tracking Error. Hence it may affect AMC's ability to achieve close correlation with the underlying index of the Scheme. The Scheme's returns may therefore deviate from its underlying index. "Tracking Error" is defined as the standard deviation of the difference between daily returns of the underlying index and the NAV of the Scheme. The Fund Manager would monitor the Tracking Error of the Scheme on an ongoing basis and would seek to minimize the Tracking Error to the maximum extent possible.

Tracking errors are inherent in any index fund and such errors may cause the scheme to generate returns which are not in line with the performance of the NIFTY 50 Index or one or more securities covered by / included in the NIFTY 50 Index and may arise from a variety of factors including but not limited to:

1. Any delay in the purchase or sale of securities due to illiquidity in the market, settlement and realisation of sales proceeds, delay in credit of securities or in receipt and consequent reinvestment of dividend, etc.

2. The index reflects the prices of securities at a point in time, which is the price at close of business day on the stock exchange. The scheme, however, may trade the securities at different points in time during the trading session and therefore the prices at which the scheme trades may not be identical to the closing price of each scrip on that day on the respective stock exchange. In addition, the scheme may opt to trade the same securities on different exchanges due to price or liquidity factors, which may also result in traded prices being at variance from the closing price considered in the Index.

3. NSE Indices Limited undertakes periodic reviews of the securities that are represented in the NIFTY 50 Index and from time to time may exclude existing securities or include new ones. In such an event, the scheme will reallocate its portfolio to mirror the changes. However, there allocation process may not occur instantaneously and may not permit precise mirroring of the NIFTY 50 Index during this period.

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

5. Transaction and other expenses, such as but not limited to brokerage, custody, trustee and investment management fees.

6. Being an open ended scheme, the scheme may hold appropriate levels of cash or cash equivalents to meet on going redemptions.

7. The scheme may not be able to acquire or sell the desired number of securities due to conditions prevailing in the securities market, such as, but not restricted to circuit filters in the securities, liquidity and volatility in security prices.

The Scheme will disclose the tracking error based on past one year rolling data, on a daily basis, on the website of AMC and AMFI. In case the Scheme has been in existence for a period of less than one year, the annualized standard deviation shall be calculated based on available data.

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

The annualized tracking difference averaged over one year period shall not exceed 1.25%. In case the average annualized tracking difference over one year period for the Scheme is higher than 1.25%, the same will be brought to the notice of trustees with corrective actions taken by the AMC, if any

Passive Investments:

The Scheme is not actively managed. Since the Scheme is linked to index, it may be affected by a general decline in the Indian markets relating to its underlying index. The Scheme as per its investment objective invests in Securities which are constituents of its underlying index regardless of their investment merit. The AMC does not attempt to individually select stocks or to take defensive positions in declining markets.

Risk factors associated with processing of transaction in case of investors investing in mutual fund units through Stock Exchange Mechanism

The trading mechanism introduced by 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 NSE and/or BSE or any other 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 and the AMC have 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) upon which the Fund and the AMC have no control. Accordingly, there could be negative impacts to the investors such as delay or failure in allotment / redemption of Units. The Fund and the AMC are not responsible for the negative impacts.

BARODA BNP PARIBAS GOLD ETF

Risk Factor

The Scheme specific risk factors are summarized as follows:

1.The value of the units relate directly to value of gold held by the Scheme and fluctuations in the price of gold could adversely affect investment value of the units. The factors that may affect the price of gold, inter-alia, include economic and political developments, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in bullion prices, exchange rates, inflation trends, market movements etc.

2. The formula for determining NAV of the Units is based on the imported (landed) value of gold. The landed value of gold is computed by multiplying international market price by US dollar value. The value of gold and thus NAV, therefore, will depend upon the conversion value of US dollar into Indian rupee and attracts all the risks attached to such conversion.

3. There is no exchange for physical gold in India. The scheme may have to buy or sell gold from the open market which may lead to counter party risks for scheme for trading and settlement.

4.The returns from physical gold in which the scheme invests may underperform returns from other securities or asset classes. Because the ETF holds only gold, an investment in the ETF may be more volatile than an investment in a more broadly diversified portfolio.

5. Any investment in the Scheme may be adversely affected by competition from other methods of investing in gold.

6. There is a risk that part or all of the scheme's gold could be lost, damaged or stolen. Access to the Scheme's gold could also be restricted by natural events or human actions. Any of these actions may have adverse impact on the operations of the scheme and consequently on investment/redemption of units.

7. The Scheme may retain certain investments in cash or cash equivalents for its day-to-day liquidity requirements. The Scheme has to sell gold only to bullion bankers / traders who are authorized to buy gold. Though, there are adequate numbers of players (commercial or bullion bankers) to whom the Scheme can sell gold, the Scheme may have to resort to distress sale of gold if there is no or low demand for gold to meet its cash needs of redemption or expenses. The Trustee, in general interest of the Unit holders of the Scheme offered under this Scheme Information Document and keeping in view of the unforeseen circumstances / unusual market conditions, may limit the total number of Units, which can be redeemed on any Business Day.

8. For the valuation of gold by the Scheme, indirect taxes like customs duty, VAT, etc. would also be considered. Hence, any change in the rates of indirect taxation / applicable taxes would affect the valuation of the Scheme.

9. Gold Exchange Traded Funds (GETFs) are relatively new products, and their value could decrease if unanticipated operational or trading problems arise. Baroda BNP Paribas Gold ETF, an open-ended Exchange Traded Fund, is therefore subject to operational risks.

10. Investors should be aware that there is no assurance that gold will maintain its long-term value in terms of purchasing power. In the event that the price of gold declines, the value of investment in Units is expected to decline proportionately.

11.Though this is an open-ended scheme, the Scheme would ordinarily repurchase Units in Creation Unit Size. Thus, Unit holding less than Creation Unit Size can only be sold through the secondary market on the Exchange. Further, the price received upon the redemption of Units of the Scheme may be less than the value of the gold represented by them.

12. A day on which valuation on London Bullion Market Association (LBMA) is not available shall not be a Business Day and hence NAV for the said day shall not be available to the Investors. Baroda BNP Paribas Gold ETF is a passively managed fund that shall be investing substantial portion of its assets in physical gold and tracking its performance as close as possible to the price of gold. Therefore, irrespective of decline / rise in prices of physical gold, the scheme shall remain invested in gold and being a passively managed fund, no active calls based on outlook of gold prices will be taken by the Fund.

13.Investments by the Scheme are subject to availability of Gold. If favourable investment opportunities do not exist or opportunities have notably diminished, the scheme may suspend accepting fresh subscriptions.

14.The price of gold is driven by speculation and supply and demand, like most commodities. The price of gold may be volatile due to smaller market, lower market liquidity and demand fluctuations between industrial use and store of value. At times, this may cause wide-ranging valuations in the market, creating volatility. The price of gold & thus the performance of the Scheme may be affected by geo-political uncertainties, political, social and economic developments, which may include changes in government policies, diplomatic conditions, taxation and other policies.

15. There might be a liquidity risk in physical market due to issues related to supply chain, seasonality of demand and supply, undetermined situations like wars, pandemic, government policies etc. Lack of liquidity in physical market may have an impact on scheme performance.

16. The Scheme shall, as permitted by SEBI, invest a part of its physical gold assets in Gold Monetisation Scheme (GMS) run by Banks. Under GMS, the ETF scheme will deposit physical gold as principal with the banks which offer such facility ("issuer"). A situation could arise where the issuer is unable to return the physical gold to Baroda BNP Paribas Gold ETF scheme upon maturity or in case of an early redemption. Such inability to return physical gold could arise on account of liquidity problems or general financial health of the issuer. A default by the issuer under a GMS may result in losses to the Unit holders. GMS being an unlisted and non-transferrable security can be redeemed only with the issuer and hence, is subject to the risk of an issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payments on the obligation (credit risk).

17. Conversion of underlying physical gold into the Units of the ETF may attract capital gains tax depending on acquisition cost and holding period.

18. The Units will be issued only in demat form through depositories. The records of the depository are final with respect to the number of Units available to the credit of Unit holder. Settlement of trades, repurchase of Units by the Mutual Fund during liquidity window depends upon the confirmations to be received from depository(ies) on which the Mutual Fund has no control.

Governments, central banks and related institutions worldwide, own a significant portion of the aggregate world gold holdings. If one or more of these institutions decides to sell in amounts large enough to cause a decline in world gold prices, the price of Units of the Scheme will be adversely affected.

Risks associated with handling, storing and safekeeping of physical gold:

All physical gold procured must follow the LMBA (London Bullion Market Association) guidelines as per prescribed SEBI guidelines. Risk arises when part or all of the gold held by the Fund could be lost, stolen or damaged and access to gold may be restricted due to natural calamities or human actions, loss or damage directly or indirectly occasioned by, happening through or in consequence of war, invasion, acts of foreign enemies, hostilities (whether war be declared or not), civil war, rebellion, revolution, insurrection, military or usurped power. Loss due to aridity, humidity, exposure to light or extremes of temperature. Hence, the Custodian maintains insurance in regard to the business on terms and conditions and the custodian is also responsible for all costs arising from the insurance policies.

The custodian taking delivery on behalf of the AMC needs to ensure the weight, purity, and the source of gold as specified under the LMBA guidelines.

Since this is paramount to the SEBI guidelines the risk arises in violation of same. Safekeeping of physical gold requires appropriate vaulting space, confirming to the best global standards. The vaulting agents engaged by the custodian needs to ensure the same.

Risks Related to the Custody of Gold

• The Custodian is responsible for the safekeeping of the gold bullion and also facilitates the transfer of gold bullion into and out of the vault. Although the Custodian is a clearer and approved weigher under the rules of the LBMA (which sets out good practices for participants in the bullion market), the LBMA is not an official or governmental regulatory body. Accordingly, the ETF is dependent on the Custodian to comply with the best practices of the LBMA and to implement satisfactory internal controls for its gold bullion custody operations in order to keep the gold bullion secure.

• The Custodian is responsible for loss or damage to the gold only under limited circumstances. The Custodian Agreement contemplates that the Custodian will be responsible to the AMC only if it acts with negligence, fraud or in willful default of its obligations under the Custodian Agreement. In addition, the Custodian has agreed to indemnify the Trust for any loss or liability directly resulting from a breach of the Custodian's representations and warranties in the Custodian Agreement, a failure of the Custodian to act in accordance with the instructions or any physical loss, destruction or damage to the gold held for the Trust's account, except for losses due to nuclear fission or fusion, radioactivity, war, terrorist event, invasion, insurrection, civil commotion, riot, strike, act of government or public authority, act of God or a similar cause that is beyond the control of the Custodian for which the Custodian will not be responsible to the AMC. The Custodian's liability to the AMC, if any, will be limited to the value of any gold lost, or the amount of any balance held on an unallocated basis, at the time of the Custodian's negligence, fraud or willful default, or at the time of the act or omission giving rise to the claim for indemnification.

• Neither the Shareholders nor any Authorized Participant have a right under the Custodian Agreement to assert a claim against the Custodian. Claims under the Custodian Agreement may only be asserted by the AMC.

• The procedures agreed to with the Custodian contemplate that the Custodian must undertake certain tasks in connection with the inspection of gold delivered by Authorized Participants in exchange for Baskets. The Custodian's inspection includes review of the corresponding bar list to ensure that it accurately describes the weight, fineness, refiner marks and bar number appearing on the gold bars, but does not include any chemical or other tests designed to verify that the gold received does, in fact, meet the purity requirements. Accordingly, such inspection procedures may not prevent the deposit of gold that fails to meet these purity standards. The Custodian will not be responsible or liable to the Trust or to any investor in the event any gold otherwise properly inspected by it does not meet the purity requirements.

• The AMC does not insure its gold (Underlying gold of the scheme). The Custodian maintains insurance on such terms and conditions as it considers appropriate in connection with its custodial obligations under the Custodian Agreement and is responsible for all costs, fees and expenses arising from the insurance policy or policies. The AMC is not a beneficiary of any such insurance and does not have the ability to dictate the existence, nature or amount of coverage. Therefore, Shareholders cannot be assured that the Custodian maintains adequate insurance or any insurance with respect to the gold held by the Custodian on behalf of the Trust.

Risks associated with ETF:
ETFs are typically designed to track the performance of certain indices, market sectors or groups of assets such as stocks, bonds or commodities. ETF managers may use different strategies to achieve this goal but in general they do not have the discretion to take defensive positions in declining markets. Investors must be prepared to bear the risk of loss and volatility associated with the underlying index/assets.

Investments in the securities constituting the Index/commodities are subject to price fluctuation on daily basis. The volatility in the value of those securities is due to various micro and macroeconomic factors like economic and political developments, changes in interest rates, etc. affecting the securities markets. This may have adverse impact on the NAV of Scheme.

The units of the Scheme are to be listed on stock exchanges. However, there can be no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or be maintained.

Listing and trading of the ETF is undertaken on the Stock Exchanges within the rules, regulation and policy of the Stock Exchange and Regulator. Any change in trading rules, regulation and policy by the regulatory authority would have a bearing on the trading of the units of the ETF and its prices.

Trading in units of the Scheme on the exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that in view of the stock exchange or SEBI, trading in the units of the Scheme is not advisable. In addition, trading in units of the scheme is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility and pursuant to BSE/NSE and SEBI circuit filter rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the market necessary to maintain the listing of units of the Scheme will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Units of the scheme may trade above or below its NAV. The NAV of the scheme will fluctuate with changes in the market value of scheme's portfolio. The trading price of units of the Scheme will change in according with changes in its NAV as well as market supply and demand of units in the scheme. However, given the fact that units of the scheme can be created or redeemed in creation unit directly with the fund, large discounts or premiums to the NAV are not expected to sustain due to the arbitrage opportunity available.

Any changes in trading regulations by the stock exchange/s or SEBI may affect the ability of the market maker to arbitrage resulting into wider premium/discount to NAV. Although the units are listed on the stock exchanges, the AMC and the Trustee will not be liable for delay in listing of Units of the scheme on the stock exchanges / or due to the connectivity problems with depositories and/or due to the occurrence of any event beyond their control.

The Scheme proposes to invest not less than 95% of the net assets in physical gold or gold related instruments. It is not an actively managed scheme. The scheme may be affected by general market movements relating to gold. The scheme invests in physical gold or gold related instruments. Hence, the risk associated with gold as an asset class would be applicable to the ETF. The scheme would invest in physical gold or gold related instruments regardless of investment merit, research, without taking a view of the market and without adopting any defensive measures. The scheme would not select

securities in which it wants to invest but is guided by its objective. As such the scheme is not actively managed but is passively managed. There is no guarantee that the scheme will achieve its investment objective.

Risks associated with investing in fixed income securities:
Credit and Counterparty risk: Credit risk or default risk refers to the risk that an issuer of a fixed income security may default (i.e., will be unable to make timely principal and interest payments on the security or honor its contractual obligations).

Counterparty risk refers to the counterparty's inability to honor its commitments (payment, delivery, repayment, etc.) and to risk of default. This risk relates to the quality of the counterparty to which the Scheme has exposures. Losses can occur in particular for the settlement/delivery of financial instruments or the conclusion of financial derivatives contracts.
The value of a fixed income security will fluctuate depending upon the changes in the perceived level of credit and counterparty risk as well as any actual event of default. Changes in financial conditions of an issuer, changes in economic and political conditions in general, or changes in economic or and political conditions specific to an issuer, all of which are factors that may have an adverse impact on an issuer's credit quality and security value.
Liquidity Risk: The liquidity of the scheme's investment is inherently restricted by trading volumes in the securities in which the Scheme invests.
A lower level of liquidity affecting an individual security or an entire market at the same time, may have an adverse bearing on the value of the scheme's assets. More importantly, this may affect the Fund's ability to sell particular securities quickly enough to minimise impact cost, as and when necessary to meet requirements of liquidity or to sell securities in response to triggers such as a specific economic/corporate event.
Trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures may restrict the liquidity of a few or all of the investments and may affect the liquidity of the investments of the Scheme.
The Scheme may be unable to implement purchase or sale decisions when the markets turn illiquid, missing some investment opportunities or limiting ability to face redemptions. The lack of liquidity could also lead to the risk that the sale price of a security could be substantially lower than the fair value of the security.

Interest Rate Risk & Re-investment Risk: The value of an investment may be affected by interest rate fluctuations. Interest rates may be influenced by several elements or events, such as monetary policy, the discount rate, inflation, etc. The value of debt and fixed income securities held by the Scheme generally will vary inversely with the changes in prevailing interest rates. In general, price of debt and fixed income securities go up when interest rates fall, and vice versa. Securities of any issuer that has higher duration could be more risky in terms of price movements relative to those with lower duration. Thus, any impact of interest rate changes would be higher on securities with higher duration irrespective of the status of the issuer of the security. The investments made by the Scheme are subject to reinvestment risk. This risk refers to the interest rate levels at which cash flows received from the securities in the Scheme are reinvested. The additional income from reinvestment is the "interest on interest" component. The risk is that the rate at which interim cash flows can be reinvested may be lower than that originally assumed.

Sovereign risk: The Central Government of India is the issuer of the local currency debt in India. The Government raises money to meet its capital and revenue expenditure by issuing debt or discounted securities. Since payment of interest and principal amount has a sovereign status implying least probability of a default, such securities are known as securities with sovereign credit. It also implies that the credit risk on such Government securities is even lower than that on non-government securities with "AAA" rating and hence yields on government securities are even lower than yields on non-government securities with "AAA" rating.

Concentration Risk: The Scheme may pursue only a limited degree of diversification. It may invest in a limited number of securities or invest a greater proportion of assets in the securities of very few issuers (within the limits permitted by regulation) or be concentrated on a few market sectors as compared to a diversified scheme. The scheme is also expected to have higher market liquidity risk on account of concentration. This could have implications on the performance of the scheme. The scheme may be more sensitive to economic, business, political or other changes and this may lead to sizeable fluctuation in the Net Asset Value of the Scheme.

Risk Associated with Tri – Party Repo:
The Scheme may be exposed to counter party risk in case of repo lending transactions in the event of the counterparty failing to honour the repurchase agreement. However, in repo transactions, the collateral may be sold, and a loss is realized only if the sale price is less than the repo amount. The risk is further mitigated through over-collateralization (the value of the collateral being more than the repo amount).

Risk Factors Associated with Investments in Exchange Traded Commodity Derivatives (ETCD)
An exchange traded commodity derivative is a derivative instrument that mimics the price movements of an underlying commodity, allowing an investor exposure to the commodity without physical purchase.

o Liquidity Risk: While ETCDs that are listed on an exchange carry lower liquidity risk, the ability to sell these contracts is limited by the overall trading volume on the exchanges. The liquidity of the Scheme's investments is inherently restricted by trading volumes of the ETCD contracts in which it invests. Additionally, change in margin requirements or intervention by government agencies to reduce overall volatility in the underlying commodity could lead to adverse impact on the liquidity of the ETCD.

o Price risk: ETCDs are leveraged instruments hence, a small price movement in the underlying security could have a large impact on their value. Also, the market for ETCDs is nascent in India hence, arbitrages can occur between the price of the physical commodity and the ETCD, due to a variety of reasons such as technical issues and volatile movement in the price of the physical good. This can result in mispricing and improper valuation of investment decisions as it can be difficult to ascertain the amount of the arbitrage.,

o Settlement risk: ETCDs can be settled either through the exchange or physically. The inability to sell ETCDs held in the Schemes' portfolio in the exchanges due to the extraneous factors may impact liquidity and would result in losses, at times, in case of adverse price movement. Wherein the underlying commodity is physically delivered in order to settle the derivative contract, such settlement could get impacted due to various issues, such as logistics, Government policy for trading in such commodities.

Risks associated with investments in mutual fund units
To the extent of the investments made by the scheme in mutual funds units, the risks associated with investing in such funds like market risk, credit & default risk, liquidity risk, redemption risk including the possible loss of principal; etc. will exist.

Other Risks:
Risk associated with inflation: Over time, yields of short-term investments may not keep pace with inflation, leading to a reduction in an investment's purchasing power.
Legal risk: The scheme may be affected by the actions of government and regulatory bodies. Legislation could be imposed retrospectively or may be issued in the form of internal regulations which the public may not be aware of. Legislation (including legislation relating to tax) or regulation may be introduced which inhibits the scheme from pursuing their strategies or which renders an existing strategy less profitable than anticipated. Such actions may take any form, for example nationalization of any

institution or restrictions on investment strategies in any given market sector or changing requirements and imposed without prior warning by any regulator.
Taxation risk: The value of an investment may be affected by the application of tax laws, including withholding tax, or changes in government or economic or monetary policy from time to time. As such, no guarantee can be given that the financial objectives will actually be achieved. The tax information described in this Scheme Information Document (SID) is as available under the prevailing taxation laws. This could be changed at any moment by regulation. Further, 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.
Valuation risk: This risk relates to the fact that markets, in specific situations and due to lack of volumes of transactions, do not enable an accurate assessment of the fair value of invested assets. In such cases, valuation risk represents the possibility that, when a financial instrument matures or is sold in the market, the amount received is less than anticipated, incurring a loss to the portfolio and therefore impacting negatively the NAV of the scheme.
Operational Risk: Operational risk addresses the risk of trading and back office or administration issues that may result in a loss to the Scheme. This could be the result of oversight, ineffective securities processing procedures, computer systems problems or human error. There could also be risk associated with grouping of orders. For instance, at the time of placing the trades, the fund manager shall group orders on behalf of all schemes managed by him, provided it is unlikely to be detrimental overall for any of the schemes whose orders have been included. However, such grouping may have a detrimental effect to the scheme compared to the execution of an individual order for the scheme.

Risk factors associated with processing of transaction in case of investors investing in mutual fund units through Stock Exchange Mechanism:
The trading mechanism introduced by 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 NSE and/or BSE or any other 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 and the AMC have 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) upon which the Fund and the AMC have no control. Accordingly, there could be negative impacts to the investors such as delay or failure in allotment / redemption of Units. The Fund and the AMC are not responsible for the negative impacts.

Tracking Error Risk: Tracking error is defined as the standard deviation of the difference between the daily returns of the Underlying index and NAV of the scheme. The scheme's returns may deviate from the underlying benchmark index for the following reasons:
1. Fees & expenditure incurred by the scheme.
2. Cash held by the scheme due to subscriptions or to meet redemptions, expenses etc.
3. Corporate Actions
4. Halting of trading in underlying securities by exchange
5. Methodology of calculation of settlement price of the index. The benchmark or underlying index reflects the Volume Weighted Average Price (VWAP) of securities in the last half hour. However, the scheme may buy and sell at different points in time during the trading session at the then prevailing prices which may not correspond to the closing prices on the exchange.
6. Inability to acquire the securities due to various reasons like circuit filters, lack of liquidity etc.
7. Delay in replicating the portfolio during times of high volatility and reconstitution/rebalancing of index.
8. Rounding off securities for buying or selling as compared to the underlying index

The AMC and fund manager would monitor the tracking error of the scheme on an ongoing basis and would seek to keep tracking error as low as possible. Under normal circumstances and as per SEBI regulation, it would not cross 2% per annum. However, in case of various market events beyond the control of AMC or fund manager like dividend issuance by constituent members, rights issuance by

constituent members, market volatility during reconstitution and rebalancing of portfolio and any abnormal circumstances, tracking error may exceed the prescribed limits. There can be no assurance or guarantee that the scheme will achieve any particular level of tracking error relative to performance of the Underlying Index

Risks associated with segregated portfolio:
Investor holding units of segregated portfolio may not able to liquidate their holding till the time recovery of money from the issuer.
Security comprises of segregated portfolio may not realise any value.
Listing of units of segregated portfolio in recognised stock exchange does not necessarily guarantee their liquidity. There may not be active trading of units in the stock market. Further trading price of units on the stock market may be significantly lower than the prevailing NAV.
Trading in the units of segregated portfolio on the Exchange may be halted because of market conditions, including any halt in the operations of Depository Participants or for reasons that in view of the Exchange Authorities or SEBI, trading in the units is suspended and / or restricted. In addition, trading in units is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility and pursuant to stock exchange rules of 'circuit filter'. There can be no assurance that the requirements of Stock Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of units of scheme will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Tracking Difference: The tracking difference i.e. the annualized difference of daily returns between the index and the NAV of the Scheme will be disclosed on the website of the AMC and AMFI, on a monthly basis, for tenures 1 year, 3 year, 5 year, 10 year and since the date of allotment of units.
The annualized tracking difference averaged over one year period shall not exceed 1.25%. In case the average annualized tracking difference over one year period for the Scheme is higher than 1.25%, the same will be brought to the notice of trustees with corrective actions taken by the AMC, if any

Passive Investments Risk:
The Scheme is not actively managed. Since the Scheme is linked to index, it may be affected by a general decline in the Indian markets relating to its underlying index. The Scheme as per its investment objective invests in Securities which are constituents of its underlying index regardless of their investment merit. The AMC does not attempt to individually select stocks or to take defensive positions in declining markets.

Risk Mitigation Measures:
The Scheme by utilizing a holistic risk management strategy will endeavor to manage risks associated with investing in debt markets. The risk control process involves identifying & measuring the risk through various risk measurement tools. Based on the availability of issuances, it is expected that the portfolio allocation could be different than that of underlying index allocation and could result in Tracking Error. That said, broad risk parameters of the portfolio of the Scheme such as credit rating, weighted average YTM, weighted average maturity, asset allocation etc. are expected to be similar to the Underlying Index.
This allocation will be monitored periodically, and it shall be ensured that investments are made in accordance with the Scheme objective and within the regulatory and internal investment restrictions prescribed from time to time.
Since disciplined investing requires risk management, the AMC would incorporate adequate safeguards for controlling risks in the portfolio construction process. The Scheme has a detailed process to identify, measure, monitor and manage various portfolio risks. The objective is to understand these risks and mitigate them wherever possible.
Further, the AMC has necessary framework in place for risk mitigation at an enterprise level. The Risk Management division is an independent division within the organization. There is a Board level Risk Management Committee which reviews overall risk management function.

Risk Specific to the scheme	Risk mitigants / management strategy
Tracking Error: The performance of the Scheme may not be commensurate with the performance of the benchmark index on any given day or over any given period, referred to as tracking error.	The Investment Manager would monitor the tracking error of the Scheme on an ongoing basis and would seek to minimize tracking error to the maximum extent possible. The investment manager will endeavor to maintain low cash levels to minimize tracking error.
Price risk: Fluctuations in the price of Gold	The fund is passively managed and fluctuations in Gold prices will not increase the tracking error.
Liquidity risk: Inability to buy / sell appropriate quantity of gold	Purchase of gold: All bullion banks have access to the international markets for purchase of gold. Sale of gold: The bullion banks are not allowed to sell the gold back in the international markets. However, sale of gold to meet the expenses of the would require gold to be sold in Scheme very small quantities which would be bought by the Market Maker/Authorised Participants.

Risk Mitigation measures for portfolio volatility

The Scheme being passively managed, carry lesser risk compared to active management.
The Scheme follows the underlying price of gold and therefore the level of portfolio volatility would be same as that of the underlying gold price. The fund manager would also endeavour to keep minimal cash levels to keep performance deviation to minimal.

Risk mitigation measures for managing liquidity

The Scheme invest in physical gold which satisfy the norms of 'Good Delivery' as defined by London Bullion Markets association. Liquidity issues are not envisaged as gold is a globally traded commodity and thereby liquid. There are also designated Authorised Participants who facilitate liquidity on the exchange.
Also, the Scheme could have tracking error with respect to price of physical gold which may add to the Schemes tracking error with its benchmark i.e. physical gold due to various factors including but not limited to:
Delay in the purchase or sale of gold due to
Illiquidity of gold,
Delay in realization of sale proceeds,
Creating a lot size to buy the required amount of gold

General Risk Mitigation

Gold is a Gold is a fairly liquid asset and hence in normal circumstances would be available for purchase and sale at all points of time.
The AMC has a robust process of retrieving speedily the daily collections at various RTA locations. The RTA has been advised to bank cheques as expeditiously as possible.
The AMC tracks the daily cash flows and the Fund Managers towards prompt deployment, subject to market conditions.
Even if the collections reported on a day are less than the minimum lot size, the AMC can/may procure the required quantity through open market purchases. The AMCs generally appoint Authorised Participants to ensure liquidity in the market place.

The Scheme may buy or sell the gold at different points of time during the trading session at the then prevailing prices which may not correspond to its closing prices.

BARODA BNP PARIBAS SMALL CAP FUND

RISK FACTORS

Scheme specific risk Factors

The Scheme specific risk factors are summarized as follows:

While compared to large cap companies, small & mid-cap companies have the potential to generate higher capital appreciation, small & mid cap companies can be riskier and more volatile on a relative basis. Therefore, the risk involved in investing in the small cap companies could be higher compared to the large cap ones.

Market Risk:

All mutual funds and securities investments are subject to market risk and there can be no assurance / guarantee that the scheme's objectives will be achieved. The securities that the scheme invests in would be exposed to price changes on a day-to-day basis. These price changes may occur due to instrument-specific factors as well as general macroeconomic conditions. Markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market or economic developments. The scheme may be subject to price volatility due to factors such as interest sensitivity, market perception, and creditworthiness of issuer and market liquidity. Different parts of the market can react differently to these developments. The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Risks associated with investing in equity and equity related instruments:

Investments in equity and equity related instruments are volatile and prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis. The impact of fluctuations is likely to be accentuated for short-term investments. The risk that the performance of one or more companies declines or stagnates may have a negative impact on the performance of the Scheme as a whole at any given time. Investments in equity and equity related instruments involve a degree of risk and investors should not invest in the Scheme unless they can afford to take the risks

Equity and Equity Related Instruments listed on the stock exchange carry lower liquidity risk however the

Scheme's ability to sell these investments is limited by the overall trading volume on the stock exchanges.

In certain cases, settlement periods may be extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances. The inability of the Scheme to make intended securities purchases due to settlement problems could cause the

Scheme to miss certain investment opportunities. Similarly, the inability to sell securities held in the Scheme's portfolio may result, at times, in potential losses to the Scheme, should there be a subsequent decline in the value of securities held in the Schemes portfolio.

Risks associated with investing in fixed income securities:

Credit and Counterparty risk: Credit risk or default risk refers to the risk that an issuer of a fixed income security may default (i.e., will be unable to make timely principal and interest payments on the security or honor its contractual obligations).

Counterparty risk refers to the counterparty's inability to honor its commitments (payment, delivery, repayment, etc.) and to risk of default. This risk relates to the quality of the counterparty to which the scheme has exposures. Losses can occur in particular for the settlement/delivery of financial instruments or the conclusion of financial derivatives contracts.

The value of a fixed income security will fluctuate depending upon the changes in the perceived level of credit and counterparty risk as well as any actual event of default. Changes in financial conditions of an issuer, changes in economic and political conditions in general, or changes in economic or and political conditions specific to an issuer, all of which are factors that may have an adverse impact on an issuers credit quality and security value.

Liquidity Risk: The liquidity of the scheme's investment is inherently restricted by trading volumes in the securities in which the scheme invests.

A lower level of liquidity affecting an individual security or an entire market at the same time, may have an adverse bearing on the value of the scheme's assets. More importantly, this may affect the Fund's ability to sell particular securities quickly enough to minimise impact cost, as and when necessary to meet requirements of liquidity or to sell securities in response to triggers such as a specific economic/corporate event.

Trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures may restrict the liquidity of a few or all of the investments and may affect the liquidity of the investments of the scheme.

The scheme may be unable to implement purchase or sale decisions when the markets turn illiquid, missing some investment opportunities or limiting ability to face redemptions. The lack of liquidity could also lead to the risk that the sale price of a security could be substantially lower than the fair value of the security.

Interest Rate Risk & Re-investment Risk: The value of an investment may be affected by interest rate fluctuations. Interest rates may be influenced by several elements or events, such as monetary policy, the discount rate, inflation, etc. The value of debt and fixed income securities held by the Scheme generally will vary inversely with the changes in prevailing interest rates. In general, price of debt and fixed income securities go up when interest rates fall, and vice versa. Securities of any issuer that has higher duration could be riskier in terms of price movements relative to those with lower duration. Thus, any impact of interest rate changes would be higher on securities with higher duration irrespective of the status of the issuer of the security. The investments made by the Scheme are subject to reinvestment risk. This risk refers to the interest rate levels at which cash flows received from the securities in the Scheme are

reinvested. The additional income from reinvestment is the "interest on interest" component. The risk is that the rate at which interim cash flows can be reinvested may be lower than that originally assumed.

Sovereign risk: The Central Government of India is the issuer of the local currency debt in India. The Government raises money to meet its capital and revenue expenditure by issuing debt or discounted securities. Since payment of interest and principal amount has a sovereign status implying least probability of a default, such securities are known as securities with sovereign credit. It also implies that the credit risk on such Government securities is even lower than that on non-government securities "AAA" rating and hence yields on government securities are even lower than yields on non-government securities with "AAA" rating.

Concentration Risk: The Scheme may pursue only a limited degree of diversification. It may invest in a limited number of securities or invest a greater proportion of assets in the securities of very few issuers (within the limits permitted by regulation) or be concentrated on a few market sectors as compared to a diversified scheme. The scheme is also expected to have higher market liquidity risk on account of concentration. This could have implications on the performance of the scheme. The scheme may be more sensitive to economic, business, political or other changes and this may lead to sizeable fluctuation in the Net Asset Value of the scheme.

Risk factors associated with investments in REITs and InvITS:

Price Risk / Market Risk: REITs and InvITs Investments are volatile and subject to price fluctuations on a daily basis owing to factors impacting the underlying assets. The valuation of the REIT/InvIT units may fluctuate based on economic conditions, fluctuations in markets (eg. real estate) in which the REIT/InvIT operates and the resulting impact on the value of the portfolio of assets, regulatory changes, force majeure events etc. REITs & InvITs may have volatile cash flows. As an indirect shareholder of portfolio assets, unit holders rights are subordinated to the rights of creditors, debt holders and other parties specified under Indian law in the event of insolvency or liquidation of any of the portfolio assets.

Liquidity Risk: As the liquidity of the investments made by the Scheme(s) could, at times, be restricted by trading volumes, settlement periods, dissolution of the trust, potential delisting of units on the exchange etc, the time taken by the Mutual Fund for liquidating the investments in the scheme may be high in the event of immediate redemption requirement. Investment in such securities may lead to increase in the scheme portfolio risk. Further, there is no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or be maintained. Hence there would be time when trading in the units could be infrequent. The subsequent valuation of illiquid units may reflect a discount from the market price of comparable securities for which a liquid market exists

Risk of lower than expected distributions: The distributions by the REIT or InvIT will be based on the net cash flows available for distribution. The amount of cash available for distribution principally depends upon the amount of cash that the REIT/InvIT receives as dividends or the interest and principal payments from portfolio assets. The cash flows generated by portfolio assets from operations may fluctuate based on, among other things:

success and economic viability of tenants and off-takers

economic cycles and risks inherent in the business which may negatively impact valuations, returns and profitability of portfolio assets

force majeure events related such as earthquakes, floods etc. rendering the portfolio assets inoperable

debt service requirements and other liabilities of the portfolio assets

fluctuations in the working capital needs of the portfolio assets

ability of portfolio assets to borrow funds and access capital markets

changes in applicable laws and regulations, which may restrict the payment of dividends by portfolio assets

amount and timing of capital expenditures on portfolio assets

insurance policies may not provide adequate protection against various risks associated with operations of the REIT/InvIT such as fire, natural disasters, accidents.

Interest Rate Risk: Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of units fall and when interest rates drop, such prices increase.

Reinvestment Risk: Investments in REITs & InvITs may carry reinvestment risk as there could be repatriation of funds by the Trusts in form of buyback of units or dividend pay-outs, etc. Consequently, the proceeds may get invested in assets providing lower returns.

Credit Risk: In simple terms this risk means that the issuer of a debenture/ bond or a money market instrument may default on interest payment or even in paying back the principal amount on maturity. REITs & InvITs are likely to have volatile cash flows as the repayment dates would not necessarily be pre scheduled.

Regulatory/Legal Risk: REITs and InvITs being new asset classes, rights of unit holders such as right to information etc may differ from existing capital market asset classes under Indian Law.

The above are some of the common risks associated with investments in REITs & InvITs. There can be no assurance that a Scheme's investment objectives will be achieved, or that there will be no loss of capital. Investment results may vary substantially on a monthly, quarterly or annual basis.

Risk factors associated with investments in repo transactions in corporate debt:

The Scheme may be exposed to counter party risk in case of repo lending transactions in the event of the counterparty failing to honour the repurchase agreement. However, in repo transactions, the collateral may be sold, and a loss is realized only if the sale price is less than the repo amount. The risk is further mitigated through over-collateralization (the value of the collateral being more than the repo amount).

Risk Factors associated with Investments in Derivatives:

The Scheme(s) may use various derivative instruments and techniques, permitted within SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 from time to time including but not limited for portfolio balancing and hedging purpose, which may increase the volatility of Scheme's performance. Usage of derivatives will expose the Scheme(s) to certain risks inherent to such derivatives.

Derivative products are specialized instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the fund manager involve uncertainty and decision of fund manager may not always be profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies. The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments.

The use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but also of the derivative itself. There is a possibility that a loss may be sustained by the Scheme(s) as a result of the failure of another party (usually referred to as the "counterparty") to comply with the terms of the derivatives contract. Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, interest rates and indices. Even a small price movement in the underlying instrument could have a large impact on their value. This could increase the volatility of the Scheme's performance.

In case of hedge, it is possible that derivative positions may not be perfectly in line with the underlying assets they are hedging. As a consequence, the derivative cannot be expected to perfectly hedge the risk of the underlying assets. This also increases the volatility of the Scheme's performance. Some of the risks inherent to derivatives investments include:

Price Risk: Despite the risk mitigation provided by various derivative instruments, there remains an inherent price risk which may result in losses exceeding actual underlying.

Default Risk: This is the risk that losses will be incurred due to default by counter party. This is also known as credit risk or counterparty risk.

Basis Risk: This risk arises when the derivative instrument used to hedge the underlying asset does not match the movement of the underlying being hedged for e.g., mismatch between the maturity date of the futures and the actual selling date of the asset.

Limitations on upside: Derivatives when used as hedging tool can also limit the profits from a genuine investment transaction.

Liquidity risk: This risk pertains to how saleable a security is in the market. All securities/instruments irrespective of whether they are equity, bonds or derivatives may be exposed to liquidity risk (when the sellers outnumber buyers) which may impact returns while exiting opportunities.

Risks for writing covered call options for equity shares:

Writing call options are highly specialized activities and entail higher than ordinary investment risks. In such investment strategy, the profits from call option writing are capped at the option premium, however the downside depends upon the increase in value of the underlying equity shares. Being a covered call, the downside risk is not unlimited, but limited to the extent of change in the price of underlying security held by the Fund.

The Scheme may write covered call option only in case it has adequate number of underlying equity shares as per regulatory requirement. This would lead to setting aside a portion of investment in underlying equity shares. If covered call options are sold to the maximum extent allowed by regulatory authority, the

scheme may not be able to sell the underlying equity shares immediately if the view changes to sell and exit the stock. The covered call options need to be unwound before the stock positions can be liquidated. This may lead to a loss of opportunity or can cause exit issues if the strike price at which the call option contracts have been written become illiquid. Hence, the scheme may not be able to sell the underlying equity shares, which can lead to temporary illiquidity of the underlying equity shares and result in loss of opportunity.

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

The total gross exposure related to option premium paid and received shall not exceed the regulatory limits of the net assets of the scheme.

Risks associated with Securities Lending

Securities Lending is lending of securities through an approved intermediary to a borrower under an agreement for a specified period with the condition that the borrower will return equivalent securities of the same type or class at the end of the specified period along with the corporate benefits accruing on the securities borrowed. The risks in lending portfolio securities, as with other extensions of credit, consist of the failure of another party, in this case the approved intermediary, to comply with the terms of agreement entered into between the lender of securities i.e. the Scheme and the approved intermediary. Such failure to comply can result in a possible loss of rights to the collateral put up by the borrower of the securities, the inability of the approved intermediary to return the securities deposited by the lender and the possible loss of corporate benefits accruing to the lender from the securities deposited with the approved intermediary. The Mutual Fund may not be able to sell such lent securities, and this can lead to temporary illiquidity.

Risk factors specific to investments in foreign securities:

The Scheme may invest in Foreign Securities including overseas debt / equities / ADRs / GDRs with the approval of RBI/SEBI, subject to such guidelines as may be issued by RBI/SEBI. The net assets, distributions and income of the Scheme may be affected adversely by fluctuations in the value of certain foreign currencies relative to the Indian Rupee to the extent of investments in these securities. Repatriation of such investment may also be affected by changes in the regulatory and political environments. Market risks can be greater with respect to political instability, lack of complete or reliable information, market irregularities or high taxation. The Scheme's NAV may also be affected by a fluctuation in the general and specific level of interest rates internationally, or the change in the credit profiles of the issuers. The liquidation of securities where investments will be made by the schemes shall be subject to the liquidity / settlement issues of the country of investment / settlement. Non-business days in country of investment / settlement may impact the liquidity of the scheme investments.

The Scheme may, where necessary, appoint advisor(s) for providing advisory services for such investments. The appointment of such advisor(s) shall be in accordance with the applicable requirements of SEBI. The fees and expenses would illustratively include, besides the investment management fees, custody fees and costs, transaction costs and overseas regulatory costs, the fees of appointed advisor(s). The fees related to these services would be borne by the AMC and would not be charged to the Scheme.

Risks associated with investing in mutual fund units:

To the extent of the investments in units of mutual funds, the risks associated with investing in such funds like market risk, credit & default risk, liquidity risk, redemption risk including the possible loss of principal; etc. will exist.

Risks associated with segregated portfolio :

Investor holding units of segregated portfolio may not able to liquidate their holding till the time recovery of money from the issuer.

Security comprises of segregated portfolio may not realise any value.

Listing of units of segregated portfolio in recognized stock exchange does not necessarily guarantee their liquidity. There may not be active trading of units in the stock market. Further trading price of units on the stock market may be significantly lower than the prevailing NAV.

Trading in the units of segregated portfolio on the Exchange may be halted because of market conditions, including any halt in the operations of Depository Participants or for reasons that in view of the Exchange Authorities or SEBI, trading in the units is suspended and / or restricted. In addition, trading in units is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility and pursuant to stock exchange necessary to maintain the listing of units of scheme will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Risks associated with investing in securitised debt :

The scheme may invest in domestic securitized debt such as asset backed securities (ABS) or mortgage backed securities (MBS). ABS means securitized debts wherein the underlying assets are receivables arising from personal loans, automobile loans, etc. MBS means securitized debts wherein the underlying assets are receivables arising from loans backed by mortgage of properties which can be residential or commercial in nature. ABS / MBS instruments reflect the undivided interest in the underlying of assets and do not represent the obligation of the issuer of ABS / MBS or the originator of the underlying receivables. The ABS / MBS holders have a limited recourse to the extent of credit enhancement provided. Securitized debt may suffer credit losses in the event of the delinquencies and credit losses in the underlying pool exceeding the credit enhancement provided. As compared to the normal corporate or sovereign debt, securitized debt is normally exposed to a higher level of reinvestment risk.

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

How the risk profile of securitized debt fits into the risk appetite of the scheme

Securitized debt is a form of conversion of normally non-tradable loans to transferable securities. This is done by assigning the loans to a special purpose vehicle (a trust), which in turn issues Pass-Through-Certificates (PTCs). These PTCs are transferable securities with fixed income like characteristics. The risk of investing in securitized debt is similar to investing in debt securities. In addition, securitized debt may also carry prepayment risk and has a relatively higher liquidity risk (the same are explained in the sections

that follow). However, if the fund manager evaluates that the additional risks are suitably compensated by the higher returns, he may invest in securitized debt up to the limits specified in the asset allocation table. The investment shall be in securitized instruments that are top rated (AAA/ A1+) or its equivalent, by a recognised credit rating agency for the retail pool, and for single loan securitization, limits will be assigned as per the internal credit policy of the Fund.

Policy relating to originators The originator is the person who has initially given the loan. The originator is also usually responsible for servicing the loan (i.e. collecting the interest and principal payments). An analysis of the originator is especially important in case of retail loans as this affects the credit quality and servicing of the PTC. Originators may be : Banks, Non Banking Finance Companies, Housing Finance Companies, etc. The fund manager's evaluation will be based on the track record of the originator, delinquencies in the pool and the seasoning of the pool. Other factors that will be considered are loan type, size of the loan, average original maturity of the pool, Loan to Value Ratio, geographical distribution, liquid facility, default rate distribution, credit enhancement facility and structure of the pool.

Risk associated with each kind of originator :

(a) Prepayment risk : MBS and ABS are subject to prepayment risk. When the underlying loans are paid off by the borrower prior to their respective due dates, this is known as a prepayment. It could be triggered on account of various factors particularly in periods of declining interest rates. The possibility of such prepayment may require the scheme to reinvest the proceeds of such investments in securities offering lower yields, thereby

(b) **Interest rate risk :** MBS carry interest rate risk. Home loan borrowers are provided the facility of refinancing their loans at the prevailing interest rates. A lowering of interest rates could induce a borrower to pay his loan off earlier than the scheduled tenure, whereas if the interest rates move upward, the borrower would tend to hold on to his loan for a longer period, thus increasing the maturity of the bond. The maturity of the bond could therefore shorten or lengthen, depending on the prevailing interest rates.

(c) **Credit risk / default risk** : MBS and ABS also carry credit or default risk. MBS and structures carry built in credit enhancement in different forms. However, any delinquencies would result in reduction of the principal amount if the amount available in the credit enhancement facility is not enough to cover the shortfall. Historically, housing loans have had lower default rates than other forms of credit.

(d) **Price risk / liquidity risk :** MBS and ABS are subject to prepayment risk. Limited volumes of trading in securitized paper in secondary market could restrict or affect the ability of the scheme to re-sell them. Thus these trades may take place at a discount, depending on the prevailing interest rates.

In case of securitization involving single loans or a small pool of loans, the credit risk of the underlying borrower is analyzed. In case of diversified pools of loans, the overall characteristic of the loans is analyzed to assess the credit risk. Securitization transactions may include some risk mitigants (to reduce credit risk). These may include interest subvention (difference in interest rates on the underlying loans and the PTC serving as margin against defaults), overcollateralization (issue of PTCs of lesser value than the underlying loans, thus even if some loans default, the PTC continues to remain protected), presence of an equity / subordinate tranche (issue of PTCs of differing seniority when it comes to repayment - the senior tranches get paid before the junior tranche) and / or guarantees.

Level of diversification with respect to the underlying assets and risk mitigation measures for less diversified investments: Currently, the following parameters are used while evaluating investment decision relating to a pool securitization transaction. These parameters may be revised the from time to time.

Characteristics/ Type Of Pool	Mortgage Loan	Commercial Vehicle and Construction Equipment	Car	Two Wheelers	Micro Finance Pools	Personal Loans	Single Sell Downs	Others
Approximate Average maturity (in Months)	Up to 10 Yrs	Up to 3 yrs	Up to 3 yrs	Up to 3 yrs	NA	NA	Refer to Note a	Refer to Note b
Collateral margin (including cash, guarantees, excess interest spread, subordinate tranche)	>10%	>10%	>10%	>10%	NA	NA		
Average Loan to Value Ratio	<90%	<80%	<80%	<80%	NA	NA		
Average seasoning of the Pool	>3 mths	>3 mths	>3 mths	>3 mths	NA	NA		
Maximum single exposure range	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	NA	NA		
Average single exposure range %	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	NA	NA		

Notes

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

b. Other investments will be decided on a case-to-case basis.

Minimum retention period of the debt by originator prior to securitization

Issuance of securitized debt is governed by the Reserve Bank of India. RBI norms cover the "true sale" criteria including credit enhancement and liquidity enhancements. In addition, RBI has proposed minimum holding period of between nine and twelve months for assets before they can be securitized. The minimum holding period depends on the tenure of the securitization transaction. The Scheme will invest in securitized debt that is in compliance with the regulations.

Minimum retention percentage by originator of debts to be securitized

RBI norms cover the "true sale" criteria including credit enhancement and liquidity enhancements, including maximum exposure by the originator in the PTCs. In addition, RBI has proposed minimum retention requirement of between five and ten percent of the book value of the loans by the originator. In the PTCs. In addition, RBI has proposed minimum retention requirement of between five and ten percent of the book value of the loans by the originator. The minimum retention requirement depends on the tenure and structure of the securitization transaction. The Scheme will invest in securitized debt that is in compliance with the regulations.

Mechanism to tackle conflict of interest when the mutual fund invests in securitised debt of an originator and the originator in turn invests makes investments in that particular scheme of the fund

The key risk in securitized debt relates to the underlying borrowers and not the originator. In a securitization transaction, the originator is the seller of the debt(s) and the scheme is the buyer. However, the originator is also usually responsible for servicing the loan (i.e. collecting the interest and principal payments). As the originators may also invest in the scheme, the fund manager shall ensure that the investment decision is based on parameters as set by the Investment Committee (IC) of the AMC and IC shall review the same at regular interval.

The resources and mechanism of individual risk assessment with the AMC for monitoring investments in securitised debt

The fund management team including the credit analyst has the experience to analyze securitized debt. In addition, credit research agencies provide analysis of individual instruments and pools. On an on-going basis (typically monthly) the servicer provides reports regarding the performance of the pool. These reports would form the base for ongoing evaluation where applicable. In addition, rating reports indicating rating changes would be monitored for changes in rating agency opinion of the credit risk

Other Risks:

Risk associated with inflation: Over time, yields of short-term investments may not keep pace with inflation, leading to a reduction in an investment's purchasing power.

Legal risk: The scheme may be affected by the actions of government and regulatory bodies. Legislation could be imposed retrospectively or may be issued in the form of internal regulations which the public may not be aware of. Legislation (including legislation relating to tax) or regulation may be introduced which inhibits the scheme from pursuing their strategies or which renders an existing strategy less profitable than anticipated. Such actions may take any form, for example nationalization of any institution or restrictions on investment strategies in any given market sector or changing requirements and imposed without prior warning by any regulator.

Taxation risk: The value of an investment may be affected by the application of tax laws, including withholding tax, or changes in government or economic or monetary policy from time to time. As such, no guarantee can be given that the financial objectives will actually be achieved. The tax information described in this Scheme Information Document (SID) is as available under the prevailing taxation laws. This could be changed at any moment by regulation. Further, 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.

Valuation risk: This risk relates to the fact that markets, in specific situations and due to lack of volumes of transactions, do not enable an accurate assessment of the fair value of invested assets. In such cases, valuation risk represents the possibility that, when a financial instrument matures or is sold in the market, the amount received is less than anticipated, incurring a loss to the portfolio and therefore impacting negatively the NAV of the scheme.

Operational Risk: Operational risk addresses the risk of trading and back office or administration issues that may result in a loss to the Scheme. This could be the result of oversight, ineffective securities processing procedures, computer systems problems or human error. There could also be risk associated with grouping of orders. For instance, at the time of placing the trades, the fund manager shall group orders on behalf of all schemes managed by him, provided it is unlikely to be detrimental overall for any of

the schemes whose orders have been included. However, such grouping may have a detrimental effect to the scheme compared to the execution of an individual order for the scheme.

Risk factors associated with processing of transaction in case of investors investing in mutual fund units through Stock Exchange Mechanism: The trading mechanism introduced by 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 NSE and/or BSE or any other 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 and the AMC have 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) upon which the Fund and the AMC have no control. Accordingly, there could be negative impacts to the investors such as delay or failure in allotment / redemption of Units. The Fund and the AMC are not responsible for the negative impacts.

RISK MITIGATION STRATEGIES

Risk Mitigation measures for investments in equity / equity related instruments

The Scheme aims to maintain a well-diversified equity portfolio comprising stocks across various sectors of the economy. This shall aid in managing concentration risk and sector specific risks.

The Scheme targets to maintain exposure across different market cap segments - i.e. large, mid-cap and small cap. This shall aid in managing volatility and also improve liquidity.

The Scheme's will strive to mitigate risk through a judicious mix of Debt and Money Market Instruments and equity/ equity related instruments.

Risk Mitigation measures for investments in debt instruments

The investments in debt and Money Market instruments would be undertaken after assessing the associated credit risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk. The AMC shall undertake credit evaluation of each investment opportunity and invest in rated papers of companies having a sound background, strong fundamentals and quality of management and financial strength. In addition, the Scheme would endeavor to invest in instruments with a relatively higher liquidity and will seek to manage the duration of the debt assets on proactive basis to manage interest rate risk and to optimize returns. The following table summarizes the risk mitigation/management strategy for the Debt assets of the Scheme.

Risk & description specific to Debt	**Risk Mitigation/ management strategy**
Interest Rate Risk	The duration of a portfolio is one of the means of measuring the interest rate risk of the portfolio. Hence portfolios with higher duration will have higher interest rate risk. The duration of the Scheme will be actively managed based on prevailing macroeconomics condition, political environment, liquidity position in system, inflationary expectorations and other economic considerations.
Credit Risk	The credit evaluation of the AMC entails evaluation of credit fundamentals of each investment opportunity. Some of the factors that are evaluated inter-alia may include outlook on the sector, parentage, quality of management, and overall

Risk & description specific to Debt	Risk Mitigation/ management strategy
	financial strength of the credit. The AMC will utilize ratings of recognized rating agencies as an input in the decision making process. To reduce credit risk, the scheme shall Invest in debt and money market instruments that have been assigned high investment grade ratings by a recognized rating agency.
Liquidity Risk	Liquidity risk is the risk of not being able to sell / liquidate a security at short notice at prevailing market prices or without incurring impact cost. Liquidity Risk can be partly mitigated by creating portfolios that are diversified across maturities, ratings, types of securities, etc. in line with the fund objectives, regulations and investment strategy. The Scheme shall follow the asset allocation pattern in Scheme Information Document under normal circumstances and residual cash may be invested in the Tri-party repo on Government Securities and treasury bills, repo market, units of mutual fund which seeks to ensure liquidity in the scheme under normal circumstances.
Volatility Risk	There is the risk of volatility in markets due to external factors like liquidity flows, changes in the business environment, economic policy etc. The Scheme will manage volatility risk through diversification. To that extent, the Volatility risk will be mitigated in the Scheme.
Concentration Risk	The AMC will attempt to mitigate this risk by maintaining adequate diversification across issuers/ sectors / instrument type in line with the scheme objectives, investment strategy and applicable regulations. This will also be managed by keeping prudent investment limits on any particular industry or issuer or issuer group based on the size, credit profile, etc. to reduce issuer or industry specific risk.

The scheme may utilize derivative instruments for hedging & portfolio balancing purposes. All Interest Rate Swaps will be undertaken with approved counter parties under pre-approved International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) agreements. The scheme may also use various derivatives and hedging products from time to time, as would be available and permitted by SEBI/RBI for the purpose of hedging and portfolio rebalancing.

The above risk control measures shall be implemented by the AMC on best effort basis however there can be no guarantee that such measures can completely mitigate the risks involved in Scheme.

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RISK FACTORS

Scheme specific risk Factors

Market Risk:

All mutual funds and securities investments are subject to market risk and there can be no assurance / guarantee that the scheme's objectives will be achieved. The securities that the scheme invests in would be exposed to price changes on a day-to-day basis. These price changes may occur due to instrument-specific factors as well as general macroeconomic conditions.

Markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market or economic developments. The scheme may be subject to price volatility due to factors such as interest sensitivity, market perception, and creditworthiness of issuer and market liquidity.

Different parts of the market can react differently to these developments. The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Risks associated with investing in equities:

The risks associated with investments in equities and similar instruments include significant fluctuations in prices. The impact of fluctuations is likely to be accentuated for short-term investments. The risk that the performance of one or more companies declines or stagnates may have a negative impact on the performance of the Scheme as a whole at any given time.

Stock markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to political, regulatory, economic, market and stock-specific developments etc. Different parts of the market can react differently to these developments. The stock-specific volatility may also change over a period of time as the characteristic of the stock undergoes a change in terms of market-cap category.

The Scheme may hold such securities for only a very short time, which could tend to increase the costs. The Scheme may invest in growth stocks which may be more volatile than the market in general and may react differently to economic, political and market developments and to specific information about the issuer. Growth stocks traditionally show higher volatility than other stocks, especially over short periods. These stocks may also be more expensive in relation to their profits than the market in general. Consequently, growth stocks may react with more volatility to variations in profit growth.

The Fund Manager may temporarily adopt a more defensive approach if it considers that the equity market or economy is experiencing excessive volatility, a persistent general decline, or other unfavourable conditions. In such circumstances, the Scheme may be unable to achieve or pursue its investment objective.

The Scheme may invest in companies making an initial public offering. In such cases there is a risk that the price of the newly floated share is more volatile due to factors such as the absence of previous trading, unseasonal transactions and the limited number of securities available for trading.

Risk factors specific to the Scheme:

Units purchased in the Scheme cannot be assigned / transferred / pledged / redeemed / switched out until the completion of 3 years from the date of allotment of the respective.

Risks associated with investing in fixed income securities:

Credit and Counterparty risk: Credit risk or default risk refers to the risk that an issuer of a fixed income security may default (i.e., will be unable to make timely principal and interest payments on the security or honor its contractual obligations).

Counterparty risk refers to the counterparty's inability to honor its commitments (payment, delivery, repayment, etc.) and to risk of default. This risk relates to the quality of the counterparty to which the scheme has exposures. Losses can occur in particular for the settlement/delivery of financial instruments or the conclusion of financial derivatives contracts.

The value of a fixed income security will fluctuate depending upon the changes in the perceived level of credit and counterparty risk as well as any actual event of default.

If the credit rating of an issue, issuer or counterparty is downgraded this may cause the value of the related debt securities in which the scheme has invested to fall.

The severity of the risk varies depending on the quality of the securities in the scheme. To the extent that the scheme invests in high-yield bonds, this presents a higher than average risk. There are different types of debentures available in the market. Some of them could be more risky. Lower-quality debt securities and certain types of securities involve greater risk of default or price changes due to changes in the credit quality of the issuer. They are not in the first rank of debts in case of default. The value of lower-quality debt securities and certain types of other securities can be more volatile due to increased sensitivity to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market or economic developments.

Liquidity Risk:

The liquidity of the scheme's investment is inherently restricted by trading volumes in the securities in which the scheme invests.

A lower level of liquidity affecting an individual security or an entire market at the same time, may have an adverse bearing on the value of the scheme's assets. More importantly, this may affect the Fund's ability to sell particular securities quickly enough to minimise impact cost, as and when necessary to meet requirements of liquidity or to sell securities in response to triggers such as a specific economic/corporate event.

Trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures may restrict the liquidity of a few or all of the investments and may affect the liquidity of the investments of the scheme.

The scheme may be unable to implement purchase or sale decisions when the markets turn illiquid, missing some investment opportunities or limiting ability to face redemptions. The lack of liquidity could also lead to the risk that the sale price of a security could be substantially lower than the fair value of the security.

Interest Rate Risk & Re-investment Risk:

The value of an investment may be affected by interest rate fluctuations. Interest rates may be influenced by several elements or events, such as monetary policy, the discount rate, inflation, etc.

The value of debt and fixed income securities held by the Scheme generally will vary inversely with the changes in prevailing interest rates. In general, price of debt and fixed income securities go up when interest rates fall, and vice versa.

Securities of any issuer that has higher duration could be more risky in terms of price movements relative to those with lower duration. Thus any impact of interest rate changes would be higher on securities with higher duration irrespective of the status of the issuer of the security.

The investments made by the Scheme are subject to reinvestment risk. This risk refers to the interest rate levels at which cash flows received from the securities in the Scheme are reinvested. The additional income from reinvestment is the "interest on interest" component. The risk is that the rate at which interim cash flows can be reinvested may be lower than that originally assumed.

Sovereign risk:

The Central Government of India is the issuer of the local currency debt in India. The Government raises money to meet its capital and revenue expenditure by issuing debt or discounted securities. Since payment

of interest and principal amount has a sovereign status implying least probability of a default, such securities are known as securities with sovereign credit. It also implies that the credit risk on such Government securities is even lower than that on non-government securities with "AAA" rating and hence yields on government securities are even lower than yields on non-government securities with "AAA" rating.

Risk associated with investment in unrated instruments: The scheme may invest in lower rated/unrated instruments considering the overall risk of the portfolio. This may increase the absolute level of risk of the portfolio. The credit risk & liquidity risk will be relatively higher for lower/unrated instruments as compared to the instruments that have been assigned investment grade ratings. Lower rated/ unrated securities also tend to be more sensitive to economic conditions than instruments that have been assigned investment grade ratings.

Concentration Risk:

The scheme may pursue only a limited degree of diversification. It may invest a greater proportion of assets in the securities of very few issuers (within the limits permitted by regulation) or be concentrated on a few market sectors. This could have implications on the performance of the scheme. The scheme may be more sensitive to economic, business, political or other changes and this may lead to sizeable fluctuation in the Net Asset Value of the scheme.

Risks associated with Securities Lending:

Securities Lending is lending of securities through an approved intermediary to a borrower under an agreement for a specified period with the condition that the borrower will return equivalent securities of the same type or class at the end of the specified period along with the corporate benefits accruing on the securities borrowed. The risks in lending portfolio securities, as with other extensions of credit, consist of the failure of another party, in this case the approved intermediary, to comply with the terms of agreement entered into between the lender of securities i.e. the Scheme and the approved intermediary. Such failure to comply can result in a possible loss of rights to the collateral put up by the borrower of the securities, the inability of the approved intermediary to return the securities deposited by the lender and the possible loss of corporate benefits accruing to the lender from the securities deposited with the approved intermediary. The Mutual Fund may not be able to sell such lent securities and this can lead to temporary illiquidity.

Risk factors specific to investments in foreign securities:

The Scheme may invest in Foreign Securities including overseas debt / equities / ADRs / GDRs with the approval of RBI/SEBI, subject to such guidelines as may be issued by RBI/SEBI. The net assets, distributions and income of the Scheme may be affected adversely by fluctuations in the value of certain foreign currencies relative to the Indian Rupee to the extent of investments in these securities. Repatriation of such investment may also be affected by changes in the regulatory and political environments. Market risks can be greater with respect to political instability, lack of complete or reliable information, market irregularities or high taxation. The Scheme's NAV may also be affected by a fluctuation in the general and specific level of interest rates internationally, or the change in the credit profiles of the issuers. The liquidation of securities where investments will be made by the schemes shall be subject to the liquidity /

settlement issues of the country of investment / settlement. Non-business days in country of investment / settlement may impact the liquidity of the scheme investments.

The Scheme may, where necessary, appoint advisor(s) for providing advisory services for such investments. The appointment of such advisor(s) shall be in accordance with the applicable requirements of SEBI. The fees and expenses would illustratively include, besides the investment management fees, custody fees and costs, transaction costs and overseas regulatory costs, the fees of appointed advisor(s). The fees related to these services would be borne by the AMC and would not be charged to the Scheme.

Risk associated with investments in derivatives:

The scheme may use various derivative instruments and techniques, permitted within SEBI Regulation from time to time only for portfolio balancing and hedging purpose, which may increase the volatility of scheme's performance. Usage of derivatives will expose the scheme to certain risks inherent to such derivatives.

Derivative products are specialized instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the fund manager involve uncertainty and decision of fund manager may not always be profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies. The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments.

The use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but also of the derivative itself. There is a possibility that a loss may be sustained by the Scheme as a result of the failure of another party (usually referred to as the "counterparty") to comply with the terms of the derivatives contract. Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, interest rates and indices. Even a small price movement in the underlying instrument could have a large impact on their value. This could increase the volatility of the Scheme's performance.

In case of hedge, it is possible that derivative positions may not be perfectly in line with the underlying assets they are hedging. As a consequence the derivative cannot be expected to perfectly hedge the risk of the underlying assets. This also increases the volatility of the Scheme's performance.

Some of the risks inherent to derivatives investments include:

Price Risk: Despite the risk mitigation provided by various derivative instruments, there remains an inherent price risk which may result in losses exceeding actual underlying.

Default Risk: This is the risk that losses will be incurred due to default by counter party. This is also known as credit risk or counterparty risk.

Basis Risk: This risk arises when the derivative instrument used to hedge the underlying asset does not match the movement of the underlying being hedged for e.g. mismatch between the maturity date of the futures and the actual selling date of the asset.

Limitations on upside: Derivatives when used as hedging tool can also limit the profits from a genuine investment transaction.

Liquidity risk: This risk pertains to how saleable a security is in the market. All securities/instruments irrespective of whether they are equity, bonds or derivatives may be exposed to liquidity risk (when the sellers outnumber buyers) which may impact returns while exiting opportunities.

Risks associated with investing in securitised debt:

The scheme may invest in domestic securitized debt such as asset backed securities (ABS) or mortgage backed securities (MBS). ABS means securitized debts wherein the underlying assets are receivables arising from personal loans, automobile loans, etc. MBS means securitized debts wherein the underlying assets are receivables arising from loans backed by mortgage of properties which can be residential or commercial in nature. ABS / MBS instruments reflect the undivided interest in the underlying of assets and do not represent the obligation of the issuer of ABS / MBS or the originator of the underlying receivables. The ABS / MBS holders have a limited recourse to the extent of credit enhancement provided. Securitized debt may suffer credit losses in the event of the delinquencies and credit losses in the underlying pool exceeding the credit enhancement provided. As compared to the normal corporate or sovereign debt, securitized debt is normally exposed to a higher level of reinvestment risk.

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

How the risk profile of securitized debt fits into the risk appetite of the scheme

Securitized debt is a form of conversion of normally non-tradable loans to transferable securities. This is done by assigning the loans to a special purpose vehicle (a trust), which in turn issues Pass-Through-Certificates (PTCs). These PTCs are transferable securities with fixed income like characteristics. The risk of investing in securitized debt is similar to investing in debt securities. In addition, securitized debt may also carry prepayment risk and has a relatively higher liquidity risk (the same are explained in the sections that follow). However, if the fund manager evaluates that the additional risks are suitably compensated by the higher returns, he may invest in securitized debt up to the limits specified in the asset allocation table. The investment shall be in securitized instruments that are top rated (AAA/ A1+) or its equivalent, by a recognised credit rating agency for the retail pool, and for single loan securitization, limits will be assigned as per the internal credit policy of the Fund.

Policy relating to originators

The originator is the person who has initially given the loan. The originator is also usually responsible for servicing the loan (i.e. collecting the interest and principal payments). An analysis of the originator is especially important in case of retail loans as this affects the credit quality and servicing of the PTC. Originators may be: Banks, Non Banking Finance Companies, Housing Finance Companies, etc. The fund manager's evaluation will be based on the track record of the originator, delinquencies in the pool and the seasoning of the pool. Other factors that will be considered are loan type, size of the loan, average original maturity of the pool, Loan to Value Ratio, geographical distribution, liquid facility, default rate distribution, credit enhancement facility and structure of the pool.

Risk associated with each kind of originator:

Prepayment risk: MBS and ABS are subject to prepayment risk. When the underlying loans are paid off by the borrower prior to their respective due dates, this is known as a prepayment. It could be triggered on account of various factors particularly in periods of declining interest rates. The possibility of such prepayment may require the scheme to reinvest the proceeds of such investments in securities offering lower yields, thereby reducing the scheme's interest income.

Interest rate risk: MBS carry interest rate risk. Home loan borrowers are provided the facility of refinancing their loans at the prevailing interest rates. A lowering of interest rates could induce a borrower to pay his loan off earlier than the scheduled tenure, whereas if the interest rates move upward, the borrower would tend to hold on to his loan for a longer period, thus increasing the maturity of the bond. The maturity of the bond could therefore shorten or lengthen, depending on the prevailing interest rates.

Credit risk / default risk: MBS and ABS also carry credit or default risk. MBS and structures carry built –in credit enhancement in different forms. However, any delinquencies would result in reduction of the principal amount if the amount available in the credit enhancement facility is not enough to cover the shortfall. Historically, housing loans have had lower default rates than other forms of credit.

Price risk / liquidity risk: MBS and ABS are subject to prepayment risk. Limited volumes of trading in securitized paper in secondary market could restrict or affect the ability of the scheme to re-sell them. Thus these trades may take place at a discount, depending on the prevailing interest rates.

In case of securitization involving single loans or a small pool of loans, the credit risk of the underlying borrower is analyzed. In case of diversified pools of loans, the overall characteristic of the loans is analyzed to assess the credit risk. Securitization transactions may include some risk mitigants (to reduce credit risk). These may include interest subvention (difference in interest rates on the underlying loans and the PTC serving as margin against defaults), overcollateralization (issue of PTCs of lesser value than the underlying loans, thus even if some loans default, the PTC continues to remain protected), presence of an equity / subordinate tranche (issue of PTCs of differing seniority when it comes to repayment - the senior tranches get paid before the junior tranche) and / or guarantees.

Level of diversification with respect to the underlying assets and risk mitigation measures for less diversified investments:

Currently, the following parameters are used while evaluating investment decision relating to a pool securitization transaction. These parameters may be revised the from time to time.

Characteristics/ Type of Pool	**Mortgage Loan**	**Commercial Vehicle and Construction Equipment**	**Car**	**Two wheelers**	**Micro Finance Pools**	**Personal Loans**	**Single Sell Downs**	**Others**
Approximate Average maturity (in Months)	Up to 10 yrs	Up to 3 yrs	Up to 3 yrs	Up to 3 yrs	NA	NA	Refer to Note a	Refer to Note b

Characteristics/ Type of Pool	Mortgage Loan	Commercial Vehicle and Construction Equipment	Car	Two wheelers	Micro Finance Pools	Personal Loans	Single Sell Downs	Others
Collateral margin (including cash, guarantees, excess interest spread, subordinate tranche)	>10%	>10%	>10%	>10%	NA	NA		
Average Loan to Value Ratio	<90%	<80%	<80%	<80%	NA	NA		
Average seasoning of the Pool	>3 mths	>3 mths	>3 mths	>3 mths	NA	NA		
Maximum single exposure range	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	NA	NA		
Average single exposure range %	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	NA	NA		

Notes

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

Other investments will be decided on a case-to-case basis.

Minimum retention period of the debt by originator prior to securitization

Issuance of securitized debt is governed by the Reserve Bank of India. RBI norms cover the "true sale" criteria including credit enhancement and liquidity enhancements. In addition, RBI has proposed minimum holding period of between nine and twelve months for assets before they can be securitized. The minimum holding period depends on the tenure of the securitization transaction. The Scheme will invest in securitized debt that is in compliance with the regulations.

Minimum retention percentage by originator of debts to be securitized

RBI norms cover the "true sale" criteria including credit enhancement and liquidity enhancements, including maximum exposure by the originator in the PTCs. In addition, RBI has proposed minimum retention requirement of between five and ten percent of the book value of the loans by the originator. The minimum retention requirement depends on the tenure and structure of the securitization transaction. The Scheme will invest in securitized debt that is in compliance with the regulations.

Mechanism to tackle conflict of interest when the mutual fund invests in securitised debt of an originator and the originator in turn invests makes investments in that particular scheme of the fund

The key risk in securitized debt relates to the underlying borrowers and not the originator. In a securitization transaction, the originator is the seller of the debt(s) and the scheme is the buyer. However, the originator is also usually responsible for servicing the loan (i.e. collecting the interest and principal payments). As the originators may also invest in the scheme, the fund manager shall ensure that the investment decision is based on parameters as set by the Investment Committee (IC) of the AMC and IC shall review the same at regular interval.

The resources and mechanism of individual risk assessment with the AMC for monitoring investments in securitised debt

The fund management team including the credit analyst has the experience to analyze securitized debt. In addition, credit research agencies provide analysis of individual instruments and pools. On an on-going basis (typically monthly) the servicer provides reports regarding the performance of the pool. These reports would form the base for ongoing evaluation where applicable. In addition, rating reports indicating rating changes would be monitored for changes in rating agency opinion of the credit risk.

Risks associated with segregated portfolio:

Investor holding units of segregated portfolio may not able to liquidate their holding till the time recovery of money from the issuer.

Security comprises of segregated portfolio may not realise any value.

Listing of units of segregated portfolio in recognised stock exchange does not necessarily guarantee their liquidity. There may not be active trading of units in the stock market. Further trading price of units on the stock market may be significantly lower than the prevailing NAV.

Trading in the units of segregated portfolio on the Exchange may be halted because of market conditions, including any halt in the operations of Depository Participants or for reasons that in view of the Exchange Authorities or SEBI, trading in the units is suspended and / or restricted. In addition, trading in units is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility and pursuant to stock exchange rules of 'circuit filter'. There can be no assurance that the requirements of Stock Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of units of scheme will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Risks associated with investing in liquid funds:

To the extent of the investments in liquid mutual funds, the risks associated with investing in liquid funds like market risk, credit & default risk, liquidity risk, redemption risk including the possible loss of principal; etc. will exist.

Other Risks:

Risk associated with inflation: Over time, yields of short-term investments may not keep pace with inflation, leading to a reduction in an investment's purchasing power.

Legal risk: The scheme may be affected by the actions of government and regulatory bodies. Legislation could be imposed retrospectively or may be issued in the form of internal regulations which the public

may not be aware of. Legislation (including legislation relating to tax) or regulation may be introduced which inhibits the scheme from pursuing their strategies or which renders an existing strategy less profitable than anticipated. Such actions may take any form, for example nationalization of any institution or restrictions on investment strategies in any given market sector or changing requirements and imposed without prior warning by any regulator.

Taxation risk: The value of an investment may be affected by the application of tax laws, including withholding tax, or changes in government or economic or monetary policy from time to time. As such, no guarantee can be given that the financial objectives will actually be achieved. The tax information described in this Scheme Information Document (SID) is as available under the prevailing taxation laws. This could be changed at any moment by regulation. Further, 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.

Operational Risk: Operational risk addresses the risk of trading and back office or administration issues that may result in a loss to the Scheme. This could be the result of oversight, ineffective securities processing procedures, computer systems problems or human error. There could also be risk associated with grouping of orders. For instance, at the time of placing the trades, the fund manager shall group orders on behalf of all schemes managed by him, provided it is unlikely to be detrimental overall for any of the schemes whose orders have been included. However, such grouping may have a detrimental effect to the scheme compared to the execution of an individual order for the scheme.

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RISK MITIGATION STRATEGIES

Risk Mitigation measures for investments in equity / equity related instruments

The Scheme aims to maintain a well-diversified equity portfolio comprising stocks across various sectors of the economy. This shall aid in managing concentration risk and sector specific risks.

The Scheme targets to maintain exposure across different market cap segments - i.e. large, mid-cap and small cap. This shall aid in managing volatility and also improve liquidity.

The Scheme's will strive to mitigate risk through a judicious mix of Debt and Money Market Instruments and equity/ equity related instruments.

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Volatility Risk	There is the risk of volatility in markets due to external factors like liquidity flows, changes in the business environment, economic policy etc. The Scheme will manage volatility risk through diversification. To that extent, the Volatility risk will be mitigated in the Scheme.

Risk & description specific to Debt	Risk Mitigation/ management strategy
Concentration Risk	The AMC will attempt to mitigate this risk by maintaining adequate diversification across issuers/ sectors / instrument type in line with the scheme objectives, investment strategy and applicable regulations. This will also be managed by keeping prudent investment limits on any particular industry or issuer or issuer group based on the size, credit profile, etc. to reduce issuer or industry specific risk.

The scheme may utilize derivative instruments for hedging & portfolio balancing purposes. All Interest Rate Swaps will be undertaken with approved counter parties under pre-approved International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) agreements. The scheme may also use various derivatives and hedging products from time to time, as would be available and permitted by SEBI/RBI for the purpose of hedging and portfolio rebalancing.

The above risk control measures shall be implemented by the AMC on best effort basis however there can be no guarantee that such measures can completely mitigate the risks involved in Scheme.

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Risk Factor

Scheme specific risk Factors

The Scheme specific risk factors are summarized as follows:

Evaluation of companies from value perspective may exclude securities of certain issuers for non-investment reasons and therefore the Scheme may forgo some market opportunities available to the Scheme that don't use the value theme.

Market Risk:

All mutual funds and securities investments are subject to market risk and there can be no assurance / guarantee that the scheme's objectives will be achieved. The securities that the scheme invests in would be exposed to price changes on a day-to-day basis. These price changes may occur due to instrument-specific factors as well as general macroeconomic conditions.

Markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market or economic developments. The scheme may be subject to price volatility due to factors such as interest sensitivity, market perception, and creditworthiness of issuer and market liquidity.

Different parts of the market can react differently to these developments. The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Risks associated with investing in equity and equity related instruments:

Investments in equity and equity related instruments are volatile and prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis. The impact of fluctuations is likely to be accentuated for short-term investments. The risk that the performance of one or more companies declines or stagnates may have a negative impact on the performance of the Scheme as a whole at any given time. Investments in equity and equity related instruments involve a degree of risk and investors should not invest in the Scheme unless they can afford to take the risks.

Equity and Equity Related Instruments listed on the stock exchange carry lower liquidity risk however the Scheme's ability to sell these investments is limited by the overall trading volume on the stock exchanges. In certain cases, settlement periods may be extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances. The inability of the Scheme to make intended securities purchases due to settlement problems could cause the Scheme to miss certain investment opportunities. Similarly, the inability to sell securities held in the Scheme's portfolio may result, at times, in potential losses to the Scheme, should there be a subsequent decline in the value of securities held in the Scheme's portfolio.

Risks associated with investing in fixed income securities:

Credit and Counterparty risk: Credit risk or default risk refers to the risk that an issuer of a fixed income security may default (i.e., will be unable to make timely principal and interest payments on the security or honor its contractual obligations).

Counterparty risk refers to the counterparty's inability to honor its commitments (payment, delivery, repayment, etc.) and to risk of default. This risk relates to the quality of the counterparty to which the scheme has exposures. Losses can occur in particular for the settlement/delivery of financial instruments or the conclusion of financial derivatives contracts.

The value of a fixed income security will fluctuate depending upon the changes in the perceived level of credit and counterparty risk as well as any actual event of default. Changes in financial conditions of an issuer, changes in economic and political conditions in general, or changes in economic or and political conditions specific to an issuer, all of which are factors that may have an adverse impact on an issuer's credit quality and security value.

Liquidity Risk: The liquidity of the scheme's investment is inherently restricted by trading volumes in the securities in which the scheme invests. A lower level of liquidity affecting an individual security or an entire

market at the same time, may have an adverse bearing on the value of the scheme's assets. More importantly, this may affect the Fund's ability to sell particular securities quickly enough to minimise impact cost, as and when necessary to meet requirements of liquidity or to sell securities in response to triggers such as a specific economic/corporate event. Trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures may restrict the liquidity of a few or all of the investments and may affect the liquidity of the investments of the scheme. The scheme may be unable to implement purchase or sale decisions when the markets turn illiquid, missing some investment opportunities or limiting ability to face redemptions. The lack of liquidity could also lead to the risk that the sale price of a security could be substantially lower than the fair value of the security.

Interest Rate Risk & Re-investment Risk: The value of an investment may be affected by interest rate fluctuations. Interest rates may be influenced by several elements or events, such as monetary policy, the discount rate, inflation, etc. The value of debt and fixed income securities held by the Scheme generally will vary inversely with the changes in prevailing interest rates. In general, price of debt and fixed income securities go up when interest rates fall, and vice versa. Securities of any issuer that has higher duration could be more risky in terms of price movements relative to those with lower duration. Thus any impact of interest rate changes would be higher on securities with higher duration irrespective of the status of the issuer of the security. The investments made by the Scheme are subject to reinvestment risk. This risk refers to the interest rate levels at which cash flows received from the securities in the Scheme are reinvested. The additional income from reinvestment is the "interest on interest" component. The risk is that the rate at which interim cash flows can be reinvested may be lower than that originally assumed.

Sovereign risk: The Central Government of India is the issuer of the local currency debt in India. The Government raises money to meet its capital and revenue expenditure by issuing debt or discounted securities. Since payment of interest and principal amount has a sovereign status implying least probability of a default, such securities are known as securities with sovereign credit. It also implies that the credit risk on such Government securities is even lower than that on non-government securities with "AAA" rating and hence yields on government securities are even lower than yields on non-government securities with "AAA" rating.

Concentration Risk: The Scheme may pursue only a limited degree of diversification. It may invest in a limited number of securities or invest a greater proportion of assets in the securities of very few issuers (within the limits permitted by regulation) or be concentrated on a few market sectors as compared to a diversified scheme. The scheme is also expected to have higher market liquidity risk on account of concentration. This could have implications on the performance of the scheme. The scheme may be more sensitive to economic, business, political or other changes and this may lead to sizeable fluctuation in the Net Asset Value of the scheme.

Risk Factors associated with Investments in Derivatives:

The Scheme(s) may use various derivative instruments and techniques, permitted within SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 from time to time including but not limited for portfolio balancing and hedging

purpose, which may increase the volatility of Scheme's performance. Usage of derivatives will expose the Scheme(s) 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. **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 use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but also of the derivative itself. There is a possibility that a loss may be sustained by the Scheme(s) as a result of the failure of another party (usually referred to as the "counterparty") to comply with the terms of the derivatives contract. Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, interest rates and indices. Even a small price movement in the underlying instrument could have a large impact on their value. This could increase the volatility of the Scheme's performance.

In case of hedge, it is possible that derivative positions may not be perfectly in line with the underlying assets they are hedging. As a consequence the derivative cannot be expected to perfectly hedge the risk of the underlying assets. This also increases the volatility of the Scheme's performance. Some of the risks inherent to derivatives investments include:

Price Risk: Despite the risk mitigation provided by various derivative instruments, there remains an inherent price risk which may result in losses exceeding actual underlying.

Default Risk: This is the risk that losses will be incurred due to default by counter party. This is also known as credit risk or counterparty risk.

Basis Risk: This risk arises when the derivative instrument used to hedge the underlying asset does not match the movement of the underlying being hedged for e.g. mismatch between the maturity date of the futures and the actual selling date of the asset.

Limitations on upside: Derivatives when used as hedging tool can also limit the profits from a genuine investment transaction.

Liquidity risk: This risk pertains to how saleable a security is in the market. All securities/instruments irrespective of whether they are equity, bonds or derivatives may be exposed to liquidity risk (when the sellers outnumber buyers) which may impact returns while exiting opportunities.

Risks for writing covered call options for equity shares:

Writing call options are highly specialized activities and entail higher than ordinary investment risks. In such investment strategy, the profits from call option writing is capped at the option premium, however the downside depends upon the increase in value of the underlying equity shares. Being a covered call, the downside risk is not unlimited, but limited to the extent of change in the price of underlying security held by the Fund.

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

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

The total gross exposure related to option premium paid and received shall not exceed the regulatory limits of the net assets of the scheme.

Risks associated with Securities Lending

Securities Lending is lending of securities through an approved intermediary to a borrower under an agreement for a specified period with the condition that the borrower will return equivalent securities of the same type or class at the end of the specified period along with the corporate benefits accruing on the securities borrowed. The risks in lending portfolio securities, as with other extensions of credit, consist of the failure of another party, in this case the approved intermediary, to comply with the terms of agreement entered into between the lender of securities i.e. the Scheme and the approved intermediary. Such failure to comply can result in a possible loss of rights to the collateral put up by the borrower of the securities, the inability of the approved intermediary to return the securities deposited by the lender and the possible loss of corporate benefits accruing to the lender from the securities deposited with the approved intermediary. The Mutual Fund may not be able to sell such lent securities and this can lead to temporary illiquidity.

Risk factors specific to investments in foreign securities:

The Scheme may invest in Foreign Securities including overseas debt / equities / ADRs / GDRs with the approval of RBI/SEBI, subject to such guidelines as may be issued by RBI/SEBI. The net assets, distributions and income of the Scheme may be affected adversely by fluctuations in the value of certain foreign currencies relative to the Indian Rupee to the extent of investments in these securities. Repatriation of such investment may also be affected by changes in the regulatory and political environments. Market risks can be greater with respect to political instability, lack of complete or reliable information, market irregularities or high taxation. The Scheme's NAV may also be affected by a fluctuation in the general and specific level of interest rates internationally, or the change in the credit profiles of the issuers. The liquidation of securities where investments will be made by the schemes shall be subject to the liquidity / settlement issues of the country of investment / settlement. Non-business days in country of investment / settlement may impact the liquidity of the scheme investments.

The Scheme may, where necessary, appoint advisor(s) for providing advisory services for such investments. The appointment of such advisor(s) shall be in accordance with the applicable requirements of SEBI. The fees and expenses would illustratively include, besides the investment management fees,

custody fees and costs, transaction costs and overseas regulatory costs, the fees of appointed advisor(s). The fees related to these services would be borne by the AMC and would not be charged to the Scheme.

Risk factors associated with investments in REITs and InvITs

Price Risk / Market Risk: REITs and InvITs Investments are volatile and subject to price fluctuations on a daily basis owing to factors impacting the underlying assets. The valuation of the REIT/InvIT units may fluctuate based on economic conditions, fluctuations in markets (eg. real estate) in which the REIT/InvIT operates and the resulting impact on the value of the portfolio of assets, regulatory changes, force majeure events etc. REITs & InvITs may have volatile cash flows. As an indirect shareholder of portfolio assets, unit holders rights are subordinated to the rights of creditors, debt holders and other parties specified under Indian law in the event of insolvency or liquidation of any of the portfolio assets

Liquidity Risk: As the liquidity of the investments made by the scheme(s) could, at times, be restricted by trading volumes, settlement periods, dissolution of the trust, potential delisting of units on the exchange etc, the time taken by the Mutual Fund for liquidating the investments in the scheme may be high in the event of immediate redemption requirement. Investment in such securities may lead to increase in the scheme portfolio risk. Further, there is no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or be maintained. Hence there would be time when trading in the units could be infrequent. The subsequent valuation of illiquid units may reflect a discount from the market price of comparable securities for which a liquid market exists

Risk of lower than expected distributions: The distributions by the REIT or InvIT will be based on the net cash flows available for distribution. The amount of cash available for distribution principally depends upon the amount of cash that the REIT/InvIT receives as dividends or the interest and principal payments from portfolio assets. The cash flows generated by portfolio assets from operations may fluctuate based on, among other things:

success and economic viability of tenants and off-takers

economic cycles and risks inherent in the business which may negatively impact valuations, returns and profitability of portfolio assets

force majeure events related such as earthquakes, floods etc. rendering the portfolio assets inoperable

debt service requirements and other liabilities of the portfolio assets

fluctuations in the working capital needs of the portfolio assets

ability of portfolio assets to borrow funds and access capital markets

changes in applicable laws and regulations, which may restrict the payment of dividends by portfolio assets

amount and timing of capital expenditures on portfolio assets

insurance policies may not provide adequate protection against various risks associated with operations of the REIT/InvIT such as fire, natural disasters, accidents.

Interest Rate Risk - Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of units fall and when interest rates drop, such prices increase

Reinvestment Risk: Investments in REITs & InvITs may carry reinvestment risk as there could be repatriation of funds by the Trusts in form of buyback of units or dividend pay-outs, etc. Consequently, the proceeds may get invested in assets providing lower returns.

Credit Risk: In simple terms this risk means that the issuer of a debenture/ bond or a money market instrument may default on interest payment or even in paying back the principal amount on maturity. REITs & InvITs are likely to have volatile cash flows as the repayment dates would not necessarily be pre scheduled.

Regulatory/Legal Risk: REITs and InvITs being new asset classes, rights of unit holders such as right to information etc may differ from existing capital market asset classes under Indian Law.

The above are some of the common risks associated with investments in REITs & InvITs. There can be no assurance that a Scheme's investment objectives will be achieved, or that there will be no loss of capital. Investment results may vary substantially on a monthly, quarterly or annual basis.

Risks associated with segregated portfolio:

Investor holding units of segregated portfolio may not able to liquidate their holding till the time recovery of money from the issuer.

Security comprises of segregated portfolio may not realise any value.

Listing of units of segregated portfolio in recognised stock exchange does not necessarily guarantee their liquidity. There may not be active trading of units in the stock market. Further trading price of units on the stock market may be significantly lower than the prevailing NAV.

Trading in the units of segregated portfolio on the Exchange may be halted because of market conditions, including any halt in the operations of Depository Participants or for reasons that in view of the Exchange Authorities or SEBI, trading in the units is suspended and / or restricted. In addition, trading in units is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility and pursuant to stock exchange rules of 'circuit filter'. There can be no assurance that the requirements of Stock Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of units of scheme will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Risks associated with investments in mutual fund units

To the extent of the investments made by the scheme in mutual funds units, the risks associated with investing in such funds like market risk, credit & default risk, liquidity risk, redemption risk including the possible loss of principal; etc. will exist.

Risks associated with investing in Securities Segment and Tri-party Repo trade settlement The mutual fund is a member of securities segment and Tri-party Repo trade settlement of the Clearing Corporation of India (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.

Risks associated with investing in securitised debt:

The scheme may invest in domestic securitized debt such as asset backed securities (ABS) or mortgage backed securities (MBS). ABS means securitized debts wherein the underlying assets are receivables arising from personal loans, automobile loans, etc. MBS means securitized debts wherein the underlying assets are receivables arising from loans backed by mortgage of properties which can be residential or commercial in nature. ABS / MBS instruments reflect the undivided interest in the underlying of assets and do not represent the obligation of the issuer of ABS / MBS or the originator of the underlying receivables. The ABS / MBS holders have a limited recourse to the extent of credit enhancement provided. Securitized debt may suffer credit losses in the event of the delinquencies and credit losses in the underlying pool exceeding the credit enhancement provided. As compared to the normal corporate or sovereign debt, securitized debt is normally exposed to a higher level of reinvestment risk.

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

How the risk profile of securitized debt fits into the risk appetite of the scheme

Securitized debt is a form of conversion of normally non-tradable loans to transferable securities. This is done by assigning the loans to a special purpose vehicle (a trust), which in turn issues Pass-Through-Certificates (PTCs). These PTCs are transferable securities with fixed income like characteristics. The risk of investing in securitized debt is similar to investing in debt securities. In addition, securitized debt may also carry prepayment risk and has a relatively higher liquidity risk (the same are explained in the sections that follow). However, if the fund manager evaluates that the additional risks are suitably compensated by the higher returns, he may invest in securitized debt up to the limits specified in the asset allocation table. The investment shall be in securitized instruments that are top rated (AAA/ A1+) or its equivalent, by a recognised credit rating agency for the retail pool, and for single loan securitization, limits will be assigned as per the internal credit policy of the Fund.

Policy relating to originators

The originator is the person who has initially given the loan. The originator is also usually responsible for servicing the loan (i.e. collecting the interest and principal payments). An analysis of the originator is especially important in case of retail loans as this affects the credit quality and servicing of the PTC. Originators may be: Banks, Non Banking Finance Companies, Housing Finance Companies, etc. The fund manager's evaluation will be based on the track record of the originator, delinquencies in the pool and the seasoning of the pool. Other

factors that will be considered are loan type, size of the loan, average original maturity of the pool, Loan to Value Ratio, geographical distribution, liquid facility, default rate distribution, credit enhancement facility and structure of the pool.

Risk associated with each kind of originator:

Prepayment risk: MBS and ABS are subject to prepayment risk. When the underlying loans are paid off by the borrower prior to their respective due dates, this is known as a prepayment. It could be triggered on account of various factors particularly in periods of declining interest rates. The possibility of such prepayment may require the scheme to reinvest the proceeds of such investments in securities offering lower yields, thereby reducing the scheme's interest income.

Interest rate risk: MBS carry interest rate risk. Home loan borrowers are provided the facility of refinancing their loans at the prevailing interest rates. A lowering of interest rates could induce a borrower to pay his loan off earlier than the scheduled tenure, whereas if the interest rates move upward, the borrower would tend to hold on to his loan for a longer period, thus increasing the maturity of the bond. The maturity of the bond could therefore shorten or lengthen, depending on the prevailing interest rates.

Credit risk / default risk: MBS and ABS also carry credit or default risk. MBS and structures carry built –in credit enhancement in different forms. However, any delinquencies would result in reduction of the principal amount if the amount available in the credit enhancement facility is not enough to cover the shortfall. Historically, housing loans have had lower default rates than other forms of credit.

Price risk / liquidity risk: MBS and ABS are subject to prepayment risk. Limited volumes of trading in securitized paper in secondary market could restrict or affect the ability of the scheme to re-sell them. Thus these trades may take place at a discount, depending on the prevailing interest rates.

In case of securitization involving single loans or a small pool of loans, the credit risk of the underlying borrower is analyzed. In case of diversified pools of loans, the overall characteristic of the loans is analyzed to assess the credit risk. Securitization transactions may include some risk mitigants (to reduce credit risk). These may include interest subvention (difference in interest rates on the underlying loans and the PTC serving as margin against defaults), overcollateralization (issue of PTCs of lesser value than the underlying loans, thus even if some loans default, the PTC continues to remain protected), presence of an equity / subordinate tranche (issue of PTCs of differing seniority when it comes to repayment - the senior tranches get paid before the junior tranche) and / or guarantees.

Level of diversification with respect to the underlying assets and risk mitigation measures for less diversified investments:

Currently, the following parameters are used while evaluating investment decision relating to a pool securitization transaction. These parameters may be revised the from time to time.

Characteristics/ Type of Pool	Mortgage Loan	Commercial Vehicle and Construction Equipment	Car	Two wheelers	Micro Finance Pools	Personal Loans	Single Sell Downs	Others
Approximate Average maturity (in Months)	Up to 10 Yrs	Up to 3 yrs	Up to 3 yrs	Up to 3 yrs	NA	NA	Refer to Note a	Refer to Note b
Collateral margin (including cash, guarantees, excess interest spread, subordinate tranche)	>10%	>10%	>10%	>10%	NA	NA		
Average Loan to Value Ratio	<90%	<80%	<80%	<80%	NA	NA		
Average seasoning of the Pool	>3 mths	>3 mths	>3 mths	>3 mths	NA	NA		
Maximum single exposure range	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	NA	NA		
Average single exposure range %	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	NA	NA		

Notes

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

Other investments will be decided on a case-to-case basis.

Minimum retention period of the debt by originator prior to securitization

Issuance of securitized debt is governed by the Reserve Bank of India. RBI norms cover the "true sale" criteria including credit enhancement and liquidity enhancements. In addition, RBI has proposed minimum holding period of between nine and twelve months for assets before they can be securitized. The minimum holding period depends on the tenure of the securitization transaction. The Scheme will invest in securitized debt that is in compliance with the regulations.

Minimum retention percentage by originator of debts to be securitized

RBI norms cover the "true sale" criteria including credit enhancement and liquidity enhancements, including maximum exposure by the originator in the PTCs. In addition, RBI has proposed minimum retention requirement of between five and ten percent of the book value of the loans by the originator. The minimum retention requirement depends on the tenure and structure of the securitization transaction. The Scheme will invest in securitized debt that is in compliance with the regulations.

Mechanism to tackle conflict of interest when the mutual fund invests in securitised debt of an originator and the originator in turn invests makes investments in that particular scheme of the fund

The key risk in securitized debt relates to the underlying borrowers and not the originator. In a securitization transaction, the originator is the seller of the debt(s) and the scheme is the buyer. However, the originator is also usually responsible for servicing the loan (i.e. collecting the interest and principal payments). As the originators may also invest in the scheme, the fund manager shall ensure that the investment decision is based on parameters as set by the Investment Committee (IC) of the AMC and IC shall review the same at regular interval.

The resources and mechanism of individual risk assessment with the AMC for monitoring investments in securitised debt

The fund management team including the credit analyst has the experience to analyze securitized debt. In addition, credit research agencies provide analysis of individual instruments and pools. On an on-going basis (typically monthly) the servicer provides reports regarding the performance of the pool. These reports would form the base for ongoing evaluation where applicable. In addition, rating reports indicating rating changes would be monitored for changes in rating agency opinion of the credit risk.

Other Risks:

Risk associated with inflation: Over time, yields of short-term investments may not keep pace with inflation, leading to a reduction in an investment's purchasing power.

Legal risk: The scheme may be affected by the actions of government and regulatory bodies. Legislation could be imposed retrospectively or may be issued in the form of internal regulations which the public may not be aware of. Legislation (including legislation relating to tax) or regulation may be introduced which inhibits the scheme from pursuing their strategies or which renders an existing strategy less profitable than anticipated. Such actions may take any form, for example nationalization of any institution or restrictions on investment strategies in any given market sector or changing requirements and imposed without prior warning by any regulator.

Taxation risk: The value of an investment may be affected by the application of tax laws, including withholding tax, or changes in government or economic or monetary policy from time to time. As such, no guarantee can be given that the financial objectives will actually be achieved. The tax information described in this Scheme Information Document (SID) is as available under the prevailing taxation laws. This could be changed at any moment by regulation. Further, 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.

Operational Risk: Operational risk addresses the risk of trading and back office or administration issues that may result in a loss to the Scheme. This could be the result of oversight, ineffective securities processing procedures, computer systems problems or human error. There could also be risk associated with grouping of orders. For instance, at the time of placing the trades, the fund manager shall group orders on behalf of all schemes managed by him, provided it is unlikely to be detrimental overall for any of the schemes whose orders have been included. However, such grouping may have a detrimental effect to the scheme compared to the execution of an individual order for the scheme.

Valuation risk: This risk relates to the fact that markets, in specific situations and due to lack of volumes of transactions, do not enable an accurate assessment of the fair value of invested assets. In such cases, valuation risk represents the possibility that, when a financial instrument matures or is sold in the market, the amount received is less than anticipated, incurring a loss to the portfolio and therefore impacting negatively the NAV of the scheme.

Risk factors associated with processing of transaction in case of investors investing in mutual fund units through Stock Exchange Mechanism: The trading mechanism introduced by 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 NSE and/or BSE or any other 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 and the AMC have 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) upon which the Fund and the AMC have no control. Accordingly, there could be negative impacts to the investors such as delay or failure in allotment / redemption of Units. The Fund and the AMC are not responsible for the negative impacts.

RISK MITIGATION STRATEGIES

Risk Mitigation measures for investments in equity / equity related instruments

The Scheme aims to maintain a well-diversified equity portfolio comprising stocks across various sectors of the economy. This shall aid in managing concentration risk and sector specific risks.

The Scheme targets to maintain exposure across different market cap segments - i.e. large, mid-cap and small cap. This shall aid in managing volatility and also improve liquidity.

The Scheme's will strive to mitigate risk through a judicious mix of Debt and Money Market Instruments and equity/ equity related instruments.

Risk Mitigation measures for investments in debt instruments

The investments in debt and Money Market instruments would be undertaken after assessing the associated credit risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk. The AMC shall undertake credit evaluation of each investment opportunity and invest in rated papers of companies having a sound background, strong fundamentals and quality of management and financial strength. In addition, the Scheme would endeavor to invest in instruments with a relatively higher liquidity and will seek to manage the duration of the debt assets on proactive basis to manage interest rate risk and to optimize returns. The following table summarizes the risk mitigation/management strategy for the Debt assets of the Scheme.

Risk & description specific to Debt	**Risk Mitigation/ management strategy**
Interest Rate Risk	The duration of a portfolio is one of the means of measuring the interest rate risk of the portfolio. Hence portfolios with higher duration will have higher interest rate risk. The duration of the Scheme will be actively managed based on prevailing macroeconomics condition, political environment, liquidity position in system, inflationary expectorations and other economic considerations.
Credit Risk	The credit evaluation of the AMC entails evaluation of credit fundamentals of each investment opportunity. Some of the factors that are evaluated inter-alia may include outlook on the sector, parentage, quality of management, and overall financial strength of the credit. The AMC will utilize ratings of recognized rating

Risk & description specific to Debt	Risk Mitigation/ management strategy
	agencies as an input in the decision making process. To reduce credit risk, the scheme shall Invest in debt and money market instruments that have been assigned high investment grade ratings by a recognized rating agency.
Liquidity Risk	Liquidity risk is the risk of not being able to sell / liquidate a security at short notice at prevailing market prices or without incurring impact cost. Liquidity Risk can be partly mitigated by creating portfolios that are diversified across maturities, ratings, types of securities, etc. in line with the fund objectives, regulations and investment strategy. The Scheme shall follow the asset allocation pattern in Scheme Information Document under normal circumstances and residual cash may be invested in the Tri-party repo on Government Securities and treasury bills, repo market, units of mutual fund which seeks to ensure liquidity in the scheme under normal circumstances.
Volatility Risk	There is the risk of volatility in markets due to external factors like liquidity flows, changes in the business environment, economic policy etc. The Scheme will manage volatility risk through diversification. To that extent, the Volatility risk will be mitigated in the Scheme.
Concentration Risk	The AMC will attempt to mitigate this risk by maintaining adequate diversification across issuers/ sectors / instrument type in line with the scheme objectives, investment strategy and applicable regulations. This will also be managed by keeping prudent investment limits on any particular industry or issuer or issuer group based on the size, credit profile, etc. to reduce issuer or industry specific risk.

The scheme may utilize derivative instruments for hedging & portfolio balancing purposes. All Interest Rate Swaps will be undertaken with approved counter parties under pre-approved International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) agreements. The scheme may also use various derivatives and hedging products from time to time, as would be available and permitted by SEBI/RBI for the purpose of hedging and portfolio rebalancing.

The above risk control measures shall be implemented by the AMC on best effort basis however there can be no guarantee that such measures can completely mitigate the risks involved in Scheme.

Baroda BNP Paribas NIFTY SDL December 2028 Index Fund

Risk factors

Scheme Specific Risk Factors

The Scheme specific risk factors are summarized as follows:

Risks associated with investing in fixed income securities:

Credit and Counterparty risk: Credit risk or default risk refers to the risk that an issuer of a fixed income security may default (i.e., will be unable to make timely principal and interest payments on the security or honor its contractual obligations).

Counterparty risk refers to the counterparty's inability to honor its commitments (payment, delivery, repayment, etc.) and to risk of default. This risk relates to the quality of the counterparty to which the scheme has exposures. Losses can occur in particular for the settlement/delivery of financial instruments or the conclusion of financial derivatives contracts.

The value of a fixed income security will fluctuate depending upon the changes in the perceived level of credit and counterparty risk as well as any actual event of default. Changes in financial conditions of an issuer, changes in economic and political conditions in general, or changes in economic or and political conditions specific to an issuer, all of which are factors that may have an adverse impact on an issuer's credit quality and security value.

Liquidity Risk: The liquidity of the scheme's investment is inherently restricted by trading volumes in the securities in which the scheme invests.

A lower level of liquidity affecting an individual security or an entire market at the same time, may have an adverse bearing on the value of the scheme's assets. More importantly, this may affect the Fund's ability to sell particular securities quickly enough to minimise impact cost, as and when necessary to meet

requirements of liquidity or to sell securities in response to triggers such as a specific economic/corporate event.

Trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures may restrict the liquidity of a few or all of the investments and may affect the liquidity of the investments of the scheme.

The scheme may be unable to implement purchase or sale decisions when the markets turn illiquid, missing some investment opportunities or limiting ability to face redemptions. The lack of liquidity could also lead to the risk that the sale price of a security could be substantially lower than the fair value of the security.

Interest Rate Risk & Re-investment Risk: The value of an investment may be affected by interest rate fluctuations. Interest rates may be influenced by several elements or events, such as monetary policy, the discount rate, inflation, etc. The value of debt and fixed income securities held by the Scheme generally will vary inversely with the changes in prevailing interest rates. In general, price of debt and fixed income securities go up when interest rates fall, and vice versa. Securities of any issuer that has higher duration could be more risky in terms of price movements relative to those with lower duration. Thus any impact of interest rate changes would be higher on securities with higher duration irrespective of the status of the issuer of the security. The investments made by the Scheme are subject to reinvestment risk. This risk refers to the interest rate levels at which cash flows received from the securities in the Scheme are reinvested. The additional income from reinvestment is the "interest on interest" component. The risk is that the rate at which interim cash flows can be reinvested may be lower than that originally assumed.

Sovereign risk: The Central Government of India is the issuer of the local currency debt in India. The Government raises money to meet its capital and revenue expenditure by issuing debt or discounted securities. Since payment of interest and principal amount has a sovereign status implying least probability of a default, such securities are known as securities with sovereign credit. It also implies that the credit risk on such Government securities is even lower than that on non-government securities with "AAA" rating and hence yields on government securities are even lower than yields on non-government securities with "AAA" rating.

Concentration Risk:

The Scheme may pursue only a limited degree of diversification. It may invest in a limited number of securities or invest a greater proportion of assets in the securities of very few issuers (within the limits permitted by regulation) or be concentrated on a few market sectors as compared to a diversified scheme. The scheme is also expected to have higher market liquidity risk on account of concentration. This could have implications on the performance of the scheme. The scheme may be more sensitive to economic, business, political or other changes and this may lead to sizeable fluctuation in the Net Asset Value of the scheme.

Risk associated with investment in Government securities and Triparty repo on Government securities or treasury bills:

• The mutual fund is a member of securities segment and Triparty repo on Government securities or treasury bills trade settlement of the Clearing Corporation of India (CCIL). All transactions of the mutual fund in government securities and in Triparty repo on Government securities or treasury bills trades are settled centrally through the infrastructure and settlement systems provided by CCIL; thus reducing the settlement and counter party risks considerably for transactions in the said segments.

• The members are required to contribute towards margin obligation (Initial / Mark to Market etc.) as per bye-laws of CCIL as also 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 discharging their obligation. As per the waterfall mechanism, after the defaulter's margins and the defaulter's contribution to the default fund have been appropriated, CCIL's contribution is used to meet the losses. Post utilization of CCIL's contribution if there is a residual loss, it is appropriated from the default fund contributions of the non-defaulting members as determined by CCIL.

• Thus, the scheme is subject to risk of the initial margin and default fund contribution being invoked in the event of failure of any settlement obligations. In addition, the fund contribution is allowed to be used to meet the residual loss in case of default by the other clearing member (the defaulting member).

• CCIL maintains 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 on Government securities or treasury bills trades. The mutual fund is exposed to the extent of its contribution to the default fund of CCIL, if the contribution of the mutual fund is called upon to absorb settlement/ default losses of another member by CCIL, as a result the scheme may lose an amount equivalent to its contribution to the default fund.

Risks associated with segregated portfolio:

Investor holding units of segregated portfolio may not able to liquidate their holding till the time recovery of money from the issuer.

Security comprises of segregated portfolio may not realise any value.

Listing of units of segregated portfolio in recognised stock exchange does not necessarily guarantee their liquidity. There may not be active trading of units in the stock market. Further trading price of units on the stock market may be significantly lower than the prevailing NAV.

Trading in the units of segregated portfolio on the Exchange may be halted because of market conditions, including any halt in the operations of Depository Participants or for reasons that in view of the Exchange Authorities or SEBI, trading in the units is suspended and / or restricted. In addition, trading in units is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility and pursuant to stock exchange rules of 'circuit filter'. There can be no assurance that the requirements of Stock Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of units of scheme will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Tracking Error Risk:

The Fund Manager would not be able to invest the entire corpus exactly in the same proportion as in the underlying index due to certain factors such as the fees and expenses of the Scheme, corporate actions, cash balance and changes to the underlying index and regulatory restrictions, lack of liquidity which may result in Tracking Error. Hence it may affect AMC's ability to achieve close correlation with the underlying index of the Scheme. The Scheme's returns may therefore deviate from its underlying index. "Tracking Error" is defined as the standard deviation of the difference between daily returns of the underlying index and the NAV of the Scheme. The Fund Manager would monitor the Tracking Error of the Scheme on an ongoing basis and would seek to minimize the Tracking Error to the maximum extent possible.

Tracking errors are inherent in any index fund and such errors may cause the scheme to generate returns which are not in line with the performance of the NIFTY SDL December 2028 Index or one or more

securities covered by / included in the NIFTY SDL December 2028 Index and may arise from a variety of factors including but not limited to:

1. Any delay in the purchase or sale of securities due to illiquidity in the market, settlement and realisation of sales proceeds, delay in credit of securities or in receipt and consequent reinvestment of dividend, etc.

2. The index reflects the prices of securities at a point in time, which is the price at close of business day on the stock exchange. The scheme, however, may trade the securities at different points in time during the trading session and therefore the prices at which the scheme trades may not be identical to the closing price of each scrip on that day on the respective stock exchange. In addition, the scheme may opt to trade the same securities on different exchanges due to price or liquidity factors, which may also result in traded prices being at variance from the closing price considered in the Index.

3. NSE Indices Limited undertakes periodic reviews of the securities that are represented in the NIFTY SDL December 2028 Index and from time to time may exclude existing securities or include new ones. In such an event, the scheme will reallocate its portfolio to mirror the changes. However, there allocation process may not occur instantaneously and may not permit precise mirroring of the NIFTY SDL December 2028 Index during this period.

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

5. Transaction and other expenses, such as but not limited to brokerage, custody, trustee and investment management fees.

6. Being an open ended scheme, the scheme may hold appropriate levels of cash or cash equivalents to meet on going redemptions.

7. The scheme may not be able to acquire or sell the desired number of securities due to conditions prevailing in the securities market, such as, but not restricted to circuit filters in the securities, liquidity and volatility in security prices.

The Scheme will disclose the tracking error based on past one year rolling data, on a daily basis, on the website of AMC and AMFI. In case the Scheme has been in existence for a period of less than one year, the annualized standard deviation shall be calculated based on available data.

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

The annualized tracking difference averaged over one year period shall not exceed 1.25%. In case the average annualized tracking difference over one year period for the Scheme is higher than 1.25%, the same will be brought to the notice of trustees with corrective actions taken by the AMC, if any

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Passive Investments:

The Scheme is not actively managed. Since the Scheme is linked to index, it may be affected by a general decline in the Indian markets relating to its underlying index. The Scheme as per its investment objective invests in Securities which are constituents of its underlying index regardless of their investment merit. The AMC does not attempt to individually select stocks or to take defensive positions in declining markets.

Risk factors associated with processing of transaction in case of investors investing in mutual fund units through Stock Exchange Mechanism

The trading mechanism introduced by 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 NSE and/or BSE or any other 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 and the AMC have 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) upon which the Fund and the AMC have no control. Accordingly, there could be negative impacts to the investors such as delay or failure in allotment / redemption of Units. The Fund and the AMC are not responsible for the negative impacts.

RISK MITIGATION STRATEGIES

The Scheme will invest in SDLs which are constituents of the underlying Index viz. NIFTY SDL December 2028 Index. Based on the availability of issuances, it is expected that the portfolio allocation could be different than that of underlying index allocation and could result in Tracking Error. That said, broad risk parameters of the portfolio of the Scheme such as credit rating, weighted average YTM, weighted average maturity, asset allocation etc. are expected to be similar to the Underlying Index.

The Scheme's exposure to money market instruments will be in line with the asset allocation table.

This allocation will be monitored periodically, and it shall be ensured that investments are made in accordance with the Scheme objective and within the regulatory and internal investment restrictions prescribed from time to time.

Since disciplined investing requires risk management, the AMC would incorporate adequate safeguards for controlling risks in the portfolio construction process. The Scheme has a detailed process to identify, measure, monitor and manage various portfolio risks. The objective is to understand these risks and mitigate them wherever possible.

Further, the AMC has necessary framework in place for risk mitigation at an enterprise level. The Risk Management division is an independent division within the organization. There is a Board level Risk Management Committee which reviews overall risk management function.

Risk & Description specific to the Scheme	**Risk mitigants / Management Strategy**
Market/Volatility Risk: Risk arising due to price fluctuations and volatility, having material impact on the overall returns of the Scheme.	The Scheme, being a Target Maturity Date index fund structure, is expected to follow a Buy and Hold investment strategy in a passive manner. Based on that, we expect to mitigate intermittent price volatility in the underlying assets. Investors who remain invested until the maturity of the Scheme are expected to mitigate market / volatility risk to large extent.
Credit risk: Risk associated with repayment of investment	The Scheme intends to invest in SDLs issued by State governments. SDLs are issued and serviced by the RBI. SDLs are eligible for SLR investments. These bonds are considered safe
Liquidity risk: Risk arising due to inefficient Asset Liability Management, resulting in high impact costs	The Scheme intends to invest in SDLs issued by State governments. In general, SDLs enjoy higher level of secondary market liquidity.

BARODA BNP PARIBAS MULTI ASSET FUND

RISK FACTORS

Scheme Specific Risk Factors

Market Risk:

All mutual funds and securities investments are subject to market risk and there can be no assurance / guarantee that the scheme's objectives will be achieved. The securities that the scheme invests in would be exposed to price changes on a day-to-day basis. These price changes may occur due to instrument-specific factors as well as general macroeconomic conditions.

Markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market or economic developments. The scheme may be subject to price volatility due to factors such as interest sensitivity, market perception, and creditworthiness of issuer and market liquidity.

Different parts of the market can react differently to these developments. The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Risks associated with investing in equity and equity related instruments:

Investments in equity and equity related instruments are volatile and prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis. The impact of fluctuations is likely to be accentuated for short-term investments. The risk that the performance of one or more companies declines or stagnates may have a negative impact on the performance of the Scheme as a whole at any given time. Investments in equity and equity related instruments involve a degree of risk and investors should not invest in the Scheme unless they can afford to take the risks.

Equity and Equity Related Instruments listed on the stock exchange carry lower liquidity risk however the Scheme's ability to sell these investments is limited by the overall trading volume on the stock exchanges. In certain cases, settlement periods may be extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances. The inability of the Scheme to make intended securities purchases due to settlement problems could cause the Scheme to miss certain investment opportunities. Similarly, the inability to sell securities held in the Scheme's portfolio may result, at times, in potential losses to the Scheme, should there be a subsequent decline in the value of securities held in the Scheme's portfolio.

Risks associated with investments in Gold ETF:

The NAV of the Scheme will react to the prices of gold due to its investments in Gold ETFs, The Unit holder could lose money over short periods due to fluctuation in the NAV of the Scheme in response to factors such as economic and political developments, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in stock prices market movements, and over longer periods during market downturns. Additionally, the prices of gold may be affected by several factors such as global gold supply and demand, investors' expectations with respect to the rate of inflation, currency exchange rates, interest rates, etc. Crises may motivate large-scale sales of gold, which could decrease the domestic price of gold.

Key Factors affecting gold prices:

Some of the key factors affecting gold prices are as follows :

Central banks' sale: Central banks across the world hold a part of their reserves in gold. The quantum of their sale in the market is one of the major determinants of gold prices. A higher supply than anticipated would lead to subdued gold prices and vice versa. Central banks buy gold to augment their existing reserves and to diversify from other asset classes. This acts as a support factor for gold prices.

Producer mining interest: Bringing new mines on-line is a time consuming and at times economically prohibitive process that adds years onto potential supply increases from mining production. On the other hand, lower production has a positive effect on gold prices. Conversely excessive production capacities would lead to a downward movement in gold prices as the supply goes up.

Macro-economic factors: A weakening dollar, high inflation, the massive US trade deficits all act in favour of gold prices. The global trend of rising interest rates also had a positive impact on gold prices. Gold being regarded as a physical asset would lose its lustre in a deflationary environment as gold is used effectively as an inflation hedge.

Geo political issues: Any uncertainty on the political front or any war-like situation always acts as a booster to gold prices. The prices start building up war premiums and hence such movements. Stable situations would typically mean stable gold prices.

Seasonal demand: Since the demand for Gold in India is closely tied to the production of jewellery pieces tend to increase during the times of year when the demand for jewellery is the greatest, the demand for metals tends to be strong a few months ahead of these festive seasons, especially Dussehra, Diwali, Akshaya Tritiya festival and summer wedding season in in India. Christmas, Mothers Day, Valentine's Day, are also major festive and shopping for Gold.

Change in duties & levies: The gold held by the Custodian may be subject to loss, damage, theft or restriction of access due to natural event or human actions. The Trustees may not have adequate sources of recovery if its gold is lost, damaged, stolen or destroyed and recovery may be limited, even in the event of fraud, to the market value of gold at the time the fraud is discovered.

The custodian will maintain adequate insurance for its bullion and custody business. The liability of the Custodian is limited under the agreement between the AMC and the Custodian which establish the Mutual Fund's custody arrangements, or the custody agreements.

Tracking Error Risk: "Tracking Error" is defined as the annualized standard deviation of the difference in daily returns between the underlying index and the NAV of the Scheme based on past one year rolling data. Given the structure of Gold ETF, the AMC expects the possibility of a tracking error between the gold prices and the NAV of the Gold ETF. Under normal circumstances, such tracking errors are not expected to exceed 2% per annum. However, this may vary when the markets are very volatile.

Lack of Market Liquidity : Trading in Gold ETF on the Exchange may be halted because of market conditions or for reasons that in the view of the market authorities or SEBI, trading in Gold ETF is not advisable. In addition, trading in Gold ETF is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility and pursuant to Stock Exchange(s) and SEBI ''circuit filter'' rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the market necessary to maintain the listing of Gold ETF will continue to be met or will remain unchanged. Gold ETFs may suffer liquidity risk from domestic as well as international market

Risks associated with investing in fixed income securities:

Credit and Counterparty risk: Credit risk or default risk refers to the risk that an issuer of a fixed income security may default (i.e., will be unable to make timely principal and interest payments on the security or honor its contractual obligations).

Counterparty risk refers to the counterparty's inability to honor its commitments (payment, delivery, repayment, etc.) and to risk of default. This risk relates to the quality of the counterparty to which the scheme has exposures. Losses can occur in particular for the settlement/delivery of financial instruments or the conclusion of financial derivatives contracts.

The value of a fixed income security will fluctuate depending upon the changes in the perceived level of credit and counterparty risk as well as any actual event of default. Changes in financial conditions of an issuer, changes in economic and political conditions in general, or changes in economic or and political conditions specific to an issuer, all of which are factors that may have an adverse impact on an issuer's credit quality and security value.

Liquidity Risk: The liquidity of the scheme's investment is inherently restricted by trading volumes in the securities in which the scheme invests. A lower level of liquidity affecting an individual security or an entire market at the same time, may have an adverse bearing on the value of the scheme's assets. More importantly, this may affect the Fund's ability to sell particular securities quickly enough to minimise impact cost, as and when necessary to meet requirements of liquidity or to sell securities in response to triggers such as a specific economic/corporate event. Trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures may restrict the liquidity of a few or all of the investments and may affect the liquidity of the investments of the scheme. The scheme may be unable to implement purchase or sale decisions when the markets turn illiquid, missing some investment opportunities or limiting ability to face redemptions. The lack of liquidity could also lead to the risk that the sale price of a security could be substantially lower than the fair value of the security.

Interest Rate Risk & Re-investment Risk: The value of an investment may be affected by interest rate fluctuations. Interest rates may be influenced by several elements or events, such as monetary policy, the discount rate, inflation, etc. The value of debt and fixed income securities held by the Scheme generally will vary inversely with the changes in prevailing interest rates. In general, price of debt and fixed income securities go up when interest rates fall, and vice versa. Securities of any issuer that has higher duration could be more risky in terms of price movements relative to those with lower duration. Thus any impact of interest rate changes would be higher on securities with higher duration irrespective of the status of the issuer of the security. The investments made by the Scheme are subject to reinvestment risk. This risk refers to the interest rate levels at which cash flows received from the securities in the Scheme are reinvested. The additional income from reinvestment is the "interest on interest" component. The risk is that the rate at which interim cash flows can be reinvested may be lower than that originally assumed.

Sovereign risk: The Central Government of India is the issuer of the local currency debt in India. The Government raises money to meet its capital and revenue expenditure by issuing debt or discounted securities. Since payment of interest and principal amount has a sovereign status implying least probability of a default, such securities are known as securities with sovereign credit. It also implies that the credit risk on such Government securities is even lower than that on non-government securities with

"AAA" rating and hence yields on government securities are even lower than yields on non-government securities with "AAA" rating.

Risk Factors associated with Investments in Derivatives:

The Scheme(s) may use various derivative instruments and techniques, permitted within SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 from time to time including but not limited for portfolio balancing and hedging purpose, which may increase the volatility of Scheme's performance. Usage of derivatives will expose the Scheme(s) to certain risks inherent to such derivatives.

Derivative products are specialized instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the fund manager involve uncertainty and decision of fund manager may not always be profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies. **The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments.**

The use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but also of the derivative itself. There is a possibility that a loss may be sustained by the Scheme(s) as a result of the failure of another party (usually referred to as the "counterparty") to comply with the terms of the derivatives contract. Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, interest rates and indices. Even a small price movement in the underlying instrument could have a large impact on their value. This could increase the volatility of the Scheme's performance.

In case of hedge, it is possible that derivative positions may not be perfectly in line with the underlying assets they are hedging. As a consequence the derivative cannot be expected to perfectly hedge the risk of the underlying assets. This also increases the volatility of the Scheme's performance. Some of the risks inherent to derivatives investments include:

Price Risk: Despite the risk mitigation provided by various derivative instruments, there remains an inherent price risk which may result in losses exceeding actual underlying.

Default Risk: This is the risk that losses will be incurred due to default by counter party. This is also known as credit risk or counterparty risk.

Basis Risk: This risk arises when the derivative instrument used to hedge the underlying asset does not match the movement of the underlying being hedged for e.g. mismatch between the maturity date of the futures and the actual selling date of the asset.

Limitations on upside: Derivatives when used as hedging tool can also limit the profits from a genuine investment transaction.

Liquidity risk: This risk pertains to how saleable a security is in the market. All securities/instruments irrespective of whether they are equity, bonds or derivatives may be exposed to liquidity risk (when the sellers outnumber buyers) which may impact returns while exiting opportunities.

Risk Factors associated with investing in debt instrument securities with special features:

Pursuant to para 12.2.1 of SEBI Master Circular no. SEBI/HO/IMD/IMD-PoD-1/P/CIR/2024/90 dated June 27, 2024, the schemes may investment in securities having 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. Such special features may be available under the Additional Tier I bonds and Tier 2 bonds issued under Basel III framework.

These securities having special features will carry and be subject to all the risks associated with the investment in Fixed Income securities like Credit and Counterparty Risk, Liquidity Risk, Interest Rate Risk etc. However investors are requested to note that as these securities are subordinate to all other

Fixed Income securities issued by an issuer and only senior to common equity, such securities with special features are more risker than other Fixed Income Securities of the same issuer.

Credit Risk : Where the payout of interest or principal amount is due to be paid by an issuer for senior debt securities and for securities with such special features, such payout for the securities with special features would normally happen only after paying off all the senior debt dues. This increases the risk that the Issuer of the securities with special features may default on interest and /or principal payment obligations and/or default upon violation of covenant(s) and/or delay in scheduled payment(s)

Liquidity Risk : The securities with special features can normally be considered to have limited secondary market liquidity as compared to any senior debt of the issuer, and thus fund manager may be forced to hold such securities with special features till its maturity. Further, where the special features results in trigger and conversion to equity securities, such equity security received by the scheme(s) upon conversion will carry and be subject to all the risks associated with the investment in equity securities.

Risk factors associated with investments in Credit Default Swaps:

Credit default swap is the most common form of credit derivative where the buyer of the swap makes payments to the swap's seller until the maturity date of a contract. In return, the seller agrees that – in the event that the debt issuer defaults or experiences another credit event – the seller will pay the buyer the security's value as well as all interest payments that would have been paid between that time and the security's maturity date. The Scheme may participate in credit Default Swaps (CDS) as a buyer (protection buyer) to hedge/offset credit risk related to fixed income instruments. It is important to note that the credit risk isn't completely eliminated – it has been shifted to the CDS seller. The risk is that the CDS seller defaults at the same time the credit event occurs. In case the debt issuer does not default or no credit event occurs till maturity of CDS contract, the buyer will end up losing money through the payments on the CDS.

Risk Factors associated with investments in debt instruments having Structured Obligations / Credit Enhancements:

The risks factors stated for debt instruments having Structured Obligations / Credit Enhancements are in addition to the risk factors associated with fixed income instruments:

• Credit rating agencies assign CE rating to an instrument based on any identifiable credit enhancement for the debt instrument issued by an issuer. The credit enhancement could be in various forms and could include guarantee, shortfall undertaking, letter of comfort, etc. from another entity. This entity could be either related or non-related to the issuer like a bank, financial institution, etc. Credit enhancement could include additional security in form of pledge of shares listed on stock exchanges, etc. SO transactions are

asset backed/ mortgage backed securities, securitized paper backed by hypothecation of car loan receivables, securities backed by trade receivables, credit card receivables etc. Hence, for CE rated instruments evaluation of the credit enhancement provider, as well as the issuer is undertaken to determine the issuer rating. In case of SO rated issuer, the underlying loan pools or securitization, etc. is assessed to arrive at rating for the issuer

• SO rated securities are often complex structures, with a variety of credit enhancements. Debt securities lack a well-developed secondary market in India, and due to the credit enhanced nature of CE securities as well as structured nature of SO securities, the liquidity in the market for these instruments is adversely affected compared to similar rated debt instruments. Hence, lower liquidity of such instruments, could lead to inability of the scheme to sell such debt instruments and generate liquidity for the scheme or higher impact cost when such instruments are sold.

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

Risks for writing covered call options for equity shares:

Writing call options are highly specialized activities and entail higher than ordinary investment risks. In such investment strategy, the profits from call option writing is capped at the option premium, however the downside depends upon the increase in value of the underlying equity shares. Being a covered call, the downside risk is not unlimited, but limited to the extent of change in the price of underlying security held by the Fund.

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

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

The total gross exposure related to option premium paid and received shall not exceed the regulatory limits of the net assets of the scheme.

Risk factors associated with Short Selling

The Scheme may enter into short selling transactions, subject to SEBI and RBI Regulations. 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. At times, the participants may not be able to cover their short positions, if the price increases substantially. If numbers of short sellers try to cover their position simultaneously, it may lead to disorderly trading in the stock and thereby can briskly escalate the price even further making it difficult or impossible to liquidate short position quickly at reasonable prices. In addition, short selling also carries the risk of inability to borrow the security by the participants thereby requiring the participants to purchase the securities sold short to cover the position even at unreasonable prices.

Risks associated with Securities Lending

Securities Lending is lending of securities through an approved intermediary to a borrower under an agreement for a specified period with the condition that the borrower will return equivalent securities of the same type or class at the end of the specified period along with the corporate benefits accruing on the securities borrowed. The risks in lending portfolio securities, as with other extensions of credit, consist of the failure of another party, in this case the approved intermediary, to comply with the terms of agreement entered into between the lender of securities i.e. the Scheme and the approved intermediary. Such failure to comply can result in a possible loss of rights to the collateral put up by the borrower of the securities, the inability of the approved intermediary to return the securities deposited by the lender and the possible loss of corporate benefits accruing to the lender from the securities deposited with the approved intermediary. The Mutual Fund may not be able to sell such lent securities and this can lead to temporary illiquidity.

Risk factors associated with investments in REITs and InvITs

Price Risk / Market Risk: REITs and InvITs Investments are volatile and subject to price fluctuations on a daily basis owing to factors impacting the underlying assets. The valuation of the REIT/InvIT units may fluctuate based on economic conditions, fluctuations in markets (eg. real estate) in which the REIT/InvIT operates and the resulting impact on the value of the portfolio of assets, regulatory changes, force majeure events etc. REITs & InvITs may have volatile cash flows. As an indirect shareholder of portfolio assets, unit holders rights are subordinated to the rights of creditors, debt holders and other parties specified under Indian law in the event of insolvency or liquidation of any of the portfolio assets

Liquidity Risk: As the liquidity of the investments made by the scheme(s) could, at times, be restricted by trading volumes, settlement periods, dissolution of the trust, potential delisting of units on the exchange etc, the time taken by the Mutual Fund for liquidating the investments in the scheme may be high in the event of immediate redemption requirement. Investment in such securities may lead to increase in the scheme portfolio risk. Further, there is no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or be maintained. Hence there would be time when trading in the units could be infrequent. The subsequent valuation of illiquid units may reflect a discount from the market price of comparable securities for which a liquid market exists

Risk of lower than expected distributions: The distributions by the REIT or InvIT will be based on the net cash flows available for distribution. The amount of cash available for distribution principally depends upon the amount of cash that the REIT/InvIT receives as dividends or the interest and principal payments from portfolio assets. The cash flows generated by portfolio assets from operations may fluctuate based on, among other things:

success and economic viability of tenants and off-takers

economic cycles and risks inherent in the business which may negatively impact valuations, returns and profitability of portfolio assets

force majeure events related such as earthquakes, floods etc. rendering the portfolio assets inoperable

debt service requirements and other liabilities of the portfolio assets

fluctuations in the working capital needs of the portfolio assets

ability of portfolio assets to borrow funds and access capital markets

changes in applicable laws and regulations, which may restrict the payment of dividends by portfolio assets

amount and timing of capital expenditures on portfolio assets

insurance policies may not provide adequate protection against various risks associated with operations of the REIT/InvIT such as fire, natural disasters, accidents.

Interest Rate Risk - Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of units fall and when interest rates drop, such prices increase

Reinvestment Risk: Investments in REITs & InvITs may carry reinvestment risk as there could be repatriation of funds by the Trusts in form of buyback of units or dividend pay-outs, etc. Consequently, the proceeds may get invested in assets providing lower returns.

Credit Risk: In simple terms this risk means that the issuer of a debenture/ bond or a money market instrument may default on interest payment or even in paying back the principal amount on maturity. REITs & InvITs are likely to have volatile cash flows as the repayment dates would not necessarily be pre scheduled.

Regulatory/Legal Risk: REITs and InvITs being new asset classes, rights of unit holders such as right to information etc may differ from existing capital market asset classes under Indian Law.

The above are some of the common risks associated with investments in REITs & InvITs. There can be no assurance that a Scheme's investment objectives will be achieved, or that there will be no loss of capital. Investment results may vary substantially on a monthly, quarterly or annual basis.

Risks associated with segregated portfolio:

Investor holding units of segregated portfolio may not able to liquidate their holding till the time recovery of money from the issuer.

Security comprises of segregated portfolio may not realise any value.

Listing of units of segregated portfolio in recognised stock exchange does not necessarily guarantee their liquidity. There may not be active trading of units in the stock market. Further trading price of units on the stock market may be significantly lower than the prevailing NAV.

Trading in the units of segregated portfolio on the Exchange may be halted because of market conditions, including any halt in the operations of Depository Participants or for reasons that in view of the Exchange Authorities or SEBI, trading in the units is suspended and / or restricted. In addition, trading in units is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility and pursuant to stock exchange rules of 'circuit filter'. There can be no assurance that the requirements of Stock Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of units of scheme will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Risks associated with investments in mutual fund units

To the extent of the investments made by the scheme in mutual funds units, the risks associated with investing in such funds like market risk, credit & default risk, liquidity risk, redemption risk including the possible loss of principal; etc. will exist.

Risks associated with investing in securitised debt:

The scheme may invest in domestic securitized debt such as asset backed securities (ABS) or mortgage backed securities (MBS). ABS means securitized debts wherein the underlying assets are receivables arising from personal loans, automobile loans, etc. MBS means securitized debts wherein the underlying assets are receivables arising from loans backed by mortgage of properties which can be residential or commercial in nature. ABS / MBS instruments reflect the undivided interest in the underlying of assets and do not represent the obligation of the issuer of ABS / MBS or the originator of the underlying receivables. The ABS / MBS holders have a limited recourse to the extent of credit enhancement provided. Securitized debt may suffer credit losses in the event of the delinquencies and credit losses in the underlying pool exceeding the credit enhancement provided. As compared to the normal corporate or sovereign debt, securitized debt is normally exposed to a higher level of reinvestment risk.

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

How the risk profile of securitized debt fits into the risk appetite of the scheme

Securitized debt is a form of conversion of normally non-tradable loans to transferable securities. This is done by assigning the loans to a special purpose vehicle (a trust), which in turn issues Pass-Through-Certificates (PTCs). These PTCs are transferable securities with fixed income like characteristics. The risk of investing in securitized debt is similar to investing in debt securities. In addition, securitized debt may also carry prepayment risk and has a relatively higher liquidity risk (the same are explained in the sections that follow). However, if the fund manager evaluates that the additional risks are suitably compensated by the higher returns, he may invest in securitized debt up to the limits specified in the asset allocation table. The investment shall be in securitized instruments that are top rated (AAA/ A1+) or its equivalent, by a recognised credit rating agency for the retail pool, and for single loan securitization, limits will be assigned as per the internal credit policy of the Fund.

Policy relating to originators

The originator is the person who has initially given the loan. The originator is also usually responsible for servicing the loan (i.e. collecting the interest and principal payments). An analysis of the originator is especially important in case of retail loans as this affects the credit quality and servicing of the PTC. Originators may be: Banks, Non Banking Finance Companies, Housing Finance Companies, etc. The fund manager's evaluation will be based on the track record of the originator, delinquencies in the pool and the seasoning of the pool. Other factors that will be considered are loan type, size of the loan, average original maturity of the pool, Loan to Value Ratio, geographical distribution, liquid facility, default rate distribution, credit enhancement facility and structure of the pool.

Risk associated with each kind of originator:

Prepayment risk: MBS and ABS are subject to prepayment risk. When the underlying loans are paid off by the borrower prior to their respective due dates, this is known as a prepayment. It could be triggered on account of various factors particularly in periods of declining interest rates. The possibility of such prepayment may require the scheme to reinvest the proceeds of such investments in securities offering lower yields, thereby reducing the scheme's interest income.

Interest rate risk: MBS carry interest rate risk. Home loan borrowers are provided the facility of refinancing their loans at the prevailing interest rates. A lowering of interest rates could induce a borrower to pay his loan off earlier than the scheduled tenure, whereas if the interest rates move upward, the borrower would tend to hold on to his loan for a longer period, thus increasing the maturity of the bond. The maturity of the bond could therefore shorten or lengthen, depending on the prevailing interest rates.

Credit risk / default risk: MBS and ABS also carry credit or default risk. MBS and structures carry built –in credit enhancement in different forms. However, any delinquencies would result in reduction of the principal amount if the amount available in the credit enhancement facility is not enough to cover the shortfall. Historically, housing loans have had lower default rates than other forms of credit.

Price risk / liquidity risk: MBS and ABS are subject to prepayment risk. Limited volumes of trading in securitized paper in secondary market could restrict or affect the ability of the scheme to re-sell them. Thus these trades may take place at a discount, depending on the prevailing interest rates.

In case of securitization involving single loans or a small pool of loans, the credit risk of the underlying borrower is analyzed. In case of diversified pools of loans, the overall characteristic of the loans is analyzed to assess the credit risk. Securitization transactions may include some risk mitigants (to reduce credit risk). These may include interest subvention (difference in interest rates on the underlying loans and the PTC serving as margin against defaults), overcollateralization (issue of PTCs of lesser value than the underlying loans, thus even if some loans default, the PTC continues to remain protected), presence of an equity / subordinate tranche (issue of PTCs of differing seniority when it comes to repayment - the senior tranches get paid before the junior tranche) and / or guarantees.

Level of diversification with respect to the underlying assets and risk mitigation measures for less diversified investments:

Currently, the following parameters are used while evaluating investment decision relating to a pool securitization transaction. These parameters may be revised the from time to time.

Characteristics/ Type of Pool	Mortgage Loan	Commercial Vehicle and Construction Equipment	Car	Two wheelers	Micro Finance Pools	Personal Loans	Single Sell Downs	Others
Approximate Average maturity (in Months)	Up to 10 Yrs	Up to 3 yrs	Up to 3 yrs	Up to 3 yrs	NA	NA	Refer to Note a	Refer to Note b
Collateral margin (including cash, guarantees, excess interest spread, subordinate tranche)	>10%	>10%	>10%	>10%	NA	NA		
Average Loan to Value Ratio	<90%	<80%	<80%	<80%	NA	NA		
Average seasoning of the Pool	>3 mths	>3 mths	>3 mths	>3 mths	NA	NA		
Maximum single exposure range	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	NA	NA		
Average single exposure range %	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	NA	NA		

Notes

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

Other investments will be decided on a case-to-case basis.

Minimum retention period of the debt by originator prior to securitization

Issuance of securitized debt is governed by the Reserve Bank of India. RBI norms cover the "true sale" criteria including credit enhancement and liquidity enhancements. In addition, RBI has proposed minimum holding period of between nine and twelve months for assets before they can be securitized. The minimum holding period depends on the tenure of the securitization transaction. The Scheme will invest in securitized debt that is in compliance with the regulations.

Minimum retention percentage by originator of debts to be securitized

RBI norms cover the "true sale" criteria including credit enhancement and liquidity enhancements, including maximum exposure by the originator in the PTCs. In addition, RBI has proposed minimum retention requirement of between five and ten percent of the book value of the loans by the originator. The minimum retention requirement depends on the tenure and structure of the securitization transaction. The Scheme will invest in securitized debt that is in compliance with the regulations.

Mechanism to tackle conflict of interest when the mutual fund invests in securitised debt of an originator and the originator in turn invests makes investments in that particular scheme of the fund

The key risk in securitized debt relates to the underlying borrowers and not the originator. In a securitization transaction, the originator is the seller of the debt(s) and the scheme is the buyer. However, the originator is also usually responsible for servicing the loan (i.e. collecting the interest and principal payments). As the originators may also invest in the scheme, the fund manager shall ensure that the investment decision is based on parameters as set by the Investment Committee (IC) of the AMC and IC shall review the same at regular interval.

The resources and mechanism of individual risk assessment with the AMC for monitoring investments in securitised debt

The fund management team including the credit analyst has the experience to analyze securitized debt. In addition, credit research agencies provide analysis of individual instruments and pools. On an on-going basis (typically monthly) the servicer provides reports regarding the performance of the pool. These reports would form the base for ongoing evaluation where applicable. In addition, rating reports indicating rating changes would be monitored for changes in rating agency opinion of the credit risk.

Other Risks:

Risk associated with inflation: Over time, yields of short-term investments may not keep pace with inflation, leading to a reduction in an investment's purchasing power.

Legal risk: The scheme may be affected by the actions of government and regulatory bodies. Legislation could be imposed retrospectively or may be issued in the form of internal regulations which the public may not be aware of. Legislation (including legislation relating to tax) or regulation may be introduced which inhibits the scheme from pursuing their strategies or which renders an existing strategy less profitable than anticipated. Such actions may take any form, for example nationalization of any institution or restrictions on investment strategies in any given market sector or changing requirements and imposed without prior warning by any regulator.

Taxation risk: The value of an investment may be affected by the application of tax laws, including withholding tax, or changes in government or economic or monetary policy from time to time. As such, no guarantee can be given that the financial objectives will actually be achieved. The tax information described in this Scheme Information Document (SID) is as available under the prevailing taxation laws. This could be changed at any moment by regulation. Further, 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.

Operational Risk: Operational risk addresses the risk of trading and back office or administration issues that may result in a loss to the Scheme. This could be the result of oversight, ineffective securities processing procedures, computer systems problems or human error. There could also be risk associated with grouping of orders. For instance, at the time of placing the trades, the fund manager shall group orders on behalf of all schemes managed by him, provided it is unlikely to be detrimental overall for any of the schemes whose orders have been included. However, such grouping may have a detrimental effect to the scheme compared to the execution of an individual order for the scheme.

Valuation risk: This risk relates to the fact that markets, in specific situations and due to lack of volumes of transactions, do not enable an accurate assessment of the fair value of invested assets. In such cases,

valuation risk represents the possibility that, when a financial instrument matures or is sold in the market, the amount received is less than anticipated, incurring a loss to the portfolio and therefore impacting negatively the NAV of the scheme.

Risk factors associated with processing of transaction in case of investors investing in mutual fund units through Stock Exchange Mechanism: The trading mechanism introduced by 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 NSE and/or BSE or any other 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 and the AMC have 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) upon which the Fund and the AMC have no control. Accordingly, there could be negative impacts to the investors such as delay or failure in allotment / redemption of Units. The Fund and the AMC are not responsible for the negative impacts.

RISK MITIGATION STRATEGIES

Risk Mitigation measures for investments in equity / equity related instruments

The Scheme aims to maintain a well-diversified equity portfolio comprising stocks across various sectors of the economy. This shall aid in managing concentration risk and sector specific risks.

The Scheme targets to maintain exposure across different market cap segments - i.e. large, mid-cap and small cap. This shall aid in managing volatility and also improve liquidity.

The Scheme's will strive to mitigate risk through a judicious mix of Debt and Money Market Instruments and equity/ equity related instruments.

Risk Mitigation measures for investments in debt instruments

The investments in debt and Money Market instruments would be undertaken after assessing the associated credit risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk. The AMC shall undertake credit evaluation of each investment opportunity and invest in rated papers of companies having a sound background, strong fundamentals and quality of management and financial strength. In addition, the Scheme would endeavor to invest in instruments with a relatively higher liquidity, and will seek to manage the duration of the debt assets on proactive basis to manage interest rate risk and to optimize returns.

The scheme may also use various derivatives and hedging products from time to time, as would be available and permitted by SEBI/RBI for the purpose of hedging and portfolio rebalancing.

The above risk control measures shall be implemented by the AMC on best effort basis however there can be no guarantee that such measures can completely mitigate the risks involved in Scheme.

BARODA BNP PARIBAS FLEXI CAP FUND

RISK FACTORS

Scheme specific risk Factors

The Scheme specific risk factors are summarized as follows:

Market Risk:

All mutual funds and securities investments are subject to market risk and there can be no assurance / guarantee that the scheme's objectives will be achieved. The securities that the scheme invests in would

be exposed to price changes on a day-to-day basis. These price changes may occur due to instrument-specific factors as well as general macroeconomic conditions.

Markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market or economic developments. The scheme may be subject to price volatility due to factors such as interest sensitivity, market perception, and creditworthiness of issuer and market liquidity.

Different parts of the market can react differently to these developments. The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Risks associated with investing in equity and equity related instruments:

Investments in equity and equity related instruments are volatile and prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis. The impact of fluctuations is likely to be accentuated for short-term investments. The risk that the performance of one or more companies declines or stagnates may have a negative impact on the performance of the Scheme as a whole at any given time. Investments in equity and equity related instruments involve a degree of risk and investors should not invest in the Scheme unless they can afford to take the risks.

Equity and Equity Related Instruments listed on the stock exchange carry lower liquidity risk however the Scheme's ability to sell these investments is limited by the overall trading volume on the stock exchanges. In certain cases, settlement periods may be extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances. The inability of the Scheme to make intended securities purchases due to settlement problems could cause the Scheme to miss certain investment opportunities. Similarly, the inability to sell securities held in the Scheme's portfolio may result, at times, in potential losses to the Scheme, should there be a subsequent decline in the value of securities held in the Scheme's portfolio.

Risks associated with investing in fixed income securities:

Credit and Counterparty risk: Credit risk or default risk refers to the risk that an issuer of a fixed income security may default (i.e., will be unable to make timely principal and interest payments on the security or honor its contractual obligations).

Counterparty risk refers to the counterparty's inability to honor its commitments (payment, delivery, repayment, etc.) and to risk of default. This risk relates to the quality of the counterparty to which the scheme has exposures. Losses can occur in particular for the settlement/delivery of financial instruments or the conclusion of financial derivatives contracts.

The value of a fixed income security will fluctuate depending upon the changes in the perceived level of credit and counterparty risk as well as any actual event of default. Changes in financial conditions of an issuer, changes in economic and political conditions in general, or changes in economic or and political conditions specific to an issuer, all of which are factors that may have an adverse impact on an issuer's credit quality and security value.

Liquidity Risk: The liquidity of the scheme's investment is inherently restricted by trading volumes in the securities in which the scheme invests. A lower level of liquidity affecting an individual security or an entire market at the same time, may have an adverse bearing on the value of the scheme's assets. More importantly, this may affect the Fund's ability to sell particular securities quickly enough to minimise impact cost, as and when necessary to meet requirements of liquidity or to sell securities in response to triggers such as a specific economic/corporate event. Trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures may restrict the

liquidity of a few or all of the investments and may affect the liquidity of the investments of the scheme. The scheme may be unable to implement purchase or sale decisions when the markets turn illiquid, missing some investment opportunities or limiting ability to face redemptions. The lack of liquidity could also lead to the risk that the sale price of a security could be substantially lower than the fair value of the security.

Interest Rate Risk & Re-investment Risk: The value of an investment may be affected by interest rate fluctuations. Interest rates may be influenced by several elements or events, such as monetary policy, the discount rate, inflation, etc. The value of debt and fixed income securities held by the Scheme generally will vary inversely with the changes in prevailing interest rates. In general, price of debt and fixed income securities go up when interest rates fall, and vice versa. Securities of any issuer that has higher duration could be more risky in terms of price movements relative to those with lower duration. Thus any impact of interest rate changes would be higher on securities with higher duration irrespective of the status of the issuer of the security. The investments made by the Scheme are subject to reinvestment risk. This risk refers to the interest rate levels at which cash flows received from the securities in the Scheme are reinvested. The additional income from reinvestment is the "interest on interest" component. The risk is that the rate at which interim cash flows can be reinvested may be lower than that originally assumed.

Sovereign risk: The Central Government of India is the issuer of the local currency debt in India. The Government raises money to meet its capital and revenue expenditure by issuing debt or discounted securities. Since payment of interest and principal amount has a sovereign status implying least probability of a default, such securities are known as securities with sovereign credit. It also implies that the credit risk on such Government securities is even lower than that on non-government securities with "AAA" rating and hence yields on government securities are even lower than yields on non-government securities with "AAA" rating.

Risk Factors associated with Investments in Derivatives

The Scheme(s) may use various derivative instruments and techniques, permitted within SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 from time to time including but not limited for portfolio balancing and hedging purpose, which may increase the volatility of Scheme's performance. Usage of derivatives will expose the Scheme(s) to certain risks inherent to such derivatives.

Derivative products are specialized instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the fund manager involve uncertainty and decision of fund manager may not always be profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies. **The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments.**

The use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but also of the derivative itself. There is a possibility that a loss may be sustained by the Scheme(s) as a result of the failure of another party (usually referred to as the "counterparty") to comply with the terms of the derivatives contract. Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, interest rates and

indices. Even a small price movement in the underlying instrument could have a large impact on their value. This could increase the volatility of the Scheme's performance.

In case of hedge, it is possible that derivative positions may not be perfectly in line with the underlying assets they are hedging. As a consequence the derivative cannot be expected to perfectly hedge the risk of the underlying assets. This also increases the volatility of the Scheme's performance. Some of the risks inherent to derivatives investments include:

Price Risk: Despite the risk mitigation provided by various derivative instruments, there remains an inherent price risk which may result in losses exceeding actual underlying.

Default Risk: This is the risk that losses will be incurred due to default by counter party. This is also known as credit risk or counterparty risk.

Basis Risk: This risk arises when the derivative instrument used to hedge the underlying asset does not match the movement of the underlying being hedged for e.g. mismatch between the maturity date of the futures and the actual selling date of the asset.

Limitations on upside: Derivatives when used as hedging tool can also limit the profits from a genuine investment transaction.

Liquidity risk: This risk pertains to how saleable a security is in the market. All securities/instruments irrespective of whether they are equity, bonds or derivatives may be exposed to liquidity risk (when the sellers outnumber buyers) which may impact returns while exiting opportunities.

Risks for writing covered call options for equity shares:

Writing call options are highly specialized activities and entail higher than ordinary investment risks. In such investment strategy, the profits from call option writing is capped at the option premium, however the downside depends upon the increase in value of the underlying equity shares. Being a covered call, the downside risk is not unlimited, but limited to the extent of change in the price of underlying security held by the Fund.

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

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

The total gross exposure related to option premium paid and received shall not exceed the regulatory limits of the net assets of the scheme.

Risks associated with Securities Lending

Securities Lending is lending of securities through an approved intermediary to a borrower under an agreement for a specified period with the condition that the borrower will return equivalent securities of the same type or class at the end of the specified period along with the corporate benefits accruing on the securities borrowed. The risks in lending portfolio securities, as with other extensions of credit, consist of the failure of another party, in this case the approved intermediary, to comply with the terms of agreement entered into between the lender of securities i.e. the Scheme and the approved intermediary. Such failure to comply can result in a possible loss of rights to the collateral put up by the borrower of the securities, the inability of the approved intermediary to return the securities deposited by the lender and the possible loss of corporate benefits accruing to the lender from the securities deposited with the approved intermediary. The Mutual Fund may not be able to sell such lent securities and this can lead to temporary illiquidity.

Risk factors specific to investments in foreign securities:

The Scheme may invest in Foreign Securities including overseas debt / equities / ADRs / GDRs with the approval of RBI/SEBI, subject to such guidelines as may be issued by RBI/SEBI. The net assets, distributions and income of the Scheme may be affected adversely by fluctuations in the value of certain foreign currencies relative to the Indian Rupee to the extent of investments in these securities. Repatriation of such investment may also be affected by changes in the regulatory and political environments. Market risks can be greater with respect to political instability, lack of complete or reliable information, market irregularities or high taxation. The Scheme's NAV may also be affected by a fluctuation in the general and specific level of interest rates internationally, or the change in the credit profiles of the issuers. The liquidation of securities where investments will be made by the schemes shall be subject to the liquidity / settlement issues of the country of investment / settlement. Non-business days in country of investment / settlement may impact the liquidity of the scheme investments

The Scheme may, where necessary, appoint advisor(s) for providing advisory services for such investments. The appointment of such advisor(s) shall be in accordance with the applicable requirements of SEBI. The fees and expenses would illustratively include, besides the investment management fees, custody fees and costs, transaction costs and overseas regulatory costs, the fees of appointed advisor(s). The fees related to these services would be borne by the AMC and would not be charged to the Scheme.

Risk factors associated with investments in REITs and InvITs

Price Risk / Market Risk: REITs and InvITs Investments are volatile and subject to price fluctuations on a daily basis owing to factors impacting the underlying assets. The valuation of the REIT/InvIT units may fluctuate based on economic conditions, fluctuations in markets (eg. real estate) in which the REIT/InvIT operates and the resulting impact on the value of the portfolio of assets, regulatory changes, force majeure events etc. REITs & InvITs may have volatile cash flows. As an indirect shareholder of portfolio assets, unit holders rights are subordinated to the rights of creditors, debt holders and other parties specified under Indian law in the event of insolvency or liquidation of any of the portfolio assets

Liquidity Risk: As the liquidity of the investments made by the scheme(s) could, at times, be restricted by trading volumes, settlement periods, dissolution of the trust, potential delisting of units on the exchange etc, the time taken by the Mutual Fund for liquidating the investments in the scheme may be high in the event of immediate redemption requirement. Investment in such securities may lead to increase in the

scheme portfolio risk. Further, there is no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or be maintained. Hence there would be time when trading in the units could be infrequent. The subsequent valuation of illiquid units may reflect a discount from the market price of comparable securities for which a liquid market exists

Risk of lower than expected distributions: The distributions by the REIT or InvIT will be based on the net cash flows available for distribution. The amount of cash available for distribution principally depends upon the amount of cash that the REIT/InvIT receives as dividends or the interest and principal payments from portfolio assets. The cash flows generated by portfolio assets from operations may fluctuate based on, among other things:

success and economic viability of tenants and off-takers

economic cycles and risks inherent in the business which may negatively impact valuations, returns and profitability of portfolio assets

force majeure events related such as earthquakes, floods etc. rendering the portfolio assets inoperable

debt service requirements and other liabilities of the portfolio assets

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amount and timing of capital expenditures on portfolio assets

insurance policies may not provide adequate protection against various risks associated with operations of the REIT/InvIT such as fire, natural disasters, accidents.

Interest Rate Risk - Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of units fall and when interest rates drop, such prices increase

Reinvestment Risk: Investments in REITs & InvITs may carry reinvestment risk as there could be repatriation of funds by the Trusts in form of buyback of units or dividend pay-outs, etc. Consequently, the proceeds may get invested in assets providing lower returns.

Credit Risk: In simple terms this risk means that the issuer of a debenture/ bond or a money market instrument may default on interest payment or even in paying back the principal amount on maturity. REITs & InvITs are likely to have volatile cash flows as the repayment dates would not necessarily be pre scheduled.

Regulatory/Legal Risk: REITs and InvITs being new asset classes, rights of unit holders such as right to information etc may differ from existing capital market asset classes under Indian Law.

The above are some of the common risks associated with investments in REITs & InvITs. There can be no assurance that a Scheme's investment objectives will be achieved, or that there will be no loss of capital. Investment results may vary substantially on a monthly, quarterly or annual basis.

Risks associated with segregated portfolio:

Investor holding units of segregated portfolio may not able to liquidate their holding till the time recovery of money from the issuer.

Security comprises of segregated portfolio may not realise any value.

Listing of units of segregated portfolio in recognised stock exchange does not necessarily guarantee their liquidity. There may not be active trading of units in the stock market. Further trading price of units on the stock market may be significantly lower than the prevailing NAV.

Trading in the units of segregated portfolio on the Exchange may be halted because of market conditions, including any halt in the operations of Depository Participants or for reasons that in view of the Exchange Authorities or SEBI, trading in the units is suspended and / or restricted. In addition, trading in units is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility and pursuant to stock exchange rules of 'circuit filter'. There can be no assurance that the requirements of Stock Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of units of scheme will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Risks associated with investments in mutual fund units

To the extent of the investments made by the scheme in mutual funds units, the risks associated with investing in such funds like market risk, credit & default risk, liquidity risk, redemption risk including the possible loss of principal; etc. will exist.

Risks associated with investing in securitised debt:

The scheme may invest in domestic securitized debt such as asset backed securities (ABS) or mortgage backed securities (MBS). ABS means securitized debts wherein the underlying assets are receivables arising from personal loans, automobile loans, etc. MBS means securitized debts wherein the underlying assets are receivables arising from loans backed by mortgage of properties which can be residential or commercial in nature. ABS / MBS instruments reflect the undivided interest in the underlying of assets and do not represent the obligation of the issuer of ABS / MBS or the originator of the underlying receivables. The ABS / MBS holders have a limited recourse to the extent of credit enhancement provided. Securitized debt may suffer credit losses in the event of the delinquencies and credit losses in the underlying pool exceeding the credit enhancement provided. As compared to the normal corporate or sovereign debt, securitized debt is normally exposed to a higher level of reinvestment risk.

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

How the risk profile of securitized debt fits into the risk appetite of the scheme

Securitized debt is a form of conversion of normally non-tradable loans to transferable securities. This is done by assigning the loans to a special purpose vehicle (a trust), which in turn issues Pass-Through-Certificates (PTCs). These PTCs are transferable securities with fixed income like characteristics. The risk of investing in securitized debt is similar to investing in debt securities. In addition, securitized debt may also carry prepayment risk and has a relatively higher liquidity risk (the same are explained in the sections that follow). However, if the fund manager evaluates that the additional risks are suitably compensated by

the higher returns, he may invest in securitized debt up to the limits specified in the asset allocation table. The investment shall be in securitized instruments that are top rated (AAA/ A1+) or its equivalent, by a recognised credit rating agency for the retail pool, and for single loan securitization, limits will be assigned as per the internal credit policy of the Fund.

Policy relating to originators

The originator is the person who has initially given the loan. The originator is also usually responsible for servicing the loan (i.e. collecting the interest and principal payments). An analysis of the originator is especially important in case of retail loans as this affects the credit quality and servicing of the PTC. Originators may be: Banks, Non Banking Finance Companies, Housing Finance Companies, etc. The fund manager's evaluation will be based on the track record of the originator, delinquencies in the pool and the seasoning of the pool. Other factors that will be considered are loan type, size of the loan, average original maturity of the pool, Loan to Value Ratio, geographical distribution, liquid facility, default rate distribution, credit enhancement facility and structure of the pool.

Risk associated with each kind of originator:

Prepayment risk: MBS and ABS are subject to prepayment risk. When the underlying loans are paid off by the borrower prior to their respective due dates, this is known as a prepayment. It could be triggered on account of various factors particularly in periods of declining interest rates. The possibility of such prepayment may require the scheme to reinvest the proceeds of such investments in securities offering lower yields, thereby reducing the scheme's interest income.

Interest rate risk: MBS carry interest rate risk. Home loan borrowers are provided the facility of refinancing their loans at the prevailing interest rates. A lowering of interest rates could induce a borrower to pay his loan off earlier than the scheduled tenure, whereas if the interest rates move upward, the borrower would tend to hold on to his loan for a longer period, thus increasing the maturity of the bond. The maturity of the bond could therefore shorten or lengthen, depending on the prevailing interest rates.

Credit risk / default risk: MBS and ABS also carry credit or default risk. MBS and structures carry built –in credit enhancement in different forms. However, any delinquencies would result in reduction of the principal amount if the amount available in the credit enhancement facility is not enough to cover the shortfall. Historically, housing loans have had lower default rates than other forms of credit.

Price risk / liquidity risk: MBS and ABS are subject to prepayment risk. Limited volumes of trading in securitized paper in secondary market could restrict or affect the ability of the scheme to re-sell them. Thus these trades may take place at a discount, depending on the prevailing interest rates.

In case of securitization involving single loans or a small pool of loans, the credit risk of the underlying borrower is analyzed. In case of diversified pools of loans, the overall characteristic of the loans is analyzed to assess the credit risk. Securitization transactions may include some risk mitigants (to reduce credit risk). These may include interest subvention (difference in interest rates on the underlying loans and the PTC serving as margin against defaults), overcollateralization (issue of PTCs of lesser value than the underlying loans, thus even if some loans default, the PTC continues to remain protected), presence of an equity / subordinate tranche (issue of PTCs of differing seniority when it comes to repayment - the senior tranches get paid before the junior tranche) and / or guarantees.

Level of diversification with respect to the underlying assets and risk mitigation measures for less diversified investments:

Currently, the following parameters are used while evaluating investment decision relating to a pool securitization transaction. These parameters may be revised the from time to time.

Characteristics/ Type of Pool	**Mortgage Loan**	**Commercial Vehicle and Construction Equipment**	**Car**	**Two wheelers**	**Micro Finance Pools**	**Personal Loans**	**Single Sell Downs**	**Others**
Approximate Average maturity (in Months)	Up to 10 Yrs	Up to 3 yrs	Up to 3 yrs	Up to 3 yrs	NA	NA	Refer to Note a	Refer to Note b
Collateral margin (including cash, guarantees, excess interest spread, subordinate tranche)	>10%	>10%	>10%	>10%	NA	NA		
Average Loan to Value Ratio	<90%	<80%	<80%	<80%	NA	NA		
Average seasoning of the Pool	>3 mths	>3 mths	>3 mths	>3 mths	NA	NA		
Maximum single exposure range	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	NA	NA		
Average single exposure range %	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	NA	NA		

Notes

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

Other investments will be decided on a case-to-case basis.

Minimum retention period of the debt by originator prior to securitization

Issuance of securitized debt is governed by the Reserve Bank of India. RBI norms cover the "true sale" criteria including credit enhancement and liquidity enhancements. In addition, RBI has proposed minimum holding period of between nine and twelve months for assets before they can be securitized. The minimum holding period depends on the tenure of the securitization transaction. The Scheme will invest in securitized debt that is in compliance with the regulations.

Minimum retention percentage by originator of debts to be securitized

RBI norms cover the "true sale" criteria including credit enhancement and liquidity enhancements, including maximum exposure by the originator in the PTCs. In addition, RBI has proposed minimum retention requirement of between five and ten percent of the book value of the loans by the originator. The

minimum retention requirement depends on the tenure and structure of the securitization transaction. The Scheme will invest in securitized debt that is in compliance with the regulations.

Mechanism to tackle conflict of interest when the mutual fund invests in securitised debt of an originator and the originator in turn invests makes investments in that particular scheme of the fund

The key risk in securitized debt relates to the underlying borrowers and not the originator. In a securitization transaction, the originator is the seller of the debt(s) and the scheme is the buyer. However, the originator is also usually responsible for servicing the loan (i.e. collecting the interest and principal payments). As the originators may also invest in the scheme, the fund manager shall ensure that the investment decision is based on parameters as set by the Investment Committee (IC) of the AMC and IC shall review the same at regular interval.

The resources and mechanism of individual risk assessment with the AMC for monitoring investments in securitised debt

The fund management team including the credit analyst has the experience to analyze securitized debt. In addition, credit research agencies provide analysis of individual instruments and pools. On an on-going basis (typically monthly) the servicer provides reports regarding the performance of the pool. These reports would form the base for ongoing evaluation where applicable. In addition, rating reports indicating rating changes would be monitored for changes in rating agency opinion of the credit risk.

Other Risks:

Risk associated with inflation: Over time, yields of short-term investments may not keep pace with inflation, leading to a reduction in an investment's purchasing power.

Legal risk: The scheme may be affected by the actions of government and regulatory bodies. Legislation could be imposed retrospectively or may be issued in the form of internal regulations which the public may not be aware of. Legislation (including legislation relating to tax) or regulation may be introduced which inhibits the scheme from pursuing their strategies or which renders an existing strategy less profitable than anticipated. Such actions may take any form, for example nationalization of any institution or restrictions on investment strategies in any given market sector or changing requirements and imposed without prior warning by any regulator.

Taxation risk: The value of an investment may be affected by the application of tax laws, including withholding tax, or changes in government or economic or monetary policy from time to time. As such, no guarantee can be given that the financial objectives will actually be achieved. The tax information described in this Scheme Information Document (SID) is as available under the prevailing taxation laws. This could be changed at any moment by regulation. Further, 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.

Operational Risk: Operational risk addresses the risk of trading and back office or administration issues that may result in a loss to the Scheme. This could be the result of oversight, ineffective securities processing procedures, computer systems problems or human error. There could also be risk associated with grouping of orders. For instance, at the time of placing the trades, the fund manager shall group orders on behalf of all schemes managed by him, provided it is unlikely to be detrimental overall for any of the schemes whose orders have been included. However, such grouping may have a detrimental effect to the scheme compared to the execution of an individual order for the scheme.

Valuation risk: This risk relates to the fact that markets, in specific situations and due to lack of volumes of transactions, do not enable an accurate assessment of the fair value of invested assets. In such cases, valuation risk represents the possibility that, when a financial instrument matures or is sold in the market, the amount received is less than anticipated, incurring a loss to the portfolio and therefore impacting negatively the NAV of the scheme.

Risk factors associated with processing of transaction in case of investors investing in mutual fund units through Stock Exchange Mechanism: The trading mechanism introduced by 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 NSE and/or BSE or any other 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 and the AMC have 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) upon which the Fund and the AMC have no control. Accordingly, there could be negative impacts to the investors such as delay or failure in allotment / redemption of Units. The Fund and the AMC are not responsible for the negative impacts.

RISK MITIGATION STRATEGIES:

Risk Mitigation measures for investments in equity / equity related instruments

The Scheme aims to maintain a well-diversified equity portfolio comprising stocks across various sectors of the economy. This shall aid in managing concentration risk and sector specific risks.

The Scheme targets to maintain exposure across different market cap segments - i.e. large, mid-cap and small cap. This shall aid in managing volatility and also improve liquidity.

The Scheme's will strive to mitigate risk through a judicious mix of Debt and Money Market Instruments and equity/ equity related instruments.

Risk Mitigation measures for investments in debt instruments

The investments in debt and Money Market instruments would be undertaken after assessing the associated credit risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk. The AMC shall undertake credit evaluation of each investment opportunity and invest in rated papers of companies having a sound background, strong fundamentals and quality of management and financial strength. In addition, the Scheme would endeavor to invest in instruments with a relatively higher liquidity, and will seek to manage the duration of the debt assets on proactive basis to manage interest rate risk and to optimize returns.

The scheme may also use various derivatives and hedging products from time to time, as would be available and permitted by SEBI/RBI for the purpose of hedging and portfolio rebalancing.

The above risk control measures shall be implemented by the AMC on best effort basis however there can be no guarantee that such measures can completely mitigate the risks involved in Scheme.

BARODA BNP PARIBAS ULTRA SHORT TERM FUND

Risk Factor

Scheme Specific Risk Factors

The Scheme specific risk factors are summarized as follows:

Market Risk:

All mutual funds and securities investments are subject to market risk and there can be no assurance / guarantee that the scheme's objectives will be achieved. The securities that the scheme invests in would be exposed to price changes on a day-to-day basis. These price changes may occur due to instrument-specific factors as well as general macroeconomic conditions.

Markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market or economic developments. The scheme may be subject to price volatility due to factors such as interest sensitivity, market perception, and creditworthiness of issuer and market liquidity.

Different parts of the market can react differently to these developments. The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Concentration Risk

The scheme may pursue only a limited degree of diversification. It may invest a greater proportion of assets in the securities of very few issuers (within the limits permitted by regulation) or be concentrated on a few market sectors. This could have implications on the performance of the scheme. The scheme may be more sensitive to economic, business, political or other changes and this may lead to sizeable fluctuation in the Net Asset Value of the scheme.

Risks associated with investing in fixed income securities:

Credit and Counterparty risk: Credit risk or default risk refers to the risk that an issuer of a fixed income security may default (i.e., will be unable to make timely principal and interest payments on the security or honor its contractual obligations).

Counterparty risk refers to the counterparty's inability to honor its commitments (payment, delivery, repayment, etc.) and to risk of default. This risk relates to the quality of the counterparty to which the scheme has exposures. Losses can occur in particular for the settlement/delivery of financial instruments or the conclusion of financial derivatives contracts.

The value of a fixed income security will fluctuate depending upon the changes in the perceived level of credit and counterparty risk as well as any actual event of default. Changes in financial conditions of an issuer, changes in economic and political conditions in general, or changes in economic or and political conditions specific to an issuer, all of which are factors that may have an adverse impact on an issuer's credit quality and security value.

Liquidity Risk: The liquidity of the scheme's investment is inherently restricted by trading volumes in the securities in which the scheme invests.

A lower level of liquidity affecting an individual security or an entire market at the same time, may have an adverse bearing on the value of the scheme's assets. More importantly, this may affect the Fund's ability to sell particular securities quickly enough to minimise impact cost, as and when necessary to meet requirements of liquidity or to sell securities in response to triggers such as a specific economic/corporate event.

Trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures may restrict the liquidity of a few or all of the investments and may affect the liquidity of the investments of the scheme.

The scheme may be unable to implement purchase or sale decisions when the markets turn illiquid, missing some investment opportunities or limiting ability to face redemptions. The lack of liquidity could also lead to the risk that the sale price of a security could be substantially lower than the fair value of the security.

Interest Rate Risk & Re-investment Risk: The value of an investment may be affected by interest rate fluctuations. Interest rates may be influenced by several elements or events, such as monetary policy, the discount rate, inflation, etc. The value of debt and fixed income securities held by the Scheme generally will vary inversely with the changes in prevailing interest rates. In general, price of debt and fixed income securities go up when interest rates fall, and vice versa. Securities of any issuer that has higher duration could be more risky in terms of price movements relative to those with lower duration. Thus any impact of interest rate changes would be higher on securities with higher duration irrespective of the status of the issuer of the security. The investments made by the Scheme are subject to reinvestment risk. This risk refers to the interest rate levels at which cash flows received from the securities in the Scheme are reinvested. The additional income from reinvestment is the "interest on interest" component. The risk is that the rate at which interim cash flows can be reinvested may be lower than that originally assumed.

Sovereign risk: The Central Government of India is the issuer of the local currency debt in India. The Government raises money to meet its capital and revenue expenditure by issuing debt or discounted securities. Since payment of interest and principal amount has a sovereign status implying least probability of a default, such securities are known as securities with sovereign credit. It also implies that the credit risk on such Government securities is even lower than that on non-government securities with "AAA" rating and hence yields on government securities are even lower than yields on non-government securities with "AAA" rating.

Scheme Specific Risk factors:

Risks associated with investing in fixed income securities:

Credit and Counterparty risk: Credit risk or default risk refers to the risk that an issuer of a fixed income security may default (i.e., will be unable to make timely principal and interest payments on the security or honor its contractual obligations). Counterparty risk refers to the counterparty's inability to honor its commitments (payment, delivery, repayment, etc.) and to risk of default. This risk relates to the quality of the counterparty to which the scheme has exposures. Losses can occur in particular for the settlement/delivery of financial instruments or the conclusion of financial derivatives contracts. The value of a fixed income

security will fluctuate depending upon the changes in the perceived level of credit and counterparty risk as well as any actual event of default. Changes in financial conditions of an issuer, changes in economic and political conditions in general, or changes in economic or and political conditions specific to an issuer, all of which are factors that may have an adverse impact on an issuer's credit quality and security value.

Liquidity Risk: The liquidity of the scheme's investment is inherently restricted by trading volumes in the securities in which the scheme invests. A lower level of liquidity affecting an individual security or an entire market at the same time, may have an adverse bearing on the value of the scheme's assets. More importantly, this may affect the Fund's ability to sell particular securities quickly enough to minimise impact cost, as and when necessary to meet requirements of liquidity or to sell securities in response to triggers such as a specific economic/corporate event. Trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures may restrict the liquidity of a few or all of the investments and may affect the liquidity of the investments of the scheme. The scheme may be unable to implement purchase or sale decisions when the markets turn illiquid, missing some investment opportunities or limiting ability to face redemptions. The lack of liquidity could also lead to the risk that the sale price of a security could be substantially lower than the fair value of the security.

Interest Rate Risk & Re-investment Risk: The value of an investment may be affected by interest rate fluctuations. Interest rates may be influenced by several elements or events, such as monetary policy, the discount rate, inflation, etc. The value of debt and fixed income securities held by the Scheme generally will vary inversely with the changes in prevailing interest rates. In general, price of debt and fixed income securities go up when interest rates fall, and vice versa. Securities of any issuer that has higher duration could be more risky in terms of price movements relative to those with lower duration. Thus any impact of interest rate changes would be higher on securities with higher duration irrespective of the status of the issuer of the security. The investments made by the Scheme are subject to reinvestment risk. This risk refers to the interest rate levels at which cash flows received from the securities in the Scheme are reinvested. The additional income from reinvestment is the "interest on interest" component. The risk is that the rate at which interim cash flows can be reinvested may be lower than that originally assumed.

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Risk Factors associated with Investments in Derivatives

The Scheme(s) may use various derivative instruments and techniques, permitted within SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 from time to time including but not limited for portfolio balancing and hedging purpose, which may increase the volatility of Scheme's performance. Usage of derivatives will expose the Scheme(s) to certain risks inherent to such derivatives.

Derivative products are specialized instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the fund manager involve uncertainty and decision of fund manager may not always be profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies. The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments.

The use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but also of the derivative itself. There is a possibility that a loss may be sustained by the Scheme(s) as a result of the failure of another party (usually referred to as the "counterparty") to comply with the terms of the derivatives contract. Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, interest rates and indices. Even a small price movement in the underlying instrument could have a large impact on their value. This could increase the volatility of the Scheme's performance.

In case of hedge, it is possible that derivative positions may not be perfectly in line with the underlying assets they are hedging. As a consequence the derivative cannot be expected to perfectly hedge the risk of the underlying assets. This also increases the volatility of the Scheme's performance. Some of the risks inherent to derivatives investments include:

1. **Price Risk:** Despite the risk mitigation provided by various derivative instruments, there remains an inherent price risk which may result in losses exceeding actual underlying.

2. **Default Risk:** This is the risk that losses will be incurred due to default by counter party. This is also known as credit risk or counterparty risk.

3. **Basis Risk:** This risk arises when the derivative instrument used to hedge the underlying asset does not match the movement of the underlying being hedged for e.g. mismatch between the maturity date of the futures and the actual selling date of the asset.

4. **Limitations on upside:** Derivatives when used as hedging tool can also limit the profits from a genuine investment transaction.

5. **Liquidity risk:** This risk pertains to how saleable a security is in the market. All securities/instruments irrespective of whether they are equity, bonds or derivatives may be exposed to liquidity risk (when the sellers outnumber buyers) which may impact returns while exiting opportunities.

Risk factors associated with investments in repo transactions in corporate debt:

The Scheme may be exposed to counter party risk in case of repo lending transactions in the event of the counterparty failing to honour the repurchase agreement. However, in repo transactions, the collateral may be sold, and a loss is realized only if the sale price is less than the repo amount. The risk is further mitigated through over-collateralization (the value of the collateral being more than the repo amount).

Risk factors associated with investments in Credit Default Swaps:

Credit default swap is the most common form of credit derivative where the buyer of the swap makes payments to the swap's seller until the maturity date of a contract. In return, the seller agrees that – in the event that the debt issuer defaults or experiences another credit event – the seller will pay the buyer the security's value as well as all interest payments that would have been paid between that time and the

security's maturity date. The Scheme may participate in credit Default Swaps (CDS) as a buyer (protection buyer) to hedge/offset credit risk related to fixed income instruments. It is important to note that the credit risk isn't completely eliminated – it has been shifted to the CDS seller. The risk is that the CDS seller defaults at the same time the credit event occurs. In case the debt issuer does not default or no credit event occurs till maturity of CDS contract, the buyer will end up losing money through the payments on the CDS.

Risk Factors associated with investments in debt instruments having Structured Obligations / Credit Enhancements:

The risks factors stated for debt instruments having Structured Obligations / Credit Enhancements are in addition to the risk factors associated with fixed income instruments:

• Credit rating agencies assign CE rating to an instrument based on any identifiable credit enhancement for the debt instrument issued by an issuer. The credit enhancement could be in various forms and could include guarantee, shortfall undertaking, letter of comfort, etc. from another entity. This entity could be either related or non-related to the issuer like a bank, financial institution, etc. Credit enhancement could include additional security in form of pledge of shares listed on stock exchanges, etc. SO transactions are asset backed/ mortgage backed securities, securitized paper backed by hypothecation of car loan receivables, securities backed by trade receivables, credit card receivables etc. Hence, for CE rated instruments evaluation of the credit enhancement provider, as well as the issuer is undertaken to determine the issuer rating. In case of SO rated issuer, the underlying loan pools or securitization, etc. is assessed to arrive at rating for the issuer

• SO rated securities are often complex structures, with a variety of credit enhancements. Debt securities lack a well-developed secondary market in India, and due to the credit enhanced nature of CE securities as well as structured nature of SO securities, the liquidity in the market for these instruments is adversely affected compared to similar rated debt instruments. Hence, lower liquidity of such instruments, could lead to inability of the scheme to sell such debt instruments and generate liquidity for the scheme or higher impact cost when such instruments are sold.

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

In addition to above and to the extent of the corpus of the Scheme investments in certain securities, the Scheme shall be subject to various risk factors. The Scheme shall also be subject to other risks including risk associated with inflation, legal risk, taxation risk, valuation risk, operational risk & risk factors associated with processing of transaction, in case of investors investing in mutual fund units, through Stock Exchange Mechanism as provided in SID.

Different types of securities in which the Scheme would invest as given in the Scheme Information Document/Key Information Memorandum carry different levels and types of risk. The above are some of the common risks associated with investments in various securities.

Investors may, if they wish, consult their legal, tax, investment and other professional advisors to determine possible legal, tax, financial or other considerations of subscribing to or redeeming Units, i.e. before making a decision to invest/redeem Units.

Risks associated with segregated portfolio:

Investor holding units of segregated portfolio may not able to liquidate their holding till the time recovery of money from the issuer.

Security comprises of segregated portfolio may not realise any value.

Listing of units of segregated portfolio in recognised stock exchange does not necessarily guarantee their liquidity. There may not be active trading of units in the stock market. Further trading price of units on the stock market may be significantly lower than the prevailing NAV.

Trading in the units of segregated portfolio on the Exchange may be halted because of market conditions, including any halt in the operations of Depository Participants or for reasons that in view of the Exchange Authorities or SEBI, trading in the units is suspended and / or restricted. In addition, trading in units is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility and pursuant to stock exchange rules of 'circuit filter'. There can be no assurance that the requirements of Stock Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of units of scheme will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Other Risks:

Risk associated with inflation: Over time, yields of short-term investments may not keep pace with inflation, leading to a reduction in an investment's purchasing power.

Legal risk: The scheme may be affected by the actions of government and regulatory bodies. Legislation could be imposed retrospectively or may be issued in the form of internal regulations which the public may not be aware of. Legislation (including legislation relating to tax) or regulation may be introduced which inhibits the scheme from pursuing their strategies or which renders an existing strategy less profitable than anticipated. Such actions may take any form, for example nationalization of any institution or restrictions on investment strategies in any given market sector or changing requirements and imposed without prior warning by any regulator.

Taxation risk: The value of an investment may be affected by the application of tax laws, including withholding tax, or changes in government or economic or monetary policy from time to time. As such, no guarantee can be given that the financial objectives will actually be achieved. The tax information described in this Scheme Information Document (SID) is as available under the prevailing taxation laws. This could be changed at any moment by regulation. Further, 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.

Operational Risk: Operational risk addresses the risk of trading and back office or administration issues that may result in a loss to the Scheme. This could be the result of oversight, ineffective securities processing procedures, computer systems problems or human error. There could also be risk associated with grouping of orders. For instance, at the time of placing the trades, the fund manager shall group orders on behalf of all schemes managed by him, provided it is unlikely to be detrimental overall for any of

the schemes whose orders have been included. However, such grouping may have a detrimental effect to the scheme compared to the execution of an individual order for the scheme.

Valuation risk: This risk relates to the fact that markets, in specific situations and due to lack of volumes of transactions, do not enable an accurate assessment of the fair value of invested assets. In such cases, valuation risk represents the possibility that, when a financial instrument matures or is sold in the market, the amount received is less than anticipated, incurring a loss to the portfolio and therefore impacting negatively the NAV of the scheme.

Risk factors associated with processing of transaction in case of investors investing in mutual fund units through Stock Exchange Mechanism: The trading mechanism introduced by 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 NSE and/or BSE or any other 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 and the AMC have 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) upon which the Fund and the AMC have no control. Accordingly, there could be negative impacts to the investors such as delay or failure in allotment / redemption of Units. The Fund and the AMC are not responsible for the negative impacts.

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

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

In accordance with the requirement of regulation 43A of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 read with Chapter 16A of SEBI Master circular on Investment by Mutual Fund Schemes in units of Corporate Debt Market Development Fund, the aforementioned schemes shall invest 25 bps of its AUM as on December 31, 2022 in the units of

the Corporate Debt Market Development Fund ('CDMDF'). An incremental contribution to CDMDF shall be made every six months to ensure 25 bps of scheme AUM is invested in units of CDMDF. However, if AUM decreases there shall be no return or redemption from CDMDF. Contribution made to CDMDF, including the appreciations on the same, if any, shall be locked-in till winding up of the CDMDF.

We would further like to bring to the notice of the investors that investments in CDMDF units shall not be considered as violation while considering maturity restriction as applicable for various purposes (including

applicable Investment limits) and the calculations of Potential Risk Class (PRC) Matrix, Risk-o-meter, Stress testing and Duration for various purposes shall be done after excluding investments in units of CDMDF.

Investors are requested to read details disclosure on investment of the schemes in the CDMDF as listed in sub- section "C. How will the Scheme allocate its assets? And sub-section D. Where will the Scheme Invest" in Section "Section II- Information about the scheme".

Risk Management:

In accordance with SEBI & AMFI guidelines (issued from time to time), the AMC has implemented the following measures to manage various risk in the schemes.

Potential Risk Matrix:

The Potential Risk Class Matrix reflects the maximum risk fund manager can take in the scheme in terms of maximum interest rate risk (measured by Macaulay duration of scheme) and maximum credit risk (measured by Credit Risk value of the scheme). The threshold for values of interest rate risk & credit risk would determine the maximum risk the scheme can take.

i. Maximum Weighted Average Interest Rate Risk of the scheme (measured in terms of Macaulay Duration):

1. Class I: MD<= 1 year;

2. Class II: MD<=3 years;

3. Class III: Any Macaulay duration

ii. Maximum Weighted Average Credit Risk of the scheme (measured in terms of Credit Risk Value assigned to each security in portfolio):

1. Class A: CRV >=12

2. Class B: CRV >=10

3. Class C: CRV<10

Liquidity Risk Management Framework: It takes into account the Liquidity Risk arising from the liability side & covers all potential liquidity risk scenarios upto 99% confidence interval. Two types of liquid assets shall be maintained by Open ended debt schemes. Both these ratios are calculated & liquid assets are maintained on a daily basis at a scheme level for all open-ended debt schemes (except Overnight Fund, Gilt Fund and Gilt Fund with constant duration). In the case where liquid assets in a scheme fall below the minimum required threshold then portfolio manager cannot buy any other assets apart from liquid assets till time the liquid assets are replenished, as per the SEBI guidelines.

Stress Testing: Stress testing in open-ended debt schemes addresses the asset side risk from an Interest Rate Risk, Credit Risk & Liquidity Risk perspective at an aggregate portfolio level in terms of its impact on Net Asset Value of the scheme. The AMC conducts Stress testing for all open-ended debt schemes (except overnight Fund) on a fortnightly basis. The model portfolio for each category of fund is defined. In case the stress in the actual portfolio is greater than stress in model portfolio then corrective action is taken within the defined timeline.

Asset Liability Mismatch: The AMC monitors the Asset Liability Mismatch (ALM) requirement which address potential liquidity risk. The liability side covers all possible outflow scenarios with a 95%

confidence interval over 90 days period. The asset side is rigoured based on Risk-o-meter liquidity scores in an exponential manner, to penalize assets with higher Risk-o-meter scores more than proportionately. With the above liquidity management tools, the redemption risk in the scheme can be addressed to a certain extent. However, for extraneous scenarios like 2008- financial crisis, 2019 covid crisis, or during market dislocation a swing pricing mechanism has been introduced at industry level which covers all types of investors (existing, new & outgoing investors).

RISK MITIGATION STRATEGIES

The investments in debt and Money Market instruments would be undertaken after assessing the associated credit risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk. The AMC shall undertake credit evaluation of each investment opportunity and invest in rated papers of companies having a sound background, strong fundamentals and quality of management and financial strength. In addition, the Scheme would endeavor to invest in instruments with a relatively higher liquidity and will seek to manage the duration of the debt assets on proactive basis to manage interest rate risk and to optimize returns. The following table summarizes the risk mitigation/management strategy for the Debt assets of the Scheme

Risk & description specific to Debt	**Risk Mitigation/ management strategy**
Interest Rate Risk	The duration of a portfolio is one of the means of measuring the interest rate risk of the portfolio. Hence portfolios with higher duration will have higher interest rate risk. The duration of the Scheme will be actively managed based on prevailing macroeconomics condition, political environment, liquidity position in system, inflationary expectorations and other economic considerations.
Credit Risk	The credit evaluation of the AMC entails evaluation of credit fundamentals of each investment opportunity. Some of the factors that are evaluated inter-alia may include outlook on the sector, parentage, quality of management, and overall financial strength of the credit. The AMC will utilize ratings of recognized rating agencies as an input in the decision making process. To reduce credit risk, the scheme shall Invest in debt and money market instruments that have been assigned high investment grade ratings by a recognized rating agency.
Liquidity Risk	Liquidity risk is the risk of not being able to sell / liquidate a security at short notice at prevailing market prices or without incurring impact cost. Liquidity Risk can be partly mitigated by creating portfolios that are diversified across maturities, ratings, types of securities, etc. in line with the fund objectives, regulations and investment strategy. The Scheme shall follow the asset allocation pattern in Scheme Information Document under normal circumstances and residual cash may be invested in the Tri-party repo on Government Securities and treasury bills, repo market, units of mutual fund which seeks to ensure liquidity in the scheme under normal circumstances.

Risk & description specific to Debt	Risk Mitigation/ management strategy
Volatility Risk	There is the risk of volatility in markets due to external factors like liquidity flows, changes in the business environment, economic policy etc. The Scheme will manage volatility risk through diversification. To that extent, the Volatility risk will be mitigated in the Scheme.
Concentration Risk	The AMC will attempt to mitigate this risk by maintaining adequate diversification across issuers/ sectors / instrument type in line with the scheme objectives, investment strategy and applicable regulations. This will also be managed by keeping prudent investment limits on any particular industry or issuer or issuer group based on the size, credit profile, etc. to reduce issuer or industry specific risk.

The scheme may utilize derivative instruments for hedging & portfolio balancing purposes. All Interest Rate Swaps will be undertaken with approved counter parties under pre-approved International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) agreements. The scheme may also use various derivatives and hedging products from time to time, as would be available and permitted by SEBI/RBI for the purpose of hedging and portfolio rebalancing.

The above risk control measures shall be implemented by the AMC on best effort basis however there can be no guarantee that such measures can completely mitigate the risks involved in Scheme.

BARODA BNP PARIBAS SHORT TERM FUND

RISK FACTORS

Scheme Specific Risk Factors

The Scheme specific risk factors are summarized as follows:

Market Risk:

All mutual funds and securities investments are subject to market risk and there can be no assurance / guarantee that the scheme's objectives will be achieved. The securities that the scheme invests in would be exposed to price changes on a day-to-day basis. These price changes may occur due to instrument-specific factors as well as general macroeconomic conditions.

Markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market or economic developments. The scheme may be subject to price volatility due to factors such as interest sensitivity, market perception, and creditworthiness of issuer and market liquidity.

Different parts of the market can react differently to these developments. The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Concentration Risk

The scheme may pursue only a limited degree of diversification. It may invest a greater proportion of assets in the securities of very few issuers (within the limits permitted by regulation) or be concentrated on a few market sectors. This could have implications on the performance of the scheme. The scheme may be more sensitive to economic, business, political or other changes and this may lead to sizeable fluctuation in the Net Asset Value of the scheme.

Risk Factors associated with investing in debt instrument securities with special features:

Pursuant to para 12.2.1 of SEBI Master Circular no. SEBI/HO/IMD/IMD-PoD-1/P/CIR/2024/90 dated June 27, 2024, the schemes may invest in securities having 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. Such special features may be available under the Additional Tier I bonds and Tier 2 bonds issued under Basel III framework.

These securities having special features will carry and be subject to all the risks associated with the investment in Fixed Income securities like Credit and Counterparty Risk, Liquidity Risk, Interest Rate Risk etc. However investors are requested to note that as these securities are subordinate to all other Fixed

Income securities issued by an issuer and only senior to common equity, such securities with special features are more risker than other Fixed Income Securities of the same issuer.

Credit Risk : Where the payout of interest or principal amount is due to be paid by an issuer for senior debt securities and for securities with such special features, such payout for the securities with special features would normally happen only after paying off all the senior debt dues. This increases the risk that the Issuer of the securities with special features may default on interest and /or principal payment obligations and/or default upon violation of covenant(s) and/or delay in scheduled payment(s)

Liquidity Risk : The securities with special features can normally be considered to have limited secondary market liquidity as compared to any senior debt of the issuer, and thus fund manager may be forced to hold such securities with special features till its maturity. Further, where the special features results in trigger and conversion to equity securities, such equity security received by the scheme(s) upon conversion will carry and be subject to all the risks associated with the investment in equity securities.

Risks associated with investing in fixed income securities:

Credit and Counterparty risk: Credit risk or default risk refers to the risk that an issuer of a fixed income security may default (i.e., will be unable to make timely principal and interest payments on the security or honor its contractual obligations).

Counterparty risk refers to the counterparty's inability to honor its commitments (payment, delivery, repayment, etc.) and to risk of default. This risk relates to the quality of the counterparty to which the scheme has exposures. Losses can occur in particular for the settlement/delivery of financial instruments or the conclusion of financial derivatives contracts.

The value of a fixed income security will fluctuate depending upon the changes in the perceived level of credit and counterparty risk as well as any actual event of default. Changes in financial conditions of an issuer, changes in economic and political conditions in general, or changes in economic or and political conditions specific to an issuer, all of which are factors that may have an adverse impact on an issuer's credit quality and security value.

Liquidity Risk: The liquidity of the scheme's investment is inherently restricted by trading volumes in the securities in which the scheme invests.

A lower level of liquidity affecting an individual security or an entire market at the same time, may have an adverse bearing on the value of the scheme's assets. More importantly, this may affect the Fund's ability to sell particular securities quickly enough to minimise impact cost, as and when necessary to meet requirements of liquidity or to sell securities in response to triggers such as a specific economic/corporate event.

Trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures may restrict the liquidity of a few or all of the investments and may affect the liquidity of the investments of the scheme.

The scheme may be unable to implement purchase or sale decisions when the markets turn illiquid, missing some investment opportunities or limiting ability to face redemptions. The lack of liquidity could also lead to the risk that the sale price of a security could be substantially lower than the fair value of the security.

Interest Rate Risk & Re-investment Risk: The value of an investment may be affected by interest rate fluctuations. Interest rates may be influenced by several elements or events, such as monetary policy, the discount rate, inflation, etc. The value of debt and fixed income securities held by the Scheme generally will vary inversely with the changes in prevailing interest rates. In general, price of debt and fixed income securities go up when interest rates fall, and vice versa. Securities of any issuer that has higher duration could be more risky in terms of price movements relative to those with lower duration. Thus any impact of interest rate changes would be higher on securities with higher duration irrespective of the status of the issuer of the security. The investments made by the Scheme are subject to reinvestment risk. This risk refers to the interest rate levels at which cash flows received from the securities in the Scheme are reinvested. The additional income from reinvestment is the "interest on interest" component. The risk is that the rate at which interim cash flows can be reinvested may be lower than that originally assumed.

Sovereign risk: The Central Government of India is the issuer of the local currency debt in India. The Government raises money to meet its capital and revenue expenditure by issuing debt or discounted securities. Since payment of interest and principal amount has a sovereign status implying least probability of a default, such securities are known as securities with sovereign credit. It also implies that the credit risk on such Government securities is even lower than that on non-government securities with "AAA" rating and hence yields on government securities are even lower than yields on non-government securities with "AAA" rating.

Risk factors specific to investments in foreign securities:

The Scheme may invest in Foreign Securities including overseas debt / equities / ADRs / GDRs with the approval of RBI/SEBI, subject to such guidelines as may be issued by RBI/SEBI. The net assets, distributions and income of the Scheme may be affected adversely by fluctuations in the value of certain foreign currencies relative to the Indian Rupee to the extent of investments in these securities. Repatriation of such investment may also be affected by changes in the regulatory and political environments. Market risks can be greater with respect to political instability, lack of complete or reliable information, market irregularities or high taxation. The Scheme's NAV may also be affected by a fluctuation in the general and specific level of interest rates internationally, or the change in the credit profiles of the issuers. The liquidation of securities where investments will be made by the schemes shall be subject to the liquidity / settlement issues of the country of investment / settlement. Non-business days in country of investment / settlement may impact the liquidity of the scheme investments

The Scheme may, where necessary, appoint advisor(s) for providing advisory services for such investments. The appointment of such advisor(s) shall be in accordance with the applicable requirements of SEBI. The fees and expenses would illustratively include, besides the investment management fees, custody fees and costs, transaction costs and overseas regulatory costs, the fees of appointed advisor(s). The fees related to these services would be borne by the AMC and would not be charged to the Scheme.

There can be no assurance that a Scheme's investment objectives will be achieved, or that there will be no loss of capital. Investment results may vary substantially on a monthly, quarterly or annual basis.

Risks associated with segregated portfolio:

Investor holding units of segregated portfolio may not able to liquidate their holding till the time recovery of money from the issuer.

Security comprises of segregated portfolio may not realise any value.

Listing of units of segregated portfolio in recognised stock exchange does not necessarily guarantee their liquidity. There may not be active trading of units in the stock market. Further trading price of units on the stock market may be significantly lower than the prevailing NAV.

Trading in the units of segregated portfolio on the Exchange may be halted because of market conditions, including any halt in the operations of Depository Participants or for reasons that in view of the Exchange Authorities or SEBI, trading in the units is suspended and / or restricted. In addition, trading in units is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility and pursuant to stock exchange rules of 'circuit filter'. There can be no assurance that the requirements of Stock Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of units of scheme will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Risks associated with repo transactions in corporate debt:

The Scheme may be exposed to counter party risk in case of repo lending transactions in the event of the counterparty failing to honour the repurchase agreement. However, in repo transactions, the collateral may be sold and a loss is realized only if the sale price is less than the repo amount. The risk is further mitigated through over-collateralization (the value of the collateral being more than the repo amount).

Risk factors associated with investments in Credit Default Swaps:

Credit default swap is the most common form of credit derivative where the buyer of the swap makes payments to the swap's seller until the maturity date of a contract. In return, the seller agrees that – in the event that the debt issuer defaults or experiences another credit event – the seller will pay the buyer the security's value as well as all interest payments that would have been paid between that time and the security's maturity date. The Scheme may participate in credit Default Swaps (CDS) as a buyer (protection buyer) to hedge/offset credit risk related to fixed income instruments. It is important to note that the credit risk isn't completely eliminated – it has been shifted to the CDS seller. The risk is that the CDS seller defaults at the same time the credit event occurs. In case the debt issuer does not default or no credit event occurs till maturity of CDS contract, the buyer will end up losing money through the payments on the CDS.

Risk Factors associated with investments in debt instruments having Structured Obligations / Credit Enhancements:

The risks factors stated for debt instruments having Structured Obligations / Credit Enhancements are in addition to the risk factors associated with fixed income instruments:

• Credit rating agencies assign CE rating to an instrument based on any identifiable credit enhancement for the debt instrument issued by an issuer. The credit enhancement could be in various forms and could include guarantee, shortfall undertaking, letter of comfort, etc. from another entity. This entity could be either related or non-related to the issuer like a bank, financial institution, etc. Credit enhancement could include additional security in form of pledge of shares listed on stock exchanges, etc. SO transactions are

asset backed/ mortgage backed securities, securitized paper backed by hypothecation of car loan receivables, securities backed by trade receivables, credit card receivables etc. Hence, for CE rated instruments evaluation of the credit enhancement provider, as well as the issuer is undertaken to determine the issuer rating. In case of SO rated issuer, the underlying loan pools or securitization, etc. is assessed to arrive at rating for the issuer.

• SO rated securities are often complex structures, with a variety of credit enhancements. Debt securities lack a well-developed secondary market in India, and due to the credit enhanced nature of CE securities as well as structured nature of SO securities, the liquidity in the market for these instruments is adversely affected compared to similar rated debt instruments. Hence, lower liquidity of such instruments, could lead to inability of the scheme to sell such debt instruments and generate liquidity for the scheme or higher impact cost when such instruments are sold.

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

Risk Factors associated with Investments in Derivatives (including imperfect Hedging with investments into IRFs):

The Scheme(s) may use various derivative instruments and techniques, permitted within SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 from time to time including but not limited for portfolio balancing and hedging purpose, which may increase the volatility of Scheme's performance. Usage of derivatives will expose the Scheme(s) to certain risks inherent to such derivatives.

Derivative products are specialized instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the fund manager involve uncertainty and decision of fund manager may not always be profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies. The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments.

The use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but also of the derivative itself. There is a possibility that a loss may be sustained by the Scheme(s) as a result of the failure of another party (usually referred to as the "counterparty") to comply with the terms of the derivatives contract. Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, interest rates and indices. Even a small price movement in the underlying instrument could have a large impact on their value. This could increase the volatility of the Scheme's performance.

In case of hedge, it is possible that derivative positions may not be perfectly in line with the underlying assets they are hedging. As a consequence the derivative cannot be expected to perfectly hedge the risk of the underlying assets. This also increases the volatility of the Scheme's performance. Some of the risks inherent to derivatives investments include:

1. **Price Risk:** Despite the risk mitigation provided by various derivative instruments, there remains an inherent price risk which may result in losses exceeding actual underlying.

2. **Default Risk:** This is the risk that losses will be incurred due to default by counter party. This is also known as credit risk or counterparty risk.

3. **Basis Risk:** This risk arises when the derivative instrument used to hedge the underlying asset does not match the movement of the underlying being hedged for e.g. mismatch between the maturity date of the futures and the actual selling date of the asset.

4. **Limitations on upside:** Derivatives when used as hedging tool can also limit the profits from a genuine investment transaction.

5. **Liquidity risk:** This risk pertains to how saleable a security is in the market. All securities/instruments irrespective of whether they are equity, bonds or derivatives may be exposed to liquidity risk (when the sellers outnumber buyers) which may impact returns while exiting opportunities.

Risks associated with investing in securitised debt:

The scheme may invest in domestic securitized debt such as asset backed securities (ABS) or mortgage backed securities (MBS). ABS means securitized debts wherein the underlying assets are receivables arising from personal loans, automobile loans, etc. MBS means securitized debts wherein the underlying assets are receivables arising from loans backed by mortgage of properties which can be residential or commercial in nature. ABS / MBS instruments reflect the undivided interest in the underlying of assets and do not represent the obligation of the issuer of ABS / MBS or the originator of the underlying receivables. The ABS / MBS holders have a limited recourse to the extent of credit enhancement provided. Securitized debt may suffer credit losses in the event of the delinquencies and credit losses in the underlying pool exceeding the credit enhancement provided. As compared to the normal corporate or sovereign debt, securitized debt is normally exposed to a higher level of reinvestment risk.

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

How the risk profile of securitized debt fits into the risk appetite of the scheme

Securitized debt is a form of conversion of normally non-tradable loans to transferable securities. This is done by assigning the loans to a special purpose vehicle (a trust), which in turn issues Pass-Through-Certificates (PTCs). These PTCs are transferable securities with fixed income like characteristics. The risk of investing in securitized debt is similar to investing in debt securities. In addition, securitized debt may also carry prepayment risk and has a relatively higher liquidity risk (the same are explained in the sections that follow). However, if the fund manager evaluates that the additional risks are suitably compensated by the higher returns, he may invest in securitized debt up to the limits specified in the asset allocation table. The investment shall be in securitized instruments that are top rated (AAA/ A1+) or its equivalent, by a recognised credit rating agency for the retail pool, and for single loan securitization, limits will be assigned as per the internal credit policy of the Fund.

Policy relating to originators

The originator is the person who has initially given the loan. The originator is also usually responsible for servicing the loan (i.e. collecting the interest and principal payments). An analysis of the originator is especially important in case of retail loans as this affects the credit quality and servicing of the PTC. Originators may be: Banks, Non Banking Finance Companies, Housing Finance Companies, etc. The fund manager's evaluation will be based on the track record of the originator, delinquencies in the pool and the seasoning of the pool. Other factors that will be considered are loan type, size of the loan, average original maturity of the pool, Loan to Value Ratio, geographical distribution, liquid facility, default rate distribution, credit enhancement facility and structure of the pool.

Risk associated with each kind of originator:

Prepayment risk: MBS and ABS are subject to prepayment risk. When the underlying loans are paid off by the borrower prior to their respective due dates, this is known as a prepayment. It could be triggered on account of various factors particularly in periods of declining interest rates. The possibility of such prepayment may require the scheme to reinvest the proceeds of such investments in securities offering lower yields, thereby reducing the scheme's interest income.

Interest rate risk: MBS carry interest rate risk. Home loan borrowers are provided the facility of refinancing their loans at the prevailing interest rates. A lowering of interest rates could induce a borrower to pay his loan off earlier than the scheduled tenure, whereas if the interest rates move upward, the borrower would tend to hold on to his loan for a longer period, thus increasing the maturity of the bond. The maturity of the bond could therefore shorten or lengthen, depending on the prevailing interest rates.

Credit risk / default risk: MBS and ABS also carry credit or default risk. MBS and structures carry built –in credit enhancement in different forms. However, any delinquencies would result in reduction of the principal amount if the amount available in the credit enhancement facility is not enough to cover the shortfall. Historically, housing loans have had lower default rates than other forms of credit.

Price risk / liquidity risk: MBS and ABS are subject to prepayment risk. Limited volumes of trading in securitized paper in secondary market could restrict or affect the ability of the scheme to re-sell them. Thus these trades may take place at a discount, depending on the prevailing interest rates.

In case of securitization involving single loans or a small pool of loans, the credit risk of the underlying borrower is analyzed. In case of diversified pools of loans, the overall characteristic of the loans is analyzed to assess the credit risk. Securitization transactions may include some risk mitigants (to reduce credit risk). These may include interest subvention (difference in interest rates on the underlying loans and the PTC serving as margin against defaults), overcollateralization (issue of PTCs of lesser value than the underlying loans, thus even if some loans default, the PTC continues to remain protected), presence of an equity / subordinate tranche (issue of PTCs of differing seniority when it comes to repayment - the senior tranches get paid before the junior tranche) and / or guarantees.

Level of diversification with respect to the underlying assets and risk mitigation measures for less diversified investments:

Currently, the following parameters are used while evaluating investment decision relating to a pool securitization transaction. These parameters may be revised the from time to time.

Characteristics/ Type of Pool	Mortgage Loan	Commercial Vehicle and Construction Equipment	Car	Two wheelers	Micro Finance Pools	Personal Loans	Single Sell Downs	Others
Approximate Average maturity (in Months)	Up to 10 Yrs	Up to 3 yrs	Up to 3 yrs	Up to 3 yrs	NA	NA	Refer to Note a	Refer to Note b
Collateral margin (including cash, guarantees, excess interest spread, subordinate tranche)	>10%	>10%	>10%	>10%	NA	NA		
Average Loan to Value Ratio	<90%	<80%	<80%	<80%	NA	NA		
Average seasoning of the Pool	>3 mths	>3 mths	>3 mths	>3 mths	NA	NA		
Maximum single exposure range	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	NA	NA		
Average single exposure range %	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	NA	NA		

Notes

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

Other investments will be decided on a case-to-case basis.

Minimum retention period of the debt by originator prior to securitization

Issuance of securitized debt is governed by the Reserve Bank of India. RBI norms cover the "true sale" criteria including credit enhancement and liquidity enhancements. In addition, RBI has proposed minimum holding period of between nine and twelve months for assets before they can be securitized. The minimum holding period depends on the tenure of the securitization transaction. The Scheme will invest in securitized debt that is in compliance with the regulations.

Minimum retention percentage by originator of debts to be securitized

RBI norms cover the "true sale" criteria including credit enhancement and liquidity enhancements, including maximum exposure by the originator in the PTCs. In addition, RBI has proposed minimum retention requirement of between five and ten percent of the book value of the loans by the originator. The

minimum retention requirement depends on the tenure and structure of the securitization transaction. The Scheme will invest in securitized debt that is in compliance with the regulations.

Mechanism to tackle conflict of interest when the mutual fund invests in securitised debt of an originator and the originator in turn invests makes investments in that particular scheme of the fund

The key risk in securitized debt relates to the underlying borrowers and not the originator. In a securitization transaction, the originator is the seller of the debt(s) and the scheme is the buyer. However, the originator is also usually responsible for servicing the loan (i.e. collecting the interest and principal payments). As the originators may also invest in the scheme, the fund manager shall ensure that the investment decision is based on parameters as set by the Investment Committee (IC) of the AMC and IC shall review the same at regular interval.

The resources and mechanism of individual risk assessment with the AMC for monitoring investments in securitised debt

The fund management team including the credit analyst has the experience to analyze securitized debt. In addition, credit research agencies provide analysis of individual instruments and pools. On an on-going basis (typically monthly) the servicer provides reports regarding the performance of the pool. These reports would form the base for ongoing evaluation where applicable. In addition, rating reports indicating rating changes would be monitored for changes in rating agency opinion of the credit risk.

Risk factors associated with processing of transaction in case of investors investing in mutual fund units through Stock Exchange Mechanism

The trading mechanism introduced by 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 NSE and/or BSE or any other 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 and the AMC have 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) upon which the Fund and the AMC have no control. Accordingly, there could be negative impacts to the investors such as delay or failure in allotment / redemption of Units. The Fund and the AMC are not responsible for the negative impacts.

Other Risks:

Risk associated with inflation: Over time, yields of short-term investments may not keep pace with inflation, leading to a reduction in an investment's purchasing power.

Legal risk: The scheme may be affected by the actions of government and regulatory bodies. Legislation could be imposed retrospectively or may be issued in the form of internal regulations which the public may not be aware of. Legislation (including legislation relating to tax) or regulation may be introduced which inhibits the scheme from pursuing their strategies or which renders an existing strategy less profitable than anticipated. Such actions may take any form, for example nationalization of any institution or restrictions on investment strategies in any given market sector or changing requirements and imposed without prior warning by any regulator.

Taxation risk: The value of an investment may be affected by the application of tax laws, including withholding tax, or changes in government or economic or monetary policy from time to time. As such, no guarantee can be given that the financial objectives will actually be achieved. The tax information described in this Scheme Information Document (SID) is as available under the prevailing taxation laws. This could be changed at any moment by regulation. Further, 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.

Operational Risk: Operational risk addresses the risk of trading and back office or administration issues that may result in a loss to the Scheme. This could be the result of oversight, ineffective securities processing procedures, computer systems problems or human error. There could also be risk associated with grouping of orders. For instance, at the time of placing the trades, the fund manager shall group orders on behalf of all schemes managed by him, provided it is unlikely to be detrimental overall for any of the schemes whose orders have been included. However, such grouping may have a detrimental effect to the scheme compared to the execution of an individual order for the scheme.

Valuation risk: This risk relates to the fact that markets, in specific situations and due to lack of volumes of transactions, do not enable an accurate assessment of the fair value of invested assets. In such cases, valuation risk represents the possibility that, when a financial instrument matures or is sold in the market, the amount received is less than anticipated, incurring a loss to the portfolio and therefore impacting negatively the NAV of the scheme.

Risk factors associated with processing of transaction in case of investors investing in mutual fund units through Stock Exchange Mechanism: The trading mechanism introduced by 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 NSE and/or BSE or any other 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 and the AMC have 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) upon which the Fund and the AMC have no control. Accordingly, there could be negative impacts to the investors such as delay or failure in allotment / redemption of Units. The Fund and the AMC are not responsible for the negative impacts.

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

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

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

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

Investors are requested to read detailed disclosure on investment of the schemes in the CDMDF as listed in sub- section "C. How will the Scheme allocate its assets? And sub-section D. Where will the Scheme Invest" in Section "Section II- Information about the scheme".

RISK MITIGATION STRATEGIES

Risk Mitigation measures for investments in debt instruments

The investments in debt and Money Market instruments would be undertaken after assessing the associated credit risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk. The AMC shall undertake credit evaluation of each investment opportunity and invest in rated papers of companies having a sound background, strong fundamentals and quality of management and financial strength. In addition, the Scheme would endeavor to invest in instruments with a relatively higher liquidity and will seek to manage the duration of the debt assets on proactive basis to manage interest rate risk and to optimize returns. The following table summarizes the risk mitigation/management strategy for the Debt assets of the Scheme:

Risk & description specific to Debt	**Risk Mitigation/ management strategy**
Interest Rate Risk	The duration of a portfolio is one of the means of measuring the interest rate risk of the portfolio. Hence portfolios with higher duration will have higher interest rate risk. The duration of the Scheme will be actively managed based on prevailing macroeconomics condition, political environment, liquidity position in system, inflationary expectorations and other economic considerations.
Credit Risk	The credit evaluation of the AMC entails evaluation of credit fundamentals of each investment opportunity. Some of the factors that are evaluated inter-alia may include outlook on the sector, parentage, quality of management, and overall financial strength of the credit. The AMC will utilize ratings of recognized rating agencies as an input in the decision making process. To reduce credit risk, the scheme shall Invest in debt and money market instruments that have been assigned high investment grade ratings by a recognized rating agency.

Risk & description specific to Debt	Risk Mitigation/ management strategy
Liquidity Risk	Liquidity risk is the risk of not being able to sell / liquidate a security at short notice at prevailing market prices or without incurring impact cost. Liquidity Risk can be partly mitigated by creating portfolios that are diversified across maturities, ratings, types of securities, etc. in line with the fund objectives, regulations and investment strategy. The Scheme shall follow the asset allocation pattern in Scheme Information Document under normal circumstances and residual cash may be invested in the Tri-party repo on Government Securities and treasury bills, repo market, units of mutual fund which seeks to ensure liquidity in the scheme under normal circumstances.
Volatility Risk	There is the risk of volatility in markets due to external factors like liquidity flows, changes in the business environment, economic policy etc. The Scheme will manage volatility risk through diversification. To that extent, the Volatility risk will be mitigated in the Scheme.
Concentration Risk	The AMC will attempt to mitigate this risk by maintaining adequate diversification across issuers/ sectors / instrument type in line with the scheme objectives, investment strategy and applicable regulations. This will also be managed by keeping prudent investment limits on any particular industry or issuer or issuer group based on the size, credit profile, etc. to reduce issuer or industry specific risk.

The scheme may utilize derivative instruments for hedging & portfolio balancing purposes. All Interest Rate Swaps will be undertaken with approved counter parties under pre-approved International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) agreements. The scheme may also use various derivatives and hedging products from time to time, as would be available and permitted by SEBI/RBI for the purpose of hedging and portfolio rebalancing.

The above risk control measures shall be implemented by the AMC on best effort basis however there can be no guarantee that such measures can completely mitigate the risks involved in Scheme

BARODA BNP PARIBAS OVERNIGHT FUND

RISK FACTORS

Scheme Specific Risk Factors

Market Risk:

All mutual funds and securities investments are subject to market risk and there can be no assurance / guarantee that the scheme's objectives will be achieved. The securities that the scheme invests in would be exposed to price changes on a day-to-day basis. These price changes may occur due to instrument-specific factors as well as general macroeconomic conditions.

Markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market or economic developments. The scheme may be subject to price volatility due to factors such as interest sensitivity, market perception, and creditworthiness of issuer and market liquidity.

Different parts of the market can react differently to these developments. The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Concentration Risk

The scheme may pursue only a limited degree of diversification. It may invest a greater proportion of assets in the securities of very few issuers (within the limits permitted by regulation) or be concentrated on a few market sectors. This could have implications on the performance of the scheme. The scheme may be more sensitive to economic, business, political or other changes and this may lead to sizeable fluctuation in the Net Asset Value of the scheme.

Risks associated with investing in fixed income securities:

Credit and Counterparty risk: Credit risk or default risk refers to the risk that an issuer of a fixed income security may default (i.e., will be unable to make timely principal and interest payments on the security or honor its contractual obligations).

Counterparty risk refers to the counterparty's inability to honor its commitments (payment, delivery, repayment, etc.) and to risk of default. This risk relates to the quality of the counterparty to which the scheme has exposures. Losses can occur in particular for the settlement/delivery of financial instruments or the conclusion of financial derivatives contracts.

The value of a fixed income security will fluctuate depending upon the changes in the perceived level of credit and counterparty risk as well as any actual event of default. Changes in financial conditions of an

issuer, changes in economic and political conditions in general, or changes in economic or and political conditions specific to an issuer, all of which are factors that may have an adverse impact on an issuer's credit quality and security value

Liquidity Risk: The liquidity of the scheme's investment is inherently restricted by trading volumes in the securities in which the scheme invests.

A lower level of liquidity affecting an individual security or an entire market at the same time, may have an adverse bearing on the value of the scheme's assets. More importantly, this may affect the Fund's ability to sell particular securities quickly enough to minimise impact cost, as and when necessary to meet requirements of liquidity or to sell securities in response to triggers such as a specific economic/corporate event.

Trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures may restrict the liquidity of a few or all of the investments and may affect the liquidity of the investments of the scheme.

The scheme may be unable to implement purchase or sale decisions when the markets turn illiquid, missing some investment opportunities or limiting ability to face redemptions. The lack of liquidity could also lead to the risk that the sale price of a security could be substantially lower than the fair value of the security.

Interest Rate Risk & Re-investment Risk: The value of an investment may be affected by interest rate fluctuations. Interest rates may be influenced by several elements or events, such as monetary policy, the discount rate, inflation, etc. The value of debt and fixed income securities held by the Scheme generally will vary inversely with the changes in prevailing interest rates. In general, price of debt and fixed income securities go up when interest rates fall, and vice versa. Securities of any issuer that has higher duration could be more risky in terms of price movements relative to those with lower duration. Thus any impact of interest rate changes would be higher on securities with higher duration irrespective of the status of the issuer of the security. The investments made by the Scheme are subject to reinvestment risk. This risk refers to the interest rate levels at which cash flows received from the securities in the Scheme are reinvested. The additional income from reinvestment is the "interest on interest" component. The risk is that the rate at which interim cash flows can be reinvested may be lower than that originally assumed.

Sovereign risk: The Central Government of India is the issuer of the local currency debt in India. The Government raises money to meet its capital and revenue expenditure by issuing debt or discounted securities. Since payment of interest and principal amount has a sovereign status implying least probability of a default, such securities are known as securities with sovereign credit. It also implies that the credit risk on such Government securities is even lower than that on non-government securities with "AAA" rating and hence yields on government securities are even lower than yields on non-government securities with "AAA" rating.

Risk factors associated with investments in repo transactions in corporate debt:

The Scheme may be exposed to counter party risk in case of repo lending transactions in the event of the counterparty failing to honour the repurchase agreement. However, in repo transactions, the collateral may be sold, and a loss is realized only if the sale price is less than the repo amount. The risk is further mitigated through over-collateralization (the value of the collateral being more than the repo amount).

Risks associated with segregated portfolio:

Investor holding units of segregated portfolio may not able to liquidate their holding till the time recovery of money from the issuer.

Security comprises of segregated portfolio may not realise any value.

Listing of units of segregated portfolio in recognised stock exchange does not necessarily guarantee their liquidity. There may not be active trading of units in the stock market. Further trading price of units on the stock market may be significantly lower than the prevailing NAV.

Trading in the units of segregated portfolio on the Exchange may be halted because of market conditions, including any halt in the operations of Depository Participants or for reasons that in view of the Exchange Authorities or SEBI, trading in the units is suspended and / or restricted. In addition, trading in units is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility and pursuant to stock exchange rules of 'circuit filter'. There can be no assurance that the requirements of Stock Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of units of scheme will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Risk factors associated with investments in repo transactions in corporate debt:

The Scheme may be exposed to counter party risk in case of repo lending transactions in the event of the counterparty failing to honour the repurchase agreement. However, in repo transactions, the collateral may be sold, and a loss is realized only if the sale price is less than the repo amount. The risk is further mitigated through over-collateralization (the value of the collateral being more than the repo amount).

In addition to above and to the extent of the corpus of the Scheme investments in certain securities, the Scheme shall be subject to various risk factors. The Scheme shall also be subject to other risks including risk associated with inflation, legal risk, taxation risk, valuation risk, operational risk & risk factors associated with processing of transaction, in case of investors investing in mutual fund units, through Stock Exchange Mechanism as provided in SID.

Different types of securities in which the Scheme would invest as given in the Scheme Information Document/Key Information Memorandum carry different levels and types of risk. The above are some of the common risks associated with investments in various securities.

Investors may, if they wish, consult their legal, tax, investment and other professional advisors to determine possible legal, tax, financial or other considerations of subscribing to or redeeming Units, i.e. before making a decision to invest/redeem Units.

Investors in the Scheme are not being offered any guaranteed returns. Please refer to SID for more details on scheme specific risk factors.

RISK MITIGATION STRATEGIES

The investments in debt and Money Market instruments would be undertaken after assessing the associated credit risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk. The AMC shall undertake credit evaluation of each investment opportunity and invest in rated papers of companies having a sound background, strong fundamentals and quality of management and financial strength. In addition, the Scheme would endeavor to invest in instruments with a relatively higher liquidity and will seek to manage the duration of the debt

assets on proactive basis to manage interest rate risk and to optimize returns. The following table summarizes the risk mitigation/management strategy for the Debt assets of the Scheme

Risk & description specific to Debt	**Risk Mitigation/ management strategy**
Interest Rate Risk	The duration of a portfolio is one of the means of measuring the interest rate risk of the portfolio. Hence portfolios with higher duration will have higher interest rate risk. The duration of the Scheme will be actively managed based on prevailing macroeconomics condition, political environment, liquidity position in system, inflationary expectorations and other economic considerations.
Credit Risk	The credit evaluation of the AMC entails evaluation of credit fundamentals of each investment opportunity. Some of the factors that are evaluated inter-alia may include outlook on the sector, parentage, quality of management, and overall financial strength of the credit. The AMC will utilize ratings of recognized rating agencies as an input in the decision making process. To reduce credit risk, the scheme shall Invest in debt and money market instruments that have been assigned high investment grade ratings by a recognized rating agency.
Liquidity Risk	Liquidity risk is the risk of not being able to sell / liquidate a security at short notice at prevailing market prices or without incurring impact cost. Liquidity Risk can be partly mitigated by creating portfolios that are diversified across maturities, ratings, types of securities, etc. in line with the fund objectives, regulations and investment strategy. The Scheme shall follow the asset allocation pattern in Scheme Information Document under normal circumstances and residual cash may be invested in the Tri-party repo on Government Securities and treasury bills, repo market, units of mutual fund which seeks to ensure liquidity in the scheme under normal circumstances.
Volatility Risk	There is the risk of volatility in markets due to external factors like liquidity flows, changes in the business environment, economic policy etc. The Scheme will manage volatility risk through diversification. To that extent, the Volatility risk will be mitigated in the Scheme.
Concentration Risk	The AMC will attempt to mitigate this risk by maintaining adequate diversification across issuers/ sectors / instrument type in line with the scheme objectives, investment strategy and applicable regulations. This will also be managed by keeping prudent investment limits on any particular industry or issuer or issuer group based on the size, credit profile, etc. to reduce issuer or industry specific risk.

The scheme may utilize derivative instruments for hedging & portfolio balancing purposes. All Interest Rate Swaps will be undertaken with approved counter parties under pre-approved International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) agreements. The scheme may also use various derivatives and hedging products from time to time, as would be available and permitted by SEBI/RBI for the purpose of hedging and portfolio rebalancing.

The above risk control measures shall be implemented by the AMC on best effort basis however there can be no guarantee that such measures can completely mitigate the risks involved in Scheme.

BARODA BNP PARIBAS MULTI CAP FUND

RISK FACTORS

Scheme specific risk Factors

Market Risk:

All mutual funds and securities investments are subject to market risk and there can be no assurance / guarantee that the scheme's objectives will be achieved. The securities that the scheme invests in would be exposed to price changes on a day-to-day basis. These price changes may occur due to instrument-specific factors as well as general macroeconomic conditions.

Markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market or economic developments. The scheme may be subject to price volatility due to factors such as interest sensitivity, market perception, and creditworthiness of issuer and market liquidity.

Different parts of the market can react differently to these developments. The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Concentration Risk

The scheme may pursue only a limited degree of diversification. It may invest a greater proportion of assets in the securities of very few issuers (within the limits permitted by regulation) or be concentrated

on a few market sectors. This could have implications on the performance of the scheme. The scheme may be more sensitive to economic, business, political or other changes and this may lead to sizeable fluctuation in the Net Asset Value of the scheme.

Risks associated with investing in equity and equity related instruments:

Investments in equity and equity related instruments are volatile and prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis. The impact of fluctuations is likely to be accentuated for short-term investments. The risk that the performance of one or more companies declines or stagnates may have a negative impact on the performance of the Scheme as a whole at any given time. Investments in equity and equity related instruments involve a degree of risk and investors should not invest in the Scheme unless they can afford to take the risks

Equity and Equity Related Instruments listed on the stock exchange carry lower liquidity risk however the Scheme's ability to sell these investments is limited by the overall trading volume on the stock exchanges.

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

Risk Factors associated with Investments in Derivatives

The Scheme(s) may use various derivative instruments and techniques, permitted within SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 from time to time including but not limited for portfolio balancing and hedging purpose, which may increase the volatility of Scheme's performance. Usage of derivatives will expose the Scheme(s) to certain risks inherent to such derivatives.

Derivative products are specialized instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the fund manager involve uncertainty and decision of fund manager may not always be profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies. The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments.

The use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but also of the derivative itself. There is a possibility that a loss may be sustained by the Scheme(s) as a result of the failure of another party (usually referred to as the "counterparty") to comply with the terms of the derivatives contract. Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, interest rates and indices. Even a small price movement in the underlying instrument could have a large impact on their value. This could increase the volatility of the Scheme's performance.

In case of hedge, it is possible that derivative positions may not be perfectly in line with the underlying assets they are hedging. As a consequence the derivative cannot be expected to perfectly hedge the risk of the underlying assets. This also increases the volatility of the Scheme's performance. Some of the risks inherent to derivatives investments include:

1. **Price Risk:** Despite the risk mitigation provided by various derivative instruments, there remains an inherent price risk which may result in losses exceeding actual underlying.

2. **Default Risk:** This is the risk that losses will be incurred due to default by counter party. This is also known as credit risk or counterparty risk.

3. **Basis Risk:** This risk arises when the derivative instrument used to hedge the underlying asset does not match the movement of the underlying being hedged for e.g. mismatch between the maturity date of the futures and the actual selling date of the asset.

4. **Limitations on upside:** Derivatives when used as hedging tool can also limit the profits from a genuine investment transaction.

5. **Liquidity risk:** This risk pertains to how saleable a security is in the market. All securities/instruments irrespective of whether they are equity, bonds or derivatives may be exposed to liquidity risk (when the sellers outnumber buyers) which may impact returns while exiting opportunities.

Risks associated with repo transactions in corporate debt

The Scheme may be exposed to counter party risk in case of repo lending transactions in the event of the counterparty failing to honour the repurchase agreement. However, in repo transactions, the collateral may be sold, and a loss is realized only if the sale price is less than the repo amount. The risk is further mitigated through over-collateralization (the value of the collateral being more than the repo amount).

Risks associated with segregated portfolio:

Investor holding units of segregated portfolio may not able to liquidate their holding till the time recovery of money from the issuer.

Security comprises of segregated portfolio may not realise any value.

Listing of units of segregated portfolio in recognised stock exchange does not necessarily guarantee their liquidity. There may not be active trading of units in the stock market. Further trading price of units on the stock market may be significantly lower than the prevailing NAV.

Trading in the units of segregated portfolio on the Exchange may be halted because of market conditions, including any halt in the operations of Depository Participants or for reasons that in view of the Exchange Authorities or SEBI, trading in the units is suspended and / or restricted. In addition, trading in units is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility and pursuant to stock exchange rules of 'circuit filter'. There can be no assurance that the requirements of Stock Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of units of scheme will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Other Risks:

Risk associated with inflation: Over time, yields of short-term investments may not keep pace with inflation, leading to a reduction in an investment's purchasing power.

Legal risk: The scheme may be affected by the actions of government and regulatory bodies. Legislation could be imposed retrospectively or may be issued in the form of internal regulations which the public

may not be aware of. Legislation (including legislation relating to tax) or regulation may be introduced which inhibits the scheme from pursuing their strategies or which renders an existing strategy less profitable than anticipated. Such actions may take any form, for example nationalization of any institution or restrictions on investment strategies in any given market sector or changing requirements and imposed without prior warning by any regulator.

Taxation risk: The value of an investment may be affected by the application of tax laws, including withholding tax, or changes in government or economic or monetary policy from time to time. As such, no guarantee can be given that the financial objectives will actually be achieved. The tax information described in this Scheme Information Document (SID) is as available under the prevailing taxation laws. This could be changed at any moment by regulation. Further, 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.

Operational Risk: Operational risk addresses the risk of trading and back office or administration issues that may result in a loss to the Scheme. This could be the result of oversight, ineffective securities processing procedures, computer systems problems or human error. There could also be risk associated with grouping of orders. For instance, at the time of placing the trades, the fund manager shall group orders on behalf of all schemes managed by him, provided it is unlikely to be detrimental overall for any of the schemes whose orders have been included. However, such grouping may have a detrimental effect to the scheme compared to the execution of an individual order for the scheme.

Valuation risk: This risk relates to the fact that markets, in specific situations and due to lack of volumes of transactions, do not enable an accurate assessment of the fair value of invested assets. In such cases, valuation risk represents the possibility that, when a financial instrument matures or is sold in the market, the amount received is less than anticipated, incurring a loss to the portfolio and therefore impacting negatively the NAV of the scheme.

Risk factors associated with processing of transaction in case of investors investing in mutual fund units through Stock Exchange Mechanism: The trading mechanism introduced by 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 NSE and/or BSE or any other 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 and the AMC have 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) upon which the Fund and the AMC have no control. Accordingly, there could be negative impacts to the investors such as delay or failure in allotment / redemption of Units. The Fund and the AMC are not responsible for the negative impacts.

RISK MITIGATION STRATEGIES

Risk Mitigation measures for investments in equity / equity related instruments

The Scheme aims to maintain a well-diversified equity portfolio comprising stocks across various sectors of the economy. This shall aid in managing concentration risk and sector specific risks.

The Scheme targets to maintain exposure across different market cap segments - i.e. large, mid-cap and small cap. This shall aid in managing volatility and also improve liquidity.

The Scheme's will strive to mitigate risk through a judicious mix of Debt and Money Market Instruments and equity/ equity related instruments

The scheme may utilize derivative instruments for hedging & portfolio balancing purposes. All Interest Rate Swaps will be undertaken with approved counter parties under pre-approved International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) agreements. The scheme may also use various derivatives and hedging products from time to time, as would be available and permitted by SEBI/RBI for the purpose of hedging and portfolio rebalancing.

The above risk control measures shall be implemented by the AMC on best effort basis however there can be no guarantee that such measures can completely mitigate the risks involved in Scheme.

BARODA BNP PARIBAS MONEY MARKET FUND

Risk factors

Scheme specific risk Factors

The Scheme specific risk factors are summarized as below:

Market Risk:

All mutual funds and securities investments are subject to market risk and there can be no assurance / guarantee that the scheme's objectives will be achieved. The securities that the scheme invests in would be exposed to price changes on a day-to-day basis. These price changes may occur due to instrument-specific factors as well as general macroeconomic conditions.

Markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market or economic developments. The scheme may be subject to price volatility due to factors such as interest sensitivity, market perception, and creditworthiness of issuer and market liquidity.

Different parts of the market can react differently to these developments. The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Concentration Risk

The scheme may pursue only a limited degree of diversification. It may invest a greater proportion of assets in the securities of very few issuers (within the limits permitted by regulation) or be concentrated on a few market sectors. This could have implications on the performance of the scheme. The scheme may be more sensitive to economic, business, political or other changes and this may lead to sizeable fluctuation in the Net Asset Value of the scheme.

Risks associated with investing in fixed income securities:

Credit and Counterparty risk: Credit risk or default risk refers to the risk that an issuer of a fixed income security may default (i.e., will be unable to make timely principal and interest payments on the security or honor its contractual obligations).

Counterparty risk refers to the counterparty's inability to honor its commitments (payment, delivery, repayment, etc.) and to risk of default. This risk relates to the quality of the counterparty to which the scheme has exposures. Losses can occur in particular for the settlement/delivery of financial instruments or the conclusion of financial derivatives contracts.

The value of a fixed income security will fluctuate depending upon the changes in the perceived level of credit and counterparty risk as well as any actual event of default. Changes in financial conditions of an issuer, changes in economic and political conditions in general, or changes in economic or and political conditions specific to an issuer, all of which are factors that may have an adverse impact on an issuer's credit quality and security value.

Liquidity Risk: The liquidity of the scheme's investment is inherently restricted by trading volumes in the securities in which the scheme invests.

A lower level of liquidity affecting an individual security or an entire market at the same time, may have an adverse bearing on the value of the scheme's assets. More importantly, this may affect the Fund's ability to sell particular securities quickly enough to minimise impact cost, as and when necessary to meet requirements of liquidity or to sell securities in response to triggers such as a specific economic/corporate event.

Trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures may restrict the liquidity of a few or all of the investments and may affect the liquidity of the investments of the scheme.

The scheme may be unable to implement purchase or sale decisions when the markets turn illiquid, missing some investment opportunities or limiting ability to face redemptions. The lack of liquidity could also lead to the risk that the sale price of a security could be substantially lower than the fair value of the security.

Interest Rate Risk & Re-investment Risk: The value of an investment may be affected by interest rate fluctuations. Interest rates may be influenced by several elements or events, such as monetary policy, the discount rate, inflation, etc. The value of debt and fixed income securities held by the Scheme generally will vary inversely with the changes in prevailing interest rates. In general, price of debt and fixed income securities go up when interest rates fall, and vice versa. Securities of any issuer that has higher duration could be more risky in terms of price movements relative to those with lower duration. Thus any impact of interest rate changes would be higher on securities with higher duration irrespective of the status of the issuer of the security. The investments made by the Scheme are subject to reinvestment risk. This risk refers to the interest rate levels at which cash flows received from the securities in the Scheme are reinvested. The additional income from reinvestment is the "interest on interest" component. The risk is that the rate at which interim cash flows can be reinvested may be lower than that originally assumed.

Sovereign risk: The Central Government of India is the issuer of the local currency debt in India. The Government raises money to meet its capital and revenue expenditure by issuing debt or discounted securities. Since payment of interest and principal amount has a sovereign status implying least probability of a default, such securities are known as securities with sovereign credit. It also implies that the credit risk on such Government securities is even lower than that on non-government securities with "AAA" rating and hence yields on government securities are even lower than yields on non-government securities with "AAA" rating.

Risk Factors associated with investments in debt instruments having Structured Obligations / Credit Enhancements:

The risks factors stated for debt instruments having Structured Obligations / Credit Enhancements are in addition to the risk factors associated with fixed income instruments:

Credit rating agencies assign CE rating to an instrument based on any identifiable credit enhancement for the debt instrument issued by an issuer. The credit enhancement could be in various forms and could include guarantee, shortfall undertaking, letter of comfort, etc. from another entity. This entity could be either related or non-related to the issuer like a bank, financial institution, etc. Credit enhancement could include additional security in form of pledge of shares listed on stock exchanges, etc. SO transactions are asset backed/ mortgage backed securities, securitized paper backed by hypothecation of car loan receivables, securities backed by trade receivables, credit card receivables etc. Hence, for CE rated instruments evaluation of the credit enhancement provider, as well as the issuer is undertaken to

determine the issuer rating. In case of SO rated issuer, the underlying loan pools or securitization, etc. is assessed to arrive at rating for the issuer.

SO rated securities are often complex structures, with a variety of credit enhancements. Debt securities lack a well-developed secondary market in India, and due to the credit enhanced nature of CE securities as well as structured nature of SO securities, the liquidity in the market for these instruments is adversely affected compared to similar rated debt instruments. Hence, lower liquidity of such instruments, could lead to inability of the scheme to sell such debt instruments and generate liquidity for the scheme or higher impact cost when such instruments are sold.

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

Risks associated with segregated portfolio:

Investor holding units of segregated portfolio may not able to liquidate their holding till the time recovery of money from the issuer.

Security comprises of segregated portfolio may not realise any value.

Listing of units of segregated portfolio in recognised stock exchange does not necessarily guarantee their liquidity. There may not be active trading of units in the stock market. Further trading price of units on the stock market may be significantly lower than the prevailing NAV.

Trading in the units of segregated portfolio on the Exchange may be halted because of market conditions, including any halt in the operations of Depository Participants or for reasons that in view of the Exchange Authorities or SEBI, trading in the units is suspended and / or restricted. In addition, trading in units is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility and pursuant to stock exchange rules of 'circuit filter'. There can be no assurance that the requirements of Stock Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of units of scheme will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Other Risks:

Risk associated with inflation: Over time, yields of short-term investments may not keep pace with inflation, leading to a reduction in an investment's purchasing power.

Legal risk: The scheme may be affected by the actions of government and regulatory bodies. Legislation could be imposed retrospectively or may be issued in the form of internal regulations which the public may not be aware of. Legislation (including legislation relating to tax) or regulation may be introduced which inhibits the scheme from pursuing their strategies or which renders an existing strategy less profitable than anticipated. Such actions may take any form, for example nationalization of any institution

or restrictions on investment strategies in any given market sector or changing requirements and imposed without prior warning by any regulator.

Taxation risk: The value of an investment may be affected by the application of tax laws, including withholding tax, or changes in government or economic or monetary policy from time to time. As such, no guarantee can be given that the financial objectives will actually be achieved. The tax information described in this Scheme Information Document (SID) is as available under the prevailing taxation laws. This could be changed at any moment by regulation. Further, 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.

Operational Risk: Operational risk addresses the risk of trading and back office or administration issues that may result in a loss to the Scheme. This could be the result of oversight, ineffective securities processing procedures, computer systems problems or human error. There could also be risk associated with grouping of orders. For instance, at the time of placing the trades, the fund manager shall group orders on behalf of all schemes managed by him, provided it is unlikely to be detrimental overall for any of the schemes whose orders have been included. However, such grouping may have a detrimental effect to the scheme compared to the execution of an individual order for the scheme.

Valuation risk: This risk relates to the fact that markets, in specific situations and due to lack of volumes of transactions, do not enable an accurate assessment of the fair value of invested assets. In such cases, valuation risk represents the possibility that, when a financial instrument matures or is sold in the market, the amount received is less than anticipated, incurring a loss to the portfolio and therefore impacting negatively the NAV of the scheme.

Risk factors associated with processing of transaction in case of investors investing in mutual fund units through Stock Exchange Mechanism: The trading mechanism introduced by 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 NSE and/or BSE or any other 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 and the AMC have 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) upon which the Fund and the AMC have no control. Accordingly, there could be negative impacts to the investors such as delay or failure in allotment / redemption of Units. The Fund and the AMC are not responsible for the negative impacts.

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

CDMDF is set up as Category I of the Trust registered as an Alternative Investment Fund ('AIF') in accordance with the SEBI (Alternative Investment Funds) Regulations, 2012 ("AIF Regulations"). The objective of the CDMDF is to help to develop the corporate debt market by providing backstop facility to instill confidence amongst the market participants in the corporate debt/bond market during times of market dislocation and to enhance the secondary market liquidity. In times of market dislocation, CDMDF shall purchase and hold eligible corporate debt securities from the participating investors (i.e., specified debt-oriented MF schemes including Conservative Hybrid Fund to begin with) and sell as markets recover. The CDMDF will thus act as a key enabler for facilitating liquidity in the corporate debt market and to respond quickly in times of market dislocation. The trigger and period for which the backstop facility will

be open shall be as decided by SEBI. Thus this backstop facility will help fund managers of the aforementioned Schemes to better generate liquidity during market dislocation to help the schemes fulfill liquidity obligations under stress situation.

In accordance with the requirement of regulation 43A of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 read with Chapter 16A of SEBI Master circular dated June 27, 2024 on Investment by Mutual Fund Schemes in units of Corporate Debt Market Development Fund, the aforementioned schemes has invested 25 bps of its AUM as on December 31, 2022 in the units of

the Corporate Debt Market Development Fund ('CDMDF'). An incremental contribution to CDMDF shall be made every six months to ensure 25 bps of scheme AUM is invested in units of CDMDF. However, if AUM decreases there shall be no return or redemption from CDMDF. Contribution made to CDMDF, including the appreciations on the same, if any, shall be locked-in till winding up of the CDMDF.

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

Investors are requested to read detailed disclosure on investment of the schemes in the CDMDF as listed in sub- section "C. How will the Scheme allocate its assets? And sub-section D. Where will the Scheme Invest" in Section "Section II- Information about the scheme".

Risk Management:

In accordance with SEBI & AMFI guidelines (issued from time to time), the AMC has implemented the following measures to manage various risk in the schemes.

Potential Risk Matrix:

The Potential Risk Class Matrix reflects the maximum risk fund manager can take in the scheme in terms of maximum interest rate risk (measured by Macaulay duration of scheme) and maximum credit risk (measured by Credit Risk value of the scheme). The threshold for values of interest rate risk & credit risk would determine the maximum risk the scheme can take.

i. Maximum Weighted Average Interest Rate Risk of the scheme (measured in terms of Macaulay Duration):

1. Class I: MD<= 1 year;

2. Class II: MD<=3 years;

3. Class III: Any Macaulay duration

ii. Maximum Weighted Average Credit Risk of the scheme (measured in terms of Credit Risk Value assigned to each security in portfolio):

1. Class A: CRV >=12

2. Class B: CRV >=10

3. Class C: CRV<10

Liquidity Risk Management Framework: It takes into account the Liquidity Risk arising from the liability side & covers all potential liquidity risk scenarios upto 99% confidence interval. Two types of liquid assets shall be maintained by Open ended debt schemes. Both these ratios are calculated & liquid assets are maintained on a daily basis at a scheme level for all open-ended debt schemes (except Overnight Fund, Gilt Fund and Gilt Fund with constant duration). In the case where liquid assets in a scheme fall below the minimum required threshold then portfolio manager cannot buy any other assets apart from liquid assets till time the liquid assets are replenished, as per the SEBI guidelines.

Stress Testing: Stress testing in open-ended debt schemes addresses the asset side risk from an Interest Rate Risk, Credit Risk & Liquidity Risk perspective at an aggregate portfolio level in terms of its impact on Net Asset Value of the scheme. The AMC conducts Stress testing for all open-ended debt schemes (except overnight Fund) on a fortnightly basis. The model portfolio for each category of fund is defined. In case the stress in the actual portfolio is greater than stress in model portfolio then corrective action is taken within the defined timeline.

Asset Liability Mismatch: The AMC monitors the Asset Liability Mismatch (ALM) requirement which address potential liquidity risk. The liability side covers all possible outflow scenarios with a 95% confidence interval over 90 days period. The asset side is rigoured based on Risk-o-meter liquidity scores in an exponential manner, to penalize assets with higher Risk-o-meter scores more than proportionately. With the above liquidity management tools, the redemption risk in the scheme can be addressed to a certain extent. However, for extraneous scenarios like 2008- financial crisis, 2019 covid crisis, or during market dislocation a swing pricing mechanism has been introduced at industry level which covers all types of investors (existing, new & outgoing investors).

RISK MITIGATION STRATEGIES:

Risk Mitigation measures for investments in debt instruments

The investments in debt and Money Market instruments would be undertaken after assessing the associated credit risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk. The AMC shall undertake credit evaluation of each investment opportunity and invest in rated papers of companies having a sound background, strong fundamentals and quality of management and financial strength. In addition, the Scheme would endeavor to invest in instruments with a relatively higher liquidity and will seek to manage the duration of the debt assets on proactive basis to manage interest rate risk and to optimize returns. The following table summarizes the risk mitigation/management strategy for the Debt assets of the Scheme

Risk & description specific to Debt	**Risk Mitigation/ management strategy**
Interest Rate Risk	The duration of a portfolio is one of the means of measuring the interest rate risk of the portfolio. Hence portfolios with higher duration will have higher interest rate risk. The duration of the Scheme will be actively managed based on prevailing macroeconomics condition, political environment, liquidity

Risk & description specific to Debt	Risk Mitigation/ management strategy
	position in system, inflationary expectorations and other economic considerations.
Credit Risk	The credit evaluation of the AMC entails evaluation of credit fundamentals of each investment opportunity. Some of the factors that are evaluated inter-alia may include outlook on the sector, parentage, quality of management, and overall financial strength of the credit. The AMC will utilize ratings of recognized rating agencies as an input in the decision making process. To reduce credit risk, the scheme shall Invest in debt and money market instruments that have been assigned high investment grade ratings by a recognized rating agency.
Liquidity Risk	Liquidity risk is the risk of not being able to sell / liquidate a security at short notice at prevailing market prices or without incurring impact cost. Liquidity Risk can be partly mitigated by creating portfolios that are diversified across maturities, ratings, types of securities, etc. in line with the fund objectives, regulations and investment strategy. The Scheme shall follow the asset allocation pattern in Scheme Information Document under normal circumstances and residual cash may be invested in the Tri-party repo on Government Securities and treasury bills, repo market, units of mutual fund which seeks to ensure liquidity in the scheme under normal circumstances.
Volatility Risk	There is the risk of volatility in markets due to external factors like liquidity flows, changes in the business environment, economic policy etc. The Scheme will manage volatility risk through diversification. To that extent, the Volatility risk will be mitigated in the Scheme.
Concentration Risk	The AMC will attempt to mitigate this risk by maintaining adequate diversification across issuers/ sectors / instrument type in line with the scheme objectives, investment strategy and applicable regulations. This will also be managed by keeping prudent investment limits on any particular industry or issuer or issuer group based on the size, credit profile, etc. to reduce issuer or industry specific risk.

The scheme may utilize derivative instruments for hedging & portfolio balancing purposes. All Interest Rate Swaps will be undertaken with approved counter parties under pre-approved International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) agreements. The scheme may also use various derivatives and hedging products from time to time, as would be available and permitted by SEBI/RBI for the purpose of hedging and portfolio rebalancing.

The above risk control measures shall be implemented by the AMC on best effort basis however there can be no guarantee that such measures can completely mitigate the risks involved in Scheme.

BARODA BNP PARIBAS MIDCAP FUND

RISK FACTORS

Scheme specific risk Factors

Market Risk:

All mutual funds and securities investments are subject to market risk and there can be no assurance / guarantee that the scheme's objectives will be achieved. The securities that the scheme invests in would be exposed to price changes on a day-to-day basis. These price changes may occur due to instrument-specific factors as well as general macroeconomic conditions.

Markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market or economic developments. The Scheme may be subject to price volatility due to factors such as interest sensitivity, market perception, and creditworthiness of issuer and market liquidity.

Different parts of the market can react differently to these developments. The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Risk factors specific to the Scheme:

It is important to note that mid cap stocks can be riskier and more volatile on a relative basis; although mid capitalization stocks provide one an opportunity to go beyond the usual large blue chip stocks and present possible higher capital appreciation. Therefore, the risk levels of investing in mid cap stocks is more than investing in stocks of large well established companies. Please note that over a time these two categories have demonstrated different levels of volatility and investment returns. And it is important to note that generally, no one class consistently outperforms the others. While medium size companies may offer substantial opportunities for capital appreciation, they also involve substantial risks. Historically, these companies have been more volatile in price than larger company securities, especially over the short term.

Medium sized companies are subject to lesser growth prospects & lower degree of liquidity leading to greater price volatility and greater sensitivity of medium sized companies to changing economic conditions. Medium sized Companies carry large amount of liquidity risk compared to Large Cap companies, as the ability to sell is limited by overall trading volume of the securities, in which it invests. In addition, medium sized companies may lack depth of management, may not be able to generate funds necessary for growth or development, or developing or marketing new products or for services for which markets are not yet established. They could also suffer from disadvantages such as - outdated technologies, lack of bargaining power with suppliers, low entry barriers and inadequate management depth. Overall, the risks of investing in medium sized companies are (a) transparency / liquidity levels may not be on par with established, large cap companies; (b) corporate governance may be an issue with some companies; and (c) they may not be resilient enough to withstand shocks of business / economic cycles.

Risks associated with investing in equity and equity related instruments:

Investments in equity and equity related instruments are volatile and prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis. The impact of fluctuations is likely to be accentuated for short-term investments. The risk that the performance of one or more companies declines or stagnates may have a negative impact on the performance of the Scheme as a whole at any given time. Investments in equity and equity related instruments involve a degree of risk and investors should not invest in the Scheme unless they can afford to take the risks

Equity and Equity Related Instruments listed on the stock exchange carry lower liquidity risk however the Scheme's ability to sell these investments is limited by the overall trading volume on the stock exchanges.

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

Risks associated with investing in fixed income securities:

Credit and Counterparty risk: Credit risk or default risk refers to the risk that an issuer of a fixed income security may default (i.e., will be unable to make timely principal and interest payments on the security or honor its contractual obligations).

Counterparty risk refers to the counterparty's inability to honor its commitments (payment, delivery, repayment, etc.) and to risk of default. This risk relates to the quality of the counterparty to which the

scheme has exposures. Losses can occur in particular for the settlement/delivery of financial instruments or the conclusion of financial derivatives contracts.

The value of a fixed income security will fluctuate depending upon the changes in the perceived level of credit and counterparty risk as well as any actual event of default. Changes in financial conditions of an issuer, changes in economic and political conditions in general, or changes in economic or and political conditions specific to an issuer, all of which are factors that may have an adverse impact on an issuer's credit quality and security value.

Liquidity Risk: The liquidity of the scheme's investment is inherently restricted by trading volumes in the securities in which the scheme invests.

A lower level of liquidity affecting an individual security or an entire market at the same time, may have an adverse bearing on the value of the scheme's assets. More importantly, this may affect the Fund's ability to sell particular securities quickly enough to minimise impact cost, as and when necessary to meet requirements of liquidity or to sell securities in response to triggers such as a specific economic/corporate event.

Trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures may restrict the liquidity of a few or all of the investments and may affect the liquidity of the investments of the scheme.

The scheme may be unable to implement purchase or sale decisions when the markets turn illiquid, missing some investment opportunities or limiting ability to face redemptions. The lack of liquidity could also lead to the risk that the sale price of a security could be substantially lower than the fair value of the security.

Interest Rate Risk & Re-investment Risk: The value of an investment may be affected by interest rate fluctuations. Interest rates may be influenced by several elements or events, such as monetary policy, the discount rate, inflation, etc. The value of debt and fixed income securities held by the Scheme generally will vary inversely with the changes in prevailing interest rates. In general, price of debt and fixed income securities go up when interest rates fall, and vice versa. Securities of any issuer that has higher duration could be more risky in terms of price movements relative to those with lower duration. Thus, any impact of interest rate changes would be higher on securities with higher duration irrespective of the status of the issuer of the security. The investments made by the Scheme are subject to reinvestment risk. This risk refers to the interest rate levels at which cash flows received from the securities in the Scheme are reinvested. The additional income from reinvestment is the "interest on interest" component. The risk is that the rate at which interim cash flows can be reinvested may be lower than that originally assumed.

Sovereign risk: The Central Government of India is the issuer of the local currency debt in India. The Government raises money to meet its capital and revenue expenditure by issuing debt or discounted securities. Since payment of interest and principal amount has a sovereign status implying least probability of a default, such securities are known as securities with sovereign credit. It also implies that the credit risk on such Government securities is even lower than that on non-government securities with "AAA" rating and hence yields on government securities are even lower than yields on non-government securities with "AAA" rating.

Concentration Risk:

The scheme may pursue only a limited degree of diversification. It may invest a greater proportion of assets in the securities of very few issuers (within the limits permitted by regulation) or be concentrated on a few market sectors. This could have implications on the performance of the scheme. The scheme may be more sensitive to economic, business, political or other changes and this may lead to sizeable fluctuation in the Net Asset Value of the scheme.

Risk associated with investment in unrated instruments: The scheme may invest in lower rated/unrated instruments considering the overall risk of the portfolio. This may increase the absolute level of risk of the portfolio. The credit risk & liquidity risk will be relatively higher for lower/unrated instruments as compared to the instruments that have been assigned investment grade ratings. Lower rated/ unrated securities also tend to be more sensitive to economic conditions than instruments that have been assigned investment grade ratings.

Risks associated with Securities Lending

Securities Lending is lending of securities through an approved intermediary to a borrower under an agreement for a specified period with the condition that the borrower will return equivalent securities of the same type or class at the end of the specified period along with the corporate benefits accruing on the securities borrowed. The risks in lending portfolio securities, as with other extensions of credit, consist of the failure of another party, in this case the approved intermediary, to comply with the terms of agreement entered into between the lender of securities i.e. the Scheme and the approved intermediary. Such failure to comply can result in a possible loss of rights to the collateral put up by the borrower of the securities, the inability of the approved intermediary to return the securities deposited by the lender and the possible loss of corporate benefits accruing to the lender from the securities deposited with the approved intermediary. The Mutual Fund may not be able to sell such lent securities and this can lead to temporary illiquidity.

Risk associated with investments in derivatives:

The Scheme may use various derivative instruments and techniques, permitted within SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 from time to time including but not limited for portfolio balancing and hedging purpose, which may increase the volatility of Scheme's performance. Usage of derivatives will expose the Scheme to certain risks inherent to such derivatives.

Derivative products are specialized instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the fund manager involve uncertainty and decision of fund manager may not always be profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies. **The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments.**

The use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but also of the derivative itself. There is a possibility that a loss may be sustained by the Scheme as a result of the failure of another party (usually referred to as the "counterparty") to comply with the terms of the derivatives contract. Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, interest rates and indices.

Even a small price movement in the underlying instrument could have a large impact on their value. This could increase the volatility of the Scheme's performance.

In case of hedge, it is possible that derivative positions may not be perfectly in line with the underlying assets they are hedging. As a consequence the derivative cannot be expected to perfectly hedge the risk of the underlying assets. This also increases the volatility of the Scheme's performance.

Some of the risks inherent to derivatives investments include:

Price Risk: Despite the risk mitigation provided by various derivative instruments, there remains an inherent price risk which may result in losses exceeding actual underlying.

Default Risk: This is the risk that losses will be incurred due to default by counter party. This is also known as credit risk or counterparty risk.

Basis Risk: This risk arises when the derivative instrument used to hedge the underlying asset does not match the movement of the underlying being hedged for e.g. mismatch between the maturity date of the futures and the actual selling date of the asset.

Limitations on upside: Derivatives when used as hedging tool can also limit the profits from a genuine investment transaction.

Liquidity risk: This risk pertains to how saleable a security is in the market. All securities/instruments irrespective of whether they are equity, bonds or derivatives may be exposed to liquidity risk (when the sellers outnumber buyers) which may impact returns while exiting opportunities.

Risks associated with investing in securitised debt:

The scheme may invest in domestic securitized debt such as asset backed securities (ABS) or mortgage backed securities (MBS). ABS means securitized debts wherein the underlying assets are receivables arising from personal loans, automobile loans, etc. MBS means securitized debts wherein the underlying assets are receivables arising from loans backed by mortgage of properties which can be residential or commercial in nature. ABS / MBS instruments reflect the undivided interest in the underlying of assets and do not represent the obligation of the issuer of ABS / MBS or the originator of the underlying receivables. The ABS / MBS holders have a limited recourse to the extent of credit enhancement provided. Securitized debt may suffer credit losses in the event of the delinquencies and credit losses in the underlying pool exceeding the credit enhancement provided. As compared to the normal corporate or sovereign debt, securitized debt is normally exposed to a higher level of reinvestment risk.

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

How the risk profile of securitized debt fits into the risk appetite of the scheme

Securitized debt is a form of conversion of normally non-tradable loans to transferable securities. This is done by assigning the loans to a special purpose vehicle (a trust), which in turn issues Pass-Through-Certificates (PTCs). These PTCs are transferable securities with fixed income like characteristics. The risk

of investing in securitized debt is similar to investing in debt securities. In addition, securitized debt may also carry prepayment risk and has a relatively higher liquidity risk (the same are explained in the sections that follow). However, if the fund manager evaluates that the additional risks are suitably compensated by the higher returns, he may invest in securitized debt up to the limits specified in the asset allocation table. The investment shall be in securitized instruments that are top rated (AAA/ A1+) or its equivalent, by a recognised credit rating agency for the retail pool, and for single loan securitization, limits will be assigned as per the internal credit policy of the Fund.

Policy relating to originators

The originator is the person who has initially given the loan. The originator is also usually responsible for servicing the loan (i.e. collecting the interest and principal payments). An analysis of the originator is especially important in case of retail loans as this affects the credit quality and servicing of the PTC. Originators may be: Banks, Non Banking Finance Companies, Housing Finance Companies, etc. The fund manager's evaluation will be based on the track record of the originator, delinquencies in the pool and the seasoning of the pool. Other factors that will be considered are loan type, size of the loan, average original maturity of the pool, Loan to Value Ratio, geographical distribution, liquid facility, default rate distribution, credit enhancement facility and structure of the pool.

Risk associated with each kind of originator:

Prepayment risk: MBS and ABS are subject to prepayment risk. When the underlying loans are paid off by the borrower prior to their respective due dates, this is known as a prepayment. It could be triggered on account of various factors particularly in periods of declining interest rates. The possibility of such prepayment may require the scheme to reinvest the proceeds of such investments in securities offering lower yields, thereby reducing the scheme's interest income.

Interest rate risk: MBS carry interest rate risk. Home loan borrowers are provided the facility of refinancing their loans at the prevailing interest rates. A lowering of interest rates could induce a borrower to pay his loan off earlier than the scheduled tenure, whereas if the interest rates move upward, the borrower would tend to hold on to his loan for a longer period, thus increasing the maturity of the bond. The maturity of the bond could therefore shorten or lengthen, depending on the prevailing interest rates.

Credit risk / default risk: MBS and ABS also carry credit or default risk. MBS and structures carry built –in credit enhancement in different forms. However, any delinquencies would result in reduction of the principal amount if the amount available in the credit enhancement facility is not enough to cover the shortfall. Historically, housing loans have had lower default rates than other forms of credit.

Price risk / liquidity risk: MBS and ABS are subject to prepayment risk. Limited volumes of trading in securitized paper in secondary market could restrict or affect the ability of the scheme to re-sell them. Thus these trades may take place at a discount, depending on the prevailing interest rates.

In case of securitization involving single loans or a small pool of loans, the credit risk of the underlying borrower is analyzed. In case of diversified pools of loans, the overall characteristic of the loans is analyzed to assess the credit risk. Securitization transactions may include some risk mitigants (to reduce credit risk). These may include interest subvention (difference in interest rates on the underlying loans and the PTC serving as margin against defaults), overcollateralization (issue of PTCs of lesser value than the underlying loans, thus even if some loans default, the PTC continues to remain protected), presence of

an equity / subordinate tranche (issue of PTCs of differing seniority when it comes to repayment - the senior tranches get paid before the junior tranche) and / or guarantees.

Level of diversification with respect to the underlying assets and risk mitigation measures for less diversified investments:

Currently, the following parameters are used while evaluating investment decision relating to a pool securitization transaction. These parameters may be revised the from time to time.

Characteristics/ Type of Pool	**Mortgage Loan**	**Commercial Vehicle and Construction Equipment**	**Car**	**Two wheelers**	**Micro Finance Pools**	**Personal Loans**	**Single Sell Downs**	**Others**
Approximate Average maturity (in Months)	Up to 10 Yrs	Up to 3 yrs	Up to 3 yrs	Up to 3 yrs	NA	NA	Refer to Note a	Refer to Note b
Collateral margin (including cash, guarantees, excess interest spread, subordinate tranche)	>10%	>10%	>10%	>10%	NA	NA		
Average Loan to Value Ratio	<90%	<80%	<80%	<80%	NA	NA		
Average seasoning of the Pool	>3 mths	>3 mths	>3 mths	>3 mths	NA	NA		
Maximum single exposure range	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	NA	NA		
Average single exposure range %	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	NA	NA		

Notes

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

Other investments will be decided on a case-to-case basis.

Minimum retention period of the debt by originator prior to securitization

Issuance of securitized debt is governed by the Reserve Bank of India. RBI norms cover the "true sale" criteria including credit enhancement and liquidity enhancements. In addition, RBI has proposed minimum holding period of between nine and twelve months for assets before they can be securitized. The minimum holding period depends on the tenure of the securitization transaction. The Scheme will invest in securitized debt that is in compliance with the regulations.

Minimum retention percentage by originator of debts to be securitized

RBI norms cover the "true sale" criteria including credit enhancement and liquidity enhancements, including maximum exposure by the originator in the PTCs. In addition, RBI has proposed minimum retention requirement of between five and ten percent of the book value of the loans by the originator. The minimum retention requirement depends on the tenure and structure of the securitization transaction. The Scheme will invest in securitized debt that is in compliance with the regulations.

Mechanism to tackle conflict of interest when the mutual fund invests in securitised debt of an originator and the originator in turn invests makes investments in that particular scheme of the fund

The key risk in securitized debt relates to the underlying borrowers and not the originator. In a securitization transaction, the originator is the seller of the debt(s) and the scheme is the buyer. However, the originator is also usually responsible for servicing the loan (i.e. collecting the interest and principal payments). As the originators may also invest in the scheme, the fund manager shall ensure that the investment decision is based on parameters as set by the Investment Committee (IC) of the AMC and IC shall review the same at regular interval.

The resources and mechanism of individual risk assessment with the AMC for monitoring investments in securitised debt

The fund management team including the credit analyst has the experience to analyze securitized debt. In addition, credit research agencies provide analysis of individual instruments and pools. On an on-going basis (typically monthly) the servicer provides reports regarding the performance of the pool. These reports would form the base for ongoing evaluation where applicable. In addition, rating reports indicating rating changes would be monitored for changes in rating agency opinion of the credit risk.

Risk factors specific to investments in foreign securities:

The Scheme may invest in Foreign Securities including overseas debt / equities / ADRs / GDRs with the approval of RBI/SEBI, subject to such guidelines as may be issued by RBI/SEBI. The net assets, distributions and income of the Scheme may be affected adversely by fluctuations in the value of certain foreign currencies relative to the Indian Rupee to the extent of investments in these securities. Repatriation of such investment may also be affected by changes in the regulatory and political environments. Market risks can be greater with respect to political instability, lack of complete or reliable information, market irregularities or high taxation. The Scheme's NAV may also be affected by a fluctuation in the general and specific level of interest rates internationally, or the change in the credit profiles of the issuers. The liquidation of securities where investments will be made by the schemes shall be subject to the liquidity / settlement issues of the country of investment / settlement. Non-business days in country of investment / settlement may impact the liquidity of the scheme investments

The Scheme may, where necessary, appoint advisor(s) for providing advisory services for such investments. The appointment of such advisor(s) shall be in accordance with the applicable requirements of SEBI. The fees and expenses would illustratively include, besides the investment management fees, custody fees and costs, transaction costs and overseas regulatory costs, the fees of appointed advisor(s). The fees related to these services would be borne by the AMC and would not be charged to the Scheme.

Risks associated with investing in liquid funds:

To the extent of the investments in liquid mutual funds, the risks associated with investing in liquid funds like market risk, credit & default risk, liquidity risk, redemption risk including the possible loss of principal; etc. will exist.

Risks associated with segregated portfolio:

Investor holding units of segregated portfolio may not able to liquidate their holding till the time recovery of money from the issuer.

Security comprises of segregated portfolio may not realise any value.

Listing of units of segregated portfolio in recognised stock exchange does not necessarily guarantee their liquidity. There may not be active trading of units in the stock market. Further trading price of units on the stock market may be significantly lower than the prevailing NAV.

Trading in the units of segregated portfolio on the Exchange may be halted because of market conditions, including any halt in the operations of Depository Participants or for reasons that in view of the Exchange Authorities or SEBI, trading in the units is suspended and / or restricted. In addition, trading in units is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility and pursuant to stock exchange rules of 'circuit filter'. There can be no assurance that the requirements of Stock Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of units of scheme will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Risks associated with investments in REITs AND InvITs:

Price Risk / Market Risk: REITs and InvITs Investments are volatile and subject to price fluctuations on a daily basis owing to factors impacting the underlying assets. The valuation of the REIT/InvIT units may fluctuate based on economic conditions, fluctuations in markets (eg. real estate) in which the REIT/InvIT operates and the resulting impact on the value of the portfolio of assets, regulatory changes, force majeure events etc. REITs & InvITs may have volatile cash flows. As an indirect shareholder of portfolio assets, unit holders rights are subordinated to the rights of creditors, debt holders and other parties specified under Indian law in the event of insolvency or liquidation of any of the portfolio assets.

Liquidity Risk: As the liquidity of the investments made by the Scheme(s) could, at times, be restricted by trading volumes, settlement periods, dissolution of the trust, potential delisting of units on the exchange etc, the time taken by the Mutual Fund for liquidating the investments in the scheme may be high in the event of immediate redemption requirement. Investment in such securities may lead to increase in the scheme portfolio risk. Further, there is no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or be maintained. Hence there would be time when trading in the units could be infrequent. The subsequent valuation of illiquid units may reflect a discount from the market price of comparable securities for which a liquid market exists

Risk of lower than expected distributions: The distributions by the REIT or InvIT will be based on the net cash flows available for distribution. The amount of cash available for distribution principally depends upon the amount of cash that the REIT/InvIT receives as dividends or the interest and principal payments from portfolio assets. The cash flows generated by portfolio assets from operations may fluctuate based on, among other things:

success and economic viability of tenants and off-takers

economic cycles and risks inherent in the business which may negatively impact valuations, returns and profitability of portfolio assets

force majeure events related such as earthquakes, floods etc. rendering the portfolio assets inoperable

debt service requirements and other liabilities of the portfolio assets

fluctuations in the working capital needs of the portfolio assets

ability of portfolio assets to borrow funds and access capital markets

changes in applicable laws and regulations, which may restrict the payment of dividends by portfolio assets

amount and timing of capital expenditures on portfolio assets

insurance policies may not provide adequate protection against various risks associated with operations of the REIT/InvIT such as fire, natural disasters, accidents.

Interest Rate Risk: Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of units fall and when interest rates drop, such prices increase.

Reinvestment Risk: Investments in REITs & InvITs may carry reinvestment risk as there could be repatriation of funds by the Trusts in form of buyback of units or dividend pay-outs, etc. Consequently, the proceeds may get invested in assets providing lower returns.

Credit Risk: In simple terms this risk means that the issuer of a debenture/ bond or a money market instrument may default on interest payment or even in paying back the principal amount on maturity. REITs & InvITs are likely to have volatile cash flows as the repayment dates would not necessarily be pre scheduled.

Regulatory/Legal Risk: REITs and InvITs being new asset classes, rights of unit holders such as right to information etc may differ from existing capital market asset classes under Indian Law.

The above are some of the common risks associated with investments in REITs & InvITs. There can be no assurance that a Scheme's investment objectives will be achieved, or that there will be no loss of capital. Investment results may vary substantially on a monthly, quarterly or annual basis.

Other Risks:

Risk associated with inflation: Over time, yields of short-term investments may not keep pace with inflation, leading to a reduction in an investment's purchasing power.

Legal risk: The scheme may be affected by the actions of government and regulatory bodies. Legislation could be imposed retrospectively or may be issued in the form of internal regulations which the public may not be aware of. Legislation (including legislation relating to tax) or regulation may be introduced which inhibits the scheme from pursuing their strategies or which renders an existing strategy less profitable than anticipated. Such actions may take any form, for example nationalization of any institution

or restrictions on investment strategies in any given market sector or changing requirements and imposed without prior warning by any regulator.

Taxation risk: The value of an investment may be affected by the application of tax laws, including withholding tax, or changes in government or economic or monetary policy from time to time. As such, no guarantee can be given that the financial objectives will actually be achieved. The tax information described in this Scheme Information Document (SID) is as available under the prevailing taxation laws. This could be changed at any moment by regulation. Further, 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.

Operational Risk: Operational risk addresses the risk of trading and back office or administration issues that may result in a loss to the Scheme. This could be the result of oversight, ineffective securities processing procedures, computer systems problems or human error. There could also be risk associated with grouping of orders. For instance, at the time of placing the trades, the fund manager shall group orders on behalf of all schemes managed by him, provided it is unlikely to be detrimental overall for any of the schemes whose orders have been included. However, such grouping may have a detrimental effect to the scheme compared to the execution of an individual order for the scheme.

Valuation risk: This risk relates to the fact that markets, in specific situations and due to lack of volumes of transactions, do not enable an accurate assessment of the fair value of invested assets. In such cases, valuation risk represents the possibility that, when a financial instrument matures or is sold in the market, the amount received is less than anticipated, incurring a loss to the portfolio and therefore impacting negatively the NAV of the scheme.

Risk factors associated with processing of transaction in case of investors investing in mutual fund units through Stock Exchange Mechanism: The trading mechanism introduced by 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 NSE and/or BSE or any other 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 and the AMC have 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) upon which the Fund and the AMC have no control. Accordingly, there could be negative impacts to the investors such as delay or failure in allotment / redemption of Units. The Fund and the AMC are not responsible for the negative impacts.

RISK MITIGATION STRATEGIES

Risk Mitigation measures for investments in equity / equity related instruments.

The Scheme aims to maintain a well-diversified equity portfolio comprising stocks across various sectors of the economy. This shall aid in managing concentration risk and sector specific risks.

The Scheme targets to maintain exposure across different market cap segments - i.e. large, mid-cap and small cap. This shall aid in managing volatility and also improve liquidity.

The Scheme's will strive to mitigate risk through a judicious mix of Debt and Money Market Instruments and equity/ equity related instruments.

Risk Mitigation measures for investments in debt instruments

The investments in debt and Money Market instruments would be undertaken after assessing the associated credit risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk. The AMC shall undertake credit evaluation of each investment opportunity and invest in rated papers of companies having a sound background, strong fundamentals and quality of management and financial strength. In addition, the Scheme would endeavor to invest in instruments with a relatively higher liquidity and will seek to manage the duration of the debt assets on proactive basis to manage interest rate risk and to optimize returns. The following table summarizes the risk mitigation/management strategy for the Debt assets of the Scheme.

Risk & description specific to Debt	**Risk Mitigation/ management strategy**
Interest Rate Risk	The duration of a portfolio is one of the means of measuring the interest rate risk of the portfolio. Hence portfolios with higher duration will have higher interest rate risk. The duration of the Scheme will be actively managed based on prevailing macroeconomics condition, political environment, liquidity position in system, inflationary expectorations and other economic considerations.
Credit Risk	The credit evaluation of the AMC entails evaluation of credit fundamentals of each investment opportunity. Some of the factors that are evaluated inter-alia may include outlook on the sector, parentage, quality of management, and overall financial strength of the credit. The AMC will utilize ratings of recognized rating agencies as an input in the decision making process. To reduce credit risk, the scheme shall Invest in debt and money market instruments that have been assigned high investment grade ratings by a recognized rating agency.
Liquidity Risk	Liquidity risk is the risk of not being able to sell / liquidate a security at short notice at prevailing market prices or without incurring impact cost. Liquidity Risk can be partly mitigated by creating portfolios that are diversified across maturities, ratings, types of securities, etc. in line with the fund objectives, regulations and investment strategy. The Scheme shall follow the asset allocation pattern in Scheme Information Document under normal circumstances and residual cash may be invested in the Tri-party repo on Government Securities and treasury bills, repo market, units of mutual fund which seeks to ensure liquidity in the scheme under normal circumstances.
Volatility Risk	There is the risk of volatility in markets due to external factors like liquidity flows, changes in the business environment, economic policy etc. The Scheme will manage volatility risk through diversification. To that extent, the Volatility risk will be mitigated in the Scheme.
Concentration Risk	The AMC will attempt to mitigate this risk by maintaining adequate diversification across issuers/ sectors / instrument type in line with the scheme objectives, investment strategy and applicable regulations. This will

Risk & description specific to Debt	Risk Mitigation/ management strategy
	also be managed by keeping prudent investment limits on any particular industry or issuer or issuer group based on the size, credit profile, etc. to reduce issuer or industry specific risk.

The Scheme may utilize derivative instruments for hedging & portfolio balancing purposes. All Interest Rate Swaps will be undertaken with approved counter parties under pre-approved International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) agreements. The Scheme may also use various derivatives and hedging products from time to time, as would be available and permitted by SEBI/RBI for the purpose of hedging and portfolio rebalancing.

The above risk control measures shall be implemented by the AMC on best effort basis however there can be no guarantee that such measures can completely mitigate the risks involved in Scheme.

BARODA BNP PARIBAS ULTRA SHORT TO SHORT TERM FUND

RISK FACTORS

Scheme Specific Risk Factors

The Scheme specific risk factors are summarized as follows:

Market Risk:

All mutual funds and securities investments are subject to market risk and there can be no assurance / guarantee that the scheme's objectives will be achieved. The securities that the scheme invests in would be exposed to price changes on a day-to-day basis. These price changes may occur due to instrument-specific factors as well as general macroeconomic conditions.

Markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market or economic developments. The scheme may be subject to price volatility due to factors such as interest sensitivity, market perception, and creditworthiness of issuer and market liquidity.

Different parts of the market can react differently to these developments. The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Concentration Risk

The scheme may pursue only a limited degree of diversification. It may invest a greater proportion of assets in the securities of very few issuers (within the limits permitted by regulation) or be concentrated on a few market sectors. This could have implications on the performance of the scheme. The scheme may be more sensitive to economic, business, political or other changes and this may lead to sizeable fluctuation in the Net Asset Value of the scheme.

Risks associated with investing in fixed income securities:

Credit and Counterparty risk: Credit risk or default risk refers to the risk that an issuer of a fixed income security may default (i.e., will be unable to make timely principal and interest payments on the security or honor its contractual obligations).

Counterparty risk refers to the counterparty's inability to honor its commitments (payment, delivery, repayment, etc.) and to risk of default. This risk relates to the quality of the counterparty to which the scheme has exposures. Losses can occur in particular for the settlement/delivery of financial instruments or the conclusion of financial derivatives contracts.

The value of a fixed income security will fluctuate depending upon the changes in the perceived level of credit and counterparty risk as well as any actual event of default. Changes in financial conditions of an issuer, changes in economic and political conditions in general, or changes in economic or and political conditions specific to an issuer, all of which are factors that may have an adverse impact on an issuer's credit quality and security value.

Liquidity Risk: The liquidity of the scheme's investment is inherently restricted by trading volumes in the securities in which the scheme invests.

A lower level of liquidity affecting an individual security or an entire market at the same time, may have an adverse bearing on the value of the scheme's assets. More importantly, this may affect the Fund's ability to sell particular securities quickly enough to minimise impact cost, as and when necessary to meet requirements of liquidity or to sell securities in response to triggers such as a specific economic/corporate event.

Trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures may restrict the liquidity of a few or all of the investments and may affect the liquidity of the investments of the scheme.

The scheme may be unable to implement purchase or sale decisions when the markets turn illiquid, missing some investment opportunities or limiting ability to face redemptions. The lack of liquidity could also lead to the risk that the sale price of a security could be substantially lower than the fair value of the security.

Interest Rate Risk & Re-investment Risk: The value of an investment may be affected by interest rate fluctuations. Interest rates may be influenced by several elements or events, such as monetary policy, the discount rate, inflation, etc. The value of debt and fixed income securities held by the Scheme generally will vary inversely with the changes in prevailing interest rates. In general, price of debt and fixed income securities go up when interest rates fall, and vice versa. Securities of any issuer that has higher duration could be more risky in terms of price movements relative to those with lower duration. Thus any impact of interest rate changes would be higher on securities with higher duration irrespective of the status of the issuer of the security. The investments made by the Scheme are subject to reinvestment risk. This risk refers to the interest rate levels at which cash flows received from the securities in the Scheme are reinvested. The additional income from reinvestment is the "interest on interest" component. The risk is that the rate at which interim cash flows can be reinvested may be lower than that originally assumed.

Sovereign risk: The Central Government of India is the issuer of the local currency debt in India. The Government raises money to meet its capital and revenue expenditure by issuing debt or discounted securities. Since payment of interest and principal amount has a sovereign status implying least probability of a default, such securities are known as securities with sovereign credit. It also implies that the credit risk on such Government securities is even lower than that on non-government securities with "AAA" rating and hence yields on government securities are even lower than yields on non-government securities with "AAA" rating.

Scheme Specific Risk factors:

Risks associated with investing in fixed income securities:

Credit and Counterparty risk: Credit risk or default risk refers to the risk that an issuer of a fixed income security may default (i.e., will be unable to make timely principal and interest payments on the security or honor its contractual obligations). Counterparty risk refers to the counterparty's inability to honor its commitments (payment, delivery, repayment, etc.) and to risk of default. This risk relates to the quality of the counterparty to which the scheme has exposures. Losses can occur in particular for the settlement/delivery of financial instruments or the conclusion of financial derivatives contracts. The value of a fixed income security will fluctuate depending upon the changes in the perceived level of credit and counterparty risk as well as any actual event of default. Changes in financial conditions of an issuer, changes in economic and political conditions in general, or changes in economic or and political conditions specific to an issuer, all of which are factors that may have an adverse impact on an issuer's credit quality and security value.

Liquidity Risk: The liquidity of the scheme's investment is inherently restricted by trading volumes in the securities in which the scheme invests. A lower level of liquidity affecting an individual security or an entire market at the same time, may have an adverse bearing on the value of the scheme's assets. More importantly, this may affect the Fund's ability to sell particular securities quickly enough to minimise impact cost, as and when necessary to meet requirements of liquidity or to sell securities in response to triggers such as a specific economic/corporate event. Trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures may restrict the liquidity of a few or all of the investments and may affect the liquidity of the investments of the scheme. The scheme may be unable to implement purchase or sale decisions when the markets turn illiquid, missing some investment opportunities or limiting ability to face redemptions. The lack of liquidity could also lead to the risk that the sale price of a security could be substantially lower than the fair value of the security.

Interest Rate Risk & Re-investment Risk: The value of an investment may be affected by interest rate fluctuations. Interest rates may be influenced by several elements or events, such as monetary policy, the discount rate, inflation, etc. The value of debt and fixed income securities held by the Scheme generally will vary inversely with the changes in prevailing interest rates. In general, price of debt and fixed income securities go up when interest rates fall, and vice versa. Securities of any issuer that has higher duration could be more risky in terms of price movements relative to those with lower duration. Thus any impact of interest rate changes would be higher on securities with higher duration irrespective of the status of the issuer of the security. The investments made by the Scheme are subject to reinvestment risk. This risk refers to the interest rate levels at which cash flows received from the securities in the Scheme are reinvested. The additional income from reinvestment is the "interest on interest" component. The risk is that the rate at which interim cash flows can be reinvested may be lower than that originally assumed.

Sovereign risk: The Central Government of India is the issuer of the local currency debt in India. The Government raises money to meet its capital and revenue expenditure by issuing debt or discounted securities. Since payment of interest and principal amount has a sovereign status implying least probability of a default, such securities are known as securities with sovereign credit. It also implies that

the credit risk on such Government securities is even lower than that on non-government securities with "AAA" rating and hence yields on government securities are even lower than yields on non-government securities with "AAA" rating.

Risk Factors associated with Investments in Derivatives

The Scheme(s) may use various derivative instruments and techniques, permitted within SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 from time to time including but not limited for portfolio balancing and hedging purpose, which may increase the volatility of Scheme's performance. Usage of derivatives will expose the Scheme(s) to certain risks inherent to such derivatives.

Derivative products are specialized instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the fund manager involve uncertainty and decision of fund manager may not always be profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies. The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments.

The use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but also of the derivative itself. There is a possibility that a loss may be sustained by the Scheme(s) as a result of the failure of another party (usually referred to as the "counterparty") to comply with the terms of the derivatives contract. Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, interest rates and indices. Even a small price movement in the underlying instrument could have a large impact on their value. This could increase the volatility of the Scheme's performance.

In case of hedge, it is possible that derivative positions may not be perfectly in line with the underlying assets they are hedging. As a consequence the derivative cannot be expected to perfectly hedge the risk of the underlying assets. This also increases the volatility of the Scheme's performance. Some of the risks inherent to derivatives investments include:

1. **Price Risk:** Despite the risk mitigation provided by various derivative instruments, there remains an inherent price risk which may result in losses exceeding actual underlying.

2. **Default Risk:** This is the risk that losses will be incurred due to default by counter party. This is also known as credit risk or counterparty risk.

3. **Basis Risk:** This risk arises when the derivative instrument used to hedge the underlying asset does not match the movement of the underlying being hedged for e.g. mismatch between the maturity date of the futures and the actual selling date of the asset.

4. **Limitations on upside:** Derivatives when used as hedging tool can also limit the profits from a genuine investment transaction.

5. **Liquidity risk:** This risk pertains to how saleable a security is in the market. All securities/instruments irrespective of whether they are equity, bonds or derivatives may be exposed to liquidity risk (when the sellers outnumber buyers) which may impact returns while exiting opportunities.

Risk factors associated with investments in repo transactions in corporate debt:

The Scheme may be exposed to counter party risk in case of repo lending transactions in the event of the counterparty failing to honour the repurchase agreement. However, in repo transactions, the collateral may be sold, and a loss is realized only if the sale price is less than the repo amount. The risk is further mitigated through over-collateralization (the value of the collateral being more than the repo amount).

Risk factors associated with investments in Credit Default Swaps:

Credit default swap is the most common form of credit derivative where the buyer of the swap makes payments to the swap's seller until the maturity date of a contract. In return, the seller agrees that – in the event that the debt issuer defaults or experiences another credit event – the seller will pay the buyer the security's value as well as all interest payments that would have been paid between that time and the security's maturity date. The Scheme may participate in credit Default Swaps (CDS) as a buyer (protection buyer) to hedge/offset credit risk related to fixed income instruments. It is important to note that the credit risk isn't completely eliminated – it has been shifted to the CDS seller. The risk is that the CDS seller defaults at the same time the credit event occurs. In case the debt issuer does not default or no credit event occurs till maturity of CDS contract, the buyer will end up losing money through the payments on the CDS.

Risk Factors associated with investments in debt instruments having Structured Obligations / Credit Enhancements:

The risks factors stated for debt instruments having Structured Obligations / Credit Enhancements are in addition to the risk factors associated with fixed income instruments:

• Credit rating agencies assign CE rating to an instrument based on any identifiable credit enhancement for the debt instrument issued by an issuer. The credit enhancement could be in various forms and could include guarantee, shortfall undertaking, letter of comfort, etc. from another entity. This entity could be either related or non-related to the issuer like a bank, financial institution, etc. Credit enhancement could include additional security in form of pledge of shares listed on stock exchanges, etc. SO transactions are asset backed/ mortgage backed securities, securitized paper backed by hypothecation of car loan receivables, securities backed by trade receivables, credit card receivables etc. Hence, for CE rated instruments evaluation of the credit enhancement provider, as well as the issuer is undertaken to determine the issuer rating. In case of SO rated issuer, the underlying loan pools or securitization, etc. is assessed to arrive at rating for the issuer

• SO rated securities are often complex structures, with a variety of credit enhancements. Debt securities lack a well-developed secondary market in India, and due to the credit enhanced nature of CE securities as well as structured nature of SO securities, the liquidity in the market for these instruments is adversely affected compared to similar rated debt instruments. Hence, lower liquidity of such instruments, could lead to inability of the scheme to sell such debt instruments and generate liquidity for the scheme or higher impact cost when such instruments are sold.

• The credit risk of debt instruments which are CE rated derives rating is based on the combined strength of the issuer as well as the structure. Hence, any weakness in either the issuer or the structure could have an adverse credit impact on the debt instrument. The weakness in structure could arise due to inability of the investors to enforce the structure due to issues such as legal risk, inability to sell the underlying collateral or enforce guarantee, etc. In case of SO transactions, comingling risk and risk of servicer

increases the overall risk for the securitized debt or assets backed transactions. Therefore apart from issuer level credit risk such debt instruments are also susceptible to structure related credit risk.

In addition to above and to the extent of the corpus of the Scheme investments in certain securities, the Scheme shall be subject to various risk factors. The Scheme shall also be subject to other risks including risk associated with inflation, legal risk, taxation risk, valuation risk, operational risk & risk factors associated with processing of transaction, in case of investors investing in mutual fund units, through Stock Exchange Mechanism as provided in SID.

Different types of securities in which the Scheme would invest as given in the Scheme Information Document/Key Information Memorandum carry different levels and types of risk. The above are some of the common risks associated with investments in various securities.

Investors may, if they wish, consult their legal, tax, investment and other professional advisors to determine possible legal, tax, financial or other considerations of subscribing to or redeeming Units, i.e. before making a decision to invest/redeem Units.

Risks associated with segregated portfolio:

Investor holding units of segregated portfolio may not able to liquidate their holding till the time recovery of money from the issuer.

Security comprises of segregated portfolio may not realise any value.

Listing of units of segregated portfolio in recognised stock exchange does not necessarily guarantee their liquidity. There may not be active trading of units in the stock market. Further trading price of units on the stock market may be significantly lower than the prevailing NAV.

Trading in the units of segregated portfolio on the Exchange may be halted because of market conditions, including any halt in the operations of Depository Participants or for reasons that in view of the Exchange Authorities or SEBI, trading in the units is suspended and / or restricted. In addition, trading in units is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility and pursuant to stock exchange rules of 'circuit filter'. There can be no assurance that the requirements of Stock Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of units of scheme will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Other Risks:

Risk associated with inflation: Over time, yields of short-term investments may not keep pace with inflation, leading to a reduction in an investment's purchasing power.

Legal risk: The scheme may be affected by the actions of government and regulatory bodies. Legislation could be imposed retrospectively or may be issued in the form of internal regulations which the public may not be aware of. Legislation (including legislation relating to tax) or regulation may be introduced which inhibits the scheme from pursuing their strategies or which renders an existing strategy less profitable than anticipated. Such actions may take any form, for example nationalization of any institution or restrictions on investment strategies in any given market sector or changing requirements and imposed without prior warning by any regulator.

Taxation risk: The value of an investment may be affected by the application of tax laws, including withholding tax, or changes in government or economic or monetary policy from time to time. As such, no

guarantee can be given that the financial objectives will actually be achieved. The tax information described in this Scheme Information Document (SID) is as available under the prevailing taxation laws. This could be changed at any moment by regulation. Further, 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.

Operational Risk: Operational risk addresses the risk of trading and back office or administration issues that may result in a loss to the Scheme. This could be the result of oversight, ineffective securities processing procedures, computer systems problems or human error. There could also be risk associated with grouping of orders. For instance, at the time of placing the trades, the fund manager shall group orders on behalf of all schemes managed by him, provided it is unlikely to be detrimental overall for any of the schemes whose orders have been included. However, such grouping may have a detrimental effect to the scheme compared to the execution of an individual order for the scheme.

Valuation risk: This risk relates to the fact that markets, in specific situations and due to lack of volumes of transactions, do not enable an accurate assessment of the fair value of invested assets. In such cases, valuation risk represents the possibility that, when a financial instrument matures or is sold in the market, the amount received is less than anticipated, incurring a loss to the portfolio and therefore impacting negatively the NAV of the scheme.

Risk factors associated with processing of transaction in case of investors investing in mutual fund units through Stock Exchange Mechanism: The trading mechanism introduced by 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 NSE and/or BSE or any other 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 and the AMC have 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) upon which the Fund and the AMC have no control. Accordingly, there could be negative impacts to the investors such as delay or failure in allotment / redemption of Units. The Fund and the AMC are not responsible for the negative impacts.

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

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

In accordance with the requirement of regulation 43A of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 read with Chapter 16A of SEBI Master circular on Investment by Mutual Fund Schemes in units of Corporate Debt Market Development Fund, the aforementioned schemes shall invest 25 bps of its AUM as on December 31, 2022 in the units of

the Corporate Debt Market Development Fund ('CDMDF'). An incremental contribution to CDMDF shall be made every six months to ensure 25 bps of scheme AUM is invested in units of CDMDF. However, if AUM decreases there shall be no return or redemption from CDMDF. Contribution made to CDMDF, including the appreciations on the same, if any, shall be locked-in till winding up of the CDMDF.

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

Investors are requested to read details disclosure on investment of the schemes in the CDMDF as listed in sub- section "C. How will the Scheme allocate its assets? And sub-section D. Where will the Scheme Invest" in Section "Section II- Information about the scheme".

Risk Management:

In accordance with SEBI & AMFI guidelines (issued from time to time), the AMC has implemented the following measures to manage various risk in the schemes.

Potential Risk Matrix:

The Potential Risk Class Matrix reflects the maximum risk fund manager can take in the scheme in terms of maximum interest rate risk (measured by Macaulay duration of scheme) and maximum credit risk (measured by Credit Risk value of the scheme). The threshold for values of interest rate risk & credit risk would determine the maximum risk the scheme can take.

i. Maximum Weighted Average Interest Rate Risk of the scheme (measured in terms of Macaulay Duration):

1. Class I: MD<= 1 year;

2. Class II: MD<=3 years;

3. Class III: Any Macaulay duration

ii. Maximum Weighted Average Credit Risk of the scheme (measured in terms of Credit Risk Value assigned to each security in portfolio):

1. Class A: CRV >=12

2. Class B: CRV >=10

3. Class C: CRV<10

Liquidity Risk Management Framework: It takes into account the Liquidity Risk arising from the liability side & covers all potential liquidity risk scenarios upto 99% confidence interval. Two types of liquid assets shall be maintained by Open ended debt schemes. Both these ratios are calculated & liquid assets are maintained on a daily basis at a scheme level for all open-ended debt schemes (except Overnight Fund, Gilt Fund and Gilt Fund with constant duration). In the case where liquid assets in a scheme fall below the

minimum required threshold then portfolio manager cannot buy any other assets apart from liquid assets till time the liquid assets are replenished, as per the SEBI guidelines.

Stress Testing: Stress testing in open-ended debt schemes addresses the asset side risk from an Interest Rate Risk, Credit Risk & Liquidity Risk perspective at an aggregate portfolio level in terms of its impact on Net Asset Value of the scheme. The AMC conducts Stress testing for all open-ended debt schemes (except overnight Fund) on a fortnightly basis. The model portfolio for each category of fund is defined. In case the stress in the actual portfolio is greater than stress in model portfolio then corrective action is taken within the defined timeline.

Asset Liability Mismatch: The AMC monitors the Asset Liability Mismatch (ALM) requirement which address potential liquidity risk. The liability side covers all possible outflow scenarios with a 95% confidence interval over 90 days period. The asset side is rigoured based on Risk-o-meter liquidity scores in an exponential manner, to penalize assets with higher Risk-o-meter scores more than proportionately. With the above liquidity management tools, the redemption risk in the scheme can be addressed to a certain extent. However, for extraneous scenarios like 2008- financial crisis, 2019 covid crisis, or during market dislocation a swing pricing mechanism has been introduced at industry level which covers all types of investors (existing, new & outgoing investors).

RISK MITIGATION STRATEGIES

The investments in debt and Money Market instruments would be undertaken after assessing the associated credit risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk. The AMC shall undertake credit evaluation of each investment opportunity and invest in rated papers of companies having a sound background, strong fundamentals and quality of management and financial strength. In addition, the Scheme would endeavor to invest in instruments with a relatively higher liquidity and will seek to manage the duration of the debt assets on proactive basis to manage interest rate risk and to optimize returns. The following table summarizes the risk mitigation/management strategy for the Debt assets of the Scheme

Risk & description specific to Debt	**Risk Mitigation/ management strategy**
Interest Rate Risk	The duration of a portfolio is one of the means of measuring the interest rate risk of the portfolio. Hence portfolios with higher duration will have higher interest rate risk. The duration of the Scheme will be actively managed based on prevailing macroeconomics condition, political environment, liquidity position in system, inflationary expectorations and other economic considerations.
Credit Risk	The credit evaluation of the AMC entails evaluation of credit fundamentals of each investment opportunity. Some of the factors that are evaluated inter-alia may include outlook on the sector, parentage, quality of management, and overall financial strength of the credit. The AMC will utilize ratings of recognized rating agencies as an input in the decision making process. To reduce credit risk,

Risk & description specific to Debt	Risk Mitigation/ management strategy
	the scheme shall Invest in debt and money market instruments that have been assigned high investment grade ratings by a recognized rating agency.
Liquidity Risk	Liquidity risk is the risk of not being able to sell / liquidate a security at short notice at prevailing market prices or without incurring impact cost. Liquidity Risk can be partly mitigated by creating portfolios that are diversified across maturities, ratings, types of securities, etc. in line with the fund objectives, regulations and investment strategy. The Scheme shall follow the asset allocation pattern in Scheme Information Document under normal circumstances and residual cash may be invested in the Tri-party repo on Government Securities and treasury bills, repo market, units of mutual fund which seeks to ensure liquidity in the scheme under normal circumstances.
Volatility Risk	There is the risk of volatility in markets due to external factors like liquidity flows, changes in the business environment, economic policy etc. The Scheme will manage volatility risk through diversification. To that extent, the Volatility risk will be mitigated in the Scheme.
Concentration Risk	The AMC will attempt to mitigate this risk by maintaining adequate diversification across issuers/ sectors / instrument type in line with the scheme objectives, investment strategy and applicable regulations. This will also be managed by keeping prudent investment limits on any particular industry or issuer or issuer group based on the size, credit profile, etc. to reduce issuer or industry specific risk.

The scheme may utilize derivative instruments for hedging & portfolio balancing purposes. All Interest Rate Swaps will be undertaken with approved counter parties under pre-approved International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) agreements. The scheme may also use various derivatives and hedging products from time to time, as would be available and permitted by SEBI/RBI for the purpose of hedging and portfolio rebalancing.

The above risk control measures shall be implemented by the AMC on best effort basis however there can be no guarantee that such measures can completely mitigate the risks involved in Scheme.

BARODA BNP PARIBAS LIQUID FUND

RISK FACTORS

Scheme Specific Risk Factors

Market Risk:

All mutual funds and securities investments are subject to market risk and there can be no assurance / guarantee that the scheme's objectives will be achieved. The securities that the scheme invests in would be exposed to price changes on a day-to-day basis. These price changes may occur due to instrument-specific factors as well as general macroeconomic conditions.

Markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market or economic developments. The scheme may be subject to price volatility due to factors such as interest sensitivity, market perception, and creditworthiness of issuer and market liquidity.

Different parts of the market can react differently to these developments. The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Concentration Risk

The scheme may pursue only a limited degree of diversification. It may invest a greater proportion of assets in the securities of very few issuers (within the limits permitted by regulation) or be concentrated on a few market sectors. This could have implications on the performance of the scheme. The scheme may be more sensitive to economic, business, political or other changes and this may lead to sizeable fluctuation in the Net Asset Value of the scheme.

Risks associated with investing in fixed income securities:

Credit and Counterparty risk: Credit risk or default risk refers to the risk that an issuer of a fixed income security may default (i.e., will be unable to make timely principal and interest payments on the security or honor its contractual obligations).

Counterparty risk refers to the counterparty's inability to honor its commitments (payment, delivery, repayment, etc.) and to risk of default. This risk relates to the quality of the counterparty to which the scheme has exposures. Losses can occur in particular for the settlement/delivery of financial instruments or the conclusion of financial derivatives contracts.

The value of a fixed income security will fluctuate depending upon the changes in the perceived level of credit and counterparty risk as well as any actual event of default. Changes in financial conditions of an issuer, changes in economic and political conditions in general, or changes in economic or and political conditions specific to an issuer, all of which are factors that may have an adverse impact on an issuer's credit quality and security value.

Liquidity Risk: The liquidity of the scheme's investment is inherently restricted by trading volumes in the securities in which the scheme invests.

A lower level of liquidity affecting an individual security or an entire market at the same time, may have an adverse bearing on the value of the scheme's assets. More importantly, this may affect the Fund's ability to sell particular securities quickly enough to minimise impact cost, as and when necessary to meet requirements of liquidity or to sell securities in response to triggers such as a specific economic/corporate event.

Trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures may restrict the liquidity of a few or all of the investments and may affect the liquidity of the investments of the scheme.

The scheme may be unable to implement purchase or sale decisions when the markets turn illiquid, missing some investment opportunities or limiting ability to face redemptions. The lack of liquidity could also lead to the risk that the sale price of a security could be substantially lower than the fair value of the security.

Interest Rate Risk & Re-investment Risk: The value of an investment may be affected by interest rate fluctuations. Interest rates may be influenced by several elements or events, such as monetary policy, the discount rate, inflation, etc. The value of debt and fixed income securities held by the Scheme generally will vary inversely with the changes in prevailing interest rates. In general, price of debt and fixed income securities go up when interest rates fall, and vice versa. Securities of any issuer that has higher duration could be more risky in terms of price movements relative to those with lower duration. Thus any impact of interest rate changes would be higher on securities with higher duration irrespective of the status of the issuer of the security. The investments made by the Scheme are subject to reinvestment risk. This risk refers to the interest rate levels at which cash flows received from the securities in the Scheme are reinvested. The additional income from reinvestment is the "interest on interest" component. The risk is that the rate at which interim cash flows can be reinvested may be lower than that originally assumed.

Sovereign risk: The Central Government of India is the issuer of the local currency debt in India. The Government raises money to meet its capital and revenue expenditure by issuing debt or discounted securities. Since payment of interest and principal amount has a sovereign status implying least probability of a default, such securities are known as securities with sovereign credit. It also implies that the credit risk on such Government securities is even lower than that on non-government securities with "AAA" rating and hence yields on government securities are even lower than yields on non-government securities with "AAA" rating.

Risk Factors associated with investments in debt instruments having Structured Obligations / Credit Enhancements:

The risks factors stated for debt instruments having Structured Obligations / Credit Enhancements are in addition to the risk factors associated with fixed income instruments:

• Credit rating agencies assign CE rating to an instrument based on any identifiable credit enhancement for the debt instrument issued by an issuer. The credit enhancement could be in various forms and could include guarantee, shortfall undertaking, letter of comfort, etc. from another entity. This entity could be either related or non-related to the issuer like a bank, financial institution, etc. Credit enhancement could include additional security in form of pledge of shares listed on stock exchanges, etc. SO transactions are asset backed/ mortgage backed securities, securitized paper backed by hypothecation of car loan receivables, securities backed by trade receivables, credit card receivables etc. Hence, for CE rated instruments evaluation of the credit enhancement provider, as well as the issuer is undertaken to determine the issuer rating. In case of SO rated issuer, the underlying loan pools or securitization, etc. is assessed to arrive at rating for the issuer

• SO rated securities are often complex structures, with a variety of credit enhancements. Debt securities lack a well-developed secondary market in India, and due to the credit enhanced nature of CE securities as well as structured nature of SO securities, the liquidity in the market for these instruments is adversely affected compared to similar rated debt instruments. Hence, lower liquidity of such instruments, could lead to inability of the scheme to sell such debt instruments and generate liquidity for the scheme or higher impact cost when such instruments are sold.

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

Risk factors associated with investments in repo transactions in corporate debt:

The Scheme may be exposed to counter party risk in case of repo lending transactions in the event of the counterparty failing to honour the repurchase agreement. However, in repo transactions, the collateral may be sold, and a loss is realized only if the sale price is less than the repo amount. The risk is further mitigated through over-collateralization (the value of the collateral being more than the repo amount).

Risks associated with segregated portfolio:

Investor holding units of segregated portfolio may not able to liquidate their holding till the time recovery of money from the issuer.

Security comprises of segregated portfolio may not realise any value.

Listing of units of segregated portfolio in recognised stock exchange does not necessarily guarantee their liquidity. There may not be active trading of units in the stock market. Further trading price of units on the stock market may be significantly lower than the prevailing NAV.

Trading in the units of segregated portfolio on the Exchange may be halted because of market conditions, including any halt in the operations of Depository Participants or for reasons that in view of the Exchange Authorities or SEBI, trading in the units is suspended and / or restricted. In addition, trading in units is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility and pursuant to stock exchange rules of 'circuit filter'. There can be no assurance that the requirements of Stock Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of units of scheme will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

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

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

In accordance with the requirement of regulation 43A of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 read with Chapter 16A of SEBI Master circular dated July 27, 2023 on Investment by Mutual Fund Schemes in units of Corporate Debt Market Development Fund, the aforementioned schemes has invested 25 bps of its AUM as on December 31, 2022 in the units of the Corporate Debt Market Development Fund ('CDMDF'). An incremental contribution to CDMDF shall be made every six months to ensure 25 bps of scheme AUM is invested in units of CDMDF. However, if AUM decreases there shall be no return or redemption from CDMDF. Contribution made to CDMDF, including the appreciations on the same, if any, shall be locked-in till winding up of the CDMDF.

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

Investors are requested to read details disclosure on investment of the schemes in the CDMDF as listed in sub- section "C. How will the Scheme allocate its assets? And sub-section D. Where will the Scheme Invest" in Section "Section II- Information about the scheme".

Risk Management:

In accordance with SEBI & AMFI guidelines (issued from time to time), the AMC has implemented the following measures to manage various risk in the schemes.

Potential Risk Matrix:

The Potential Risk Class Matrix reflects the maximum risk fund manager can take in the scheme in terms of maximum interest rate risk (measured by Macaulay duration of scheme) and maximum credit risk (measured by Credit Risk value of the scheme). The threshold for values of interest rate risk & credit risk would determine the maximum risk the scheme can take.

i. Maximum Weighted Average Interest Rate Risk of the scheme (measured in terms of Macaulay Duration):

1. Class I: MD<= 1 year;

2. Class II: MD<=3 years;

3. Class III: Any Macaulay duration

ii. Maximum Weighted Average Credit Risk of the scheme (measured in terms of Credit Risk Value assigned to each security in portfolio):

1. Class A: CRV >=12

2. Class B: CRV >=10

3. Class C: CRV<10

Liquidity Risk Management Framework: It takes into account the Liquidity Risk arising from the liability side & covers all potential liquidity risk scenarios upto 99% confidence interval. Two types of liquid assets shall be maintained by Open ended debt schemes. Both these ratios are calculated & liquid assets are maintained on a daily basis at a scheme level for all open-ended debt schemes (except Overnight Fund, Gilt Fund and Gilt Fund with constant duration). In the case where liquid assets in a scheme fall below the minimum required threshold then portfolio manager cannot buy any other assets apart from liquid assets till time the liquid assets are replenished, as per the SEBI guidelines.

Stress Testing: Stress testing in open-ended debt schemes addresses the asset side risk from an Interest Rate Risk, Credit Risk & Liquidity Risk perspective at an aggregate portfolio level in terms of its impact on Net Asset Value of the scheme. The AMC conducts Stress testing for all open-ended debt schemes (except overnight Fund) on a fortnightly basis. The model portfolio for each category of fund is defined. In case the stress in the actual portfolio is greater than stress in model portfolio then corrective action is taken within the defined timeline.

Asset Liability Mismatch: The AMC monitors the Asset Liability Mismatch (ALM) requirement which address potential liquidity risk. The liability side covers all possible outflow scenarios with a 95% confidence interval over 90 days period. The asset side is rigoured based on Risk-o-meter liquidity scores in an exponential manner, to penalize assets with higher Risk-o-meter scores more than proportionately. With the above liquidity management tools, the redemption risk in the scheme can be addressed to a certain extent. However, for extraneous scenarios like 2008- financial crisis, 2019 covid crisis, or during market dislocation a swing pricing mechanism has been introduced at industry level which covers all types of investors (existing, new & outgoing investors).

In addition to above and to the extent of the corpus of the Scheme investments in certain securities, the Scheme shall be subject to various risk factors including, but not limited to, risks associated with: investments in securitised debt and investments in liquid funds. The Scheme shall also be subject to other risks including risk associated with inflation, legal risk, taxation risk, valuation risk, operational risk & risk factors associated with processing of transaction, in case of investors investing in mutual fund units, through Stock Exchange Mechanism as provided in SID.

Different types of securities in which the Scheme would invest as given in the Scheme Information Document/Key Information Memorandum carry different levels and types of risk. The above are some of the common risks associated with investments in various securities.

Investors may, if they wish, consult their legal, tax, investment and other professional advisors to determine possible legal, tax, financial or other considerations of subscribing to or redeeming Units, i.e. before making a decision to invest/redeem Units.

Investors in the Scheme are not being offered any guaranteed returns. Please refer to SID for more details on scheme specific risk factors.

RISK MITIGATION STRATEGIES:

The investments in debt and Money Market instruments would be undertaken after assessing the associated credit risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk. The AMC shall undertake credit evaluation of each investment opportunity and invest in rated papers of companies having a sound background, strong fundamentals and quality of management and financial strength. In addition, the Scheme would endeavor to invest in instruments with a relatively higher liquidity and will seek to manage the duration of the debt assets on proactive basis to manage interest rate risk and to optimize returns. The following table summarizes the risk mitigation/management strategy for the Debt assets of the Scheme:

Risk & description specific to Debt	**Risk Mitigation/ management strategy**
Interest Rate Risk	The duration of a portfolio is one of the means of measuring the interest rate risk of the portfolio. Hence portfolios with higher duration will have higher interest rate risk. The duration of the Scheme will be actively managed based on prevailing macroeconomics condition, political environment, liquidity position in system, inflationary expectorations and other economic considerations.
Credit Risk	The credit evaluation of the AMC entails evaluation of credit fundamentals of each investment opportunity. Some of the factors that are evaluated inter-alia may include outlook on the sector, parentage, quality of management, and overall financial strength of the credit. The AMC will utilize ratings of recognized rating agencies as an input in the decision making process. To reduce credit risk, the scheme shall Invest in debt and money market instruments that have been assigned high investment grade ratings by a recognized rating agency.
Liquidity Risk	Liquidity risk is the risk of not being able to sell / liquidate a security at short notice at prevailing market prices or without incurring impact cost. Liquidity Risk can be partly mitigated by creating portfolios that are diversified across maturities, ratings, types of securities, etc. in line with the fund objectives, regulations and investment strategy. The Scheme shall follow the asset allocation pattern in Scheme Information Document under normal circumstances and residual cash may be invested in the Tri-party repo on Government Securities and treasury bills, repo market, units of mutual fund which seeks to ensure liquidity in the scheme under normal circumstances.
Volatility Risk	There is the risk of volatility in markets due to external factors like liquidity flows, changes in the business environment, economic policy etc. The Scheme will manage volatility risk through diversification. To that extent, the Volatility risk will be mitigated in the Scheme.

Risk & description specific to Debt	Risk Mitigation/ management strategy
Concentration Risk	The AMC will attempt to mitigate this risk by maintaining adequate diversification across issuers/ sectors / instrument type in line with the scheme objectives, investment strategy and applicable regulations. This will also be managed by keeping prudent investment limits on any particular industry or issuer or issuer group based on the size, credit profile, etc. to reduce issuer or industry specific risk.

The scheme may utilize derivative instruments for hedging & portfolio balancing purposes. All Interest Rate Swaps will be undertaken with approved counter parties under pre-approved International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) agreements. The scheme may also use various derivatives and hedging products from time to time, as would be available and permitted by SEBI/RBI for the purpose of hedging and portfolio rebalancing. The above risk control measures shall be implemented by the AMC on best effort basis however there can be no guarantee that such measures can completely mitigate the risks involved in Scheme.

BARODA BNP PARIBAS LARGE CAP FUND

RISK FACTORS

Scheme specific risk Factors

Risks associated with investing in equity and equity related instruments:

Investments in equity and equity related instruments are volatile and prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis. The impact of fluctuations is likely to be accentuated for short-term investments. The risk that the performance of one or more companies declines or stagnates may have a negative impact on the performance of the Scheme as a whole at any given time. Investments in equity and equity related instruments involve a degree of risk and investors should not invest in the Scheme unless they can afford to take the risks.

Equity and Equity Related Instruments listed on the stock exchange carry lower liquidity risk however the Scheme's ability to sell these investments is limited by the overall trading volume on the stock exchanges.

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

Market Risk:

All mutual funds and securities investments are subject to market risk and there can be no assurance / guarantee that the scheme's objectives will be achieved. The securities that the scheme invests in would be exposed to price changes on a day-to-day basis. These price changes may occur due to instrument-specific factors as well as general macroeconomic conditions. Markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market or economic developments. The Scheme may be subject to price volatility due to factors such as interest sensitivity, market perception, and creditworthiness of issuer and market liquidity. Different parts of the market can react differently to these developments. The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Risks associated with investing in fixed income securities:

Credit and Counterparty risk: Credit risk or default risk refers to the risk that an issuer of a fixed income security may default (i.e., will be unable to make timely principal and interest payments on the security or honor its contractual obligations).

Counterparty risk refers to the counterparty's inability to honor its commitments (payment, delivery, repayment, etc.) and to risk of default. This risk relates to the quality of the counterparty to which the scheme has exposures. Losses can occur in particular for the settlement/delivery of financial instruments or the conclusion of financial derivatives contracts.

The value of a fixed income security will fluctuate depending upon the changes in the perceived level of credit and counterparty risk as well as any actual event of default. Changes in financial conditions of an issuer, changes in economic and political conditions in general, or changes in economic or and political conditions specific to an issuer, all of which are factors that may have an adverse impact on an issuer's credit quality and security value.

Liquidity Risk: The liquidity of the scheme's investment is inherently restricted by trading volumes in the securities in which the scheme invests.

A lower level of liquidity affecting an individual security or an entire market at the same time, may have an adverse bearing on the value of the scheme's assets. More importantly, this may affect the Fund's ability to sell particular securities quickly enough to minimise impact cost, as and when necessary to meet requirements of liquidity or to sell securities in response to triggers such as a specific economic/corporate event.

Trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures may restrict the liquidity of a few or all of the investments and may affect the liquidity of the investments of the scheme.

The scheme may be unable to implement purchase or sale decisions when the markets turn illiquid, missing some investment opportunities or limiting ability to face redemptions. The lack of liquidity could also lead to the risk that the sale price of a security could be substantially lower than the fair value of the security.

Interest Rate Risk & Re-investment Risk: The value of an investment may be affected by interest rate fluctuations. Interest rates may be influenced by several elements or events, such as monetary policy, the discount rate, inflation, etc. The value of debt and fixed income securities held by the Scheme generally will vary inversely with the changes in prevailing interest rates. In general, price of debt and fixed income securities go up when interest rates fall, and vice versa. Securities of any issuer that has higher duration could be more risky in terms of price movements relative to those with lower duration. Thus any impact of interest rate changes would be higher on securities with higher duration irrespective of the status of the issuer of the security. The investments made by the Scheme are subject to reinvestment risk. This risk refers to the interest rate levels at which cash flows received from the securities in the Scheme are reinvested. The additional income from reinvestment is the "interest on interest" component. The risk is that the rate at which interim cash flows can be reinvested may be lower than that originally assumed.

Sovereign risk: The Central Government of India is the issuer of the local currency debt in India. The Government raises money to meet its capital and revenue expenditure by issuing debt or discounted securities. Since payment of interest and principal amount has a sovereign status implying least probability of a default, such securities are known as securities with sovereign credit. It also implies that the credit risk on such Government securities is even lower than that on non-government securities with "AAA" rating and hence yields on government securities are even lower than yields on non-government securities with "AAA" rating.

Concentration Risk:

The scheme may pursue only a limited degree of diversification. It may invest a greater proportion of assets in the securities of very few issuers (within the limits permitted by regulation) or be concentrated on a few market sectors. This could have implications on the performance of the scheme. The scheme may be more sensitive to economic, business, political or other changes and this may lead to sizeable fluctuation in the Net Asset Value of the scheme.

Risk associated with investment in unrated instruments: The scheme may invest in lower rated/unrated instruments considering the overall risk of the portfolio. This may increase the absolute level of risk of the portfolio. The credit risk & liquidity risk will be relatively higher for lower/unrated instruments as compared to the instruments that have been assigned investment grade ratings. Lower rated/ unrated securities also tend to be more sensitive to economic conditions than instruments that have been assigned investment grade ratings.

Risks associated with Securities Lending

Securities Lending is lending of securities through an approved intermediary to a borrower under an agreement for a specified period with the condition that the borrower will return equivalent securities of the same type or class at the end of the specified period along with the corporate benefits accruing on the securities borrowed. The risks in lending portfolio securities, as with other extensions of credit, consist of

the failure of another party, in this case the approved intermediary, to comply with the terms of agreement entered into between the lender of securities i.e. the Scheme and the approved intermediary. Such failure to comply can result in a possible loss of rights to the collateral put up by the borrower of the securities, the inability of the approved intermediary to return the securities deposited by the lender and the possible loss of corporate benefits accruing to the lender from the securities deposited with the approved intermediary. The Mutual Fund may not be able to sell such lent securities and this can lead to temporary illiquidity.

Risk associated with investments in derivatives:

The Scheme may use various derivative instruments and techniques, permitted within SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 from time to time including but not limited for portfolio balancing and hedging purpose, which may increase the volatility of Scheme's performance. Usage of derivatives will expose the Scheme to certain risks inherent to such derivatives.

Derivative products are specialized instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the fund manager involve uncertainty and decision of fund manager may not always be profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies. **The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments.**

The use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but also of the derivative itself. There is a possibility that a loss may be sustained by the Scheme as a result of the failure of another party (usually referred to as the "counterparty") to comply with the terms of the derivatives contract. Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, interest rates and indices. Even a small price movement in the underlying instrument could have a large impact on their value. This could increase the volatility of the Scheme's performance.

In case of hedge, it is possible that derivative positions may not be perfectly in line with the underlying assets they are hedging. As a consequence the derivative cannot be expected to perfectly hedge the risk of the underlying assets. This also increases the volatility of the Scheme's performance.

Some of the risks inherent to derivatives investments include:

Price Risk: Despite the risk mitigation provided by various derivative instruments, there remains an inherent price risk which may result in losses exceeding actual underlying.

Default Risk: This is the risk that losses will be incurred due to default by counter party. This is also known as credit risk or counterparty risk.

Basis Risk: This risk arises when the derivative instrument used to hedge the underlying asset does not match the movement of the underlying being hedged for e.g. mismatch between the maturity date of the futures and the actual selling date of the asset.

Limitations on upside: Derivatives when used as hedging tool can also limit the profits from a genuine investment transaction.

Liquidity risk: This risk pertains to how saleable a security is in the market. All securities/instruments irrespective of whether they are equity, bonds or derivatives may be exposed to liquidity risk (when the sellers outnumber buyers) which may impact returns while exiting opportunities.

Risks associated with investing in securitised debt:

The scheme may invest in domestic securitized debt such as asset backed securities (ABS) or mortgage backed securities (MBS). ABS means securitized debts wherein the underlying assets are receivables arising from personal loans, automobile loans, etc. MBS means securitized debts wherein the underlying assets are receivables arising from loans backed by mortgage of properties which can be residential or commercial in nature. ABS / MBS instruments reflect the undivided interest in the underlying of assets and do not represent the obligation of the issuer of ABS / MBS or the originator of the underlying receivables. The ABS / MBS holders have a limited recourse to the extent of credit enhancement provided. Securitized debt may suffer credit losses in the event of the delinquencies and credit losses in the underlying pool exceeding the credit enhancement provided. As compared to the normal corporate or sovereign debt, securitized debt is normally exposed to a higher level of reinvestment risk.

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

How the risk profile of securitized debt fits into the risk appetite of the scheme

Securitized debt is a form of conversion of normally non-tradable loans to transferable securities. This is done by assigning the loans to a special purpose vehicle (a trust), which in turn issues Pass-Through-Certificates (PTCs). These PTCs are transferable securities with fixed income like characteristics. The risk of investing in securitized debt is similar to investing in debt securities. In addition, securitized debt may also carry prepayment risk and has a relatively higher liquidity risk (the same are explained in the sections that follow). However, if the fund manager evaluates that the additional risks are suitably compensated by the higher returns, he may invest in securitized debt up to the limits specified in the asset allocation table. The investment shall be in securitized instruments that are top rated (AAA/ A1+) or its equivalent, by a recognised credit rating agency for the retail pool, and for single loan securitization, limits will be assigned as per the internal credit policy of the Fund

Policy relating to originators

The originator is the person who has initially given the loan. The originator is also usually responsible for servicing the loan (i.e. collecting the interest and principal payments). An analysis of the originator is especially important in case of retail loans as this affects the credit quality and servicing of the PTC. Originators may be: Banks, Non Banking Finance Companies, Housing Finance Companies, etc. The fund manager's evaluation will be based on the track record of the originator, delinquencies in the pool and the seasoning of the pool. Other factors that will be considered are loan type, size of the loan, average original maturity of the pool, Loan to Value Ratio, geographical distribution, liquid facility, default rate distribution, credit enhancement facility and structure of the pool.

Risk associated with each kind of originator:

Prepayment risk: MBS and ABS are subject to prepayment risk. When the underlying loans are paid off by the borrower prior to their respective due dates, this is known as a prepayment. It could be triggered on account of various factors particularly in periods of declining interest rates. The possibility of such prepayment may require the scheme to reinvest the proceeds of such investments in securities offering lower yields, thereby reducing the scheme's interest income.

Interest rate risk: MBS carry interest rate risk. Home loan borrowers are provided the facility of refinancing their loans at the prevailing interest rates. A lowering of interest rates could induce a borrower to pay his loan off earlier than the scheduled tenure, whereas if the interest rates move upward, the borrower would tend to hold on to his loan for a longer period, thus increasing the maturity of the bond. The maturity of the bond could therefore shorten or lengthen, depending on the prevailing interest rates.

Credit risk / default risk: MBS and ABS also carry credit or default risk. MBS and structures carry built –in credit enhancement in different forms. However, any delinquencies would result in reduction of the principal amount if the amount available in the credit enhancement facility is not enough to cover the shortfall. Historically, housing loans have had lower default rates than other forms of credit.

Price risk / liquidity risk: MBS and ABS are subject to prepayment risk. Limited volumes of trading in securitized paper in secondary market could restrict or affect the ability of the scheme to re-sell them. Thus these trades may take place at a discount, depending on the prevailing interest rates.

In case of securitization involving single loans or a small pool of loans, the credit risk of the underlying borrower is analyzed. In case of diversified pools of loans, the overall characteristic of the loans is analyzed to assess the credit risk. Securitization transactions may include some risk mitigants (to reduce credit risk). These may include interest subvention (difference in interest rates on the underlying loans and the PTC serving as margin against defaults), overcollateralization (issue of PTCs of lesser value than the underlying loans, thus even if some loans default, the PTC continues to remain protected), presence of an equity / subordinate tranche (issue of PTCs of differing seniority when it comes to repayment - the senior tranches get paid before the junior tranche) and / or guarantees.

Level of diversification with respect to the underlying assets and risk mitigation measures for less diversified investments:

Currently, the following parameters are used while evaluating investment decision relating to a pool securitization transaction. These parameters may be revised the from time to time.

Characteristics/ Type of Pool	**Mortgage Loan**	**Commercial Vehicle and Construction Equipment**	**Car**	**Two wheelers**	**Micro Finance Pools**	**Personal Loans**	**Single Sell Downs**	**Others**
Approximate Average maturity (in Months)	Up to 10 Yrs	Up to 3 yrs	Up to 3 yrs	Up to 3 yrs	NA	NA	Refer to Note a	Refer to Note b

Characteristics/ Type of Pool	Mortgage Loan	Commercial Vehicle and Construction Equipment	Car	Two wheelers	Micro Finance Pools	Personal Loans	Single Sell Downs	Others
Collateral margin (including cash, guarantees, excess interest spread, subordinate tranche)	>10%	>10%	>10%	>10%	NA	NA		
Average Loan to Value Ratio	<90%	<80%	<80%	<80%	NA	NA		
Average seasoning of the Pool	>3 mths	>3 mths	>3 mths	>3 mths	NA	NA		
Maximum single exposure range	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	NA	NA		
Average single exposure range %	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	NA	NA		

Notes

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

Other investments will be decided on a case-to-case basis.

Minimum retention period of the debt by originator prior to securitization

Issuance of securitized debt is governed by the Reserve Bank of India. RBI norms cover the "true sale" criteria including credit enhancement and liquidity enhancements. In addition, RBI has proposed minimum holding period of between nine and twelve months for assets before they can be securitized. The minimum holding period depends on the tenure of the securitization transaction. The Scheme will invest in securitized debt that is in compliance with the regulations.

Minimum retention percentage by originator of debts to be securitized

RBI norms cover the "true sale" criteria including credit enhancement and liquidity enhancements, including maximum exposure by the originator in the PTCs. In addition, RBI has proposed minimum retention requirement of between five and ten percent of the book value of the loans by the originator. The minimum retention requirement depends on the tenure and structure of the securitization transaction. The Scheme will invest in securitized debt that is in compliance with the regulations.

Mechanism to tackle conflict of interest when the mutual fund invests in securitised debt of an originator and the originator in turn invests makes investments in that particular scheme of the fund

The key risk in securitized debt relates to the underlying borrowers and not the originator. In a securitization transaction, the originator is the seller of the debt(s) and the scheme is the buyer. However, the originator is also usually responsible for servicing the loan (i.e. collecting the interest and principal payments). As the originators may also invest in the scheme, the fund manager shall ensure that the investment decision is based on parameters as set by the Investment Committee (IC) of the AMC and IC shall review the same at regular interval.

The resources and mechanism of individual risk assessment with the AMC for monitoring investments in securitised debt

The fund management team including the credit analyst has the experience to analyze securitized debt. In addition, credit research agencies provide analysis of individual instruments and pools. On an on-going basis (typically monthly) the servicer provides reports regarding the performance of the pool. These reports would form the base for ongoing evaluation where applicable. In addition, rating reports indicating rating changes would be monitored for changes in rating agency opinion of the credit risk.

Risks associated with segregated portfolio:

Investor holding units of segregated portfolio may not able to liquidate their holding till the time recovery of money from the issuer.

Security comprises of segregated portfolio may not realise any value.

Listing of units of segregated portfolio in recognised stock exchange does not necessarily guarantee their liquidity. There may not be active trading of units in the stock market. Further trading price of units on the stock market may be significantly lower than the prevailing NAV.

Trading in the units of segregated portfolio on the Exchange may be halted because of market conditions, including any halt in the operations of Depository Participants or for reasons that in view of the Exchange Authorities or SEBI, trading in the units is suspended and / or restricted. In addition, trading in units is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility and pursuant to stock exchange rules of 'circuit filter'. There can be no assurance that the requirements of Stock Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of units of scheme will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Risk factors specific to investments in foreign securities:

The Scheme may invest in Foreign Securities including overseas debt / equities / ADRs / GDRs with the approval of RBI/SEBI, subject to such guidelines as may be issued by RBI/SEBI. The net assets, distributions and income of the Scheme may be affected adversely by fluctuations in the value of certain foreign currencies relative to the Indian Rupee to the extent of investments in these securities. Repatriation of such investment may also be affected by changes in the regulatory and political environments. Market risks can be greater with respect to political instability, lack of complete or reliable information, market irregularities or high taxation. The Scheme's NAV may also be affected by a fluctuation in the general and specific level of interest rates internationally, or the change in the credit profiles of the issuers. The liquidation of securities where investments will be made by the schemes shall be subject to the liquidity /

settlement issues of the country of investment / settlement. Non-business days in country of investment / settlement may impact the liquidity of the scheme investments

The Scheme may, where necessary, appoint advisor(s) for providing advisory services for such investments. The appointment of such advisor(s) shall be in accordance with the applicable requirements of SEBI. The fees and expenses would illustratively include, besides the investment management fees, custody fees and costs, transaction costs and overseas regulatory costs, the fees of appointed advisor(s). The fees related to these services would be borne by the AMC and would not be charged to the Scheme.

Risks associated with investing in liquid funds:

To the extent of the investments in liquid mutual funds, the risks associated with investing in liquid funds like market risk, credit & default risk, liquidity risk, redemption risk including the possible loss of principal; etc. will exist.

Risks associated with investments in REITs AND InvITs:

Price Risk / Market Risk: REITs and InvITs Investments are volatile and subject to price fluctuations on a daily basis owing to factors impacting the underlying assets. The valuation of the REIT/InvIT units may fluctuate based on economic conditions, fluctuations in markets (eg. real estate) in which the REIT/InvIT operates and the resulting impact on the value of the portfolio of assets, regulatory changes, force majeure events etc. REITs & InvITs may have volatile cash flows. As an indirect shareholder of portfolio assets, unit holders rights are subordinated to the rights of creditors, debt holders and other parties specified under Indian law in the event of insolvency or liquidation of any of the portfolio assets.

Liquidity Risk: As the liquidity of the investments made by the Scheme(s) could, at times, be restricted by trading volumes, settlement periods, dissolution of the trust, potential delisting of units on the exchange etc, the time taken by the Mutual Fund for liquidating the investments in the scheme may be high in the event of immediate redemption requirement. Investment in such securities may lead to increase in the scheme portfolio risk. Further, there is no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or be maintained. Hence there would be time when trading in the units could be infrequent. The subsequent valuation of illiquid units may reflect a discount from the market price of comparable securities for which a liquid market exists

Risk of lower than expected distributions: The distributions by the REIT or InvIT will be based on the net cash flows available for distribution. The amount of cash available for distribution principally depends upon the amount of cash that the REIT/InvIT receives as dividends or the interest and principal payments from portfolio assets. The cash flows generated by portfolio assets from operations may fluctuate based on, among other things:

success and economic viability of tenants and off-takers

economic cycles and risks inherent in the business which may negatively impact valuations, returns and profitability of portfolio assets

force majeure events related such as earthquakes, floods etc. rendering the portfolio assets inoperable

debt service requirements and other liabilities of the portfolio assets

fluctuations in the working capital needs of the portfolio assets

ability of portfolio assets to borrow funds and access capital markets

changes in applicable laws and regulations, which may restrict the payment of dividends by portfolio assets

amount and timing of capital expenditures on portfolio assets

insurance policies may not provide adequate protection against various risks associated with operations of the REIT/InvIT such as fire, natural disasters, accidents.

Interest Rate Risk: Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of units fall and when interest rates drop, such prices increase.

Reinvestment Risk: Investments in REITs & InvITs may carry reinvestment risk as there could be repatriation of funds by the Trusts in form of buyback of units or dividend pay-outs, etc. Consequently, the proceeds may get invested in assets providing lower returns.

Credit Risk: In simple terms this risk means that the issuer of a debenture/ bond or a money market instrument may default on interest payment or even in paying back the principal amount on maturity. REITs & InvITs are likely to have volatile cash flows as the repayment dates would not necessarily be pre scheduled.

Regulatory/Legal Risk: REITs and InvITs being new asset classes, rights of unit holders such as right to information etc may differ from existing capital market asset classes under Indian Law.

The above are some of the common risks associated with investments in REITs & InvITs. There can be no assurance that a Scheme's investment objectives will be achieved, or that there will be no loss of capital. Investment results may vary substantially on a monthly, quarterly or annual basis.

Other Risks:

Risk associated with inflation: Over time, yields of short-term investments may not keep pace with inflation, leading to a reduction in an investment's purchasing power.

Legal risk: The scheme may be affected by the actions of government and regulatory bodies. Legislation could be imposed retrospectively or may be issued in the form of internal regulations which the public may not be aware of. Legislation (including legislation relating to tax) or regulation may be introduced which inhibits the scheme from pursuing their strategies or which renders an existing strategy less profitable than anticipated. Such actions may take any form, for example nationalization of any institution or restrictions on investment strategies in any given market sector or changing requirements and imposed without prior warning by any regulator.

Taxation risk: The value of an investment may be affected by the application of tax laws, including withholding tax, or changes in government or economic or monetary policy from time to time. As such, no guarantee can be given that the financial objectives will actually be achieved. The tax information described in this Scheme Information Document (SID) is as available under the prevailing taxation laws. This could be changed at any moment by regulation. Further, 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.

Operational Risk: Operational risk addresses the risk of trading and back office or administration issues that may result in a loss to the Scheme. This could be the result of oversight, ineffective securities processing procedures, computer systems problems or human error. There could also be risk associated

with grouping of orders. For instance, at the time of placing the trades, the fund manager shall group orders on behalf of all schemes managed by him, provided it is unlikely to be detrimental overall for any of the schemes whose orders have been included. However, such grouping may have a detrimental effect to the scheme compared to the execution of an individual order for the scheme.

Valuation risk: This risk relates to the fact that markets, in specific situations and due to lack of volumes of transactions, do not enable an accurate assessment of the fair value of invested assets. In such cases, valuation risk represents the possibility that, when a financial instrument matures or is sold in the market, the amount received is less than anticipated, incurring a loss to the portfolio and therefore impacting negatively the NAV of the scheme.

Risk factors associated with processing of transaction in case of investors investing in mutual fund units through Stock Exchange Mechanism: The trading mechanism introduced by 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 NSE and/or BSE or any other 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 and the AMC have 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) upon which the Fund and the AMC have no control. Accordingly, there could be negative impacts to the investors such as delay or failure in allotment / redemption of Units. The Fund and the AMC are not responsible for the negative impacts.

RISK MITIGATION STRATEGIES

Risk control measures

Investments made by the Scheme would be in accordance with the investment objective of the Scheme and the provisions of the SEBI (MF) Regulations. Since investing requires disciplined risk management, the AMC would incorporate adequate safeguards for controlling risks in the portfolio construction process. While allocating and choosing securities, the Investment Manager will aim to diversify by gaining broad exposure to different industries and companies in order to reduce risk.

Risk Mitigation measures for investments in equity / equity related instruments

The Scheme aims to maintain a well-diversified equity portfolio comprising stocks across various sectors of the economy. This shall aid in managing concentration risk and sector specific risks.

The Scheme targets to maintain exposure across different market cap segments - i.e. large, mid-cap and small cap. This shall aid in managing volatility and also improve liquidity.

The Scheme's will strive to mitigate risk through a judicious mix of Debt and Money Market Instruments and equity/ equity related instruments

Risk Mitigation measures for investments in debt instruments

The investments in debt and Money Market instruments would be undertaken after assessing the associated credit risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk. The AMC shall undertake credit evaluation of each investment opportunity and invest in rated papers of companies having a sound background, strong fundamentals and quality of management and financial strength. In addition, the Scheme would endeavor

to invest in instruments with a relatively higher liquidity, and will seek to manage the duration of the debt assets on proactive basis to manage interest rate risk and to optimize returns. The following table summarizes the risk mitigation/management strategy for the Debt assets of the Scheme

Risk & description specific to Debt	**Risk Mitigation/ management strategy**
Interest Rate Risk	The duration of a portfolio is one of the means of measuring the interest rate risk of the portfolio. Hence portfolios with higher duration will have higher interest rate risk. The duration of the Scheme will be actively managed based on prevailing macroeconomics condition, political environment, liquidity position in system, inflationary expectorations and other economic considerations.
Credit Risk	The credit evaluation of the AMC entails evaluation of credit fundamentals of each investment opportunity. Some of the factors that are evaluated inter-alia may include outlook on the sector, parentage, quality of management, and overall financial strength of the credit. The AMC will utilize ratings of recognized rating agencies as an input in the decision making process. To reduce credit risk, the scheme shall Invest in debt and money market instruments that have been assigned high investment grade ratings by a recognized rating agency.
Liquidity Risk	Liquidity risk is the risk of not being able to sell / liquidate a security at short notice at prevailing market prices or without incurring impact cost. Liquidity Risk can be partly mitigated by creating portfolios that are diversified across maturities, ratings, types of securities, etc. in line with the fund objectives, regulations and investment strategy. The Scheme shall follow the asset allocation pattern in Scheme Information Document under normal circumstances and residual cash may be invested in the Tri-party repo on Government Securities and treasury bills, repo market, units of mutual fund which seeks to ensure liquidity in the scheme under normal circumstances.
Volatility Risk	There is the risk of volatility in markets due to external factors like liquidity flows, changes in the business environment, economic policy etc. The Scheme will manage volatility risk through diversification. To that extent, the Volatility risk will be mitigated in the Scheme.
Concentration Risk	The AMC will attempt to mitigate this risk by maintaining adequate diversification across issuers/ sectors / instrument type in line with the scheme objectives, investment strategy and applicable regulations. This will also be managed by keeping prudent investment limits on any particular industry or issuer or issuer group based on the size, credit profile, etc. to reduce issuer or industry specific risk.

The Scheme may utilize derivative instruments for hedging & portfolio balancing purposes. All Interest Rate Swaps will be undertaken with approved counter parties under pre-approved International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) agreements. The scheme may also use various derivatives and hedging products from time to time, as would be available and permitted by SEBI/RBI for the purpose of hedging and portfolio rebalancing.

The above risk control measures shall be implemented by the AMC on best effort basis however there can be no guarantee that such measures can completely mitigate the risks involved in Scheme.

BARODA BNP PARIBAS LARGE and MID-CAP FUND

RISK FACTORS

Scheme Specific Risk Factors

Market Risk:

All mutual funds and securities investments are subject to market risk and there can be no assurance / guarantee that the scheme's objectives will be achieved. The securities that the scheme invests in would be exposed to price changes on a day-to-day basis. These price changes may occur due to instrument-specific factors as well as general macroeconomic conditions.

Markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market or economic developments. The scheme may be subject to price volatility due to factors such as interest sensitivity, market perception, and creditworthiness of issuer and market liquidity.

Different parts of the market can react differently to these developments. The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Concentration Risk

The scheme may pursue only a limited degree of diversification. It may invest a greater proportion of assets in the securities of very few issuers (within the limits permitted by regulation) or be concentrated on a few market sectors. This could have implications on the performance of the scheme. The scheme may be more sensitive to economic, business, political or other changes and this may lead to sizeable fluctuation in the Net Asset Value of the scheme.

Risks associated with investing in equity and equity related instruments:

Investments in equity and equity related instruments are volatile and prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis. The impact of fluctuations is likely to be accentuated for short-term investments. The risk that the performance of one or more companies declines or stagnates may have a negative impact on the performance of the Scheme as a whole at any given time. Investments in equity and equity related instruments involve a degree of risk and investors should not invest in the Scheme unless they can afford to take the risks

Equity and Equity Related Instruments listed on the stock exchange carry lower liquidity risk however the Scheme's ability to sell these investments is limited by the overall trading volume on the stock exchanges.

In certain cases, settlement periods may be extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances. The inability of the Scheme to make intended securities purchases due to settlement problems could cause the Scheme to miss certain investment opportunities. Similarly, the inability to sell securities held in the

Scheme's portfolio may result, at times, in potential losses to the Scheme, should there be a subsequent decline in the value of securities held in the Scheme's portfolio.

Risk Factors associated with Investments in Derivatives

The Scheme(s) may use various derivative instruments and techniques, permitted within SEBI Master Circular No. SEBI/HO/IMD/IMD-PoD-1/P/CIR/2024/90 dated June 27, 2024 from time to time including but not limited for portfolio balancing and hedging purpose, which may increase the volatility of Scheme's performance. Usage of derivatives will expose the Scheme(s) to certain risks inherent to such derivatives.

Derivative products are specialized instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the fund manager involve uncertainty and decision of fund manager may not always be profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies. The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments.

The use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but also of the derivative itself. There is a possibility that a loss may be sustained by the Scheme(s) as a result of the failure of another party (usually referred to as the "counterparty") to comply with the terms of the derivatives contract. Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, interest rates and indices. Even a small price movement in the underlying instrument could have a large impact on their value. This could increase the volatility of the Scheme's performance.

In case of hedge, it is possible that derivative positions may not be perfectly in line with the underlying assets they are hedging. As a consequence the derivative cannot be expected to perfectly hedge the risk of the underlying assets. This also increases the volatility of the Scheme's performance. Some of the risks inherent to derivatives investments include:

1. **Price Risk:** Despite the risk mitigation provided by various derivative instruments, there remains an inherent price risk which may result in losses exceeding actual underlying.

2. **Default Risk:** This is the risk that losses will be incurred due to default by counter party. This is also known as credit risk or counterparty risk.

3. **Basis Risk:** This risk arises when the derivative instrument used to hedge the underlying asset does not match the movement of the underlying being hedged for e.g. mismatch between the maturity date of the futures and the actual selling date of the asset.

4. **Limitations on upside:** Derivatives when used as hedging tool can also limit the profits from a genuine investment transaction.

5. **Liquidity risk:** This risk pertains to how saleable a security is in the market. All securities/instruments irrespective of whether they are equity, bonds or derivatives may be exposed to liquidity risk (when the sellers outnumber buyers) which may impact returns while exiting opportunities.

Risks associated with Securities Lending

Securities Lending is lending of securities through an approved intermediary to a borrower under an agreement for a specified period with the condition that the borrower will return equivalent securities of the same type or class at the end of the specified period along with the corporate benefits accruing on the securities borrowed. The risks in lending portfolio securities, as with other extensions of credit, consist of the failure of another party, in this case the approved intermediary, to comply with the terms of agreement entered into between the lender of securities i.e. the Scheme and the approved intermediary. Such failure to comply can result in a possible loss of rights to the collateral put up by the borrower of the securities, the inability of the approved intermediary to return the securities deposited by the lender and the possible loss of corporate benefits accruing to the lender from the securities deposited with the approved intermediary. The Mutual Fund may not be able to sell such lent securities and this can lead to temporary illiquidity.

Risk factors specific to investments in foreign securities:

The Scheme may invest in Foreign Securities including overseas debt / equities / ADRs / GDRs with the approval of RBI/SEBI, subject to such guidelines as may be issued by RBI/SEBI. The net assets, distributions and income of the Scheme may be affected adversely by fluctuations in the value of certain foreign currencies relative to the Indian Rupee to the extent of investments in these securities. Repatriation of such investment may also be affected by changes in the regulatory and political environments. Market risks can be greater with respect to political instability, lack of complete or reliable information, market irregularities or high taxation. The Scheme's NAV may also be affected by a fluctuation in the general and specific level of interest rates internationally, or the change in the credit profiles of the issuers. The liquidation of securities where investments will be made by the schemes shall be subject to the liquidity / settlement issues of the country of investment / settlement. Non-business days in country of investment / settlement may impact the liquidity of the scheme investments

The Scheme may, where necessary, appoint advisor(s) for providing advisory services for such investments. The appointment of such advisor(s) shall be in accordance with the applicable requirements of SEBI. The fees and expenses would illustratively include, besides the investment management fees, custody fees and costs, transaction costs and overseas regulatory costs, the fees of appointed advisor(s). The fees related to these services would be borne by the AMC and would not be charged to the Scheme.

Risk factors associated with investments in REITs and InvITs

Price Risk / Market Risk: REITs and InvITs Investments are volatile and subject to price fluctuations on a daily basis owing to factors impacting the underlying assets. The valuation of the REIT/InvIT units may fluctuate based on economic conditions, fluctuations in markets (eg. real estate) in which the REIT/InvIT operates and the resulting impact on the value of the portfolio of assets, regulatory changes, force majeure events etc. REITs & InvITs may have volatile cash flows. As an indirect shareholder of portfolio assets, unit holders rights are subordinated to the rights of creditors, debt holders and other parties specified under Indian law in the event of insolvency or liquidation of any of the portfolio assets

Liquidity Risk: As the liquidity of the investments made by the scheme(s) could, at times, be restricted by trading volumes, settlement periods, dissolution of the trust, potential delisting of units on the exchange etc, the time taken by the Mutual Fund for liquidating the investments in the scheme may be high in the event of immediate redemption requirement. Investment in such securities may lead to increase in the scheme portfolio risk. Further, there is no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or be maintained. Hence there would be time when trading in the units could be infrequent. The subsequent

valuation of illiquid units may reflect a discount from the market price of comparable securities for which a liquid market exists

Risk of lower than expected distributions: The distributions by the REIT or InvIT will be based on the net cash flows available for distribution. The amount of cash available for distribution principally depends upon the amount of cash that the REIT/InvIT receives as dividends or the interest and principal payments from portfolio assets. The cash flows generated by portfolio assets from operations may fluctuate based on, among other things:

success and economic viability of tenants and off-takers

economic cycles and risks inherent in the business which may negatively impact valuations, returns and profitability of portfolio assets

force majeure events related such as earthquakes, floods etc. rendering the portfolio assets inoperable

debt service requirements and other liabilities of the portfolio assets

fluctuations in the working capital needs of the portfolio assets

ability of portfolio assets to borrow funds and access capital markets

changes in applicable laws and regulations, which may restrict the payment of dividends by portfolio assets

amount and timing of capital expenditures on portfolio assets

insurance policies may not provide adequate protection against various risks associated with operations of the REIT/InvIT such as fire, natural disasters, accidents.

Interest Rate Risk - Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of units fall and when interest rates drop, such prices increase

Reinvestment Risk: Investments in REITs & InvITs may carry reinvestment risk as there could be repatriation of funds by the Trusts in form of buyback of units or dividend pay-outs, etc. Consequently, the proceeds may get invested in assets providing lower returns.

Credit Risk: In simple terms this risk means that the issuer of a debenture/ bond or a money market instrument may default on interest payment or even in paying back the principal amount on maturity. REITs & InvITs are likely to have volatile cash flows as the repayment dates would not necessarily be pre scheduled.

Regulatory/Legal Risk: REITs and InvITs being new asset classes, rights of unit holders such as right to information etc may differ from existing capital market asset classes under Indian Law.

The above are some of the common risks associated with investments in REITs & InvITs. There can be no assurance that a Scheme's investment objectives will be achieved, or that there will be no loss of capital. Investment results may vary substantially on a monthly, quarterly or annual basis.

Risks associated with repo transactions in corporate debt

The Scheme may be exposed to counter party risk in case of repo lending transactions in the event of the counterparty failing to honour the repurchase agreement. However, in repo transactions, the collateral

may be sold, and a loss is realized only if the sale price is less than the repo amount. The risk is further mitigated through over-collateralization (the value of the collateral being more than the repo amount).

Risks for writing covered call options for equity shares:

Writing call options are highly specialized activities and entail higher than ordinary investment risks. In such investment strategy, the profits from call option writing is capped at the option premium, however the downside depends upon the increase in value of the underlying equity shares. Being a covered call, the downside risk is not unlimited, but limited to the extent of change in the price of underlying security held by the Fund.

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

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

The total gross exposure related to option premium paid and received shall not exceed the regulatory limits of the net assets of the scheme.

Risks associated with segregated portfolio:

Investor holding units of segregated portfolio may not able to liquidate their holding till the time recovery of money from the issuer.

Security comprises of segregated portfolio may not realise any value.

Listing of units of segregated portfolio in recognised stock exchange does not necessarily guarantee their liquidity. There may not be active trading of units in the stock market. Further trading price of units on the stock market may be significantly lower than the prevailing NAV.

Trading in the units of segregated portfolio on the Exchange may be halted because of market conditions, including any halt in the operations of Depository Participants or for reasons that in view of the Exchange Authorities or SEBI, trading in the units is suspended and / or restricted. In addition, trading in units is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility and pursuant to stock exchange rules of 'circuit filter'. There can be no assurance that the requirements of Stock Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of units of scheme will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Risks associated with investing in securitised debt:

The scheme may invest in domestic securitized debt such as asset backed securities (ABS) or mortgage backed securities (MBS). ABS means securitized debts wherein the underlying assets are receivables

arising from personal loans, automobile loans, etc. MBS means securitized debts wherein the underlying assets are receivables arising from loans backed by mortgage of properties which can be residential or commercial in nature. ABS / MBS instruments reflect the undivided interest in the underlying of assets and do not represent the obligation of the issuer of ABS / MBS or the originator of the underlying receivables. The ABS / MBS holders have a limited recourse to the extent of credit enhancement provided. Securitized debt may suffer credit losses in the event of the delinquencies and credit losses in the underlying pool exceeding the credit enhancement provided. As compared to the normal corporate or sovereign debt, securitized debt is normally exposed to a higher level of reinvestment risk.

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

How the risk profile of securitized debt fits into the risk appetite of the scheme

Securitized debt is a form of conversion of normally non-tradable loans to transferable securities. This is done by assigning the loans to a special purpose vehicle (a trust), which in turn issues Pass-Through-Certificates (PTCs). These PTCs are transferable securities with fixed income like characteristics. The risk of investing in securitized debt is similar to investing in debt securities. In addition, securitized debt may also carry prepayment risk and has a relatively higher liquidity risk (the same are explained in the sections that follow). However, if the fund manager evaluates that the additional risks are suitably compensated by the higher returns, he may invest in securitized debt up to the limits specified in the asset allocation table. The investment shall be in securitized instruments that are top rated (AAA/ A1+) or its equivalent, by a recognised credit rating agency for the retail pool, and for single loan securitization, limits will be assigned as per the internal credit policy of the Fund.

Policy relating to originators

The originator is the person who has initially given the loan. The originator is also usually responsible for servicing the loan (i.e. collecting the interest and principal payments). An analysis of the originator is especially important in case of retail loans as this affects the credit quality and servicing of the PTC. Originators may be: Banks, Non Banking Finance Companies, Housing Finance Companies, etc. The fund manager's evaluation will be based on the track record of the originator, delinquencies in the pool and the seasoning of the pool. Other factors that will be considered are loan type, size of the loan, average original maturity of the pool, Loan to Value Ratio, geographical distribution, liquid facility, default rate distribution, credit enhancement facility and structure of the pool.

Risk associated with each kind of originator:

Prepayment risk: MBS and ABS are subject to prepayment risk. When the underlying loans are paid off by the borrower prior to their respective due dates, this is known as a prepayment. It could be triggered on account of various factors particularly in periods of declining interest rates. The possibility of such prepayment may require the scheme to reinvest the proceeds of such investments in securities offering lower yields, thereby reducing the scheme's interest income.

Interest rate risk: MBS carry interest rate risk. Home loan borrowers are provided the facility of refinancing their loans at the prevailing interest rates. A lowering of interest rates could induce a borrower to pay his loan off earlier than the scheduled tenure, whereas if the interest rates move upward, the

borrower would tend to hold on to his loan for a longer period, thus increasing the maturity of the bond. The maturity of the bond could therefore shorten or lengthen, depending on the prevailing interest rates.

Credit risk / default risk: MBS and ABS also carry credit or default risk. MBS and structures carry built –in credit enhancement in different forms. However, any delinquencies would result in reduction of the principal amount if the amount available in the credit enhancement facility is not enough to cover the shortfall. Historically, housing loans have had lower default rates than other forms of credit.

Price risk / liquidity risk: MBS and ABS are subject to prepayment risk. Limited volumes of trading in securitized paper in secondary market could restrict or affect the ability of the scheme to re-sell them. Thus these trades may take place at a discount, depending on the prevailing interest rates.

In case of securitization involving single loans or a small pool of loans, the credit risk of the underlying borrower is analyzed. In case of diversified pools of loans, the overall characteristic of the loans is analyzed to assess the credit risk. Securitization transactions may include some risk mitigants (to reduce credit risk). These may include interest subvention (difference in interest rates on the underlying loans and the PTC serving as margin against defaults), overcollateralization (issue of PTCs of lesser value than the underlying loans, thus even if some loans default, the PTC continues to remain protected), presence of an equity / subordinate tranche (issue of PTCs of differing seniority when it comes to repayment - the senior tranches get paid before the junior tranche) and / or guarantees.

Level of diversification with respect to the underlying assets and risk mitigation measures for less diversified investments:

Currently, the following parameters are used while evaluating investment decision relating to a pool securitization transaction. These parameters may be revised the from time to time.

Characteristics/ Type of Pool	**Mortgage Loan**	**Commercial Vehicle and Construction Equipment**	**Car**	**Two Wheelers**	**Micro Finance Pools**	**Personal Loans**	**Single Sell Downs**	**Others**
Approximate Average maturity (in Months)	Up to 10 Yrs	Up to 3 yrs	Up to 3 yrs	Up to 3 yrs	NA	NA	Refer to Note a	Refer to Note b
Collateral margin (including cash, guarantees, excess interest spread, subordinate tranche)	>10%	>10%	>10%	>10%	NA	NA		
Average Loan to Value Ratio	<90%	<80%	<80%	<80%	NA	NA		
Average seasoning of the Pool	>3 mths	>3 mths	>3 mths	>3 mths	NA	NA		

Characteristics/ Type of Pool	Mortgage Loan	Commercial Vehicle and Construction Equipment	Car	Two Wheelers	Micro Finance Pools	Personal Loans	Single Sell Downs	Others
Maximum single exposure range	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	NA	NA		
Average single exposure range %	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	NA	NA		

Notes

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

Other investments will be decided on a case-to-case basis.

Minimum retention period of the debt by originator prior to securitization

Issuance of securitized debt is governed by the Reserve Bank of India. RBI norms cover the "true sale" criteria including credit enhancement and liquidity enhancements. In addition, RBI has proposed minimum holding period of between nine and twelve months for assets before they can be securitized. The minimum holding period depends on the tenure of the securitization transaction. The Scheme will invest in securitized debt that is in compliance with the regulations.

Minimum retention percentage by originator of debts to be securitized

RBI norms cover the "true sale" criteria including credit enhancement and liquidity enhancements, including maximum exposure by the originator in the PTCs. In addition, RBI has proposed minimum retention requirement of between five and ten percent of the book value of the loans by the originator. The minimum retention requirement depends on the tenure and structure of the securitization transaction. The Scheme will invest in securitized debt that is in compliance with the regulations.

Mechanism to tackle conflict of interest when the mutual fund invests in securitised debt of an originator and the originator in turn invests makes investments in that particular scheme of the fund

The key risk in securitized debt relates to the underlying borrowers and not the originator. In a securitization transaction, the originator is the seller of the debt(s) and the scheme is the buyer. However, the originator is also usually responsible for servicing the loan (i.e. collecting the interest and principal payments). As the originators may also invest in the scheme, the fund manager shall ensure that the investment decision is based on parameters as set by the Investment Committee (IC) of the AMC and IC shall review the same at regular interval.

The resources and mechanism of individual risk assessment with the AMC for monitoring investments in securitised debt

The fund management team including the credit analyst has the experience to analyze securitized debt. In addition, credit research agencies provide analysis of individual instruments and pools. On an on-going basis (typically monthly) the servicer provides reports regarding the performance of the pool. These reports would form the base for ongoing evaluation where applicable. In addition, rating reports indicating rating changes would be monitored for changes in rating agency opinion of the credit risk.

Other Risks:

Risk associated with inflation: Over time, yields of short-term investments may not keep pace with inflation, leading to a reduction in an investment's purchasing power.

Legal risk: The scheme may be affected by the actions of government and regulatory bodies. Legislation could be imposed retrospectively or may be issued in the form of internal regulations which the public may not be aware of. Legislation (including legislation relating to tax) or regulation may be introduced which inhibits the scheme from pursuing their strategies or which renders an existing strategy less profitable than anticipated. Such actions may take any form, for example nationalization of any institution or restrictions on investment strategies in any given market sector or changing requirements and imposed without prior warning by any regulator.

Taxation risk: The value of an investment may be affected by the application of tax laws, including withholding tax, or changes in government or economic or monetary policy from time to time. As such, no guarantee can be given that the financial objectives will actually be achieved. The tax information described in this Scheme Information Document (SID) is as available under the prevailing taxation laws. This could be changed at any moment by regulation. Further, 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.

Operational Risk: Operational risk addresses the risk of trading and back office or administration issues that may result in a loss to the Scheme. This could be the result of oversight, ineffective securities processing procedures, computer systems problems or human error. There could also be risk associated with grouping of orders. For instance, at the time of placing the trades, the fund manager shall group orders on behalf of all schemes managed by him, provided it is unlikely to be detrimental overall for any of the schemes whose orders have been included. However, such grouping may have a detrimental effect to the scheme compared to the execution of an individual order for the scheme.

Valuation risk: This risk relates to the fact that markets, in specific situations and due to lack of volumes of transactions, do not enable an accurate assessment of the fair value of invested assets. In such cases, valuation risk represents the possibility that, when a financial instrument matures or is sold in the market, the amount received is less than anticipated, incurring a loss to the portfolio and therefore impacting negatively the NAV of the scheme.

Risk factors associated with processing of transaction in case of investors investing in mutual fund units through Stock Exchange Mechanism: The trading mechanism introduced by 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 NSE and/or BSE or any other 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 and the AMC have 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) upon which the Fund and the

AMC have no control. Accordingly, there could be negative impacts to the investors such as delay or failure in allotment / redemption of Units. The Fund and the AMC are not responsible for the negative impacts.

RISK MITIGATION STRATEGIES

Risk control measures

Investments made by the Scheme would be in accordance with the investment objective of the Scheme and the provisions of the SEBI (MF) Regulations. Since investing requires disciplined risk management, the AMC would incorporate adequate safeguards for controlling risks in the portfolio construction process. While allocating and choosing securities, the Investment Manager will aim to diversify by gaining broad exposure to different industries and companies in order to reduce risk.

Risk Mitigation measures for investments in equity / equity related instruments

The Scheme aims to maintain a well-diversified equity portfolio comprising stocks across various sectors of the economy. This shall aid in managing concentration risk and sector specific risks.

The Scheme targets to maintain exposure across different market cap segments - i.e. large, mid-cap and small cap. This shall aid in managing volatility and also improve liquidity.

The Scheme's will strive to mitigate risk through a judicious mix of Debt and Money Market Instruments and equity/ equity related instruments

The scheme may utilize derivative instruments for hedging & portfolio balancing purposes. All Interest Rate Swaps will be undertaken with approved counter parties under pre-approved International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) agreements. The scheme may also use various derivatives and hedging products from time to time, as would be available and permitted by SEBI/RBI for the purpose of hedging and portfolio rebalancing.

The above risk control measures shall be implemented by the AMC on best effort basis however there can be no guarantee that such measures can completely mitigate the risks involved in Scheme.

BARODA BNP PARIBAS INDIA CONSUMPTION FUND

Risk Factor

Scheme Specific Risk Factors

Market Risk:

All mutual funds and securities investments are subject to market risk and there can be no assurance / guarantee that the Scheme's objectives will be achieved. The securities that the Scheme invests in would be exposed to price changes on a day-to-day basis. These price changes may occur due to instrument-specific factors as well as general macroeconomic conditions.

Markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market or economic developments. The Scheme may be subject to price volatility due to factors such as interest sensitivity, market perception, and creditworthiness of issuer and market liquidity.

Different parts of the market can react differently to these developments. The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Risks associated with investing in equity and equity related instruments:

Investments in equity and equity related instruments are volatile and prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis. The impact of fluctuations is likely to be accentuated for short-term investments. The risk that the performance of one or more companies declines or stagnates may have a negative impact on the performance of the Scheme as a whole at any given time. Investments in equity and equity related instruments involve a degree of risk and investors should not invest in the Scheme unless they can afford to take the risks

Equity and Equity Related Instruments listed on the stock exchange carry lower liquidity risk however the Scheme's ability to sell these investments is limited by the overall trading volume on the stock exchanges.

In certain cases, settlement periods may be extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances. The inability of the Scheme to make intended securities purchases due to settlement problems could cause the Scheme to miss certain investment opportunities. Similarly, the inability to sell securities held in the

Scheme's portfolio may result, at times, in potential losses to the Scheme, should there be a subsequent decline in the value of securities held in the Scheme's portfolio.

Risks associated with investing in fixed income securities:

Credit and Counterparty risk: Credit risk or default risk refers to the risk that an issuer of a fixed income security may default (i.e., will be unable to make timely principal and interest payments on the security or honor its contractual obligations).

Counterparty risk refers to the counterparty's inability to honor its commitments (payment, delivery, repayment, etc.) and to risk of default. This risk relates to the quality of the counterparty to which the Scheme has exposures. Losses can occur in particular for the settlement/delivery of financial instruments or the conclusion of financial derivatives contracts.

The value of a fixed income security will fluctuate depending upon the changes in the perceived level of credit and counterparty risk as well as any actual event of default. Changes in financial conditions of an issuer, changes in economic and political conditions in general, or changes in economic or and political conditions specific to an issuer, all of which are factors that may have an adverse impact on an issuer's credit quality and security value.

Liquidity Risk: The liquidity of the Scheme's investment is inherently restricted by trading volumes in the securities in which the Scheme invests.

A lower level of liquidity affecting an individual security or an entire market at the same time, may have an adverse bearing on the value of the Scheme's assets. More importantly, this may affect the Fund's ability to sell particular securities quickly enough to minimise impact cost, as and when necessary to meet requirements of liquidity or to sell securities in response to triggers such as a specific economic/corporate event.

Trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures may restrict the liquidity of a few or all of the investments and may affect the liquidity of the investments of the scheme.

The Scheme may be unable to implement purchase or sale decisions when the markets turn illiquid, missing some investment opportunities or limiting ability to face redemptions. The lack of liquidity could also lead to the risk that the sale price of a security could be substantially lower than the fair value of the security.

Interest Rate Risk & Re-investment Risk: The value of an investment may be affected by interest rate fluctuations. Interest rates may be influenced by several elements or events, such as monetary policy, the discount rate, inflation, etc. The value of debt and fixed income securities held by the Scheme generally will vary inversely with the changes in prevailing interest rates. In general, price of debt and fixed income securities go up when interest rates fall, and vice versa. Securities of any issuer that has higher duration could be more risky in terms of price movements relative to those with lower duration. Thus any impact of interest rate changes would be higher on securities with higher duration irrespective of the status of the issuer of the security. The investments made by the Scheme are subject to reinvestment risk. This risk refers to the interest rate levels at which cash flows received from the securities in the Scheme are reinvested. The additional income from reinvestment is the "interest on interest" component. The risk is that the rate at which interim cash flows can be reinvested may be lower than that originally assumed.

Sovereign risk: The Central Government of India is the issuer of the local currency debt in India. The Government raises money to meet its capital and revenue expenditure by issuing debt or discounted securities. Since payment of interest and principal amount has a sovereign status implying least probability of a default, such securities are known as securities with sovereign credit. It also implies that

the credit risk on such Government securities is even lower than that on non-government securities with "AAA" rating and hence yields on government securities are even lower than yields on non-government securities with "AAA" rating.

Concentration Risk:

The Scheme may pursue only a limited degree of diversification. It may invest a greater proportion of assets in the securities of very few issuers (within the limits permitted by regulation) or be concentrated on a few market sectors. This could have implications on the performance of the scheme. The Scheme may be more sensitive to economic, business, political or other changes and this may lead to sizeable fluctuation in the Net Asset Value of the scheme.

Risk associated with investments in derivatives:

The Scheme may use various derivative instruments and techniques, permitted within SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 from time to time including but not limited for portfolio balancing and hedging purpose, which may increase the volatility of Scheme's performance. Usage of derivatives will expose the Scheme to certain risks inherent to such derivatives.

Derivative products are specialized instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the fund manager involve uncertainty and decision of fund manager may not always be profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies. **The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments.**

The use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but also of the derivative itself. There is a possibility that a loss may be sustained by the Scheme as a result of the failure of another party (usually referred to as the "counterparty") to comply with the terms of the derivatives contract. Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, interest rates and indices. Even a small price movement in the underlying instrument could have a large impact on their value. This could increase the volatility of the Scheme's performance.

In case of hedge, it is possible that derivative positions may not be perfectly in line with the underlying assets they are hedging. As a consequence the derivative cannot be expected to perfectly hedge the risk of the underlying assets. This also increases the volatility of the Scheme's performance.

Some of the risks inherent to derivatives investments include:

Price Risk: Despite the risk mitigation provided by various derivative instruments, there remains an inherent price risk which may result in losses exceeding actual underlying.

Default Risk: This is the risk that losses will be incurred due to default by counter party. This is also known as credit risk or counterparty risk.

Basis Risk: This risk arises when the derivative instrument used to hedge the underlying asset does not match the movement of the underlying being hedged for e.g. mismatch between the maturity date of the futures and the actual selling date of the asset.

Limitations on upside: Derivatives when used as hedging tool can also limit the profits from a genuine investment transaction.

Liquidity risk: This risk pertains to how saleable a security is in the market. All securities/instruments irrespective of whether they are equity, bonds or derivatives may be exposed to liquidity risk (when the sellers outnumber buyers) which may impact returns while exiting opportunities.

Risks associated with investing in securitised debt:

The Scheme may invest in domestic securitized debt such as asset backed securities (ABS) or mortgage backed securities (MBS). ABS means securitized debts wherein the underlying assets are receivables arising from personal loans, automobile loans, etc. MBS means securitized debts wherein the underlying assets are receivables arising from loans backed by mortgage of properties which can be residential or commercial in nature. ABS / MBS instruments reflect the undivided interest in the underlying of assets and do not represent the obligation of the issuer of ABS / MBS or the originator of the underlying receivables. The ABS / MBS holders have a limited recourse to the extent of credit enhancement provided. Securitized debt may suffer credit losses in the event of the delinquencies and credit losses in the underlying pool exceeding the credit enhancement provided. As compared to the normal corporate or sovereign debt, securitized debt is normally exposed to a higher level of reinvestment risk.

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

How the risk profile of securitized debt fits into the risk appetite of the Scheme

Securitized debt is a form of conversion of normally non-tradable loans to transferable securities. This is done by assigning the loans to a special purpose vehicle (a trust), which in turn issues Pass-Through-Certificates (PTCs). These PTCs are transferable securities with fixed income like characteristics. The risk of investing in securitized debt is similar to investing in debt securities. In addition, securitized debt may also carry prepayment risk and has a relatively higher liquidity risk (the same are explained in the sections that follow). However, if the fund manager evaluates that the additional risks are suitably compensated by the higher returns, he may invest in securitized debt up to the limits specified in the asset allocation table. The investment shall be in securitized instruments that are top rated (AAA/ A1+) or its equivalent, by a recognised credit rating agency for the retail pool, and for single loan securitization, limits will be assigned as per the internal credit policy of the Fund.

Policy relating to originators

The originator is the person who has initially given the loan. The originator is also usually responsible for servicing the loan (i.e. collecting the interest and principal payments). An analysis of the originator is especially important in case of retail loans as this affects the credit quality and servicing of the PTC. Originators may be: Banks, Non-Banking Finance Companies, Housing Finance Companies, etc. The fund

manager's evaluation will be based on the track record of the originator, delinquencies in the pool and the seasoning of the pool. Other factors that will be considered are loan type, size of the loan, average original maturity of the pool, Loan to Value Ratio, geographical distribution, liquid facility, default rate distribution, credit enhancement facility and structure of the pool.

Risk associated with each kind of originator:

Prepayment risk: MBS and ABS are subject to prepayment risk. When the underlying loans are paid off by the borrower prior to their respective due dates, this is known as a prepayment. It could be triggered on account of various factors particularly in periods of declining interest rates. The possibility of such prepayment may require the Scheme to reinvest the proceeds of such investments in securities offering lower yields, thereby reducing the Scheme's interest income.

Interest rate risk: MBS carry interest rate risk. Home loan borrowers are provided the facility of refinancing their loans at the prevailing interest rates. A lowering of interest rates could induce a borrower to pay his loan off earlier than the scheduled tenure, whereas if the interest rates move upward, the borrower would tend to hold on to his loan for a longer period, thus increasing the maturity of the bond. The maturity of the bond could therefore shorten or lengthen, depending on the prevailing interest rates.

Credit risk / default risk: MBS and ABS also carry credit or default risk. MBS and structures carry built –in credit enhancement in different forms. However, any delinquencies would result in reduction of the principal amount if the amount available in the credit enhancement facility is not enough to cover the shortfall. Historically, housing loans have had lower default rates than other forms of credit.

Price risk / liquidity risk: MBS and ABS are subject to prepayment risk. Limited volumes of trading in securitized paper in secondary market could restrict or affect the ability of the Scheme to re-sell them. Thus, these trades may take place at a discount, depending on the prevailing interest rates.

In case of securitization involving single loans or a small pool of loans, the credit risk of the underlying borrower is analyzed. In case of diversified pools of loans, the overall characteristic of the loans is analyzed to assess the credit risk. Securitization transactions may include some risk mitigants (to reduce credit risk). These may include interest subvention (difference in interest rates on the underlying loans and the PTC serving as margin against defaults), overcollateralization (issue of PTCs of lesser value than the underlying loans, thus even if some loans default, the PTC continues to remain protected), presence of an equity / subordinate tranche (issue of PTCs of differing seniority when it comes to repayment - the senior tranches get paid before the junior tranche) and / or guarantees.

Level of diversification with respect to the underlying assets and risk mitigation measures for less diversified investments:

Currently, the following parameters are used while evaluating investment decision relating to a pool securitization transaction. These parameters may be revised the from time to time.

Characteristics/ Type of Pool	Mortgage Loan	Commercial Vehicle and Construction Equipment	Car	Two wheelers	Micro Finance Pools	Personal Loans	Single Sell Downs	Others
Approximate Average maturity (in Months)	Up to 10 yrs	Up to 3 yrs	Up to 3 yrs	Up to 3 yrs	NA	NA	Refer to Note a	Refer to Note b
Collateral margin (including cash, guarantees, excess interest spread, subordinate tranche)	>10%	>10%	>10%	>10%	NA	NA		
Average Loan to Value Ratio	<90%	<80%	<80%	<80%	NA	NA		
Average seasoning of the Pool	>3 mths	>3 mths	>3 mths	>3 mths	NA	NA		
Maximum single exposure range	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	NA	NA		
Average single exposure range %	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	NA	NA		

Notes

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

Other investments will be decided on a case-to-case basis.

Minimum retention period of the debt by originator prior to securitization

Issuance of securitized debt is governed by the Reserve Bank of India. RBI norms cover the "true sale" criteria including credit enhancement and liquidity enhancements. In addition, RBI has proposed minimum holding period of between nine and twelve months for assets before they can be securitized. The minimum holding period depends on the tenure of the securitization transaction. The Scheme will invest in securitized debt that is in compliance with the regulations.

Minimum retention percentage by originator of debts to be securitized

RBI norms cover the "true sale" criteria including credit enhancement and liquidity enhancements, including maximum exposure by the originator in the PTCs. In addition, RBI has proposed minimum

retention requirement of between five and ten percent of the book value of the loans by the originator. The minimum retention requirement depends on the tenure and structure of the securitization transaction. The Scheme will invest in securitized debt that is in compliance with the regulations.

Mechanism to tackle conflict of interest when the mutual fund invests in securitised debt of an originator and the originator in turn invests makes investments in that particular scheme of the fund

The key risk in securitized debt relates to the underlying borrowers and not the originator. In a securitization transaction, the originator is the seller of the debt(s) and the Scheme is the buyer. However, the originator is also usually responsible for servicing the loan (i.e. collecting the interest and principal payments). As the originators may also invest in the Scheme, the fund manager shall ensure that the investment decision is based on parameters as set by the Investment Committee (IC) of the AMC and IC shall review the same at regular interval.

The resources and mechanism of individual risk assessment with the AMC for monitoring investments in securitised debt

The fund management team including the credit analyst has the experience to analyze securitized debt. In addition, credit research agencies provide analysis of individual instruments and pools. On an on-going basis (typically monthly) the servicer provides reports regarding the performance of the pool. These reports would form the base for ongoing evaluation where applicable. In addition, rating reports indicating rating changes would be monitored for changes in rating agency opinion of the credit risk.

Risks associated with segregated portfolio:

Investor holding units of segregated portfolio may not able to liquidate their holding till the time recovery of money from the issuer.

Security comprises of segregated portfolio may not realise any value.

Listing of units of segregated portfolio in recognised stock exchange does not necessarily guarantee their liquidity. There may not be active trading of units in the stock market. Further trading price of units on the stock market may be significantly lower than the prevailing NAV.

Trading in the units of segregated portfolio on the Exchange may be halted because of market conditions, including any halt in the operations of Depository Participants or for reasons that in view of the Exchange Authorities or SEBI, trading in the units is suspended and / or restricted. In addition, trading in units is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility and pursuant to stock exchange rules of 'circuit filter'. There can be no assurance that the requirements of Stock Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of units of scheme will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Risk Factors associated with Investments in REITs AND InvITs:

Price Risk / Market Risk: REITs and InvITs Investments are volatile and subject to price fluctuations on a daily basis owing to factors impacting the underlying assets. The valuation of the REIT/InvIT units may fluctuate based on economic conditions, fluctuations in markets (eg. real estate) in which the REIT/InvIT operates and the resulting impact on the value of the portfolio of assets, regulatory changes, force majeure events etc. REITs & InvITs may have volatile cash flows. As an indirect shareholder of portfolio assets, unit

holders rights are subordinated to the rights of creditors, debt holders and other parties specified under Indian law in the event of insolvency or liquidation of any of the portfolio assets.

Liquidity Risk: As the liquidity of the investments made by the Scheme(s) could, at times, be restricted by trading volumes, settlement periods, dissolution of the trust, potential delisting of units on the exchange etc, the time taken by the Mutual Fund for liquidating the investments in the Scheme may be high in the event of immediate redemption requirement. Investment in such securities may lead to increase in the Scheme portfolio risk. Further, there is no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or be maintained. Hence there would be time when trading in the units could be infrequent. The subsequent valuation of illiquid units may reflect a discount from the market price of comparable securities for which a liquid market exists

Risk of lower-than-expected distributions: The distributions by the REIT or InvIT will be based on the net cash flows available for distribution. The amount of cash available for distribution principally depends upon the amount of cash that the REIT/InvIT receives as dividends or the interest and principal payments from portfolio assets. The cash flows generated by portfolio assets from operations may fluctuate based on, among other things:

success and economic viability of tenants and off-takers

economic cycles and risks inherent in the business which may negatively impact valuations, returns and profitability of portfolio assets.

force majeure events related such as earthquakes, floods etc. rendering the portfolio assets inoperable.

debt service requirements and other liabilities of the portfolio assets

fluctuations in the working capital needs of the portfolio assets

ability of portfolio assets to borrow funds and access capital markets

changes in applicable laws and regulations, which may restrict the payment of dividends by portfolio assets

amount and timing of capital expenditures on portfolio assets

insurance policies may not provide adequate protection against various risks associated with operations of the REIT/InvIT such as fire, natural disasters, accidents.

Interest Rate Risk: Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of units fall and when interest rates drop, such prices increase.

Reinvestment Risk: Investments in REITs & InvITs may carry reinvestment risk as there could be repatriation of funds by the Trusts in form of buyback of units or dividend pay-outs, etc. Consequently, the proceeds may get invested in assets providing lower returns.

Credit Risk: In simple terms this risk means that the issuer of a debenture/ bond or a money market instrument may default on interest payment or even in paying back the principal amount on maturity. REITs & InvITs are likely to have volatile cash flows as the repayment dates would not necessarily be pre scheduled.

Regulatory/Legal Risk: REITs and InvITs being new asset classes, rights of unit holders such as right to information etc may differ from existing capital market asset classes under Indian Law.

The above are some of the common risks associated with investments in REITs & InvITs. There can be no assurance that a Scheme's investment objectives will be achieved, or that there will be no loss of capital. Investment results may vary substantially on a monthly, quarterly or annual basis.

Risk factors specific to investments in foreign securities: The Scheme may invest in Foreign Securities including overseas debt / equities / ADRs / GDRs with the approval of RBI/SEBI, subject to such guidelines as may be issued by RBI/SEBI. The net assets, distributions and income of the Scheme may be affected adversely by fluctuations in the value of certain foreign currencies relative to the Indian Rupee to the extent of investments in these securities. Repatriation of such investment may also be affected by changes in the regulatory and political environments. Market risks can be greater with respect to political instability, lack of complete or reliable information, market irregularities or high taxation. The rates internationally, or the change in the credit profiles of the issuers. The liquidation of securities where investments will be made by the Schemes shall be subject to the liquidity / settlement issues of the country of investment / settlement. Non-business days in country of investment / settlement may impact the liquidity of the Scheme investments The Scheme may, where necessary, appoint advisor(s) for providing advisory services for such investments. The appointment of such advisor(s) shall be in accordance with the applicable requirements of SEBI. The fees and expenses would illustratively include, besides the investment management fees, custody fees and costs, transaction costs and overseas regulatory costs, the fees of appointed advisor(s). The fees related to these services would be borne by the AMC and would not be charged to the Scheme.

Risks associated with Securities Lending

Securities Lending is lending of securities through an approved intermediary to a borrower under an agreement for a specified period with the condition that the borrower will return equivalent securities of the same type or class at the end of the specified period along with the corporate benefits accruing on the securities borrowed. The risks in lending portfolio securities, as with other extensions of credit, consist of the failure of another party, in this case the approved intermediary, to comply with the terms of agreement entered into between the lender of securities i.e. the Scheme and the approved intermediary. Such failure to comply can result in a possible loss of rights to the collateral put up by the borrower of the securities, the inability of the approved intermediary to return the securities deposited by the lender and the possible loss of corporate benefits accruing to the lender from the securities deposited with the approved intermediary. The Mutual Fund may not be able to sell such lent securities and this can lead to temporary illiquidity.

Risks associated with investing in liquid funds:

To the extent of the investments in liquid mutual funds, the risks associated with investing in liquid funds like market risk, credit & default risk, liquidity risk, redemption risk including the possible loss of principal; etc. will exist.

Other Risks:

Risk associated with inflation: Over time, yields of short-term investments may not keep pace with inflation, leading to a reduction in an investment's purchasing power.

Legal risk: The Scheme may be affected by the actions of government and regulatory bodies. Legislation could be imposed retrospectively or may be issued in the form of internal regulations which the public

may not be aware of. Legislation (including legislation relating to tax) or regulation may be introduced which inhibits the Scheme from pursuing their strategies or which renders an existing strategy less profitable than anticipated. Such actions may take any form, for example nationalization of any institution or restrictions on investment strategies in any given market sector or changing requirements and imposed without prior warning by any regulator.

Taxation risk: The value of an investment may be affected by the application of tax laws, including withholding tax, or changes in government or economic or monetary policy from time to time. As such, no guarantee can be given that the financial objectives will actually be achieved. The tax information described in this Scheme Information Document (SID) is as available under the prevailing taxation laws. This could be changed at any moment by regulation. Further, 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.

Valuation risk: This risk relates to the fact that markets, in specific situations and due to lack of volumes of transactions, do not enable an accurate assessment of the fair value of invested assets. In such cases, valuation risk represents the possibility that, when a financial instrument matures or is sold in the market, the amount received is less than anticipated, incurring a loss to the portfolio and therefore impacting negatively the NAV of the Scheme.

Operational Risk: Operational risk addresses the risk of trading and back office or administration issues that may result in a loss to the Scheme. This could be the result of oversight, ineffective securities processing procedures, computer systems problems or human error. There could also be risk associated with grouping of orders. For instance, at the time of placing the trades, the fund manager shall group orders on behalf of all schemes managed by him, provided it is unlikely to be detrimental overall for any of the Schemes whose orders have been included. However, such grouping may have a detrimental effect to the Scheme compared to the execution of an individual order for the Scheme.

Risk factors associated with processing of transaction in case of investors investing in mutual fund units through Stock Exchange Mechanism: The trading mechanism introduced by 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 NSE and/or BSE or any other 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 and the AMC have 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) upon which the Fund and the AMC have no control. Accordingly, there could be negative impacts to the investors such as delay or failure in allotment / redemption of Units. The Fund and the AMC are not responsible for the negative impacts.

RISK MITIGATION STRATEGIES

Risk Mitigation measures for investments in equity / equity related instruments

The Scheme aims to maintain a well-diversified equity portfolio comprising stocks across various sectors of the economy. This shall aid in managing concentration risk and sector specific risks.

The Scheme targets to maintain exposure across different market cap segments - i.e. large, mid-cap and small cap. This shall aid in managing volatility and also improve liquidity.

The Scheme's will strive to mitigate risk through a judicious mix of Debt and Money Market Instruments and equity/ equity related instruments

Risk Mitigation measures for investments in debt instruments

The investments in debt and Money Market instruments would be undertaken after assessing the associated credit risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk. The AMC shall undertake credit evaluation of each investment opportunity and invest in rated papers of companies having a sound background, strong fundamentals and quality of management and financial strength. In addition, the Scheme would endeavor to invest in instruments with a relatively higher liquidity, and will seek to manage the duration of the debt assets on proactive basis to manage interest rate risk and to optimize returns. The following table summarizes the risk mitigation/management strategy for the Debt assets of the Scheme

Risk & description specific to Debt	**Risk Mitigation/ management strategy**
Interest Rate Risk	The duration of a portfolio is one of the means of measuring the interest rate risk of the portfolio. Hence portfolios with higher duration will have higher interest rate risk. The duration of the Scheme will be actively managed based on prevailing macroeconomics condition, political environment, liquidity position in system, inflationary expectorations and other economic considerations.
Credit Risk	The credit evaluation of the AMC entails evaluation of credit fundamentals of each investment opportunity. Some of the factors that are evaluated inter-alia may include outlook on the sector, parentage, quality of management, and overall financial strength of the credit. The AMC will utilize ratings of recognized rating agencies as an input in the decision making process. To reduce credit risk, the Scheme shall Invest in debt and money market instruments that have been assigned high investment grade ratings by a recognized rating agency.
Liquidity isk	Liquidity risk is the risk of not being able to sell / liquidate a security at short notice at prevailing market prices or without incurring impact cost. Liquidity Risk can be partly mitigated by creating portfolios that are diversified across maturities, ratings, types of securities, etc. in line with the fund objectives, regulations and investment strategy. The Scheme shall follow the asset allocation pattern in Scheme Information Document under normal circumstances and residual cash may be invested in the Tri-party repo on Government Securities and treasury bills, repo market, units of mutual fund which seeks to ensure liquidity in the Scheme under normal circumstances.
Volatility Risk	There is the risk of volatility in markets due to external factors like liquidity flows, changes in the business environment, economic policy etc. The Scheme will manage volatility risk through diversification. To that extent, the Volatility risk will be mitigated in the Scheme.

Risk & description specific to Debt	Risk Mitigation/ management strategy
Concentration Risk	The AMC will attempt to mitigate this risk by maintaining adequate diversification across issuers/ sectors / instrument type in line with the Scheme objectives, investment strategy and applicable regulations. This will also be managed by keeping prudent investment limits on any particular industry or issuer or issuer group based on the size, credit profile, etc. to reduce issuer or industry specific risk.

The Scheme may utilize derivative instruments for hedging & portfolio balancing purposes. All Interest Rate Swaps will be undertaken with approved counter parties under pre-approved International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) agreements. The scheme may also use various derivatives and hedging products from time to time, as would be available and permitted by SEBI/RBI for the purpose of hedging and portfolio rebalancing.

The above risk control measures shall be implemented by the AMC on best effort basis however there can be no guarantee that such measures can completely mitigate the risks involved in Scheme.

BARODA BNP PARIBAS GILT FUND

Risk factors

Scheme Specific Risk Factors

Market Risk:

All mutual funds and securities investments are subject to market risk and there can be no assurance / guarantee that the scheme's objectives will be achieved. The securities that the scheme invests in would be exposed to price changes on a day-to-day basis. These price changes may occur due to instrument-specific factors as well as general macroeconomic conditions.

Markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market or economic developments. The scheme may be subject to price volatility due to factors such as interest sensitivity, market perception, and creditworthiness of issuer and market liquidity.

Different parts of the market can react differently to these developments. The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Concentration Risk

The scheme may pursue only a limited degree of diversification. It may invest a greater proportion of assets in the securities of very few issuers (within the limits permitted by regulation) or be concentrated on a few market sectors. This could have implications on the performance of the scheme. The scheme may be more sensitive to economic, business, political or other changes and this may lead to sizeable fluctuation in the Net Asset Value of the scheme.

Risks associated with investing in fixed income securities:

Credit and Counterparty risk: Credit risk or default risk refers to the risk that an issuer of a fixed income security may default (i.e., will be unable to make timely principal and interest payments on the security or honor its contractual obligations).

Counterparty risk refers to the counterparty's inability to honor its commitments (payment, delivery, repayment, etc.) and to risk of default. This risk relates to the quality of the counterparty to which the scheme has exposures. Losses can occur in particular for the settlement/delivery of financial instruments or the conclusion of financial derivatives contracts.

The value of a fixed income security will fluctuate depending upon the changes in the perceived level of credit and counterparty risk as well as any actual event of default. Changes in financial conditions of an issuer, changes in economic and political conditions in general, or changes in economic or and political conditions specific to an issuer, all of which are factors that may have an adverse impact on an issuer's credit quality and security value.

Liquidity Risk: The liquidity of the scheme's investment is inherently restricted by trading volumes in the securities in which the scheme invests. A lower level of liquidity affecting an individual security or an entire market at the same time, may have an adverse bearing on the value of the scheme's assets. More importantly, this may affect the Fund's ability to sell particular securities quickly enough to minimise impact cost, as and when necessary to meet requirements of liquidity or to sell securities in response to triggers such as a specific economic/corporate event. Trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures may restrict the liquidity of a few or all of the investments and may affect the liquidity of the investments of the scheme. The scheme may be unable to implement purchase or sale decisions when the markets turn illiquid, missing some investment opportunities or limiting ability to face redemptions. The lack of liquidity could also lead to the risk that the sale price of a security could be substantially lower than the fair value of the security.

Interest Rate Risk & Re-investment Risk: The value of an investment may be affected by interest rate fluctuations. Interest rates may be influenced by several elements or events, such as monetary policy, the discount rate, inflation, etc. The value of debt and fixed income securities held by the Scheme generally will vary inversely with the changes in prevailing interest rates. In general, price of debt and fixed income securities go up when interest rates fall, and vice versa. Securities of any issuer that has higher duration could be more risky in terms of price movements relative to those with lower duration. Thus any impact of interest rate changes would be higher on securities with higher duration irrespective of the status of the

issuer of the security. The investments made by the Scheme are subject to reinvestment risk. This risk refers to the interest rate levels at which cash flows received from the securities in the Scheme are reinvested. The additional income from reinvestment is the "interest on interest" component. The risk is that the rate at which interim cash flows can be reinvested may be lower than that originally assumed.

Sovereign risk: The Central Government of India is the issuer of the local currency debt in India. The Government raises money to meet its capital and revenue expenditure by issuing debt or discounted securities. Since payment of interest and principal amount has a sovereign status implying least probability of a default, such securities are known as securities with sovereign credit. It also implies that the credit risk on such Government securities is even lower than that on non-government securities with "AAA" rating and hence yields on government securities are even lower than yields on non-government securities with "AAA" rating.

Risk factors specific to investments in foreign securities

The Scheme may invest in Foreign Securities including overseas debt / equities / ADRs / GDRs with the approval of RBI/SEBI, subject to such guidelines as may be issued by RBI/SEBI. The net assets, distributions and income of the Scheme may be affected adversely by fluctuations in the value of certain foreign currencies relative to the Indian Rupee to the extent of investments in these securities. Repatriation of such investment may also be affected by changes in the regulatory and political environments. Market risks can be greater with respect to political instability, lack of complete or reliable information, market irregularities or high taxation. The Scheme's NAV may also be affected by a fluctuation in the general and specific level of interest rates internationally, or the change in the credit profiles of the issuers. The liquidation of securities where investments will be made by the schemes shall be subject to the liquidity / settlement issues of the country of investment / settlement. Non-business days in country of investment / settlement may impact the liquidity of the scheme investments

The Scheme may, where necessary, appoint advisor(s) for providing advisory services for such investments. The appointment of such advisor(s) shall be in accordance with the applicable requirements of SEBI. The fees and expenses would illustratively include, besides the investment management fees, custody fees and costs, transaction costs and overseas regulatory costs, the fees of appointed advisor(s). The fees related to these services would be borne by the AMC and would not be charged to the Scheme.

Risks associated with repo transactions in corporate debt The Scheme may be exposed to counter party risk in case of repo lending transactions in the event of the counterparty failing to honour the repurchase agreement. However, in repo transactions, the collateral may be sold and a loss is realized only if the sale price is less than the repo amount. The risk is further mitigated through over-collateralization (the value of the collateral being more than the repo amount).

Risks associated with repo transactions in corporate debt

The Scheme may be exposed to counter party risk in case of repo lending transactions in the event of the counterparty failing to honour the repurchase agreement. However, in repo transactions, the collateral may be sold and a loss is realized only if the sale price is less than the repo amount. The risk is further mitigated through over-collateralization (the value of the collateral being more than the repo amount).

Risks associated with segregated portfolio:

Investor holding units of segregated portfolio may not able to liquidate their holding till the time recovery of money from the issuer.

Security comprises of segregated portfolio may not realise any value.

Listing of units of segregated portfolio in recognised stock exchange does not necessarily guarantee their liquidity. There may not be active trading of units in the stock market. Further trading price of units on the stock market may be significantly lower than the prevailing NAV.

Trading in the units of segregated portfolio on the Exchange may be halted because of market conditions, including any halt in the operations of Depository Participants or for reasons that in view of the Exchange Authorities or SEBI, trading in the units is suspended and / or restricted. In addition, trading in units is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility and pursuant to stock exchange rules of 'circuit filter'. There can be no assurance that the requirements of Stock Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of units of scheme will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Other Risks:

Risk associated with inflation: Over time, yields of short-term investments may not keep pace with inflation, leading to a reduction in an investment's purchasing power.

Legal risk: The scheme may be affected by the actions of government and regulatory bodies. Legislation could be imposed retrospectively or may be issued in the form of internal regulations which the public may not be aware of. Legislation (including legislation relating to tax) or regulation may be introduced which inhibits the scheme from pursuing their strategies or which renders an existing strategy less profitable than anticipated. Such actions may take any form, for example nationalization of any institution or restrictions on investment strategies in any given market sector or changing requirements and imposed without prior warning by any regulator.

Taxation risk: The value of an investment may be affected by the application of tax laws, including withholding tax, or changes in government or economic or monetary policy from time to time. As such, no guarantee can be given that the financial objectives will actually be achieved. The tax information described in this Scheme Information Document (SID) is as available under the prevailing taxation laws. This could be changed at any moment by regulation. Further, 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.

Operational Risk: Operational risk addresses the risk of trading and back office or administration issues that may result in a loss to the Scheme. This could be the result of oversight, ineffective securities processing procedures, computer systems problems or human error. There could also be risk associated with grouping of orders. For instance, at the time of placing the trades, the fund manager shall group orders on behalf of all schemes managed by him, provided it is unlikely to be detrimental overall for any of the schemes whose orders have been included. However, such grouping may have a detrimental effect to the scheme compared to the execution of an individual order for the scheme.

Valuation risk: This risk relates to the fact that markets, in specific situations and due to lack of volumes of transactions, do not enable an accurate assessment of the fair value of invested assets. In such cases, valuation risk represents the possibility that, when a financial instrument matures or is sold in the market,

the amount received is less than anticipated, incurring a loss to the portfolio and therefore impacting negatively the NAV of the scheme.

Risk factors associated with processing of transaction in case of investors investing in mutual fund units through Stock Exchange Mechanism: The trading mechanism introduced by 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 NSE and/or BSE or any other 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 and the AMC have 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) upon which the Fund and the AMC have no control. Accordingly, there could be negative impacts to the investors such as delay or failure in allotment / redemption of Units. The Fund and the AMC are not responsible for the negative impacts.

RISK MITIGATION STRATEGIES

Risk Mitigation measures for investments in debt instruments

The investments in debt and Money Market instruments would be undertaken after assessing the associated credit risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk. The AMC shall undertake credit evaluation of each investment opportunity and invest in rated papers of companies having a sound background, strong fundamentals and quality of management and financial strength. In addition, the Scheme would endeavor to invest in instruments with a relatively higher liquidity and will seek to manage the duration of the debt assets on proactive basis to manage interest rate risk and to optimize returns. The following table summarizes the risk mitigation/management strategy for the Debt assets of the Scheme

Risk & description specific to Debt	**Risk Mitigation/ management strategy**
Interest Rate Risk	The duration of a portfolio is one of the means of measuring the interest rate risk of the portfolio. Hence portfolios with higher duration will have higher interest rate risk. The duration of the Scheme will be actively managed based on prevailing macroeconomics condition, political environment, liquidity position in system, inflationary expectorations and other economic considerations.
Credit Risk	The credit evaluation of the AMC entails evaluation of credit fundamentals of each investment opportunity. Some of the factors that are evaluated inter-alia may include outlook on the sector, parentage, quality of management, and overall financial strength of the credit. The AMC will utilize ratings of recognized rating agencies as an input in the decision making process. To reduce credit risk, the scheme shall Invest in debt and money market instruments that have been assigned high investment grade ratings by a recognized rating agency.
Liquidity Risk	Liquidity risk is the risk of not being able to sell / liquidate a security at short notice at prevailing market prices or without incurring impact cost. Liquidity Risk can be partly mitigated by creating portfolios that are

Risk & description specific to Debt	Risk Mitigation/ management strategy
	diversified across maturities, ratings, types of securities, etc. in line with the fund objectives, regulations and investment strategy. The Scheme shall follow the asset allocation pattern in Scheme Information Document under normal circumstances and residual cash may be invested in the Tri-party repo on Government Securities and treasury bills, repo market, units of mutual fund which seeks to ensure liquidity in the scheme under normal circumstances.
Volatility Risk	There is the risk of volatility in markets due to external factors like liquidity flows, changes in the business environment, economic policy etc. The Scheme will manage volatility risk through diversification. To that extent, the Volatility risk will be mitigated in the Scheme.
Concentration Risk	The AMC will attempt to mitigate this risk by maintaining adequate diversification across issuers/ sectors / instrument type in line with the scheme objectives, investment strategy and applicable regulations. This will also be managed by keeping prudent investment limits on any particular industry or issuer or issuer group based on the size, credit profile, etc. to reduce issuer or industry specific risk.

The scheme may utilize derivative instruments for hedging & portfolio balancing purposes. All Interest Rate Swaps will be undertaken with approved counter parties under pre-approved International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) agreements. The scheme may also use various derivatives and hedging products from time to time, as would be available and permitted by SEBI/RBI for the purpose of hedging and portfolio rebalancing.

The above risk control measures shall be implemented by the AMC on best effort basis however there can be no guarantee that such measures can completely mitigate the risks involved in Scheme

BARODA BNP PARIBAS FOCUSED FUND

RISK FACTORS

Scheme specific risk Factors

Risks associated with investing in equity and equity related instruments:

Investments in equity and equity related instruments are volatile and prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis. The impact of fluctuations is likely to be accentuated for short-term investments. The risk that the performance of one or more companies declines or stagnates may have a negative impact on the performance of the Scheme as a whole at any given time. Investments in equity and equity related instruments involve a degree of risk and investors should not invest in the Scheme unless they can afford to take the risks

Equity and Equity Related Instruments listed on the stock exchange carry lower liquidity risk however the Scheme's ability to sell these investments is limited by the overall trading volume on the stock exchanges.

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

Market Risk:

All mutual funds and securities investments are subject to market risk and there can be no assurance / guarantee that the scheme's objectives will be achieved. The securities that the scheme invests in would be exposed to price changes on a day-to-day basis. These price changes may occur due to instrument-specific factors as well as general macroeconomic conditions. Markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market or economic developments. The Scheme may be subject to price volatility due to factors such as interest sensitivity, market perception, and

creditworthiness of issuer and market liquidity. Different parts of the market can react differently to these developments. The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Risks associated with investing in fixed income securities:

Credit and Counterparty risk: Credit risk or default risk refers to the risk that an issuer of a fixed income security may default (i.e., will be unable to make timely principal and interest payments on the security or honor its contractual obligations).

Counterparty risk refers to the counterparty's inability to honor its commitments (payment, delivery, repayment, etc.) and to risk of default. This risk relates to the quality of the counterparty to which the scheme has exposures. Losses can occur in particular for the settlement/delivery of financial instruments or the conclusion of financial derivatives contracts.

The value of a fixed income security will fluctuate depending upon the changes in the perceived level of credit and counterparty risk as well as any actual event of default. Changes in financial conditions of an issuer, changes in economic and political conditions in general, or changes in economic or and political conditions specific to an issuer, all of which are factors that may have an adverse impact on an issuer's credit quality and security value.

Liquidity Risk: The liquidity of the scheme's investment is inherently restricted by trading volumes in the securities in which the scheme invests.

A lower level of liquidity affecting an individual security or an entire market at the same time, may have an adverse bearing on the value of the scheme's assets. More importantly, this may affect the Fund's ability to sell particular securities quickly enough to minimise impact cost, as and when necessary to meet requirements of liquidity or to sell securities in response to triggers such as a specific economic/corporate event.

Trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures may restrict the liquidity of a few or all of the investments and may affect the liquidity of the investments of the scheme.

The scheme may be unable to implement purchase or sale decisions when the markets turn illiquid, missing some investment opportunities or limiting ability to face redemptions. The lack of liquidity could also lead to the risk that the sale price of a security could be substantially lower than the fair value of the security.

Interest Rate Risk & Re-investment Risk: The value of an investment may be affected by interest rate fluctuations. Interest rates may be influenced by several elements or events, such as monetary policy, the discount rate, inflation, etc. The value of debt and fixed income securities held by the Scheme generally will vary inversely with the changes in prevailing interest rates. In general, price of debt and fixed income securities go up when interest rates fall, and vice versa. Securities of any issuer that has higher duration could be more risky in terms of price movements relative to those with lower duration. Thus any impact of interest rate changes would be higher on securities with higher duration irrespective of the status of the issuer of the security. The investments made by the Scheme are subject to reinvestment risk. This risk refers to the interest rate levels at which cash flows received from the securities in the Scheme are reinvested. The additional income from reinvestment is the "interest on interest" component. The risk is that the rate at which interim cash flows can be reinvested may be lower than that originally assumed.

Sovereign risk: The Central Government of India is the issuer of the local currency debt in India. The Government raises money to meet its capital and revenue expenditure by issuing debt or discounted securities. Since payment of interest and principal amount has a sovereign status implying least probability of a default, such securities are known as securities with sovereign credit. It also implies that the credit risk on such Government securities is even lower than that on non-government securities with "AAA" rating and hence yields on government securities are even lower than yields on non-government securities with "AAA" rating

Concentration Risk: The scheme may pursue only a limited degree of diversification. It may invest a greater proportion of assets in the securities of very few issuers (within the limits permitted by regulation) or be concentrated on a few market sectors. This could have implications on the performance of the scheme. The scheme may be more sensitive to economic, business, political or other changes and this may lead to sizeable fluctuation in the Net Asset Value of the scheme.

Risks associated with Securities Lending

Securities Lending is lending of securities through an approved intermediary to a borrower under an agreement for a specified period with the condition that the borrower will return equivalent securities of the same type or class at the end of the specified period along with the corporate benefits accruing on the securities borrowed. The risks in lending portfolio securities, as with other extensions of credit, consist of the failure of another party, in this case the approved intermediary, to comply with the terms of agreement entered into between the lender of securities i.e. the Scheme and the approved intermediary. Such failure to comply can result in a possible loss of rights to the collateral put up by the borrower of the securities, the inability of the approved intermediary to return the securities deposited by the lender and the possible loss of corporate benefits accruing to the lender from the securities deposited with the approved intermediary. The Mutual Fund may not be able to sell such lent securities and this can lead to temporary illiquidity.

Risk associated with investments in derivatives:

The Scheme may use various derivative instruments and techniques, permitted within SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 from time to time including but not limited for portfolio balancing and hedging purpose, which may increase the volatility of Scheme's performance. Usage of derivatives will expose the Scheme to certain risks inherent to such derivatives.

Derivative products are specialized instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the fund manager involve uncertainty and decision of fund manager may not always be profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies. **The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments.**

The use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but also of the derivative itself. There is a possibility that a loss may be sustained by the Scheme as a result of the failure of another party (usually referred to as the "counterparty") to comply with the terms of the derivatives

contract. Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, interest rates and indices. Even a small price movement in the underlying instrument could have a large impact on their value. This could increase the volatility of the Scheme's performance.

In case of hedge, it is possible that derivative positions may not be perfectly in line with the underlying assets they are hedging. As a consequence the derivative cannot be expected to perfectly hedge the risk of the underlying assets. This also increases the volatility of the Scheme's performance.

Some of the risks inherent to derivatives investments include:

Price Risk: Despite the risk mitigation provided by various derivative instruments, there remains an inherent price risk which may result in losses exceeding actual underlying.

Default Risk: This is the risk that losses will be incurred due to default by counter party. This is also known as credit risk or counterparty risk.

Basis Risk: This risk arises when the derivative instrument used to hedge the underlying asset does not match the movement of the underlying being hedged for e.g. mismatch between the maturity date of the futures and the actual selling date of the asset.

Limitations on upside: Derivatives when used as hedging tool can also limit the profits from a genuine investment transaction.

Liquidity risk: This risk pertains to how saleable a security is in the market. All securities/instruments irrespective of whether they are equity, bonds or derivatives may be exposed to liquidity risk (when the sellers outnumber buyers) which may impact returns while exiting opportunities.

Risks associated with investing in liquid funds:

To the extent of the investments in liquid mutual funds, the risks associated with investing in liquid funds like market risk, credit & default risk, liquidity risk, redemption risk including the possible loss of principal; etc. will exist.

Risks associated with segregated portfolio:

Investor holding units of segregated portfolio may not able to liquidate their holding till the time recovery of money from the issuer.

Security comprises of segregated portfolio may not realise any value.

Listing of units of segregated portfolio in recognised stock exchange does not necessarily guarantee their liquidity. There may not be active trading of units in the stock market. Further trading price of units on the stock market may be significantly lower than the prevailing NAV.

Trading in the units of segregated portfolio on the Exchange may be halted because of market conditions, including any halt in the operations of Depository Participants or for reasons that in view of the Exchange Authorities or SEBI, trading in the units is suspended and / or restricted. In addition, trading in units is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility and pursuant to stock exchange rules of 'circuit filter'. There can be no assurance that the requirements of Stock Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of units of scheme will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Risks associated with investments in REITs AND InvITs:

Price Risk / Market Risk: REITs and InvITs Investments are volatile and subject to price fluctuations on a daily basis owing to factors impacting the underlying assets. The valuation of the REIT/InvIT units may fluctuate based on economic conditions, fluctuations in markets (eg. real estate) in which the REIT/InvIT operates and the resulting impact on the value of the portfolio of assets, regulatory changes, force majeure events etc. REITs & InvITs may have volatile cash flows. As an indirect shareholder of portfolio assets, unit holders rights are subordinated to the rights of creditors, debt holders and other parties specified under Indian law in the event of insolvency or liquidation of any of the portfolio assets.

Liquidity Risk: As the liquidity of the investments made by the Scheme(s) could, at times, be restricted by trading volumes, settlement periods, dissolution of the trust, potential delisting of units on the exchange etc, the time taken by the Mutual Fund for liquidating the investments in the scheme may be high in the event of immediate redemption requirement. Investment in such securities may lead to increase in the scheme portfolio risk. Further, there is no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or be maintained. Hence there would be time when trading in the units could be infrequent. The subsequent valuation of illiquid units may reflect a discount from the market price of comparable securities for which a liquid market exists

Risk of lower than expected distributions: The distributions by the REIT or InvIT will be based on the net cash flows available for distribution. The amount of cash available for distribution principally depends upon the amount of cash that the REIT/InvIT receives as dividends or the interest and principal payments from portfolio assets. The cash flows generated by portfolio assets from operations may fluctuate based on, among other things:

success and economic viability of tenants and off-takers

economic cycles and risks inherent in the business which may negatively impact valuations, returns and profitability of portfolio assets

force majeure events related such as earthquakes, floods etc. rendering the portfolio assets inoperable

debt service requirements and other liabilities of the portfolio assets

fluctuations in the working capital needs of the portfolio assets

ability of portfolio assets to borrow funds and access capital markets

changes in applicable laws and regulations, which may restrict the payment of dividends by portfolio assets

amount and timing of capital expenditures on portfolio assets

insurance policies may not provide adequate protection against various risks associated with operations of the REIT/InvIT such as fire, natural disasters, accidents.

Interest Rate Risk: Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of units fall and when interest rates drop, such prices increase.

Reinvestment Risk: Investments in REITs & InvITs may carry reinvestment risk as there could be repatriation of funds by the Trusts in form of buyback of units or dividend pay-outs, etc. Consequently, the proceeds may get invested in assets providing lower returns.

Credit Risk: In simple terms this risk means that the issuer of a debenture/ bond or a money market instrument may default on interest payment or even in paying back the principal amount on maturity. REITs & InvITs are likely to have volatile cash flows as the repayment dates would not necessarily be pre scheduled.

Regulatory/Legal Risk: REITs and InvITs being new asset classes, rights of unit holders such as right to information etc may differ from existing capital market asset classes under Indian Law.

The above are some of the common risks associated with investments in REITs & InvITs. There can be no assurance that a Scheme's investment objectives will be achieved, or that there will be no loss of capital. Investment results may vary substantially on a monthly, quarterly or annual basis.

Other Risks:

Risk associated with inflation: Over time, yields of short-term investments may not keep pace with inflation, leading to a reduction in an investment's purchasing power.

Legal risk: The scheme may be affected by the actions of government and regulatory bodies. Legislation could be imposed retrospectively or may be issued in the form of internal regulations which the public may not be aware of. Legislation (including legislation relating to tax) or regulation may be introduced which inhibits the scheme from pursuing their strategies or which renders an existing strategy less profitable than anticipated. Such actions may take any form, for example nationalization of any institution or restrictions on investment strategies in any given market sector or changing requirements and imposed without prior warning by any regulator.

Taxation risk: The value of an investment may be affected by the application of tax laws, including withholding tax, or changes in government or economic or monetary policy from time to time. As such, no guarantee can be given that the financial objectives will actually be achieved. The tax information described in this Scheme Information Document (SID) is as available under the prevailing taxation laws. This could be changed at any moment by regulation. Further, 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.

Valuation risk: This risk relates to the fact that markets, in specific situations and due to lack of volumes of transactions, do not enable an accurate assessment of the fair value of invested assets. In such cases, valuation risk represents the possibility that, when a financial instrument matures or is sold in the market, the amount received is less than anticipated, incurring a loss to the portfolio and therefore impacting negatively the NAV of the scheme.

Operational Risk: Operational risk addresses the risk of trading and back office or administration issues that may result in a loss to the Scheme. This could be the result of oversight, ineffective securities processing procedures, computer systems problems or human error. There could also be risk associated with grouping of orders. For instance, at the time of placing the trades, the fund manager shall group orders on behalf of all schemes managed by him, provided it is unlikely to be detrimental overall for any of the schemes whose orders have been included. However, such grouping may have a detrimental effect to the scheme compared to the execution of an individual order for the scheme.

Risk factors associated with processing of transaction in case of investors investing in mutual fund units through Stock Exchange Mechanism: The trading mechanism introduced by 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 NSE and/or BSE or any other 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 and the AMC have 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) upon which the Fund and the AMC have no control. Accordingly, there could be negative impacts to the investors such as delay or failure in allotment / redemption of Units. The Fund and the AMC are not responsible for the negative impacts.

RISK MITIGATION STRATEGIES

Risk Mitigation measures for investments in equity / equity related instruments

The Scheme aims to maintain a well-diversified equity portfolio comprising stocks across various sectors of the economy. This shall aid in managing concentration risk and sector specific risks.

The Scheme targets to maintain exposure across different market cap segments - i.e. large, mid-cap and small cap. This shall aid in managing volatility and also improve liquidity.

The Scheme's will strive to mitigate risk through a judicious mix of Debt and Money Market Instruments and equity/ equity related instruments

Risk Mitigation measures for investments in debt instruments

The investments in debt and Money Market instruments would be undertaken after assessing the associated credit risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk. The AMC shall undertake credit evaluation of each investment opportunity and invest in rated papers of companies having a sound background, strong fundamentals and quality of management and financial strength. In addition, the Scheme would endeavor to invest in instruments with a relatively higher liquidity, and will seek to manage the duration of the debt assets on proactive basis to manage interest rate risk and to optimize returns. The following table summarizes the risk mitigation/management strategy for the Debt assets of the Scheme

Risk & description specific to Debt	**Risk Mitigation/ management strategy**
Interest Rate Risk	The duration of a portfolio is one of the means of measuring the interest rate risk of the portfolio. Hence portfolios with higher duration will have higher interest rate risk. The duration of the Scheme will be actively managed based on prevailing macroeconomics condition, political environment, liquidity position in system, inflationary expectorations and other economic considerations.
Credit Risk	The credit evaluation of the AMC entails evaluation of credit fundamentals of each investment opportunity. Some of the factors that are evaluated inter-alia may include outlook on the sector, parentage, quality of management, and overall financial strength of the credit. The AMC will utilize ratings of recognized rating agencies as an input in the decision making process. To reduce credit risk,

Risk & description specific to Debt	Risk Mitigation/ management strategy
	the scheme shall Invest in debt and money market instruments that have been assigned high investment grade ratings by a recognized rating agency.
Liquidity Risk	Liquidity risk is the risk of not being able to sell / liquidate a security at short notice at prevailing market prices or without incurring impact cost. Liquidity Risk can be partly mitigated by creating portfolios that are diversified across maturities, ratings, types of securities, etc. in line with the fund objectives, regulations and investment strategy. The Scheme shall follow the asset allocation pattern in Scheme Information Document under normal circumstances and residual cash may be invested in the Tri-party repo on Government Securities and treasury bills, repo market, units of mutual fund which seeks to ensure liquidity in the scheme under normal circumstances.
Volatility Risk	There is the risk of volatility in markets due to external factors like liquidity flows, changes in the business environment, economic policy etc. The Scheme will manage volatility risk through diversification. To that extent, the Volatility risk will be mitigated in the Scheme.
Concentration Risk	The AMC will attempt to mitigate this risk by maintaining adequate diversification across issuers/ sectors / instrument type in line with the scheme objectives, investment strategy and applicable regulations. This will also be managed by keeping prudent investment limits on any particular industry or issuer or issuer group based on the size, credit profile, etc. to reduce issuer or industry specific risk.

The Scheme may utilize derivative instruments for hedging & portfolio balancing purposes. All Interest Rate Swaps will be undertaken with approved counter parties under pre-approved International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) agreements. The scheme may also use various derivatives and hedging products from time to time, as would be available and permitted by SEBI/RBI for the purpose of hedging and portfolio rebalancing.

The above risk control measures shall be implemented by the AMC on best effort basis however there can be no guarantee that such measures can completely mitigate the risks involved in Scheme.

BARODA BNP PARIBAS EQUITY SAVINGS FUND

RISK FACTORS

Scheme specific risk Factors

Market Risk:

All mutual funds and securities investments are subject to market risk and there can be no assurance / guarantee that the scheme's objectives will be achieved. The securities that the scheme invests in would be exposed to price changes on a day-to-day basis. These price changes may occur due to instrument-specific factors as well as general macroeconomic conditions.

Markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market or economic developments. The scheme may be subject to price volatility due to factors such as interest sensitivity, market perception, and creditworthiness of issuer and market liquidity.

Different parts of the market can react differently to these developments. The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Concentration Risk

The scheme may pursue only a limited degree of diversification. It may invest a greater proportion of assets in the securities of very few issuers (within the limits permitted by regulation) or be concentrated on a few market sectors. This could have implications on the performance of the scheme. The scheme may

be more sensitive to economic, business, political or other changes and this may lead to sizeable fluctuation in the Net Asset Value of the scheme.

Risks associated with investing in equity and equity related instruments:

Investments in equity and equity related instruments are volatile and prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis. The impact of fluctuations is likely to be accentuated for short-term investments. The risk that the performance of one or more companies declines or stagnates may have a negative impact on the performance of the Scheme as a whole at any given time. Investments in equity and equity related instruments involve a degree of risk and investors should not invest in the Scheme unless they can afford to take the risks

Equity and Equity Related Instruments listed on the stock exchange carry lower liquidity risk however the Scheme's ability to sell these investments is limited by the overall trading volume on the stock exchanges. In certain cases, settlement periods may be extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances. The inability of the Scheme to make intended securities purchases due to settlement problems could cause the Scheme to miss certain investment opportunities. Similarly, the inability to sell securities held in the Scheme's portfolio may result, at times, in potential losses to the Scheme, should there be a subsequent decline in the value of securities held in the Scheme's portfolio

Risk Factors associated with Investments in Derivatives

The Scheme(s) may use various derivative instruments and techniques, permitted within SEBI Master Circular No. SEBI/HO/IMD/IMD-PoD-1/P/CIR/2024/90 dated June 27, 2024 from time to time including but not limited for portfolio balancing and hedging purpose, which may increase the volatility of Scheme's performance. Usage of derivatives will expose the Scheme(s) to certain risks inherent to such derivatives.

Derivative products are specialized instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the fund manager involve uncertainty and decision of fund manager may not always be profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies. The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments.

The use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but also of the derivative itself. There is a possibility that a loss may be sustained by the Scheme(s) as a result of the failure of another party (usually referred to as the "counterparty") to comply with the terms of the derivatives contract. Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, interest rates and indices. Even a small price movement in the underlying instrument could have a large impact on their value. This could increase the volatility of the Scheme's performance.

In case of hedge, it is possible that derivative positions may not be perfectly in line with the underlying assets they are hedging. As a consequence the derivative cannot be expected to perfectly hedge the risk of the underlying assets. This also increases the volatility of the Scheme's performance. Some of the risks inherent to derivatives investments include:

1. **Price Risk:** Despite the risk mitigation provided by various derivative instruments, there remains an inherent price risk which may result in losses exceeding actual underlying.

2. **Default Risk:** This is the risk that losses will be incurred due to default by counter party. This is also known as credit risk or counterparty risk.

3. **Basis Risk:** This risk arises when the derivative instrument used to hedge the underlying asset does not match the movement of the underlying being hedged for e.g. mismatch between the maturity date of the futures and the actual selling date of the asset.

4. **Limitations on upside:** Derivatives when used as hedging tool can also limit the profits from a genuine investment transaction.

5. **Liquidity risk:** This risk pertains to how saleable a security is in the market. All securities/instruments irrespective of whether they are equity, bonds or derivatives may be exposed to liquidity risk (when the sellers outnumber buyers) which may impact returns while exiting opportunities.

Risks associated with Securities Lending

Securities Lending is lending of securities through an approved intermediary to a borrower under an agreement for a specified period with the condition that the borrower will return equivalent securities of the same type or class at the end of the specified period along with the corporate benefits accruing on the securities borrowed. The risks in lending portfolio securities, as with other extensions of credit, consist of the failure of another party, in this case the approved intermediary, to comply with the terms of agreement entered into between the lender of securities i.e. the Scheme and the approved intermediary. Such failure to comply can result in a possible loss of rights to the collateral put up by the borrower of the securities, the inability of the approved intermediary to return the securities deposited by the lender and the possible loss of corporate benefits accruing to the lender from the securities deposited with the approved intermediary. The Mutual Fund may not be able to sell such lent securities and this can lead to temporary illiquidity.

Risk factors specific to investments in foreign securities:

The Scheme may invest in Foreign Securities including overseas debt / equities / ADRs / GDRs with the approval of RBI/SEBI, subject to such guidelines as may be issued by RBI/SEBI. The net assets, distributions and income of the Scheme may be affected adversely by fluctuations in the value of certain foreign currencies relative to the Indian Rupee to the extent of investments in these securities. Repatriation of such investment may also be affected by changes in the regulatory and political environments. Market risks can be greater with respect to political instability, lack of complete or reliable information, market irregularities or high taxation. The Scheme's NAV may also be affected by a fluctuation in the general and specific level of interest rates internationally, or the change in the credit profiles of the issuers. The liquidation of securities where investments will be made by the schemes shall be subject to the liquidity / settlement issues of the country of investment / settlement. Non-business days in country of investment / settlement may impact the liquidity of the scheme investments.

The Scheme may, where necessary, appoint advisor(s) for providing advisory services for such investments. The appointment of such advisor(s) shall be in accordance with the applicable requirements of SEBI. The fees and expenses would illustratively include, besides the investment management fees, custody fees and costs, transaction costs and overseas regulatory costs, the fees of appointed advisor(s). The fees related to these services would be borne by the AMC and would not be charged to the Scheme.

Risk factors associated with investments in REITs and InvITs

Price Risk / Market Risk: REITs and InvITs Investments are volatile and subject to price fluctuations on a daily basis owing to factors impacting the underlying assets. The valuation of the REIT/InvIT units may fluctuate based on economic conditions, fluctuations in markets (eg. real estate) in which the REIT/InvIT operates and the resulting impact on the value of the portfolio of assets, regulatory changes, force majeure events etc. REITs & InvITs may have volatile cash flows. As an indirect shareholder of portfolio assets, unit holders rights are subordinated to the rights of creditors, debt holders and other parties specified under Indian law in the event of insolvency or liquidation of any of the portfolio assets

Liquidity Risk: As the liquidity of the investments made by the scheme(s) could, at times, be restricted by trading volumes, settlement periods, dissolution of the trust, potential delisting of units on the exchange etc, the time taken by the Mutual Fund for liquidating the investments in the scheme may be high in the event of immediate redemption requirement. Investment in such securities may lead to increase in the scheme portfolio risk. Further, there is no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or be maintained. Hence there would be time when trading in the units could be infrequent. The subsequent valuation of illiquid units may reflect a discount from the market price of comparable securities for which a liquid market exists

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success and economic viability of tenants and off-takers

economic cycles and risks inherent in the business which may negatively impact valuations, returns and profitability of portfolio assets

force majeure events related such as earthquakes, floods etc. rendering the portfolio assets inoperable

debt service requirements and other liabilities of the portfolio assets

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amount and timing of capital expenditures on portfolio assets

insurance policies may not provide adequate protection against various risks associated with operations of the REIT/InvIT such as fire, natural disasters, accidents.

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Reinvestment Risk: Investments in REITs & InvITs may carry reinvestment risk as there could be repatriation of funds by the Trusts in form of buyback of units or dividend pay-outs, etc. Consequently, the proceeds may get invested in assets providing lower returns.

Credit Risk: In simple terms this risk means that the issuer of a debenture/ bond or a money market instrument may default on interest payment or even in paying back the principal amount on maturity. REITs & InvITs are likely to have volatile cash flows as the repayment dates would not necessarily be pre scheduled.

Regulatory/Legal Risk: REITs and InvITs being new asset classes, rights of unit holders such as right to information etc may differ from existing capital market asset classes under Indian Law.

The above are some of the common risks associated with investments in REITs & InvITs. There can be no assurance that a Scheme's investment objectives will be achieved, or that there will be no loss of capital. Investment results may vary substantially on a monthly, quarterly or annual basis.

Risks associated with repo transactions in corporate debt

The Scheme may be exposed to counter party risk in case of repo lending transactions in the event of the counterparty failing to honour the repurchase agreement. However, in repo transactions, the collateral may be sold, and a loss is realized only if the sale price is less than the repo amount. The risk is further mitigated through over-collateralization (the value of the collateral being more than the repo amount).

Risk factors associated with investments in Credit Default Swaps:

Credit default swap is the most common form of credit derivative where the buyer of the swap makes payments to the swap's seller until the maturity date of a contract. In return, the seller agrees that – in the event that the debt issuer defaults or experiences another credit event – the seller will pay the buyer the security's value as well as all interest payments that would have been paid between that time and the security's maturity date. The Scheme may participate in credit Default Swaps (CDS) as a buyer (protection buyer) to hedge/offset credit risk related to fixed income instruments. It is important to note that the credit risk isn't completely eliminated – it has been shifted to the CDS seller. The risk is that the CDS seller defaults at the same time the credit event occurs. In case the debt issuer does not default or no credit event occurs till maturity of CDS contract, the buyer will end up losing money through the payments on the CDS.

Risks for writing covered call options for equity shares:

Writing call options are highly specialized activities and entail higher than ordinary investment risks. In such investment strategy, the profits from call option writing is capped at the option premium, however the downside depends upon the increase in value of the underlying equity shares. Being a covered call, the downside risk is not unlimited, but limited to the extent of change in the price of underlying security held by the Fund.

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

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

The total gross exposure related to option premium paid and received shall not exceed the regulatory limits of the net assets of the scheme.

Risks associated with segregated portfolio:

Investor holding units of segregated portfolio may not able to liquidate their holding till the time recovery of money from the issuer.

Security comprises of segregated portfolio may not realise any value.

Listing of units of segregated portfolio in recognised stock exchange does not necessarily guarantee their liquidity. There may not be active trading of units in the stock market. Further trading price of units on the stock market may be significantly lower than the prevailing NAV.

Trading in the units of segregated portfolio on the Exchange may be halted because of market conditions, including any halt in the operations of Depository Participants or for reasons that in view of the Exchange Authorities or SEBI, trading in the units is suspended and / or restricted. In addition, trading in units is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility and pursuant to stock exchange rules of 'circuit filter'. There can be no assurance that the requirements of Stock Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of units of scheme will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Risk Factors associated with investing in debt instrument securities with special features:

Pursuant to para 12.2.1 of SEBI Master Circular no. SEBI/HO/IMD/IMD-PoD-1/P/CIR/2024/90 dated June 27, 2024,, the schemes may investment in securities having 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. Such special features may be available under the Additional Tier I bonds and Tier 2 bonds issued under Basel III framework.

These securities having special features will carry and be subject to all the risks associated with the investment in Fixed Income securities like Credit and Counterparty Risk, Liquidity Risk, Interest Rate Risk etc. However investors are requested to note that as these securities are subordinate to all other

Fixed Income securities issued by an issuer and only senior to common equity, such securities with special features are more risker than other Fixed Income Securities of the same issuer.

Credit Risk : Where the payout of interest or principal amount is due to be paid by an issuer for senior debt securities and for securities with such special features, such payout for the securities with special features would normally happen only after paying off all the senior debt dues. This increases the risk that the Issuer of the securities with special features may default on interest and /or principal payment obligations and/or default upon violation of covenant(s) and/or delay in scheduled payment(s)

Liquidity Risk : The securities with special features can normally be considered to have limited secondary market liquidity as compared to any senior debt of the issuer, and thus fund manager may be forced to

hold such securities with special features till its maturity. Further, where the special features results in trigger and conversion to equity securities, such equity security received by the scheme(s) upon conversion will carry and be subject to all the risks associated with the investment in equity securities.

Risk Factors associated with investments in debt instruments having Structured Obligations / Credit Enhancements:

The risks factors stated for debt instruments having Structured Obligations / Credit Enhancements are in addition to the risk factors associated with fixed income instruments:

• Credit rating agencies assign CE rating to an instrument based on any identifiable credit enhancement for the debt instrument issued by an issuer. The credit enhancement could be in various forms and could include guarantee, shortfall undertaking, letter of comfort, etc. from another entity. This entity could be either related or non-related to the issuer like a bank, financial institution, etc. Credit enhancement could include additional security in form of pledge of shares listed on stock exchanges, etc. SO transactions are asset backed/ mortgage backed securities, securitized paper backed by hypothecation of car loan receivables, securities backed by trade receivables, credit card receivables etc. Hence, for CE rated instruments evaluation of the credit enhancement provider, as well as the issuer is undertaken to determine the issuer rating. In case of SO rated issuer, the underlying loan pools or securitization, etc. is assessed to arrive at rating for the issuer

• SO rated securities are often complex structures, with a variety of credit enhancements. Debt securities lack a well-developed secondary market in India, and due to the credit enhanced nature of CE securities as well as structured nature of SO securities, the liquidity in the market for these instruments is adversely affected compared to similar rated debt instruments. Hence, lower liquidity of such instruments, could lead to inability of the scheme to sell such debt instruments and generate liquidity for the scheme or higher impact cost when such instruments are sold.

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

In addition to above and to the extent of the corpus of the Scheme investments in certain securities, the Scheme shall be subject to various risk factors including, but not limited to, risks associated with: investments in Fixed Income Securities such as Credit and Counterparty risk, Liquidity risk, Market risk, Interest Rate risk & Re-investment risk etc., investments in securitised debt and investments in liquid funds. The Scheme shall also be subject to other risks including risk associated with inflation, legal risk, taxation risk, valuation risk, operational risk & risk factors associated with processing of transaction, in case of investors investing in mutual fund units, through Stock Exchange Mechanism as provided in SID.

Different types of securities in which the Scheme would invest as given in the Scheme Information Document/Key Information Memorandum carry different levels and types of risk. The above are some of the common risks associated with investments in various securities.

Investors may, if they wish, consult their legal, tax, investment and other professional advisors to determine possible legal, tax, financial or other considerations of subscribing to or redeeming Units, i.e. before making a decision to invest/redeem Units.

Risks associated with investing in securitised debt:

The scheme may invest in domestic securitized debt such as asset backed securities (ABS) or mortgage backed securities (MBS). ABS means securitized debts wherein the underlying assets are receivables arising from personal loans, automobile loans, etc. MBS means securitized debts wherein the underlying assets are receivables arising from loans backed by mortgage of properties which can be residential or commercial in nature. ABS / MBS instruments reflect the undivided interest in the underlying of assets and do not represent the obligation of the issuer of ABS / MBS or the originator of the underlying receivables. The ABS / MBS holders have a limited recourse to the extent of credit enhancement provided. Securitized debt may suffer credit losses in the event of the delinquencies and credit losses in the underlying pool exceeding the credit enhancement provided. As compared to the normal corporate or sovereign debt, securitized debt is normally exposed to a higher level of reinvestment risk.

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

How the risk profile of securitized debt fits into the risk appetite of the scheme

Securitized debt is a form of conversion of normally non-tradable loans to transferable securities. This is done by assigning the loans to a special purpose vehicle (a trust), which in turn issues Pass-Through-Certificates (PTCs). These PTCs are transferable securities with fixed income like characteristics. The risk of investing in securitized debt is similar to investing in debt securities. In addition, securitized debt may also carry prepayment risk and has a relatively higher liquidity risk (the same are explained in the sections that follow). However, if the fund manager evaluates that the additional risks are suitably compensated by the higher returns, he may invest in securitized debt up to the limits specified in the asset allocation table. The investment shall be in securitized instruments that are top rated (AAA/ A1+) or its equivalent, by a recognised credit rating agency for the retail pool, and for single loan securitization, limits will be assigned as per the internal credit policy of the Fund.

Policy relating to originators

The originator is the person who has initially given the loan. The originator is also usually responsible for servicing the loan (i.e. collecting the interest and principal payments). An analysis of the originator is especially important in case of retail loans as this affects the credit quality and servicing of the PTC. Originators may be: Banks, Non Banking Finance Companies, Housing Finance Companies, etc. The fund manager's evaluation will be based on the track record of the originator, delinquencies in the pool and the seasoning of the pool. Other factors that will be considered are loan type, size of the loan, average original maturity of the pool, Loan to Value Ratio, geographical distribution, liquid facility, default rate distribution, credit enhancement facility and structure of the pool.

Risk associated with each kind of originator:

Prepayment risk: MBS and ABS are subject to prepayment risk. When the underlying loans are paid off by the borrower prior to their respective due dates, this is known as a prepayment. It could be triggered on account of various factors particularly in periods of declining interest rates. The possibility of such prepayment may require the scheme to reinvest the proceeds of such investments in securities offering lower yields, thereby reducing the scheme's interest income.

Interest rate risk: MBS carry interest rate risk. Home loan borrowers are provided the facility of refinancing their loans at the prevailing interest rates. A lowering of interest rates could induce a borrower to pay his loan off earlier than the scheduled tenure, whereas if the interest rates move upward, the borrower would tend to hold on to his loan for a longer period, thus increasing the maturity of the bond. The maturity of the bond could therefore shorten or lengthen, depending on the prevailing interest rates.

Credit risk / default risk: MBS and ABS also carry credit or default risk. MBS and structures carry built –in credit enhancement in different forms. However, any delinquencies would result in reduction of the principal amount if the amount available in the credit enhancement facility is not enough to cover the shortfall. Historically, housing loans have had lower default rates than other forms of credit.

Price risk / liquidity risk: MBS and ABS are subject to prepayment risk. Limited volumes of trading in securitized paper in secondary market could restrict or affect the ability of the scheme to re-sell them. Thus these trades may take place at a discount, depending on the prevailing interest rates.

In case of securitization involving single loans or a small pool of loans, the credit risk of the underlying borrower is analyzed. In case of diversified pools of loans, the overall characteristic of the loans is analyzed to assess the credit risk. Securitization transactions may include some risk mitigants (to reduce credit risk). These may include interest subvention (difference in interest rates on the underlying loans and the PTC serving as margin against defaults), overcollateralization (issue of PTCs of lesser value than the underlying loans, thus even if some loans default, the PTC continues to remain protected), presence of an equity / subordinate tranche (issue of PTCs of differing seniority when it comes to repayment - the senior tranches get paid before the junior tranche) and / or guarantees.

Level of diversification with respect to the underlying assets and risk mitigation measures for less diversified investments:

Currently, the following parameters are used while evaluating investment decision relating to a pool securitization transaction. These parameters may be revised the from time to time.

Characteristics/ Type of Pool	**Mortgage Loan**	**Commercial Vehicle and Construction Equipment**	**Car**	**Two Wheelers**	**Micro Finance Pools**	**Personal Loans**	**Single Sell Downs**	**Others**
Approximate Average maturity (in Months)	Up to 10 Yrs	Up to 3 yrs	Up to 3 yrs	Up to 3 yrs	NA	NA	Refer to Note a	Refer to Note b

Characteristics/ Type of Pool	Mortgage Loan	Commercial Vehicle and Construction Equipment	Car	Two Wheelers	Micro Finance Pools	Personal Loans	Single Sell Downs	Others
Collateral margin (including cash, guarantees, excess interest spread, subordinate tranche)	>10%	>10%	>10%	>10%	NA	NA		
Average Loan to Value Ratio	<90%	<80%	<80%	<80%	NA	NA		
Average seasoning of the Pool	>3 mths	>3 mths	>3 mths	>3 mths	NA	NA		
Maximum single exposure range	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	NA	NA		
Average single exposure range %	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	NA	NA		

Notes

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

Other investments will be decided on a case-to-case basis.

Minimum retention period of the debt by originator prior to securitization

Issuance of securitized debt is governed by the Reserve Bank of India. RBI norms cover the "true sale" criteria including credit enhancement and liquidity enhancements. In addition, RBI has proposed minimum holding period of between nine and twelve months for assets before they can be securitized. The minimum holding period depends on the tenure of the securitization transaction. The Scheme will invest in securitized debt that is in compliance with the regulations.

Minimum retention percentage by originator of debts to be securitized

RBI norms cover the "true sale" criteria including credit enhancement and liquidity enhancements, including maximum exposure by the originator in the PTCs. In addition, RBI has proposed minimum retention requirement of between five and ten percent of the book value of the loans by the originator. The minimum retention requirement depends on the tenure and structure of the securitization transaction. The Scheme will invest in securitized debt that is in compliance with the regulations.

Mechanism to tackle conflict of interest when the mutual fund invests in securitised debt of an originator and the originator in turn invests makes investments in that particular scheme of the fund

The key risk in securitized debt relates to the underlying borrowers and not the originator. In a securitization transaction, the originator is the seller of the debt(s) and the scheme is the buyer. However, the originator is also usually responsible for servicing the loan (i.e. collecting the interest and principal payments). As the originators may also invest in the scheme, the fund manager shall ensure that the investment decision is based on parameters as set by the Investment Committee (IC) of the AMC and IC shall review the same at regular interval.

The resources and mechanism of individual risk assessment with the AMC for monitoring investments in securitised debt

The fund management team including the credit analyst has the experience to analyze securitized debt. In addition, credit research agencies provide analysis of individual instruments and pools. On an on-going basis (typically monthly) the servicer provides reports regarding the performance of the pool. These reports would form the base for ongoing evaluation where applicable. In addition, rating reports indicating rating changes would be monitored for changes in rating agency opinion of the credit risk.

Other Risks:

Risk associated with inflation: Over time, yields of short-term investments may not keep pace with inflation, leading to a reduction in an investment's purchasing power.

Legal risk: The scheme may be affected by the actions of government and regulatory bodies. Legislation could be imposed retrospectively or may be issued in the form of internal regulations which the public may not be aware of. Legislation (including legislation relating to tax) or regulation may be introduced which inhibits the scheme from pursuing their strategies or which renders an existing strategy less profitable than anticipated. Such actions may take any form, for example nationalization of any institution or restrictions on investment strategies in any given market sector or changing requirements and imposed without prior warning by any regulator.

Taxation risk: The value of an investment may be affected by the application of tax laws, including withholding tax, or changes in government or economic or monetary policy from time to time. As such, no guarantee can be given that the financial objectives will actually be achieved. The tax information described in this Scheme Information Document (SID) is as available under the prevailing taxation laws. This could be changed at any moment by regulation. Further, 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.

Operational Risk: Operational risk addresses the risk of trading and back office or administration issues that may result in a loss to the Scheme. This could be the result of oversight, ineffective securities processing procedures, computer systems problems or human error. There could also be risk associated with grouping of orders. For instance, at the time of placing the trades, the fund manager shall group orders on behalf of all schemes managed by him, provided it is unlikely to be detrimental overall for any of the schemes whose orders have been included. However, such grouping may have a detrimental effect to the scheme compared to the execution of an individual order for the scheme.

Valuation risk: This risk relates to the fact that markets, in specific situations and due to lack of volumes of transactions, do not enable an accurate assessment of the fair value of invested assets. In such cases, valuation risk represents the possibility that, when a financial instrument matures or is sold in the market, the amount received is less than anticipated, incurring a loss to the portfolio and therefore impacting negatively the NAV of the scheme.

Risk factors associated with processing of transaction in case of investors investing in mutual fund units through Stock Exchange Mechanism: The trading mechanism introduced by 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 NSE and/or BSE or any other 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 and the AMC have 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) upon which the Fund and the AMC have no control. Accordingly, there could be negative impacts to the investors such as delay or failure in allotment / redemption of Units. The Fund and the AMC are not responsible for the negative impacts.

RISK MITIGATION FACTORS

Risk Mitigation measures for investments in equity / equity related instruments

The Scheme aims to maintain a well-diversified equity portfolio comprising stocks across various sectors of the economy. This shall aid in managing concentration risk and sector specific risks.

The Scheme targets to maintain exposure across different market cap segments - i.e. large, mid-cap and small cap. This shall aid in managing volatility and also improve liquidity.

The Scheme's will strive to mitigate risk through a judicious mix of Debt and Money Market Instruments and equity/ equity related instruments

Risk Mitigation measures for investments in debt instruments

The investments in debt and Money Market instruments would be undertaken after assessing the associated credit risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk. The AMC shall undertake credit evaluation of each investment opportunity and invest in rated papers of companies having a sound background, strong fundamentals and quality of management and financial strength. In addition, the Scheme would endeavor to invest in instruments with a relatively higher liquidity, and will seek to manage the duration of the debt assets on proactive basis to manage interest rate risk and to optimize returns. The following table summarizes the risk mitigation/management strategy for the Debt assets of the Scheme

Risk & description specific to Debt	**Risk Mitigation/ management strategy**
Interest Rate Risk	The duration of a portfolio is one of the means of measuring the interest rate risk of the portfolio. Hence portfolios with higher duration will have higher interest rate risk. The duration of the Scheme will be actively managed based on prevailing macroeconomics condition, political environment, liquidity position in system, inflationary expectorations and other economic considerations.
Credit Risk	The credit evaluation of the AMC entails evaluation of credit fundamentals of each investment opportunity. Some of the factors that are evaluated inter-

Risk & description specific to Debt	Risk Mitigation/ management strategy
	alia may include outlook on the sector, parentage, quality of management, and overall financial strength of the credit. The AMC will utilize ratings of recognized rating agencies as an input in the decision making process. To reduce credit risk, the scheme shall Invest in debt and money market instruments that have been assigned high investment grade ratings by a recognized rating agency.
Liquidity Risk	Liquidity risk is the risk of not being able to sell / liquidate a security at short notice at prevailing market prices or without incurring impact cost. Liquidity Risk can be partly mitigated by creating portfolios that are diversified across maturities, ratings, types of securities, etc. in line with the fund objectives, regulations and investment strategy. The Scheme shall follow the asset allocation pattern in Scheme Information Document under normal circumstances and residual cash may be invested in the Tri-party repo on Government Securities and treasury bills, repo market, units of mutual fund which seeks to ensure liquidity in the scheme under normal circumstances.
Volatility Risk	There is the risk of volatility in markets due to external factors like liquidity flows, changes in the business environment, economic policy etc. The Scheme will manage volatility risk through diversification. To that extent, the Volatility risk will be mitigated in the Scheme.
Concentration Risk	The AMC will attempt to mitigate this risk by maintaining adequate diversification across issuers/ sectors / instrument type in line with the scheme objectives, investment strategy and applicable regulations. This will also be managed by keeping prudent investment limits on any particular industry or issuer or issuer group based on the size, credit profile, etc. to reduce issuer or industry specific risk.

The scheme may utilize derivative instruments for hedging & portfolio balancing purposes. All Interest Rate Swaps will be undertaken with approved counter parties under pre-approved International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) agreements. The scheme may also use various derivatives and hedging products from time to time, as would be available and permitted by SEBI/RBI for the purpose of hedging and portfolio rebalancing.

The above risk control measures shall be implemented by the AMC on best effort basis however there can be no guarantee that such measures can completely mitigate the risks involved in Scheme.

BARODA BNP PARIBAS DYNAMIC TERM FUND

RISK FACTORS

Scheme Specific Risk Factors

The Scheme specific risk factors are summarized as follows:

Market Risk:

All mutual funds and securities investments are subject to market risk and there can be no assurance / guarantee that the scheme's objectives will be achieved. The securities that the scheme invests in would be exposed to price changes on a day-to-day basis. These price changes may occur due to instrument-specific factors as well as general macroeconomic conditions.

Markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market or economic developments. The scheme may be subject to price volatility due to factors such as interest sensitivity, market perception, and creditworthiness of issuer and market liquidity.

Different parts of the market can react differently to these developments. The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Concentration Risk

The scheme may pursue only a limited degree of diversification. It may invest a greater proportion of assets in the securities of very few issuers (within the limits permitted by regulation) or be concentrated on a few market sectors. This could have implications on the performance of the scheme. The scheme may be more sensitive to economic, business, political or other changes and this may lead to sizeable fluctuation in the Net Asset Value of the scheme.

Risks associated with investing in fixed income securities:

Credit and Counterparty risk:

Credit risk or default risk refers to the risk that an issuer of a fixed income security may default (i.e., will be unable to make timely principal and interest payments on the security or honor its contractual obligations).

Counterparty risk refers to the counterparty's inability to honor its commitments (payment, delivery, repayment, etc.) and to risk of default. This risk relates to the quality of the counterparty to which the scheme has exposures. Losses can occur in particular for the settlement/delivery of financial instruments or the conclusion of financial derivatives contracts.

The value of a fixed income security will fluctuate depending upon the changes in the perceived level of credit and counterparty risk as well as any actual event of default. Changes in financial conditions of an issuer, changes in economic and political conditions in general, or changes in economic or and political conditions specific to an issuer, all of which are factors that may have an adverse impact on an issuer's credit quality and security value.

Liquidity Risk:

The liquidity of the scheme's investment is inherently restricted by trading volumes in the securities in which the scheme invests.

A lower level of liquidity affecting an individual security or an entire market at the same time, may have an adverse bearing on the value of the scheme's assets. More importantly, this may affect the Fund's ability to sell particular securities quickly enough to minimise impact cost, as and when necessary to meet requirements of liquidity or to sell securities in response to triggers such as a specific economic/corporate event.

Trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures may restrict the liquidity of a few or all of the investments and may affect the liquidity of the investments of the scheme.

The scheme may be unable to implement purchase or sale decisions when the markets turn illiquid, missing some investment opportunities or limiting ability to face redemptions. The lack of liquidity could also lead to the risk that the sale price of a security could be substantially lower than the fair value of the security.

Interest Rate Risk & Re-investment Risk:

The value of an investment may be affected by interest rate fluctuations. Interest rates may be influenced by several elements or events, such as monetary policy, the discount rate, inflation, etc. The value of debt and fixed income securities held by the Scheme generally will vary inversely with the changes in prevailing interest rates. In general, price of debt and fixed income securities go up when interest rates fall, and vice versa. Securities of any issuer that has higher duration could be more risky in terms of price movements relative to those with lower duration. Thus any impact of interest rate changes would be higher on securities with higher duration irrespective of the status of the issuer of the security. The investments made by the Scheme are subject to reinvestment risk. This risk refers to the interest rate levels at which cash flows received from the securities in the Scheme are reinvested. The additional income from reinvestment is the "interest on interest" component. The risk is that the rate at which interim cash flows can be reinvested may be lower than that originally assumed.

Sovereign risk:

The Central Government of India is the issuer of the local currency debt in India. The Government raises money to meet its capital and revenue expenditure by issuing debt or discounted securities. Since payment of interest and principal amount has a sovereign status implying least probability of a default, such securities are known as securities with sovereign credit. It also implies that the credit risk on such Government securities is even lower than that on non-government securities with "AAA" rating and hence yields on government securities are even lower than yields on non-government securities with "AAA" rating.

Risk associated with investment in unrated instruments: The scheme may invest in lower rated/unrated instruments considering the overall risk of the portfolio. This may increase the absolute level of risk of the portfolio. The credit risk & liquidity risk will be relatively higher for lower/unrated instruments as compared to the instruments that have been assigned investment grade ratings. Lower rated/ unrated securities also tend to be more sensitive to economic conditions than instruments that have been assigned investment grade ratings.

Risk associated with investments in derivatives (including Imperfect Hedging with investments in Interest rate Futures (IRFs)):

The scheme may use various derivative instruments and techniques, permitted within SEBI Regulation from time to time only for portfolio balancing and hedging purpose, which may increase the volatility of scheme's performance. Usage of derivatives will expose the scheme to certain risks inherent to such derivatives.

Derivative products are specialized instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the fund manager involve uncertainty and decision of fund manager may not always be profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies. **The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments.**

The use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but also of the derivative itself. There is a possibility that a loss may be sustained by the Scheme as a result of the failure of another party (usually referred to as the "counterparty") to comply with the terms of the derivatives contract. Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, interest rates and indices. Even a small price movement in the underlying instrument could have a large impact on their value. This could increase the volatility of the Scheme's performance.

In case of hedge, it is possible that derivative positions may not be perfectly in line with the underlying assets they are hedging. As a consequence the derivative cannot be expected to perfectly hedge the risk of the underlying assets. This also increases the volatility of the Scheme's performance.

Some of the risks inherent to derivatives investments include:

1. Price Risk: Despite the risk mitigation provided by various derivative instruments, there remains an inherent price risk which may result in losses exceeding actual underlying.

Default Risk: This is the risk that losses will be incurred due to default by counter party. This is also known as credit risk or counterparty risk.

Basis Risk: This risk arises when the derivative instrument used to hedge the underlying asset does not match the movement of the underlying being hedged for e.g. mismatch between the maturity date of the futures and the actual selling date of the asset.

Limitations on upside: Derivatives when used as hedging tool can also limit the profits from a genuine investment transaction.

Liquidity risk: This risk pertains to how saleable a security is in the market. All securities/instruments irrespective of whether they are equity, bonds or derivatives may be exposed to liquidity risk (when the sellers outnumber buyers) which may impact returns while exiting opportunities.

Risk factors associated with investments in Credit Default Swaps:

Credit default swap is the most common form of credit derivative where the buyer of the swap makes payments to the swap's seller until the maturity date of a contract. In return, the seller agrees that – in

the event that the debt issuer defaults or experiences another credit event – the seller will pay the buyer the security's value as well as all interest payments that would have been paid between that time and the security's maturity date. The Scheme may participate in credit Default Swaps (CDS) as a buyer (protection buyer) to hedge/offset credit risk related to fixed income instruments. It is important to note that the credit risk isn't completely eliminated – it has been shifted to the CDS seller. The risk is that the CDS seller defaults at the same time the credit event occurs. In case the debt issuer does not default or no credit event occurs till maturity of CDS contract, the buyer will end up losing money through the payments on the CDS.

Risks associated with investing in securitised debt:

The scheme may invest in domestic securitized debt such as asset backed securities (ABS) or mortgage backed securities (MBS). ABS means securitized debts wherein the underlying assets are receivables arising from personal loans, automobile loans, etc. MBS means securitized debts wherein the underlying assets are receivables arising from loans backed by mortgage of properties which can be residential or commercial in nature. ABS / MBS instruments reflect the undivided interest in the underlying of assets and do not represent the obligation of the issuer of ABS / MBS or the originator of the underlying receivables. The ABS / MBS holders have a limited recourse to the extent of credit enhancement provided. Securitized debt may suffer credit losses in the event of the delinquencies and credit losses in the underlying pool exceeding the credit enhancement provided. As compared to the normal corporate or sovereign debt, securitized debt is normally exposed to a higher level of reinvestment risk.

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

How the risk profile of securitized debt fits into the risk appetite of the scheme

Securitized debt is a form of conversion of normally non-tradable loans to transferable securities. This is done by assigning the loans to a special purpose vehicle (a trust), which in turn issues Pass-Through-Certificates (PTCs). These PTCs are transferable securities with fixed income like characteristics. The risk of investing in securitized debt is similar to investing in debt securities. In addition, securitized debt may also carry prepayment risk and has a relatively higher liquidity risk (the same are explained in the sections that follow). However, if the fund manager evaluates that the additional risks are suitably compensated by the higher returns, he may invest in securitized debt up to the limits specified in the asset allocation table. The investment shall be in securitized instruments that are top rated (AAA/ A1+) or its equivalent, by a recognised credit rating agency for the retail pool, and for single loan securitization, limits will be assigned as per the internal credit policy of the Fund.

Policy relating to originators

The originator is the person who has initially given the loan. The originator is also usually responsible for servicing the loan (i.e. collecting the interest and principal payments). An analysis of the originator is especially important in case of retail loans as this affects the credit quality and servicing of the PTC. Originators may be: Banks, Non Banking Finance Companies, Housing Finance Companies, etc. The fund manager's evaluation will be based on the track record of the originator, delinquencies in the pool and the seasoning of the pool. Other factors that will be considered are loan type, size of the loan, average original

maturity of the pool, Loan to Value Ratio, geographical distribution, liquid facility, default rate distribution, credit enhancement facility and structure of the pool.

Risk associated with each kind of originator:

Prepayment risk: MBS and ABS are subject to prepayment risk. When the underlying loans are paid off by the borrower prior to their respective due dates, this is known as a prepayment. It could be triggered on account of various factors particularly in periods of declining interest rates. The possibility of such prepayment may require the scheme to reinvest the proceeds of such investments in securities offering lower yields, thereby reducing the scheme's interest income.

Interest rate risk: MBS carry interest rate risk. Home loan borrowers are provided the facility of refinancing their loans at the prevailing interest rates. A lowering of interest rates could induce a borrower to pay his loan off earlier than the scheduled tenure, whereas if the interest rates move upward, the borrower would tend to hold on to his loan for a longer period, thus increasing the maturity of the bond. The maturity of the bond could therefore shorten or lengthen, depending on the prevailing interest rates.

Credit risk / default risk: MBS and ABS also carry credit or default risk. MBS and structures carry built –in credit enhancement in different forms. However, any delinquencies would result in reduction of the principal amount if the amount available in the credit enhancement facility is not enough to cover the shortfall. Historically, housing loans have had lower default rates than other forms of credit.

Price risk / liquidity risk: MBS and ABS are subject to prepayment risk. Limited volumes of trading in securitized paper in secondary market could restrict or affect the ability of the scheme to re-sell them. Thus these trades may take place at a discount, depending on the prevailing interest rates.

In case of securitization involving single loans or a small pool of loans, the credit risk of the underlying borrower is analyzed. In case of diversified pools of loans, the overall characteristic of the loans is analyzed to assess the credit risk. Securitization transactions may include some risk mitigants (to reduce credit risk). These may include interest subvention (difference in interest rates on the underlying loans and the PTC serving as margin against defaults), overcollateralization (issue of PTCs of lesser value than the underlying loans, thus even if some loans default, the PTC continues to remain protected), presence of an equity / subordinate tranche (issue of PTCs of differing seniority when it comes to repayment - the senior tranches get paid before the junior tranche) and / or guarantees.

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Characteristics/ Type of Pool	Mortgage Loan	Commercial Vehicle and Construction Equipment	Car	Two wheelers	Micro Finance Pools	Personal Loans	Single Sell Downs	Others
Approximate Average maturity (in Months)	Up to 10 yrs	Up to 3 yrs	Up to 3 yrs	Up to 3 yrs	NA	NA	Refer to Note a	Refer to Note b
Collateral margin (including cash, guarantees, excess interest spread, subordinate tranche)	>10%	>10%	>10%	>10%	NA	NA		
Average Loan to Value Ratio	<90%	<80%	<80%	<80%	NA	NA		
Average seasoning of the Pool	>3 mths	>3 mths	>3 mths	>3 mths	NA	NA		
Maximum single exposure range	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	NA	NA		
Average single exposure range %	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	NA	NA		

Notes

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

Other investments will be decided on a case-to-case basis.

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The key risk in securitized debt relates to the underlying borrowers and not the originator. In a securitization transaction, the originator is the seller of the debt(s) and the scheme is the buyer. However, the originator is also usually responsible for servicing the loan (i.e. collecting the interest and principal payments). As the originators may also invest in the scheme, the fund manager shall ensure that the investment decision is based on parameters as set by the Investment Committee (IC) of the AMC and IC shall review the same at regular interval.

The resources and mechanism of individual risk assessment with the AMC for monitoring investments in securitised debt

The fund management team including the credit analyst has the experience to analyze securitized debt. In addition, credit research agencies provide analysis of individual instruments and pools. On an on-going basis (typically monthly) the servicer provides reports regarding the performance of the pool. These reports would form the base for ongoing evaluation where applicable. In addition, rating reports indicating rating changes would be monitored for changes in rating agency opinion of the credit risk.

Risk factors specific to investments in foreign securities:

The Scheme may invest in Foreign Securities including overseas debt with the approval of RBI/SEBI, subject to such guidelines as may be issued by RBI/SEBI. The net assets, distributions and income of the Scheme may be affected adversely by fluctuations in the value of certain foreign currencies relative to the Indian Rupee to the extent of investments in these securities. Repatriation of such investment may also be affected by changes in the regulatory and political environments. Market risks can be greater with respect to political instability, lack of complete or reliable information, market irregularities or high taxation. The Scheme's NAV may also be affected by a fluctuation in the general and specific level of interest rates internationally, or the change in the credit profiles of the issuers. The liquidation of securities where investments will be made by the schemes shall be subject to the liquidity / settlement issues of the country of investment / settlement. Non-business days in country of investment / settlement may impact the liquidity of the scheme investments.

The Scheme may, where necessary, appoint advisor(s) for providing advisory services for such investments. The appointment of such advisor(s) shall be in accordance with the applicable requirements of SEBI. The fees and expenses would illustratively include, besides the investment management fees, custody fees and costs, transaction costs and overseas regulatory costs, the fees of appointed advisor(s). The fees related to these services would be borne by the AMC and would not be charged to the Scheme.

Risks associated with investing in liquid funds:

To the extent of the investments in liquid mutual funds, the risks associated with investing in liquid funds like market risk, credit & default risk, liquidity risk, redemption risk including the possible loss of principal; etc. will exist.

Risk factors associated with investments in REITs and InvITS:

Price Risk / Market Risk: REITs and InvITs Investments are volatile and subject to price fluctuations on a daily basis owing to factors impacting the underlying assets. The valuation of the REIT/InvIT units may fluctuate based on economic conditions, fluctuations in markets (eg. real estate) in which the REIT/InvIT operates and the resulting impact on the value of the portfolio of assets, regulatory changes, force majeure events etc. REITs & InvITs may have volatile cash flows. As an indirect shareholder of portfolio assets, unit holders rights are subordinated to the rights of creditors, debt holders and other parties specified under Indian law in the event of insolvency or liquidation of any of the portfolio assets.

Liquidity Risk: As the liquidity of the investments made by the Scheme(s) could, at times, be restricted by trading volumes, settlement periods, dissolution of the trust, potential delisting of units on the exchange etc, the time taken by the Mutual Fund for liquidating the investments in the scheme may be high in the event of immediate redemption requirement. Investment in such securities may lead to increase in the scheme portfolio risk. Further, there is no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or be maintained. Hence there would be time when trading in the units could be infrequent. The subsequent valuation of illiquid units may reflect a discount from the market price of comparable securities for which a liquid market exists

Risk of lower than expected distributions: The distributions by the REIT or InvIT will be based on the net cash flows available for distribution. The amount of cash available for distribution principally depends upon the amount of cash that the REIT/InvIT receives as dividends or the interest and principal payments from portfolio assets. The cash flows generated by portfolio assets from operations may fluctuate based on, among other things:

success and economic viability of tenants and off-takers

economic cycles and risks inherent in the business which may negatively impact valuations, returns and profitability of portfolio assets

force majeure events related such as earthquakes, floods etc. rendering the portfolio assets inoperable

debt service requirements and other liabilities of the portfolio assets

fluctuations in the working capital needs of the portfolio assets

ability of portfolio assets to borrow funds and access capital markets

changes in applicable laws and regulations, which may restrict the payment of dividends by portfolio assets

amount and timing of capital expenditures on portfolio assets

insurance policies may not provide adequate protection against various risks associated with operations of the REIT/InvIT such as fire, natural disasters, accidents.

Interest Rate Risk: Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of units fall and when interest rates drop, such prices increase.

Reinvestment Risk: Investments in REITs & InvITs may carry reinvestment risk as there could be repatriation of funds by the Trusts in form of buyback of units or dividend pay-outs, etc. Consequently, the proceeds may get invested in assets providing lower returns.

Credit Risk: In simple terms this risk means that the issuer of a debenture/ bond or a money market instrument may default on interest payment or even in paying back the principal amount on maturity. REITs & InvITs are likely to have volatile cash flows as the repayment dates would not necessarily be pre scheduled.

Regulatory/Legal Risk: REITs and InvITs being new asset classes, rights of unit holders such as right to information etc may differ from existing capital market asset classes under Indian Law.

The above are some of the common risks associated with investments in REITs & InvITs. There can be no assurance that a Scheme's investment objectives will be achieved, or that there will be no loss of capital. Investment results may vary substantially on a monthly, quarterly or annual basis.

Risks associated with segregated portfolio:

Investor holding units of segregated portfolio may not able to liquidate their holding till the time recovery of money from the issuer.

Security comprises of segregated portfolio may not realise any value.

Listing of units of segregated portfolio in recognised stock exchange does not necessarily guarantee their liquidity. There may not be active trading of units in the stock market. Further trading price of units on the stock market may be significantly lower than the prevailing NAV.

Trading in the units of segregated portfolio on the Exchange may be halted because of market conditions, including any halt in the operations of Depository Participants or for reasons that in view of the Exchange Authorities or SEBI, trading in the units is suspended and / or restricted. In addition, trading in units is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility and pursuant to stock exchange rules of 'circuit filter'. There can be no assurance that the requirements of Stock Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of units of scheme will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Risk Factors associated with investing in debt instrument securities with special features:

Pursuant to para 12.2.1 of SEBI Master Circular no. SEBI/HO/IMD/IMD-PoD-1/P/CIR/2024/90 dated June 27, 2024, the schemes may invest in securities having 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. Such special features may be available under the Additional Tier I bonds and Tier 2 bonds issued under Basel III framework.

These securities having special features will carry and be subject to all the risks associated with the investment in Fixed Income securities like Credit and Counterparty Risk, Liquidity Risk, Interest Rate Risk etc. However investors are requested to note that as these securities are subordinate to all other Fixed Income securities issued by an issuer and only senior to common equity, such securities with special features are more risker than other Fixed Income Securities of the same issuer.

Credit Risk: Where the payout of interest or principal amount is due to be paid by an issuer for senior debt securities and for securities with such special features, such payout for the securities with special features would normally happen only after paying off all the senior debt dues. This increases the risk that the Issuer of the securities with special features may default on interest and /or principal payment obligations and/or default upon violation of covenant(s) and/or delay in scheduled payment(s)

Liquidity Risk : The securities with special features can normally be considered to have limited secondary market liquidity as compared to any senior debt of the issuer, and thus fund manager may be forced to hold such securities with special features till its maturity. Further, where the special features results in trigger and conversion to equity securities, such equity security received by the scheme(s) upon conversion will carry and be subject to all the risks associated with the investment in equity securities.

Risk Factors associated with investments in debt instruments having Structured Obligations / Credit Enhancements:

The risks factors stated for debt instruments having Structured Obligations / Credit Enhancements are in addition to the risk factors associated with fixed income instruments:

Credit rating agencies assign CE rating to an instrument based on any identifiable credit enhancement for the debt instrument issued by an issuer. The credit enhancement could be in various forms and could include guarantee, shortfall undertaking, letter of comfort, etc. from another entity. This entity could be either related or non-related to the issuer like a bank, financial institution, etc. Credit enhancement could include additional security in form of pledge of shares listed on stock exchanges, etc. SO transactions are asset backed/ mortgage backed securities, securitized paper backed by hypothecation of car loan receivables, securities backed by trade receivables, credit card receivables etc. Hence, for CE rated instruments evaluation of the credit enhancement provider, as well as the issuer is undertaken to determine the issuer rating. In case of SO rated issuer, the underlying loan pools or securitization, etc. is assessed to arrive at rating for the issuer

SO rated securities are often complex structures, with a variety of credit enhancements. Debt securities lack a well-developed secondary market in India, and due to the credit enhanced nature of CE securities as well as structured nature of SO securities, the liquidity in the market for these instruments is adversely affected compared to similar rated debt instruments. Hence, lower liquidity of such instruments, could lead to inability of the scheme to sell such debt instruments and generate liquidity for the scheme or higher impact cost when such instruments are sold

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

Risk factors associated with investments in repo transactions in corporate debt:

The Scheme may be exposed to counter party risk in case of repo lending transactions in the event of the counterparty failing to honour the repurchase agreement. However, in repo transactions, the collateral may be sold, and a loss is realized only if the sale price is less than the repo amount. The risk is further mitigated through over-collateralization (the value of the collateral being more than the repo amount).

Other Risks:

Risk associated with inflation: Over time, yields of short-term investments may not keep pace with inflation, leading to a reduction in an investment's purchasing power.

Legal risk: The scheme may be affected by the actions of government and regulatory bodies. Legislation could be imposed retrospectively or may be issued in the form of internal regulations which the public may not be aware of. Legislation (including legislation relating to tax) or regulation may be introduced which inhibits the scheme from pursuing their strategies or which renders an existing strategy less profitable than anticipated. Such actions may take any form, for example nationalization of any institution or restrictions on investment strategies in any given market sector or changing requirements and imposed without prior warning by any regulator.

Taxation risk: The value of an investment may be affected by the application of tax laws, including withholding tax, or changes in government or economic or monetary policy from time to time. As such, no guarantee can be given that the financial objectives will actually be achieved. The tax information described in this Scheme Information Document (SID) is as available under the prevailing taxation laws. This could be changed at any moment by regulation. Further, 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.

Operational Risk: Operational risk addresses the risk of trading and back office or administration issues that may result in a loss to the Scheme. This could be the result of oversight, ineffective securities processing procedures, computer systems problems or human error. There could also be risk associated with grouping of orders. For instance, at the time of placing the trades, the fund manager shall group orders on behalf of all schemes managed by him, provided it is unlikely to be detrimental overall for any of the schemes whose orders have been included. However, such grouping may have a detrimental effect to the scheme compared to the execution of an individual order for the scheme.

Valuation risk: This risk relates to the fact that markets, in specific situations and due to lack of volumes of transactions, do not enable an accurate assessment of the fair value of invested assets. In such cases, valuation risk represents the possibility that, when a financial instrument matures or is sold in the market, the amount received is less than anticipated, incurring a loss to the portfolio and therefore impacting negatively the NAV of the scheme.

Risk factors associated with processing of transaction in case of investors investing in mutual fund units through Stock Exchange Mechanism: The trading mechanism introduced by 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 NSE and/or BSE or any other 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 and the AMC have 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) upon which the Fund and the AMC have no control. Accordingly, there could be negative impacts to the investors such as delay or failure in allotment / redemption of Units. The Fund and the AMC are not responsible for the negative impacts.

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

CDMDF is set up as Category I of the Trust registered as an Alternative Investment Fund ('AIF') in accordance with the SEBI (Alternative Investment Funds) Regulations, 2012 ("AIF Regulations"). The objective of the CDMDF is to help to develop the corporate debt

market by providing backstop facility to instill confidence amongst the market participants in the corporate debt/bond market during times of market dislocation and to enhance the secondary market liquidity. In times of market dislocation, CDMDF shall purchase and hold eligible corporate debt securities from the participating investors (i.e., specified debt-oriented MF schemes including Conservative Hybrid Fund 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 Chapter 16A of SEBI Master circular on Investment by Mutual Fund Schemes in units of Corporate Debt Market Development Fund, the aforementioned schemes has invested 25 bps of its AUM as on December 31, 2022 in the units of the Corporate Debt Market Development Fund ('CDMDF'). An incremental contribution to CDMDF shall be made every six months to ensure 25 bps of scheme AUM is invested in units of CDMDF. However, if AUM decreases there shall be no return or redemption from CDMDF. Contribution made to CDMDF, including the appreciations on the same, if any, shall be locked-in till winding up of the CDMDF.

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

Investors are requested to read detailed disclosure on investment of the schemes in the CDMDF as listed in sub- section "C. How will the Scheme allocate its assets? And sub-section D. Where will the Scheme Invest" in Section "Section II- Information about the scheme".

Risk Management:

In accordance with SEBI & AMFI guidelines (issued from time to time), the AMC has implemented the following measures to manage various risk in the schemes.

Potential Risk Matrix:

The Potential Risk Class Matrix reflects the maximum risk fund manager can take in the scheme in terms of maximum interest rate risk (measured by Macaulay duration of scheme) and maximum credit risk (measured by Credit Risk value of the scheme). The threshold for values of interest rate risk & credit risk would determine the maximum risk the scheme can take.

i. Maximum Weighted Average Interest Rate Risk of the scheme (measured in terms of Macaulay Duration):

1. Class I: MD<= 1 year;

2. Class II: MD<=3 years;

3. Class III: Any Macaulay duration

ii. Maximum Weighted Average Credit Risk of the scheme (measured in terms of Credit Risk Value assigned to each security in portfolio):

1. Class A: CRV >=12

2. Class B: CRV >=10

3. Class C: CRV<10

Liquidity Risk Management Framework: It takes into account the Liquidity Risk arising from the liability side & covers all potential liquidity risk scenarios upto 99% confidence interval. Two types of liquid assets shall be maintained by Open ended debt schemes. Both these ratios are calculated & liquid assets are maintained on a daily basis at a scheme level for all open-ended debt schemes (except Overnight Fund, Gilt Fund and Gilt Fund with constant duration). In the case where liquid assets in a scheme fall below the minimum required threshold then portfolio manager cannot buy any other assets apart from liquid assets till time the liquid assets are replenished, as per the SEBI guidelines.

Stress Testing: Stress testing in open-ended debt schemes addresses the asset side risk from an Interest Rate Risk, Credit Risk & Liquidity Risk perspective at an aggregate portfolio level in terms of its impact on Net Asset Value of the scheme. The AMC conducts Stress testing for all open-ended debt schemes (except overnight Fund) on a fortnightly basis. The model portfolio for each category of fund is defined. In case the stress in the actual portfolio is greater than stress in model portfolio then corrective action is taken within the defined timeline.

Asset Liability Mismatch: The AMC monitors the Asset Liability Mismatch (ALM) requirement which address potential liquidity risk. The liability side covers all possible outflow scenarios with a 95% confidence interval over 90 days period. The asset side is rigoured based on Risk-o-meter liquidity scores in an exponential manner, to penalize assets with higher Risk-o-meter scores more than proportionately. With the above liquidity management tools, the redemption risk in the scheme can be addressed to a certain extent. However, for extraneous scenarios like 2008- financial crisis, 2019 covid crisis, or during market dislocation a swing pricing mechanism has been introduced at industry level which covers all types of investors (existing, new & outgoing investors).

RISK MITIGATION STRATEGIES

Risk Mitigation measures for investments in debt instruments

The investments in debt and Money Market instruments would be undertaken after assessing the associated credit risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk. The AMC shall undertake credit evaluation of each investment opportunity and invest in rated papers of companies having a sound background, strong fundamentals and quality of management and financial strength. In addition, the Scheme would endeavor to invest in instruments with a relatively higher liquidity and will seek to manage the duration of the debt assets on proactive basis to manage interest rate risk and to optimize returns. The following table summarizes the risk mitigation/management strategy for the Debt assets of the Scheme.

Risk & description specific to Debt	**Risk Mitigation/ management strategy**
Interest Rate Risk	The duration of a portfolio is one of the means of measuring the interest rate risk of the portfolio. Hence portfolios with higher duration will have higher interest rate risk. The duration of the Scheme will be actively managed based on

Risk & description specific to Debt	Risk Mitigation/ management strategy
	prevailing macroeconomics condition, political environment, liquidity position in system, inflationary expectorations and other economic considerations.
Credit Risk	The credit evaluation of the AMC entails evaluation of credit fundamentals of each investment opportunity. Some of the factors that are evaluated inter-alia may include outlook on the sector, parentage, quality of management, and overall financial strength of the credit. The AMC will utilize ratings of recognized rating agencies as an input in the decision making process. To reduce credit risk, the scheme shall Invest in debt and money market instruments that have been assigned high investment grade ratings by a recognized rating agency.
Liquidity Risk	Liquidity risk is the risk of not being able to sell / liquidate a security at short notice at prevailing market prices or without incurring impact cost. Liquidity Risk can be partly mitigated by creating portfolios that are diversified across maturities, ratings, types of securities, etc. in line with the fund objectives, regulations and investment strategy. The Scheme shall follow the asset allocation pattern in Scheme Information Document under normal circumstances and residual cash may be invested in the Tri-party repo on Government Securities and treasury bills, repo market, units of mutual fund which seeks to ensure liquidity in the scheme under normal circumstances.
Volatility Risk	There is the risk of volatility in markets due to external factors like liquidity flows, changes in the business environment, economic policy etc. The Scheme will manage volatility risk through diversification. To that extent, the Volatility risk will be mitigated in the Scheme.
Concentration Risk	The AMC will attempt to mitigate this risk by maintaining adequate diversification across issuers/ sectors / instrument type in line with the scheme objectives, investment strategy and applicable regulations. This will also be managed by keeping prudent investment limits on any particular industry or issuer or issuer group based on the size, credit profile, etc. to reduce issuer or industry specific risk.

The scheme may utilize derivative instruments for hedging & portfolio balancing purposes. All Interest Rate Swaps will be undertaken with approved counter parties under pre-approved International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) agreements. The scheme may also use various derivatives and hedging products from time to time, as would be available and permitted by SEBI/RBI for the purpose of hedging and portfolio rebalancing.

The above risk control measures shall be implemented by the AMC on best effort basis however there can be no guarantee that such measures can completely mitigate the risks involved in Scheme.

BARODA BNP PARIBAS CORPORATE BOND FUND

RISK FACTORS

Scheme Specific Risk Factors

Market Risk:

All mutual funds and securities investments are subject to market risk and there can be no assurance / guarantee that the scheme's objectives will be achieved. The securities that the scheme invests in would be exposed to price changes on a day-to-day basis. These price changes may occur due to instrument-specific factors as well as general macroeconomic conditions.

Markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market or economic developments. The scheme may be subject to price volatility due to factors such as interest sensitivity, market perception, and creditworthiness of issuer and market liquidity.

Different parts of the market can react differently to these developments. The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Concentration Risk

The scheme may pursue only a limited degree of diversification. It may invest a greater proportion of assets in the securities of very few issuers (within the limits permitted by regulation) or be concentrated on a few market sectors. This could have implications on the performance of the scheme. The scheme may be more sensitive to economic, business, political or other changes and this may lead to sizeable fluctuation in the Net Asset Value of the scheme.

Risks associated with investing in fixed income securities:

Credit and Counterparty risk:

Credit risk or default risk refers to the risk that an issuer of a fixed income security may default (i.e., will be unable to make timely principal and interest payments on the security or honor its contractual obligations).

Counterparty risk refers to the counterparty's inability to honor its commitments (payment, delivery, repayment, etc.) and to risk of default. This risk relates to the quality of the counterparty to which the scheme has exposures. Losses can occur in particular for the settlement/delivery of financial instruments or the conclusion of financial derivatives contracts.

The value of a fixed income security will fluctuate depending upon the changes in the perceived level of credit and counterparty risk as well as any actual event of default. Changes in financial conditions of an issuer, changes in economic and political conditions in general, or changes in economic or and political conditions specific to an issuer, all of which are factors that may have an adverse impact on an issuer's credit quality and security value.

Liquidity Risk:

The liquidity of the scheme's investment is inherently restricted by trading volumes in the securities in which the scheme invests.

A lower level of liquidity affecting an individual security or an entire market at the same time, may have an adverse bearing on the value of the scheme's assets. More importantly, this may affect the Fund's ability to sell particular securities quickly enough to minimise impact cost, as and when necessary to meet requirements of liquidity or to sell securities in response to triggers such as a specific economic/corporate event.

Trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures may restrict the liquidity of a few or all of the investments and may affect the liquidity of the investments of the scheme.

The scheme may be unable to implement purchase or sale decisions when the markets turn illiquid, missing some investment opportunities or limiting ability to face redemptions. The lack of liquidity could also lead to the risk that the sale price of a security could be substantially lower than the fair value of the security.

Interest Rate Risk & Re-investment Risk:

The value of an investment may be affected by interest rate fluctuations. Interest rates may be influenced by several elements or events, such as monetary policy, the discount rate, inflation, etc. The value of debt and fixed income securities held by the Scheme generally will vary inversely with the changes in prevailing interest rates. In general, price of debt and fixed income securities go up when interest rates fall, and vice versa. Securities of any issuer that has higher duration could be more risky in terms of price movements relative to those with lower duration. Thus any impact of interest rate changes would be higher on securities with higher duration irrespective of the status of the issuer of the security. The investments made by the Scheme are subject to reinvestment risk. This risk refers to the interest rate levels at which cash flows received from the securities in the Scheme are reinvested. The additional income from reinvestment is the "interest on interest" component. The risk is that the rate at which interim cash flows can be reinvested may be lower than that originally assumed.

Sovereign risk:

The Central Government of India is the issuer of the local currency debt in India. The Government raises money to meet its capital and revenue expenditure by issuing debt or discounted securities. Since payment of interest and principal amount has a sovereign status implying least probability of a default, such securities are known as securities with sovereign credit. It also implies that the credit risk on such Government securities is even lower than that on non-government securities with "AAA" rating and hence yields on government securities are even lower than yields on non-government securities with "AAA" rating.

Risk associated with investment in unrated instruments: The scheme may invest in lower rated/unrated instruments considering the overall risk of the portfolio. This may increase the absolute level of risk of the portfolio. The credit risk & liquidity risk will be relatively higher for lower/unrated instruments as compared to the instruments that have been assigned investment grade ratings. Lower rated/ unrated securities also tend to be more sensitive to economic conditions than instruments that have been assigned investment grade ratings.

Risk associated with investments in derivatives (including Imperfect Hedging with investments in Interest rate Futures (IRFs)):

The scheme may use various derivative instruments and techniques, permitted within SEBI Regulation from time to time only for portfolio balancing and hedging purpose, which may increase the volatility of scheme's performance. Usage of derivatives will expose the scheme to certain risks inherent to such derivatives.

Derivative products are specialized instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the

fund manager involve uncertainty and decision of fund manager may not always be profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies. **The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments.**

The use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but also of the derivative itself. There is a possibility that a loss may be sustained by the Scheme as a result of the failure of another party (usually referred to as the "counterparty") to comply with the terms of the derivatives contract. Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, interest rates and indices. Even a small price movement in the underlying instrument could have a large impact on their value. This could increase the volatility of the Scheme's performance.

In case of hedge, it is possible that derivative positions may not be perfectly in line with the underlying assets they are hedging. As a consequence the derivative cannot be expected to perfectly hedge the risk of the underlying assets. This also increases the volatility of the Scheme's performance.

Some of the risks inherent to derivatives investments include:

Price Risk: Despite the risk mitigation provided by various derivative instruments, there remains an inherent price risk which may result in losses exceeding actual underlying.

Default Risk: This is the risk that losses will be incurred due to default by counter party. This is also known as credit risk or counterparty risk.

Basis Risk: This risk arises when the derivative instrument used to hedge the underlying asset does not match the movement of the underlying being hedged for e.g. mismatch between the maturity date of the futures and the actual selling date of the asset.

Limitations on upside: Derivatives when used as hedging tool can also limit the profits from a genuine investment transaction.

Liquidity risk: This risk pertains to how saleable a security is in the market. All securities/instruments irrespective of whether they are equity, bonds or derivatives may be exposed to liquidity risk (when the sellers outnumber buyers) which may impact returns while exiting opportunities.

Risk factors associated with investments in Credit Default Swaps:

Credit default swap is the most common form of credit derivative where the buyer of the swap makes payments to the swap's seller until the maturity date of a contract. In return, the seller agrees that – in the event that the debt issuer defaults or experiences another credit event – the seller will pay the buyer the security's value as well as all interest payments that would have been paid between that time and the security's maturity date. The Scheme may participate in credit Default Swaps (CDS) as a buyer (protection buyer) to hedge/offset credit risk related to fixed income instruments. It is important to note that the credit risk isn't completely eliminated – it has been shifted to the CDS seller. The risk is that the CDS seller defaults at the same time the credit event occurs. In case the debt issuer does not default or no credit event occurs till maturity of CDS contract, the buyer will end up losing money through the payments on the CDS.

Risks associated with investing in securitised debt:

The scheme may invest in domestic securitized debt such as asset backed securities (ABS) or mortgage backed securities (MBS). ABS means securitized debts wherein the underlying assets are receivables arising from personal loans, automobile loans, etc. MBS means securitized debts wherein the underlying assets are receivables arising from loans backed by mortgage of properties which can be residential or commercial in nature. ABS / MBS instruments reflect the undivided interest in the underlying of assets and do not represent the obligation of the issuer of ABS / MBS or the originator of the underlying receivables. The ABS / MBS holders have a limited recourse to the extent of credit enhancement provided. Securitized debt may suffer credit losses in the event of the delinquencies and credit losses in the underlying pool exceeding the credit enhancement provided. As compared to the normal corporate or sovereign debt, securitized debt is normally exposed to a higher level of reinvestment risk.

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

How the risk profile of securitized debt fits into the risk appetite of the scheme

Securitized debt is a form of conversion of normally non-tradable loans to transferable securities. This is done by assigning the loans to a special purpose vehicle (a trust), which in turn issues Pass-Through-Certificates (PTCs). These PTCs are transferable securities with fixed income like characteristics. The risk of investing in securitized debt is similar to investing in debt securities. In addition, securitized debt may also carry prepayment risk and has a relatively higher liquidity risk (the same are explained in the sections that follow). However, if the fund manager evaluates that the additional risks are suitably compensated by the higher returns, he may invest in securitized debt up to the limits specified in the asset allocation table. The investment shall be in securitized instruments that are top rated (AAA/ A1+) or its equivalent, by a recognised credit rating agency for the retail pool, and for single loan securitization, limits will be assigned as per the internal credit policy of the Fund.

Policy relating to originators

The originator is the person who has initially given the loan. The originator is also usually responsible for servicing the loan (i.e. collecting the interest and principal payments). An analysis of the originator is especially important in case of retail loans as this affects the credit quality and servicing of the PTC. Originators may be: Banks, Non Banking Finance Companies, Housing Finance Companies, etc. The fund manager's evaluation will be based on the track record of the originator, delinquencies in the pool and the seasoning of the pool. Other factors that will be considered are loan type, size of the loan, average original maturity of the pool, Loan to Value Ratio, geographical distribution, liquid facility, default rate distribution, credit enhancement facility and structure of the pool.

Risk associated with each kind of originator:

A. Prepayment risk: MBS and ABS are subject to prepayment risk. When the underlying loans are paid off by the borrower prior to their respective due dates, this is known as a prepayment. It could be triggered on account of various factors particularly in periods of declining interest rates. The possibility of such prepayment may require the scheme to reinvest the proceeds of such investments in securities offering lower yields, thereby reducing the scheme's interest income.

B. Interest rate risk: MBS carry interest rate risk. Home loan borrowers are provided the facility of refinancing their loans at the prevailing interest rates. A lowering of interest rates could induce a borrower to pay his loan off earlier than the scheduled tenure, whereas if the interest rates move upward, the borrower would tend to hold on to his loan for a longer period, thus increasing the maturity of the bond. The maturity of the bond could therefore shorten or lengthen, depending on the prevailing interest rates.

C. Credit risk / default risk: MBS and ABS also carry credit or default risk. MBS and structures carry built – in credit enhancement in different forms. However, any delinquencies would result in reduction of the principal amount if the amount available in the credit enhancement facility is not enough to cover the shortfall. Historically, housing loans have had lower default rates than other forms of credit.

D. Price risk / liquidity risk: MBS and ABS are subject to prepayment risk. Limited volumes of trading in securitized paper in secondary market could restrict or affect the ability of the scheme to re-sell them. Thus these trades may take place at a discount, depending on the prevailing interest rates.

In case of securitization involving single loans or a small pool of loans, the credit risk of the underlying borrower is analyzed. In case of diversified pools of loans, the overall characteristic of the loans is analyzed to assess the credit risk. Securitization transactions may include some risk mitigants (to reduce credit risk). These may include interest subvention (difference in interest rates on the underlying loans and the PTC serving as margin against defaults), overcollateralization (issue of PTCs of lesser value than the underlying loans, thus even if some loans default, the PTC continues to remain protected), presence of an equity / subordinate tranche (issue of PTCs of differing seniority when it comes to repayment - the senior tranches get paid before the junior tranche) and / or guarantees.

Level of diversification with respect to the underlying assets and risk mitigation measures for less diversified investments:

Currently, the following parameters are used while evaluating investment decision relating to a pool securitization transaction. These parameters may be revised the from time to time.

Characteristics/ Type of Pool	**Mortgage Loan**	**Commercial Vehicle and Construction Equipment**	**Car**	**Two wheelers**	**Micro Finance Pools**	**Personal Loans**	**Single Sell Downs**	**Others**
Approximate Average maturity (in Months)	Up to 10 yrs	Up to 3 yrs	Up to 3 yrs	Up to 3 yrs	NA	NA	Refer to Note a	Refer to Note b
Collateral margin (including cash, guarantees, excess interest spread, subordinate tranche)	>10%	>10%	>10%	>10%	NA	NA		

Characteristics/ Type of Pool	Mortgage Loan	Commercial Vehicle and Construction Equipment	Car	Two wheelers	Micro Finance Pools	Personal Loans	Single Sell Downs	Others
Average Loan to Value Ratio	<90%	<80%	<80%	<80%	NA	NA		
Average seasoning of the Pool	>3 mths	>3 mths	>3 mths	>3 mths	NA	NA		
Maximum single exposure range	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	NA	NA		
Average single exposure range %	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	NA	NA		

Notes

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

b. Other investments will be decided on a case-to-case basis.

Minimum retention period of the debt by originator prior to securitization

Issuance of securitized debt is governed by the Reserve Bank of India. RBI norms cover the "true sale" criteria including credit enhancement and liquidity enhancements. In addition, RBI has proposed minimum holding period of between nine and twelve months for assets before they can be securitized. The minimum holding period depends on the tenure of the securitization transaction. The Scheme will invest in securitized debt that is in compliance with the regulations.

Minimum retention percentage by originator of debts to be securitized

RBI norms cover the "true sale" criteria including credit enhancement and liquidity enhancements, including maximum exposure by the originator in the PTCs. In addition, RBI has proposed minimum retention requirement of between five and ten percent of the book value of the loans by the originator. The minimum retention requirement depends on the tenure and structure of the securitization transaction. The Scheme will invest in securitized debt that is in compliance with the regulations.

Mechanism to tackle conflict of interest when the mutual fund invests in securitised debt of an originator and the originator in turn invests makes investments in that particular scheme of the fund

The key risk in securitized debt relates to the underlying borrowers and not the originator. In a securitization transaction, the originator is the seller of the debt(s) and the scheme is the buyer. However,

the originator is also usually responsible for servicing the loan (i.e. collecting the interest and principal payments). As the originators may also invest in the scheme, the fund manager shall ensure that the investment decision is based on parameters as set by the Investment Committee (IC) of the AMC and IC shall review the same at regular interval.

The resources and mechanism of individual risk assessment with the AMC for monitoring investments in securitised debt

The fund management team including the credit analyst has the experience to analyze securitized debt. In addition, credit research agencies provide analysis of individual instruments and pools. On an on-going basis (typically monthly) the servicer provides reports regarding the performance of the pool. These reports would form the base for ongoing evaluation where applicable. In addition, rating reports indicating rating changes would be monitored for changes in rating agency opinion of the credit risk.

Risk factors specific to investments in foreign securities:

The Scheme may invest in Foreign Securities including overseas debt / equities / ADRs / GDRs with the approval of RBI/SEBI, subject to such guidelines as may be issued by RBI/SEBI. The net assets, distributions and income of the Scheme may be affected adversely by fluctuations in the value of certain foreign currencies relative to the Indian Rupee to the extent of investments in these securities. Repatriation of such investment may also be affected by changes in the regulatory and political environments. Market risks can be greater with respect to political instability, lack of complete or reliable information, market irregularities or high taxation. The Scheme's NAV may also be affected by a fluctuation in the general and specific level of interest rates internationally, or the change in the credit profiles of the issuers. The liquidation of securities where investments will be made by the schemes shall be subject to the liquidity / settlement issues of the country of investment / settlement. Non-business days in country of investment / settlement may impact the liquidity of the scheme investments.

The Scheme may, where necessary, appoint advisor(s) for providing advisory services for such investments. The appointment of such advisor(s) shall be in accordance with the applicable requirements of SEBI. The fees and expenses would illustratively include, besides the investment management fees, custody fees and costs, transaction costs and overseas regulatory costs, the fees of appointed advisor(s). The fees related to these services would be borne by the AMC and would not be charged to the Scheme.

Risks associated with investing in liquid funds:

To the extent of the investments in liquid mutual funds, the risks associated with investing in liquid funds like market risk, credit & default risk, liquidity risk, redemption risk including the possible loss of principal; etc. will exist.

Risk factors associated with investments in REITs and InvITS:

Price Risk / Market Risk: REITs and InvITs Investments are volatile and subject to price fluctuations on a daily basis owing to factors impacting the underlying assets. The valuation of the REIT/InvIT units may fluctuate based on economic conditions, fluctuations in markets (eg. real estate) in which the REIT/InvIT operates and the resulting impact on the value of the portfolio of assets, regulatory changes, force majeure events etc. REITs & InvITs may have volatile cash flows. As an indirect shareholder of portfolio assets, unit holders rights are subordinated to the rights of creditors, debt holders and other parties specified under Indian law in the event of insolvency or liquidation of any of the portfolio assets.

Liquidity Risk: As the liquidity of the investments made by the Scheme(s) could, at times, be restricted by trading volumes, settlement periods, dissolution of the trust, potential delisting of units on the exchange etc, the time taken by the Mutual Fund for liquidating the investments in the scheme may be high in the event of immediate redemption requirement. Investment in such securities may lead to increase in the scheme portfolio risk. Further, there is no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or be maintained. Hence there would be time when trading in the units could be infrequent. The subsequent valuation of illiquid units may reflect a discount from the market price of comparable securities for which a liquid market exists

Risk of lower than expected distributions: The distributions by the REIT or InvIT will be based on the net cash flows available for distribution. The amount of cash available for distribution principally depends upon the amount of cash that the REIT/InvIT receives as dividends or the interest and principal payments from portfolio assets. The cash flows generated by portfolio assets from operations may fluctuate based on, among other things:

success and economic viability of tenants and off-takers

economic cycles and risks inherent in the business which may negatively impact valuations, returns and profitability of portfolio assets

force majeure events related such as earthquakes, floods etc. rendering the portfolio assets inoperable

debt service requirements and other liabilities of the portfolio assets

fluctuations in the working capital needs of the portfolio assets

ability of portfolio assets to borrow funds and access capital markets

changes in applicable laws and regulations, which may restrict the payment of dividends by portfolio assets

amount and timing of capital expenditures on portfolio assets

insurance policies may not provide adequate protection against various risks associated with operations of the REIT/InvIT such as fire, natural disasters, accidents.

Interest Rate Risk: Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of units fall and when interest rates drop, such prices increase.

Reinvestment Risk: Investments in REITs & InvITs may carry reinvestment risk as there could be repatriation of funds by the Trusts in form of buyback of units or dividend pay-outs, etc. Consequently, the proceeds may get invested in assets providing lower returns.

Credit Risk: In simple terms this risk means that the issuer of a debenture/ bond or a money market instrument may default on interest payment or even in paying back the principal amount on maturity. REITs & InvITs are likely to have volatile cash flows as the repayment dates would not necessarily be pre scheduled.

Regulatory/Legal Risk: REITs and InvITs being new asset classes, rights of unit holders such as right to information etc may differ from existing capital market asset classes under Indian Law.

The above are some of the common risks associated with investments in REITs & InvITs. There can be no assurance that a Scheme's investment objectives will be achieved, or that there will be no loss of capital. Investment results may vary substantially on a monthly, quarterly or annual basis.

Risks associated with segregated portfolio:

Investor holding units of segregated portfolio may not able to liquidate their holding till the time recovery of money from the issuer.

Security comprises of segregated portfolio may not realise any value.

Listing of units of segregated portfolio in recognised stock exchange does not necessarily guarantee their liquidity. There may not be active trading of units in the stock market. Further trading price of units on the stock market may be significantly lower than the prevailing NAV.

Trading in the units of segregated portfolio on the Exchange may be halted because of market conditions, including any halt in the operations of Depository Participants or for reasons that in view of the Exchange Authorities or SEBI, trading in the units is suspended and / or restricted. In addition, trading in units is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility and pursuant to stock exchange rules of 'circuit filter'. There can be no assurance that the requirements of Stock Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of units of scheme will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Risk Factors associated with investing in debt instrument securities with special features:

Pursuant to para 12.2.1 of SEBI Master Circular no. SEBI/HO/IMD/IMD-PoD-1/P/CIR/2024/90 dated June 27, 2024, the schemes may invest in securities having 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. Such special features may be available under the Additional Tier I bonds and Tier 2 bonds issued under Basel III framework.

These securities having special features will carry and be subject to all the risks associated with the investment in Fixed Income securities like Credit and Counterparty Risk, Liquidity Risk, Interest Rate Risk etc. However investors are requested to note that as these securities are subordinate to all other Fixed Income securities issued by an issuer and only senior to common equity, such securities with special features are more risker than other Fixed Income Securities of the same issuer.

Credit Risk: Where the payout of interest or principal amount is due to be paid by an issuer for senior debt securities and for securities with such special features, such payout for the securities with special features would normally happen only after paying off all the senior debt dues. This increases the risk that the Issuer of the securities with special features may default on interest and /or principal payment obligations and/or default upon violation of covenant(s) and/or delay in scheduled payment(s)

Liquidity Risk : The securities with special features can normally be considered to have limited secondary market liquidity as compared to any senior debt of the issuer, and thus fund manager may be forced to hold such securities with special features till its maturity. Further, where the special features results in trigger and conversion to equity securities, such equity security received by the scheme(s) upon conversion will carry and be subject to all the risks associated with the investment in equity securities.

Risk Factors associated with investments in debt instruments having Structured Obligations / Credit Enhancements:

The risks factors stated for debt instruments having Structured Obligations / Credit Enhancements are in addition to the risk factors associated with fixed income instruments:

Credit rating agencies assign CE rating to an instrument based on any identifiable credit enhancement for the debt instrument issued by an issuer. The credit enhancement could be in various forms and could include guarantee, shortfall undertaking, letter of comfort, etc. from another entity. This entity could be either related or non-related to the issuer like a bank, financial institution, etc. Credit enhancement could include additional security in form of pledge of shares listed on stock exchanges, etc. SO transactions are asset backed/ mortgage backed securities, securitized paper backed by hypothecation of car loan receivables, securities backed by trade receivables, credit card receivables etc. Hence, for CE rated instruments evaluation of the credit enhancement provider, as well as the issuer is undertaken to determine the issuer rating. In case of SO rated issuer, the underlying loan pools or securitization, etc. is assessed to arrive at rating for the issuer

SO rated securities are often complex structures, with a variety of credit enhancements. Debt securities lack a well-developed secondary market in India, and due to the credit enhanced nature of CE securities as well as structured nature of SO securities, the liquidity in the market for these instruments is adversely affected compared to similar rated debt instruments. Hence, lower liquidity of such instruments, could lead to inability of the scheme to sell such debt instruments and generate liquidity for the scheme or higher impact cost when such instruments are sold

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

Risk factors associated with investments in repo transactions in corporate debt:

The Scheme may be exposed to counter party risk in case of repo lending transactions in the event of the counterparty failing to honour the repurchase agreement. However, in repo transactions, the collateral may be sold, and a loss is realized only if the sale price is less than the repo amount. The risk is further mitigated through over-collateralization (the value of the collateral being more than the repo amount).

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

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

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

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

Investors are requested to read detailed disclosure on investment of the schemes in the CDMDF as listed in sub- section "C. How will the Scheme allocate its assets? And sub-section D. Where will the Scheme Invest" in Section "Section II- Information about the scheme".

Risk Management:

In accordance with SEBI & AMFI guidelines (issued from time to time), the AMC has implemented the following measures to manage various risk in the schemes.

Potential Risk Matrix:

The Potential Risk Class Matrix reflects the maximum risk fund manager can take in the scheme in terms of maximum interest rate risk (measured by Macaulay duration of scheme) and maximum credit risk (measured by Credit Risk value of the scheme). The threshold for values of interest rate risk & credit risk would determine the maximum risk the scheme can take.

i. Maximum Weighted Average Interest Rate Risk of the scheme (measured in terms of Macaulay Duration):

1. Class I: MD<= 1 year;

2. Class II: MD<=3 years;

3. Class III: Any Macaulay duration

ii. Maximum Weighted Average Credit Risk of the scheme (measured in terms of Credit Risk Value assigned to each security in portfolio):

1. Class A: CRV >=12

2. Class B: CRV >=10

3. Class C: CRV<10

Liquidity Risk Management Framework: It takes into account the Liquidity Risk arising from the liability side & covers all potential liquidity risk scenarios upto 99% confidence interval. Two types of liquid assets shall be maintained by Open ended debt schemes. Both these ratios are calculated & liquid assets are maintained on a daily basis at a scheme level for all open-ended debt schemes (except Overnight Fund, Gilt Fund and Gilt Fund with constant duration). In the case where liquid assets in a scheme fall below the

minimum required threshold then portfolio manager cannot buy any other assets apart from liquid assets till time the liquid assets are replenished, as per the SEBI guidelines.

Stress Testing: Stress testing in open-ended debt schemes addresses the asset side risk from an Interest Rate Risk, Credit Risk & Liquidity Risk perspective at an aggregate portfolio level in terms of its impact on Net Asset Value of the scheme. The AMC conducts Stress testing for all open-ended debt schemes (except overnight Fund) on a fortnightly basis. The model portfolio for each category of fund is defined. In case the stress in the actual portfolio is greater than stress in model portfolio then corrective action is taken within the defined timeline.

Asset Liability Mismatch: The AMC monitors the Asset Liability Mismatch (ALM) requirement which address potential liquidity risk. The liability side covers all possible outflow scenarios with a 95% confidence interval over 90 days period. The asset side is rigoured based on Risk-o-meter liquidity scores in an exponential manner, to penalize assets with higher Risk-o-meter scores more than proportionately. With the above liquidity management tools, the redemption risk in the scheme can be addressed to a certain extent. However, for extraneous scenarios like 2008- financial crisis, 2019 covid crisis, or during market dislocation a swing pricing mechanism has been introduced at industry level which covers all types of investors (existing, new & outgoing investors).

Other Risks:

Risk associated with inflation: Over time, yields of short-term investments may not keep pace with inflation, leading to a reduction in an investment's purchasing power.

Legal risk: The scheme may be affected by the actions of government and regulatory bodies. Legislation could be imposed retrospectively or may be issued in the form of internal regulations which the public may not be aware of. Legislation (including legislation relating to tax) or regulation may be introduced which inhibits the scheme from pursuing their strategies or which renders an existing strategy less profitable than anticipated. Such actions may take any form, for example nationalization of any institution or restrictions on investment strategies in any given market sector or changing requirements and imposed without prior warning by any regulator.

Taxation risk: The value of an investment may be affected by the application of tax laws, including withholding tax, or changes in government or economic or monetary policy from time to time. As such, no guarantee can be given that the financial objectives will actually be achieved. The tax information described in this Scheme Information Document (SID) is as available under the prevailing taxation laws. This could be changed at any moment by regulation. Further, 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.

Operational Risk: Operational risk addresses the risk of trading and back office or administration issues that may result in a loss to the Scheme. This could be the result of oversight, ineffective securities processing procedures, computer systems problems or human error. There could also be risk associated with grouping of orders. For instance, at the time of placing the trades, the fund manager shall group orders on behalf of all schemes managed by him, provided it is unlikely to be detrimental overall for any of the schemes whose orders have been included. However, such grouping may have a detrimental effect to the scheme compared to the execution of an individual order for the scheme.

Valuation risk: This risk relates to the fact that markets, in specific situations and due to lack of volumes of transactions, do not enable an accurate assessment of the fair value of invested assets. In such cases, valuation

risk represents the possibility that, when a financial instrument matures or is sold in the market, the amount received is less than anticipated, incurring a loss to the portfolio and therefore impacting negatively the NAV of the scheme.

Risk factors associated with processing of transaction in case of investors investing in mutual fund units through Stock Exchange Mechanism: The trading mechanism introduced by 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 NSE and/or BSE or any other 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 and the AMC have 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) upon which the Fund and the AMC have no control. Accordingly, there could be negative impacts to the investors such as delay or failure in allotment / redemption of Units. The Fund and the AMC are not responsible for the negative impacts.

RISK MITIGATION STRATEGIES

Risk Mitigation measures for investments in debt instruments

The investments in debt and Money Market instruments would be undertaken after assessing the associated credit risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk. The AMC shall undertake credit evaluation of each investment opportunity and invest in rated papers of companies having a sound background, strong fundamentals and quality of management and financial strength. In addition, the Scheme would endeavor to invest in instruments with a relatively higher liquidity and will seek to manage the duration of the debt assets on proactive basis to manage interest rate risk and to optimize returns. The following table summarizes the risk mitigation/management strategy for the Debt assets of the Scheme.

Risk & description specific to Debt	**Risk Mitigation/ management strategy**
Interest Rate Risk	The duration of a portfolio is one of the means of measuring the interest rate risk of the portfolio. Hence portfolios with higher duration will have higher interest rate risk. The duration of the Scheme will be actively managed based on prevailing macroeconomics condition, political environment, liquidity position in system, inflationary expectorations, and other economic considerations.
Credit Risk	The credit evaluation of the AMC entails evaluation of credit fundamentals of each investment opportunity. Some of the factors that are evaluated inter-alia may include outlook on the sector, parentage, quality of management, and overall financial strength of the credit. The AMC will utilize ratings of recognized rating agencies as an input in the decision making process. To reduce credit risk, the scheme shall Invest in debt and money market instruments that have been assigned high investment grade ratings by a recognized rating agency.
Liquidity Risk	Liquidity risk is the risk of not being able to sell / liquidate a security at short notice at prevailing market prices or without incurring impact cost. Liquidity Risk

Risk & description specific to Debt	Risk Mitigation/ management strategy
	can be partly mitigated by creating portfolios that are diversified across maturities, ratings, types of securities, etc. in line with the fund objectives, regulations and investment strategy. The Scheme shall follow the asset allocation pattern in Scheme Information Document under normal circumstances and residual cash may be invested in the Tri-party repo on Government Securities and treasury bills, repo market, units of mutual fund which seeks to ensure liquidity in the scheme under normal circumstances.
Volatility Risk	There is the risk of volatility in markets due to external factors like liquidity flows, changes in the business environment, economic policy etc. The Scheme will manage volatility risk through diversification. To that extent, the Volatility risk will be mitigated in the Scheme.
Concentration Risk	The AMC will attempt to mitigate this risk by maintaining adequate diversification across issuers/ sectors / instrument type in line with the scheme objectives, investment strategy and applicable regulations. This will also be managed by keeping prudent investment limits on any particular industry or issuer or issuer group based on the size, credit profile, etc. to reduce issuer or industry specific risk.

The Scheme may utilize derivative instruments for hedging & portfolio balancing purposes. All Interest Rate Swaps will be undertaken with approved counter parties under pre-approved International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) agreements. The scheme may also use various derivatives and hedging products from time to time, as would be available and permitted by SEBI/RBI for the purpose of hedging and portfolio rebalancing.

The above risk control measures shall be implemented by the AMC on best effort basis however there can be no guarantee that such measures can completely mitigate the risks involved in Scheme.

BARODA BNP PARIBAS BUSINESS CYCLE FUND

RISK FACTORS

Scheme specific risk Factors

Market Risk:

All mutual funds and securities investments are subject to market risk and there can be no assurance / guarantee that the scheme's objectives will be achieved. The securities that the scheme invests in would be exposed to price changes on a day-to-day basis. These price changes may occur due to instrument-specific factors as well as general macroeconomic conditions.

Markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market or economic developments. The scheme may be subject to price volatility due to factors such as interest sensitivity, market perception, and creditworthiness of issuer and market liquidity.

Different parts of the market can react differently to these developments. The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Concentration Risk

The scheme may pursue only a limited degree of diversification. It may invest a greater proportion of assets in the securities of very few issuers (within the limits permitted by regulation) or be concentrated on a few market sectors. This could have implications on the performance of the scheme. The scheme may be more sensitive to economic, business, political or other changes and this may lead to sizeable fluctuation in the Net Asset Value of the scheme.

Scheme specific risk factors:

Risks associated with investing in equity and equity related instruments:

Investments in equity and equity related instruments are volatile and prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis. The impact of fluctuations is likely to be accentuated for short-term investments. The risk that the performance of one or more companies declines or stagnates may have a negative impact on the performance of the Scheme as a whole at any given time. Investments in equity and equity related instruments involve a degree of risk and investors should not invest in the Scheme unless they can afford to take the risks

Equity and Equity Related Instruments listed on the stock exchange carry lower liquidity risk however the Scheme's ability to sell these investments is limited by the overall trading volume on the stock exchanges.

In certain cases, settlement periods may be extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances. The inability of the Scheme to make intended securities purchases due to settlement problems could cause the

Scheme to miss certain investment opportunities. Similarly, the inability to sell securities held in the Scheme's portfolio may result, at times, in potential losses to the Scheme, should there be a subsequent decline in the value of securities held in the Scheme's portfolio.

Risk Factors associated with Investments in Derivatives

The Scheme(s) may use various derivative instruments and techniques, permitted within SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 from time to time including but not limited for portfolio balancing and hedging purpose, which may increase the volatility of Scheme's performance. Usage of derivatives will expose the Scheme(s) to certain risks inherent to such derivatives.

Derivative products are specialized instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the fund manager involve uncertainty and decision of fund manager may not always be profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies. The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments.

The use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but also of the derivative itself. There is a possibility that a loss may be sustained by the Scheme(s) as a result of the failure of another party (usually referred to as the "counterparty") to comply with the terms of the

derivatives contract. Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, interest rates and indices. Even a small price movement in the underlying instrument could have a large impact on their value. This could increase the volatility of the Scheme's performance.

In case of hedge, it is possible that derivative positions may not be perfectly in line with the underlying assets they are hedging. As a consequence the derivative cannot be expected to perfectly hedge the risk of the underlying assets. This also increases the volatility of the Scheme's performance. Some of the risks inherent to derivatives investments include:

1. **Price Risk:** Despite the risk mitigation provided by various derivative instruments, there remains an inherent price risk which may result in losses exceeding actual underlying.

2. **Default Risk:** This is the risk that losses will be incurred due to default by counter party. This is also known as credit risk or counterparty risk.

3. **Basis Risk:** This risk arises when the derivative instrument used to hedge the underlying asset does not match the movement of the underlying being hedged for e.g. mismatch between the maturity date of the futures and the actual selling date of the asset.

4. **Limitations on upside:** Derivatives when used as hedging tool can also limit the profits from a genuine investment transaction.

5. **Liquidity risk:** This risk pertains to how saleable a security is in the market. All securities/instruments irrespective of whether they are equity, bonds or derivatives may be exposed to liquidity risk (when the sellers outnumber buyers) which may impact returns while exiting opportunities.

Risk factors associated with Short Selling

The Scheme may enter into short selling transactions, subject to SEBI and RBI Regulations. 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. At times, the participants may not be able to cover their short positions, if the price increases substantially. If numbers of short sellers try to cover their position simultaneously, it may lead to disorderly trading in the stock and thereby can briskly escalate the price even further making it difficult or impossible to liquidate short position quickly at reasonable prices. In addition, short selling also carries the risk of inability to borrow the security by the participants thereby requiring the participants to purchase the securities sold short to cover the position even at unreasonable prices

Risks associated with Securities Lending

Securities Lending is lending of securities through an approved intermediary to a borrower under an agreement for a specified period with the condition that the borrower will return equivalent securities of the same type or class at the end of the specified period along with the corporate benefits accruing on the securities borrowed. The risks in lending portfolio securities, as with other extensions of credit, consist of the failure of another party, in this case the approved intermediary, to comply with the terms of agreement

entered into between the lender of securities i.e. the Scheme and the approved intermediary. Such failure to comply can result in a possible loss of rights to the collateral put up by the borrower of the securities, the inability of the approved intermediary to return the securities deposited by the lender and the possible loss of corporate benefits accruing to the lender from the securities deposited with the approved intermediary. The Mutual Fund may not be able to sell such lent securities and this can lead to temporary illiquidity.

Risk factors specific to investments in foreign securities:

The Scheme may invest in Foreign Securities including overseas debt / equities / ADRs / GDRs with the approval of RBI/SEBI, subject to such guidelines as may be issued by RBI/SEBI. The net assets, distributions and income of the Scheme may be affected adversely by fluctuations in the value of certain foreign currencies relative to the Indian Rupee to the extent of investments in these securities. Repatriation of such investment may also be affected by changes in the regulatory and political environments. Market risks can be greater with respect to political instability, lack of complete or reliable information, market irregularities or high taxation. The Scheme's NAV may also be affected by a fluctuation in the general and specific level of interest rates internationally, or the change in the credit profiles of the issuers. The liquidation of securities where investments will be made by the schemes shall be subject to the liquidity / settlement issues of the country of investment / settlement. Non-business days in country of investment / settlement may impact the liquidity of the scheme investments

The Scheme may, where necessary, appoint advisor(s) for providing advisory services for such investments. The appointment of such advisor(s) shall be in accordance with the applicable requirements of SEBI. The fees and expenses would illustratively include, besides the investment management fees, custody fees and costs, transaction costs and overseas regulatory costs, the fees of appointed advisor(s). The fees related to these services would be borne by the AMC and would not be charged to the Scheme.

Risk factors associated with investments in REITs and InvITs

Price Risk / Market Risk: REITs and InvITs Investments are volatile and subject to price fluctuations on a daily basis owing to factors impacting the underlying assets. The valuation of the REIT/InvIT units may fluctuate based on economic conditions, fluctuations in markets (eg. real estate) in which the REIT/InvIT operates and the resulting impact on the value of the portfolio of assets, regulatory changes, force majeure events etc. REITs & InvITs may have volatile cash flows. As an indirect shareholder of portfolio assets, unit holders rights are subordinated to the rights of creditors, debt holders and other parties specified under Indian law in the event of insolvency or liquidation of any of the portfolio assets

Liquidity Risk: As the liquidity of the investments made by the scheme(s) could, at times, be restricted by trading volumes, settlement periods, dissolution of the trust, potential delisting of units on the exchange etc, the time taken by the Mutual Fund for liquidating the investments in the scheme may be high in the event of immediate redemption requirement. Investment in such securities may lead to increase in the scheme portfolio risk. Further, there is no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or be maintained. Hence there would be time when trading in the units could be infrequent. The subsequent valuation of illiquid units may reflect a discount from the market price of comparable securities for which a liquid market exists

Risk of lower than expected distributions: The distributions by the REIT or InvIT will be based on the net cash flows available for distribution. The amount of cash available for distribution principally depends upon the amount of cash that the REIT/InvIT receives as dividends or the interest and principal payments

from portfolio assets. The cash flows generated by portfolio assets from operations may fluctuate based on, among other things:

success and economic viability of tenants and off-takers

economic cycles and risks inherent in the business which may negatively impact valuations, returns and profitability of portfolio assets

force majeure events related such as earthquakes, floods etc. rendering the portfolio assets inoperable

debt service requirements and other liabilities of the portfolio assets

fluctuations in the working capital needs of the portfolio assets

ability of portfolio assets to borrow funds and access capital markets

changes in applicable laws and regulations, which may restrict the payment of dividends by portfolio assets

amount and timing of capital expenditures on portfolio assets

insurance policies may not provide adequate protection against various risks associated with operations of the REIT/InvIT such as fire, natural disasters, accidents.

Interest Rate Risk - Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of units fall and when interest rates drop, such prices increase

Reinvestment Risk: Investments in REITs & InvITs may carry reinvestment risk as there could be repatriation of funds by the Trusts in form of buyback of units or dividend pay-outs, etc. Consequently, the proceeds may get invested in assets providing lower returns.

Credit Risk: In simple terms this risk means that the issuer of a debenture/ bond or a money market instrument may default on interest payment or even in paying back the principal amount on maturity. REITs & InvITs are likely to have volatile cash flows as the repayment dates would not necessarily be pre scheduled.

Regulatory/Legal Risk: REITs and InvITs being new asset classes, rights of unit holders such as right to information etc may differ from existing capital market asset classes under Indian Law.

The above are some of the common risks associated with investments in REITs & InvITs. There can be no assurance that a Scheme's investment objectives will be achieved, or that there will be no loss of capital. Investment results may vary substantially on a monthly, quarterly or annual basis.

Risks associated with repo transactions in corporate debt

The Scheme may be exposed to counter party risk in case of repo lending transactions in the event of the counterparty failing to honour the repurchase agreement. However, in repo transactions, the collateral may be

sold, and a loss is realized only if the sale price is less than the repo amount. The risk is further mitigated through over-collateralization (the value of the collateral being more than the repo amount).

Risks associated with segregated portfolio:

1. Investor holding units of segregated portfolio may not able to liquidate their holding till the time recovery of money from the issuer.

Security comprises of segregated portfolio may not realise any value.

Listing of units of segregated portfolio in recognised stock exchange does not necessarily guarantee their liquidity. There may not be active trading of units in the stock market. Further trading price of units on the stock market may be significantly lower than the prevailing NAV.

Trading in the units of segregated portfolio on the Exchange may be halted because of market conditions, including any halt in the operations of Depository Participants or for reasons that in view of the Exchange Authorities or SEBI, trading in the units is suspended and / or restricted. In addition, trading in units is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility and pursuant to stock exchange rules of 'circuit filter'. There can be no assurance that the requirements of Stock Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of units of scheme will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

In addition to above and to the extent of the corpus of the Scheme investments in certain securities, the Scheme shall be subject to various risk factors including, but not limited to, risks associated with: investments in Fixed Income Securities such as Credit and Counterparty risk, Liquidity risk, Market risk, Interest Rate risk & Re-investment risk etc., investments in securitised debt and investments in liquid funds. The Scheme shall also be subject to other risks including risk associated with inflation, legal risk, taxation risk, valuation risk, operational risk & risk factors associated with processing of transaction, in case of investors investing in mutual fund units, through Stock Exchange Mechanism as provided in SID.

Different types of securities in which the Scheme would invest as given in the Scheme Information Document/Key Information Memorandum carry different levels and types of risk. The above are some of the common risks associated with investments in various securities.

Investors may, if they wish, consult their legal, tax, investment and other professional advisors to determine possible legal, tax, financial or other considerations of subscribing to or redeeming Units, i.e. before making a decision to invest/redeem Units.

RISK MITIGATION STRATEGIES

Risk Mitigation measures for investments in equity / equity related instruments

The Scheme aims to maintain a well-diversified equity portfolio comprising stocks across various sectors of the economy. This shall aid in managing concentration risk and sector specific risks.

The Scheme targets to maintain exposure across different market cap segments - i.e. large, mid-cap and small cap. This shall aid in managing volatility and also improve liquidity.

The Scheme's will strive to mitigate risk through a judicious mix of Debt and Money Market Instruments and equity/ equity related instruments

The scheme may utilize derivative instruments for hedging & portfolio balancing purposes. All Interest Rate Swaps will be undertaken with approved counter parties under pre-approved International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) agreements. The scheme may also use various derivatives and hedging products from time to time, as would be available and permitted by SEBI/RBI for the purpose of hedging and portfolio rebalancing.

The above risk control measures shall be implemented by the AMC on best effort basis however there can be no guarantee that such measures can completely mitigate the risks involved in Scheme

BARODA BNP PARIBAS BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES FUND

RISK FACTORS

Scheme specific risk Factors

Market Risk:

All mutual funds and securities investments are subject to market risk and there can be no assurance / guarantee that the scheme's objectives will be achieved. The securities that the scheme invests in would be exposed to price changes on a day-to-day basis. These price changes may occur due to instrument-specific factors as well as general macroeconomic conditions.

Markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market or economic developments. The scheme may be subject to price volatility due to factors such as interest sensitivity, market perception, and creditworthiness of issuer and market liquidity.

Different parts of the market can react differently to these developments. The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Concentration Risk

The scheme may pursue only a limited degree of diversification. It may invest a greater proportion of assets in the securities of very few issuers (within the limits permitted by regulation) or be concentrated on a few market sectors. This could have implications on the performance of the scheme. The scheme may be more sensitive to economic, business, political or other changes and this may lead to sizeable fluctuation in the Net Asset Value of the scheme.

Risks associated with investing in equity and equity related instruments:

Investments in equity and equity related instruments are volatile and prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis. The impact of fluctuations is likely to be accentuated for short-term investments. The risk that the

performance of one or more companies declines or stagnates may have a negative impact on the performance of the Scheme as a whole at any given time. Investments in equity and equity related instruments involve a degree of risk and investors should not invest in the Scheme unless they can afford to take the risks

Equity and Equity Related Instruments listed on the stock exchange carry lower liquidity risk however the Scheme's ability to sell these investments is limited by the overall trading volume on the stock exchanges.

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

Risk specific to investing in the Banking and Financial Services Sector

As the Scheme will invest in the equity and equity related securities of companies in the Banking & Financial Services sector, it may be affected by the risks associated with such companies, such as interest rate, credit, market and operational risks.

The Banking & Financial Services sector is subject to extensive Government regulation, which may change frequently. Performance of this sector depends on availability and cost of money and may fluctuate in response to change in interest rates and general economic conditions. Also, as businesses in this sector operate on substantial financial leverage, the value of investments in this sector may be impacted more than the value of investments outside the sector.

Risk Factors associated with Investments in Derivatives

The Scheme(s) may use various derivative instruments and techniques, permitted within SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 from time to time including but not limited for portfolio balancing and hedging purpose, which may increase the volatility of Scheme's performance. Usage of derivatives will expose the Scheme(s) to certain risks inherent to such derivatives.

Derivative products are specialized instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the fund manager involve uncertainty and decision of fund manager may not always be profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies. The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments.

The use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but also of the derivative itself. There is a possibility that a loss may be sustained by the Scheme(s) as a result of the failure of another party (usually referred to as the "counterparty") to comply with the terms of the derivatives contract. Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, interest rates and indices. Even a small price movement in the underlying instrument could have a large impact on their value. This could increase the volatility of the Scheme's performance.

In case of hedge, it is possible that derivative positions may not be perfectly in line with the underlying assets they are hedging. As a consequence the derivative cannot be expected to perfectly hedge the risk of

the underlying assets. This also increases the volatility of the Scheme's performance. Some of the risks inherent to derivatives investments include:

1. **Price Risk:** Despite the risk mitigation provided by various derivative instruments, there remains an inherent price risk which may result in losses exceeding actual underlying.

2. **Default Risk:** This is the risk that losses will be incurred due to default by counter party. This is also known as credit risk or counterparty risk.

3. **Basis Risk:** This risk arises when the derivative instrument used to hedge the underlying asset does not match the movement of the underlying being hedged for e.g. mismatch between the maturity date of the futures and the actual selling date of the asset.

4. **Limitations on upside:** Derivatives when used as hedging tool can also limit the profits from a genuine investment transaction.

5. **Liquidity risk:** This risk pertains to how saleable a security is in the market. All securities/instruments irrespective of whether they are equity, bonds or derivatives may be exposed to liquidity risk (when the sellers outnumber buyers) which may impact returns while exiting opportunities.

Risks associated with Securities Lending

Securities Lending is lending of securities through an approved intermediary to a borrower under an agreement for a specified period with the condition that the borrower will return equivalent securities of the same type or class at the end of the specified period along with the corporate benefits accruing on the securities borrowed. The risks in lending portfolio securities, as with other extensions of credit, consist of the failure of another party, in this case the approved intermediary, to comply with the terms of agreement entered into between the lender of securities i.e. the Scheme and the approved intermediary. Such failure to comply can result in a possible loss of rights to the collateral put up by the borrower of the securities, the inability of the approved intermediary to return the securities deposited by the lender and the possible loss of corporate benefits accruing to the lender from the securities deposited with the approved intermediary. The Mutual Fund may not be able to sell such lent securities and this can lead to temporary illiquidity.

Risk factors specific to investments in foreign securities:

The Scheme may invest in Foreign Securities including overseas debt / equities / ADRs / GDRs with the approval of RBI/SEBI, subject to such guidelines as may be issued by RBI/SEBI. The net assets, distributions and income of the Scheme may be affected adversely by fluctuations in the value of certain foreign currencies relative to the Indian Rupee to the extent of investments in these securities. Repatriation of such investment may also be affected by changes in the regulatory and political environments. Market risks can be greater with respect to political instability, lack of complete or reliable information, market irregularities or high taxation. The Scheme's NAV may also be affected by a fluctuation in the general and specific level of interest rates internationally, or the change in the credit profiles of the issuers. The liquidation of securities where investments will be made by the schemes shall be subject to the liquidity / settlement issues of the country of investment / settlement. Non-business days in country of investment / settlement may impact the liquidity of the scheme investments.

The Scheme may, where necessary, appoint advisor(s) for providing advisory services for such investments. The appointment of such advisor(s) shall be in accordance with the applicable requirements of SEBI. The fees and expenses would illustratively include, besides the investment management fees,

custody fees and costs, transaction costs and overseas regulatory costs, the fees of appointed advisor(s). The fees related to these services would be borne by the AMC and would not be charged to the Scheme.

Risk factors associated with investments in REITs and InvITs

Price Risk / Market Risk: REITs and InvITs Investments are volatile and subject to price fluctuations on a daily basis owing to factors impacting the underlying assets. The valuation of the REIT/InvIT units may fluctuate based on economic conditions, fluctuations in markets (eg. real estate) in which the REIT/InvIT operates and the resulting impact on the value of the portfolio of assets, regulatory changes, force majeure events etc. REITs & InvITs may have volatile cash flows. As an indirect shareholder of portfolio assets, unit holders rights are subordinated to the rights of creditors, debt holders and other parties specified under Indian law in the event of insolvency or liquidation of any of the portfolio assets.

Liquidity Risk: As the liquidity of the investments made by the scheme(s) could, at times, be restricted by trading volumes, settlement periods, dissolution of the trust, potential delisting of units on the exchange etc, the time taken by the Mutual Fund for liquidating the investments in the scheme may be high in the event of immediate redemption requirement. Investment in such securities may lead to increase in the scheme portfolio risk. Further, there is no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or be maintained. Hence there would be time when trading in the units could be infrequent. The subsequent valuation of illiquid units may reflect a discount from the market price of comparable securities for which a liquid market exists.

Risk of lower than expected distributions: The distributions by the REIT or InvIT will be based on the net cash flows available for distribution. The amount of cash available for distribution principally depends upon the amount of cash that the REIT/InvIT receives as dividends or the interest and principal payments from portfolio assets. The cash flows generated by portfolio assets from operations may fluctuate based on, among other things:

success and economic viability of tenants and off-takers

economic cycles and risks inherent in the business which may negatively impact valuations, returns and profitability of portfolio assets

force majeure events related such as earthquakes, floods etc. rendering the portfolio assets inoperable

debt service requirements and other liabilities of the portfolio assets

fluctuations in the working capital needs of the portfolio assets

ability of portfolio assets to borrow funds and access capital markets

changes in applicable laws and regulations, which may restrict the payment of dividends by portfolio assets

amount and timing of capital expenditures on portfolio assets

insurance policies may not provide adequate protection against various risks associated with operations of the REIT/InvIT such as fire, natural disasters, accidents.

Interest Rate Risk - Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of units fall and when interest rates drop, such prices increase.

Reinvestment Risk: Investments in REITs & InvITs may carry reinvestment risk as there could be repatriation of funds by the Trusts in form of buyback of units or dividend pay-outs, etc. Consequently, the proceeds may get invested in assets providing lower returns.

Credit Risk: In simple terms this risk means that the issuer of a debenture/ bond or a money market instrument may default on interest payment or even in paying back the principal amount on maturity. REITs & InvITs are likely to have volatile cash flows as the repayment dates would not necessarily be pre scheduled.

Regulatory/Legal Risk: REITs and InvITs being new asset classes, rights of unit holders such as right to information etc may differ from existing capital market asset classes under Indian Law.

The above are some of the common risks associated with investments in REITs & InvITs. There can be no assurance that a Scheme's investment objectives will be achieved, or that there will be no loss of capital. Investment results may vary substantially on a monthly, quarterly or annual basis.

Risks for writing covered call options for equity shares:

Writing call options are highly specialized activities and entail higher than ordinary investment risks. In such investment strategy, the profits from call option writing is capped at the option premium, however the downside depends upon the increase in value of the underlying equity shares. Being a covered call, the downside risk is not unlimited, but limited to the extent of change in the price of underlying security held by the Fund.

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

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

The total gross exposure related to option premium paid and received shall not exceed the regulatory limits of the net assets of the scheme.

Risks associated with segregated portfolio:

Investor holding units of segregated portfolio may not able to liquidate their holding till the time recovery of money from the issuer.

Security comprises of segregated portfolio may not realise any value.

Listing of units of segregated portfolio in recognised stock exchange does not necessarily guarantee their liquidity. There may not be active trading of units in the stock market. Further trading price of units on the stock market may be significantly lower than the prevailing NAV.

Trading in the units of segregated portfolio on the Exchange may be halted because of market conditions, including any halt in the operations of Depository Participants or for reasons that in view of the Exchange Authorities or SEBI, trading in the units is suspended and / or restricted. In addition, trading in units is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility and pursuant to stock exchange rules of 'circuit filter'. There can be no assurance that the requirements of Stock Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of units of scheme will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Risks associated with investing in securitised debt:

The scheme may invest in domestic securitized debt such as asset backed securities (ABS) or mortgage backed securities (MBS). ABS means securitized debts wherein the underlying assets are receivables arising from personal loans, automobile loans, etc. MBS means securitized debts wherein the underlying assets are receivables arising from loans backed by mortgage of properties which can be residential or commercial in nature. ABS / MBS instruments reflect the undivided interest in the underlying of assets and do not represent the obligation of the issuer of ABS / MBS or the originator of the underlying receivables. The ABS / MBS holders have a limited recourse to the extent of credit enhancement provided. Securitized debt may suffer credit losses in the event of the delinquencies and credit losses in the underlying pool exceeding the credit enhancement provided. As compared to the normal corporate or sovereign debt, securitized debt is normally exposed to a higher level of reinvestment risk.

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

How the risk profile of securitized debt fits into the risk appetite of the scheme

Securitized debt is a form of conversion of normally non-tradable loans to transferable securities. This is done by assigning the loans to a special purpose vehicle (a trust), which in turn issues Pass-Through-Certificates (PTCs). These PTCs are transferable securities with fixed income like characteristics. The risk of investing in securitized debt is similar to investing in debt securities. In addition, securitized debt may also carry prepayment risk and has a relatively higher liquidity risk (the same are explained in the sections that follow). However, if the fund manager evaluates that the additional risks are suitably compensated by the higher returns, he may invest in securitized debt up to the limits specified in the asset allocation table. The investment shall be in securitized instruments that are top rated (AAA/ A1+) or its equivalent, by a recognised credit rating agency for the retail pool, and for single loan securitization, limits will be assigned as per the internal credit policy of the Fund.

Policy relating to originators

The originator is the person who has initially given the loan. The originator is also usually responsible for servicing the loan (i.e. collecting the interest and principal payments). An analysis of the originator is especially important in case of retail loans as this affects the credit quality and servicing of the PTC. Originators may be:

Banks, Non Banking Finance Companies, Housing Finance Companies, etc. The fund manager's evaluation will be based on the track record of the originator, delinquencies in the pool and the seasoning of the pool. Other factors that will be considered are loan type, size of the loan, average original maturity of the pool, Loan to Value Ratio, geographical distribution, liquid facility, default rate distribution, credit enhancement facility and structure of the pool.

Risk associated with each kind of originator:

Prepayment risk: MBS and ABS are subject to prepayment risk. When the underlying loans are paid off by the borrower prior to their respective due dates, this is known as a prepayment. It could be triggered on account of various factors particularly in periods of declining interest rates. The possibility of such prepayment may require the scheme to reinvest the proceeds of such investments in securities offering lower yields, thereby reducing the scheme's interest income.

Interest rate risk: MBS carry interest rate risk. Home loan borrowers are provided the facility of refinancing their loans at the prevailing interest rates. A lowering of interest rates could induce a borrower to pay his loan off earlier than the scheduled tenure, whereas if the interest rates move upward, the borrower would tend to hold on to his loan for a longer period, thus increasing the maturity of the bond. The maturity of the bond could therefore shorten or lengthen, depending on the prevailing interest rates.

Credit risk / default risk: MBS and ABS also carry credit or default risk. MBS and structures carry built –in credit enhancement in different forms. However, any delinquencies would result in reduction of the principal amount if the amount available in the credit enhancement facility is not enough to cover the shortfall. Historically, housing loans have had lower default rates than other forms of credit.

Price risk / liquidity risk: MBS and ABS are subject to prepayment risk. Limited volumes of trading in securitized paper in secondary market could restrict or affect the ability of the scheme to re-sell them. Thus these trades may take place at a discount, depending on the prevailing interest rates.

In case of securitization involving single loans or a small pool of loans, the credit risk of the underlying borrower is analyzed. In case of diversified pools of loans, the overall characteristic of the loans is analyzed to assess the credit risk. Securitization transactions may include some risk mitigants (to reduce credit risk). These may include interest subvention (difference in interest rates on the underlying loans and the PTC serving as margin against defaults), overcollateralization (issue of PTCs of lesser value than the underlying loans, thus even if some loans default, the PTC continues to remain protected), presence of an equity / subordinate tranche (issue of PTCs of differing seniority when it comes to repayment - the senior tranches get paid before the junior tranche) and / or guarantees.

Level of diversification with respect to the underlying assets and risk mitigation measures for less diversified investments:

Currently, the following parameters are used while evaluating investment decision relating to a pool securitization transaction. These parameters may be revised the from time to time.

Characteristics/ Type of Pool	Mortgage Loan	Commercial Vehicle and Construction Equipment	Car	Two wheelers	Micro Finance Pools	Personal Loans	Single Sell Downs	Others
Approximate Average maturity (in Months)	Up to 10 Yrs	Up to 3 yrs	Up to 3 yrs	Up to 3 yrs	NA	NA	Refer to Note a	Refer to Note b
Collateral margin (including cash, guarantees, excess interest spread, subordinate tranche)	>10%	>10%	>10%	>10%	NA	NA		
Average Loan to Value Ratio	<90%	<80%	<80%	<80%	NA	NA		
Average seasoning of the Pool	>3 mths	>3 mths	>3 mths	>3 mths	NA	NA		
Maximum single exposure range	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	NA	NA		
Average single exposure range %	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	NA	NA		

Notes

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

Other investments will be decided on a case-to-case basis.

Minimum retention period of the debt by originator prior to securitization

Issuance of securitized debt is governed by the Reserve Bank of India. RBI norms cover the "true sale" criteria including credit enhancement and liquidity enhancements. In addition, RBI has proposed minimum holding period of between nine and twelve months for assets before they can be securitized. The minimum holding period depends on the tenure of the securitization transaction. The Scheme will invest in securitized debt that is in compliance with the regulations.

Minimum retention percentage by originator of debts to be securitized

RBI norms cover the "true sale" criteria including credit enhancement and liquidity enhancements, including maximum exposure by the originator in the PTCs. In addition, RBI has proposed minimum retention requirement of between five and ten percent of the book value of the loans by the originator. The minimum retention requirement depends on the tenure and structure of the securitization transaction. The Scheme will invest in securitized debt that is in compliance with the regulations.

Mechanism to tackle conflict of interest when the mutual fund invests in securitised debt of an originator and the originator in turn invests makes investments in that particular scheme of the fund

The key risk in securitized debt relates to the underlying borrowers and not the originator. In a securitization transaction, the originator is the seller of the debt(s) and the scheme is the buyer. However, the originator is also usually responsible for servicing the loan (i.e. collecting the interest and principal payments). As the originators may also invest in the scheme, the fund manager shall ensure that the investment decision is based on parameters as set by the Investment Committee (IC) of the AMC and IC shall review the same at regular interval.

The resources and mechanism of individual risk assessment with the AMC for monitoring investments in securitised debt

The fund management team including the credit analyst has the experience to analyze securitized debt. In addition, credit research agencies provide analysis of individual instruments and pools. On an on-going basis (typically monthly) the servicer provides reports regarding the performance of the pool. These reports would form the base for ongoing evaluation where applicable. In addition, rating reports indicating rating changes would be monitored for changes in rating agency opinion of the credit risk.

Other Risks:

Risk associated with inflation: Over time, yields of short-term investments may not keep pace with inflation, leading to a reduction in an investment's purchasing power.

Legal risk: The scheme may be affected by the actions of government and regulatory bodies. Legislation could be imposed retrospectively or may be issued in the form of internal regulations which the public may not be aware of. Legislation (including legislation relating to tax) or regulation may be introduced which inhibits the scheme from pursuing their strategies or which renders an existing strategy less profitable than anticipated. Such actions may take any form, for example nationalization of any institution or restrictions on investment strategies in any given market sector or changing requirements and imposed without prior warning by any regulator.

Taxation risk: The value of an investment may be affected by the application of tax laws, including withholding tax, or changes in government or economic or monetary policy from time to time. As such, no guarantee can be given that the financial objectives will actually be achieved. The tax information described in this Scheme Information Document (SID) is as available under the prevailing taxation laws. This could be changed at any moment by regulation. Further, 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.

Operational Risk: Operational risk addresses the risk of trading and back office or administration issues that may result in a loss to the Scheme. This could be the result of oversight, ineffective securities processing procedures, computer systems problems or human error. There could also be risk associated with grouping of orders. For instance, at the time of placing the trades, the fund manager shall group orders on behalf of all schemes managed by him, provided it is unlikely to be detrimental overall for any of the schemes whose orders have been included. However, such grouping may have a detrimental effect to the scheme compared to the execution of an individual order for the scheme.

Valuation risk: This risk relates to the fact that markets, in specific situations and due to lack of volumes of transactions, do not enable an accurate assessment of the fair value of invested assets. In such cases,

valuation risk represents the possibility that, when a financial instrument matures or is sold in the market, the amount received is less than anticipated, incurring a loss to the portfolio and therefore impacting negatively the NAV of the scheme.

Risk factors associated with processing of transaction in case of investors investing in mutual fund units through Stock Exchange Mechanism: The trading mechanism introduced by 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 NSE and/or BSE or any other 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 and the AMC have 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) upon which the Fund and the AMC have no control. Accordingly, there could be negative impacts to the investors such as delay or failure in allotment / redemption of Units. The Fund and the AMC are not responsible for the negative impacts.

RISK MITIGATION STRATEGIES

Risk Mitigation measures for investments in equity / equity related instruments

The Scheme aims to maintain a well-diversified equity portfolio comprising stocks across various sectors of the economy. This shall aid in managing concentration risk and sector specific risks.

The Scheme targets to maintain exposure across different market cap segments - i.e. large, mid-cap and small cap. This shall aid in managing volatility and also improve liquidity.

The Scheme's will strive to mitigate risk through a judicious mix of Debt and Money Market Instruments and equity/ equity related instruments.

The scheme may utilize derivative instruments for hedging & portfolio balancing purposes. All Interest Rate Swaps will be undertaken with approved counter parties under pre-approved International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) agreements. The scheme may also use various derivatives and hedging products from time to time, as would be available and permitted by SEBI/RBI for the purpose of hedging and portfolio rebalancing.

The above risk control measures shall be implemented by the AMC on best effort basis however there can be no guarantee that such measures can completely mitigate the risks involved in Scheme.

BARODA BNP PARIBAS BALANCED ADVANTAGE FUND

RISK FACTORS

Scheme specific risk Factors

The Scheme specific risk factors are summarized as follows:

Market Risk:

All mutual funds and securities investments are subject to market risk and there can be no assurance / guarantee that the scheme's objectives will be achieved. The securities that the scheme invests in would be exposed to price changes on a day-to-day basis. These price changes may occur due to instrument-specific factors as well as general macroeconomic conditions.

Markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market or economic developments. The scheme may be subject to price volatility due to factors such as interest sensitivity, market perception, and creditworthiness of issuer and market liquidity.

Different parts of the market can react differently to these developments. The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Concentration Risk

The scheme may pursue only a limited degree of diversification. It may invest a greater proportion of assets in the securities of very few issuers (within the limits permitted by regulation) or be concentrated on a few market sectors. This could have implications on the performance of the scheme. The scheme may be more sensitive to economic, business, political or other changes and this may lead to sizeable fluctuation in the Net Asset Value of the scheme.

Risks associated with investing in equity and equity related instruments:

Investments in equity and equity related instruments are volatile and prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis. The impact of fluctuations is likely to be accentuated for short-term investments. The risk that the performance of one or more companies declines or stagnates may have a negative impact on the performance of the Scheme as a whole at any given time. Investments in equity and equity related instruments involve a degree of risk and investors should not invest in the Scheme unless they can afford to take the risks

Equity and Equity Related Instruments listed on the stock exchange carry lower liquidity risk however the Scheme's ability to sell these investments is limited by the overall trading volume on the stock exchanges. In certain cases, settlement periods may be extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances. The inability of the Scheme to make intended securities purchases due to settlement problems could cause the Scheme to miss certain investment opportunities. Similarly, the inability to sell securities held in the Scheme's portfolio may result, at times, in potential losses to the Scheme, should there be a subsequent decline in the value of securities held in the Scheme's portfolio.

Risks associated with investing in fixed income securities:

Credit and Counterparty risk: Credit risk or default risk refers to the risk that an issuer of a fixed income security may default (i.e., will be unable to make timely principal and interest payments on the security or honor its contractual obligations).

Counterparty risk refers to the counterparty's inability to honor its commitments (payment, delivery, repayment, etc.) and to risk of default. This risk relates to the quality of the counterparty to which the scheme has exposures. Losses can occur in particular for the settlement/delivery of financial instruments or the conclusion of financial derivatives contracts.

The value of a fixed income security will fluctuate depending upon the changes in the perceived level of credit and counterparty risk as well as any actual event of default. Changes in financial conditions of an issuer, changes in economic and political conditions in general, or changes in economic or and political conditions specific to an issuer, all of which are factors that may have an adverse impact on an issuer's credit quality and security value.

Liquidity Risk: The liquidity of the scheme's investment is inherently restricted by trading volumes in the securities in which the scheme invests. A lower level of liquidity affecting an individual security or an entire market at the same time, may have an adverse bearing on the value of the scheme's assets. More importantly,

this may affect the Fund's ability to sell particular securities quickly enough to minimise impact cost, as and when necessary to meet requirements of liquidity or to sell securities in response to triggers such as a specific economic/corporate event. Trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures may restrict the liquidity of a few or all of the investments and may affect the liquidity of the investments of the scheme. The scheme may be unable to implement purchase or sale decisions when the markets turn illiquid, missing some investment opportunities or limiting ability to face redemptions. The lack of liquidity could also lead to the risk that the sale price of a security could be substantially lower than the fair value of the security.

Interest Rate Risk & Re-investment Risk: The value of an investment may be affected by interest rate fluctuations. Interest rates may be influenced by several elements or events, such as monetary policy, the discount rate, inflation, etc. The value of debt and fixed income securities held by the Scheme generally will vary inversely with the changes in prevailing interest rates. In general, price of debt and fixed income securities go up when interest rates fall, and vice versa. Securities of any issuer that has higher duration could be more risky in terms of price movements relative to those with lower duration. Thus any impact of interest rate changes would be higher on securities with higher duration irrespective of the status of the issuer of the security. The investments made by the Scheme are subject to reinvestment risk. This risk refers to the interest rate levels at which cash flows received from the securities in the Scheme are reinvested. The additional income from reinvestment is the "interest on interest" component. The risk is that the rate at which interim cash flows can be reinvested may be lower than that originally assumed.

Sovereign risk: The Central Government of India is the issuer of the local currency debt in India. The Government raises money to meet its capital and revenue expenditure by issuing debt or discounted securities. Since payment of interest and principal amount has a sovereign status implying least probability of a default, such securities are known as securities with sovereign credit. It also implies that the credit risk on such Government securities is even lower than that on non-government securities with "AAA" rating and hence yields on government securities are even lower than yields on non-government securities with "AAA" rating.

Risk Factors associated with Investments in Derivatives

The Scheme(s) may use various derivative instruments and techniques, permitted within SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 from time to time including but not limited for portfolio balancing and hedging purpose, which may increase the volatility of Scheme's performance. Usage of derivatives will expose the Scheme(s) to certain risks inherent to such derivatives.

Derivative products are specialized instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the fund manager involve uncertainty and decision of fund manager may not always be profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies. The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments.

The use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but also of the derivative itself. There is a possibility that a loss may be sustained by the Scheme(s) as a result of the failure of another party (usually referred to as the "counterparty") to comply with the terms of the derivatives contract. Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, interest rates and indices. Even a small price movement in the underlying instrument could have a large impact on their value. This could increase the volatility of the Scheme's performance.

In case of hedge, it is possible that derivative positions may not be perfectly in line with the underlying assets they are hedging. As a consequence the derivative cannot be expected to perfectly hedge the risk of the underlying assets. This also increases the volatility of the Scheme's performance. Some of the risks inherent to derivatives investments include:

1. **Price Risk:** Despite the risk mitigation provided by various derivative instruments, there remains an inherent price risk which may result in losses exceeding actual underlying.

2. **Default Risk:** This is the risk that losses will be incurred due to default by counter party. This is also known as credit risk or counterparty risk.

3. **Basis Risk:** This risk arises when the derivative instrument used to hedge the underlying asset does not match the movement of the underlying being hedged for e.g. mismatch between the maturity date of the futures and the actual selling date of the asset.

4. **Limitations on upside:** Derivatives when used as hedging tool can also limit the profits from a genuine investment transaction.

5. **Liquidity risk:** This risk pertains to how saleable a security is in the market. All securities/instruments irrespective of whether they are equity, bonds or derivatives may be exposed to liquidity risk (when the sellers outnumber buyers) which may impact returns while exiting opportunities.

Risk factors associated with investments in Credit Default Swaps:

Credit default swap is the most common form of credit derivative where the buyer of the swap makes payments to the swap's seller until the maturity date of a contract. In return, the seller agrees that – in the event that the debt issuer defaults or experiences another credit event – the seller will pay the buyer the security's value as well as all interest payments that would have been paid between that time and the security's maturity date. The Scheme may participate in credit Default Swaps (CDS) as a buyer (protection buyer) to hedge/offset credit risk related to fixed income instruments. It is important to note that the credit risk isn't completely eliminated – it has been shifted to the CDS seller. The risk is that the CDS seller defaults at the same time the credit event occurs. In case the debt issuer does not default or no credit event occurs till maturity of CDS contract, the buyer will end up losing money through the payments on the CDS.

Risks associated with Securities Lending

Securities Lending is lending of securities through an approved intermediary to a borrower under an agreement for a specified period with the condition that the borrower will return equivalent securities of the same type or class at the end of the specified period along with the corporate benefits accruing on the securities borrowed. The risks in lending portfolio securities, as with other extensions of credit, consist of the failure of another party, in this case the approved intermediary, to comply with the terms of agreement entered into between the lender of securities i.e. the Scheme and the approved intermediary. Such failure

to comply can result in a possible loss of rights to the collateral put up by the borrower of the securities, the inability of the approved intermediary to return the securities deposited by the lender and the possible loss of corporate benefits accruing to the lender from the securities deposited with the approved intermediary. The Mutual Fund may not be able to sell such lent securities and this can lead to temporary illiquidity.

Risk factors specific to investments in foreign securities:

The Scheme may invest in Foreign Securities including overseas debt / equities / ADRs / GDRs with the approval of RBI/SEBI, subject to such guidelines as may be issued by RBI/SEBI. The net assets, distributions and income of the Scheme may be affected adversely by fluctuations in the value of certain foreign currencies relative to the Indian Rupee to the extent of investments in these securities. Repatriation of such investment may also be affected by changes in the regulatory and political environments. Market risks can be greater with respect to political instability, lack of complete or reliable information, market irregularities or high taxation. The Scheme's NAV may also be affected by a fluctuation in the general and specific level of interest rates internationally, or the change in the credit profiles of the issuers. The liquidation of securities where investments will be made by the schemes shall be subject to the liquidity / settlement issues of the country of investment / settlement. Non-business days in country of investment / settlement may impact the liquidity of the scheme investments

The Scheme may, where necessary, appoint advisor(s) for providing advisory services for such investments. The appointment of such advisor(s) shall be in accordance with the applicable requirements of SEBI. The fees and expenses would illustratively include, besides the investment management fees, custody fees and costs, transaction costs and overseas regulatory costs, the fees of appointed advisor(s). The fees related to these services would be borne by the AMC and would not be charged to the Scheme.

Risk factors associated with investments in REITs and InvITs

Price Risk / Market Risk: REITs and InvITs Investments are volatile and subject to price fluctuations on a daily basis owing to factors impacting the underlying assets. The valuation of the REIT/InvIT units may fluctuate based on economic conditions, fluctuations in markets (eg. real estate) in which the REIT/InvIT operates and the resulting impact on the value of the portfolio of assets, regulatory changes, force majeure events etc. REITs & InvITs may have volatile cash flows. As an indirect shareholder of portfolio assets, unit holders rights are subordinated to the rights of creditors, debt holders and other parties specified under Indian law in the event of insolvency or liquidation of any of the portfolio assets

Liquidity Risk: As the liquidity of the investments made by the scheme(s) could, at times, be restricted by trading volumes, settlement periods, dissolution of the trust, potential delisting of units on the exchange etc, the time taken by the Mutual Fund for liquidating the investments in the scheme may be high in the event of immediate redemption requirement. Investment in such securities may lead to increase in the scheme portfolio risk. Further, there is no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or be maintained. Hence there would be time when trading in the units could be infrequent. The subsequent valuation of illiquid units may reflect a discount from the market price of comparable securities for which a liquid market exists

Risk of lower than expected distributions: The distributions by the REIT or InvIT will be based on the net cash flows available for distribution. The amount of cash available for distribution principally depends upon the amount of cash that the REIT/InvIT receives as dividends or the interest and principal payments

from portfolio assets. The cash flows generated by portfolio assets from operations may fluctuate based on, among other things:

success and economic viability of tenants and off-takers

economic cycles and risks inherent in the business which may negatively impact valuations, returns and profitability of portfolio assets

force majeure events related such as earthquakes, floods etc. rendering the portfolio assets inoperable

debt service requirements and other liabilities of the portfolio assets

fluctuations in the working capital needs of the portfolio assets

ability of portfolio assets to borrow funds and access capital markets

changes in applicable laws and regulations, which may restrict the payment of dividends by portfolio assets

amount and timing of capital expenditures on portfolio assets

insurance policies may not provide adequate protection against various risks associated with operations of the REIT/InvIT such as fire, natural disasters, accidents.

Interest Rate Risk - Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of units fall and when interest rates drop, such prices increase

Reinvestment Risk: Investments in REITs & InvITs may carry reinvestment risk as there could be repatriation of funds by the Trusts in form of buyback of units or dividend pay-outs, etc. Consequently, the proceeds may get invested in assets providing lower returns.

Credit Risk: In simple terms this risk means that the issuer of a debenture/ bond or a money market instrument may default on interest payment or even in paying back the principal amount on maturity. REITs & InvITs are likely to have volatile cash flows as the repayment dates would not necessarily be pre scheduled.

Regulatory/Legal Risk: REITs and InvITs being new asset classes, rights of unit holders such as right to information etc may differ from existing capital market asset classes under Indian Law.

The above are some of the common risks associated with investments in REITs & InvITs. There can be no assurance that a Scheme's investment objectives will be achieved, or that there will be no loss of capital. Investment results may vary substantially on a monthly, quarterly or annual basis.

Risks for writing covered call options for equity shares:

Writing call options are highly specialized activities and entail higher than ordinary investment risks. In such investment strategy, the profits from call option writing is capped at the option premium, however the downside depends upon the increase in value of the underlying equity shares. Being a covered call, the downside risk is not unlimited, but limited to the extent of change in the price of underlying security held by the Fund.

The Scheme may write covered call option only in case it has adequate number of underlying equity shares as per regulatory requirement. This would lead to setting aside a portion of investment in underlying

equity shares. If covered call options are sold to the maximum extent allowed by regulatory authority, the scheme may not be able to sell the underlying equity shares immediately if the view changes to sell and exit the stock. The covered call options need to be unwound before the stock positions can be liquidated. This may lead to a loss of opportunity or can cause exit issues if the strike price at which the call option contracts have been written become illiquid. Hence, the scheme may not be able to sell the underlying equity shares, which can lead to temporary illiquidity of the underlying equity shares and result in loss of opportunity.

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

The total gross exposure related to option premium paid and received shall not exceed the regulatory limits of the net assets of the scheme.

Risks associated with segregated portfolio:

Investor holding units of segregated portfolio may not able to liquidate their holding till the time recovery of money from the issuer.

Security comprises of segregated portfolio may not realise any value.

Listing of units of segregated portfolio in recognised stock exchange does not necessarily guarantee their liquidity. There may not be active trading of units in the stock market. Further trading price of units on the stock market may be significantly lower than the prevailing NAV.

Trading in the units of segregated portfolio on the Exchange may be halted because of market conditions, including any halt in the operations of Depository Participants or for reasons that in view of the Exchange Authorities or SEBI, trading in the units is suspended and / or restricted. In addition, trading in units is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility and pursuant to stock exchange rules of 'circuit filter'. There can be no assurance that the requirements of Stock Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of units of scheme will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Risk Factors associated with investing in debt instrument securities with special features:

Pursuant to para 12.2.1 of SEBI Master Circular no. SEBI/HO/IMD/IMD-PoD-1/P/CIR/2024/90 dated June 27, 2024,, the schemes may investment in securities having 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. Such special features may be available under the Additional Tier I bonds and Tier 2 bonds issued under Basel III framework.

These securities having special features will carry and be subject to all the risks associated with the investment in Fixed Income securities like Credit and Counterparty Risk, Liquidity Risk, Interest Rate Risk etc. However investors are requested to note that as these securities are subordinate to all other

Fixed Income securities issued by an issuer and only senior to common equity, such securities with special features are more risker than other Fixed Income Securities of the same issuer.

Credit Risk : Where the payout of interest or principal amount is due to be paid by an issuer for senior debt securities and for securities with such special features, such payout for the securities with special features would normally happen only after paying off all the senior debt dues. This increases the risk that the Issuer of the securities with special features may default on interest and /or principal payment obligations and/or default upon violation of covenant(s) and/or delay in scheduled payment(s)

Liquidity Risk : The securities with special features can normally be considered to have limited secondary market liquidity as compared to any senior debt of the issuer, and thus fund manager may be forced to hold such securities with special features till its maturity. Further, where the special features results in trigger and conversion to equity securities, such equity security received by the scheme(s) upon conversion will carry and be subject to all the risks associated with the investment in equity securities.

Risk Factors associated with investments in debt instruments having Structured Obligations / Credit Enhancements:

The risks factors stated for debt instruments having Structured Obligations / Credit Enhancements are in addition to the risk factors associated with fixed income instruments:

• Credit rating agencies assign CE rating to an instrument based on any identifiable credit enhancement for the debt instrument issued by an issuer. The credit enhancement could be in various forms and could include guarantee, shortfall undertaking, letter of comfort, etc. from another entity. This entity could be either related or non-related to the issuer like a bank, financial institution, etc. Credit enhancement could include additional security in form of pledge of shares listed on stock exchanges, etc. SO transactions are asset backed/ mortgage backed securities, securitized paper backed by hypothecation of car loan receivables, securities backed by trade receivables, credit card receivables etc. Hence, for CE rated instruments evaluation of the credit enhancement provider, as well as the issuer is undertaken to determine the issuer rating. In case of SO rated issuer, the underlying loan pools or securitization, etc. is assessed to arrive at rating for the issuer

• SO rated securities are often complex structures, with a variety of credit enhancements. Debt securities lack a well-developed secondary market in India, and due to the credit enhanced nature of CE securities as well as structured nature of SO securities, the liquidity in the market for these instruments is adversely affected compared to similar rated debt instruments. Hence, lower liquidity of such instruments, could lead to inability of the scheme to sell such debt instruments and generate liquidity for the scheme or higher impact cost when such instruments are sold.

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

Risks associated with investing in securitised debt:

The scheme may invest in domestic securitized debt such as asset backed securities (ABS) or mortgage backed securities (MBS). ABS means securitized debts wherein the underlying assets are receivables arising from personal loans, automobile loans, etc. MBS means securitized debts wherein the underlying assets are receivables arising from loans backed by mortgage of properties which can be residential or

commercial in nature. ABS / MBS instruments reflect the undivided interest in the underlying of assets and do not represent the obligation of the issuer of ABS / MBS or the originator of the underlying receivables. The ABS / MBS holders have a limited recourse to the extent of credit enhancement provided. Securitized debt may suffer credit losses in the event of the delinquencies and credit losses in the underlying pool exceeding the credit enhancement provided. As compared to the normal corporate or sovereign debt, securitized debt is normally exposed to a higher level of reinvestment risk.

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

How the risk profile of securitized debt fits into the risk appetite of the scheme

Securitized debt is a form of conversion of normally non-tradable loans to transferable securities. This is done by assigning the loans to a special purpose vehicle (a trust), which in turn issues Pass-Through-Certificates (PTCs). These PTCs are transferable securities with fixed income like characteristics. The risk of investing in securitized debt is similar to investing in debt securities. In addition, securitized debt may also carry prepayment risk and has a relatively higher liquidity risk (the same are explained in the sections that follow). However, if the fund manager evaluates that the additional risks are suitably compensated by the higher returns, he may invest in securitized debt up to the limits specified in the asset allocation table. The investment shall be in securitized instruments that are top rated (AAA/ A1+) or its equivalent, by a recognised credit rating agency for the retail pool, and for single loan securitization, limits will be assigned as per the internal credit policy of the Fund.

Policy relating to originators

The originator is the person who has initially given the loan. The originator is also usually responsible for servicing the loan (i.e. collecting the interest and principal payments). An analysis of the originator is especially important in case of retail loans as this affects the credit quality and servicing of the PTC. Originators may be: Banks, Non Banking Finance Companies, Housing Finance Companies, etc. The fund manager's evaluation will be based on the track record of the originator, delinquencies in the pool and the seasoning of the pool. Other factors that will be considered are loan type, size of the loan, average original maturity of the pool, Loan to Value Ratio, geographical distribution, liquid facility, default rate distribution, credit enhancement facility and structure of the pool.

Risk associated with each kind of originator:

Prepayment risk: MBS and ABS are subject to prepayment risk. When the underlying loans are paid off by the borrower prior to their respective due dates, this is known as a prepayment. It could be triggered on account of various factors particularly in periods of declining interest rates. The possibility of such prepayment may require the scheme to reinvest the proceeds of such investments in securities offering lower yields, thereby reducing the scheme's interest income.

Interest rate risk: MBS carry interest rate risk. Home loan borrowers are provided the facility of refinancing their loans at the prevailing interest rates. A lowering of interest rates could induce a borrower to pay his loan off earlier than the scheduled tenure, whereas if the interest rates move upward, the

borrower would tend to hold on to his loan for a longer period, thus increasing the maturity of the bond. The maturity of the bond could therefore shorten or lengthen, depending on the prevailing interest rates.

Credit risk / default risk: MBS and ABS also carry credit or default risk. MBS and structures carry built –in credit enhancement in different forms. However, any delinquencies would result in reduction of the principal amount if the amount available in the credit enhancement facility is not enough to cover the shortfall. Historically, housing loans have had lower default rates than other forms of credit.

Price risk / liquidity risk: MBS and ABS are subject to prepayment risk. Limited volumes of trading in securitized paper in secondary market could restrict or affect the ability of the scheme to re-sell them. Thus these trades may take place at a discount, depending on the prevailing interest rates.

In case of securitization involving single loans or a small pool of loans, the credit risk of the underlying borrower is analyzed. In case of diversified pools of loans, the overall characteristic of the loans is analyzed to assess the credit risk. Securitization transactions may include some risk mitigants (to reduce credit risk). These may include interest subvention (difference in interest rates on the underlying loans and the PTC serving as margin against defaults), overcollateralization (issue of PTCs of lesser value than the underlying loans, thus even if some loans default, the PTC continues to remain protected), presence of an equity / subordinate tranche (issue of PTCs of differing seniority when it comes to repayment - the senior tranches get paid before the junior tranche) and / or guarantees.

Level of diversification with respect to the underlying assets and risk mitigation measures for less diversified investments:

Currently, the following parameters are used while evaluating investment decision relating to a pool securitization transaction. These parameters may be revised the from time to time.

Characteristics/ Type of Pool	**Mortgage Loan**	**Commercial Vehicle and Construction Equipment**	**Car**	**Two wheelers**	**Micro Finance Pools**	**Personal Loans**	**Single Sell Downs**	**Others**
Approximate Average maturity (in Months)	Up to 10 Yrs	Up to 3 yrs	Up to 3 yrs	Up to 3 yrs	NA	NA	Refer to Note a	Refer to Note b
Collateral margin (including cash, guarantees, excess interest spread, subordinate tranche)	>10%	>10%	>10%	>10%	NA	NA		
Average Loan to Value Ratio	<90%	<80%	<80%	<80%	NA	NA		
Average seasoning of the Pool	>3 mths	>3 mths	>3 mths	>3 mths	NA	NA		

Characteristics/ Type of Pool	Mortgage Loan	Commercial Vehicle and Construction Equipment	Car	Two wheelers	Micro Finance Pools	Personal Loans	Single Sell Downs	Others
Maximum single exposure range	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	NA	NA		
Average single exposure range %	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	NA	NA		

Notes

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

Other investments will be decided on a case-to-case basis.

Minimum retention period of the debt by originator prior to securitization

Issuance of securitized debt is governed by the Reserve Bank of India. RBI norms cover the "true sale" criteria including credit enhancement and liquidity enhancements. In addition, RBI has proposed minimum holding period of between nine and twelve months for assets before they can be securitized. The minimum holding period depends on the tenure of the securitization transaction. The Scheme will invest in securitized debt that is in compliance with the regulations.

Minimum retention percentage by originator of debts to be securitized

RBI norms cover the "true sale" criteria including credit enhancement and liquidity enhancements, including maximum exposure by the originator in the PTCs. In addition, RBI has proposed minimum retention requirement of between five and ten percent of the book value of the loans by the originator. The minimum retention requirement depends on the tenure and structure of the securitization transaction. The Scheme will invest in securitized debt that is in compliance with the regulations.

Mechanism to tackle conflict of interest when the mutual fund invests in securitised debt of an originator and the originator in turn invests makes investments in that particular scheme of the fund

The key risk in securitized debt relates to the underlying borrowers and not the originator. In a securitization transaction, the originator is the seller of the debt(s) and the scheme is the buyer. However, the originator is also usually responsible for servicing the loan (i.e. collecting the interest and principal payments). As the originators may also invest in the scheme, the fund manager shall ensure that the investment decision is based on parameters as set by the Investment Committee (IC) of the AMC and IC shall review the same at regular interval.

The resources and mechanism of individual risk assessment with the AMC for monitoring investments in securitised debt

The fund management team including the credit analyst has the experience to analyze securitized debt. In addition, credit research agencies provide analysis of individual instruments and pools. On an on-going basis (typically monthly) the servicer provides reports regarding the performance of the pool. These reports would form the base for ongoing evaluation where applicable. In addition, rating reports indicating rating changes would be monitored for changes in rating agency opinion of the credit risk.

Other Risks:

Risk associated with inflation: Over time, yields of short-term investments may not keep pace with inflation, leading to a reduction in an investment's purchasing power.

Legal risk: The scheme may be affected by the actions of government and regulatory bodies. Legislation could be imposed retrospectively or may be issued in the form of internal regulations which the public may not be aware of. Legislation (including legislation relating to tax) or regulation may be introduced which inhibits the scheme from pursuing their strategies or which renders an existing strategy less profitable than anticipated. Such actions may take any form, for example nationalization of any institution or restrictions on investment strategies in any given market sector or changing requirements and imposed without prior warning by any regulator.

Taxation risk: The value of an investment may be affected by the application of tax laws, including withholding tax, or changes in government or economic or monetary policy from time to time. As such, no guarantee can be given that the financial objectives will actually be achieved. The tax information described in this Scheme Information Document (SID) is as available under the prevailing taxation laws. This could be changed at any moment by regulation. Further, 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.

Operational Risk: Operational risk addresses the risk of trading and back office or administration issues that may result in a loss to the Scheme. This could be the result of oversight, ineffective securities processing procedures, computer systems problems or human error. There could also be risk associated with grouping of orders. For instance, at the time of placing the trades, the fund manager shall group orders on behalf of all schemes managed by him, provided it is unlikely to be detrimental overall for any of the schemes whose orders have been included. However, such grouping may have a detrimental effect to the scheme compared to the execution of an individual order for the scheme.

Valuation risk: This risk relates to the fact that markets, in specific situations and due to lack of volumes of transactions, do not enable an accurate assessment of the fair value of invested assets. In such cases, valuation risk represents the possibility that, when a financial instrument matures or is sold in the market, the amount received is less than anticipated, incurring a loss to the portfolio and therefore impacting negatively the NAV of the scheme.

Risk factors associated with processing of transaction in case of investors investing in mutual fund units through Stock Exchange Mechanism: The trading mechanism introduced by 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 NSE and/or BSE or any other 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 and the AMC have 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) upon which the Fund and the AMC have no control. Accordingly, there could be negative impacts to the investors such as delay or failure in allotment / redemption of Units. The Fund and the AMC are not responsible for the negative impacts.

RISK MITIGATION FACTORS

Risk Mitigation measures for investments in debt instruments

Risk Mitigation measures for investments in equity / equity related instruments

The Scheme aims to maintain a well-diversified equity portfolio comprising stocks across various sectors of the economy. This shall aid in managing concentration risk and sector specific risks.

The Scheme targets to maintain exposure across different market cap segments - i.e. large, mid-cap and small cap. This shall aid in managing volatility and also improve liquidity.

The Scheme's will strive to mitigate risk through a judicious mix of Debt and Money Market Instruments and equity/ equity related instruments.

Risk Mitigation measures for investments in debt instruments

The investments in debt and Money Market instruments would be undertaken after assessing the associated credit risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk. The AMC shall undertake credit evaluation of each investment opportunity and invest in rated papers of companies having a sound background, strong fundamentals and quality of management and financial strength. In addition, the Scheme would endeavor to invest in instruments with a relatively higher liquidity and will seek to manage the duration of the debt assets on proactive basis to manage interest rate risk and to optimize returns. The following table summarizes the risk mitigation/management strategy for the Debt assets of the Scheme.

Risk & description specific to Debt	**Risk Mitigation/ management strategy**
Interest Rate Risk	The duration of a portfolio is one of the means of measuring the interest rate risk of the portfolio. Hence portfolios with higher duration will have higher interest rate risk. The duration of the Scheme will be actively managed based on prevailing macroeconomics condition, political environment, liquidity position in system, inflationary expectorations and other economic considerations.
Credit Risk	The credit evaluation of the AMC entails evaluation of credit fundamentals of each investment opportunity. Some of the factors that are evaluated inter-alia may include outlook on the sector, parentage, quality of management, and overall financial strength of the credit. The AMC will utilize ratings of recognized rating agencies as an input in the decision making process. To reduce credit risk, the scheme shall Invest in debt and money market instruments that have been assigned high investment grade ratings by a recognized rating agency.
Liquidity Risk	Liquidity risk is the risk of not being able to sell / liquidate a security at short notice at prevailing market prices or without incurring impact cost. Liquidity Risk

Risk & description specific to Debt	Risk Mitigation/ management strategy
	can be partly mitigated by creating portfolios that are diversified across maturities, ratings, types of securities, etc. in line with the fund objectives, regulations and investment strategy. The Scheme shall follow the asset allocation pattern in Scheme Information Document under normal circumstances and residual cash may be invested in the Tri-party repo on Government Securities and treasury bills, repo market, units of mutual fund which seeks to ensure liquidity in the scheme under normal circumstances.
Volatility Risk	There is the risk of volatility in markets due to external factors like liquidity flows, changes in the business environment, economic policy etc. The Scheme will manage volatility risk through diversification. To that extent, the Volatility risk will be mitigated in the Scheme.
Concentration Risk	The AMC will attempt to mitigate this risk by maintaining adequate diversification across issuers/ sectors / instrument type in line with the scheme objectives, investment strategy and applicable regulations. This will also be managed by keeping prudent investment limits on any particular industry or issuer or issuer group based on the size, credit profile, etc. to reduce issuer or industry specific risk.

The scheme may utilize derivative instruments for hedging & portfolio balancing purposes. All Interest Rate Swaps will be undertaken with approved counter parties under pre-approved International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) agreements. The scheme may also use various derivatives and hedging products from time to time, as would be available and permitted by SEBI/RBI for the purpose of hedging and portfolio rebalancing.

The above risk control measures shall be implemented by the AMC on best effort basis however there can be no guarantee that such measures can completely mitigate the risks involved in Scheme.

BARODA BNP PARIBAS CONSERVATIVE HYBRID FUND

Risk Factor

Scheme specific risk Factors

Market Risk:

All mutual funds and securities investments are subject to market risk and there can be no assurance / guarantee that the scheme's objectives will be achieved. The securities that the scheme invests in would be exposed to price changes on a day-to-day basis. These price changes may occur due to instrument-specific factors as well as general macroeconomic conditions.

Markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market or economic developments. The scheme may be subject to price volatility due to factors such as interest sensitivity, market perception, and creditworthiness of issuer and market liquidity.

Different parts of the market can react differently to these developments. The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Concentration Risk

The scheme may pursue only a limited degree of diversification. It may invest a greater proportion of assets in the securities of very few issuers (within the limits permitted by regulation) or be concentrated on a few market sectors. This could have implications on the performance of the scheme. The scheme may be more sensitive to economic, business, political or other changes and this may lead to sizeable fl uctuation in the Net Asset Value of the scheme.

Risks associated with investing in fixed income securities:

Credit and Counterparty risk:

Credit risk or default risk refers to the risk that an issuer of a fixed income security may default (i.e., will be unable to make timely principal and interest payments on the security or honor its contractual obligations).

Counterparty risk refers to the counterparty's inability to honor its commitments (payment, delivery, repayment, etc.) and to risk of default. This risk relates to the quality of the counterparty to which the scheme has exposures. Losses can occur in particular for the settlement/delivery of financial instruments or the conclusion of financial derivatives contracts.

The value of a fixed income security will fluctuate depending upon the changes in the perceived level of credit and counterparty risk as well as any actual event of default. Changes in financial conditions of an issuer, changes in economic and political conditions in general, or changes in economic or and political conditions specific to an issuer, all of which are factors that may have an adverse impact on an issuer's credit quality and security value.

Liquidity Risk:

The liquidity of the scheme's investment is inherently restricted by trading volumes in the securities in which the scheme invests.

A lower level of liquidity affecting an individual security or an entire market at the same time, may have an adverse bearing on the value of the scheme's assets. More importantly, this may affect the Fund's ability to sell particular securities quickly enough to minimise impact cost, as and when necessary to meet requirements of liquidity or to sell securities in response to triggers such as a specific economic/corporate event.

Trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures may restrict the liquidity of a few or all of the investments and may affect the liquidity of the investments of the scheme.

The scheme may be unable to implement purchase or sale decisions when the markets turn illiquid, missing some investment opportunities or limiting ability to face redemptions. The lack of liquidity could also lead to the risk that the sale price of a security could be substantially lower than the fair value of the security.

Interest Rate Risk & Re-investment Risk:

The value of an investment may be affected by interest rate fluctuations. Interest rates may be influenced by several elements or events, such as monetary policy, the discount rate, inflation, etc. The value of debt and fixed income securities held by the Scheme generally will vary inversely with the changes in prevailing interest rates. In general, price of debt and fixed income securities go up when interest rates fall, and vice versa. Securities of any issuer that has higher duration could be more risky in terms of price movements relative to those with lower duration. Thus any impact of interest rate changes would be higher on securities with higher duration irrespective of the status of the issuer of the security. The investments made by the Scheme are subject to reinvestment risk. This risk refers to the interest rate levels at which cash flows received from the securities in the Scheme are reinvested. The additional income from reinvestment is the "interest on interest" component. The risk is that the rate at which interim cash flows can be reinvested may be lower than that originally assumed.

Sovereign risk:

The Central Government of India is the issuer of the local currency debt in India. The Government raises money to meet its capital and revenue expenditure by issuing debt or discounted securities. Since payment of interest and principal amount has a sovereign status implying least probability of a default, such securities are known as securities with sovereign credit. It also implies that the credit risk on such Government securities is even lower than that on non-government securities with "AAA" rating and hence yields on government securities are even lower than yields on non-government securities with "AAA" rating.

Risk associated with investment in unrated instruments: The scheme may invest in lower rated/unrated instruments considering the overall risk of the portfolio. This may increase the absolute level of risk of the portfolio. The credit risk & liquidity risk will be relatively higher for lower/unrated instruments as compared to the instruments that have been assigned investment grade ratings. Lower rated/ unrated

securities also tend to be more sensitive to economic conditions than instruments that have been assigned investment grade ratings.

Risks associated with Securities Lending

Securities Lending is lending of securities through an approved intermediary to a borrower under an agreement for a specified period with the condition that the borrower will return equivalent securities of the same type or class at the end of the specified period along with the corporate benefits accruing on the securities borrowed. The risks in lending portfolio securities, as with other extensions of credit, consist of the failure of another party, in this case the approved intermediary, to comply with the terms of agreement entered into between the lender of securities i.e. the Scheme and the approved intermediary. Such failure to comply can result in a possible loss of rights to the collateral put up by the borrower of the securities, the inability of the approved intermediary to return the securities deposited by the lender and the possible loss of corporate benefits accruing to the lender from the securities deposited with the approved intermediary. The Mutual Fund may not be able to sell such lent securities and this can lead to temporary illiquidity.

Risk associated with investments in derivatives (including Imperfect Hedging with investments in Interest rate Futures (IRFs)):

The scheme may use various derivative instruments and techniques, permitted within SEBI Regulation from time to time only for portfolio balancing and hedging purpose, which may increase the volatility of scheme's performance. Usage of derivatives will expose the scheme to certain risks inherent to such derivatives.

Derivative products are specialized instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the fund manager involve uncertainty and decision of fund manager may not always be profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies. **The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments.**

The use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but also of the derivative itself. There is a possibility that a loss may be sustained by the Scheme as a result of the failure of another party (usually referred to as the "counterparty") to comply with the terms of the derivatives contract. Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, interest rates and indices. Even a small price movement in the underlying instrument could have a large impact on their value. This could increase the volatility of the Scheme's performance.

In case of hedge, it is possible that derivative positions may not be perfectly in line with the underlying assets they are hedging. As a consequence the derivative cannot be expected to perfectly hedge the risk of the underlying assets. This also increases the volatility of the Scheme's performance.

Some of the risks inherent to derivatives investments include:

Price Risk: Despite the risk mitigation provided by various derivative instruments, there remains an inherent price risk which may result in losses exceeding actual underlying.

Default Risk: This is the risk that losses will be incurred due to default by counter party. This is also known as credit risk or counterparty risk.

Basis Risk: This risk arises when the derivative instrument used to hedge the underlying asset does not match the movement of the underlying being hedged for e.g. mismatch between the maturity date of the futures and the actual selling date of the asset.

Limitations on upside: Derivatives when used as hedging tool can also limit the profits from a genuine investment transaction.

Liquidity risk: This risk pertains to how saleable a security is in the market. All securities/instruments irrespective of whether they are equity, bonds or derivatives may be exposed to liquidity risk (when the sellers outnumber buyers) which may impact returns while exiting opportunities.

Risk factors associated with investments in Credit Default Swaps:

Credit default swap is the most common form of credit derivative where the buyer of the swap makes payments to the swap's seller until the maturity date of a contract. In return, the seller agrees that – in the event that the debt issuer defaults or experiences another credit event – the seller will pay the buyer the security's value as well as all interest payments that would have been paid between that time and the security's maturity date. The Scheme may participate in credit Default Swaps (CDS) as a buyer (protection buyer) to hedge/offset credit risk related to fixed income instruments. It is important to note that the credit risk isn't completely eliminated – it has been shifted to the CDS seller. The risk is that the CDS seller defaults at the same time the credit event occurs. In case the debt issuer does not default or no credit event occurs till maturity of CDS contract, the buyer will end up losing money through the payments on the CDS.

Risks associated with investing in securitised debt:

The scheme may invest in domestic securitized debt such as asset backed securities (ABS) or mortgage backed securities (MBS). ABS means securitized debts wherein the underlying assets are receivables arising from personal loans, automobile loans, etc. MBS means securitized debts wherein the underlying assets are receivables arising from loans backed by mortgage of properties which can be residential or commercial in nature. ABS / MBS instruments reflect the undivided interest in the underlying of assets and do not represent the obligation of the issuer of ABS / MBS or the originator of the underlying receivables. The ABS / MBS holders have a limited recourse to the extent of credit enhancement provided. Securitized debt may suffer credit losses in the event of the delinquencies and credit losses in the underlying pool exceeding the credit enhancement provided. As compared to the normal corporate or sovereign debt, securitized debt is normally exposed to a higher level of reinvestment risk.

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

How the risk profile of securitized debt fits into the risk appetite of the scheme

Securitized debt is a form of conversion of normally non-tradable loans to transferable securities. This is done by assigning the loans to a special purpose vehicle (a trust), which in turn issues Pass-Through-Certificates (PTCs). These PTCs are transferable securities with fixed income like characteristics. The risk of investing in securitized debt is similar to investing in debt securities. In addition, securitized debt may also carry prepayment risk and has a relatively higher liquidity risk (the same are explained in the sections that follow). However, if the fund manager evaluates that the additional risks are suitably compensated by the higher returns, he may invest in securitized debt up to the limits specified in the asset allocation table. The investment shall be in securitized instruments that are top rated (AAA/ A1+) or its equivalent, by a recognised credit rating agency for the retail pool, and for single loan securitization, limits will be assigned as per the internal credit policy of the Fund.

Policy relating to originators

The originator is the person who has initially given the loan. The originator is also usually responsible for servicing the loan (i.e. collecting the interest and principal payments). An analysis of the originator is especially important in case of retail loans as this affects the credit quality and servicing of the PTC. Originators may be: Banks, Non Banking Finance Companies, Housing Finance Companies, etc. The fund manager's evaluation will be based on the track record of the originator, delinquencies in the pool and the seasoning of the pool. Other factors that will be considered are loan type, size of the loan, average original maturity of the pool, Loan to Value Ratio, geographical distribution, liquid facility, default rate distribution, credit enhancement facility and structure of the pool.

Risk associated with each kind of originator:

Prepayment risk: MBS and ABS are subject to prepayment risk. When the underlying loans are paid off by the borrower prior to their respective due dates, this is known as a prepayment. It could be triggered on account of various factors particularly in periods of declining interest rates. The possibility of such prepayment may require the scheme to reinvest the proceeds of such investments in securities offering lower yields, thereby reducing the scheme's interest income.

Interest rate risk: MBS carry interest rate risk. Home loan borrowers are provided the facility of refinancing their loans at the prevailing interest rates. A lowering of interest rates could induce a borrower to pay his loan off earlier than the scheduled tenure, whereas if the interest rates move upward, the borrower would tend to hold on to his loan for a longer period, thus increasing the maturity of the bond. The maturity of the bond could therefore shorten or lengthen, depending on the prevailing interest rates.

Credit risk / default risk: MBS and ABS also carry credit or default risk. MBS and structures carry built –in credit enhancement in different forms. However, any delinquencies would result in reduction of the principal amount if the amount available in the credit enhancement facility is not enough to cover the shortfall. Historically, housing loans have had lower default rates than other forms of credit.

Price risk / liquidity risk: MBS and ABS are subject to prepayment risk. Limited volumes of trading in securitized paper in secondary market could restrict or affect the ability of the scheme to re-sell them. Thus these trades may take place at a discount, depending on the prevailing interest rates.

In case of securitization involving single loans or a small pool of loans, the credit risk of the underlying borrower is analyzed. In case of diversified pools of loans, the overall characteristic of the loans is analyzed to assess the credit risk. Securitization transactions may include some risk mitigants (to reduce

credit risk). These may include interest subvention (difference in interest rates on the underlying loans and the PTC serving as margin against defaults), overcollateralization (issue of PTCs of lesser value than the underlying loans, thus even if some loans default, the PTC continues to remain protected), presence of an equity / subordinate tranche (issue of PTCs of differing seniority when it comes to repayment - the senior tranches get paid before the junior tranche) and / or guarantees.

Level of diversification with respect to the underlying assets and risk mitigation measures for less diversified investments:

Currently, the following parameters are used while evaluating investment decision relating to a pool securitization transaction. These parameters may be revised the from time to time.

Characteristics/ Type of Pool	**Mortgage Loan**	**Commercial Vehicle and Construction Equipment**	**Car**	**Two wheelers**	**Micro Finance Pools**	**Personal Loans**	**Single Sell Downs**	**Others**
Approximate Average maturity (in Months)	Up to 10 yrs	Up to 3 yrs	Up to 3 yrs	Up to 3 yrs	NA	NA	Refer to Note a	Refer to Note b
Collateral margin (including cash, guarantees, excess interest spread, subordinate tranche)	>10%	>10%	>10%	>10%	NA	NA		
Average Loan to Value Ratio	<90%	<80%	<80%	<80%	NA	NA		
Average seasoning of the Pool	>3 mths	>3 mths	>3 mths	>3 mths	NA	NA		
Maximum single exposure range	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	NA	NA		
Average single exposure range %	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	NA	NA		

Notes

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

Other investments will be decided on a case-to-case basis.

Minimum retention period of the debt by originator prior to securitization

Issuance of securitized debt is governed by the Reserve Bank of India. RBI norms cover the "true sale" criteria including credit enhancement and liquidity enhancements. In addition, RBI has proposed minimum holding period of between nine and twelve months for assets before they can be securitized. The minimum holding period depends on the tenure of the securitization transaction. The Scheme will invest in securitized debt that is in compliance with the regulations.

Minimum retention percentage by originator of debts to be securitized

RBI norms cover the "true sale" criteria including credit enhancement and liquidity enhancements, including maximum exposure by the originator in the PTCs. In addition, RBI has proposed minimum retention requirement of between five and ten percent of the book value of the loans by the originator. The minimum retention requirement depends on the tenure and structure of the securitization transaction. The Scheme will invest in securitized debt that is in compliance with the regulations.

Mechanism to tackle conflict of interest when the mutual fund invests in securitised debt of an originator and the originator in turn invests makes investments in that particular scheme of the fund

The key risk in securitized debt relates to the underlying borrowers and not the originator. In a securitization transaction, the originator is the seller of the debt(s) and the scheme is the buyer. However, the originator is also usually responsible for servicing the loan (i.e. collecting the interest and principal payments). As the originators may also invest in the scheme, the fund manager shall ensure that the investment decision is based on parameters as set by the Investment Committee (IC) of the AMC and IC shall review the same at regular interval.

The resources and mechanism of individual risk assessment with the AMC for monitoring investments in securitised debt

The fund management team including the credit analyst has the experience to analyze securitized debt. In addition, credit research agencies provide analysis of individual instruments and pools. On an on-going basis (typically monthly) the servicer provides reports regarding the performance of the pool. These reports would form the base for ongoing evaluation where applicable. In addition, rating reports indicating rating changes would be monitored for changes in rating agency opinion of the credit risk.

Risk factors specific to investments in foreign securities:

The Scheme may invest in Foreign Securities including overseas debt / equities / ADRs / GDRs with the approval of RBI/SEBI, subject to such guidelines as may be issued by RBI/SEBI. The net assets, distributions and income of the Scheme may be affected adversely by fluctuations in the value of certain foreign currencies relative to the Indian Rupee to the extent of investments in these securities. Repatriation of such investment may also be affected by changes in the regulatory and political environments. Market risks can be greater with respect to political instability, lack of complete or reliable information, market irregularities or high taxation. The Scheme's NAV may also be affected by a fluctuation in the general and specific level of interest rates internationally, or the change in the credit profiles of the issuers. The liquidation of securities where investments will be made by the schemes shall be subject to the liquidity / settlement issues of the country of investment / settlement. Non-business days in country of investment / settlement may impact the liquidity of the scheme investments.

The Scheme may, where necessary, appoint advisor(s) for providing advisory services for such investments. The appointment of such advisor(s) shall be in accordance with the applicable requirements of SEBI. The fees and expenses would illustratively include, besides the investment management fees,

custody fees and costs, transaction costs and overseas regulatory costs, the fees of appointed advisor(s). The fees related to these services would be borne by the AMC and would not be charged to the Scheme.

Risks associated with investing in equities:

The risks associated with investments in equities and similar instruments include significant fluctuations in prices. The impact of fluctuations is likely to be accentuated for short-term investments. The risk that the performance of one or more companies declines or stagnates may have a negative impact on the performance of the Scheme as a whole at any given time.

Stock markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to political, regulatory, economic, market and stock-specific developments etc. Different parts of the market can react differently to these developments. The stock-specific volatility may also change over a period of time as the characteristic of the stock undergoes a change in terms of market-cap category.

The Scheme may hold such securities for only a very short time, which could tend to increase the costs. The Scheme may invest in growth stocks which may be more volatile than the market in general and may react differently to economic, political and market developments and to specific information about the issuer. Growth stocks traditionally show higher volatility than other stocks, especially over short periods. These stocks may also be more expensive in relation to their profits than the market in general. Consequently, growth stocks may react with more volatility to variations in profit growth.

The Fund Manager may temporarily adopt a more defensive approach if it considers that the equity market or economy is experiencing excessive volatility, a persistent general decline, or other unfavourable conditions. In such circumstances, the Scheme may be unable to achieve or pursue its investment objective.

The Scheme may invest in companies making an initial public offering. In such cases there is a risk that the price of the newly floated share is more volatile due to factors such as the absence of previous trading, unseasonal transactions and the limited number of securities available for trading.

Risk factors associated with investments in REITs and InvITS:

Price Risk / Market Risk: REITs and InvITs Investments are volatile and subject to price fluctuations on a daily basis owing to factors impacting the underlying assets. The valuation of the REIT/InvIT units may fluctuate based on economic conditions, fluctuations in markets (eg. real estate) in which the REIT/InvIT operates and the resulting impact on the value of the portfolio of assets, regulatory changes, force majeure events etc. REITs & InvITs may have volatile cash flows. As an indirect shareholder of portfolio assets, unit holders rights are subordinated to the rights of creditors, debt holders and other parties specified under Indian law in the event of insolvency or liquidation of any of the portfolio assets.

Liquidity Risk: As the liquidity of the investments made by the Scheme(s) could, at times, be restricted by trading volumes, settlement periods, dissolution of the trust, potential delisting of units on the exchange etc, the time taken by the Mutual Fund for liquidating the investments in the scheme may be high in the event of immediate redemption requirement. Investment in such securities may lead to increase in the scheme portfolio risk. Further, there is no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or be maintained. Hence there would be time when trading in the units could be infrequent. The subsequent valuation of illiquid units may reflect a discount from the market price of comparable securities for which a liquid market exists

Risk of lower than expected distributions: The distributions by the REIT or InvIT will be based on the net cash flows available for distribution. The amount of cash available for distribution principally depends upon the amount of cash that the REIT/InvIT receives as dividends or the interest and principal payments from portfolio assets. The cash flows generated by portfolio assets from operations may fluctuate based on, among other things:

success and economic viability of tenants and off-takers

economic cycles and risks inherent in the business which may negatively impact valuations, returns and profitability of portfolio assets

force majeure events related such as earthquakes, floods etc. rendering the portfolio assets inoperable

debt service requirements and other liabilities of the portfolio assets

fluctuations in the working capital needs of the portfolio assets

ability of portfolio assets to borrow funds and access capital markets

changes in applicable laws and regulations, which may restrict the payment of dividends by portfolio assets

amount and timing of capital expenditures on portfolio assets

insurance policies may not provide adequate protection against various risks associated with operations of the REIT/InvIT such as fire, natural disasters, accidents.

Interest Rate Risk: Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of units fall and when interest rates drop, such prices increase.

Reinvestment Risk: Investments in REITs & InvITs may carry reinvestment risk as there could be repatriation of funds by the Trusts in form of buyback of units or dividend pay-outs, etc. Consequently, the proceeds may get invested in assets providing lower returns.

Credit Risk: In simple terms this risk means that the issuer of a debenture/ bond or a money market instrument may default on interest payment or even in paying back the principal amount on maturity. REITs & InvITs are likely to have volatile cash flows as the repayment dates would not necessarily be pre scheduled.

Regulatory/Legal Risk: REITs and InvITs being new asset classes, rights of unit holders such as right to information etc may differ from existing capital market asset classes under Indian Law.

The above are some of the common risks associated with investments in REITs & InvITs. There can be no assurance that a Scheme's investment objectives will be achieved, or that there will be no loss of capital. Investment results may vary substantially on a monthly, quarterly or annual basis.

Risks associated with investing in liquid funds: To the extent of the investments in liquid mutual funds, the risks associated with investing in liquid funds like market risk, credit & default risk, liquidity risk, redemption risk including the possible loss of principal; etc. will exist.

Risks associated with segregated portfolio:

Investor holding units of segregated portfolio may not able to liquidate their holding till the time recovery of money from the issuer.

Security comprises of segregated portfolio may not realise any value.

Listing of units of segregated portfolio in recognised stock exchange does not necessarily guarantee their liquidity. There may not be active trading of units in the stock market. Further trading price of units on the stock market may be significantly lower than the prevailing NAV.

Trading in the units of segregated portfolio on the Exchange may be halted because of market conditions, including any halt in the operations of Depository Participants or for reasons that in view of the Exchange Authorities or SEBI, trading in the units is suspended and / or restricted. In addition, trading in units is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility and pursuant to stock exchange rules of 'circuit filter'. There can be no assurance that the requirements of Stock Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of units of scheme will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Risk Factors associated with investing in debt instrument securities with special features:

Pursuant to para 12.2.1 of SEBI Master Circular no. SEBI/HO/IMD/IMD-PoD-1/P/CIR/2024/90 dated June 27, 2024, the schemes may invest in securities having 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. Such special features may be available under the Additional Tier I bonds and Tier 2 bonds issued under Basel III framework.

These securities having special features will carry and be subject to all the risks associated with the investment in Fixed Income securities like Credit and Counterparty Risk, Liquidity Risk, Interest Rate Risk etc. However investors are requested to note that as these securities are subordinate to all other Fixed Income securities issued by an issuer and only senior to common equity, such securities with special features are more risker than other Fixed Income Securities of the same issuer.

Credit Risk: Where the payout of interest or principal amount is due to be paid by an issuer for senior debt securities and for securities with such special features, such payout for the securities with special features would normally happen only after paying off all the senior debt dues. This increases the risk that the Issuer of the securities with special features may default on interest and /or principal payment obligations and/or default upon violation of covenant(s) and/or delay in scheduled payment(s)

Liquidity Risk : The securities with special features can normally be considered to have limited secondary market liquidity as compared to any senior debt of the issuer, and thus fund manager may be forced to hold such securities with special features till its maturity. Further, where the special features results in trigger and conversion to equity securities, such equity security received by the scheme(s) upon conversion will carry and be subject to all the risks associated with the investment in equity securities.

Risk Factors associated with investments in debt instruments having Structured Obligations / Credit Enhancements:

The risks factors stated for debt instruments having Structured Obligations / Credit Enhancements are in addition to the risk factors associated with fixed income instruments:

Credit rating agencies assign CE rating to an instrument based on any identifiable credit enhancement for the debt instrument issued by an issuer. The credit enhancement could be in various forms and could include guarantee, shortfall undertaking, letter of comfort, etc. from another entity. This entity could be either related or non-related to the issuer like a bank, financial institution, etc. Credit enhancement could include additional security in form of pledge of shares listed on stock exchanges, etc. SO transactions are asset backed/ mortgage backed securities, securitized paper backed by hypothecation of car loan receivables, securities backed by trade receivables, credit card receivables etc. Hence, for CE rated instruments evaluation of the credit enhancement provider, as well as the issuer is undertaken to determine the issuer rating. In case of SO rated issuer, the underlying loan pools or securitization, etc. is assessed to arrive at rating for the issuer

SO rated securities are often complex structures, with a variety of credit enhancements. Debt securities lack a well-developed secondary market in India, and due to the credit enhanced nature of CE securities as well as structured nature of SO securities, the liquidity in the market for these instruments is adversely affected compared to similar rated debt instruments. Hence, lower liquidity of such instruments, could lead to inability of the scheme to sell such debt instruments and generate liquidity for the scheme or higher impact cost when such instruments are sold

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

Risk factors associated with investments in repo transactions in corporate debt:

The Scheme may be exposed to counter party risk in case of repo lending transactions in the event of the counterparty failing to honour the repurchase agreement. However, in repo transactions, the collateral may be sold, and a loss is realized only if the sale price is less than the repo amount. The risk is further mitigated through over-collateralization (the value of the collateral being more than the repo amount).

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

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

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

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

Investors are requested to read detailed disclosure on investment of the schemes in the CDMDF as listed in sub- section "C. How will the Scheme allocate its assets? And sub-section D. Where will the Scheme Invest" in Section "Section II- Information about the scheme".

Other Risks:

Risk associated with inflation: Over time, yields of short-term investments may not keep pace with inflation, leading to a reduction in an investment's purchasing power.

Legal risk: The scheme may be affected by the actions of government and regulatory bodies. Legislation could be imposed retrospectively or may be issued in the form of internal regulations which the public may not be aware of. Legislation (including legislation relating to tax) or regulation may be introduced which inhibits the scheme from pursuing their strategies or which renders an existing strategy less profitable than anticipated. Such actions may take any form, for example nationalization of any institution or restrictions on investment strategies in any given market sector or changing requirements and imposed without prior warning by any regulator.

Taxation risk: The value of an investment may be affected by the application of tax laws, including withholding tax, or changes in government or economic or monetary policy from time to time. As such, no guarantee can be given that the financial objectives will actually be achieved. The tax information described in this Scheme Information Document (SID) is as available under the prevailing taxation laws. This could be changed at any moment by regulation. Further, 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.

Operational Risk: Operational risk addresses the risk of trading and back office or administration issues that may result in a loss to the Scheme. This could be the result of oversight, ineffective securities processing procedures, computer systems problems or human error. There could also be risk associated with grouping of orders. For instance, at the time of placing the trades, the fund manager shall group orders on behalf of all schemes managed by him, provided it is unlikely to be detrimental overall for any of the schemes whose orders have been included. However, such grouping may have a detrimental effect to the scheme compared to the execution of an individual order for the scheme.

Valuation risk: This risk relates to the fact that markets, in specific situations and due to lack of volumes of transactions, do not enable an accurate assessment of the fair value of invested assets. In such cases, valuation risk represents the possibility that, when a financial instrument matures or is sold in the market, the amount received is less than anticipated, incurring a loss to the portfolio and therefore impacting negatively the NAV of the scheme.

Risk factors associated with processing of transaction in case of investors investing in mutual fund units through Stock Exchange Mechanism: The trading mechanism introduced by 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 NSE and/or BSE or any other 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 and the AMC have 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) upon which the Fund and the AMC have no control. Accordingly, there could be negative impacts to the investors such as delay or failure in allotment / redemption of Units. The Fund and the AMC are not responsible for the negative impacts.

RISK MITIGATION FACTORS

Risk Mitigation measures for investments in equity / equity related and debt instruments

The Scheme aims to maintain a well-diversified equity portfolio comprising stocks across various sectors of the economy. This shall aid in managing concentration risk and sector specific risks.

The Scheme targets to maintain exposure across different market cap segments - i.e. large, mid-cap and small cap. This shall aid in managing volatility and also improve liquidity.

The Scheme's will strive to mitigate risk through a judicious mix of Debt and Money Market Instruments and equity/ equity related instruments.

The investments in debt and Money Market instruments would be undertaken after assessing the associated credit risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk. The AMC shall undertake credit evaluation of each investment opportunity and invest in rated papers of companies having a sound background, strong fundamentals and quality of management and financial strength. In addition, the Scheme would endeavor to invest in instruments with a relatively higher liquidity and will seek to manage the duration of the debt assets on proactive basis to manage interest rate risk and to optimize returns. The following table summarizes the risk mitigation/management strategy for the Debt assets of the Scheme.

Risk & description specific to Debt	**Risk Mitigation/ management strategy**
Interest Rate Risk	The duration of a portfolio is one of the means of measuring the interest rate risk of the portfolio. Hence portfolios with higher duration will have higher interest rate risk. The duration of the Scheme will be actively managed based on prevailing macroeconomics condition, political environment, liquidity position in system, inflationary expectorations and other economic considerations.

Risk & description specific to Debt	Risk Mitigation/ management strategy
Credit Risk	The credit evaluation of the AMC entails evaluation of credit fundamentals of each investment opportunity. Some of the factors that are evaluated inter-alia may include outlook on the sector, parentage, quality of management, and overall financial strength of the credit. The AMC will utilize ratings of recognized rating agencies as an input in the decision making process. To reduce credit risk, the scheme shall Invest in debt and money market instruments that have been assigned high investment grade ratings by a recognized rating agency.
Liquidity Risk	Liquidity risk is the risk of not being able to sell / liquidate a security at short notice at prevailing market prices or without incurring impact cost. Liquidity Risk can be partly mitigated by creating portfolios that are diversified across maturities, ratings, types of securities, etc. in line with the fund objectives, regulations and investment strategy. The Scheme shall follow the asset allocation pattern in Scheme Information Document under normal circumstances and residual cash may be invested in the Tri-party repo on Government Securities and treasury bills, repo market, units of mutual fund which seeks to ensure liquidity in the scheme under normal circumstances.
Volatility Risk	There is the risk of volatility in markets due to external factors like liquidity flows, changes in the business environment, economic policy etc. The Scheme will manage volatility risk through diversification. To that extent, the Volatility risk will be mitigated in the Scheme.
Concentration Risk	The AMC will attempt to mitigate this risk by maintaining adequate diversification across issuers/ sectors / instrument type in line with the scheme objectives, investment strategy and applicable regulations. This will also be managed by keeping prudent investment limits on any particular industry or issuer or issuer group based on the size, credit profile, etc. to reduce issuer or industry specific risk.

The scheme may utilize derivative instruments for hedging & portfolio balancing purposes. All Interest Rate Swaps will be undertaken with approved counter parties under pre-approved International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) agreements. The scheme may also use various derivatives and hedging products from time to time, as would be available and permitted by SEBI/RBI for the purpose of hedging and portfolio rebalancing. The above risk control measures shall be implemented by the AMC on best effort basis however there can be no guarantee that such measures can completely mitigate the risks involved in Scheme.

BARODA BNP PARIBAS ARBITRAGE FUND

RISK FACTORS

Scheme Specific Risk Factors

Risks associated with investing in equity and equity related instruments:

Investments in equity and equity related instruments are volatile and prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis. The impact of fluctuations is likely to be accentuated for short-term investments. The risk that the performance of one or more companies declines or stagnates may have a negative impact on the performance of the Scheme as a whole at any given time. Investments in equity and equity related instruments involve a degree of risk and investors should not invest in the Scheme unless they can afford to take the risks.

Equity and Equity Related Instruments listed on the stock exchange carry lower liquidity risk however the Scheme's ability to sell these investments is limited by the overall trading volume on the stock exchanges.

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

Market Risk:

All mutual funds and securities investments are subject to market risk and there can be no assurance / guarantee that the scheme's objectives will be achieved. The securities that the scheme invests in would be exposed to price changes on a day-to-day basis. These price changes may occur due to instrument-specific factors as well as general macroeconomic conditions. Markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market or economic developments. The

scheme may be subject to price volatility due to factors such as interest sensitivity, market perception, and creditworthiness of issuer and market liquidity. Different parts of the market can react differently to these developments. The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Risks associated with investing in fixed income securities:

Credit and Counterparty risk: Credit risk or default risk refers to the risk that an issuer of a fixed income security may default (i.e., will be unable to make timely principal and interest payments on the security or honor its contractual obligations).

Counterparty risk refers to the counterparty's inability to honor its commitments (payment, delivery, repayment, etc.) and to risk of default. This risk relates to the quality of the counterparty to which the scheme has exposures. Losses can occur in particular for the settlement/delivery of financial instruments or the conclusion of financial derivatives contracts.

The value of a fixed income security will fluctuate depending upon the changes in the perceived level of credit and counterparty risk as well as any actual event of default. Changes in financial conditions of an issuer, changes in economic and political conditions in general, or changes in economic or and political conditions specific to an issuer, all of which are factors that may have an adverse impact on an issuer's credit quality and security value.

Liquidity Risk: The liquidity of the scheme's investment is inherently restricted by trading volumes in the securities in which the scheme invests.

A lower level of liquidity affecting an individual security or an entire market at the same time, may have an adverse bearing on the value of the scheme's assets. More importantly, this may affect the Fund's ability to sell particular securities quickly enough to minimise impact cost, as and when necessary to meet requirements of liquidity or to sell securities in response to triggers such as a specific economic/corporate event.

Trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures may restrict the liquidity of a few or all of the investments and may affect the liquidity of the investments of the scheme.

The scheme may be unable to implement purchase or sale decisions when the markets turn illiquid, missing some investment opportunities or limiting ability to face redemptions. The lack of liquidity could also lead to the risk that the sale price of a security could be substantially lower than the fair value of the security.

Interest Rate Risk & Re-investment Risk: The value of an investment may be affected by interest rate fluctuations. Interest rates may be influenced by several elements or events, such as monetary policy, the discount rate, inflation, etc. The value of debt and fixed income securities held by the Scheme generally will vary inversely with the changes in prevailing interest rates. In general, price of debt and fixed income securities go up when interest rates fall, and vice versa. Securities of any issuer that has higher duration could be more risky in terms of price movements relative to those with lower duration. Thus any impact of interest rate changes would be higher on securities with higher duration irrespective of the status of the issuer of the security. The investments made by the Scheme are subject to reinvestment risk. This risk refers to the interest rate levels at which cash flows received from the securities in the Scheme are reinvested. The additional income from reinvestment is the "interest on interest" component. The risk is that the rate at which interim cash flows can be reinvested may be lower than that originally assumed.

Sovereign risk: The Central Government of India is the issuer of the local currency debt in India. The Government raises money to meet its capital and revenue expenditure by issuing debt or discounted

securities. Since payment of interest and principal amount has a sovereign status implying least probability of a default, such securities are known as securities with sovereign credit. It also implies that the credit risk on such Government securities is even lower than that on non-government securities with "AAA" rating and hence yields on government securities are even lower than yields on non-government securities with "AAA" rating.

Concentration Risk:

The scheme may pursue only a limited degree of diversification. It may invest a greater proportion of assets in the securities of very few issuers (within the limits permitted by regulation) or be concentrated on a few market sectors. This could have implications on the performance of the scheme. The scheme may be more sensitive to economic, business, political or other changes and this may lead to sizeable fluctuation in the Net Asset Value of the scheme.

Risk associated with investments in derivatives:

The scheme may use various derivative instruments and techniques, permitted within SEBI Regulation from time to time only for portfolio balancing and hedging purpose, which may increase the volatility of scheme's performance. Usage of derivatives will expose the scheme to certain risks inherent to such derivatives.

Derivative products are specialized instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the fund manager involve uncertainty and decision of fund manager may not always be profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies. The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments.

The use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but also of the derivative itself. There is a possibility that a loss may be sustained by the Scheme as a result of the failure of another party (usually referred to as the "counterparty") to comply with the terms of the derivatives contract. Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, interest rates and indices. Even a small price movement in the underlying instrument could have a large impact on their value. This could increase the volatility of the Scheme's performance.

In case of hedge, it is possible that derivative positions may not be perfectly in line with the underlying assets they are hedging. As a consequence the derivative cannot be expected to perfectly hedge the risk of the underlying assets. This also increases the volatility of the Scheme's performance.

Some of the risks inherent to derivatives investments include:

Price Risk: Despite the risk mitigation provided by various derivative instruments, there remains an inherent price risk which may result in losses exceeding actual underlying.

Default Risk: This is the risk that losses will be incurred due to default by counter party. This is also known as credit risk or counterparty risk.

Basis Risk: This risk arises when the derivative instrument used to hedge the underlying asset does not match the movement of the underlying being hedged for e.g. mismatch between the maturity date of the futures and the actual selling date of the asset.

Limitations on upside: Derivatives when used as hedging tool can also limit the profits from a genuine investment transaction.

Liquidity risk: This risk pertains to how saleable a security is in the market. All securities/instruments irrespective of whether they are equity, bonds or derivatives may be exposed to liquidity risk (when the sellers outnumber buyers) which may impact returns while exiting opportunities.

Risks associated with investing in securitised debt:

The scheme may invest in domestic securitized debt such as asset backed securities (ABS) or mortgage backed securities (MBS). ABS means securitized debts wherein the underlying assets are receivables arising from personal loans, automobile loans, etc. MBS means securitized debts wherein the underlying assets are receivables arising from loans backed by mortgage of properties which can be residential or commercial in nature. ABS / MBS instruments reflect the undivided interest in the underlying of assets and do not represent the obligation of the issuer of ABS / MBS or the originator of the underlying receivables. The ABS / MBS holders have a limited recourse to the extent of credit enhancement provided. Securitized debt may suffer credit losses in the event of the delinquencies and credit losses in the underlying pool exceeding the credit enhancement provided. As compared to the normal corporate or sovereign debt, securitized debt is normally exposed to a higher level of reinvestment risk.

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

How the risk profile of securitized debt fits into the risk appetite of the scheme

Securitized debt is a form of conversion of normally non-tradable loans to transferable securities. This is done by assigning the loans to a special purpose vehicle (a trust), which in turn issues Pass-Through-Certificates (PTCs). These PTCs are transferable securities with fixed income like characteristics. The risk of investing in securitized debt is similar to investing in debt securities. In addition, securitized debt may also carry prepayment risk and has a relatively higher liquidity risk (the same are explained in the sections that follow). However, if the fund manager evaluates that the additional risks are suitably compensated by the higher returns, he may invest in securitized debt up to the limits specified in the asset allocation table. The investment shall be in securitized instruments that are top rated (AAA/ A1+) or its equivalent, by a recognised credit rating agency for the retail pool, and for single loan securitization, limits will be assigned as per the internal credit policy of the Fund.

Risks associated with Securities Lending

Securities Lending is lending of securities through an approved intermediary to a borrower under an agreement for a specified period with the condition that the borrower will return equivalent securities of the same type or class at the end of the specified period along with the corporate benefits accruing on the securities borrowed. The risks in lending portfolio securities, as with other extensions of credit, consist of

the failure of another party, in this case the approved intermediary, to comply with the terms of agreement entered into between the lender of securities i.e. the Scheme and the approved intermediary. Such failure to comply can result in a possible loss of rights to the collateral put up by the borrower of the securities, the inability of the approved intermediary to return the securities deposited by the lender and the possible loss of corporate benefits accruing to the lender from the securities deposited with the approved intermediary. The Mutual Fund may not be able to sell such lent securities, and this can lead to temporary illiquidity.

Policy relating to originators

The originator is the person who has initially given the loan. The originator is also usually responsible for servicing the loan (i.e. collecting the interest and principal payments). An analysis of the originator is especially important in case of retail loans as this affects the credit quality and servicing of the PTC. Originators may be: Banks, Non Banking Finance Companies, Housing Finance Companies, etc. The fund manager's evaluation will be based on the track record of the originator, delinquencies in the pool and the seasoning of the pool. Other factors that will be considered are loan type, size of the loan, average original maturity of the pool, Loan to Value Ratio, geographical distribution, liquid facility, default rate distribution, credit enhancement facility and structure of the pool.

Risk associated with each kind of originator:

Prepayment risk: MBS and ABS are subject to prepayment risk. When the underlying loans are paid off by the borrower prior to their respective due dates, this is known as a prepayment. It could be triggered on account of various factors particularly in periods of declining interest rates. The possibility of such prepayment may require the scheme to reinvest the proceeds of such investments in securities offering lower yields, thereby reducing the scheme's interest income.

Interest rate risk: MBS carry interest rate risk. Home loan borrowers are provided the facility of refinancing their loans at the prevailing interest rates. A lowering of interest rates could induce a borrower to pay his loan off earlier than the scheduled tenure, whereas if the interest rates move upward, the borrower would tend to hold on to his loan for a longer period, thus increasing the maturity of the bond. The maturity of the bond could therefore shorten or lengthen, depending on the prevailing interest rates.

Credit risk / default risk: MBS and ABS also carry credit or default risk. MBS and structures carry built –in credit enhancement in different forms. However, any delinquencies would result in reduction of the principal amount if the amount available in the credit enhancement facility is not enough to cover the shortfall. Historically, housing loans have had lower default rates than other forms of credit.

Price risk / liquidity risk: MBS and ABS are subject to prepayment risk. Limited volumes of trading in securitized paper in secondary market could restrict or affect the ability of the scheme to re-sell them. Thus these trades may take place at a discount, depending on the prevailing interest rates.

In case of securitization involving single loans or a small pool of loans, the credit risk of the underlying borrower is analyzed. In case of diversified pools of loans, the overall characteristic of the loans is analyzed to assess the credit risk. Securitization transactions may include some risk mitigants (to reduce credit risk). These may include interest subvention (difference in interest rates on the underlying loans and the PTC serving as margin against defaults), overcollateralization (issue of PTCs of lesser value than the underlying loans, thus even if some loans default, the PTC continues to remain protected), presence of

an equity / subordinate tranche (issue of PTCs of differing seniority when it comes to repayment - the senior tranches get paid before the junior tranche) and / or guarantees.

Level of diversification with respect to the underlying assets and risk mitigation measures for less diversified investments:

Currently, the following parameters are used while evaluating investment decision relating to a pool securitization transaction. These parameters may be revised the from time to time.

Characteristics/ Type of Pool	**Mortgage Loan**	**Commercial Vehicle and Construction Equipment**	**Car**	**Two wheelers**	**Micro Finance Pools**	**Personal Loans**	**Single Sell Downs**	**Others**
Approximate Average maturity (in Months)	Up to 10 yrs	Up to 3 yrs	Up to 3 yrs	Up to 3 yrs	NA	NA	Refer to Note a	Refer to Note b
Collateral margin (including cash, guarantees, excess interest spread, subordinate tranche)	>10%	>10%	>10%	>10%	NA	NA		
Average Loan to Value Ratio	<90%	<80%	<80%	<80%	NA	NA		
Average seasoning of the Pool	>3 mths	>3 mths	>3 mths	>3 mths	NA	NA		
Maximum single exposure range	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	NA	NA		
Average single exposure range %	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	NA	NA		

Notes

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

Other investments will be decided on a case-to-case basis.

Minimum retention period of the debt by originator prior to securitization

Issuance of securitized debt is governed by the Reserve Bank of India. RBI norms cover the "true sale" criteria including credit enhancement and liquidity enhancements. In addition, RBI has proposed minimum holding period of between nine and twelve months for assets before they can be securitized. The minimum holding period depends on the tenure of the securitization transaction. The Scheme will invest in securitized debt that is in compliance with the regulations.

Minimum retention percentage by originator of debts to be securitized

RBI norms cover the "true sale" criteria including credit enhancement and liquidity enhancements, including maximum exposure by the originator in the PTCs. In addition, RBI has proposed minimum retention requirement of between five and ten percent of the book value of the loans by the originator. The minimum retention requirement depends on the tenure and structure of the securitization transaction. The Scheme will invest in securitized debt that is in compliance with the regulations.

Mechanism to tackle conflict of interest when the mutual fund invests in securitised debt of an originator and the originator in turn invests makes investments in that particular scheme of the fund

The key risk in securitized debt relates to the underlying borrowers and not the originator. In a securitization transaction, the originator is the seller of the debt(s) and the scheme is the buyer. However, the originator is also usually responsible for servicing the loan (i.e. collecting the interest and principal payments). As the originators may also invest in the scheme, the fund manager shall ensure that the investment decision is based on parameters as set by the Investment Committee (IC) of the AMC and IC shall review the same at regular interval.

The resources and mechanism of individual risk assessment with the AMC for monitoring investments in securitised debt

The fund management team including the credit analyst has the experience to analyze securitized debt. In addition, credit research agencies provide analysis of individual instruments and pools. On an on-going basis (typically monthly) the servicer provides reports regarding the performance of the pool. These reports would form the base for ongoing evaluation where applicable. In addition, rating reports indicating rating changes would be monitored for changes in rating agency opinion of the credit risk.

Risk factors specific to investments in foreign securities:

The Scheme may invest in Foreign Securities including overseas debt / equities / ADRs / GDRs with the approval of RBI/SEBI, subject to such guidelines as may be issued by RBI/SEBI. The net assets, distributions and income of the Scheme may be affected adversely by fluctuations in the value of certain foreign currencies relative to the Indian Rupee to the extent of investments in these securities. Repatriation of such investment may also be affected by changes in the regulatory and political environments. Market risks can be greater with respect to political instability, lack of complete or reliable information, market irregularities or high taxation. The Scheme's NAV may also be affected by a fluctuation in the general and specific level of interest rates internationally, or the change in the credit profiles of the issuers. The liquidation of securities where investments will be made by the schemes shall be subject to the liquidity / settlement issues of the country of investment / settlement. Non-business days in country of investment / settlement may impact the liquidity of the scheme investments

The Scheme may, where necessary, appoint advisor(s) for providing advisory services for such investments. The appointment of such advisor(s) shall be in accordance with the applicable requirements of SEBI. The fees and expenses would illustratively include, besides the investment management fees,

custody fees and costs, transaction costs and overseas regulatory costs, the fees of appointed advisor(s). The fees related to these services would be borne by the AMC and would not be charged to the Scheme.

Risks associated with investing in funds:

To the extent of the investments in liquid /overnight mutual funds, the risks associated with investing in such funds like market risk, credit & default risk, liquidity risk, redemption risk including the possible loss of principal; etc. will exist.

Risks related to arbitrage strategy

In case of a large redemption, the scheme may need to reverse the spot-futures transaction before the date of futures' settlement. This eventuality may lead to the basis risk. While reversing the spot-futures transaction on the Futures & Options settlement day on the Exchange, there could be a risk of volume-weighted-average-price of the market being different from the price at which the actual reversal is processed. This may result in basis risk.

On the date of expiry, when the arbitrage is to be unwound, it is not necessary for the stock price and its future contract to coincide. There could be a discrepancy in their prices even a minute before the market closes. Thus, there is a possibility that the arbitrage strategy gets unwound at different prices.

Risks associated with investments in REITs AND InvITs:

Price Risk / Market Risk: REITs and InvITs Investments are volatile and subject to price fluctuations on a daily basis owing to factors impacting the underlying assets. The valuation of the REIT/InvIT units may fluctuate based on economic conditions, fluctuations in markets (eg. real estate) in which the REIT/InvIT operates and the resulting impact on the value of the portfolio of assets, regulatory changes, force majeure events etc. REITs & InvITs may have volatile cash flows. As an indirect shareholder of portfolio assets, unit holders rights are subordinated to the rights of creditors, debt holders and other parties specified under Indian law in the event of insolvency or liquidation of any of the portfolio assets.

Liquidity Risk: As the liquidity of the investments made by the Scheme(s) could, at times, be restricted by trading volumes, settlement periods, dissolution of the trust, potential delisting of units on the exchange etc, the time taken by the Mutual Fund for liquidating the investments in the scheme may be high in the event of immediate redemption requirement. Investment in such securities may lead to increase in the scheme portfolio risk. Further, there is no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or be maintained. Hence there would be time when trading in the units could be infrequent. The subsequent valuation of illiquid units may reflect a discount from the market price of comparable securities for which a liquid market exists

Risk of lower than expected distributions: The distributions by the REIT or InvIT will be based on the net cash flows available for distribution. The amount of cash available for distribution principally depends upon the amount of cash that the REIT/InvIT receives as dividends or the interest and principal payments from portfolio assets. The cash flows generated by portfolio assets from operations may fluctuate based on, among other things:

success and economic viability of tenants and off-takers

economic cycles and risks inherent in the business which may negatively impact valuations, returns and profitability of portfolio assets

force majeure events related such as earthquakes, floods etc. rendering the portfolio assets inoperable

debt service requirements and other liabilities of the portfolio assets

fluctuations in the working capital needs of the portfolio assets

ability of portfolio assets to borrow funds and access capital markets

changes in applicable laws and regulations, which may restrict the payment of dividends by portfolio assets

amount and timing of capital expenditures on portfolio assets

insurance policies may not provide adequate protection against various risks associated with operations of the REIT/InvIT such as fire, natural disasters, accidents.

Interest Rate Risk: Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of units fall and when interest rates drop, such prices increase.

Reinvestment Risk: Investments in REITs & InvITs may carry reinvestment risk as there could be repatriation of funds by the Trusts in form of buyback of units or dividend pay-outs, etc. Consequently, the proceeds may get invested in assets providing lower returns.

Credit Risk: In simple terms this risk means that the issuer of a debenture/ bond or a money market instrument may default on interest payment or even in paying back the principal amount on maturity. REITs & InvITs are likely to have volatile cash flows as the repayment dates would not necessarily be pre scheduled.

Regulatory/Legal Risk: REITs and InvITs being new asset classes, rights of unit holders such as right to information etc may differ from existing capital market asset classes under Indian Law.

The above are some of the common risks associated with investments in REITs & InvITs. There can be no assurance that a Scheme's investment objectives will be achieved, or that there will be no loss of capital. Investment results may vary substantially on a monthly, quarterly or annual basis.

Risks associated with segregated portfolio:

Investor holding units of segregated portfolio may not able to liquidate their holding till the time recovery of money from the issuer.

Security comprises of segregated portfolio may not realise any value.

Listing of units of segregated portfolio in recognised stock exchange does not necessarily guarantee their liquidity. There may not be active trading of units in the stock market. Further trading price of units on the stock market may be significantly lower than the prevailing NAV.

Trading in the units of segregated portfolio on the Exchange may be halted because of market conditions, including any halt in the operations of Depository Participants or for reasons that in view of the Exchange Authorities or SEBI, trading in the units is suspended and / or restricted. In addition, trading in units is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility and pursuant to stock exchange rules of 'circuit filter'. There can be no assurance that the requirements of Stock Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of units of scheme will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Other Risks:

Risk associated with inflation: Over time, yields of short-term investments may not keep pace with inflation, leading to a reduction in an investment's purchasing power.

Legal risk: The scheme may be affected by the actions of government and regulatory bodies. Legislation could be imposed retrospectively or may be issued in the form of internal regulations which the public may not be aware of. Legislation (including legislation relating to tax) or regulation may be introduced which inhibits the scheme from pursuing their strategies or which renders an existing strategy less profitable than anticipated. Such actions may take any form, for example nationalization of any institution or restrictions on investment strategies in any given market sector or changing requirements and imposed without prior warning by any regulator.

Taxation risk: The value of an investment may be affected by the application of tax laws, including withholding tax, or changes in government or economic or monetary policy from time to time. As such, no guarantee can be given that the financial objectives will actually be achieved. The tax information described in this Scheme Information Document (SID) is as available under the prevailing taxation laws. This could be changed at any moment by regulation. Further, 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.

Valuation risk: This risk relates to the fact that markets, in specific situations and due to lack of volumes of transactions, do not enable an accurate assessment of the fair value of invested assets. In such cases, valuation risk represents the possibility that, when a financial instrument matures or is sold in the market, the amount received is less than anticipated, incurring a loss to the portfolio and therefore impacting negatively the NAV of the scheme.

Operational Risk: Operational risk addresses the risk of trading and back office or administration issues that may result in a loss to the Scheme. This could be the result of oversight, ineffective securities processing procedures, computer systems problems or human error. There could also be risk associated with grouping of orders. For instance, at the time of placing the trades, the fund manager shall group orders on behalf of all schemes managed by him, provided it is unlikely to be detrimental overall for any of the schemes whose orders have been included. However, such grouping may have a detrimental effect to the scheme compared to the execution of an individual order for the scheme.

Risk factors associated with processing of transaction in case of investors investing in mutual fund units through Stock Exchange Mechanism: The trading mechanism introduced by 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 NSE and/or BSE or any other 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 and the AMC have 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) upon which the Fund and the AMC have no control. Accordingly, there could be negative impacts to the investors such as delay or failure in allotment / redemption of Units. The Fund and the AMC are not responsible for the negative impacts.

RISK MITIGATION STRATEGIES

Investments made by the Scheme would be in accordance with the investment objective of the Scheme and the provisions of the SEBI (MF) Regulations. Since investing requires disciplined risk management, the AMC would incorporate adequate safeguards for controlling risks in the portfolio construction process. While allocating and choosing securities, the Investment Manager will aim to diversify by gaining broad exposure to different industries and companies in order to reduce risk.

Risk Mitigation measures for investments in equity / equity related and debt instruments

The Scheme aims to maintain a well-diversified equity portfolio comprising stocks across various sectors of the economy. This shall aid in managing concentration risk and sector specific risks.

The Scheme targets to maintain exposure across different market cap segments - i.e. large, mid-cap and small cap. This shall aid in managing volatility and also improve liquidity.

The Scheme's will strive to mitigate risk through a judicious mix of Debt and Money Market Instruments and equity/ equity related instruments

The investments in debt and Money Market instruments would be undertaken after assessing the associated credit risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk. The AMC shall undertake credit evaluation of each investment opportunity and invest in rated papers of companies having a sound background, strong fundamentals and quality of management and financial strength. In addition, the Scheme would endeavor to invest in instruments with a relatively higher liquidity, and will seek to manage the duration of the debt assets on proactive basis to manage interest rate risk and to optimize returns. The following table summarizes the risk mitigation/management strategy for the Debt assets of the Scheme.

Risk & description specific to Debt	**Risk Mitigation/ management strategy**
Interest Rate Risk	The duration of a portfolio is one of the means of measuring the interest rate risk of the portfolio. Hence portfolios with higher duration will have higher interest rate risk. The duration of the Scheme will be actively managed based on prevailing macroeconomics condition, political environment, liquidity position in system, inflationary expectorations and other economic considerations.
Credit Risk	The credit evaluation of the AMC entails evaluation of credit fundamentals of each investment opportunity. Some of the factors that are evaluated inter-alia may include outlook on the sector, parentage, quality of management, and overall financial strength of the credit. The AMC will utilize ratings of recognized rating agencies as an input in the decision making process. To reduce credit risk, the scheme shall Invest in debt and money market instruments that have been assigned high investment grade ratings by a recognized rating agency.
Liquidity Risk	Liquidity risk is the risk of not being able to sell / liquidate a security at short notice at prevailing market prices or without incurring impact cost. Liquidity Risk can be partly mitigated by creating portfolios that are diversified across maturities, ratings, types of securities, etc. in line with the fund objectives, regulations and investment strategy.

Risk & description specific to Debt	Risk Mitigation/ management strategy
	The Scheme shall follow the asset allocation pattern in Scheme Information Document under normal circumstances and residual cash may be invested in the Tri-party repo on Government Securities and treasury bills, repo market, units of mutual fund which seeks to ensure liquidity in the scheme under normal circumstances.
Volatility Risk	There is the risk of volatility in markets due to external factors like liquidity flows, changes in the business environment, economic policy etc. The Scheme will manage volatility risk through diversification. To that extent, the Volatility risk will be mitigated in the Scheme.
Concentration Risk	The AMC will attempt to mitigate this risk by maintaining adequate diversification across issuers/ sectors / instrument type in line with the scheme objectives, investment strategy and applicable regulations. This will also be managed by keeping prudent investment limits on any particular industry or issuer or issuer group based on the size, credit profile, etc. to reduce issuer or industry specific risk.

The scheme may utilize derivative instruments for hedging & portfolio balancing purposes. All Interest Rate Swaps will be undertaken with approved counter parties under pre-approved International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) agreements. The scheme may also use various derivatives and hedging products from time to time, as would be available and permitted by SEBI/RBI for the purpose of hedging and portfolio rebalancing. The above risk control measures shall be implemented by the AMC on best effort basis however there can be no guarantee that such measures can completely mitigate the risks involved in Scheme.

BARODA BNP PARIBAS AGGRESSIVE HYBRID FUND

RISK FACTORS

Scheme Specific Risk Factors

Market Risk:

All mutual funds and securities investments are subject to market risk and there can be no assurance / guarantee that the scheme's objectives will be achieved. The securities that the scheme invests in would

be exposed to price changes on a day-to-day basis. These price changes may occur due to instrument-specific factors as well as general macroeconomic conditions.

Markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market or economic developments. The scheme may be subject to price volatility due to factors such as interest sensitivity, market perception, and creditworthiness of issuer and market liquidity.

Different parts of the market can react differently to these developments. The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Risks associated with investing in equities:

The risks associated with investments in equities and similar instruments include significant fluctuations in prices. The impact of fluctuations is likely to be accentuated for short-term investments. The risk that the performance of one or more companies declines or stagnates may have a negative impact on the performance of the Scheme as a whole at any given time.

Stock markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to political, regulatory, economic, market and stock-specific developments etc. Different parts of the market can react differently to these developments. The stock-specific volatility may also change over a period of time as the characteristic of the stock undergoes a change in terms of market-cap category.

The Scheme may hold such securities for only a very short time, which could tend to increase the costs. The Scheme may invest in growth stocks which may be more volatile than the market in general and may react differently to economic, political and market developments and to specific information about the issuer. Growth stocks traditionally show higher volatility than other stocks, especially over short periods. These stocks may also be more expensive in relation to their profits than the market in general. Consequently, growth stocks may react with more volatility to variations in profit growth.

The Fund Manager may temporarily adopt a more defensive approach if it considers that the equity market or economy is experiencing excessive volatility, a persistent general decline, or other unfavourable conditions. In such circumstances, the Scheme may be unable to achieve or pursue its investment objective.

The Scheme may invest in companies making an initial public offering. In such cases there is a risk that the price of the newly floated share is more volatile due to factors such as the absence of previous trading, unseasonal transactions and the limited number of securities available for trading.

Risks associated with investing in fixed income securities:

Credit and Counterparty risk:

Credit risk or default risk refers to the risk that an issuer of a fixed income security may default (i.e., will be unable to make timely principal and interest payments on the security or honor its contractual obligations).

Counterparty risk refers to the counterparty's inability to honor its commitments (payment, delivery, repayment, etc.) and to risk of default. This risk relates to the quality of the counterparty to which the scheme has exposures. Losses can occur in particular for the settlement/delivery of financial instruments or the conclusion of financial derivatives contracts.

The value of a fixed income security will fluctuate depending upon the changes in the perceived level of credit and counterparty risk as well as any actual event of default. Changes in financial conditions of an issuer, changes in economic and political conditions in general, or changes in economic or and political conditions specific to an issuer, all of which are factors that may have an adverse impact on an issuer's credit quality and security value.

Liquidity Risk:

The liquidity of the scheme's investment is inherently restricted by trading volumes in the securities in which the scheme invests.

A lower level of liquidity affecting an individual security or an entire market at the same time, may have an adverse bearing on the value of the scheme's assets. More importantly, this may affect the Fund's ability to sell particular securities quickly enough to minimise impact cost, as and when necessary to meet requirements of liquidity or to sell securities in response to triggers such as a specific economic/corporate event.

Trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures may restrict the liquidity of a few or all of the investments and may affect the liquidity of the investments of the scheme.

The scheme may be unable to implement purchase or sale decisions when the markets turn illiquid, missing some investment opportunities or limiting ability to face redemptions. The lack of liquidity could also lead to the risk that the sale price of a security could be substantially lower than the fair value of the security.

Interest Rate Risk & Re-investment Risk:

The value of an investment may be affected by interest rate fluctuations. Interest rates may be influenced by several elements or events, such as monetary policy, the discount rate, inflation, etc. The value of debt and fixed income securities held by the Scheme generally will vary inversely with the changes in prevailing interest rates. In general, price of debt and fixed income securities go up when interest rates fall, and vice versa. Securities of any issuer that has higher duration could be more risky in terms of price movements relative to those with lower duration. Thus any impact of interest rate changes would be higher on securities with higher duration irrespective of the status of the issuer of the security. The investments made by the Scheme are subject to reinvestment risk. This risk refers to the interest rate levels at which cash flows received from the securities in the Scheme are reinvested. The additional income from reinvestment is the "interest on interest" component. The risk is that the rate at which interim cash flows can be reinvested may be lower than that originally assumed.

Sovereign risk:

The Central Government of India is the issuer of the local currency debt in India. The Government raises money to meet its capital and revenue expenditure by issuing debt or discounted securities. Since payment of interest and principal amount has a sovereign status implying least probability of a default, such securities are known as securities with sovereign credit. It also implies that the credit risk on such Government securities is even lower than that on non-government securities with "AAA" rating and hence yields on government securities are even lower than yields on non-government securities with "AAA" rating.

Concentration Risk:

The scheme may pursue only a limited degree of diversification. It may invest a greater proportion of assets in the securities of very few issuers (within the limits permitted by regulation) or be concentrated

on a few market sectors. This could have implications on the performance of the scheme. The scheme may be more sensitive to economic, business, political or other changes and this may lead to sizeable fluctuation in the Net Asset Value of the scheme

Risks associated with Securities Lending

Securities Lending is lending of securities through an approved intermediary to a borrower under an agreement for a specified period with the condition that the borrower will return equivalent securities of the same type or class at the end of the specified period along with the corporate benefits accruing on the securities borrowed. The risks in lending portfolio securities, as with other extensions of credit, consist of the failure of another party, in this case the approved intermediary, to comply with the terms of agreement entered into between the lender of securities i.e. the Scheme and the approved intermediary. Such failure to comply can result in a possible loss of rights to the collateral put up by the borrower of the securities, the inability of the approved intermediary to return the securities deposited by the lender and the possible loss of corporate benefits accruing to the lender from the securities deposited with the approved intermediary. The Mutual Fund may not be able to sell such lent securities and this can lead to temporary illiquidity.

Risk associated with investments in derivatives (including Imperfect Hedging with investments in Interest rate Futures (IRFs)):

The scheme may use various derivative instruments and techniques, permitted within SEBI Regulation from time to time only for portfolio balancing and hedging purpose, which may increase the volatility of scheme's performance. Usage of derivatives will expose the scheme to certain risks inherent to such derivatives.

Derivative products are specialized instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the fund manager involve uncertainty and decision of fund manager may not always be profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies. **The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments.**

The use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but also of the derivative itself. There is a possibility that a loss may be sustained by the Scheme as a result of the failure of another party (usually referred to as the "counterparty") to comply with the terms of the derivatives contract. Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, interest rates and indices. Even a small price movement in the underlying instrument could have a large impact on their value. This could increase the volatility of the Scheme's performance.

In case of hedge, it is possible that derivative positions may not be perfectly in line with the underlying assets they are hedging. As a consequence the derivative cannot be expected to perfectly hedge the risk of the underlying assets. This also increases the volatility of the Scheme's performance.

Some of the risks inherent to derivatives investments include:

Price Risk: Despite the risk mitigation provided by various derivative instruments, there remains an inherent price risk which may result in losses exceeding actual underlying.

Default Risk: This is the risk that losses will be incurred due to default by counter party. This is also known as credit risk or counterparty risk.

Basis Risk: This risk arises when the derivative instrument used to hedge the underlying asset does not match the movement of the underlying being hedged for e.g. mismatch between the maturity date of the futures and the actual selling date of the asset.

Limitations on upside: Derivatives when used as hedging tool can also limit the profits from a genuine investment transaction.

Liquidity risk: This risk pertains to how saleable a security is in the market. All securities/instruments irrespective of whether they are equity, bonds or derivatives may be exposed to liquidity risk (when the sellers outnumber buyers) which may impact returns while exiting opportunities.

Risk factors associated with investments in Credit Default Swaps:

Credit default swap is the most common form of credit derivative where the buyer of the swap makes payments to the swap's seller until the maturity date of a contract. In return, the seller agrees that – in the event that the debt issuer defaults or experiences another credit event – the seller will pay the buyer the security's value as well as all interest payments that would have been paid between that time and the sec*urity's maturity date. The Scheme may participate in credit Default Swaps (CDS) as a buyer (protection buyer) to hedge/offset credit risk related to fixed income instruments. It is important to note that the credit risk isn't completely eliminated – it has been shifted to the CDS seller. The risk is that the CDS seller defaults at the same time the credit event occurs. In case the debt issuer does not default or no credit event occurs till maturity of CDS contract, the buyer will end up losing money through the payments on the CDS.

Risks associated with investing in securitised debt:

The scheme may invest in domestic securitized debt such as asset backed securities (ABS) or mortgage backed securities (MBS). ABS means securitized debts wherein the underlying assets are receivables arising from personal loans, automobile loans, etc. MBS means securitized debts wherein the underlying assets are receivables arising from loans backed by mortgage of properties which can be residential or commercial in nature. ABS / MBS instruments reflect the undivided interest in the underlying of assets and do not represent the obligation of the issuer of ABS / MBS or the originator of the underlying receivables. The ABS / MBS holders have a limited recourse to the extent of credit enhancement provided. Securitized debt may suffer credit losses in the event of the delinquencies and credit losses in the underlying pool exceeding the credit enhancement provided. As compared to the normal corporate or sovereign debt, securitized debt is normally exposed to a higher level of reinvestment risk.

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

How the risk profile of securitized debt fits into the risk appetite of the scheme

Securitized debt is a form of conversion of normally non-tradable loans to transferable securities. This is done by assigning the loans to a special purpose vehicle (a trust), which in turn issues Pass-Through-Certificates (PTCs). These PTCs are transferable securities with fixed income like characteristics. The risk of investing in securitized debt is similar to investing in debt securities. In addition, securitized debt may also carry prepayment risk and has a relatively higher liquidity risk (the same are explained in the sections that follow). However, if the fund manager evaluates that the additional risks are suitably compensated by the higher returns, he may invest in securitized debt up to the limits specified in the asset allocation table. The investment shall be in securitized instruments that are top rated (AAA/ A1+) or its equivalent, by a recognised credit rating agency for the retail pool, and for single loan securitization, limits will be assigned as per the internal credit policy of the Fund.

Policy relating to originators

The originator is the person who has initially given the loan. The originator is also usually responsible for servicing the loan (i.e. collecting the interest and principal payments). An analysis of the originator is especially important in case of retail loans as this affects the credit quality and servicing of the PTC. Originators may be: Banks, Non Banking Finance Companies, Housing Finance Companies, etc. The fund manager's evaluation will be based on the track record of the originator, delinquencies in the pool and the seasoning of the pool. Other factors that will be considered are loan type, size of the loan, average original maturity of the pool, Loan to Value Ratio, geographical distribution, liquid facility, default rate distribution, credit enhancement facility and structure of the pool.

Risk associated with each kind of originator:

Prepayment risk: MBS and ABS are subject to prepayment risk. When the underlying loans are paid off by the borrower prior to their respective due dates, this is known as a prepayment. It could be triggered on account of various factors particularly in periods of declining interest rates. The possibility of such prepayment may require the scheme to reinvest the proceeds of such investments in securities offering lower yields, thereby reducing the scheme's interest income.

Interest rate risk: MBS carry interest rate risk. Home loan borrowers are provided the facility of refinancing their loans at the prevailing interest rates. A lowering of interest rates could induce a borrower to pay his loan off earlier than the scheduled tenure, whereas if the interest rates move upward, the borrower would tend to hold on to his loan for a longer period, thus increasing the maturity of the bond. The maturity of the bond could therefore shorten or lengthen, depending on the prevailing interest rates.

Credit risk / default risk: MBS and ABS also carry credit or default risk. MBS and structures carry built –in credit enhancement in different forms. However, any delinquencies would result in reduction of the principal amount if the amount available in the credit enhancement facility is not enough to cover the shortfall. Historically, housing loans have had lower default rates than other forms of credit.

Price risk / liquidity risk: MBS and ABS are subject to prepayment risk. Limited volumes of trading in securitized paper in secondary market could restrict or affect the ability of the scheme to re-sell them. Thus these trades may take place at a discount, depending on the prevailing interest rates.

In case of securitization involving single loans or a small pool of loans, the credit risk of the underlying borrower is analyzed. In case of diversified pools of loans, the overall characteristic of the loans is analyzed to assess the credit risk. Securitization transactions may include some risk mitigants (to reduce

credit risk). These may include interest subvention (difference in interest rates on the underlying loans and the PTC serving as margin against defaults), overcollateralization (issue of PTCs of lesser value than the underlying loans, thus even if some loans default, the PTC continues to remain protected), presence of an equity / subordinate tranche (issue of PTCs of differing seniority when it comes to repayment - the senior tranches get paid before the junior tranche) and / or guarantees.

Level of diversification with respect to the underlying assets and risk mitigation measures for less diversified investments

Currently, the following parameters are used while evaluating investment decision relating to a pool securitization transaction. These parameters may be revised the from time to time.

Characteristics/ Type of Pool	**Mortgage Loan**	**Commercial Vehicle and Construction Equipment**	**Car**	**Two wheelers**	**Micro Finance Pools**	**Personal Loans**	**Single Sell Downs**	**Others**
Approximate Average maturity (in Months)	Up to 10 Yrs	Up to 3 yrs	Upto 3 yrs	Up to 3 yrs	NA	NA	Refer to Note a	Refer to Note b
Collateral margin (including cash, guarantees, excess interest spread, subordinate tranche)	>10%	>10%	>10%	>10%	NA	NA		
Average Loan to Value Ratio	<90%	<80%	<80%	<80%	NA	NA		
Average seasoning of the Pool	>3 mths	>3 mths	>3 mths	>3 mths	NA	NA		
Maximum single exposure range	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	NA	NA		
Average single exposure range %	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	NA	NA		

Notes

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

Other investments will be decided on a case-to-case basis.

Minimum retention period of the debt by originator prior to securitization

Issuance of securitized debt is governed by the Reserve Bank of India. RBI norms cover the "true sale" criteria including credit enhancement and liquidity enhancements. In addition, RBI has proposed minimum holding period of between nine and twelve months for assets before they can be securitized. The minimum holding period depends on the tenure of the securitization transaction. The Scheme will invest in securitized debt that is in compliance with the regulations.

Minimum retention percentage by originator of debts to be securitized

RBI norms cover the "true sale" criteria including credit enhancement and liquidity enhancements, including maximum exposure by the originator in the PTCs. In addition, RBI has proposed minimum retention requirement of between five and ten percent of the book value of the loans by the originator. The minimum retention requirement depends on the tenure and structure of the securitization transaction. The Scheme will invest in securitized debt that is in compliance with the regulations.

Mechanism to tackle conflict of interest when the mutual fund invests in securitised debt of an originator and the originator in turn invests makes investments in that particular scheme of the fund

The key risk in securitized debt relates to the underlying borrowers and not the originator. In a securitization transaction, the originator is the seller of the debt(s) and the scheme is the buyer. However, the originator is also usually responsible for servicing the loan (i.e. collecting the interest and principal payments). As the originators may also invest in the scheme, the fund manager shall ensure that the investment decision is based on parameters as set by the Investment Committee (IC) of the AMC and IC shall review the same at regular interval.

The resources and mechanism of individual risk assessment with the AMC for monitoring investments in securitised debt

The fund management team including the credit analyst has the experience to analyze securitized debt. In addition, credit research agencies provide analysis of individual instruments and pools. On an on-going basis (typically monthly) the servicer provides reports regarding the performance of the pool. These reports would form the base for ongoing evaluation where applicable. In addition, rating reports indicating rating changes would be monitored for changes in rating agency opinion of the credit risk.

Risk factors specific to investments in foreign securities:

To the extent that the assets of the scheme may invest in foreign securities, there may be risks associated with currency movements, restrictions on repatriation and transaction procedures in overseas market, lack of complete or reliable information, market irregularities or high taxation. Further, the repatriation of capital to India may also be hampered by changes in regulations or political circumstances. Market risks can be greater with respect to political instability, lack of complete or reliable information, market irregularities or high taxation. As the investment will be in securities, which are denominated in foreign currencies, fluctuation in the exchange rates of the foreign currencies may have an impact on the income and value of the fund. It may be noted that if rupee appreciates, it will lead to reduction in returns to investor. The liquidation of securities where investments will be made by the schemes shall be subject to the liquidity / settlement issues of the country of investment / settlement. Non-business days in country of investment / settlement may impact the liquidity of the scheme's investments.

Risks associated with investing in liquid funds:

To the extent of the investments in liquid mutual funds, the risks associated with investing in liquid funds like market risk, credit & default risk, liquidity risk, redemption risk including the possible loss of principal; etc. will exist.

Risks related to arbitrage strategy:

In case of a large redemption, the scheme may need to reverse the spot-futures transaction before the date of futures' settlement. This eventuality may lead to the basis risk. While reversing the spot-futures transaction on the Futures & Options settlement day on the Exchange, there could be a risk of volume-weighted-average-price of the market being different from the price at which the actual reversal is processed. This may result in basis risk.

On the date of expiry, when the arbitrage is to be unwound, it is not necessary for the stock price and its future contract to coincide. There could be a discrepancy in their prices even a minute before the market closes. Thus, there is a possibility that the arbitrage strategy gets unwound at different prices.

Risks associated with investments in REITs AND InvITs:

Price Risk / Market Risk: REITs and InvITs Investments are volatile and subject to price fluctuations on a daily basis owing to factors impacting the underlying assets. The valuation of the REIT/InvIT units may fluctuate based on economic conditions, fluctuations in markets (eg. real estate) in which the REIT/InvIT operates and the resulting impact on the value of the portfolio of assets, regulatory changes, force majeure events etc. REITs & InvITs may have volatile cash flows. As an indirect shareholder of portfolio assets, unit holders rights are subordinated to the rights of creditors, debt holders and other parties specified under Indian law in the event of insolvency or liquidation of any of the portfolio assets.

Liquidity Risk: As the liquidity of the investments made by the Scheme(s) could, at times, be restricted by trading volumes, settlement periods, dissolution of the trust, potential delisting of units on the exchange etc, the time taken by the Mutual Fund for liquidating the investments in the scheme may be high in the event of immediate redemption requirement. Investment in such securities may lead to increase in the scheme portfolio risk. Further, there is no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or be maintained. Hence there would be time when trading in the units could be infrequent. The subsequent valuation of illiquid units may reflect a discount from the market price of comparable securities for which a liquid market exists

Risk of lower than expected distributions: The distributions by the REIT or InvIT will be based on the net cash flows available for distribution. The amount of cash available for distribution principally depends upon the amount of cash that the REIT/InvIT receives as dividends or the interest and principal payments from portfolio assets. The cash flows generated by portfolio assets from operations may fluctuate based on, among other things:

success and economic viability of tenants and off-takers

economic cycles and risks inherent in the business which may negatively impact valuations, returns and profitability of portfolio assets

force majeure events related such as earthquakes, floods etc. rendering the portfolio assets inoperable

debt service requirements and other liabilities of the portfolio assets

fluctuations in the working capital needs of the portfolio assets

ability of portfolio assets to borrow funds and access capital markets

changes in applicable laws and regulations, which may restrict the payment of dividends by portfolio assets

amount and timing of capital expenditures on portfolio assets

insurance policies may not provide adequate protection against various risks associated with operations of the REIT/InvIT such as fire, natural disasters, accidents.

Interest Rate Risk: Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of units fall and when interest rates drop, such prices increase.

Reinvestment Risk: Investments in REITs & InvITs may carry reinvestment risk as there could be repatriation of funds by the Trusts in form of buyback of units or dividend pay-outs, etc. Consequently, the proceeds may get invested in assets providing lower returns.

Credit Risk: In simple terms this risk means that the issuer of a debenture/ bond or a money market instrument may default on interest payment or even in paying back the principal amount on maturity. REITs & InvITs are likely to have volatile cash flows as the repayment dates would not necessarily be pre scheduled.

Regulatory/Legal Risk: REITs and InvITs being new asset classes, rights of unit holders such as right to information etc may differ from existing capital market asset classes under Indian Law.

The above are some of the common risks associated with investments in REITs & InvITs. There can be no assurance that a Scheme's investment objectives will be achieved, or that there will be no loss of capital. Investment results may vary substantially on a monthly, quarterly or annual basis.

Risk factors specific to investments in foreign securities:

The Scheme may invest in Foreign Securities including overseas debt / equities / ADRs / GDRs with the approval of RBI/SEBI, subject to such guidelines as may be issued by RBI/SEBI. The net assets, distributions and income of the Scheme may be affected adversely by fluctuations in the value of certain foreign currencies relative to the Indian Rupee to the extent of investments in these securities. Repatriation of such investment may also be affected by changes in the regulatory and political environments. Market risks can be greater with respect to political instability, lack of complete or reliable information, market irregularities or high taxation. The Scheme’s NAV may also be affected by a fluctuation in the general and specific level of interest rates internationally, or the change in the credit profiles of the issuers. The liquidation of securities where investments will be made by the schemes shall be subject to the liquidity / settlement issues of the country of investment / settlement. Non-business days in country of investment / settlement may impact the liquidity of the scheme investments.

The Scheme may, where necessary, appoint advisor(s) for providing advisory services for such investments. The appointment of such advisor(s) shall be in accordance with the applicable requirements of SEBI. The fees and expenses would illustratively include, besides the investment management fees,

custody fees and costs, transaction costs and overseas regulatory costs, the fees of appointed advisor(s). The fees related to these services would be borne by the AMC and would not be charged to the Scheme.

Risks associated with segregated portfolio:

Investor holding units of segregated portfolio may not able to liquidate their holding till the time recovery of money from the issuer.

Security comprises of segregated portfolio may not realise any value.

Listing of units of segregated portfolio in recognised stock exchange does not necessarily guarantee their liquidity. There may not be active trading of units in the stock market. Further trading price of units on the stock market may be significantly lower than the prevailing NAV.

Trading in the units of segregated portfolio on the Exchange may be halted because of market conditions, including any halt in the operations of Depository Participants or for reasons that in view of the Exchange Authorities or SEBI, trading in the units is suspended and / or restricted. In addition, trading in units is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility and pursuant to stock exchange rules of 'circuit filter'. There can be no assurance that the requirements of Stock Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of units of scheme will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Risk Factors associated with investing in debt instrument securities with special features:

Pursuant to para 12.2.1 of SEBI Master Circular no. SEBI/HO/IMD/IMD-PoD-1/P/CIR/2024/90 dated June 27, 2024, the schemes may investment in securities having 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. Such special features may be available under the Additional Tier I bonds and Tier 2 bonds issued under Basel III framework.

These securities having special features will carry and be subject to all the risks associated with the investment in Fixed Income securities like Credit and Counterparty Risk, Liquidity Risk, Interest Rate Risk etc. However, investors are requested to note that as these securities are subordinate to all other Fixed Income securities issued by an issuer and only senior to common equity, such securities with special features are more risker than other Fixed Income Securities of the same issuer.

Credit Risk: Where the payout of interest or principal amount is due to be paid by an issuer for senior debt securities and for securities with such special features, such payout for the securities with special features would normally happen only after paying off all the senior debt dues. This increases the risk that the Issuer of the securities with special features may default on interest and /or principal payment obligations and/or default upon violation of covenant(s) and/or delay in scheduled payment(s)

Liquidity Risk : The securities with special features can normally be considered to have limited secondary market liquidity as compared to any senior debt of the issuer, and thus fund manager may be forced to hold such securities with special features till its maturity. Further, where the special features results in trigger and conversion to equity securities, such equity security received by the scheme(s) upon conversion will carry and be subject to all the risks associated with the investment in equity securities.

Risk Factors associated with investments in debt instruments having Structured Obligations / Credit Enhancements:

The risks factors stated for debt instruments having Structured Obligations / Credit Enhancements are in addition to the risk factors associated with fixed income instruments:

Credit rating agencies assign CE rating to an instrument based on any identifiable credit enhancement for the debt instrument issued by an issuer. The credit enhancement could be in various forms and could include guarantee, shortfall undertaking, letter of comfort, etc. from another entity. This entity could be either related or non-related to the issuer like a bank, financial institution, etc. Credit enhancement could include additional security in form of pledge of shares listed on stock exchanges, etc. SO transactions are asset backed/ mortgage backed securities, securitized paper backed by hypothecation of car loan receivables, securities backed by trade receivables, credit card receivables etc. Hence, for CE rated instruments evaluation of the credit enhancement provider, as well as the issuer is undertaken to determine the issuer rating. In case of SO rated issuer, the underlying loan pools or securitization, etc. is assessed to arrive at rating for the issuer

SO rated securities are often complex structures, with a variety of credit enhancements. Debt securities lack a well-developed secondary market in India, and due to the credit enhanced nature of CE securities as well as structured nature of SO securities, the liquidity in the market for these instruments is adversely affected compared to similar rated debt instruments. Hence, lower liquidity of such instruments, could lead to inability of the scheme to sell such debt instruments and generate liquidity for the scheme or higher impact cost when such instruments are sold

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

Risk factors associated with investments in repo transactions in corporate debt:

The Scheme may be exposed to counter party risk in case of repo lending transactions in the event of the counterparty failing to honour the repurchase agreement. However, in repo transactions, the collateral may be sold, and a loss is realized only if the sale price is less than the repo amount. The risk is further mitigated through over-collateralization (the value of the collateral being more than the repo amount).

Other Risks:

Risk associated with inflation: Over time, yields of short-term investments may not keep pace with inflation, leading to a reduction in an investment's purchasing power.

Legal risk: The scheme may be affected by the actions of government and regulatory bodies. Legislation could be imposed retrospectively or may be issued in the form of internal regulations which the public may not be aware of. Legislation (including legislation relating to tax) or regulation may be introduced which inhibits the scheme from pursuing their strategies or which renders an existing strategy less profitable than anticipated. Such actions may take any form, for example nationalization of any institution or restrictions on investment strategies in any given market sector or changing requirements and imposed without prior warning by any regulator.

Taxation risk: The value of an investment may be affected by the application of tax laws, including withholding tax, or changes in government or economic or monetary policy from time to time. As such, no guarantee can be given that the financial objectives will actually be achieved. The tax information described in this Scheme Information Document (SID) is as available under the prevailing taxation laws. This could be changed at any moment by regulation. Further, 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.

Valuation risk: This risk relates to the fact that markets, in specific situations and due to lack of volumes of transactions, do not enable an accurate assessment of the fair value of invested assets. In such cases, valuation risk represents the possibility that, when a financial instrument matures or is sold in the market, the amount received is less than anticipated, incurring a loss to the portfolio and therefore impacting negatively the NAV of the scheme.

Operational Risk: Operational risk addresses the risk of trading and back office or administration issues that may result in a loss to the Scheme. This could be the result of oversight, ineffective securities processing procedures, computer systems problems or human error. There could also be risk associated with grouping of orders. For instance, at the time of placing the trades, the fund manager shall group orders on behalf of all schemes managed by him, provided it is unlikely to be detrimental overall for any of the schemes whose orders have been included. However, such grouping may have a detrimental effect to the scheme compared to the execution of an individual order for the scheme.

Risk factors associated with processing of transaction in case of investors investing in mutual fund units through Stock Exchange Mechanism: The trading mechanism introduced by 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 NSE and/or BSE or any other 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 and the AMC have 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) upon which the Fund and the AMC have no control. Accordingly, there could be negative impacts to the investors such as delay or failure in allotment / redemption of Units. The Fund and the AMC are not responsible for the negative impacts.

RISK MITIGATION STRATEGIES

Risk Mitigation measures for investments in equity / equity related and debt instruments

The Scheme aims to maintain a well-diversified equity portfolio comprising stocks across various sectors of the economy. This shall aid in managing concentration risk and sector specific risks.

The Scheme targets to maintain exposure across different market cap segments - i.e. large, mid-cap and small cap. This shall aid in managing volatility and also improve liquidity.

The Scheme's will strive to mitigate risk through a judicious mix of Debt and Money Market Instruments and equity/ equity related instruments

The investments in debt and Money Market instruments would be undertaken after assessing the associated credit risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk. The AMC shall undertake credit evaluation of

each investment opportunity and invest in rated papers of companies having a sound background, strong fundamentals and quality of management and financial strength. In addition, the Scheme would endeavour to invest in instruments with a relatively higher liquidity, and will seek to manage the duration of the debt assets on proactive basis to manage interest rate risk and to optimize returns. The following table summarizes the risk mitigation/management strategy for the Debt assets of the Scheme.

Risk & description specific to Debt	**Risk Mitigation/ management strategy**
Interest Rate Risk	The duration of a portfolio is one of the means of measuring the interest rate risk of the portfolio. Hence portfolios with higher duration will have higher interest rate risk. The duration of the Scheme will be actively managed based on prevailing macroeconomics condition, political environment, liquidity position in system, inflationary expectorations and other economic considerations.
Credit Risk	The credit evaluation of the AMC entails evaluation of credit fundamentals of each investment opportunity. Some of the factors that are evaluated inter-alia may include outlook on the sector, parentage, quality of management, and overall financial strength of the credit. The AMC will utilize ratings of recognized rating agencies as an input in the decision making process. To reduce credit risk, the scheme shall Invest in debt and money market instruments that have been assigned high investment grade ratings by a recognized rating agency.
Liquidity Risk	Liquidity risk is the risk of not being able to sell / liquidate a security at short notice at prevailing market prices or without incurring impact cost. Liquidity Risk can be partly mitigated by creating portfolios that are diversified across maturities, ratings, types of securities, etc. in line with the fund objectives, regulations and investment strategy. The Scheme shall follow the asset allocation pattern in Scheme Information Document under normal circumstances and residual cash may be invested in the Tri-party repo on Government Securities and treasury bills, repo market, units of mutual fund which seeks to ensure liquidity in the scheme under normal circumstances.
Volatility Risk	There is the risk of volatility in markets due to external factors like liquidity flows, changes in the business environment, economic policy etc. The Scheme will manage volatility risk through diversification. To that extent, the Volatility risk will be mitigated in the Scheme.
Concentration Risk	The AMC will attempt to mitigate this risk by maintaining adequate diversification across issuers/ sectors / instrument type in line with the scheme objectives, investment strategy and applicable regulations. This will also be managed by keeping prudent investment limits on any particular industry or issuer or issuer

Risk & description specific to Debt	Risk Mitigation/ management strategy
	group based on the size, credit profile, etc. to reduce issuer or industry specific risk.

The scheme may utilize derivative instruments for hedging & portfolio balancing purposes. All Interest Rate Swaps will be undertaken with approved counter parties under pre-approved International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) agreements. The scheme may also use various derivatives and hedging products from time to time, as would be available and permitted by SEBI/RBI for the purpose of hedging and portfolio rebalancing.

The above risk control measures shall be implemented by the AMC on best effort basis however there can be no guarantee that such measures can completely mitigate the risks involved in Scheme

BARODA BNP PARIBAS MANUFACTURING FUND

Risk Factor

SCHEME SPECIFIC RISK FACTORS:

Investors may note that AMC/Fund Manager's investment decisions may not be always profitable. Although it is intended to generate capital appreciation and maximize the returns by actively investing in equity/ equity related securities and utilising debt and money market instruments as a defensive investment strategy. At times, churning of portfolios may lead to substantial losses due to subsequent adverse developments in the capital markets or unfavourable market movements. In view of the same, there can be no assurance that the investment objective of the Scheme will be realised.

The other Scheme specific risk factors are summarized as follows:

Market Risk:

All mutual funds and securities investments are subject to market risk and there can be no assurance / guarantee that the scheme's objectives will be achieved. The securities that the scheme invests in would be exposed to price changes on a day-to-day basis. These price changes may occur due to instrument-specific factors as well as general macroeconomic conditions. Markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market or economic developments. The scheme may be subject to price volatility due to factors such as interest sensitivity, market perception, and creditworthiness of issuer and market liquidity. Different parts of the market can react differently to these

developments. The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Risks associated with investing in equity and equity related instruments:

Investments in equity and equity related instruments are volatile and prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis. The impact of fluctuations is likely to be accentuated for short-term investments. The risk that the performance of one or more companies declines or stagnates may have a negative impact on the performance of the Scheme as a whole at any given time. Investments in equity and equity related instruments involve a degree of risk and investors should not invest in the Scheme unless they can afford to take the risks.

Equity and Equity Related Instruments listed on the stock exchange carry lower liquidity risk however the Scheme's ability to sell these investments is limited by the overall trading volume on the stock exchanges.

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

Risks associated with investing in fixed income securities:

Credit and Counterparty risk: Credit risk or default risk refers to the risk that an issuer of a fixed income security may default (i.e., will be unable to make timely principal and interest payments on the security or honor its contractual obligations).

Counterparty risk refers to the counterparty's inability to honor its commitments (payment, delivery, repayment, etc.) and to risk of default. This risk relates to the quality of the counterparty to which the scheme has exposures. Losses can occur in particular for the settlement/delivery of financial instruments or the conclusion of financial derivatives contracts.

The value of a fixed income security will fluctuate depending upon the changes in the perceived level of credit and counterparty risk as well as any actual event of default. Changes in financial conditions of an issuer, changes in economic and political conditions in general, or changes in economic or and political conditions specific to an issuer, all of which are factors that may have an adverse impact on an issuers credit quality and security value.

Liquidity Risk: The liquidity of the scheme's investment is inherently restricted by trading volumes in the securities in which the scheme invests.

A lower level of liquidity affecting an individual security or an entire market at the same time, may have an adverse bearing on the value of the scheme's assets. More importantly, this may affect the Fund's ability to sell particular securities quickly enough to minimise impact cost, as and when necessary to meet requirements of liquidity or to sell securities in response to triggers such as a specific economic/corporate event.

Trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures may restrict the liquidity of a few or all of the investments and may affect the liquidity of the investments of the scheme.

The scheme may be unable to implement purchase or sale decisions when the markets turn illiquid, missing some investment opportunities or limiting ability to face redemptions. The lack of liquidity could also lead to the risk that the sale price of a security could be substantially lower than the fair value of the security.

Interest Rate Risk & Re-investment Risk: The value of an investment may be affected by interest rate fluctuations. Interest rates may be influenced by several elements or events, such as monetary policy, the discount rate, inflation, etc. The value of debt and fixed income securities held by the Scheme generally will vary inversely with the changes in prevailing interest rates. In general, price of debt and fixed income securities go up when interest rates fall, and vice versa. Securities of any issuer that has higher duration could be riskier in terms of price movements relative to those with lower duration. Thus, any impact of interest rate changes would be higher on securities with higher duration irrespective of the status of the issuer of the security. The investments made by the Scheme are subject to reinvestment risk. This risk refers to the interest rate levels at which cash flows received from the securities in the Scheme are reinvested. The additional income from reinvestment is the "interest on interest" component. The risk is that the rate at which interim cash flows can be reinvested may be lower than that originally assumed.

Sovereign risk: The Central Government of India is the issuer of the local currency debt in India. The Government raises money to meet its capital and revenue expenditure by issuing debt or discounted securities. Since payment of interest and principal amount has a sovereign status implying least probability of a default, such securities are known as securities with sovereign credit. It also implies that the credit risk on such Government securities is even lower than that on non-government securities "AAA" rating and hence yields on government securities are even lower than yields on non-government securities with "AAA" rating.

Concentration Risk:

The Scheme may pursue only a limited degree of diversification. It may invest in a limited number of securities or invest a greater proportion of assets in the securities of very few issuers (within the limits permitted by regulation) or be concentrated on a few market sectors as compared to a diversified scheme. The scheme is also expected to have higher market liquidity risk on account of concentration. This could have implications on

the performance of the scheme. The scheme may be more sensitive to economic, business, political or other changes and this may lead to sizeable fluctuation in the Net Asset Value of the scheme.

Risk Factors associated with Investments in Derivatives:

The Scheme(s) may use various derivative instruments and techniques, permitted within SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 from time to time including but not limited for portfolio balancing and hedging purpose, which may increase the volatility of Scheme's performance. Usage of derivatives will expose the Scheme(s) to certain risks inherent to such derivatives.

Derivative products are specialized instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the fund manager involve uncertainty and decision of fund manager may not always be profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies. The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments.

The use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but also of the derivative itself. There is a possibility that a loss may be sustained by the Scheme(s) as a result of the failure of another party (usually referred to as the "counterparty") to comply with the terms of the derivatives contract. Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, interest rates and indices. Even a small price movement in the underlying instrument could have a large impact on their value. This could increase the volatility of the Scheme's performance.

In case of hedge, it is possible that derivative positions may not be perfectly in line with the underlying assets they are hedging. As a consequence, the derivative cannot be expected to perfectly hedge the risk of the underlying assets. This also increases the volatility of the Scheme's performance. Some of the risks inherent to derivatives investments include:

1. **Price Risk:** Despite the risk mitigation provided by various derivative instruments, there remains an inherent price risk which may result in losses exceeding actual underlying.

2. **Default Risk:** This is the risk that losses will be incurred due to default by counter party. This is also known as credit risk or counterparty risk.

3. **Basis Risk:** This risk arises when the derivative instrument used to hedge the underlying asset does not match the movement of the underlying being hedged for e.g., mismatch between the maturity date of the futures and the actual selling date of the asset.

4. **Limitations on upside:** Derivatives when used as hedging tool can also limit the profits from a genuine investment transaction.

5. Liquidity risk: This risk pertains to how saleable a security is in the market. All securities/instruments irrespective of whether they are equity, bonds or derivatives may be exposed to liquidity risk (when the sellers outnumber buyers) which may impact returns while exiting opportunities.

6. **Execution Risk**: The prices which are seen on the screen need not be the same at which execution will take place.

Risks for writing covered call options for equity shares:

Writing call options are highly specialized activities and entail higher than ordinary investment risks. In such investment strategy, the profits from call option writing are capped at the option premium, however the downside depends upon the increase in value of the underlying equity shares. Being a covered call, the downside risk is not unlimited, but limited to the extent of change in the price of underlying security held by the Fund.

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

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

The total gross exposure related to option premium paid and received shall not exceed the regulatory limits of the net assets of the scheme.

Risk factors specific to investments in foreign securities:

The Scheme may invest in Foreign Securities including equities / ADRs / GDRs with the approval of RBI/SEBI, subject to such guidelines as may be issued by RBI/SEBI. The net assets, distributions and income of the Scheme may be affected adversely by fluctuations in the value of certain foreign currencies relative to the Indian Rupee to the extent of investments in these securities. Repatriation of such investment may also be affected by changes in the regulatory and political environments. Market risks can be greater with respect to political instability, lack of complete or reliable information, market irregularities or high taxation. The Scheme's NAV may also be affected by a fluctuation in the general and specific level of interest rates internationally, or the change in the credit profiles of the issuers. The liquidation of securities where investments will be made by the schemes shall be subject to the liquidity / settlement issues of the country of investment / settlement. Non-business days in country of investment / settlement may impact the liquidity of the scheme investments.

The Scheme may, where necessary, appoint advisor(s) for providing advisory services for such investments. The appointment of such advisor(s) shall be in accordance with the applicable requirements of SEBI. The fees and expenses would illustratively include, besides the investment management fees, custody fees and costs, transaction costs and overseas regulatory costs, the fees of appointed advisor(s). The fees related to these services would be borne by the AMC and would not be charged to the Scheme.

Risks associated with Securities Lending

Securities Lending is lending of securities through an approved intermediary to a borrower under an agreement for a specified period with the condition that the borrower will return equivalent securities of the same type or class at the end of the specified period along with the corporate benefits accruing on the securities borrowed. The risks in lending portfolio securities, as with other extensions of credit, consist of the failure of another party, in this case the approved intermediary, to comply with the terms of agreement entered into between the lender of securities i.e., the Scheme and the approved intermediary. Such failure to comply can result in a possible loss of rights to the collateral put up by the borrower of the securities, the inability of the approved intermediary to return the securities deposited by the lender and the possible loss of corporate benefits accruing to the lender from the securities deposited with the approved intermediary. The Mutual Fund may not be able to sell such lent securities, and this can lead to temporary illiquidity.

Risks associated with investing in mutual fund units:

To the extent of the investments in units of mutual funds, the risks associated with investing in such funds like market risk, credit & default risk, liquidity risk, redemption risk including the possible loss of principal; etc. will exist.

Risk associated with investment in ETF:

ETFs are typically designed to track the performance of certain indices, market sectors or groups of assets such as stocks, bonds or commodities. ETF managers may use different strategies to achieve this goal but in general they do not have the discretion to take defensive positions in declining markets. Investors must be prepared to bear the risk of loss and volatility associated with the underlying index/assets.

Investments in the securities constituting the Index/commodities are subject to price fluctuation on daily basis. The volatility in the value of those securities is due to various micro and macroeconomic factors like economic and political developments, changes in interest rates, etc. affecting the securities markets. This may have adverse impact on the NAV of Scheme

The units of the Scheme are to be listed on stock exchanges. However, there can be no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or be maintained.

Listing and trading of the ETF is undertaken on the Stock Exchanges within the rules, regulation and policy of the Stock Exchange and Regulator. Any change in trading rules, regulation and policy by the regulatory authority would have a bearing on the trading of the units of the ETF and its prices.

Trading in units of the Scheme on the exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that in view of the stock exchange or SEBI, trading in the units of the Scheme is not advisable. In addition, trading in units of the scheme is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility and pursuant to BSE/NSE and SEBI circuit filter rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the market necessary to maintain the listing of units of the Scheme will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Units of the scheme may trade above or below its NAV. The NAV of the scheme will fluctuate with changes in the market value of scheme's portfolio. The trading price of units of the Scheme will change in according with changes in its NAV as well as market supply and demand of units in the scheme. However, given the fact that units of the scheme can be created or redeemed in creation unit directly with the fund, large discounts or premiums to the NAV are not expected to sustain due to the arbitrage opportunity available.

Any changes in trading regulations by the stock exchange/s or SEBI may affect the ability of the market maker to arbitrage resulting into wider premium/discount to NAV. Although the units are listed on the stock exchanges, the AMC and the Trustee will not be liable for delay in listing of Units of the scheme on the stock exchanges / or due to the connectivity problems with depositories and/or due to the occurrence of any event beyond their control.

Risk factors associated with investments in REITs and InvITs

Price Risk / Market Risk: REITs and InvITs Investments are volatile and subject to price fluctuations on a daily basis owing to factors impacting the underlying assets. The valuation of the REIT/InvIT units may fluctuate based on economic conditions, fluctuations in markets (eg. real estate) in which the REIT/InvIT operates and the resulting impact on the value of the portfolio of assets, regulatory changes, force majeure events etc. REITs & InvITs may have volatile cash flows. As an indirect shareholder of portfolio assets, unit holders' rights are subordinated to the rights of creditors, debt holders and other parties specified under Indian law in the event of insolvency or liquidation of any of the portfolio assets.

Liquidity Risk: As the liquidity of the investments made by the scheme(s) could, at times, be restricted by trading volumes, settlement periods, dissolution of the trust, potential delisting of units on the exchange etc, the time taken by the Mutual Fund for liquidating the investments in the scheme may be high in the event of immediate redemption requirement. Investment in such securities may lead to increase in the scheme portfolio risk. Further, there is no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or be maintained. Hence there would be time when trading in the units could be infrequent. The subsequent valuation of illiquid units may reflect a discount from the market price of comparable securities for which a liquid market exists.

Risk of lower-than-expected distributions: The distributions by the REIT or InvIT will be based on the net cash flows available for distribution. The amount of cash available for distribution principally depends upon the amount of cash that the REIT/InvIT receives as dividends or the interest and principal payments from portfolio assets. The cash flows generated by portfolio assets from operations may fluctuate based on, among other things:

success and economic viability of tenants and off-takers

economic cycles and risks inherent in the business which may negatively impact valuations, returns and profitability of portfolio assets.

force majeure events related such as earthquakes, floods etc. rendering the portfolio assets inoperable.

debt service requirements and other liabilities of the portfolio assets

fluctuations in the working capital needs of the portfolio assets

ability of portfolio assets to borrow funds and access capital markets.

changes in applicable laws and regulations, which may restrict the payment of dividends by portfolio assets.

amount and timing of capital expenditures on portfolio assets

insurance policies may not provide adequate protection against various risks associated with operations of the REIT/InvIT such as fire, natural disasters, accidents.

Interest Rate Risk - Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of units fall and when interest rates drop, such prices increase.

Reinvestment Risk: Investments in REITs & InvITs may carry reinvestment risk as there could be repatriation of funds by the Trusts in form of buyback of units or dividend pay-outs, etc. Consequently, the proceeds may get invested in assets providing lower returns.

Credit Risk: In simple terms this risk means that the issuer of a debenture/ bond or a money market instrument may default on interest payment or even in paying back the principal amount on maturity. REITs & InvITs are likely to have volatile cash flows as the repayment dates would not necessarily be prescheduled.

Regulatory/Legal Risk: REITs and InvITs being new asset classes, rights of unit holders such as right to information etc may differ from existing capital market asset classes under Indian Law.

The above are some of the common risks associated with investments in REITs & InvITs. There can be no assurance that a Scheme's investment objectives will be achieved, or that there will be no loss of capital. Investment results may vary substantially on a monthly, quarterly or annual basis.

Risk factors associated with investments in repo transactions in corporate debt:

The Scheme may be exposed to counter party risk in case of repo lending transactions in the event of the counterparty failing to honour the repurchase agreement. However, in repo transactions, the collateral may be sold, and a loss is realized only if the sale price is less than the repo amount. The risk is further mitigated through over-collateralization (the value of the collateral being more than the repo amount).

Risks associated with segregated portfolio:

Investor holding units of segregated portfolio may not able to liquidate their holding till the time recovery of money from the issuer.

Security comprises of segregated portfolio may not realise any value.

Listing of units of segregated portfolio in recognized stock exchange does not necessarily guarantee their liquidity. There may not be active trading of units in the stock market. Further trading price of units on the stock market may be significantly lower than the prevailing NAV.

Trading in the units of segregated portfolio on the Exchange may be halted because of market conditions, including any halt in the operations of Depository Participants or for reasons that in view of the Exchange Authorities or SEBI, trading in the units is suspended and / or restricted. In addition, trading in units is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility and pursuant to stock exchange necessary to maintain the listing of units of scheme will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Risks associated with investing in securitised debt:

The scheme may invest in domestic securitized debt such as asset backed securities (ABS) or mortgage-backed securities (MBS). ABS means securitized debts wherein the underlying assets are receivables arising from personal loans, automobile loans, etc. MBS means securitized debts wherein the underlying assets are receivables arising from loans backed by mortgage of properties which can be residential or commercial in nature. ABS / MBS instruments reflect the undivided interest in the underlying of assets and do not represent the obligation of the issuer of ABS / MBS or the originator of the underlying receivables. The ABS / MBS holders have a limited recourse to the extent of credit enhancement provided. Securitized debt may suffer credit losses in the event of the delinquencies and credit losses in the underlying pool exceeding the credit enhancement provided. As compared to the normal corporate or sovereign debt, securitized debt is normally exposed to a higher level of reinvestment risk.

Pass through Certificate (PTC) (Pay through or other Participation Certificates) represents beneficial interest in an underlying pool of cash flows. These cash flows represent dues against single or multiple loans originated by the sellers of these loans. These loans are given by banks or financial institutions to

corporates. PTCs may be backed, but not exclusively, by receivables of personal loans, car loans, two-wheeler loans and other assets subject to applicable regulations.

How the risk profile of securitized debt fits into the risk appetite of the scheme

Securitized debt is a form of conversion of normally non-tradable loans to transferable securities. This is done by assigning the loans to a special purpose vehicle (a trust), which in turn issues Pass-Through-Certificates (PTCs). These PTCs are transferable securities with fixed income like characteristics. The risk of investing in securitized debt is similar to investing in debt securities. In addition, securitized debt may also carry prepayment risk and has a relatively higher liquidity risk (the same are explained in the sections that follow). However, if the fund manager evaluates that the additional risks are suitably compensated by the higher returns, he may invest in securitized debt up to the limits specified in the asset allocation table. The investment shall be in securitized instruments that are top rated (AAA/ A1+) or its equivalent, by a recognised credit rating agency for the retail pool, and for single loan securitization, limits will be assigned as per the internal credit policy of the Fund.

Policy relating to originators The originator is the person who has initially given the loan. The originator is also usually responsible for servicing the loan (i.e. collecting the interest and principal payments). An analysis of the originator is especially important in case of retail loans as this affects the credit quality and servicing of the PTC. Originators may be : Banks, Non Banking Finance Companies, Housing Finance Companies, etc. The fund manager's evaluation will be based on the track record of the originator, delinquencies in the pool and the seasoning of the pool. Other factors that will be considered are loan type, size of the loan, average original maturity of the pool, Loan to Value Ratio, geographical distribution, liquid facility, default rate distribution, credit enhancement facility and structure of the pool.

Risk associated with each kind of originator:

(a) Prepayment risk : MBS and ABS are subject to prepayment risk. When the underlying loans are paid off by the borrower prior to their respective due dates, this is known as a prepayment. It could be triggered on account of various factors particularly in periods of declining interest rates. The possibility of such prepayment may require the scheme to reinvest the proceeds of such investments in securities offering lower yields, thereby.

(b) **Interest rate risk :** MBS carry interest rate risk. Home loan borrowers are provided the facility of refinancing their loans at the prevailing interest rates. A lowering of interest rates could induce a borrower to pay his loan off earlier than the scheduled tenure, whereas if the interest rates move upward, the borrower would tend to hold on to his loan for a longer period, thus increasing the maturity of the bond. The maturity of the bond could therefore shorten or lengthen, depending on the prevailing interest rates.

(c) **Credit risk / default risk** : MBS and ABS also carry credit or default risk. MBS and structures carry built in credit enhancement in different forms. However, any delinquencies would result in reduction of the principal amount if the amount available in the credit enhancement facility is not enough to cover the shortfall. Historically, housing loans have had lower default rates than other forms of credit.

(d) **Price risk / liquidity risk :** MBS and ABS are subject to prepayment risk. Limited volumes of trading in securitized paper in secondary market could restrict or affect the ability of the scheme to re-sell them. Thus, these trades may take place at a discount, depending on the prevailing interest rates.

In case of securitization involving single loans or a small pool of loans, the credit risk of the underlying borrower is analyzed. In case of diversified pools of loans, the overall characteristic of the loans is analyzed to assess the credit risk. Securitization transactions may include some risk mitigants (to reduce credit risk). These may include interest subvention (difference in interest rates on the underlying loans and the PTC serving as margin against defaults), overcollateralization (issue of PTCs of lesser value than the underlying loans, thus even if some loans default, the PTC continues to remain protected), presence of an equity / subordinate tranche (issue of PTCs of differing seniority when it comes to repayment - the senior tranches get paid before the junior tranche) and / or guarantees.

Level of diversification with respect to the underlying assets and risk mitigation measures for less diversified investments: Currently, the following parameters are used while evaluating investment decision relating to a pool securitization transaction. These parameters may be revised the from time to time.

Characteristics/ Type Of Pool	**Mortgage Loan**	**Commercial Vehicle and Construction Equipment**	**Car**	**Two Wheelers**	**Micro Finance Pools**	**Personal Loans**	**Single Sell Downs**	**Others**
Approximate Average maturity (in Months)	Up to 10 Yrs	Up to 3 yrs	Up to 3 yrs	Up to 3 yrs	NA	NA	Refer to Note a	Refer to Note b
Collateral margin (including cash, guarantees, excess interest spread, subordinate tranche)	>10%	>10%	>10%	>10%	NA	NA		
Average Loan to Value Ratio	<90%	<80%	<80%	<80%	NA	NA		
Average seasoning of the Pool	>3 mths	>3 mths	>3 mths	>3 mths	NA	NA		
Maximum single exposure range	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	NA	NA		

Characteristics/ Type Of Pool	Mortgage Loan	Commercial Vehicle and Construction Equipment	Car	Two Wheelers	Micro Finance Pools	Personal Loans	Single Sell Downs	Others
Average single exposure range %	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	NA	NA		

Notes

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

b. Other investments will be decided on a case-to-case basis.

Minimum retention period of the debt by originator prior to securitization

Issuance of securitized debt is governed by the Reserve Bank of India. RBI norms cover the "true sale" criteria including credit enhancement and liquidity enhancements. In addition, RBI has proposed minimum holding period of between nine and twelve months for assets before they can be securitized. The minimum holding period depends on the tenure of the securitization transaction. The Scheme will invest in securitized debt that is in compliance with the regulations.

Minimum retention percentage by originator of debts to be securitized

RBI norms cover the "true sale" criteria including credit enhancement and liquidity enhancements, including maximum exposure by the originator in the PTCs. In addition, RBI has proposed minimum retention requirement of between five and ten percent of the book value of the loans by the originator. In the PTCs. In addition, RBI has proposed minimum retention requirement of between five and ten percent of the book value of the loans by the originator. The minimum retention requirement depends on the tenure and structure of the securitization transaction. The Scheme will invest in securitized debt that is in compliance with the regulations.

Mechanism to tackle conflict of interest when the mutual fund invests in securitised debt of an originator and the originator in turn invests makes investments in that particular scheme of the fund

The key risk in securitized debt relates to the underlying borrowers and not the originator. In a securitization transaction, the originator is the seller of the debt(s) and the scheme is the buyer. However, the originator is also usually responsible for servicing the loan (i.e. collecting the interest and principal payments). As the originators may also invest in the scheme, the fund manager shall ensure that the investment decision is based on parameters as set by the Investment Committee (IC) of the AMC and IC shall review the same at regular interval.

The resources and mechanism of individual risk assessment with the AMC for monitoring investments in securitised debt

The fund management team including the credit analyst has the experience to analyze securitized debt. In addition, credit research agencies provide analysis of individual instruments and pools. On an on-going basis (typically monthly) the servicer provides reports regarding the performance of the pool. These reports would form the base for ongoing evaluation where applicable. In addition, rating reports indicating rating changes would be monitored for changes in rating agency opinion of the credit risk.

Risk Factors associated with investments in debt instruments having Structured Obligations:

The risks factors stated for debt instruments having Structured Obligations (SO) are in addition to the risk factors associated with fixed income instruments:

• SO transactions are asset backed/ mortgage backed securities, securitized paper backed by hypothecation of car loan receivables, securities backed by trade receivables, credit card receivables etc. In case of SO rated issuer, the underlying loan pools or securitization, etc. is assessed to arrive at rating for the issuer.

• SO rated securities are often complex structures, with a variety of credit enhancements. Debt securities lack a well-developed secondary market in India, and due to structured nature of SO securities, the liquidity in the market for these instruments is adversely affected compared to similar rated debt instruments. Hence, lower liquidity of such instruments, could lead to inability of the scheme to sell such debt instruments and generate liquidity for the scheme or higher impact cost when such instruments are sold.

• In case of SO transactions, comingling risk and risk of servicer increases the overall risk for the securitized debt or assets backed transactions. Therefore, apart from issuer level credit risk such debt instruments are also susceptible to structure related credit risk.

Other Risks:

Risk associated with inflation: Over time, yields of short-term investments may not keep pace with inflation, leading to a reduction in an investment's purchasing power.

Legal risk: The scheme may be affected by the actions of government and regulatory bodies. Legislation could be imposed retrospectively or may be issued in the form of internal regulations which the public may not be aware of. Legislation (including legislation relating to tax) or regulation may be introduced which inhibits the scheme from pursuing their strategies or which renders an existing strategy less profitable than anticipated. Such actions may take any form, for example nationalization of any institution or restrictions on investment strategies in any given market sector or changing requirements and imposed without prior warning by any regulator.

Taxation risk: The value of an investment may be affected by the application of tax laws, including withholding tax, or changes in government or economic or monetary policy from time to time. As such, no guarantee can be given that the financial objectives will actually be achieved. The tax information described in this Scheme Information Document (SID) is as available under the prevailing taxation laws. This could be changed at any moment by regulation. Further, 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.

Valuation risk: This risk relates to the fact that markets, in specific situations and due to lack of volumes of transactions, do not enable an accurate assessment of the fair value of invested assets. In such cases, valuation risk represents the possibility that, when a financial instrument matures or is sold in the market, the amount received is less than anticipated, incurring a loss to the portfolio and therefore impacting negatively the NAV of the scheme.

Operational Risk: Operational risk addresses the risk of trading and back office or administration issues that may result in a loss to the Scheme. This could be the result of oversight, ineffective securities processing procedures, computer systems problems or human error. There could also be risk associated with grouping of orders. For instance, at the time of placing the trades, the fund manager shall group orders on behalf of all schemes managed by him, provided it is unlikely to be detrimental overall for any of the schemes whose orders have been included. However, such grouping may have a detrimental effect to the scheme compared to the execution of an individual order for the scheme.

Risk factors associated with processing of transaction in case of investors investing in mutual fund units through Stock Exchange Mechanism: The trading mechanism introduced by 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 NSE and/or BSE or any other 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 and the AMC have 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) upon which the Fund and the AMC have no control. Accordingly, there could be negative impacts to the investors such as delay or failure in allotment / redemption of Units. The Fund and the AMC are not responsible for the negative impacts.

Risk Mitigation Strategies

Investments made by the Scheme would be in accordance with the investment objective of the Scheme and the provisions of the SEBI (MF) Regulations. Since investing requires disciplined risk management, the AMC would incorporate adequate safeguards for controlling risks in the portfolio construction process. While allocating and choosing securities, the Investment Manager will aim to diversify by gaining broad exposure to different industries and companies in order to reduce risk.

Risk Mitigation measures for investments in equity / equity related instruments

The Scheme aims to maintain a well-diversified equity portfolio comprising stocks across various sectors of the economy. This shall aid in managing concentration risk and sector specific risks.

The Scheme will maintain a portfolio diversified across a large number companies. Exposure to individual companies would be in accordance with the risk management and regulatory limits. This diversified portfolio would aid in managing volatility and also improve liquidity of the portfolio.

The Scheme's will strive to mitigate risk through a judicious mix of Debt and Money Market Instruments and equity/ equity related instruments.

Risk Mitigation measures for investments in debt instruments

The investments in debt and Money Market instruments would be undertaken after assessing the associated credit risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk. The AMC shall undertake credit evaluation of each investment opportunity and invest in rated papers of companies having a sound background, strong fundamentals and quality of management and financial strength. In addition, the Scheme would endeavor to invest in instruments with a relatively higher liquidity, and will seek to manage the duration of the debt assets on proactive basis to manage interest rate risk and to optimize returns.

The Scheme may also use various derivatives and hedging products from time to time, as would be available and permitted by SEBI/RBI for the purpose of hedging and portfolio rebalancing.

The above risk control measures shall be implemented by the AMC on best effort basis however there can be no guarantee that such measures can completely mitigate the risks involved in Scheme.

BARODA BNP PARIBAS NIFTY BANK ETF

Risk factors

Scheme Specific Risk Factors

The scheme tracks benchmark index which may comprise of large Indian banking stocks. The scheme being passively managed invests in stocks of the underlying index and will therefore be subject to the risks associated with concentration of investments in a particular company/sector. The weightage of each stock is capped at the time of rebalancing of index, which may help in limiting concentration risk. In addition, the scheme may be subject to following sector specific risks including but not limited to:

The performance of the banking sector has a direct correlation to the performance of the economy. The sector is vulnerable to the adverse impacts on domestic as well as the global economy. Events such as recession, war, monsoon, political upturn, etc. may adversely affect the banks.

The sector is highly regulated in terms of capital and liquidity requirements, recognition and provisioning requirement for advances, valuation of investments, etc. Hence, changes in such requirements may adversely affect performance of banks.

Changes in Government/Reserve Bank of India policy/regulation/reforms etc. affecting banking sector may have a significant bearing on performance of the banks.

Macroeconomic factors like changes in interest rate, inflation rate, etc. can have direct impact on the performance of banks or the companies which have been provided funding by banks.

The volatility and/or performance of the said sector and/or of the companies belonging to this sector may have a material adverse bearing on the performance of the Scheme

Right to Limit Redemptions: The Trustee, in the general interest of the Unit holders of the Scheme offered in this Document and keeping in view the unforeseen circumstances / unusual market conditions, may limit the total number of Units which can be redeemed on any Business Day. The same shall be in accordance with para 1.12 of SEBI Master circular dated June 27, 2024.

Risks associated with investing in Equities:

Trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures may restrict the liquidity 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 inability of the Schemes to make intended securities purchases due to settlement problems could cause the Schemes to miss certain investment opportunities.

The value of the Schemes' investments in Equity & equity related instruments may be affected generally by factors affecting securities markets, such as price and volume volatility in the capital markets, interest rates, currency exchange rates, changes in policies of the Government, taxation laws or any other appropriate authority policies and other political and economic developments which may have an adverse bearing on individual securities, a specific sector or all sectors including equity and debt markets. Consequently, the NAV of the Units of the Schemes may fluctuate and can go up or down.

The Mutual Fund may not be able to sell securities, which can lead to temporary illiquidity. There are risks inherent in securities lending, including the risk of failure of the other party, in this case the approved intermediary to comply with the terms of the agreement. Such failure can result in a possible loss of rights to be collateral, the inability of the approved intermediary to return the securities deposited by the lender and the possible loss of corporate benefits accruing thereon.

Investors may note that IDCW is due only when declared and there is no assurance that a company (even though it may have a track record of payment of IDCW in the past) may continue paying IDCW in future. As such, the schemes are vulnerable to instances where investments in securities may not earn IDCW or where lesser IDCW is declared by a company in subsequent years in which investments are made by schemes. As the profitability of companies are likely to vary and have a material bearing on their ability to declare and pay IDCW, the performance of the schemes may be adversely affected due to such factors.

While securities that are listed on the stock exchange carry lower liquidity risk, the ability to sell these investments is limited by the overall trading volume on the stock exchanges. The liquidity of the Schemes' investments is inherently restricted by trading volumes in the securities in which it invests.

Fund manager endeavors to generate returns based on certain past statistical trend. The performance of the schemes may get affected if there is a change in the said trend. There can be no assurance that such historical trends will continue.

The schemes are also vulnerable to movements in the prices of securities invested by the schemes which again could have a material bearing on the overall returns from the schemes. These stocks, at times, may be relatively less liquid as compared to growth stocks.

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

The Scheme may find itself invested in unlisted securities due to external events or corporate actions. This may increase the risk of the portfolio as these unlisted securities are inherently illiquid in nature and carry larger liquidity risk as compared to the listed securities or those that offer other exit options to the investors.

Risks associated with ETF:

Investments in the securities constituting the Index are subject to price fluctuation on daily basis. The volatility in the value of those securities is due to various micro and macroeconomic factors like economic and political developments, changes in interest rates, etc. affecting the securities markets. This may have adverse impact on the NAV of Scheme.

As the units of the ETF are listed on the Stock Exchange, trading in the units may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that in the view of the Exchange Authorities or Regulator. There could also be trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility and pursuant to Exchange Authorities and Regulator circuit filter rules and the ETF's would not be able to buy/sell securities in case of subscriptions/redemptions, which may impact the Scheme. Further, there can be no assurance that the requirements of the exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the ETF's will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Listing and trading of the ETF's are undertaken on the Stock Exchanges within the rules, regulation and policy of the Stock Exchange and Regulator. Any change in trading rules, regulation and policy by the regulatory authority would have a bearing on the trading of the units of the ETF's and its prices.

The NAV of the ETF's and or Index funds reflect the valuation of its investment and any changes in market value of its investments would have a bearing on its NAV. When the units are traded on the Stock Exchange, the units of the ETF's may trade at prices which can be different from the NAV due to various factors like demand and supply for the units of the ETF's, perceived trends in the market outlook, etc.

Market Risk: The ETF's and or Index funds NAV will react to stock market movements. The value of investments in the scheme may go down over a short or long period due to fluctuations in ETF's and or Index funds NAV in response to factors such as performance of companies whose stock comprises the underlying portfolio, economic and political developments, changes is government policies, changes in interest rates, inflation and other monetary factors causing movement in prices of underlining investments.

Index-Related Risk: The ETF's and or Index funds invests in securities of the Nifty Bank Total Returns Index and in the same proportion as the securities have in the Index. Hence, the risk associated with the corresponding Index would be applicable to the ETF's and or index funds. The Index may have its own criteria and policy for inclusion/exclusion of securities from the Index, its maintenance thereof and effecting corporate actions. The ETF's and or Index funds would invest in the securities of the Index regardless of investment merit, research, without taking a view of the market and without adopting any defensive measures. The ETF's and or Index funds would not select securities in which it wants to invest but is guided by the Index. As such the ETF's and or Index funds is not actively managed but is passively managed. There is no guarantee that the ETF's and or Index funds will achieve a high degree of correlation to the Underlying Index and therefore achieve its investment objective.

Management Risk. As the ETF's and or Index funds may not fully replicate the Underlying Index, it is subject to the risk that investment strategy may not produce the intended results.

Concentration Risk. The ETF's and or Index funds may be susceptible to an increased risk of loss, including losses due to adverse occurrences affecting the ETF's and or index funds more than the market, to the extent that the investments are concentrated in the securities of a particular issuer or issuers, country, group of countries, region, market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class...

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

Passive Investments: The ETF's and or Index funds is not actively managed. Since the Scheme is linked to an index, it may be affected by a general decline in the securities constituting that index. The Scheme as per its investment objective invests in the securities of the underlying index regardless of their investment merit.

Equity Securities Risk: Equity securities are subject to changes in value and their values may be more volatile than those of other asset classes.

Risks associated with investing in fixed income securities:

Credit and Counterparty risk: Credit risk or default risk refers to the risk that an issuer of a fixed income security may default (i.e., will be unable to make timely principal and interest payments on the security or honor its contractual obligations).

Counterparty risk refers to the counterparty's inability to honor its commitments (payment, delivery, repayment, etc.) and to risk of default. This risk relates to the quality of the counterparty to which the scheme has exposures. Losses can occur in particular for the settlement/delivery of financial instruments or the conclusion of financial derivatives contracts.

The value of a fixed income security will fluctuate depending upon the changes in the perceived level of credit and counterparty risk as well as any actual event of default. Changes in financial conditions of an issuer, changes in economic and political conditions in general, or changes in economic or and political conditions specific to an issuer, all of which are factors that may have an adverse impact on an issuer's credit quality and security value.

Liquidity Risk: The liquidity of the scheme's investment is inherently restricted by trading volumes in the securities in which the scheme invests.

A lower level of liquidity affecting an individual security or an entire market at the same time, may have an adverse bearing on the value of the scheme's assets. More importantly, this may affect the Fund's ability to sell particular securities quickly enough to minimize impact cost, as and when necessary to meet requirements of liquidity or to sell securities in response to triggers such as a specific economic/corporate event.

Trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures may restrict the liquidity of a few or all the investments and may affect the liquidity of the investments of the scheme.

The scheme may be unable to implement purchase or sale decisions when the markets turn illiquid, missing some investment opportunities or limiting ability to face redemptions. The lack of liquidity could also lead to the risk that the sale price of a security could be substantially lower than the fair value of the security.

Interest Rate Risk & Re-investment Risk: The value of an investment may be affected by interest rate fluctuations. Interest rates may be influenced by several elements or events, such as monetary policy, the discount rate, inflation, etc. The value of debt and fixed income securities held by the Scheme generally will vary inversely with the changes in prevailing interest rates. In general, price of debt and fixed income securities go up when interest rates fall, and vice versa. Securities of any issuer that has higher duration could be riskier in terms of price movements relative to those with lower duration. Thus, any impact of interest rate changes would be higher on securities with higher duration irrespective of the status of the issuer of the security. The investments made by the Scheme are subject to reinvestment risk. This risk refers to the interest rate levels at which cash flows received from the securities in the Scheme are reinvested. The additional income from reinvestment is the "interest on interest" component. The risk is that the rate at which interim cash flows can be reinvested may be lower than that originally assumed.

Sovereign risk: The Central Government of India is the issuer of the local currency debt in India. The Government raises money to meet its capital and revenue expenditure by issuing debt or discounted securities. Since payment of interest and principal amount has a sovereign status implying least probability of a default, such securities are known as securities with sovereign credit. It also implies that the credit risk on such Government securities is even lower than that on non-government securities with

"AAA" rating and hence yields on government securities are even lower than yields on non-government securities with "AAA" rating.

Concentration Risk: The Scheme may pursue only a limited degree of diversification. It may invest in a limited number of securities or invest a greater proportion of assets in the securities of very few issuers (within the limits permitted by regulation) or be concentrated on a few market sectors as compared to a diversified scheme. The scheme is also expected to have higher market liquidity risk on account of concentration. This could have implications on the performance of the scheme. The scheme may be more sensitive to economic, business, political or other changes and this may lead to sizeable fluctuation in the Net Asset Value of the scheme.

Risk Factors associated with Investments in Derivatives:

The Scheme(s) may use various derivative instruments and techniques, permitted within SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 from time to time including but not limited for portfolio balancing and hedging purpose, which may increase the volatility of Scheme's performance. Usage of derivatives will expose the Scheme(s) to certain risks inherent to such derivatives.

Derivative products are specialized instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the fund manager involve uncertainty and decision of fund manager may not always be profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies. The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments.

The use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but also of the derivative itself. There is a possibility that a loss may be sustained by the Scheme(s) as a result of the failure of another party (usually referred to as the "counterparty") to comply with the terms of the derivatives contract. Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, interest rates and indices. Even a small price movement in the underlying instrument could have a large impact on their value. This could increase the volatility of the Scheme's performance.

In case of hedge, it is possible that derivative positions may not be perfectly in line with the underlying assets they are hedging. As a consequence the derivative cannot be expected to perfectly hedge the risk of the underlying assets. This also increases the volatility of the Scheme's performance. Some of the risks inherent to derivatives investments include:

1. **Price Risk:** Despite the risk mitigation provided by various derivative instruments, there remains an inherent price risk which may result in losses exceeding actual underlying.

2. **Default Risk**: This is the risk that losses will be incurred due to default by counter party. This is also known as credit risk or counterparty risk.

3. **Basis Risk**: This risk arises when the derivative instrument used to hedge the underlying asset does not match the movement of the underlying being hedged for e.g., mismatch between the maturity date of the futures and the actual selling date of the asset.

4. **Limitations on upside:** Derivatives when used as hedging tool can also limit the profits from a genuine investment transaction.

5. **Liquidity risk**: This risk pertains to how saleable a security is in the market. All securities/instruments irrespective of whether they are equity, bonds or derivatives may be exposed to liquidity risk (when the sellers outnumber buyers) which may impact returns while exiting opportunities.

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

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

Risks associated with investments in mutual fund units

To the extent of the investments made by the scheme in mutual funds units, the risks associated with investing in such funds like market risk, credit & default risk, liquidity risk, redemption risk including the possible loss of principal; etc. will exist.

Other Risks:

Risk associated with inflation: Over time, yields of short-term investments may not keep pace with inflation, leading to a reduction in an investment's purchasing power.

Legal risk: The scheme may be affected by the actions of government and regulatory bodies. Legislation could be imposed retrospectively or may be issued in the form of internal regulations which the public may not be aware of. Legislation (including legislation relating to tax) or regulation may be introduced which inhibits the scheme from pursuing their strategies or which renders an existing strategy less profitable than anticipated. Such actions may take any form, for example nationalization of any institution or restrictions on investment strategies in any given market sector or changing requirements and imposed without prior warning by any regulator.

Taxation risk: The value of an investment may be affected by the application of tax laws, including withholding tax, or changes in government or economic or monetary policy from time to time. As such, no guarantee can be given that the financial objectives will actually be achieved. The tax information described in this Scheme Information Document (SID) is as available under the prevailing taxation laws. This could be changed at any moment by regulation. Further, 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.

Valuation risk: This risk relates to the fact that markets, in specific situations and due to lack of volumes of transactions, do not enable an accurate assessment of the fair value of invested assets. In such cases, valuation risk represents the possibility that, when a financial instrument matures or is sold in the market, the amount received is less than anticipated, incurring a loss to the portfolio and therefore impacting negatively the NAV of the scheme.

Operational Risk: Operational risk addresses the risk of trading and back office or administration issues that may result in a loss to the Scheme. This could be the result of oversight, ineffective securities

processing procedures, computer systems problems or human error. There could also be risk associated with grouping of orders. For instance, at the time of placing the trades, the fund manager shall group orders on behalf of all schemes managed by him, provided it is unlikely to be detrimental overall for any of the schemes whose orders have been included. However, such grouping may have a detrimental effect to the scheme compared to the execution of an individual order for the scheme.

Risk factors associated with processing of transaction in case of investors investing in mutual fund units through Stock Exchange Mechanism: The trading mechanism introduced by 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 NSE and/or BSE or any other 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 and the AMC have 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) upon which the Fund and the AMC have no control. Accordingly, there could be negative impacts to the investors such as delay or failure in allotment / redemption of Units. The Fund and the AMC are not responsible for the negative impacts.

Tracking Error Risk: Tracking error is defined as the standard deviation of the difference between the daily returns of the Underlying index and NAV of the scheme. The scheme's returns may deviate from the underlying benchmark index for the following reasons:

Fees & expenditure incurred by the scheme.

Cash held by the scheme due to subscriptions or to meet redemptions, expenses etc.

Corporate Actions

Halting of trading in underlying securities by exchange

Methodology of calculation of settlement price of the index. The benchmark or underlying index reflects the Volume Weighted Average Price (VWAP) of securities in the last half hour. However, the scheme may buy and sell at different points in time during the trading session at the then prevailing prices which may not correspond to the closing prices on the exchange.

Inability to acquire the securities due to various reasons like circuit filters, lack of liquidity etc.

Delay in replicating the portfolio during times of high volatility and reconstitution/rebalancing of index.

Rounding off securities for buying or selling as compared to the underlying index.

The AMC and fund manager would monitor the tracking error of the scheme on an ongoing basis and would seek to keep tracking error as low as possible. Under normal circumstances and as per SEBI regulation, it would not cross 2% per annum. However, in case of various market events beyond the control of AMC or fund manager like dividend issuance by constituent members, rights issuance by constituent members, market volatility during reconstitution and rebalancing of portfolio and any abnormal circumstances, tracking error may exceed the prescribed limits. There can be no assurance or guarantee

that the scheme will achieve any particular level of tracking error relative to performance of the Underlying Index

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

Risks associated with segregated portfolio:

Investor holding units of segregated portfolio may not able to liquidate their holding till the time recovery of money from the issuer.

Security comprises of segregated portfolio may not realise any value.

Listing of units of segregated portfolio in recognised stock exchange does not necessarily guarantee their liquidity. There may not be active trading of units in the stock market. Further trading price of units on the stock market may be significantly lower than the prevailing NAV.

Trading in the units of segregated portfolio on the Exchange may be halted because of market conditions, including any halt in the operations of Depository Participants or for reasons that in view of the Exchange Authorities or SEBI, trading in the units is suspended and / or restricted. In addition, trading in units is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility and pursuant to stock exchange rules of 'circuit filter'. There can be no assurance that the requirements of Stock Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of units of scheme will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Passive Investments:

The Scheme is not actively managed. Since the Scheme is linked to index, it may be affected by a general decline in the Indian markets relating to its underlying index. The Scheme as per its investment objective invests in Securities which are constituents of its underlying index regardless of their investment merit. The AMC does not attempt to individually select stocks or to take defensive positions in declining markets.

Risk control measures

For the Scheme, risks would be the impact cost on securities, the delayed communication of weightage changes by the index service providers and the delayed calculation of net change in assets of the Scheme, amongst others.

It is proposed to manage the risks by placing limit orders for basket trades and other trades, proactive follow-up with the service providers for daily change in weights in index as well as monitor daily inflows and outflows to and from the Fund closely.

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

Since investing requires disciplined risk management, the AMC would incorporate adequate safeguards for controlling risks in the portfolio construction process. The risk control process involves reducing risks

through portfolio diversification, taking care however not to dilute returns in the process. The AMC believes

that this diversification would help achieve the desired level of consistency in returns.

The AMC aims to identify securities, which offer superior levels of yield at lower levels of risks. With the aim of controlling risks, rigorous in depth credit evaluation of the securities proposed to be invested in will be carried out by the investment team of the AMC.

The Scheme may also use various derivatives and hedging products from time to time, as would be available and permitted by RBI/SEBI, in an attempt to protect the value of portfolio and enhance Unitholder's

interest.

Risk Mitigation Measures:

The Scheme will invest in various securities / instruments which carry various risks such as inability to sell

securities, trading volumes and settlement periods, market risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk, default risk,

reinvestment risk etc. Whilst such risks cannot be eliminated, they may be mitigated by diversification and

hedging. In order to mitigate the various risks, the portfolio of the Scheme will be constructed in accordance with the investment restriction specified under the Regulations which would help in mitigating certain risks relating to investments in securities market. Further, the AMC has necessary framework in place for risk mitigation at an enterprise level. The Risk Management division is an independent division within the organization. Internal limits are defined and judiciously monitored. Risk indicators on various parameters are computed and are monitored on a regular basis. There is a Board level Committee, the Risk Management Committee of the Board, which enables a dedicated focus on risk factors and the relevant risk mitigants.

BARODA BNP PARIBAS AQUA FUND OF FUND

RISK FACTORS

Scheme Specific Risk Factors

Investors May Please Note That They Will Be Bearing the Recurring Expenses of The Relevant Fund of Funds Scheme In Addition to the Expenses of The Underlying Fund In Which the Fund of Funds Scheme Makes Investment.

RISK FACTORS SPECIFIC FOR INVESTMENTS IN BARODA BNP PARIBAS AQUA FUND OF FUND:

As the assets of the scheme are primarily invested in shares / units of BNP Paribas Funds Aqua (Lux), there may be risks associated with currency movements, restrictions on repatriation and transaction procedures in overseas market, lack of complete or reliable information, market irregularities or high taxation. Further, the repatriation of capital to India may also be hampered by changes in regulations or political circumstances.

Since the Fund intends to invest predominantly in units/shares of BNP Paribas Funds Aqua (Lux), there is a country risk which includes events such as introduction of extraordinary exchange controls, economic deterioration, bi-lateral conflict leading to immobilization of the overseas financial assets, political uncertainty, prevailing laws and policy matters including prevalent tax laws of the respective jurisdiction for execution of trades through which settlement of such transactions will take place. The fund will be exposed to settlement risk, as the country where investment will be made have different settlement periods.

The scheme will primarily invest in the overseas mutual funds. For every such investment, the risk factors of the Underlying Fund will be relevant and must be treated as risk factors of Baroda BNP Paribas Aqua Fund of Fund. The risk in such Underlying Fund may relate to factors such as performance of underlying stocks, bonds, derivative instruments, offshore investments, interest rates risks and exchange risks to name a few.

Market risks can be greater with respect to political instability, lack of complete or reliable information, market irregularities or high taxation.

As the investment will be in securities, which are denominated in foreign currencies, fluctuation in the exchange rates of the foreign currencies may have an impact on the income and value of the fund.

The Underlying Fund's assets may be invested in securities denominated in currencies other than the base currency of Underlying Fund and any income from these investments will be received in those currencies. The performance of Underlying Fund may therefore be affected by movement in the exchange rate between the currencies the assets are held and the base currency of Underlying Fund and hence there can be the prospect of additional gain or loss for the Unit holder than what may be normally derived from the assets in which Underlying Fund's invests. The performance of Underlying Fund may also be affected by change in exchange control regulations

The liquidation of securities where investments will be made by the Underlying Fund shall be subject to the liquidity / settlement issues of the country of investment / settlement. Non-Business Days in country of investment / settlement may impact the liquidity of the scheme investments.

If the Underlying Fund declares a shut/record date/ book closure as may be applicable to the Underlying Fund as per the terms of the prospectus/ regulations/legal provisions, there could be delay in remitting the redemption proceeds to the scheme which in turn may result in the delay for payment of redemption amount to the unit holder.

It may be noted that if rupee appreciates, it will lead to reduction in yield to investor.

Investments in the Underlying Fund, which is an equity fund, will have all the risk associated with investments in equity of that country.

The investors shall bear the recurring expenses of the Scheme in addition to those of the Underlying Fund. Therefore, the returns that they may receive may be materially impacted or may, at times, be lower than the returns that the investors directly investing in the Underlying Fund could obtain.

The disclosures of portfolio for the Scheme will be limited to the particulars of the Underlying Fund and money market securities where the Scheme has invested. Investors may, therefore, not be able to obtain specific details of the investments of the Underlying Fund.

Any change in the investment policies or fundamental attributes of any Underlying Fund is likely to affect the performance of the Scheme.

If the Underlying Fund winds up the scheme for any reason, the scheme may have to find the similar alternative scheme. Until such alternative is found and investments transferred into it, the scheme may not earn scheme objective related return.

The investment restrictions for investments in foreign securities currently applicable to Mutual Fund are as under para 12.19 of SEBI Master circular no. SEBI/HO/IMD/IMD-PoD-1/P/CIR/2024/90 dated June 27, 2024 ,. In the event where the overall limit for the Mutual Fund in overseas securities is reached, the fund Manager may not be able to deploy money in the underlying Fund which is likely to affect the performance of the scheme.

Accounting and Taxation

Accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices and disclosure requirements applicable to some countries in which Underlying Fund invests may differ from those applicable in India or Luxembourg due to which less information may be available to investors and such information may be out of date.

Investors should note in particular that the proceeds from the sale of securities in some markets or the receipt of any dividends and other income may be or may become subject to tax, levies, duties or other fees or charges imposed by the authorities in that market, including taxation levied by withholding at source. As a result, Underlying Fund (and therefore the Scheme) could become subject to additional taxation in such countries that is not anticipated either at the date of this SID or when investments are made, valued or disposed of

Investors should note that there may be additional taxes, charges or levies applied in respect of the Scheme's investment in Underlying Fund depending on the location of assets of Underlying Fund and the jurisdiction in which Underlying Fund is located, registered or operated. Investors should also note that Underlying Fund's investment managers and the Scheme's ability to provide tax information and audited accounts in respect of Underlying Fund to Unit holders of the Scheme is dependent on relevant tax and other information being provided by Underlying Fund in timely fashion. Accordingly, delays may occur in respect of delivery of such information to the Scheme's Unit Holders.

RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH INVESTING IN FIXED INCOME SECURITIES (DOMESTIC):

Credit and Counterparty risk: Credit risk or default risk refers to the risk that an issuer of a fixed income security may default (i.e., will be unable to make timely principal and interest payments on the security or honor its contractual obligations).

Counterparty risk refers to the counterparty's inability to honor its commitments (payment, delivery, repayment, etc.) and to risk of default. This risk relates to the quality of the counterparty to which the scheme has exposures. Losses can occur in particular for the settlement/delivery of financial instruments or the conclusion of financial derivatives contracts.

The value of a fixed income security will fluctuate depending upon the changes in the perceived level of credit and counterparty risk as well as any actual event of default. Changes in financial conditions of an issuer, changes in economic and political conditions in general, or changes in economic or and political conditions specific to an issuer, all of which are factors that may have an adverse impact on an issuer's credit quality and security value.

Liquidity Risk: The liquidity of the scheme's investment is inherently restricted by trading volumes in the securities in which the scheme invests.

A lower level of liquidity affecting an individual security or an entire market at the same time, may have an adverse bearing on the value of the scheme's assets. More importantly, this may affect the Fund's ability to sell particular securities quickly enough to minimise impact cost, as and when necessary to meet requirements of liquidity or to sell securities in response to triggers such as a specific economic/corporate event.

Trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures may restrict the liquidity of a few or all of the investments and may affect the liquidity of the investments of the scheme.

The scheme may be unable to implement purchase or sale decisions when the markets turn illiquid, missing some investment opportunities or limiting ability to face redemptions. The lack of liquidity could also lead to the risk that the sale price of a security could be substantially lower than the fair value of the security.

Interest Rate Risk & Re-investment Risk: The value of an investment may be affected by interest rate fluctuations. Interest rates may be influenced by several elements or events, such as monetary policy, the discount rate, inflation, etc. The value of debt and fixed income securities held by the Scheme generally will vary inversely with the changes in prevailing interest rates. In general, price of debt and fixed income securities go up when interest rates fall, and vice versa. Securities of any issuer that has higher duration could be more risky in terms of price movements relative to those with lower duration. Thus any impact of interest rate changes would be higher on securities with higher duration irrespective of the status of the issuer of the security. The investments made by the Scheme are subject to reinvestment risk. This risk refers to the interest rate levels at which cash flows received from the securities in the Scheme are reinvested. The additional income from reinvestment is the "interest on interest" component. The risk is that the rate at which interim cash flows can be reinvested may be lower than that originally assumed.

Sovereign risk: The Central Government of India is the issuer of the local currency debt in India. The Government raises money to meet its capital and revenue expenditure by issuing debt or discounted securities. Since payment of interest and principal amount has a sovereign status implying least probability of a default, such securities are known as securities with sovereign credit. It also implies that the credit risk on such Government securities is even lower than that on non-government securities with "AAA" rating and hence yields on government securities are even lower than yields on non-government securities with "AAA" rating

RISK FACTORS SPECIFIC FOR BNP PARIBAS FUNDS AQUA (LUX) (UNDERLYING FUND)

Being a feeder fund, investments in the Scheme will have all the risks associated with the Underlying Fund, which are briefly summarised as follows:

Specific Market Risks:

Equity Risk: The risks associated with investments in equity (and similar instruments) include significant fluctuations in prices, negative information about the issuer or market and the subordination of a Company's shares to its bonds. Moreover, such fluctuations are often exacerbated in the short-term. The risk that one or more companies suffer a downturn or fail to grow can have a negative impact on the performance of the overall portfolio at a given time. There is no guarantee that investors will see an appreciation in value. The value of investments and the income they generate may go down as well as up and it is possible that investors will not recover their initial investment.

The Fund may invest in initial public offerings ("IPOs"). IPO risk is the risk that the market values of IPO shares may experience high volatility from factors such as the absence of a prior public market, unseasoned trading, the limited number of shares available for trading and limited information about the issuer. Additionally, Fund may hold IPO shares for a very short period of time, which may increase a Fund's expenses. Some investments in IPOs may have an immediate and significant impact on a Fund's performance.

Funds investing in growth stocks may be more volatile than the market in general and may react differently to economic, political and market developments and to specific information about the issuer. Growth stocks traditionally show higher volatility than other stocks, especially over short periods. These stocks may also be more expensive in relation to their profits than the market in general. Consequently, growth stocks may react with more volatility to variations in profit growth.

Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Investment Risk: The lack of common or harmonized definitions and labels integrating ESG and sustainability criteria at EU level may result in different approaches by managers when setting ESG objectives. This also means that it may be difficult to compare strategies integrating ESG and sustainability criteria to the extent that the selection and weightings applied to select investments may be based on metrics that may share the same name but have different underlying meanings. In evaluating a security based on the ESG and sustainability criteria, the Investment Manager may also use data sources provided by external ESG research providers. Given the evolving nature of ESG, these data sources may for the time being be incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable. Applying responsible business conduct standards in the investment process may lead to the exclusion of securities of certain issuers. Consequently, the Fund's performance may at times be better or worse than the performance of relatable funds that do not apply such standards

Specialised or Restricted Sectors Risk: Funds investing in specialised or restricted sectors are likely to be subject to a higher than average volatility due to a high degree of concentration, greater uncertainty because less information is available, there is less liquidity, or due to greater sensitivity to changes in market conditions.

Counterparty Risk: Counterparty risk is the risk to each party of a contract that the counterparty will fail to perform its contractual obligations and/or to respect its commitments under the term of such contract,

whether due to insolvency, bankruptcy or other cause. When over-the-counter (OTC) or other bilateral contracts are entered into (inter alia OTC derivatives, repurchase agreements, security lending, etc.), the Company may find itself exposed to risks arising from the solvency of its counterparties and from their inability to respect the conditions of these contracts. If counterparty does not live up to its contractual obligations, it may affect investor returns.

Credit Risk: Credit risk, a fundamental risk relating to all fixed income securities as well as Money Market Instruments, is the risk that an issuer will fail to make principal and interest payments when due. Issuers with higher credit risk typically offer higher yields for this added risk. Conversely, issuers with lower credit risk typically offer lower yields. Generally, government securities are considered to be the safest in terms of credit risk, while corporate debt, especially those with poorer credit ratings, have the highest credit risk. Changes in the financial condition of an issuer, changes in economic and political conditions in general, or changes in economic and political conditions specific to an issuer (particularly a sovereign or supranational issuer), are all factors that may have an adverse impact on an issuer's credit quality and security values. Related to credit risk is the risk of downgrade by a rating agency. Rating agencies such as Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch, among others, provide ratings for a wide array of fixed income securities (corporate, sovereign, or supranational) which are based on their creditworthiness. The agencies may change their ratings from time to time due to financial, economic, political, or other factors, which, if the change represents a downgrade, can adversely impact the value of the affected securities.

Derivatives Risk: The performance of derivative instruments depends largely on the performance of an underlying currency, security, index or other reference asset, and such instruments often have risks similar to the underlying instrument, in addition to other risks. A Fund may use options, futures, options on futures, and forward contracts on currencies, securities, indices, interest rates or other reference assets for hedging, efficient portfolio management and/or investment purposes, Derivative instruments involve costs and can create economic leverage in the Fund's portfolio which may result in significant volatility and cause the Sub-Fund to participate in losses (as well as gains) in an amount that significantly exceeds the Fund's initial investment.

Liquidity Risk: There is a risk that investments made by the funds may become illiquid due to an over-restricted market (often reflected by a very broad bid-ask spread or by substantial price movements), if their "rating" declines or if the economic situation deteriorates; consequently, it may not be possible to sell or buy these investments quickly enough to prevent or minimize a loss in these sub-funds. Moreover, it may not be possible to sell or buy these investments.

Custody Risk: Assets of the Company are safe kept by the Custodian and Investors are exposed to the risk of the custodian not being able to fully meet its obligation to restitute in a short timeframe all of the assets of the Company in the case of bankruptcy of the Custodian. The assets of the Company will be identified in the Custodian's books as belonging to the Company. Securities and debt obligations held by the Custodian will be segregated from other assets of the Custodian which mitigates but does not exclude the risk of non-restitution in case of bankruptcy. However, no such segregation applies to cash which increases the risk of non-restitution in case of bankruptcy. The Custodian does not keep all the assets of the Company itself but uses a network of Sub-Custodians which are not part of the same group of companies as the Custodian. Investors are also exposed to the risk of bankruptcy of the Sub-Custodians. A Fund may invest in markets where custodial and/or settlement systems are not fully developed.

Currency Exchange Risk: A fund may hold assets denominated in currencies that differ from its Accounting Currency, and may be affected by exchange rate fluctuations between the Accounting Currency and the other

currencies and by changes in exchange rate controls. If the currency in which a security is denominated appreciates in relation to the Accounting Currency of the fund, the exchange value of the security in the Accounting Currency will appreciate; conversely, a depreciation of the denomination currency will lead to a depreciation in the exchange value of the security.

When the manager is willing to hedge the currency exchange risk of a transaction, there is no guarantee that such operation will be completely effective.

Risk linked to FDI transferred to central counterparty clearing house: The fund may also enter into financial derivatives instruments that could be cleared to a central counterparty clearing house but concluded with a clearing member. The relationship with the clearing member may lead the fund to grant indemnity under specific circumstances such as in case of default of central counterparty clearing houses. Clearing members of a fund and their directors, managers, officers and employees may benefit from an indemnification under the relevant clearing agreement and could therefore, in certain circumstances, be indemnified out of the relevant fund's assets against liabilities, costs, expenses (including, e.g., legal expenses).

Market Risk: Market risk is a general risk that affects all investments. Price for financial instruments are mainly determined by the financial markets and by the economic development of the issuers, who are themselves affected by the overall situation of the global economy and by the economic and political conditions prevailing in each relevant country.

Legal Risk: There is a risk that agreements and derivatives techniques are terminated due, for instance, to bankruptcy, illegality, change in tax or accounting laws. In such circumstances, a Fund may be required to cover any losses incurred. Furthermore, certain transactions are entered into on the basis of complex legal documents. Such documents may be difficult to enforce or may be the subject to a dispute as to interpretation in certain circumstances. Whilst the rights and obligations of the parties to a legal document may be governed by Luxembourg law, in certain circumstances (insolvency proceedings) other legal systems may take priority which may affect the enforceability of existing transactions. The use of derivatives may also expose a Sub-Fund to the risk of loss resulting from changing laws or from the unexpected application of a law or regulation, or because a court declares a contract not legally enforceable

Inflation Risk: Over time, yields of investments may not keep pace with inflation, leading to a reduction of investor’s purchasing power.

Interest Rate Risk: The value of an investment may be affected by interest rate fluctuations. Interest rates may be influenced by several elements or events, such as monetary policy, the discount rate, inflation, etc.

The investor's attention is drawn to the fact that an increase in interest rates results in a decrease in the value of investments in bonds and debt instruments.

Low Interest Rate Consequence: A very low level of interest rates may affect the return on short term assets held by monetary funds which may not be sufficient to cover management and operating costs leading to a structural decrease of the net asset value of the fund.

Taxation Risk: The value of an investment may be affected by the application of tax laws in various countries, including withholding tax, changes in government, economic or monetary policy in the countries concerned. As such, no guarantee can be given that the financial objectives will actually be achieved.

Emerging Markets Risk: A Fund may invest in less developed or emerging markets. These markets may be volatile and illiquid and the investments of the Fund in such markets may be considered speculative and subject to significant delays in settlement. Practices in relation to settlement of securities transactions in emerging markets involve higher risks than those in developed markets, in part because the Fund will need to use brokers and counterparties which are less well capitalised, and custody and registration of assets in some countries may be unreliable. Delays in settlement could result in investment opportunities being missed if a Fund is unable to acquire or dispose of a security. The risk of significant fluctuations in the net asset value and of the suspension of redemptions in those Funds may be higher than for Sub-Funds investing in major world markets. In addition, there may be a higher than usual risk of political, economic, social and religious instability and adverse changes in government regulations and laws in emerging markets and assets could be compulsorily acquired without adequate compensation. The assets of a Sub-Fund investing in such markets, as well as the income derived from the Fund, may also be affected unfavourably by fluctuations in currency rates and exchange control and tax regulations and consequently the net asset value of Shares of that Fund may be subject to significant volatility. Some of these markets may not be subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and practices comparable to those of more developed countries and the securities markets of such countries may be subject to unexpected closure.

Risks related to investments in some countries: Investments in some countries (e.g. China, Greece, India, Indonesia, Japan, Saudi Arabia, and Thailand) involve risks linked to restrictions imposed on foreign investors and counterparties, higher market volatility and the risk of lack of liquidity for some lines of the portfolio. Consequently, some shares may not be available to the fund due to the number of foreign shareholders authorised or if the total investments permitted for foreign shareholders have been reached. In addition, the repatriation by foreign investors of their share of net profits, capital and dividends may be restricted or require the approval of the government. The Company will only invest if it considers that the restrictions are acceptable. However, no guarantee can be given that additional restrictions will not be imposed in future.

Specific Risks Related To Investments In Mainland China

Fund may invest in Chinese domestic securities market, i.e. China A-Shares, debt instruments traded on the China Interbank Bond market and other permitted domestic securities in accordance with the investment policies of the fund. Investing in the PRC ("People's Republic of China") carries a high degree of risk. Apart from the usual investment risks, investing in the PRC is also subject to certain other inherent risks and uncertainties like high level of Government intervention and restriction, Government control of cross-border currency conversion and future movements in exchange rates., different Accounting and Reporting Standards in PRC as compared to international standard, changes in Tax Laws etc..

RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH INVESTING IN UNITS OF MUTUAL FUND:

To the extent of the investments in units of mutual fund, the risks associated with investing in units of mutual fund like market risk, credit & default risk, liquidity risk, redemption risk including the possible loss of principal; etc. will exist. It would be the endeavour of the Fund Manager to invest in the selected Mutual Fund scheme to manage the liquidity requirement, the scheme will have to incur the expense ,load etc. of mutual fund schemes.

RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH INVESTING IN FOREIGN SECURITIES:

The Scheme may invest in Foreign Securities including overseas debt / equities / ADRs / GDRs with the approval of RBI/SEBI, subject to such guidelines as may be issued by RBI/SEBI. The net assets, distributions and income of the Scheme may be affected adversely by fluctuations in the value of certain foreign currencies relative to the Indian Rupee to the extent of investments in these securities. Repatriation of such investment may also be affected by changes in the regulatory and political environments. Market risks can be greater with respect to political instability, lack of complete or reliable information, market irregularities or high taxation. The Scheme's NAV may also be affected by a fluctuation in the general and specific level of interest rates internationally, or the change in the credit profiles of the issuers. The liquidation of securities where investments will be made by the schemes shall be subject to the liquidity / settlement issues of the country of investment / settlement. Non-business days in country of investment / settlement may impact the liquidity of the scheme investments

The Scheme may, where necessary, appoint advisor(s) for providing advisory services for such investments. The appointment of such advisor(s) shall be in accordance with the applicable requirements of SEBI. The fees and expenses would illustratively include, besides the investment management fees, custody fees and costs, transaction costs and overseas regulatory costs, the fees of appointed advisor(s). The fees related to these services would be borne by the AMC and would not be charged to the Scheme.

RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH SEGREGATED PORTFOLIO:

Investor holding units of segregated portfolio may not able to liquidate their holding till the time recovery of money from the issuer.

Security comprises of segregated portfolio may not realise any value.

Listing of units of segregated portfolio in recognised stock exchange does not necessarily guarantee their liquidity. There may not be active trading of units in the stock market. Further trading price of units on the stock market may be significantly lower than the prevailing NAV.

Trading in the units of segregated portfolio on the Exchange may be halted because of market conditions, including any halt in the operations of Depository Participants or for reasons that in view of the Exchange Authorities or SEBI, trading in the units is suspended and / or restricted. In addition, trading in units is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility and pursuant to stock exchange rules of 'circuit filter'. There can be no assurance that the requirements of Stock Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of units of scheme will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Other Risks:

Risk associated with inflation: Over time, yields of short-term investments may not keep pace with inflation, leading to a reduction in an investment's purchasing power.

Legal risk: The scheme may be affected by the actions of government and regulatory bodies. Legislation could be imposed retrospectively or may be issued in the form of internal regulations which the public may not be aware of. Legislation (including legislation relating to tax) or regulation may be introduced which inhibits the scheme from pursuing their strategies or which renders an existing strategy less profitable than anticipated. Such actions may take any form, for example nationalization of any institution or restrictions on investment strategies in any given market sector or changing requirements and imposed without prior warning by any regulator.

Taxation risk: The value of an investment may be affected by the application of tax laws, including withholding tax, or changes in government or economic or monetary policy from time to time. As such, no guarantee can be given that the financial objectives will actually be achieved. The tax information described in this Scheme Information Document (SID) is as available under the prevailing taxation laws. This could be changed at any moment by regulation. Further, 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.

Valuation risk: This risk relates to the fact that markets, in specific situations and due to lack of volumes of transactions, do not enable an accurate assessment of the fair value of invested assets. In such cases, valuation risk represents the possibility that, when a financial instrument matures or is sold in the market, the amount received is less than anticipated, incurring a loss to the portfolio and therefore impacting negatively the NAV of the scheme.

Operational Risk: Operational risk addresses the risk of trading and back office or administration issues that may result in a loss to the Scheme. This could be the result of oversight, ineffective securities processing procedures, computer systems problems or human error. There could also be risk associated with grouping of orders. For instance, at the time of placing the trades, the fund manager shall group orders on behalf of all schemes managed by him, provided it is unlikely to be detrimental overall for any of the schemes whose orders have been included. However, such grouping may have a detrimental effect to the scheme compared to the execution of an individual order for the scheme.

Risk factors associated with processing of transaction in case of investors investing in mutual fund units through Stock Exchange Mechanism: The trading mechanism introduced by 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 NSE and/or BSE or any other 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 and the AMC have 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) upon which the Fund and the AMC have no control. Accordingly, there could be negative impacts to the investors such as delay or failure in allotment / redemption of Units. The Fund and the AMC are not responsible for the negative impacts.

RISK MITIGATION STRATEGIES

Risk control measures

Since investing requires disciplined risk management, the AMC would incorporate adequate safeguards for controlling risks in the portfolio construction process. The Scheme would predominantly invest in units of BNP Paribas Funds Aqua (Lux); hence the risks of the Underlying Fund will exist. The investors should note that these risks cannot be diffused as these are international funds. However, as part of our due diligence, we have chosen funds, which have long term performance track record, stability of fund management team.

For investments in fixed income instruments, a credit evaluation of each investment opportunity will be undertaken to manage credit risk. The AMC will utilise ratings of recognised rating agencies as an input in the decision making process. The fund manager shall follow the asset allocation pattern in SID under normal circumstances and residual cash may be invested in the tri-party repo on Government Securities or treasury

bills / repo market, units of mutual fund which seeks to ensure liquidity in the scheme under normal circumstances. There can however be no guarantee against liquidity risk within the scheme.

The AMC may also implement certain internal control procedures / risk & exposure limits etc. for controlling risks which may be varied from time to time.

The above risk control measures shall be implemented by the AMC on best effort basis however there can be no guarantee that such measures can completely mitigate the risks involved in Scheme.