**RISK FACTORS FOR PASSIVE SCHEMES**

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# **Navi Nifty 50 Index Fund**

## **Scheme Specific Risk Factors**

**Risks associated with Equity and Equity Related Instruments:**

Investments in equity and equity related instruments involve a degree of risk, both company specific and market risks and thus investors should not invest in the Scheme unless they can afford to take the risk of losing their investment.

The scheme will invest in equity and equity related securities diversified over various sectors. Thus, any price fluctuation for these securities may adversely affect the NAV of the units issued under the Scheme. The same may also lead to out-performance or under-performance of the scheme against Nifty 50 which is the benchmark index for the scheme.

Equity and Equity Related Instruments by nature are volatile and prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis due to macro and micro economic factors. The value of Equity and Equity Related Instruments may fluctuate due to factors affecting the securities markets such as volume and volatility in the capital markets, interest rates, currency exchange rates, changes in law/policies of the Government, taxation laws, political, economic or other developments, which may have an adverse impact on individual securities, a specific sector or all sectors. Consequently, the NAV of the Units issued under the Scheme may be adversely affected.

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.

The Scheme may invest in securities which are not listed on the stock exchanges. These securities may be illiquid in nature and carry a higher amount of liquidity risk, in comparison to securities that are listed on the stock exchanges or offer other exit options to the investor. The liquidity and valuation of the Scheme's investments due to its holdings of unlisted securities may be affected if they have to be sold prior to the target date of disinvestment.

**Risks of Total Return**

Dividends are assumed to be reinvested into the Nifty 50 Index after the ex-dividend date of the constituents. However in practice, the dividend is received with a lag. This can lead to some tracking error.

**Index Fund Risk**

The Scheme being an index scheme follows a passive investment technique and shall only invest in Securities comprising one selected index as per investment objective of the Scheme. The Fund Manager would invest in the Securities comprising the underlying index irrespective of the market conditions. If the Securities market declines, the value of the investment held by the Scheme shall decrease.

**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.

**Trading through mutual fund trading platforms of BSE and/ or NSE**

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 Mutual Fund has no control.

**Risks associated with Fixed Income securities:**

The following are the risks associated with investment in Fixed Income securities:

**Interest-Rate Risk:** Fixed income securities such as government bonds, corporate bonds, 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 the prices depends upon the coupon and maturity of the security. It also depends upon the level at which the security is being traded.

**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**: The underlying benchmark of a floating rate security or a swap might become less active or may cease to exist and thus may not be able to capture the exact interest rate movements, leading to loss of value of the portfolio.

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

**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 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.

**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 investing in Tri-Party Repos Segments**

The mutual fund is a member of securities and Tri-Party Repos segments of the Clearing Corporation of India (CCIL). All transactions of the mutual fund in government securities and in Tri-Party Repos segments 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). The mutual fund is exposed to the extent of its contribution to the default fund of CCIL at any given point in time. 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 allocated to the scheme on a pro-rata basis.

**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. 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.

**Risk Factors relating to Portfolio Rebalancing**

In the event that the asset allocation of the Scheme deviates from the ranges as provided in the asset allocation table in this SID, then the Fund Manager will rebalance the portfolio of the Scheme to the position indicated in the asset allocation table. However, if market conditions do not permit the Fund Manager to rebalance the portfolio of the Scheme beyond 7 days then the AMC would notify the Board of the Trustee Company and the Investment Committee of the AMC with appropriate justifications.

**Risks associated with Derivatives Transactions**

**Systematic Risk:** Systematic Risk is the risk associated with the entire market. Unlike unsystematic risk, it is not linked to a specific security or sector. Systematic risk is a market risk which can be due to macro-economic factors, news events, etc.

**Mark to Market Risk:** This risk is on account of day to day fluctuations in the underlying Security and its derivative instrument, which can adversely impact the portfolio.

**Credit Risk:** The credit risk is the risk that the counter party will default in its obligations and is generally small as in a Derivative transaction there is generally no exchange of the principal amount.

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

**Basis Risk:** When a security is hedged using a Derivative, the change in price of the security and the change in price of the Derivative may not be fully correlated leading to basis risk in the portfolio.

**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.

**Model Risk:** The risk of mis–pricing or improper valuation of Derivatives.

**Trade Execution:** Risk where the final execution price is different from the screen price, leading to dilution in the spreads.

**Systemic Risk:** For Derivatives, especially OTC ones the failure of one Counter Party can put the whole system at risk and the whole system can come to a halt.

**The scheme may invest in various derivative products in accordance with and to the extent permitted under the regulations from time to time.**

Derivatives are financial contracts of pre-determined fixed duration, like stock Futures /options and index futures and options, whose values are derived from the value of an underlying primary financial instrument such as: Equities, Interest rates, Exchange rates.

**Derivative products are specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analysis which are different from those associated with stocks and other traditional securities.**

Derivatives are highly leveraged instruments and a small price fluctuation in the underlying can have a larger impact on its value. Thus, its use can lead to disproportionate gains or losses to the portfolio. Execution of derivatives instruments depends on the ability of the fund manager to identify good 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.

**Risk associated with Short Selling & Securities Lending**

Securities Lending is a lending of securities through an approved intermediary to a borrower under an agreement for a specified period with the condition that the borrower will return equivalent securities of the same type or class at the end of the specified period along with the corporate benefits accruing on the securities borrowed. There are risks inherent in securities lending, including the risk of failure of the other party, in this case the approved intermediary to comply with the terms of the agreement. Such failure can result in a possible loss of rights to the collateral, the inability of the approved intermediary to return the securities deposited by the lender and the possible loss of corporate benefits accruing thereon.

Short-selling is the sale of shares or securities that the seller does not own at the time of trading. Instead, he borrows it from someone who already owns it. Later, the short seller buys back the stock/security he shorted and returns the stock/security to the lender to close out the loan. The inherent risks are Counterparty risk and liquidity risk of the stock/security being borrowed. The security being short sold might be illiquid or become illiquid and covering of the security might occur at a much higher price level than anticipated, leading to losses.

**Risk factor associated with segregated portfolio**

Investor holding units of segregated portfolio may not able to liquidate their holding till the time realisable value is recovered.

Security comprising of segregated portfolio may realise lower value or may realise zero value.

Listing 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.

**Risks factors associated with investments in Repo Transactions in Corporate Bond:**

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

**Counter party Risk:** This refers to the inability of the seller to meet the obligation to buy back securities at the contracted price on the contracted date. The Investment Manager will endeavour to manage counterparty risk by dealing only with counterparties, having strong credit profiles, approved by our credit risk analysis team. The exposure to each counterparty will be within the overall approved credit limits. Also, the counterparty 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.

**Collateral Risk:** Collateral risk arises when the market value of the securities is inadequate to meet the repo obligations. This risk is mitigated by restricting participation in repo transactions only in AA or equivalent and above rated money market and corporate debt securities. Any rating downgrade will tantamount to either an early termination of the repo agreement or a call for fresh margin to meet the minimum haircut requirement. In addition, the Investment manager may apply a higher haircut on the underlying security than mentioned above to adjust for the illiquidity and interest rate risk on the underlying instrument. The adequacy of the collateral will be monitored on a daily basis by considering the daily market value & applying the prescribed haircut. The fund manager shall then arrange for additional collateral from the counterparty, within a period of 1 business day. If the counterparty is not able to top-up either in form of cash / collateral, it shall tantamount to early termination of the repo agreement.

## **Risk mitigation strategies**

The risk control process involves reducing risks through portfolio diversification. 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. There would be regular rebalancing of the portfolio, taking into account the change in weights of stocks in the Index.

Nifty 50 Index fund being a passive investment carries lesser risk as compared to active fund management. The portfolio follows the index and therefore the level of stock concentration in the portfolio and its volatility would be the same as that of the index, subject to tracking error. Thus there is no additional element of volatility or stock concentration on account of fund manager decisions.

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.

# **Navi Nifty Next 50 Index Fund**

**Scheme Specific Risk Factors**

**Risks associated with Equity and Equity Related Instruments:**

Equity and Equity Related Instruments by nature are volatile and prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis due to macro and micro economic factors. The value of Equity and Equity Related Instruments may fluctuate due to factors affecting the securities markets such as price volatility, volumes traded, interest rates, currency exchange rates, changes in law/policies of the Government, taxation laws, political, economic or other developments, which may have an adverse impact on individual securities, a specific sector or all sectors. Consequently, the NAV of the Units issued under the Scheme may be adversely affected.

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, if there is a subsequent decline in the value of securities held in the Scheme's portfolio.

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 risk of losing their investment.

**Risks associated with Fixed Income Securities:**

**Interest-Rate Risk**: Fixed income securities such as government bonds, corporate bonds, 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 the prices depends upon the coupon and maturity of the security. It also depends upon the yield level at which the security is being traded.

**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**: The underlying benchmark of a floating rate security or a swap might become less active or may cease to exist and thus may not be able to capture the exact interest rate movements, leading to loss of value of the portfolio.

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

**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 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.

**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 Derivatives Transactions**

**Systematic Risk:** Systematic Risk is the risk associated with the entire market. Unlike unsystematic risk, it is not linked to a specific security or sector. Systematic risk is a market risk which can be due to macro-economic factors, news events, etc.

**Mark to Market Risk:** This risk is on account of day to day fluctuations in the underlying Security and its derivative instrument, which can adversely impact the portfolio.

**Credit Risk:** The credit risk is the risk that the counter party will default in its obligations and is generally small as in a Derivative transaction there is generally no exchange of the principal amount.

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

**Basis Risk:** When a security is hedged using a Derivative, the change in price of the security and the change in price of the Derivative may not be fully correlated leading to basis risk in the portfolio.

**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.

**Model Risk:** The risk of mis–pricing or improper valuation of Derivatives.

**Trade Execution:** Risk where the final execution price is different from the screen price, leading to dilution in the spreads and hence impacting the profitability of the reverse arbitrage strategy.

**Systemic Risk:** For Derivatives, especially OTC ones the failure of one Counter Party can put the whole system at risk and the whole system can come to a halt.

**The scheme may invest in various derivative products in accordance with and to the extent permitted under the regulations from time to time.**

Derivatives are financial contracts of pre-determined fixed duration, like stock Futures /options and index futures and options, whose values are derived from the value of an underlying primary financial instrument such as: Equities, Interest rates, Exchange rates and Commodities.

**Derivative products are specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analysis which are different from those associated with stocks and other traditional securities.**

Derivatives are highly leveraged instruments and a small price fluctuation in the underlying can have a larger impact on its value. Thus, its use can lead to disproportionate gains or losses to the portfolio. Execution of derivatives instruments depends on the ability of the fund manager to identify good 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.”

**Risks associated with Short Selling & Securities Lending:**

Securities Lending is a lending of securities through an approved intermediary to a borrower under an agreement for a specified period with the condition that the borrower will return equivalent securities of the same type or class at the end of the specified period along with the corporate benefits accruing on the securities borrowed. There are risks inherent in securities lending, including the risk of failure of the other party, in this case the approved intermediary to comply with the terms of the agreement. Such failure can result in a possible loss of rights to the collateral, the inability of the approved intermediary to return the securities deposited by the lender and the possible loss of corporate benefits accruing thereon.

Short-selling is the sale of shares or securities that the seller does not own at the time of trading. Instead, he borrows it from someone who already owns it. Later, the short seller buys back the stock/security he shorted and returns the stock/security to the lender to close out the loan. The inherent risks are Counterparty risk and liquidity risk of the stock/security being borrowed. The security being short sold might be illiquid or become illiquid and covering of the security might occur at a much higher price level than anticipated, leading to losses.

**Risk Factors Associated with Investments in REITs and InvITS:**

• **Market Risk**: REITs and InvITs Investments are volatile and subject to price fluctuations on a daily basis owing to factors impacting the underlying assets. AMC/Fund Manager’s will do the necessary due diligence but actual market movements may be at variance with the anticipated trends.

• **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.

• **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.

• **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 processing of transactions 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 recognised Stock Exchange(s), on any Business Day will depend upon the modalities of processing viz. collection of application form, order processing /settlement, etc. upon which the Fund has no control. Moreover, transactions conducted through the Stock Exchange mechanism shall be governed by the operating guidelines and directives issued by respective recognized Stock Exchange(s).

## **Risk mitigation strategies**

Risk Mitigation measures for the 3 major risks associated with fixed income securities are given below:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Interest Rate Risk**  Fixed income securities such as government bonds, corporate bonds, 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 the prices depends upon the coupon and maturity of the security. It also depends upon the yield level at which the security is being traded. | The modified duration of a portfolio is one of the means of measuring the interest rate risk of the portfolio. Higher is the modified duration, the fund stands exposed to a higher degree of interest rate risk. The Fund Manager would decide on the modified duration to be maintained for the portfolio at a particular point of time after taking into account the current scenario and the investment objective of the scheme. The portfolio duration will be decided after doing a thorough research on the general macroeconomic condition, political environment, systemic liquidity, inflationary expectations, corporate performance and other macroeconomic considerations. The Investment Committee of the AMC would be monitoring the portfolios constantly and would be giving direction regarding portfolio modified duration to the Fund Manager. |
| **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 safer than a bond rated lower by the same rating agency. | The Investment Team would follow a bottom up approach to create a debt Investment universe. The investment team would carry out rigorous in depth credit evaluation of the money market and debt instruments the scheme proposes to invest in. The credit evaluation will essentially be a bottom up approach and include a study of the operating environment of the issuer, the past track record as well as the future prospects of the issuer and the short term / long term financial health of the issuer. Data from external Credit Rating Agencies like CRISIL, ICRA, FITCH and CARE would be taken into account while constructing this universe. This universe would be constantly monitored by the Investment Committee which would recommend any additions/ deletions from the investment universe. |
| **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. | The Fund Manager would maintain adequate cash/cash equivalent securities to manage the day to day redemptions of the fund. Attention would be given to the historic redemption trends while deciding on the cash equivalent component of the portfolios. Also the Fund Manager and Dealer would be keeping track of various securities being traded in the market and would strive to keep the component of illiquid securities in the portfolio at a low percentage of the total portfolio. |

# **Navi Nifty Bank Index Fund**

**Scheme Specific Risk Factors**

**Risks associated with Equity and Equity Related Instruments:**

Investments in equity and equity related instruments involve a degree of risk, both company specific and market risks and thus investors should not invest in the Scheme unless they can afford to take the risk of losing their investment.

The scheme will invest in equity and equity related securities diversified over various sectors. Thus, any price fluctuation for these securities may adversely affect the NAV of the units issued under the Scheme. The same may also lead to out-performance or under-performance of the scheme against Nifty Bank which is the benchmark index for the scheme.

Equity and Equity Related Instruments by nature are volatile and prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis due to macro and micro economic factors. The value of Equity and Equity Related Instruments may fluctuate due to factors affecting the securities markets such as volume and volatility in the capital markets, interest rates, currency exchange rates, changes in law/policies of the Government, taxation laws, political, economic or other developments, which may have an adverse impact on individual securities, a specific sector or all sectors. Consequently, the NAV of the Units issued under the Scheme may be adversely affected.

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.

The Scheme may invest in securities which are not listed on the stock exchanges. These securities may be illiquid in nature and carry a higher amount of liquidity risk, in comparison to securities that are listed on the stock exchanges or offer other exit options to the investor. The liquidity and valuation of the Scheme's investments due to its holdings of unlisted securities may be affected if they have to be sold prior to the target date of disinvestment.

**Risks of Total Return**

Dividends are assumed to be reinvested into the Nifty Bank Index after the ex-dividend date of the constituents. However, in practice, the dividend is received with a lag. This can lead to some tracking error.

**Index Fund Risk**

The Scheme being an index scheme follows a passive investment technique and shall only invest in Securities comprising one selected index as per investment objective of the Scheme. The Fund Manager would invest in the Securities comprising the underlying index irrespective of the market conditions. If the Securities market declines, the value of the investment held by the Scheme shall decrease.

**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.

**Trading through mutual fund trading platforms of BSE and/ or NSE**

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 Mutual Fund has no control.

**Risks associated with Fixed Income securities:**

The following are the risks associated with investment in Fixed Income securities:

**Interest-Rate Risk:** Fixed income securities such as government bonds, corporate bonds, 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 the prices depends upon the coupon and maturity of the security. It also depends upon the level at which the security is being traded.

**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**: The underlying benchmark of a floating rate security or a swap might become less active or may cease to exist and thus may not be able to capture the exact interest rate movements, leading to loss of value of the portfolio.

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

**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 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.

**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 investing in Tri-Party Repos Segments**

The mutual fund is a member of securities and Tri-Party Repos segments of the Clearing Corporation of India (CCIL). All transactions of the mutual fund in government securities and in Tri-Party Repos segments 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). The mutual fund is exposed to the extent of its contribution to the default fund of CCIL at any given point in time. 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 allocated to the scheme on a pro-rata basis.

**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. 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.

**Risk Factors relating to Portfolio Rebalancing**

In the event that the asset allocation of the Scheme deviates from the ranges as provided in the asset allocation table in this SID, then the Fund Manager will rebalance the portfolio of the Scheme to the position indicated in the asset allocation table. However, if market conditions do not permit the Fund Manager to rebalance the portfolio of the Scheme beyond 7 days then the AMC would notify the Board of the Trustee Company and the Investment Committee of the AMC with appropriate justifications.

**Risks associated with Derivatives Transactions**

**Systematic Risk:** Systematic Risk is the risk associated with the entire market. Unlike unsystematic risk, it is not linked to a specific security or sector. Systematic risk is a market risk which can be due to macro-economic factors, news events, etc.

**Mark to Market Risk:** This risk is on account of day to day fluctuations in the underlying Security and its derivative instrument, which can adversely impact the portfolio.

**Credit Risk:** The credit risk is the risk that the counter party will default in its obligations and is generally small as in a Derivative transaction there is generally no exchange of the principal amount.

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

**Basis Risk:** When a security is hedged using a Derivative, the change in price of the security and the change in price of the Derivative may not be fully correlated leading to basis risk in the portfolio.

**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.

**Model Risk:** The risk of mis–pricing or improper valuation of Derivatives.

**Trade Execution:** Risk where the final execution price is different from the screen price, leading to dilution in the spreads.

**Systemic Risk:** For Derivatives, especially OTC ones the failure of one Counter Party can put the whole system at risk and the whole system can come to a halt.

**The scheme may invest in various derivative products in accordance with and to the extent permitted under the regulations from time to time.**

Derivatives are financial contracts of pre-determined fixed duration, like stock Futures /options and index futures and options, whose values are derived from the value of an underlying primary financial instrument such as: Equities, Interest rates, Exchange rates.

**Derivative products are specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analysis which are different from those associated with stocks and other traditional securities.**

Derivatives are highly leveraged instruments and a small price fluctuation in the underlying can have a larger impact on its value. Thus, its use can lead to disproportionate gains or losses to the portfolio. Execution of derivatives instruments depends on the ability of the fund manager to identify good 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.

**Risk associated with Short Selling & Securities Lending**

Securities Lending is a lending of securities through an approved intermediary to a borrower under an agreement for a specified period with the condition that the borrower will return equivalent securities of the same type or class at the end of the specified period along with the corporate benefits accruing on the securities borrowed. There are risks inherent in securities lending, including the risk of failure of the other party, in this case the approved intermediary to comply with the terms of the agreement. Such failure can result in a possible loss of rights to the collateral, the inability of the approved intermediary to return the securities deposited by the lender and the possible loss of corporate benefits accruing thereon.

Short-selling is the sale of shares or securities that the seller does not own at the time of trading. Instead, he borrows it from someone who already owns it. Later, the short seller buys back the stock/security he shorted and returns the stock/security to the lender to close out the loan. The inherent risks are Counterparty risk and liquidity risk of the stock/security being borrowed. The security being short sold might be illiquid or become illiquid and covering of the security might occur at a much higher price level than anticipated, leading to losses.

**Risk factor associated with segregated portfolio**

Investor holding units of segregated portfolio may not able to liquidate their holding till the time realizable value is recovered.

Security comprising of segregated portfolio may realise lower value or may realise zero value.

Listing 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 factors associated with investments in Repo Transactions in Corporate Bond:**

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

**Counter party Risk:** This refers to the inability of the seller to meet the obligation to buy back securities at the contracted price on the contracted date. The Investment Manager will endeavour to manage counterparty risk by dealing only with counterparties, having strong credit profiles, approved by our credit risk analysis team. The exposure to each counter party will be within the overall approved credit limits. Also, the counterparty 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.

**Collateral Risk:** Collateral risk arises when the market value of the securities is inadequate to meet the repo obligations. This risk is mitigated by restricting participation in repo transactions only in AA or equivalent and above rated money market and corporate debt securities. Any rating downgrade will tantamount to either an early termination of the repo agreement or a call for fresh margin to meet the minimum haircut requirement. In addition, the Investment manager may apply a higher haircut on the underlying security than mentioned above to adjust for the illiquidity and interest rate risk on the underlying instrument. The adequacy of the collateral will be monitored on a daily basis by considering the daily market value & applying the prescribed haircut. The fund manager shall then arrange for additional collateral from the counterparty, within a period of 1 business day. If the counterparty is not able to top-up either in form of cash / collateral, it shall tantamount to early termination of the repo agreement.

**Risk Control**

The risk control process involves reducing risks through portfolio diversification. 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. There would be regular rebalancing of the portfolio, taking into account the change in weights of stocks in the Index.

Nifty Bank Index Fund being a passive investment carries lesser risk as compared to active fund management. The portfolio follows the index and therefore the level of stock concentration in the portfolio and its volatility would be the same as that of the index, subject to tracking error. Thus there is no additional element of volatility or stock concentration on account of fund manager decisions.

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.

## **RISK MITIGATION STRATEGIES**

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| **Risk and Description** | **Risk Mitigants/management strategy** |
| **Risks associated with Equity investments** | |
| Derivatives Risk As and when the Scheme trades in the derivatives market there are risk factors and issues concerning the use of derivatives since derivative products are specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analyses different from those associated with stocks and bonds. | Derivatives will be used in the form of Index Options, Index Futures and other instruments as may be permitted by SEBI. All derivatives trade will be done only on the exchange with guaranteed settlement. The AMC monitors the portfolio and regulatory limits for derivatives through its front office monitoring system. Exposure to derivatives of stocks or underlying index will be done based on requisite research. Fund managers will endeavor to use derivatives which are liquid and traded frequently on the exchanges. Exposure with respect to derivatives shall be in line with regulatory limits and the limits specified in the SID. Such exposure shall also be regularly reviewed by the Fund manager. No OTC contracts will be entered into. |
| Liquidity risk The liquidity of the Scheme’s investments is inherently restricted by trading volumes in the securities in which they invests | The Scheme will try to maintain a proper asset-liability match to ensure redemption payments are made on time and not affected by illiquidity of the underlying stocks |
| Tracking Error risk (Volatility/ Concentration risk): The performance of the Scheme may not be commensurate with the performance of the underlying Index on any given day or over any given period | Tracking Error risk (Volatility/ Concentration risk): Over a short to medium period, the Scheme may carry the risk of variance between portfolio composition and Benchmark. The objectives of the Scheme are to track the performance of the Underlying Index over the same period, subject to tracking error. The Scheme would endeavor to maintain a low tracking error by actively aligning the portfolio in line with the Index. |
| **Risks associated with Debt/Money market investments** | |
| Market Risk/ Interest Rate Risk As with all debt securities, changes in interest rates may affect the Scheme’s Net Asset Value as the prices of securities generally increase as interest rates decline and generally decrease as interest rates rise. Prices of long-term securities generally fluctuate more in response to interest rate changes than do short-term securities. Indian debt markets can be volatile leading to the possibility of price movements up or down in fixed income securities and thereby to possible movements in the NAV | In a rising interest rate scenario the scheme may increase its investment in money market securities whereas if the interest rates are expected to fall the allocation to debt securities with longer maturity may be increased thereby mitigating risk to that extent. |
| 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 Scheme may invest in government securities and money market instruments. While the liquidity risk for government securities and money market instruments may be low |
| Credit Risk Credit risk or default risk refers to the risk that an issuer of a fixed income security may default (i.e., will be unable to make timely principal and interest payments on the security). | Management analysis will be used for identifying company specific risks. Management’s past track record will also be studied. In order to assess financial risk a detailed assessment of the issuer’s financial statements will be undertaken |
| Reinvestment Risk This risk refers to the interest rate levels at which cash flows received from the securities in the Schemes are reinvested The risk is that the rate at which interim cash flows can be reinvested may be lower than that originally assumed. | Reinvestment risks will be limited to the extent of coupons received on debt instruments, which will be a very small portion of the portfolio value |

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# **Navi Nifty Midcap 150 Index Fund**

**Scheme Specific Risk Factors**

**Risks associated with Equity and Equity Related Instruments:**

Investments in equity and equity related instruments involve a degree of risk, both company specific and market risks and thus investors should not invest in the Scheme unless they can afford to take the risk of losing their investment.

The scheme will invest in equity and equity related securities diversified over various sectors. Thus, any price fluctuation for these securities may adversely affect the NAV of the units issued under the Scheme. The same may also lead to out-performance or under-performance of the scheme against Nifty Midcap 150 which is the benchmark index for the scheme.

Equity and Equity Related Instruments by nature are volatile and prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis due to macro and micro economic factors. The value of Equity and Equity Related Instruments may fluctuate due to factors affecting the securities markets such as volume and volatility in the capital markets, interest rates, currency exchange rates, changes in law/policies of the Government, taxation laws, political, economic or other developments, which may have an adverse impact on individual securities, a specific sector or all sectors. Consequently, the NAV of the Units issued under the Scheme may be adversely affected.

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.

The Scheme may invest in securities which are not listed on the stock exchanges. These securities may be illiquid in nature and carry a higher amount of liquidity risk, in comparison to securities that are listed on the stock exchanges or offer other exit options to the investor. The liquidity and valuation of the Scheme's investments due to its holdings of unlisted securities may be affected if they have to be sold prior to the target date of disinvestment.

**Risks of Total Return**

Dividends are assumed to be reinvested into the Nifty Midcap 150 Index after the ex-dividend date of the constituents. However, in practice, the dividend is received with a lag. This can lead to some tracking error.

**Index Fund Risk**

The Scheme being an index scheme follows a passive investment technique and shall only invest in Securities comprising one selected index as per investment objective of the Scheme. The Fund Manager would invest in the Securities comprising the underlying index irrespective of the market conditions. If the Securities market declines, the value of the investment held by the Scheme shall decrease.

**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.

**Trading through mutual fund trading platforms of BSE and/ or NSE**

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 Mutual Fund has no control.

**Risks associated with Fixed Income securities:**

The following are the risks associated with investment in Fixed Income securities:

**Interest-Rate Risk:** Fixed income securities such as government bonds, corporate bonds, 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 the prices depends upon the coupon and maturity of the security. It also depends upon the level at which the security is being traded.

**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**: The underlying benchmark of a floating rate security or a swap might become less active or may cease to exist and thus may not be able to capture the exact interest rate movements, leading to loss of value of the portfolio.

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

**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 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.

**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 investing in Tri-Party Repos Segments**

The mutual fund is a member of securities and Tri-Party Repos segments of the Clearing Corporation of India (CCIL). All transactions of the mutual fund in government securities and in Tri-Party Repos segments 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). The mutual fund is exposed to the extent of its contribution to the default fund of CCIL at any given point in time. 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 allocated to the scheme on a pro-rata basis.

**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. 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.

**Risk Factors relating to Portfolio Rebalancing**

In the event that the asset allocation of the Scheme deviates from the ranges as provided in the asset allocation table in this SID, then the Fund Manager will rebalance the portfolio of the Scheme to the position indicated in the asset allocation table.

**Risks associated with Derivatives Transactions**

**Systematic Risk:** Systematic Risk is the risk associated with the entire market. Unlike unsystematic risk, it is not linked to a specific security or sector. Systematic risk is a market risk which can be due to macro-economic factors, news events, etc.

**Mark to Market Risk:** This risk is on account of day to day fluctuations in the underlying Security and its derivative instrument, which can adversely impact the portfolio.

**Credit Risk:** The credit risk is the risk that the counter party will default in its obligations and is generally small as in a Derivative transaction there is generally no exchange of the principal amount.

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

**Basis Risk:** When a security is hedged using a Derivative, the change in price of the security and the change in price of the Derivative may not be fully correlated leading to basis risk in the portfolio.

**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.

**Model Risk:** The risk of mis–pricing or improper valuation of Derivatives.

**Trade Execution:** Risk where the final execution price is different from the screen price, leading to dilution in the spreads.

**Systemic Risk:** For Derivatives, especially OTC ones the failure of one Counter Party can put the whole system at risk and the whole system can come to a halt.

**The scheme may invest in various derivative products in accordance with and to the extent permitted under the regulations from time to time.**

Derivatives are financial contracts of pre-determined fixed duration, like stock Futures /options and index futures and options, whose values are derived from the value of an underlying primary financial instrument such as: Equities, Interest rates, Exchange rates.

**Derivative products are specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analysis which are different from those associated with stocks and other traditional securities.**

Derivatives are highly leveraged instruments and a small price fluctuation in the underlying can have a larger impact on its value. Thus, its use can lead to disproportionate gains or losses to the portfolio. Execution of derivatives instruments depends on the ability of the fund manager to identify good 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.

**Risk associated with Short Selling & Securities Lending**

Securities Lending is a lending of securities through an approved intermediary to a borrower under an agreement for a specified period with the condition that the borrower will return equivalent securities of the same type or class at the end of the specified period along with the corporate benefits accruing on the securities borrowed. There are risks inherent in securities lending, including the risk of failure of the other party, in this case the approved intermediary to comply with the terms of the agreement. Such failure can result in a possible loss of rights to the collateral, the inability of the approved intermediary to return the securities deposited by the lender and the possible loss of corporate benefits accruing thereon.

Short-selling is the sale of shares or securities that the seller does not own at the time of trading. Instead, he borrows it from someone who already owns it. Later, the short seller buys back the stock/security he shorted and returns the stock/security to the lender to close out the loan. The inherent risks are Counterparty risk and liquidity risk of the stock/security being borrowed. The security being short sold might be illiquid or become illiquid and covering of the security might occur at a much higher price level than anticipated, leading to losses.

**Risk factor associated with segregated portfolio**

Investor holding units of segregated portfolio may not able to liquidate their holding till the time realisable value is recovered.

Security comprising of segregated portfolio may realise lower value or may realise zero 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.

**Risks factors associated with investments in Repo Transactions in Corporate Bond:**

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

**Counter party Risk:** This refers to the inability of the seller to meet the obligation to buy back securities at the contracted price on the contracted date. The Investment Manager will endeavour to manage counterparty risk by dealing only with counterparties, having strong credit profiles, approved by our credit risk analysis team. The exposure to each counterparty will be within the overall approved credit limits. Also, the counterparty 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.

**Collateral Risk:** Collateral risk arises when the market value of the securities is inadequate to meet the repo obligations. This risk is mitigated by restricting participation in repo transactions only in AA or equivalent and above rated money market and corporate debt securities. Any rating downgrade will tantamount to either an early termination of the repo agreement or a call for fresh margin to meet the minimum haircut requirement. In addition, the Investment manager may apply a higher haircut on the underlying security than mentioned above to adjust for the illiquidity and interest rate risk on the underlying instrument. The adequacy of the collateral will be monitored on a daily basis by considering the daily market value & applying the prescribed haircut. The fund manager shall then arrange for additional collateral from the counterparty, within a period of 1 business day. If the counterparty is not able to top-up either in form of cash / collateral, it shall tantamount to early termination of the repo agreement.

**Risk Mitigation Process:**

The risk control process involves reducing risks through portfolio diversification. 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. There would be regular rebalancing of the portfolio, taking into account the change in weights of stocks in the Index.

Nifty Midcap 150 Index Fund being a passive investment carries lesser risk as compared to active fund management. The portfolio follows the index and therefore the level of stock concentration in the portfolio and its volatility would be the same as that of the index, subject to tracking error. Thus there is no additional element of volatility or stock concentration on account of fund manager decisions.

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.

## **Risk mitigation strategies**

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| --- | --- |
| **Risk and Description** | **Risk Mitigants/management strategy** |
| **Risks associated with Equity investments** | |
| Derivatives Risk As and when the Scheme trades in the derivatives market there are risk factors and issues concerning the use of derivatives since derivative products are specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analyses different from those associated with stocks and bonds. | Derivatives will be used in the form of Index Options, Index Futures and other instruments as may be permitted by SEBI. All derivatives trade will be done only on the exchange with guaranteed settlement. The AMC monitors the portfolio and regulatory limits for derivatives through its front office monitoring system. Exposure to derivatives of stocks or underlying index will be done based on requisite research. Fund managers will endeavor to use derivatives which are liquid and traded frequently on the exchanges. Exposure with respect to derivatives shall be in line with regulatory limits and the limits specified in the SID. Such exposure shall also be regularly reviewed by the Fund manager. No OTC contracts will be entered into. |
| Liquidity risk The liquidity of the Scheme’s investments is inherently restricted by trading volumes in the securities in which they invests | The Scheme will try to maintain a proper asset-liability match to ensure redemption payments are made on time and not affected by illiquidity of the underlying stocks |
| Tracking Error risk (Volatility/ Concentration risk): The performance of the Scheme may not be commensurate with the performance of the underlying Index on any given day or over any given period | Tracking Error risk (Volatility/ Concentration risk): Over a short to medium period, the Scheme may carry the risk of variance between portfolio composition and Benchmark. The objectives of the Scheme are to track the performance of the Underlying Index over the same period, subject to tracking error. The Scheme would endeavor to maintain a low tracking error by actively aligning the portfolio in line with the Index. |
| **Risks associated with Debt/Money market investments** | |
| Market Risk/ Interest Rate Risk As with all debt securities, changes in interest rates may affect the Scheme’s Net Asset Value as the prices of securities generally increase as interest rates decline and generally decrease as interest rates rise. Prices of long-term securities generally fluctuate more in response to interest rate changes than do short-term securities. Indian debt markets can be volatile leading to the possibility of price movements up or down in fixed income securities and thereby to possible movements in the NAV | In a rising interest rate scenario the scheme may increase its investment in money market securities whereas if the interest rates are expected to fall the allocation to debt securities with longer maturity may be increased thereby mitigating risk to that extent. |
| 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 Scheme may invest in government securities and money market instruments. While the liquidity risk for government securities and money market instruments may be low |
| Credit Risk Credit risk or default risk refers to the risk that an issuer of a fixed income security may default (i.e., will be unable to make timely principal and interest payments on the security). | Management analysis will be used for identifying company specific risks. Management’s past track record will also be studied. In order to assess financial risk a detailed assessment of the issuer’s financial statements will be undertaken |
| Reinvestment Risk This risk refers to the interest rate levels at which cash flows received from the securities in the Schemes are reinvested The risk is that the rate at which interim cash flows can be reinvested may be lower than that originally assumed. | Reinvestment risks will be limited to the extent of coupons received on debt instruments, which will be a very small portion of the portfolio value |

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# **Navi Nifty India Manufacturing Index Fund**

**Scheme Specific Risk Factors**

**Risks associated with Equity and Equity Related Instruments**

Investments in equity and equity related instruments involve a degree of risk, both company specific and market risks and thus investors should not invest in the Scheme unless they can afford to take the risk of losing their investment.

The scheme will invest in equity and equity related securities diversified over various sectors. Thus, any price fluctuation for these securities may adversely affect the NAV of the units issued under the Scheme. The same may also lead to out-performance or under-performance of the scheme against Nifty India Manufacturing which is the benchmark index for the scheme.

Equity and Equity Related Instruments by nature are volatile and prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis due to macro and micro economic factors. The value of Equity and Equity Related Instruments may fluctuate due to factors affecting the securities markets such as volume and volatility in the capital markets, interest rates, currency exchange rates, changes in law/policies of the Government, taxation laws, political, economic or other developments, which may have an adverse impact on individual securities, a specific sector or all sectors. Consequently, the NAV of the Units issued under the Scheme may be adversely affected.

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.

The Scheme may invest in securities which are not listed on the stock exchanges. These securities may be illiquid in nature and carry a higher amount of liquidity risk, in comparison to securities that are listed on the stock exchanges or offer other exit options to the investor. The liquidity and valuation of the Scheme's investments due to its holdings of unlisted securities may be affected if they have to be sold prior to the target date of disinvestment.

**Risks of Total Return**

Dividends are assumed to be reinvested into the Nifty India Manufacturing Index after the ex-dividend date of the constituents. However, in practice, the dividend is received with a lag. This can lead to some tracking error.

**Index Fund Risk**

The Scheme being an index scheme follows a passive investment technique and shall only invest in Securities comprising one selected index as per investment objective of the Scheme. The Fund Manager would invest in the Securities comprising the underlying index irrespective of the market conditions. If the Securities market declines, the value of the investment held by the Scheme shall decrease.

**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.

**Trading through mutual fund trading platforms of BSE and/ or NSE**

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 Mutual Fund has no control.

**Risks associated with Fixed Income securities**

The following are the risks associated with investment in Fixed Income securities:

**Interest-Rate Risk:** Fixed income securities such as government bonds, corporate bonds, 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 the prices depends upon the coupon and maturity of the security. It also depends upon the level at which the security is being traded.

**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**: The underlying benchmark of a floating rate security or a swap might become less active or may cease to exist and thus may not be able to capture the exact interest rate movements, leading to loss of value of the portfolio.

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

**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 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.

**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 investing in Tri-Party Repos Segments**

The mutual fund is a member of securities and Tri-Party Repos segments of the Clearing Corporation of India (CCIL). All transactions of the mutual fund in government securities and in Tri-Party Repos segments 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). The mutual fund is exposed to the extent of its contribution to the default fund of CCIL at any given point in time. 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 allocated to the scheme on a pro-rata basis.

**Tracking Error**/**Tracking difference** **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 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. The Fund Manager would monitor the Tracking Error of the Scheme on an ongoing basis and would seek to minimize the Tracking Error. There can be no assurance or guarantee that the Scheme will achieve any level of Tracking Error relative to performance of the underlying Index.

**Risk Factors relating to Portfolio Rebalancing**

In the event that the asset allocation of the Scheme deviates from the ranges as provided in the asset allocation table in this SID, then the Fund Manager will rebalance the portfolio of the Scheme to the position indicated in the asset allocation table.

**Risks associated with Derivatives Transactions**

**Systematic Risk:** Systematic Risk is the risk associated with the entire market. Unlike unsystematic risk, it is not linked to a specific security or sector. Systematic risk is a market risk which can be due to macro-economic factors, news events, etc.

**Mark to Market Risk:** This risk is on account of day-to-day fluctuations in the underlying Security and its derivative instrument, which can adversely impact the portfolio.

**Credit Risk:** The credit risk is the risk that the counter party will default in its obligations and is generally small as in a Derivative transaction there is generally no exchange of the principal amount.

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

**Basis Risk:** When a security is hedged using a Derivative, the change in price of the security and the change in price of the Derivative may not be fully correlated leading to basis risk in the portfolio.

**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.

**Model Risk:** The risk of mis–pricing or improper valuation of Derivatives.

**Trade Execution:** Risk where the final execution price is different from the screen price, leading to dilution in the spreads.

**Systemic Risk:** For Derivatives, especially OTC ones the failure of one Counter Party can put the whole system at risk and the whole system can come to a halt.

**The scheme may invest in various derivative products in accordance with and to the extent permitted under the regulations from time to time.**

Derivatives are financial contracts of pre-determined fixed duration, like stock Futures /options and index futures and options, whose values are derived from the value of an underlying primary financial instrument such as: Equities, Interest rates, Exchange rates.

**Derivative products are specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analysis which are different from those associated with stocks and other traditional securities.**

Derivatives are highly leveraged instruments and a small price fluctuation in the underlying can have a larger impact on its value. Thus, its use can lead to disproportionate gains or losses to the portfolio. Execution of derivatives instruments depends on the ability of the fund manager to identify good 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.

**Risk associated with Short Selling & Securities Lending**

Securities Lending is a lending of securities through an approved intermediary to a borrower under an agreement for a specified period with the condition that the borrower will return equivalent securities of the same type or class at the end of the specified period along with the corporate benefits accruing on the securities borrowed. There are risks inherent in securities lending, including the risk of failure of the other party, in this case the approved intermediary to comply with the terms of the agreement. Such failure can result in a possible loss of rights to the collateral, the inability of the approved intermediary to return the securities deposited by the lender and the possible loss of corporate benefits accruing thereon.

Short selling is the sale of shares or securities that the seller does not own at the time of trading. Instead, he borrows it from someone who already owns it. Later, the short seller buys back the stock/security he shorted and returns the stock/security to the lender to close out the loan. The inherent risks are Counterparty risk and liquidity risk of the stock/security being borrowed. The security being short sold might be illiquid or become illiquid and covering of the security might occur at a much higher price level than anticipated, leading to losses.

**Risk factor associated with segregated portfolio**

Investor holding units of segregated portfolio may not be able to liquidate their holding till the time realisable value is recovered.

Security comprising of segregated portfolio may realise lower value or may realise zero 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.

**Risks factors associated with investments in Repo Transactions in Corporate Bond:**

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

**Counter party Risk:** This refers to the inability of the seller to meet the obligation to buy back securities at the contracted price on the contracted date. The Investment Manager will endeavour to manage counterparty risk by dealing only with counterparties, having strong credit profiles, approved by our credit risk analysis team. The exposure to each counterparty will be within the overall approved credit limits. Also, the counterparty 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.

**Collateral Risk:** Collateral risk arises when the market value of the securities is inadequate to meet the repo obligations. This risk is mitigated by restricting participation in repo transactions only in AA or equivalent and above rated money market and corporate debt securities. Any rating downgrade will be tantamount to either an early termination of the repo agreement or a call for fresh margin to meet the minimum haircut requirement. In addition, the Investment manager may apply a higher haircut on the underlying security than mentioned above to adjust for the illiquidity and interest rate risk on the underlying instrument. The adequacy of the collateral will be monitored on a daily basis by considering the daily market value & applying the prescribed haircut. The fund manager shall then arrange for additional collateral from the counterparty, within a period of 1 business day. If the counterparty is not able to top-up either in form of cash / collateral, it shall tantamount to early termination of the repo agreement.

**Risk Control**

The risk control process involves reducing risks through portfolio diversification. 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. There would be regular rebalancing of the portfolio taking into account the change in weights of stocks in the Index.

Nifty India Manufacturing Index Fund being a passive investment carries lesser risk as compared to active fund management. The portfolio follows the index and therefore the level of stock concentration in the portfolio and its volatility would be the same as that of the index, subject to tracking error. Thus, there is no additional element of volatility or stock concentration on account of fund manager decisions.

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.

## **Risk mitigation strategies**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Risk and Description** | **Risk Mitigants/management strategy** |
| **Risks associated with Equity investments** | |
| Derivatives Risk: As and when the Scheme trades in the derivatives market there are risk factors and issues concerning the use of derivatives since derivative products are specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analyses different from those associated with stocks and bonds. | Derivatives will be used in the form of Index Options, Index Futures and other instruments as may be permitted by SEBI. All derivatives trade will be done only on the exchange with guaranteed settlement. The AMC monitors the portfolio and regulatory limits for derivatives through its front office monitoring system. Exposure to derivatives of stocks or underlying index will be done based on requisite research. Fund managers will endeavor to use derivatives which are liquid and traded frequently on the exchanges. Exposure with respect to derivatives shall be in line with regulatory limits and the limits specified in the SID. Such exposure shall also be regularly reviewed by the Fund manager. No OTC contracts will be entered into. |
| Liquidity risk: The liquidity of the Scheme’s investments is inherently restricted by trading volumes in the securities in which they invests | The Scheme will try to maintain a proper asset-liability match to ensure redemption payments are made on time and not affected by illiquidity of the underlying stocks |
| Tracking Error risk (Volatility/ Concentration risk): The performance of the Scheme may not be commensurate with the performance of the underlying Index on any given day or over any given period | Tracking Error risk (Volatility/ Concentration risk): Over a short to medium period, the Scheme may carry the risk of variance between portfolio composition and Benchmark. The objectives of the Scheme are to track the performance of the Underlying Index over the same period, subject to tracking error. The Scheme would endeavor to maintain a low tracking error by actively aligning the portfolio in line with the Index. |
| **Risks associated with Debt/Money market investments** | |
| Market Risk/ Interest Rate Risk : As with all debt securities, changes in interest rates may affect the Scheme’s Net Asset Value as the prices of securities generally increase as interest rates decline and generally decrease as interest rates rise. Prices of long-term securities generally fluctuate more in response to interest rate changes than do short-term securities. Indian debt markets can be volatile leading to the possibility of price movements up or down in fixed income securities and thereby to possible movements in the NAV | In a rising interest rate scenario the scheme may increase its investment in money market securities whereas if the interest rates are expected to fall the allocation to debt securities with longer maturity may be increased thereby mitigating risk to that extent. |
| 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 Scheme may invest in government securities and money market instruments. While the liquidity risk for government securities and money market instruments may be low |
| Credit Risk : Credit risk or default risk refers to the risk that an issuer of a fixed income security may default (i.e., will be unable to make timely principal and interest payments on the security). | Management analysis will be used for identifying company specific risks. Management’s past track record will also be studied. In order to assess financial risk a detailed assessment of the issuer’s financial statements will be undertaken |
| Reinvestment Risk : This risk refers to the interest rate levels at which cash flows received from the securities in the Schemes are reinvested The risk is that the rate at which interim cash flows can be reinvested may be lower than that originally assumed. | Reinvestment risks will be limited to the extent of coupons received on debt instruments, which will be a very small portion of the portfolio value |

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# **Navi ELSS Tax Saver Nifty 50 Index Fund**

**Scheme Specific Risk Factors**

**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 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 10 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. The potential of trades to fail may result in the scheme not having acquired the security at the price necessary to mirror the Index
4. Transaction and other expenses, such as but not limited to brokerage, custody, trustee and investment management fees.
5. Being an open-ended passive scheme, the scheme may hold appropriate levels of cash or cash equivalents to meet on going redemptions.
6. 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 tracking error of the scheme based on past one year rolling data shall not exceed 2%. In case of unavoidable circumstances in the nature of force majeure, which are beyond the control of the AMCs, the tracking error may exceed 2% and the same shall be brought to the notice of Trustees with corrective actions taken by the AMC, if any. 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.

**Risks associated with Equity and Equity Related Instruments:**

Equity and Equity Related Instruments by nature are volatile and prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis due to macro and micro economic factors. The value of Equity and Equity Related Instruments may fluctuate due to factors affecting the securities markets such as price volatility, volumes traded, interest rates, currency exchange rates, changes in law/policies of the Government, taxation laws, political, economic or other developments, which may have an adverse impact on individual securities, a specific sector or all sectors. Consequently, the NAV of the Units issued under the Scheme may be adversely affected.

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, if there is a subsequent decline in the value of securities held in the Scheme’s portfolio.

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 risk of losing their investment.

**Risks associated with Fixed Income Securities:**

**Interest-Rate Risk**: Fixed income securities such as government bonds, corporate bonds and Money Market Instruments 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 the prices depends upon the coupon and maturity of the security. It also depends upon the yield level at which the security is being traded.

**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**: The underlying benchmark of a floating rate security or a swap might become less active or may cease to exist and thus may not be able to capture the exact interest rate movements, leading to loss of value of the portfolio.

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

**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 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.

**Settlement Risk:** Corporate Bond Repo will be settled between two counterparties in the OTC segment unlike in the case of TREPS transactions where CCIL stands as central counterparty on all transactions (no settlement risk). Settlement risk in reverse repo will be mitigated by requiring the counterparty (entity borrowing funds from the Mutual Fund) to deliver the defined collateral in the account of the MF before the cash is lent to the counterparty. Further, the Mutual Fund will also have a limited universe of counterparties comprising of Scheduled Commercial Banks, Primary Dealers, Mutual Funds and National Financial Institutions.

Units of the Scheme cannot be assigned/ transferred/pledged/redeemed/switched out until completion of three years from the date of allotment of the respective Units.

**Risks associated with Short Selling**

Short selling is the sale of shares or securities that the seller does not own at the time of trading. Instead, he borrows it from someone who already owns it. Later, the short seller buys back the stock/security he shorted and returns the stock/security to the lender to close out the loan. The inherent risks are Counterparty risk and liquidity risk of the stock/security being borrowed. The security being short sold might be illiquid or become illiquid and covering of the security might occur at a much higher price level than anticipated, leading to losses.

**Risk factors associated with processing of transactions 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 authorized Stock Exchange(s), on any Business Day will depend upon the modalities of processing viz. collection of application form, order processing /settlement, etc. upon which the Fund has no control. Moreover, transactions conducted through the Stock Exchange mechanism shall be governed by the operating guidelines and directives issued by respective recognized Stock Exchange(s).

**Risk factors related to Navi ELSS Tax Saver Nifty 50 Index Fund**

In line with the provisions stipulated under the ELSS scheme, 2005, units issued under the Scheme will not be redeemed until the completion of 3 (three) years from the date of allotment of units. The ability of an investor to realize returns on investments in the Scheme will consequently be restricted for the first 3 (three) years. Redemption can be made prior to the expiry of the aforesaid 3 (three) years period only in the event of the death of a Unit Holder, subject to the Units having been held for a period of 1 (one) year from the date of their allotment.

**Risks associated with segregated portfolio:**

The unit holders may note that no redemption and subscription shall be allowed in the segregated portfolio. However, in order to facilitate exit to unit holders in the segregated portfolio, the AMC shall enable listing of units of segregated portfolio on the recognized stock exchange.

The risks associated in regard to the segregated portfolio are as follows:

* The investors holding units of the segregated portfolio may not be able to liquidate their holdings till the time of recovery of money from the issuer.
* The security comprising the segregated portfolio may not realize any value.
* Listing units of the segregated portfolio on a recognized stock exchange does not necessarily guarantee their liquidity. There may not be active trading of units of the segregated portfolio on the stock exchange.
* The trading price of units on the stock exchange may be significantly lower than the prevailing Net Asset Value (NAV) of the segregated portfolio.

**Risk associated with Short Selling & Securities Lending**

Securities Lending is a lending of securities through an approved intermediary to a borrower under an agreement for a specified period with the condition that the borrower will return equivalent securities of the same type or class at the end of the specified period along with the corporate benefits accruing on the securities borrowed. There are risks inherent in securities lending, including the risk of failure of the other party, in this case the approved intermediary to comply with the terms of the agreement. Such failure can result in a possible loss of rights to the collateral, the inability of the approved intermediary to return the securities deposited by the lender and the possible loss of corporate benefits accruing thereon.

The AMC shall adhere to the following limits should it engage in Stock Lending:

1. Not more than 20% of the net assets of a Scheme can generally be deployed in Stock Lending.

2. Not more than 5% of the net assets of a Scheme can generally be deployed in Stock Lending to any single approved intermediary / counterparty

Short selling is the sale of shares or securities that the seller does not own at the time of trading. Instead, he borrows it from someone who already owns it. Later, the short seller buys back the stock/security he shorted and returns the stock/security to the lender to close out the loan. The inherent risks are Counterparty risk and liquidity risk of the stock/security being borrowed. The security being short sold might be illiquid or become illiquid and covering of the security might occur at a much higher price level than anticipated, leading to losses.

## **RISK MITIGATION STRATEGIES**

The Scheme aims to track Nifty 50 Index 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.

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.

The fund will endeavour to manage the various risks associated with investing in equity and equity related instruments. Risk is expected to be reduced through diversification of portfolio across various sectors and market capitalizations. The various types of risks identified and their risk management strategies are as follows:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Risk Type** | **Risk Management Strategy** |
| **Quality Risk:** Risk of investing in unsustainable / weak companies | Investment Universe consists of constituents of the Nifty 50 Index. These are typically the largest and most liquid companies in the country which mitigates the quality risk. |
| **Liquidity Risk:** High Impact Costs | To control liquidity at the portfolio construction stage. Stocks in the Underlying Index are selected by applying liquidity as one of the criterions and hence the portfolio of Nifty 50 Index is reasonably liquid. |
| **Volatility Risk:** Price Volatility due to company or portfolio specific factors | To monitor overall portfolio volatility and control risk - stock / sector exposures as required. The scheme will manage volatility risk through diversification. |

# **Navi BSE Sensex Index Fund**

**Scheme Specific Risk Factors**

**Risk Factors relating to Portfolio Rebalancing**

In the event that the asset allocation of the Scheme deviates from the ranges as provided in the asset allocation table in this SID, then and for rebalancing, the following norms shall apply in line with clause 2.9 of SEBI Master Circular on Mutual Funds dated June 27, 2024:

1. In case of change in constituents of the index due to periodic review, the portfolio will be rebalanced within 7 calendar days.
2. In case the rating of any security is downgraded to below the rating mandated in the index methodology (including downgrade to below investment grade), the portfolio be rebalanced within 30 calendar days.
3. In case the rating of any security is downgraded to below investment grade, the said security may be segregated in accordance with SEBI Regulations

Further, in case of any deviation due to passive breaches, the asset allocation would be restored in line with the asset allocation pattern within 7 calendar days from the date of deviation.

The Scheme is subject to the risks described below. Some or all these risks may adversely affect Scheme’s NAV, trading price, yield, return and/or its ability to meet its objectives.

**Market Risk**

The Scheme’s NAV will react to the stock market movements. The Investor could lose money over short periods due to fluctuation in the Scheme’s NAV 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.

**Settlement Risk:** 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 as in certain cases, settlement periods may be extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances. Similarly, the inability to sell securities held in the Scheme 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 Scheme portfolio.

**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 clause 1.12 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024. (Restriction on redemption in Mutual Funds).

**Portfolio Concentration Risk**

To the extent that the Scheme may concentrate its investments in the Securities of certain companies/sectors, the Scheme will therefore be subject to the risks associated with such concentration. In addition, the Scheme may be exposed to higher levels of volatility and risk than would generally be the case in a more diverse fund portfolio of equity Securities. Such risks may impact the Scheme to the extent that it invests in particular companies/sectors even in cases where the investment objective is more generic.

**Volatility Risk**

The equity markets and derivative markets are volatile and the value of securities, derivative contracts and other instruments correlated with the equity markets may fluctuate dramatically from day to day. This volatility may cause the value of investment in the Scheme to decrease.

**Passive Investments**

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

**Tracking Error Risk**

Factors such as the fees and expenses of the Scheme, Corporate Actions, Cash balance, changes to the Underlying Indices and regulatory policies may affect AMC’s ability to achieve close correlation with the Underlying Index of the Scheme. The Scheme’s returns may therefore deviate from those of its Underlying Index. “Tracking Error” is defined as the standard deviation of the difference between daily returns of the index and the NAV of the Scheme. Tracking errors may result from a variety of factors including but not limited to:

Any delay experienced in the purchase or sale of shares due to illiquidity of the market, settlement and realization of sale proceeds and the registration of any securities transferred and any delays in receiving cash and scrip dividends and resulting delays in reinvesting them.

Securities trading may halt temporarily due to circuit filters.

The underlying index reflects the prices of securities at close of business hours. However, the Fund may buy or sell the securities at different points of time during the trading session at the then prevailing prices which may not correspond to the closing prices on the exchange.

Index Service Provider undertakes the periodical review of the scrips that comprise the underlying index and may either drop or include new securities. In such an event, the Fund will endeavor to reallocate its portfolio but the available investment/ disinvestment opportunities may not permit precise mirroring of the Index immediately.

The potential for trades to fail which may result in the Scheme not having acquired shares at a price necessary to track the index.

The holding of cash position to meet the redemptions and other liquidity requirements and accrued income prior to distribution and accrued expenses.

Disinvestments to meet redemptions, recurring expenses, dividend payouts etc.

Corporate actions such as rights, merger, change in constituents etc.

Rounding off quantity of shares underlying the index Expenditure incurred by the Scheme.

The funds may not be invested at all times as it may keep a portion of the funds in cash to meet redemptions or expenses or for corporate actions of securities in the index.

The AMC would monitor the tracking error of the Scheme on an ongoing basis and would seek to minimize tracking error to the maximum extent possible. However, this may vary due to the reasons mentioned above or any other reasons that may arise and particularly when the markets are very volatile.

**Risk associated with Investing in Equities:**

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.

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 Mutual Fund may not be able to sell / lend out 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 the 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 dividend is due only when declared and there is no assurance that a company (even though it may have a track record of payment of dividend in the past) may continue paying dividend in future. As such, the schemes are vulnerable to instances where investments in securities may not earn dividend or where lesser dividend is declared by a company in subsequent years in which investments are made by schemes. As the profitability of companies are likely to vary and have a material bearing on their ability to declare and pay dividend, the performance of the schemes may be adversely affected due to such factors.

The schemes will also be 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.

Securities, which are not quoted on the stock exchanges, are inherently illiquid in nature and carry a larger amount of liquidity risk. Within the Regulatory limits, the AMC may choose to invest in unlisted securities. This may however increase the risk of the portfolio.

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.

In case of abnormal circumstances, it will be difficult to complete the square off transaction due to liquidity being poor in stock futures/spot market. The Schemes investing in foreign securities will be exposed to settlement risk, as different countries have different settlement periods.

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.

**Risk factors pertaining to investment in Fixed Income Securities**

Market Risk/ Interest Rate risk: The Net Asset Value (NAV) of the Scheme(s), to the extent invested in Debt and Money Market securities, will be affected by changes in the general level of interest rates. The NAV of the Scheme(s) is expected to increase from a fall in interest rates while it would be adversely affected by an increase in the level of interest rates. The movements in interest rate depend on various factors such as government borrowing, inflation, economic performance etc.

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

**Credit Risk:** Investments in Fixed income Securities are subject to the risk of an issuer's inability to meet interest and principal payments on its obligations and market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer.

**Price Risk:** Government securities where a fixed return is offered run price-risk like any other fixed income security. Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of fixed income securities fall and when interest rates drop, the 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. The new level of interest rate is determined by the rates at which government raises new money and/or the price levels at which the market is already dealing in existing securities. The price-risk is not unique to Government Securities. It exists for all fixed income securities. However, Government Securities are unique in the sense that their credit risk generally remains zero. Therefore, their prices are influenced only by movement in interest rates in the financial system.

**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.

**Settlement Risk:** The inability of the Scheme to make intended securities purchases due to settlement problems could cause the Scheme to miss certain investment opportunities. By the same rationale, the inability to sell securities held in the Schemes’ portfolio due to the extraneous factors that may impact liquidity would result, at times, in potential losses to the Plan, in case of a subsequent decline in the value of securities held in the Schemes’ portfolio.

**Regulatory Risk:** Changes in government policy in general and changes in tax benefits applicable to Mutual Funds may impact the returns to investors in the Scheme.

Different types of fixed income securities in which the Scheme(s) would invest as given in the Scheme Information Document carry different levels and types of risk. Accordingly, the Scheme(s) risk may increase or decrease depending upon its investment pattern. e.g. corporate bonds carry a higher level of risk than Government securities.

The AMC may, considering the overall level of risk of the portfolio, invest in lower rated / unrated securities offering higher yields as well as zero coupon securities that offer attractive yields. This may increase the absolute level of risk of the portfolio.

As zero-coupon securities does not provide periodic interest payments to the holder of the security, these securities are more sensitive to changes in interest rates. Therefore, the interest rate risk of zero-coupon securities is higher. The AMC may choose to invest in zero coupon securities that offer attractive yields. This may increase the risk of the portfolio.

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

The Scheme(s) at times may receive large number of redemption requests, leading to an asset-liability mismatch and therefore, requiring the investment manager to make a distress sale of the securities leading to realignment of the portfolio and consequently resulting in investment in lower yield instruments.

Scheme’s performance may differ from the benchmark index to the extent of the investments held in the debt segment, as per the investment pattern indicated under normal circumstances.

**Risks associated with Investing in Foreign Securities - ADRs/GDRs/other overseas investments:**

The Scheme shall not invest in Foreign Securities - ADRs/GDRs/other overseas investments.

**Risks associated with Investing in Derivatives:**

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

The Fund may use derivatives instruments like Stock Index Futures, Interest Rate Swaps, Forward Rate Agreements or other derivative instruments for the purpose of portfolio balancing, as permitted under the Regulations and guidelines. Usage of derivatives will expose the Schemes to certain risks inherent to such derivatives.

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

Thus, derivatives are highly leveraged instruments. Even a small price movement in the underlying security could have a large impact on their value. Also, the market for derivative instruments is nascent in India.

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

The specific risk factors arising out of a derivative strategy used by the Fund Manager may be as below:

* Lack of opportunity available in the market.
* The risk of mispricing or improper valuation and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, rates and indices.
* Execution Risk: The prices which are seen on the screen need not be the same at which execution will take place
* Basis Risk: This risk arises when the derivative instrument used to hedge the underlying asset does not match the movement of the underlying asset being hedged
* Exchanges could raise the initial margin, variation margin or other forms of margin on derivative contracts, impose one sided margins or insist that margins be placed in cash. All of these might force positions to be unwound at a loss and might materially impact returns.

**Risks associated with investing in Securitised Debt:**

The Scheme shall not invest in Securitised debt.

**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.

Investors are requested to refer to section “How will the Scheme allocate its assets?” for maximum permissible exposure to Securities Lending & Borrowing.

**Risks associated with Short Selling**

The Scheme will not engage in Short Selling.

**Risks associated with investing in Tri Party Repo through CCIL (TREPS):**

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.

CCIL maintains prefunded resources in all the clearing segments to cover potential losses arising from the default member. In the event of a clearing member failing to honour his settlement obligations, the default Fund is utilized to complete the settlement. The sequence in which the above resources are used is known as the “Default Waterfall”.

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).

However, it may be noted that a member shall have the right to submit resignation from the membership of the Security segment if it has taken a loss through replenishment of its contribution to the default fund for the segments and a loss threshold as notified have been reached. The maximum contribution of a member towards replenishment of its contribution to the default fund in the 7 days (30 days in case of securities segment) period immediately after the afore-mentioned loss threshold having been reached shall not exceed 5 times of its contribution to the Default Fund based on the last re- computation of the Default Fund or specified amount, whichever is lower.

Further, it may be noted that, CCIL periodically prescribes a list of securities eligible for contributions as collateral by members. Presently, all Central Government securities and Treasury bills are accepted as collateral by CCIL. The risk factors may undergo change in case the CCIL notifies securities other than Government of India securities as eligible for contribution as collateral.

**Apart from the risk factors mentioned above, the scheme is exposed to certain specific risks, which are as mentioned below –**

1. Performance of the BSE Sensex Index will have a direct bearing on the performance of the Scheme. In the event when the index is dissolved or is withdrawn, 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 unitholders of the Scheme. Provided that any change in the Underlying Index shall be effected only in accordance with the provisions of sub regulation (15A) of Regulation 18 of the Regulations, as detailed later in this document.
2. In case of investments in derivative instruments like index, the risk/ reward would be the same as investments in portfolio of shares representing an index. However, there may be a cost attached to buying an index future. Further, there could be an element of settlement risk, which could be different from the risk in settling physical shares and there is a risk attached to the liquidity and the depth of the index futures market as it is relatively new market for Index and also it is relatively less popular as compared to the Index.
3. In the event of any of BSE Sensex Index being dissolved or is withdrawn by Asia Index Private Limited (AIPL) or is not published due to any reason whatsoever, the Trustee reserves the right to modify the Scheme so as track a different and suitable index or to suspend tracking BSE Sensex Index till such time it is dissolved/ withdrawn or not published and appropriate intimation will be sent to the Unitholders of the Scheme. In such a case, the investment pattern will be modified suitably to match the composition of the securities that are included in the new index to be tracked and the Scheme will be subject to tracking errors during the intervening period.

## **Risk Mitigation Process:**

The Scheme by utilizing a holistic risk management strategy will endeavor to manage risks associated with investing in equity and debt markets. The risk control process involves identifying & measuring the risk through various risk measurement tools.

The Scheme has identified following risks of investing in equity and debt securities and designed risk management strategies, which are embedded in the investment process to manage such risks.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Risks associated with Equity investments** | |
| **Market Risk**  The Scheme is vulnerable to movements in the prices of securities invested by the Scheme, which could have a material bearing on the overall returns from the Scheme. The value of the underlying Scheme investments, may be affected generally by factors affecting securities markets, such as price and volume, volatility in the capital markets, interest rates, 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. | Market risk is inherent to an equity scheme. Being a passively managed scheme, it will invest in the securities included in its Underlying Index. |
| **Derivatives Risk**  As and when the Scheme trades in the derivatives market there are risk factors and issues concerning the use of derivatives since derivative products are specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analyses different from those associated with stocks and bonds. | The Scheme may invest in derivative for the purpose of hedging, portfolio balancing and other purposes as may be permitted under the Regulations. Derivatives will be used in the form of Index Futures, Stock Futures and other instruments as may be permitted by SEBI. All derivatives trade will be done only on the exchange with guaranteed settlement. No OTC contracts will be entered into. |
| **Liquidity risk**  The liquidity of the Scheme’s investments is inherently restricted by trading volumes in the securities in which they invests. | As such the liquidity of stocks that the scheme invests into could be relatively low. The fund will try to maintain a proper asset-liability match to ensure redemption payments are made on time and not affected by illiquidity of the underlying stocks. |
| **Tracking Error risk (Volatility Concentration risk):**  The performance of the Scheme may not be commensurate with the performance of the underlying Index on any given day or over any given period | Over a short to medium period, the Scheme may carry the risk of variance between portfolio composition and Benchmark. The objectives of the Scheme are to track the performance of the Underlying Index over the same period, subject to tracking error.  The Scheme would endeavor to maintain a low tracking error by actively aligning the portfolio in line with the Index. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Risks associated with Debt investment** |  |
| **Market Risk/ Interest Rate Risk**  As with all debt securities, changes in interest rates may affect the Scheme’s Net Asset Value as the prices of securities generally increase as interest rates decline and generally decrease as interest rates rise. Prices of long-term securities generally fluctuate more in response to interest rate changes than do short-term securities. Indian debt markets can be volatile leading to the possibility of price movements up or down in fixed income securities and thereby to possible movements in the NAV. | The Scheme may primarily invest in short to medium duration debt and money market instruments thereby mitigating the price volatility due to interest rate changes generally associated with long-term securities. |
| **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 Scheme may invest in government securities, corporate bonds and money market instruments. While the liquidity risk for government securities, money market instruments and short maturity corporate bonds may be low, it may be high in case of medium to long maturity corporate bonds.  The Scheme endeavors to minimize liquidity risk by investing in securities having a relatively liquid market. |
| **Credit Risk**  Credit risk or default risk refers to the risk that an issuer of a fixed income security may default (i.e., will 3be unable to make timely principal and interest payments on the security). | Management analysis will be used for identifying company specific risks. Management’s past track record will also be studied. In order to assess financial risk a detailed assessment of the issuer’s financial statements will be undertaken. |
| **Reinvestment Risk**  This risk refers to the interest rate levels at which cash flows received from the securities in the Schemes are reinvested The risk is that the rate at which interim cash flows can be reinvested may be lower than that originally assumed. | Reinvestment risks will be limited to the extent of coupons received on debt instruments, which will be a very small portion of the portfolio value. |

# **Navi Nifty IT Index Fund**

**Scheme Specific Risk Factors**

The Scheme is subject to the risks described below. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect Scheme’s NAV, trading price, yield, return and/or its ability to meet its objectives.

Risk associated with investing in companies forming part of Nifty IT Index:

The scheme tracks benchmark index which comprises of companies engaged into activities such as IT infrastructure, IT education and software training, networking infrastructure, software development, hardware, IT support and maintenance etc. 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(s). The weightage of each stock in the index is capped at the time of re-balancing of the index, which may aid in limiting concentration risk. In addition, the scheme may be subject to following sector specific risks including but not limited to:

1. Loss of Key Professionals: In technology industries the ability to recruit and retain professionals with the necessary technical skills can be crucial to the ongoing success of the organisation. Qualified IT professionals are a limited resource and there is a worldwide demand for professionals from the Indian sub-continent. Failure to be able to retain key professionals can negatively impact the prospects of a company.
2. Failure to adapt business to rapid technological change: Companies in the IT industry may be adversely affected by rapid technological changes, product innovations and obsolescence, changing standards and client preferences. All or one of these issues may impact the business prospects of a company.
3. Volatility in foreign exchange rates: A number of companies in the technology sector generate revenue in foreign currencies which could be significantly lower than the amount spent in foreign currencies. This could lead to adverse impact on performance of companies. Change in macro-economic conditions of key markets addressed by companies could impact performance of the companies as well as that of a sector.

**Market Risk**: The Scheme’s NAV will react to the stock market movements. The Investor could lose money over short periods due to fluctuation in the Scheme’s NAV 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. Settlement Risk: 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 as in certain cases, settlement periods may be extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances. Similarly, the inability to sell securities held in the Scheme 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 Scheme portfolio.

**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 Clause 1.12 of SEBI Master Circular on Mutual Funds dated June 27, 2024 (Restriction on redemption in Mutual Fund.

**Risks associated with Equity and Equity Related Instruments:**

Investments in equity and equity related instruments involve a degree of risk, both company specific and market risks and thus investors should not invest in the Scheme unless they can afford to take the risk of losing their investment.

The scheme will invest in equity and equity related securities diversified over various sectors. Thus, any price fluctuation for these securities may adversely affect the NAV of the units issued under the Scheme. The same may also lead to out-performance or under-performance of the scheme against Nifty IT which is the benchmark index for the scheme.

Equity and Equity Related Instruments by nature are volatile and prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis due to macro and micro economic factors. The value of Equity and Equity Related Instruments may fluctuate due to factors affecting the securities markets such as volume and volatility in the capital markets, interest rates, currency exchange rates, changes in law/policies of the Government, taxation laws, political, economic or other developments, which may have an adverse impact on individual securities, a specific sector or all sectors. Consequently, the NAV of the Units issued under the Scheme may be adversely affected.

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.

The Scheme may invest in securities which are not listed on the stock exchanges. These securities may be illiquid in nature and carry a higher amount of liquidity risk, in comparison to securities that are listed on the stock exchanges or offer other exit options to the investor. The liquidity and valuation of the Scheme's investments due to its holdings of unlisted securities may be affected if they have to be sold prior to the target date of disinvestment.

**Risks of Total Return**

Dividends are assumed to be reinvested into the Nifty IT Index after the ex-dividend date of the constituents. However, in practice, the dividend is received with a lag. This can lead to some tracking errors.

**Index Fund Risk**

The Scheme being an index scheme follows a passive investment technique and shall only invest in Securities comprising one selected index as per investment objective of the Scheme. The Fund Manager would invest in the Securities comprising the underlying index irrespective of the market conditions. If the Securities market declines, the value of the investment held by the Scheme shall decrease.

**Passive Investments**

The Scheme is not actively managed. Since the Scheme is linked to the 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.

**Trading through mutual fund trading platforms of BSE and/ or NSE**

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 Mutual Fund has no control.

**Risks associated with Fixed Income securities:**

The following are the risks associated with investment in Fixed Income securities:

**Interest-Rate Risk:** Fixed income securities such as government bonds, corporate bonds, 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 the prices depends upon the coupon and maturity of the security. It also depends upon the level at which the security is being traded.

**Reinvestment Risk:** Investments in fixed income securities carry reinvestment risk as interest rates prevailing on the coupon payment or maturity dates may differ from the original coupon of the bond.

**Basis Risk**: The underlying benchmark of a floating rate security or a swap might become less active or may cease to exist and thus may not be able to capture the exact interest rate movements, leading to loss of value of the portfolio.

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

**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 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.

**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 investing in Tri-Party Repos Segments**

The mutual fund is a member of securities and Tri-Party Repos segments of the Clearing Corporation of India (CCIL). All transactions of the mutual fund in government securities and in Tri-Party Repos segments 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). The mutual fund is exposed to the extent of its contribution to the default fund of CCIL at any given point in time. 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 allocated to the scheme on a pro-rata basis.

# **Tracking Error/Tracking difference 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. 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.

**Risk Factors relating to Portfolio Rebalancing**

In the event that the asset allocation of the Scheme deviates from the ranges as provided in the asset allocation table in this SID, then the Fund Manager will rebalance the portfolio of the Scheme to the position indicated in the asset allocation table.

**Risks associated with Derivatives Transactions**

**Systematic Risk:** Systematic Risk is the risk associated with the entire market. Unlike unsystematic risk, it is not linked to a specific security or sector. Systematic risk is a market risk which can be due to macro- economic factors, news events, etc.

**Mark to Market Risk:** This risk is on account of day-to-day fluctuations in the underlying Security and its derivative instrument, which can adversely impact the portfolio.

**Credit Risk:** The credit risk is the risk that the counterparty will default in its obligations and is generally small as in a Derivative transaction there is generally no exchange of the principal amount.

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

**Basis Risk:** When a security is hedged using a Derivative, the change in price of the security and the change in price of the Derivative may not be fully correlated leading to basis risk in the portfolio.

**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.

**Model Risk:** The risk of mis–pricing or improper valuation of Derivatives.

**Trade Execution:** Risk where the final execution price is different from the screen price, leading to dilution in the spreads.

**Systemic Risk:** For Derivatives, especially OTC ones the failure of one Counterparty can put the whole system at risk and the whole system can come to a halt.

The scheme may invest in various derivative products in accordance with and to the extent permitted under the regulations from time to time.

Derivatives are financial contracts of predetermined fixed duration, like stock Futures /options and index futures and options, whose values are derived from the value of an underlying primary financial instrument such as: Equities, Interest rates, Exchange rates.

Derivative products are specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analysis which are different from those associated with stocks and other traditional securities.

Derivatives are highly leveraged instruments and a small price fluctuation in the underlying can have a larger impact on its value. Thus, its use can lead to disproportionate gains or losses to the portfolio. Execution of derivatives instruments depends on the ability of the fund manager to identify good 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.

**Risk associated with Short Selling & Securities Lending**

Securities Lending is a lending of securities through an approved intermediary to a borrower under an agreement for a specified period with the condition that the borrower will return equivalent securities of the same type or class at the end of the specified period along with the corporate benefits accruing on the securities borrowed. There are risks inherent in securities lending, including the risk of failure of the other party, in this case the approved intermediary to comply with the terms of the agreement. Such failure can result in a possible loss of rights to the collateral, the inability of the approved intermediary to return the securities deposited by the lender and the possible loss of corporate benefits accruing thereon.

Short-selling is the sale of shares or securities that the seller does not own at the time of trading. Instead, he borrows it from someone who already owns it. Later, the short seller buys back the stock/security he shorted and returns the stock/security to the lender to close out the loan. The inherent risks are Counterparty risk and liquidity risk of the stock/security being borrowed. The security being short sold might be illiquid or become illiquid and covering of the security might occur at a much higher price level than anticipated, leading to losses.

**Risk factor associated with segregated portfolio**

Investor holding units of segregated portfolio may not be able to liquidate their holding till the time realisable value is recovered.

Security comprising of segregated portfolio may realise lower value or may realise zero 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.

**Risks factors associated with investments in Repo Transactions in Corporate Bond:**

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

**Counter party Risk:** This refers to the inability of the seller to meet the obligation to buy back securities at the contracted price on the contracted date. The Investment Manager will endeavor to manage counterparty risk by dealing only with counterparties, having strong credit profiles, approved by our credit risk analysis team. The exposure to each counterparty will be within the overall approved credit limits. Also, the counterparty 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.

**Collateral Risk:** Collateral risk arises when the market value of the securities is inadequate to meet the repo obligations. This risk is mitigated by restricting participation in repo transactions only in AA or equivalent and above rated money market and corporate debt securities. Any rating downgrade will tantamount to either an early termination of the repo agreement or a call for fresh margin to meet the minimum haircut requirement. In addition, the Investment manager may apply a higher haircut on the underlying security than mentioned above to adjust for the illiquidity and interest rate risk on the underlying instrument. The adequacy of the collateral will be monitored on a daily basis by considering the daily market value & applying the prescribed haircut. The fund manager shall then arrange for additional collateral from the counterparty, within a period of 1 business day. If the counterparty is not able to top-up either in the form of cash / collateral, it shall tantamount to early termination of the repo agreement.

**Risk Control & Risk Mitigation Strategy**

The risk control process involves reducing risks through portfolio diversification. 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. There would be regular rebalancing of the portfolio, taking into account the change in weights of stocks in the Index.

Nifty IT Index Fund being a passive investment carries lesser risk as compared to active fund management. The portfolio follows the index and therefore the level of stock concentration in the portfolio and its volatility would be the same as that of the index, subject to tracking error. Thus, there is no additional element of volatility or stock concentration on account of fund manager decisions.

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.

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| **Risk and Description** | **Risk Mitigants/management strategy** |
| **Risks associated with Equity investments** | |
| Derivatives Risk As and when the Scheme trades in the derivatives market there are risk factors and issues concerning the use of derivatives since derivative products are specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analyses different from those associated with stocks and bonds. | Derivatives will be used in the form of Index Options, Index Futures and other instruments as may be permitted by SEBI. All derivatives trade will be done only on the exchange with guaranteed settlement. The AMC monitors the portfolio and regulatory limits for derivatives through its front office monitoring system. Exposure to derivatives of stocks or underlying index will be done based on requisite research. Fund managers will endeavor to use derivatives which are liquid and traded frequently on the exchanges. Exposure with respect to derivatives shall be in line with regulatory limits and the limits specified in the SID. Such exposure shall also be regularly reviewed by the Fund manager. No OTC contracts will be entered into. |
| Liquidity risk The liquidity of the Scheme’s investments is inherently restricted by trading volumes in the securities in which they invests | The Scheme will try to maintain a proper asset-liability match to ensure redemption payments are made on time and not affected by illiquidity of the underlying stocks |
| Tracking Error risk (Volatility/ Concentration risk): The performance of the Scheme may not be commensurate with the performance of the underlying Index on any given day or over any given period | Tracking Error risk (Volatility/ Concentration risk): Over a short to medium period, the Scheme may carry the risk of variance between portfolio composition and Benchmark. The objectives of the Scheme are to track the performance of the Underlying Index over the same period, subject to tracking error. The Scheme would endeavor to maintain a low tracking error by actively aligning the portfolio in line with the Index. |
| **Risks associated with Debt/Money market investments** | |
| Market Risk/ Interest Rate Risk As with all debt securities, changes in interest rates may affect the Scheme’s Net Asset Value as the prices of securities generally increase as interest rates decline and generally decrease as interest rates rise. Prices of long-term securities generally fluctuate more in response to interest rate changes than do short-term securities. Indian debt markets can be volatile leading to the possibility of price movements up or down in fixed income securities and thereby to possible movements in the NAV | In a rising interest rate scenario the scheme may increase its investment in money market securities whereas if the interest rates are expected to fall the allocation to debt securities with longer maturity may be increased thereby mitigating risk to that extent. |
| 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 Scheme may invest in government securities and money market instruments. While the liquidity risk for government securities and money market instruments may be low |
| Credit Risk Credit risk or default risk refers to the risk that an issuer of a fixed income security may default (i.e., will be unable to make timely principal and interest payments on the security). | Management analysis will be used for identifying company specific risks. Management’s past track record will also be studied. In order to assess financial risk a detailed assessment of the issuer’s financial statements will be undertaken |
| Reinvestment Risk This risk refers to the interest rate levels at which cash flows received from the securities in the Schemes are reinvested the risk is that the rate at which interim cash flows can be reinvested may be lower than that originally assumed. | Reinvestment risks will be limited to the extent of coupons received on debt instruments, which will be a very small portion of the portfolio value |

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# **Navi Nifty 500 Multicap 50:25:25 Index Fund**

**Scheme Specific Risk Factors**

**Risks associated with Equity and Equity Related Instruments:**

Investments in equity and equity related instruments involve a degree of risk, both company specific and market risks and thus investors should not invest in the Scheme unless they can afford to take the risk of losing their investment.

The scheme will invest in equity and equity related securities diversified over various sectors. Thus, any price fluctuation for these securities may adversely affect the NAV of the units issued under the Scheme. The same may also lead to out-performance or under-performance of the scheme against Nifty Midcap 150 which is the benchmark index for the scheme.

Equity and Equity Related Instruments by nature are volatile and prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis due to macro and micro economic factors. The value of Equity and Equity Related Instruments may fluctuate due to factors affecting the securities markets such as volume and volatility in the capital markets, interest rates, currency exchange rates, changes in law/policies of the Government, taxation laws, political, economic or other developments, which may have an adverse impact on individual securities, a specific sector or all sectors. Consequently, the NAV of the Units issued under the Scheme may be adversely affected.

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.

The Scheme may invest in securities which are not listed on the stock exchanges. These securities may be illiquid in nature and carry a higher amount of liquidity risk, in comparison to securities that are listed on the stock exchanges or offer other exit options to the investor. The liquidity and valuation of the Scheme's investments due to its holdings of unlisted securities may be affected if they have to be sold prior to the target date of disinvestment.

**Risks of Total Return**

Dividends are assumed to be reinvested into the Nifty Midcap 150 Index after the ex-dividend date of the constituents. However, in practice, the dividend is received with a lag. This can lead to some tracking error.

**Index Fund Risk**

The Scheme being an index scheme follows a passive investment technique and shall only invest in Securities comprising one selected index as per investment objective of the Scheme. The Fund Manager would invest in the Securities comprising the underlying index irrespective of the market conditions. If the Securities market declines, the value of the investment held by the Scheme shall decrease.

**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.

**Trading through mutual fund trading platforms of BSE and/ or NSE**

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 Mutual Fund has no control.

**Risks associated with Fixed Income securities:**

The following are the risks associated with investment in Fixed Income securities:

**Interest-Rate Risk:** Fixed income securities such as government bonds, corporate bonds, 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 the prices depends upon the coupon and maturity of the security. It also depends upon the level at which the security is being traded.

**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**: The underlying benchmark of a floating rate security or a swap might become less active or may cease to exist and thus may not be able to capture the exact interest rate movements, leading to loss of value of the portfolio.

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

**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 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.

**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 investing in Tri-Party Repos Segments**

The mutual fund is a member of securities and Tri-Party Repos segments of the Clearing Corporation of India (CCIL). All transactions of the mutual fund in government securities and in Tri-Party Repos segments 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). The mutual fund is exposed to the extent of its contribution to the default fund of CCIL at any given point in time. 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 allocated to the scheme on a pro-rata basis.

**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. 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.

**Risk Factors relating to Portfolio Rebalancing**

In the event that the asset allocation of the Scheme deviates from the ranges as provided in the asset allocation table in this SID, then the Fund Manager will rebalance the portfolio of the Scheme to the position indicated in the asset allocation table.

**Risks associated with Derivatives Transactions**

**Systematic Risk:** Systematic Risk is the risk associated with the entire market. Unlike unsystematic risk, it is not linked to a specific security or sector. Systematic risk is a market risk which can be due to macro-economic factors, news events, etc.

**Mark to Market Risk:** This risk is on account of day to day fluctuations in the underlying Security and its derivative instrument, which can adversely impact the portfolio.

**Credit Risk:** The credit risk is the risk that the counter party will default in its obligations and is generally small as in a Derivative transaction there is generally no exchange of the principal amount.

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

**Basis Risk:** When a security is hedged using a Derivative, the change in price of the security and the change in price of the Derivative may not be fully correlated leading to basis risk in the portfolio.

**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.

**Model Risk:** The risk of mis–pricing or improper valuation of Derivatives.

**Trade Execution:** Risk where the final execution price is different from the screen price, leading to dilution in the spreads.

**Systemic Risk:** For Derivatives, especially OTC ones the failure of one Counter Party can put the whole system at risk and the whole system can come to a halt.

**The scheme may invest in various derivative products in accordance with and to the extent permitted under the regulations from time to time.**

Derivatives are financial contracts of pre-determined fixed duration, like stock Futures /options and index futures and options, whose values are derived from the value of an underlying primary financial instrument such as: Equities, Interest rates, Exchange rates.

**Derivative products are specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analysis which are different from those associated with stocks and other traditional securities.**

Derivatives are highly leveraged instruments and a small price fluctuation in the underlying can have a larger impact on its value. Thus, its use can lead to disproportionate gains or losses to the portfolio. Execution of derivatives instruments depends on the ability of the fund manager to identify good 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.

**Risk associated with Short Selling & Securities Lending**

Securities Lending is a lending of securities through an approved intermediary to a borrower under an agreement for a specified period with the condition that the borrower will return equivalent securities of the same type or class at the end of the specified period along with the corporate benefits accruing on the securities borrowed. There are risks inherent in securities lending, including the risk of failure of the other party, in this case the approved intermediary to comply with the terms of the agreement. Such failure can result in a possible loss of rights to the collateral, the inability of the approved intermediary to return the securities deposited by the lender and the possible loss of corporate benefits accruing thereon.

Short-selling is the sale of shares or securities that the seller does not own at the time of trading. Instead, he borrows it from someone who already owns it. Later, the short seller buys back the stock/security he shorted and returns the stock/security to the lender to close out the loan. The inherent risks are Counterparty risk and liquidity risk of the stock/security being borrowed. The security being short sold might be illiquid or become illiquid and covering of the security might occur at a much higher price level than anticipated, leading to losses.

**Risk factor associated with segregated portfolio**

Investor holding units of segregated portfolio may not able to liquidate their holding till the time realisable value is recovered.

Security comprising of segregated portfolio may realise lower value or may realise zero 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.

**Risks factors associated with investments in Repo Transactions in Corporate Bond:**

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

**Counter party Risk:** This refers to the inability of the seller to meet the obligation to buy back securities at the contracted price on the contracted date. The Investment Manager will endeavour to manage counterparty risk by dealing only with counterparties, having strong credit profiles, approved by our credit risk analysis team. The exposure to each counterparty will be within the overall approved credit limits. Also, the counterparty 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.

**Collateral Risk:** Collateral risk arises when the market value of the securities is inadequate to meet the repo obligations. This risk is mitigated by restricting participation in repo transactions only in AA or equivalent and above rated money market and corporate debt securities. Any rating downgrade will tantamount to either an early termination of the repo agreement or a call for fresh margin to meet the minimum haircut requirement. In addition, the Investment manager may apply a higher haircut on the underlying security than mentioned above to adjust for the illiquidity and interest rate risk on the underlying instrument. The adequacy of the collateral will be monitored on a daily basis by considering the daily market value & applying the prescribed haircut. The fund manager shall then arrange for additional collateral from the counterparty, within a period of 1 business day. If the counterparty is not able to top-up either in form of cash / collateral, it shall tantamount to early termination of the repo agreement.

**Risk Mitigation Process:**

The risk control process involves reducing risks through portfolio diversification. 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. There would be regular rebalancing of the portfolio, taking into account the change in weights of stocks in the Index.

Nifty Midcap 150 Index Fund being a passive investment carries lesser risk as compared to active fund management. The portfolio follows the index and therefore the level of stock concentration in the portfolio and its volatility would be the same as that of the index, subject to tracking error. Thus there is no additional element of volatility or stock concentration on account of fund manager decisions.

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.

## **Risk mitigation strategies**

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| **Risk and Description** | **Risk Mitigants/management strategy** |
| **Risks associated with Equity investments** | |
| Derivatives Risk As and when the Scheme trades in the derivatives market there are risk factors and issues concerning the use of derivatives since derivative products are specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analyses different from those associated with stocks and bonds. | Derivatives will be used in the form of Index Options, Index Futures and other instruments as may be permitted by SEBI. All derivatives trade will be done only on the exchange with guaranteed settlement. The AMC monitors the portfolio and regulatory limits for derivatives through its front office monitoring system. Exposure to derivatives of stocks or underlying index will be done based on requisite research. Fund managers will endeavor to use derivatives which are liquid and traded frequently on the exchanges. Exposure with respect to derivatives shall be in line with regulatory limits and the limits specified in the SID. Such exposure shall also be regularly reviewed by the Fund manager. No OTC contracts will be entered into. |
| Liquidity risk The liquidity of the Scheme’s investments is inherently restricted by trading volumes in the securities in which they invests | The Scheme will try to maintain a proper asset-liability match to ensure redemption payments are made on time and not affected by illiquidity of the underlying stocks |
| Tracking Error risk (Volatility/ Concentration risk): The performance of the Scheme may not be commensurate with the performance of the underlying Index on any given day or over any given period | Tracking Error risk (Volatility/ Concentration risk): Over a short to medium period, the Scheme may carry the risk of variance between portfolio composition and Benchmark. The objectives of the Scheme are to track the performance of the Underlying Index over the same period, subject to tracking error. The Scheme would endeavor to maintain a low tracking error by actively aligning the portfolio in line with the Index. |
| **Risks associated with Debt/Money market investments** | |
| Market Risk/ Interest Rate Risk As with all debt securities, changes in interest rates may affect the Scheme’s Net Asset Value as the prices of securities generally increase as interest rates decline and generally decrease as interest rates rise. Prices of long-term securities generally fluctuate more in response to interest rate changes than do short-term securities. Indian debt markets can be volatile leading to the possibility of price movements up or down in fixed income securities and thereby to possible movements in the NAV | In a rising interest rate scenario the scheme may increase its investment in money market securities whereas if the interest rates are expected to fall the allocation to debt securities with longer maturity may be increased thereby mitigating risk to that extent. |
| 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 Scheme may invest in government securities and money market instruments. While the liquidity risk for government securities and money market instruments may be low |
| Credit Risk Credit risk or default risk refers to the risk that an issuer of a fixed income security may default (i.e., will be unable to make timely principal and interest payments on the security). | Management analysis will be used for identifying company specific risks. Management’s past track record will also be studied. In order to assess financial risk a detailed assessment of the issuer’s financial statements will be undertaken |
| Reinvestment Risk This risk refers to the interest rate levels at which cash flows received from the securities in the Schemes are reinvested The risk is that the rate at which interim cash flows can be reinvested may be lower than that originally assumed. | Reinvestment risks will be limited to the extent of coupons received on debt instruments, which will be a very small portion of the portfolio value |

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# **Navi Nifty Smallcap250 Momentum Quality 100 Index Fund**

# **Navi US Total Stock Market Fund of Fund**

**Scheme Specific Risk Factors**

The Scheme is subject to the risks described below. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect Scheme’s NAV, trading price, yield, return and/or its ability to meet its objectives.

* The Scheme may invest in the units of units of the Vanguard Total Stock Market ETF (VTI) or in the Schwab Total Stock Market Index Fund (SWTSX). VTI employs an indexing investment approach designed to track the performance of the CRSP US Total Market Index, which represents approximately 100% of the investable U.S. stock market and includes large-, mid-, small-, and micro-cap stocks. The Fund invests by sampling the Index, meaning that it holds a broadly diversified collection of securities that, in the aggregate, approximates the full Index in terms of key characteristics. These key characteristics include industry weightings and market capitalization, as well as certain financial measures, such as price/earnings ratio and dividend yield. Any change in the investment policies or the fundamental attributes of the underlying scheme could affect the performance of the Scheme.
* The Scheme will primarily invest in investing in units of the Vanguard Total Stock Market ETF (VTI) or in the Schwab Total Stock Market Index Fund (SWTSX). For every such investment, the risk factors of the underlying scheme will be relevant and must be treated as risk factors of Navi US Total Stock Market Fund of Fund. The risks in such underlying scheme/s 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.
* To the extent the assets of the Scheme are invested in overseas funds, the performance, risk profile and liquidity of the Scheme will be directly related to those of the underlying funds.
* The funds in which the Scheme invests may not perform in line with the market and may also not achieve its investment objective. In such a situation, the performance of the Scheme could be affected and its ability to achieve its investment objective may be impaired.
* Investments in underlying scheme will have all the risks associated with such schemes including performance of underlying stocks, derivative investments, off shore investments, stock 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 Scheme.
* Since the Scheme proposes to invest in underlying scheme, the Scheme's performance will depend upon the performance of the underlying scheme and any significant underperformance in even one of the underlying scheme may adversely affect the performance of the Scheme.
* Any change in the investment policies or the fundamental attributes of the underlying scheme may affect the performance of the Scheme.
* The Portfolio disclosure of the Scheme may be limited to providing the particulars of the underlying scheme where the Scheme has invested and may not include the investments made by the underlying scheme.
* The investors of the Scheme shall bear the recurring expenses of the Scheme in addition to the expenses of the underlying scheme. Hence the investor under the Scheme may receive lower pretax returns than what they may receive if they had invested directly in the underlying scheme in the same proportions.
* 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 scheme. Since the incidence of exit loads on investments made by the Scheme in underlying scheme 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.

**Risk associated with investing in Vanguard Total Stock Market ETF (VTI) or the Schwab Total Stock Market Index Fund (SWTSX)**

1. Investments in the equity shares of the Companies constituting the Index are subject to price fluctuation on daily basis. The volatility in the value of equity 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 individual securities/sector and consequently on the NAV of Scheme.
2. Listing and trading of the underlying scheme 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 underlying scheme and its prices.
3. The NAV of the underlying scheme 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 underlying scheme may trade at prices which can be different from the NAV due to various factors like demand and supply for the units of the underlying scheme, perceived trends in the market outlook, etc.
4. Market Risk: The underlying scheme‘s 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 underlying scheme‘s 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.
5. Index-Related Risk: The underlying scheme invests in CRSP US Total Market Index securities in the same proportion as the securities have in the Index. Hence, the risk associated with the corresponding Index would be applicable to the underlying ETF’s and or index funds. The Index has its own criteria and policy for inclusion/exclusion of securities from the Index, its maintenance thereof and effecting corporate actions. The underlying 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 underlying 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 underlying ETF’s and or Index funds is not actively managed but is passively managed.

There is no guarantee that the underlying ETF’s and or Index funds will achieve a high degree of correlation to the Underlying Index and therefore achieve its investment objective.

1. Management Risk. As the underlying 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.
2. Concentration Risk. The underlying ETF’s and or Index funds may be susceptible to an increased risk of loss, including losses due to adverse occurrences affecting the underlying ETF’s and or index funds more than the market as a whole, 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.
3. Currency Risk: As the underlying ETF’s and or Index funds will invest in securities which are denominated in foreign currencies, fluctuations in the exchange rates of these foreign currencies may have an impact on the income and value of the underlying ETF’s and or index funds. Thus, returns to investors are the result of a combination of returns from investments and from movements in exchange rates. Thus, the Indian rupee equivalent of the net assets, distribution and income may be adversely affected by changes in the exchange rates of respective foreign currencies relative to the Indian Rupee. Restrictions on currency trading that may be imposed by developing market countries will have an adverse effect on the value of the securities of companies that trade or operate in such countries. The repatriation of capital to India may also be hampered by changes in the regulations concerning exchange controls or political circumstances as well as the application to it of other restriction on investment.
4. In certain cases, settlement periods may be extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances. The inability of the underlying ETF’s and or Index funds 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 underlying ETF’s and or Index funds 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 underlying ETF’s and or Index funds.
5. Equity Securities Risk. Equity securities are subject to changes in value and their values may be more volatile than those of other asset classes.
6. Tracking Error Risk: Tracking error is the divergence of the underlying scheme from that of the Underlying Index. Tracking error may occur because of differences between the securities held in the underlying scheme‘s portfolio and those included in the Underlying Index, pricing differences (including differences between a security‘s price at the local market close and the intrinsic value of a security at the time of calculation of the NAV), transaction costs, the underlying Fund‘s holding of cash, changes to the Underlying Index or the need to meet various new or existing regulatory requirements. This risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or other unusual market conditions.

**Trading through mutual fund trading platforms of BSE and/ or NSE**

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 Mutual Fund has no control.

**Risks associated with Fixed Income securities:**

The following are the risks associated with investment in Fixed Income securities:

**Interest-Rate Risk:** Fixed income securities such as government bonds, corporate bonds, 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 the prices depends upon the coupon and maturity of the security. It also depends upon the level at which the security is being traded.

**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**: The underlying benchmark of a floating rate security or a swap might become less active or may cease to exist and thus may not be able to capture the exact interest rate movements, leading to loss of value of the portfolio.

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

**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 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.

**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 investing in Tri-Party Repos Segments**

The mutual fund is a member of securities and Tri-Party Repos segments of the Clearing Corporation of India (CCIL). All transactions of the mutual fund in government securities and in Tri-Party Repos segments 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). The mutual fund is exposed to the extent of its contribution to the default fund of CCIL at any given point in time. 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 allocated to the scheme on a pro-rata basis.

**Risk Factors Associated with investing in Foreign Securities:**

Subject to necessary approvals and within the investment objectives of the Scheme, the Scheme may invest in overseas markets which carry risks related to fluctuations in the foreign exchange rates, the nature of the securities market of the country, repatriation of capital due to exchange controls and

political circumstances.

To manage risks associated with foreign currency and interest rate exposure, the Fund may use derivatives for efficient portfolio management including hedging and in accordance with conditions as may be stipulated under the Regulations or by the RBI from time to time.

Overseas investments will be made subject to any/all approvals, conditions thereof as may be stipulated under the Regulations or by RBI and provided such investments do not result in expenses to the Fund in excess of the ceiling on expenses prescribed by and consistent with costs and expenses attendant to

international investing.

The Fund may, where necessary, appoint other intermediaries of repute as advisors, custodian/sub-custodians etc. for managing and administering such investments. The appointment of such intermediaries shall be in accordance with the applicable requirements of SEBI and within the permissible ceilings of expenses. The fees and expenses would illustratively include, besides the investment management fees, custody fees and costs, fees of appointed advisors and sub-managers, transaction costs and overseas regulatory costs.

To the extent that the assets of the Scheme will be invested in securities denominated in foreign currencies, the Indian Rupee equivalent of the net assets, distributions and income may be adversely affected by changes in the value of certain foreign currencies relative to the Indian Rupee. The repatriation of capital to India may also be hampered by changes in regulations concerning exchange controls or political circumstances as well as the application to it of other restrictions on investment.

**Legal and Regulatory Risk** - Legal and regulatory changes could occur during the term of the Scheme which may adversely affect it. If any of the laws and regulations currently in effect should change or any new laws or regulations should be enacted, the legal requirements to which the Scheme and the investors may be subject could differ materially from current requirements and may materially and adversely affect the Scheme and the investors. Legislation/ Regulatory guidelines could also be imposed retrospectively.

**Taxation Risk** - Investment in Offshore Funds poses additional challenges based on the tax laws of each respective country or jurisdiction. The scheme may be subject to a higher level of taxes than originally anticipated and or dual taxation. The Scheme may be subject to withholding or other taxes on income and/or gains arising from its investment portfolio. Further, such investments are exposed to risks associated with the changing / evolving tax / regulatory regimes of all the countries where the Scheme invests. All these may entail a higher outgo to the Scheme by way of taxes, transaction costs, fees etc.

thus adversely impacting its NAV; resulting in lower returns to an Investor.

**Risk Factors relating to Portfolio Rebalancing**

In the event that the asset allocation of the Scheme deviates from the ranges as provided in the asset allocation table in this SID, then the Fund Manager will rebalance the portfolio of the Scheme to the position indicated in the asset allocation table. However, if market conditions do not permit the Fund Manager to rebalance the portfolio of the Scheme beyond 30 days then the AMC would notify the Board of the Trustee Company and the Investment Committee of the AMC with appropriate justifications.

**Risk factor associated with segregated portfolio**

Investor holding units of segregated portfolio may not able to liquidate their holding till the time realisable value is recovered.

Security comprising of segregated portfolio may realise lower value or may realise zero 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.

**Risks factors associated with investments in Repo Transactions in Corporate Bond:**

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

**Counter party Risk:** This refers to the inability of the seller to meet the obligation to buy back securities at the contracted price on the contracted date. The Investment Manager will endeavour to manage counterparty risk by dealing only with counterparties, having strong credit profiles, approved by our credit risk analysis team. The exposure to each counterparty will be within the overall approved credit limits. Also, the counterparty 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.

**Collateral Risk:** Collateral risk arises when the market value of the securities is inadequate to meet the repo obligations. This risk is mitigated by restricting participation in repo transactions only in AA or equivalent and above rated money market and corporate debt securities. Any rating downgrade will tantamount to either an early termination of the repo agreement or a call for fresh margin to meet the minimum haircut requirement. In addition, the Investment manager may apply a higher haircut on the underlying security than mentioned above to adjust for the illiquidity and interest rate risk on the underlying instrument. The adequacy of the collateral will be monitored on a daily basis by considering the daily market value & applying the prescribed haircut. The fund manager shall then arrange for additional collateral from the counterparty, within a period of 1 business day. If the counterparty is not able to top-up either in form of cash / collateral, it shall amount to early termination of the repo agreement.

## **Risk Mitigation Strategies**

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

# **Navi Nasdaq 100 Fund of Fund**

**Scheme Specific Risk Factors**

The Scheme is subject to the risks described below. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect Scheme’s NAV, trading price, yield, return and/or its ability to meet its objectives.

* The Scheme may invest in the units of overseas mutual fund(s) ETF’s and or Index funds based on NASDAQ 100 Index, which invest in equity or equity related securities of top 100 domestic and international non-financial companies listed at NASDAQ Stock Market. Any change in the investment policies or the fundamental attributes of the underlying schemes could affect the performance of the Scheme.
* The Scheme will primarily invest in overseas mutual funds ETF’s and or Index funds based on NASDAQ 100 Index. For every such investment, the risk factors of the underlying schemes will be relevant and must be treated as risk factors of Navi NASDAQ 100 Fund of Fund. The risks in such underlying schemes 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.
* To the extent the assets of the Scheme are invested in overseas funds, the performance, risk profile and liquidity of the Scheme will be directly related to those of the underlying funds.
* The funds in which the Scheme invests may not perform in line with the market and may also not achieve its investment objective. In such a situation, the performance of the Scheme could be affected and its ability to achieve its investment objective may be impaired.
* Investments in underlying schemes will have all the risks associated with such schemes including performance of underlying stocks, derivative investments, off shore investments, stock 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 Portfolio disclosure of the Scheme may be limited to providing the particulars of the underlying schemes where the Scheme has invested and may not include the investments made by the underlying schemes.
* 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 pretax returns than what they may receive if they had invested directly in the underlying schemes in the same proportions.
* 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.

**Risk associated with investing in NASDAQ 100 ETF’s and /or Index Funds**

a. Investments in the equity shares of the Companies constituting the Index are subject to price fluctuation on daily basis. The volatility in the value of equity 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 individual securities/sector and consequently on the NAV of Scheme.

b. As the units of underlying ETF’s 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 underlying 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 Underlying ETF’s will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

c. Listing and trading of the underlying 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 underlying ETF’s and its prices.

d. The NAV of the underlying 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 underlying 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 underlying ETF’s, perceived trends in the market outlook, etc.

e. Market Risk: The underlying 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 underlying 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.

f. Index-Related Risk: The underlying ETF’s and or Index funds invests in NASDAQ 100 Index securities in the same proportion as the securities have in the Index. Hence, the risk associated with the corresponding Index would be applicable to the underlying ETF’s and or index funds. The Index has its own criteria and policy for inclusion/exclusion of securities from the Index, its maintenance thereof and effecting corporate actions. The underlying 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 underlying 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 underlying ETF’s and or Index funds is not actively managed but is passively managed.

There is no guarantee that the underlying ETF’s and or Index funds will achieve a high degree of correlation to the Underlying Index and therefore achieve its investment objective.

g. Management Risk. As the underlying 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.

h. Concentration Risk. The underlying ETF’s and or Index funds may be susceptible to an increased risk of loss, including losses due to adverse occurrences affecting the underlying ETF’s and or index funds more than the market as a whole, 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.

i. Currency Risk: As the underlying ETF’s and or Index funds will invest in securities which are denominated in foreign currencies, fluctuations in the exchange rates of these foreign currencies may have an impact on the income and value of the underlying ETF’s and or index funds. Thus, returns to investors are the result of a combination of returns from investments and from movements in exchange rates. Thus, the Indian rupee equivalent of the net assets, distribution and income may be adversely affected by changes in the exchange rates of respective foreign currencies relative to the Indian Rupee. Restrictions on currency trading that may be imposed by developing market countries will have an adverse effect on the value of the securities of companies that trade or operate in such countries. The repatriation of capital to India may also be hampered by changes in the regulations concerning exchange controls or political circumstances as well as the application to it of other restriction on investment.

j. In certain cases, settlement periods may be extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances. The inability of the underlying ETF’s and or Index funds 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 underlying ETF’s and or Index funds 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 underlying ETF’s and or Index funds.

k. Passive Investments: The underlying ETF’s and or Index funds is not actively managed. Since the Underlying Scheme is linked to index, it may be affected by a general decline in the stocks constituting NASDAQ Index. The Scheme as per its investment objective invests in the units of the Underlying ETF’s and or Index funds regardless of their investment merit.

l. Equity Securities Risk. Equity securities are subject to changes in value and their values may be more volatile than those of other asset classes.

m. Tracking Error Risk: Tracking error is the divergence of the underlying ETF’s and or Index funds from that of the Underlying Index. Tracking error may occur because of differences between the securities held in the underlying ETF’s and or Index Fund‘s portfolio and those included in the Underlying Index, pricing differences (including differences between a security‘s price at the local market close and the intrinsic value of a security at the time of calculation of the NAV), transaction costs, the underlying Fund‘s holding of cash, changes to the Underlying Index or the need to meet various new or existing regulatory requirements. This risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or other unusual market conditions.

n. Treaty/ Tax Risk. The Fund rely on the Double Tax Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) between India and Luxembourg/Ireland/other countries for relief from certain Indian taxes. Treaty renegotiation (particularly to introduce a limitation on benefits clause) or future legislative or regulatory changes or other administrative or legal developments, which may result in higher taxes and/or lower returns for the Fund.

**Trading through mutual fund trading platforms of BSE and/ or NSE**

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 Mutual Fund has no control.

**Risks associated with Fixed Income securities:**

The following are the risks associated with investment in Fixed Income securities:

**Interest-Rate Risk:** Fixed income securities such as government bonds, corporate bonds, 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 the prices depends upon the coupon and maturity of the security. It also depends upon the level at which the security is being traded.

**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**: The underlying benchmark of a floating rate security or a swap might become less active or may cease to exist and thus may not be able to capture the exact interest rate movements, leading to loss of value of the portfolio.

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

**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 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.

**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 investing in Tri-Party Repos Segments**

The mutual fund is a member of securities and Tri-Party Repos segments of the Clearing Corporation of India (CCIL). All transactions of the mutual fund in government securities and in Tri-Party Repos segments 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). The mutual fund is exposed to the extent of its contribution to the default fund of CCIL at any given point in time. 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 allocated to the scheme on a pro-rata basis.

**Risk Factors Associated with investing in Foreign Securities:**

Subject to necessary approvals and within the investment objectives of the Scheme, the Scheme may invest in overseas markets which carry risks related to fluctuations in the foreign exchange rates, the nature of the securities market of the country, repatriation of capital due to exchange controls and

political circumstances.

To manage risks associated with foreign currency and interest rate exposure, the Fund may use derivatives for efficient portfolio management including hedging and in accordance with conditions as may be stipulated under the Regulations or by the RBI from time to time.

Overseas investments will be made subject to any/all approvals, conditions thereof as may be stipulated under the Regulations or by RBI and provided such investments do not result in expenses to the Fund in excess of the ceiling on expenses prescribed by and consistent with costs and expenses attendant to

international investing.

The Fund may, where necessary, appoint other intermediaries of repute as advisors, custodian/sub-custodians etc. for managing and administering such investments. The appointment of such intermediaries shall be in accordance with the applicable requirements of SEBI and within the permissible ceilings of expenses. The fees and expenses would illustratively include, besides the investment management fees, custody fees and costs, fees of appointed advisors and sub-managers, transaction costs and overseas regulatory costs.

To the extent that the assets of the Scheme will be invested in securities denominated in foreign currencies, the Indian Rupee equivalent of the net assets, distributions and income may be adversely affected by changes in the value of certain foreign currencies relative to the Indian Rupee. The repatriation of capital to India may also be hampered by changes in regulations concerning exchange controls or political circumstances as well as the application to it of other restrictions on investment.

**Legal and Regulatory Risk** - Legal and regulatory changes could occur during the term of the Scheme which may adversely affect it. If any of the laws and regulations currently in effect should change or any new laws or regulations should be enacted, the legal requirements to which the Scheme and the investors may be subject could differ materially from current requirements and may materially and adversely affect the Scheme and the investors. Legislation/ Regulatory guidelines could also be imposed retrospectively.

**Taxation Risk** - Investment in Offshore Funds poses additional challenges based on the tax laws of each respective country or jurisdiction. The scheme may be subject to a higher level of taxes than originally anticipated and or dual taxation. The Scheme may be subject to withholding or other taxes on income and/or gains arising from its investment portfolio. Further, such investments are exposed to risks associated with the changing / evolving tax / regulatory regimes of all the countries where the Scheme invests. All these may entail a higher outgo to the Scheme by way of taxes, transaction costs, fees etc.

thus adversely impacting its NAV; resulting in lower returns to an Investor.

**Risk Factors relating to Portfolio Rebalancing**

In the event that the asset allocation of the Scheme deviates from the ranges as provided in the asset allocation table in this SID, then the Fund Manager will rebalance the portfolio of the Scheme to the position indicated in the asset allocation table. However, if market conditions do not permit the Fund Manager to rebalance the portfolio of the Scheme beyond 7 days then the AMC would notify the Board of the Trustee Company and the Investment Committee of the AMC with appropriate justifications.

**Risk factor associated with segregated portfolio**

Investor holding units of segregated portfolio may not able to liquidate their holding till the time realisable value is recovered.

Security comprising of segregated portfolio may realise lower value or may realise zero 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.

**Risks factors associated with investments in Repo Transactions in Corporate Bond:**

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

**Counter party Risk:** This refers to the inability of the seller to meet the obligation to buy back securities at the contracted price on the contracted date. The Investment Manager will endeavour to manage counterparty risk by dealing only with counterparties, having strong credit profiles, approved by our credit risk analysis team. The exposure to each counterparty will be within the overall approved credit limits. Also, the counterparty 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.

**Collateral Risk:** Collateral risk arises when the market value of the securities is inadequate to meet the repo obligations. This risk is mitigated by restricting participation in repo transactions only in AA or equivalent and above rated money market and corporate debt securities. Any rating downgrade will tantamount to either an early termination of the repo agreement or a call for fresh margin to meet the minimum haircut requirement. In addition, the Investment manager may apply a higher haircut on the underlying security than mentioned above to adjust for the illiquidity and interest rate risk on the underlying instrument. The adequacy of the collateral will be monitored on a daily basis by considering the daily market value & applying the prescribed haircut. The fund manager shall then arrange for additional collateral from the counterparty, within a period of 1 business day. If the counterparty is not able to top-up either in form of cash / collateral, it shall tantamount to early termination of the repo agreement.

## **Risk Mitigation Process:**

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