

KEY INFORMATION MEMORANDUM

JM Corporate Bond Fund (An open ended debt scheme predominantly investing in AA+ and above rated corporate bonds. A relatively high interest rate risk and moderate credit risk.)

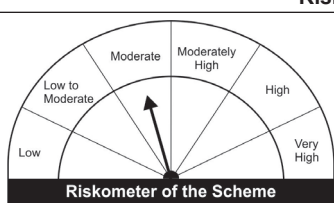
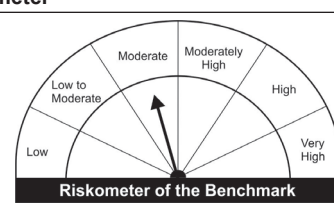
An offer for units @ Rs.10/- each during the New Fund Offer period and continuous offer for Units at NAV based prices thereafter

New Fund Offer Opens	New Fund Offer Closes	Scheme re-opens for continuous sale & repurchase not later than
February 24, 2022	March 07, 2022	March 21, 2022

SPONSOR	: JM Financial Limited
TRUSTEE	: JM Financial Trustee Company Private Limited Registered Office:141, Maker Chambers III, Nariman Point, Mumbai 400 021. CIN: U65991MH1994PTC078880.
REGISTRAR	: KFin Technologies Private Limited
INVESTMENT MANAGER	: JM Financial Asset Management Limited , Corporate Office: Office B, 8th Floor, Cnergy, Appasaheb Marathe Marg, Prabhadevi, Mumbai – 400025. CIN: U65991MH1994PLC078879 • Tel. No -(022) 6198 7777. • Fax No.:(022) 6198 7704 Email: investor@jmf.com • Website: www.jmfinancialmf.com
REGISTERED OFFICE	: 7th Floor, Cnergy, Appasaheb Marathe Marg, Prabhadevi, Mumbai - 400025. • Tel.: (022) 6198 7777 • Fax: (022) 6198 7704

This Key Information Memorandum (KIM) sets forth the information, which a prospective investor ought to know before investing. For further details of the scheme/Mutual Fund, due diligence certificate by the AMC, Key Personnel, investors' rights & services, risk factors, penalties & pending litigations, associate transactions etc. investors should, before investment, refer to the Scheme Information Document (SID) and Statement of Additional Information (SAI) available free of cost at any of the Investor Service Centres or distributors or from the website www.JMFinancialmf.com. The Scheme particulars have been prepared in accordance with Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations 1996, as amended till date, and filed with Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). The units being offered for public subscription have not been approved or disapproved by SEBI, nor has SEBI certified the accuracy or adequacy of this KIM.

The date of this Key Information Memorandum is February 11, 2022

This product is suitable for investors who are seeking* <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income over Short to Medium Term. To generate income / capital appreciation through investments predominantly in AA+ and above rated corporate bonds. *Investors should consult their financial advisers if in doubt about whether the product is suitable for them. The product labelling assigned during the New Fund Offer is based on internal assessment of the Scheme Characteristics or model portfolio and the same may vary post NFO when actual investments are made.	Riskometer	
	 <p>Riskometer of the Scheme Investors understand that their principal will be at moderate risk</p>	 <p>Riskometer of the Benchmark Investors understand that their principal will be at moderate risk</p>

Potential Risk Class			
Credit Risk →	Relatively Low (Class A)	Moderate (Class B)	Relatively High (Class C)
Interest Rate Risk ↓			
Relatively Low (Class I)			
Moderate (Class II)			
Relatively High Class (Class III)		BIII	

MINIMUM CRITERIA FOR INVESTMENT & REDEMPTION

As mentioned in the reckoner table for normal transactions other than through SIP/STP. Additional Purchase : Rs. 1,000/- or any amount thereafter. Repurchase : There is no minimum and maximum limit on the amount/units which can be redeemed/switched-out. The investor is free to redeem any or all units outstanding in his/her/their folio.

Reckoner and Default Options: In case an investor fails to specify his preference of Plans/Sub-Plans/Options/Sub-Options, in the below mentioned scheme, the default Plans/Sub-Plans/Options/Sub-Options for purchase transactions would be as under.

Scheme	Currently available facilities					Default			Exit Load @@@	Lock-in Periods @@@	Redemption Time###
	Min. investment amt.#	Additional investment Amount#	Plans	Options	Sub Options	Default Plan	Default Option	Default Sub Option			
JM Corporate Bond Fund	Rs. 5000/- and in multiples of any amount thereafter	Rs. 1000/- and in multiples of any amount thereafter	Regular	Growth	Reinvestment of Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal/Payout of Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal ^{\$\$}	Direct	Growth	Reinvestment of Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal	0.50% if redeemed within 180 days	NIL	T+1 Business Days
				(Direct)				Growth			

^{ss} No Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal under Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal option shall be distributed in cash even for those unit holders opted for payout where such Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal on a single payout is less than Rs. 100/-. Consequently, such Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal (less than Rs.100/-) shall be compulsorily re-invested.

The investment will be treated as if made under "Direct Plan" if an Investor fails to mention the word "Regular" in the full Scheme name on the Transaction Slip and also does not mention the ARN Code of the Distributor & Employee Unique Identification Number (EUIIN) of the employee/ relationship manager/ sales person of the distributor interacting with the investor clearly thereon. Similarly, the investment will be treated to have been made under "Direct" Plan if the word "Direct" is used in the Scheme name or elsewhere on the Transaction Slip indicating the intention of the Investor for investment under Direct Plan irrespective of the ARN Code of the Distributor or EUIIN mentioned thereon.

Under the Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal options set out above, the Trustees of the Fund reserve the right to declare Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal in the respective Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal option of the Scheme, subject to availability of distributable surplus. Payout of Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal will be lower to the extent of statutory levies, as applicable.

The Trustees to JM Financial Mutual Fund reserves the right to change/modify the above provisions at a later date.

The minimum investment/additional investment amount clause shall not be applicable in the case of investments by designated employees pursuant to SEBI Circular SEBI/HO/IMD/IMD-I/DOF5/P/CIR/2021/553 dated April 28, 2021 and circulars/clarifications issued thereunder. The above clause shall be read with all clause(s) related to minimum investment/additional investment amount mentioned elsewhere in this document.

The minimum investment is applicable at the respective Plans/Options/ Sub-options level i.e. Growth, Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal and will be at gross level taking into account permissible DD charges, stamp duty etc. as per the current practice.

@@@The exit load shown in the above table are applicable for allotment of units for investment made through fresh purchases/switch-in/shift-in or through respective SIP/STP/SWP Installments out of the fresh registration effected during the period when above exit load rates are applicable. The exit load are subject to change at any time. Hence, all Investors are advised to check the current exit load from the nearest Investor Service Centers before investment. In case, the investor does not mention the name of the Plan/ Option/ Sub-option/or wherever there is an ambiguity in choice of Plan/ Option/ Sub-option opted for purchase/ switch application(s), the AMC/ Registrar may allot the units as per default Plans/ Options/ Sub-options, if no clarification letter is provided by the investor on the transaction date. However, in case of fresh purchase application, the AMC/ Registrar at its discretion may allot the units based on the Plan/ Option/ Sub-option appearing on the respective payment instrument. In case, there is complete ambiguity regarding the Scheme/Plans/Options/Sub-options, the application will be treated as invalid and will be summarily rejected. In case of purchase transactions, where there is a mismatch in the amounts on the Transaction Slip / Application Form and the payment instrument / credit received, the AMC may at its discretion allot the units for the lesser of the two amounts and refund / utilize the excess, if any, for any other transaction submitted by the same investor, subject to the fulfillment of other regulatory requirements for the fresh transaction.

AMC would adhere to the aforesaid service standards for redemption payments on best efforts basis under normal circumstances subject to the overall 10 business days as stipulated by SEBI. The redemption payout may be deferred in line with the settlement cycle/s of the stock market and/or money market in case of intervening Bank holiday/s in Mumbai. Similarly, the switch-in transactions amounting to Rs. 2 lac and above will be allotted units based on the NAVs applicable on the payout dates of switch-out schemes in all schemes, where previous calendar day's NAV will be applicable.

Note: Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal shall be declared at the discretion of the Trustee subject to the availability of distributable surplus as compiled in accordance with SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996.

Name of the Scheme	JM Corporate Bond Fund		
Type of Scheme	An open ended debt scheme predominantly investing in AA+ and above rated corporate bonds. A relatively high interest rate risk and moderate credit risk.		
Category of the Scheme	Corporate Bond Fund		
Investment Objective	To generate income through investing predominantly in AA+ and above rated corporate bonds while maintaining the optimum balance of yield, safety and liquidity. Investors are required to read all the scheme related information set out in the offer documents carefully and also note that there can be no assurance that the investment objectives of the scheme will be realized. The scheme does not guarantee/ indicate any returns.		
Investment Strategy	The Scheme aims to generate income by predominantly investing in AA+ and above rated bonds. The Scheme shall endeavor to develop a well – diversified portfolio of debt (including securitized debt) and other instruments. The Scheme may also invest in the schemes of Mutual Funds. The Scheme may also invest in the hybrid securities viz. units of REITs and INVTs for diversification and subject to necessary stipulations by SEBI from time to time. Though every endeavor will be made to achieve the objective of the Scheme, the AMC/Sponsors/Trustee do not guarantee that the investment objective of the Scheme will be achieved. No guaranteed returns are being offered under the Scheme.		
Asset Allocation Pattern of the Scheme	Under normal circumstances the Investment Pattern of the Scheme will be as follows:		
	Type of instrument	Minimum Allocation	Maximum Allocation
	Debt and Money Market Instruments*	90	100
	Units issued by REITs & INVTs	0	10
*The Scheme may invest in debt instruments with special features and will be made in accordance with SEBI Circular No. SEBI/HO/IMD/DF4/CIR/P/2021/032 dated March 10, 2021, as amended from time to time. In case of investments in debt securities with special features, the scheme will not invest more than 10% of its NAV of the debt portfolio in such instruments and not more than 5% of its NAV of the debt portfolio in such instruments issued by a single issuer. The Scheme shall have exposure to corporate bonds with AA+ (or equivalent ratings) and above credit rating at least to the extent of 80% of the corpus of the Scheme. The Scheme may also take exposure to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Securitized debt up to 50% of the net assets of the Scheme • Derivatives up to 50% of the net assets of the Scheme The above limits shall be in line with the investment objective of the Scheme. The Scheme intends to invest in debt instruments with structured obligations or credit enhancement. The investment in debt instruments with structured obligation or credit enhancement shall not exceed 10% of the debt portfolio of the scheme and the group exposure in such instruments shall not exceed 5% of the debt portfolio of the scheme. The Scheme may invest upto 5% of the total assets in the schemes of Mutual Funds in accordance with the applicable extant SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations as amended from time to time. The AMC will adhere to strict limits should it engage in Stock Lending: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Not more than 20% of the net assets of the Scheme can generally be deployed in Stock Lending. 2. Not more than 5% of the net assets of the Scheme can generally be deployed in Stock Lending to any single counter party. 			

	<p>The Scheme may undertake (i) repo / reverse repo transactions in Corporate Debt Securities; (ii) Credit Default Swaps, (iii) Short Selling and such other transactions in accordance with guidelines issued by SEBI from time to time. In addition to the instruments stated in the table above, the Scheme may enter into repos / reverse repos as may be permitted by RBI. From time to time, the Scheme may hold cash. A part of the net assets may be invested in the Tri-party Repos on Government securities or treasury bills (TREPS) or repo or in an alternative investment as may be provided by RBI to meet the liquidity requirements. The Scheme shall hold at least 10% of its net assets in liquid assets.</p> <p>For this purpose, 'liquid assets' shall include Cash, Government Securities, T-bills and Repo on Government Securities. In case of reduction in exposure below the above limit, the AMC shall ensure that the above requirement is complied with before making any further investments.</p> <p>The cumulative gross exposure through debt, derivative positions (including commodity and fixed income derivatives), repo transactions and credit default swaps in corporate debt securities, including debt securities issued by Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs), Infrastructure Investment Trusts (InvITs), other permitted securities/assets and such other securities/assets as may be permitted by the Board from time to time, subject to regulatory approvals, if any, should not exceed 100% of the net assets of the scheme.</p> <p>The AMC may, from time to time, pending deployment of funds of the Scheme in securities in terms of the investment objective of the Scheme, invest the funds of the Scheme in short-term deposits of scheduled commercial banks subject to compliance with SEBI Circular SEBI/IMD/CIR No.1/91171/07 dated April 16, 2007 as amended by SEBI Circular SEBI/IMD/CIR No.7/129592/08 dated June 23, 2008, SEBI Circular No. SEBI/HO/IMD/DF4/CIR/P/2019/093 dated August 16, 2019 and SEBI Circular No. SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2019/101 dated September 20, 2019.</p> <p>In terms of SEBI Circular No. SEBI/HO/IMD/DF3/CIR/P/2020/229 dated November 06, 2020, all open ended debt schemes shall hold at least 10% of their net assets in liquid assets. For this purpose, 'liquid assets' shall include Cash, Government Securities, T-bills and Repo on Government Securities.</p> <p>In case, the exposure in such liquid assets / securities falls below the threshold mandated above, the AMC shall ensure compliance with the above requirement before making any further investments.</p> <p>The AMC may from time to time, pending investment in terms of investment objective of the Scheme, for a short term period on defensive consideration invest upto 100% of the funds available in overnight interbank call/notice money and/ or repos and/ or TREPS, the primary motive being to protect the Net Asset Value of the Scheme and protect unitholders interest so also to earn reasonable returns on liquid funds maintained for redemption/ repurchase of units.</p>
Risk Profile of the Scheme	Mutual Fund Units involve investment risks including the possible loss of principal. Please read the SID carefully for details on risk factors before investment.
Plans and Options	Regular Plan: Growth, Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal (Reinvestment of Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal Option/Payout of Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal Option). Direct Plan: Growth, Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal (Reinvestment of Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal Option/Payout of Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal Option).
Applicable NAV	Details are set out in subsequent pages.
Minimum Application Amount / No. of Units	Refer MINIMUM CRITERIA FOR INVESTMENT & REDEMPTION on page 1
Dispatch of Repurchase / Redemption request	Details are set out in subsequent pages.
Benchmark Index	CRISIL Corporate Bond Composite Index In accordance with SEBI Circular No. SEBI/HO/MD/DF3/CIR/P/2018/04 dated January 4, 2018, benchmarking of performance of the Scheme of the Fund will be on basis of Total Return Index ("TRI").
Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal Policy	Details are set out in subsequent pages.
Name of the Fund Manager	Primary Fund Manager – Ms. Shalini Tibrewala (She has over 23 years of experience in the financial services sector) Secondary Fund Manager – Mr. Prashant Pimple (He has around 20 years of experience in the field of investment related work)
Performance of the Scheme Compounded annualized returns	This Scheme is a new Scheme and hence does not have any performance track record.
Entry Load	NIL
Exit Load[^]	0.50% of NAV on all investment (including SIP/ STP/ SWP) transactions, if redeemed / switched- out within 180 days of transfer/ allotment of units in normal transactions/ allotment of units of respective installments in SIP/ STP/ SWP transactions.
Recurring expenses [% of Net Assets]	NA
No. of Folios	NA
Quarterly Avg. AUM	NA
Portfolio Turnover Ratio	NA

Sector Allocation : The Scheme is a new scheme and hence, the same is not applicable.

Scheme's Portfolio holdings: NIL

Investors can view the scheme's latest monthly portfolio holding on the website of the fund i.e. www.jmfinancialmf.com.

Note: The returns of the schemes are calculated on the basis of the NAVs declared as on the last business day.

Direct Plan shall have a lower expense ratio excluding distribution expenses, commission, etc and no commission for distribution of Units will be paid / charged under Direct Plan.

[^] No exit load shall be charged for any switch of investments between Existing Plan (whether the investments were made before or after the Effective Date) and Direct Plan within the same scheme. The applicable exit load, if any, will be charged for redemptions/ switch outs of the scheme (i.e. at portfolio level) before the completion of the stipulated load/ lock-in period. The stipulated load/ lock-in period will be reckoned from the date of allotment of units for a particular transaction in the scheme (i.e. at portfolio level) till the date of redemption / switch out from that scheme, irrespective of the number of intra-scheme switches by the investor between the aforementioned two dates (e.g. switches between plans/sub-plans/options/sub-options within the scheme having the same portfolio)

The extant provisions of applicability of load on redemptions/ switches from one Scheme to another will continue to be applicable.

In accordance with SEBI Circular No. CIR/IMD/DF/24/2012 dated November 19, 2012, SEBI Circular No. SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2016/35 dated February 15, 2016, SEBI Circular No. SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2016/68 dated August 10, 2016, & SEBI Circular No. SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2017/14 dated

February 22, 2017, & SEBI Circular No. SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR /P/2019 /104 dated October 01, 2019, total exposure of debt schemes of mutual funds in a particular sector (excluding investments in Bank CDs, TREPS, G-Secs, TBills, short term deposits of scheduled commercial banks and AAA rated securities issued by Public Financial Institutions and Public Sector Banks) shall not exceed 20% of the net assets of the scheme;

Provided that an additional exposure to financial services sector (over and above the limit of 20%) not exceeding 10% of the net assets of the scheme shall be allowed only by way of increase in exposure to Housing Finance Companies (HFCs);.

Further, an additional exposure of 5% of the net assets of the scheme shall be allowed for investments in securitized debt instruments based on retail housing loan portfolio and/or affordable housing loan portfolio.

Provided further that the additional exposure to such securities issued by HFCs are rated AA and above and these HFCs are registered with National Housing Bank (NHB) and the total investment/ exposure in HFCs shall not exceed 20% of the net assets of the scheme.

Recurring Expenses:

These are the fees and expenses for operating the Scheme. These expenses include Investment Management and Advisory Fee charged by the AMC, Registrar and Transfer Agents' fee, marketing and selling costs etc.

The aggregate of the Investment Management & Advisory Fee charged by JMF AMC and the Expenses will remain within the maximum permissible TER as per Regulation 52 of the Regulations, as amended from time to time.

Name of the Scheme	TER Limits
JM Corporate Bond Fund	i. 2.00% on the first Rs. 500 crores of the daily net assets. ii. 1.75% on the next Rs. 250 crores of the daily net assets. iii. 1.50% on the next Rs. 1,250 crores of the daily net assets. iv. 1.35% on the next Rs. 3,000 crores of the daily net assets. v. 1.25% on the next Rs. 5,000 crores of the daily net assets. vi. Total expense ratio reduction of 0.05% for every increase of Rs. 5,000 crores of daily net assets or part thereof, on the next Rs. 40,000 crores of the daily net assets vii. 0.80% on balance of the assets.

Subject to the overall ongoing fees and expenses which would be charged to the Scheme not exceeding the limit laid down under Regulation 52(6) [as reproduced above], the AMC will charge to the Scheme the Government levies in the form of any charges or applicable taxes including applicable surcharge either presently payable or which may be imposed in future. Wef 1st July 2017, the Government has imposed Goods and Service Tax of 18% on Management and Trustee Fees.

In addition to the limits as specified in Regulation 52(6) of SEBI Regulations, the following costs or expenses can be charged to the schemes of the Fund:

1. Additional TER of up to 30 basis points on daily net assets of the scheme as per regulation 52 of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 if the new inflows from beyond top 30 cities* received by JMF are at least (a) 30% of gross new inflows in the scheme or (b) 15% of the average assets under management (year to date) of the scheme, whichever is higher.

In case the inflows from beyond top 30 cities is less than the higher of (a) or (b) above, then additional TER can be charged on pro rata basis.

The additional TER on account of inflows from beyond top 30 cities so charged shall be clawed back in case the same is redeemed within a period of 1 year from the date of investment.

The amount so charged shall be utilised for distribution expenses incurred for bringing inflows from such cities.

* The top 30 cities shall mean top 30 cities based on Association of Mutual Funds in India (AMFI) data on 'AUM by Geography – Consolidated Data for Mutual Fund Industry' as at the end of the previous financial year.

2. Additional expenses, incurred towards different heads mentioned under sub-regulations (2) and (4) of Regulation 52, not exceeding 0.05 per cent of daily net assets of the scheme or as specified by SEBI.

Provided that such additional expenses shall not be charged to the schemes where the exit load is not levied or applicable.

The brokerage and transaction costs which are incurred for the purpose of execution of trade and is included in the cost of investment shall not exceed 0.12% in case of cash market transactions and 0.05% in case of derivative transactions.

Any payment towards brokerage and transaction cost, over and above the said 0.12% and 0.05% for cash market transactions and derivatives transactions respectively may be charged to the scheme within the maximum limit of Total Expense Ratio (TER) as prescribed under regulation 52 of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996.

Goods & Services Tax on exit load, if any, shall be paid out of the exit load proceeds and exit load net of Goods & Services Tax, if any, shall be credited back to the scheme.

The AMC shall annually set apart 2 basis points on daily net assets within the maximum limit of TER as per Regulation 52 of the Regulations, for investor education and awareness initiatives.

Direct Plan shall have a lower expense ratio excluding distribution expenses, commission, etc and no commission for distribution of Units will be paid / charged under Direct Plan.

For the actual current expenses being charged, the investor should refer to the website of the fund.

The AMC would update the current expense ratios on the website of the fund at least three working days prior to the effective date of change.

Further, the Actual Expense ratio will also be disclosed by the AMC at Fund's website which can be accessed at link www.jmfinancialmf.com/Downloads/Other Disclosures.

LEVY OF STAMP DUTY ON ALLOTMENT*

Mutual fund units issued against Purchase transactions (whether through lump-sum investments or SIP or STP or switchins or reinvestment under Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal Option) would be subject to levy of stamp duty @ 0.005% of the amount invested. The rate and levy of stamp duty may vary as amended from time to time.

* Pursuant to Notification No. S.O. 4419(E) dated December 10, 2019 issued by Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, Government of India, read with Part I of Chapter IV of Notification dated February 21, 2019 issued by Legislative Department, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India on the Finance Act, 2019, and subsequent Notification dated March 30, 2020 issued by Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, Government of India.

The stamp duty will be deducted from the net investment amount i.e. gross investment amount less any other deduction like transaction charge. Units will be created only for the balance amount i.e. net investment amount as reduced by the stamp duty. The stamp duty will be computed at the rate of 0.005% on an inclusive method basis as illustrated below:

For instance: If the investment amount is Rs. 100,100 and the transaction charge is Rs. 100, the stamp duty will be calculated as follows: $((\text{Investment Amount} - \text{Transaction Charge}) / 100.005) * 0.005 = \text{Rs. } 5$. If the applicable Net Asset Value (NAV) is Rs. 10 per unit, then units allotted will be calculated as follows: $(\text{Investment Amount} - \text{Transaction Charge} - \text{Stamp Duty}) / \text{Applicable NAV} = 9,999.50$ units.

CHECKLIST
Please ensure that your Application Form is
Complete in all respects & signed by all applicants.
Name, Address and Contact Details are mentioned in full.
Bank Account Details are entered completely and correctly.
Permanent Account Number (PAN) of all Applicants is mentioned for all investments and verified copy of PAN Card is submitted.
Completely filled and signed FATCA/UBO form of all the applicants
Appropriate Option / Sub-option is selected. If the Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal Option is chosen, Payout of Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal or Re-investment of Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal is indicated.
If units are applied for jointly, Mode of Operation of account is indicated.
KYC Acknowledgement issued by the KRA/ C KYC acknowledgement is submitted irrespective of the amount of investment.
Please mention KIN No if C KYC compliant
Please mention the LEI number (for corporate investors)
Investment Cheque/Demand Draft is drawn in favour of respective scheme you wish to apply for, dated and signed.
Application Number is mentioned on the reverse of the Cheque/Demand Draft.
Documents, as applicable, are submitted along with the Application Form.

Accompanying documents													
Please submit the following documents (where applicable) with your application. All documents should be original / true copies certified by a Director/ Trustee/Company/Secretary/Authorised Signatory in case of Non Individuals and by gazette officer/notarized in case Individuals (Resident, PIOs & NRI).													
Documents	Individual	Companies	Societies	Partnership Firms	LLP	Investments through POA	Trusts	QFI [^]	NRI [*]	FPI [^]	Flls ^{^*}	PIO [*]	OCI [*]
Resolution/Authorisation to invest		√	√	√			√	√		√	√		
List of Authorised Signatories with Specimen signature(s)		√	√	√		√	√	√		√	√		
Certificate of Incorporation		√			√			√					
Memorandum & Articles of Association		√						√					
Trust Deed							√						
Bye-laws			√										
Partnership Deed / LLP				√	√								
Overseas Auditors' Certificate										√	√		
Notarised Power of Attorney						√							
Bank confirmation of source of funds/FIRC									√	√	√	√	√
Proof of Identity	√								√				√
Proof of Address	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
PAN	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
KYC Acknowledgement issued by the KRA	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
FATCA / UBO	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
OCI Certificate													√

* Self attested copy of Tax Residency Certificate issued by the country where Double Taxation Avoidance Treaty is signed, should be submitted along with the application and subsequently renewed regularly before the expiry of its validity.

[^] Copy of SEBI Registration Certificate.

A. RISK FACTORS

Standard Risk Factors:

- Mutual funds and securities investments are subject to market risks and there is no assurance or guarantee that the objectives of the Fund will be achieved.
- Investment in Mutual Fund Units involves investment risks such as trading volumes, settlement risk, liquidity risk, default risk including the possible loss of principal.
- As the price / value / interest rates of the securities in which the scheme invests fluctuates, the value of your investment in the scheme may go up or down.
- Past performance of the Sponsor/AMC/Mutual Fund does not guarantee future performance of the schemes.
- The names of the schemes do not in any manner indicate either the quality of the scheme or its future prospects and returns.
- The Sponsor is not responsible or liable for any loss resulting from the operation of the scheme beyond the initial contribution of 1 Lac made by it towards setting up the Fund.

- The schemes under this Scheme Information Document are not guaranteed or assured return schemes.

A Unitholder in JM Financial Mutual Fund's scheme - JM Corporate Bond Fund should be aware of the risks generally associated with investments in the fixed income and money markets. Below are some of the common risks associated with investments in fixed income and money market securities. These risks include:

a. Scheme Specific Risk Factors

Some of the specific risk factors related to the Scheme include, but are not limited to the following:

- Different types of fixed income securities in which the Scheme would invest as given in the Scheme Information Document carry different levels and types of risk. Investments in corporate debt carry a higher level of risk than investments in Government securities. Further, even among corporate debt, investment in AAA+ rated instruments are comparatively less risky than AA+ rated instruments. Accordingly, the Scheme risk may increase or decrease depending upon its investment pattern.
- Investments in Corporate Debt 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. Changes in financial conditions of an issuer, changes in economic and political conditions in general, or changes in economic or and political conditions specific to an issuer, all of which are factors that may have an adverse impact on an issuer's credit quality and security values.

b. RISK RELATED TO INVESTING IN DEBT / BONDS / MONEY MARKET INSTRUMENTS / UNITS OF LIQUID / MONEY MARKET / DEBT MUTUAL FUND SCHEMES:

a) Interest Rate Risk

As with all debt securities, changes in interest rates will affect the NAVs of the Scheme 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 of shorter-term securities. Interest rate movements in the Indian debt markets can be volatile leading to the possibility of large price movements up or down in debt and money market securities and thereby to possibly large movements in the NAV.

b) Liquidity Or Marketability Risk

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

c) 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). Because of this risk, debentures are sold at a yield spread above those offered on treasury securities which are sovereign obligations and generally considered to be free of credit risk. Normally, the value of a fixed income security will fluctuate depending upon the actual changes in the perceived level of credit risk as well as the actual event of default.

d) Reinvestment Risk

This risk refers to the interest rate levels at which cash flows received from the securities in the Scheme or from maturities in the Scheme are reinvested. The additional income from reinvestment is the "interest on interest" component. The risk is that the rate at which interim cash flows can be reinvested will fall.

e) Rating Migration Risk:

Fixed income securities are exposed to rating migration risk, which could impact the price on account of change in the credit rating. For example: One notch downgrade of a AAA rated issuer to AA+ will have an adverse impact on the price of the security and vice-versa for an upgrade of a AA+ issuer.

f) Basis Risk (Interest - rate movement): During the life of a floating rate security or a swap, the underlying benchmark index may become less active and may not capture the actual movement in interest rates

or at times the benchmark may cease to exist. These types of events may result in loss of value in the portfolio.

g) Pre-payment Risk: Certain fixed income securities give an issuer the right to call back its securities before their maturity date, in periods of declining interest rates. The possibility of such prepayment may force the fund to reinvest the proceeds of such investments in securities offering lower yields, resulting in lower interest income for the fund.

h) 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.

i) Different types of securities in which the scheme would invest as given in the SID 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 amount of risk than Government securities. Further even among corporate bonds, bonds, which are AA rated, are comparatively more risky than bonds, which are AAA rated.

j) Derivative Risks

The AMC, on behalf of the Scheme may use various derivative products, from time to time, in an attempt to protect the value of the portfolio and enhance Unit holders' interest. Derivative products are specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analysis different from those associated with stocks and bonds. The use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but of the derivative itself. Other risks include, the risk of mispricing or improper valuation and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, rates and indices.

In the derivative markets there are risk factors and issues concerning the use of derivatives that investors should understand. Derivatives require the maintenance of adequate controls to monitor the transactions entered into, the ability to assess the risk that a derivative adds to the portfolio and the ability to manage the risks as a result of the failure of the counterparty to comply with the terms of the derivative contract. Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives, credit risk where the danger is that of a counterparty failing to honour its commitment, liquidity risk where the danger is that the derivatives cannot be sold at prices that reflect the underlying assets, rates and indices and price risk where the market price may move in adverse fashion.

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

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

• Risk factors

- **Credit Risk:** The credit risk is the risk that the counter party will default on obligations and is generally negligible, as there is no exchange of principal amounts in a derivative transaction.
- **Market Risk:** Derivatives carry the risk of adverse changes in the market price.
- **Illiquidity Risk:** The risk that a derivative cannot be sold or purchased quickly enough at a fair price, due to lack of liquidity in the market.

The fund pays the daily compounded rate. In practice however there can be a difference in the actual rate at which money is lent in the call market and the benchmark, which appears and is used.

c. Some of the other risks of investing in debt and money market securities are :

- a. 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.

b. The Scheme 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.

c. Investment in unrated instruments may involve a risk of default or decline in market value higher than rated instruments due to adverse economic and issuer-specific developments. Such investments display increased price sensitivity to changing interest rates and to a deteriorating economic environment. The market values for unrated investments tends to be more volatile and such securities tend to be less liquid than rated debt securities.

d. Changes in government policy in general and changes in tax benefits applicable to Mutual Funds may impact the returns to investors in the Schemes.

d Risks associated with Stock Lending

In case the Scheme undertakes stock lending under the Regulations, it may, at times be exposed to counter party risk and other risks associated with the securities lending. Unitholders of the Scheme should note that there are risks inherent to securities lending, including the risk of failure of the other party, in this case the approved intermediary, to comply with the terms of the agreement entered into between the lender of securities i.e. the Scheme and the approved intermediary. Such failure can result in the possible loss of rights to the collateral put up by the borrower of the securities, the inability of the approved intermediary to return the securities deposited by the lender and the possible loss of any corporate benefits accruing to the lender from the securities deposited with the approved intermediary.

e. Risks associated with Investing in Structured Obligation (SO) & Credit Enhancement (CE) rated securities

The risks factors stated below for the Structured Obligations & Credit Enhancement are in addition to the risk factors associated with debt instruments.

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

a) Liquidity Risk:

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

b) Credit Risk:

The credit risk of debt instruments which are CE rated is based on the combined strength of the issuer as well as the structure. Hence, any weakness in either the issuer or the structure could have an adverse credit impact on the debt instrument. The weakness in structure could arise due to inability of the investors to enforce the structure due to issues such as legal risk, inability to sell the underlying collateral or enforce guarantee, etc. In case of SO transactions, comingling risk and risk of servicer increases the overall risk for the securitized debt or assets backed transactions. Therefore apart from issuer level credit risk such debt instruments are also susceptible to structure related credit risk.

f. RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH INVESTING IN TRI PARTY REPO THROUGH CCIL (TREPS)

The Fund is a member of securities segment and Tri-party Repo trade settlement of the Clearing Corporation of India (CCIL). All transactions of the 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.

g. Risk associated with repo in corporate debt :

• Lending transactions:

The scheme may be exposed to counter party risk in case of repo lending transactions in the event of the counterparty failing to honour the repurchase agreement. However in repo lending transactions, the collateral may be sold and a loss is realized only if the sale price is less than the repo amount. The risk may be further mitigated through over-collateralization (the value of the collateral being more than the repo amount). Further, the liquidation of underlying securities in case of counterparty default would depend on liquidity of the securities and market conditions at that time. It is endeavoured to mitigate the risk by following an appropriate counterparty selection process, which include their credit profile evaluation and over-collateralization to cushion the impact of market risk on sale of underlying security.

• Borrowing transactions:

In the event of the scheme being unable to pay back the money to the counterparty as contracted, the counter party may dispose of the assets (as they have sufficient margin). This risk is normally mitigated by better cash flow planning to take care of such repayments. Further, there is also a Credit Risk that the Counterparty may fail to return the security or Interest received on due date. It is endeavoured to mitigate the risk by following an appropriate counterparty selection process, which include their credit profile evaluation. Further, there is also a Credit Risk that the Counterparty may fail to return the security or Interest received on due date. It is endeavoured to mitigate the risk by following an appropriate counterparty selection process, which include their credit profile evaluation.

• Redemption Risk

As the liquidity of the investments made by the Scheme could, at times, be restricted by trading volumes and settlement periods, the time taken by the Fund for redemption of Units may be significant in the event of an inordinately large number of redemption requests or a restructuring of the Scheme.

h. Risk Factors Associated with Investments in REITS AND INVITS:

i. **Liquidity Risk:** This refers to the ease with which securities/instruments of REITs / InvITs can be sold. There is no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or be maintained. Hence, there could be times when trading in the units is infrequent. The subsequent valuation of illiquid units may reflect a discount from the

market price of comparable securities/instruments for which a liquid market exists. As these products are new to the market they are likely to be exposed to liquidity risk.

- ii. **Reinvestment Risk:** Investments in securities/instruments of REITs and 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.
- iii. **Price Risk:** Securities/Instruments of REITs and InvITs are volatile and prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis owing to market movements. The extent of fall or rise in the prices depends upon factors such as general market conditions, factors and forces affecting capital market, real estate and infrastructure sectors, level of interest rates, trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures.
- iv. **Interest Rate Risk:** Securities/Instruments of REITs and InvITs run interest rate risk. Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of units fall and when interest rates drop, such prices increase.
- v. **Credit Risk:** Credit risk means that the issuer of a REIT/InvIT security / instrument may default on interest payment or even on paying back the principal amount on maturity. Securities / Instruments of REITs and InvITs are likely to have volatile cash flows as the repayment dates would not necessarily be pre-scheduled.
- vi. **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.

i Risk factors associated with investing in non- convertible preference shares

- **Credit Risk** - Credit risk is the risk that an issuer will be unable to meet its obligation of payment of . Income Distribution Cum Withdrawal and/ or redemption of principal amount on the due date. Further, for non-cumulative preference shares, issuer also has an option to not pay Income Distribution Cum Withdrawal on preference shares in case of inadequate profits in any year.
- **Liquidity Risk** - The preference shares generally have limited secondary market liquidity and thus we may be forced to hold the instrument till maturity.
- **Unsecured in nature** - Preference shares are unsecured in nature and rank lower than secured and unsecured debt in hierarchy of payments in case of liquidation. Thus, there is significant risk of capital erosion in case the company goes into liquidation.

j. Risk Factors Associated With Processing Of Transaction 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, on any Business Day will depend upon the modalities of processing viz. collection of application form, KYC documentation, 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).

k. Risk factors Associated With Investing In Securitised Debt:

The Fund may invest only in those securitisation issuances which have a rating of AA and above indicating the high level of safety from credit risk point of view at the time of making an investment. The Fund will not invest in foreign securitised debt.

The Fund may invest in various type of securitisation issuances, including but not limited to Asset Backed Securitisation, Mortgage Backed Securitisation, Personal Loan Backed Securitisation, Collateralized Loan Obligation / Collateralized Bond Obligation and so on.

The Fund will conduct an independent due diligence on the cash margins, collateralisation, guarantees and other credit enhancements and the portfolio characteristic of the securitisation to ensure that the issuance fits in to the overall objective of the investment in high investment grade offerings irrespective of underlying asset class.

Types of securitised debt vary and carry different levels and types of risks. Credit risk on securitised bonds depends upon the originator and varies depending on whether they are issued with recourse to originator or otherwise. Even within securitised debt, AAA rated securitised debt offers lesser risk of default than AA rated securitised debt. A structure with Recourse will have a lower credit risk than a structure without recourse.

Risk analysis on underlying asset classes in securitisation

Generally the following asset classes for securitisation are available in India :

- (a) **Commercial Vehicles**
- (b) **Auto and Two wheeler pools**
- (c) **Mortgage pools (residential housing loans)**
- (d) **Personal Loan, credit card and other retail loans**
- (e) **Corporate loans/receivables**

Underlying assets in securitised debt may assume different forms and the general types of receivables include auto finance, credit cards, home loans or any such receipts. Credit risks relating to these types of receivables depend upon various factors including macro economic factors of these industries and economies. Specific factors like nature and adequacy of property mortgaged against these borrowings, nature of loan agreement / mortgage deed in case of home loan, adequacy of documentation in case of auto finance and home loans, capacity of borrower to meet its obligation on borrowings in case of credit cards and intentions of the borrower influence the risks relating to the asset borrowings underlying the securitised debt.

Holders of the securitised assets may have low credit risk with diversified retail base on underlying assets especially when securitised assets are created by high credit rated tranches. Risk profiles of Planned Amortisation Class tranches (PAC), Principal Only Class Tranches (PO) and Interest Only class tranches (IO) will differ depending upon the interest rate movement and speed of prepayment.

In terms of specific risks attached to securitisation, each asset class would have different underlying risks, however, residential mortgages are supposed to be having lower default rates as an asset class. On the other hand, repossession and subsequent recovery of commercial vehicles and other auto assets is fairly easier and better compared to mortgages. Some of the asset classes such as personal loans, credit card receivables, etc., being unsecured credits in nature, may witness higher default rates. As regards corporate loans/receivables, depending upon the nature of the underlying security for the loan or the nature of the receivable the risks would correspondingly fluctuate. However, the credit enhancement stipulated by rating agencies for such asset class pools is typically much higher and hence their overall risks are comparable to other AAA rated asset classes. The rating agencies have an elaborate system of stipulating margins, over collateralisation and guarantees to bring risk limits in line with the other AA rated securities.

The risks associated with the underlying assets can be described as under :

Credit card receivables are unsecured. Automobile / vehicle loan receivables are usually secured by the underlying automobile / vehicle and sometimes by a guarantor. Mortgages are secured by the underlying property. Personal loans are usually unsecured.

Corporate loans could be unsecured or secured by a charge on fixed assets / receivables of the company or a letter of comfort from the parent company or a guarantee from a bank / financial institution. As a rule of thumb, underlying assets which are secured by a physical asset / guarantor are perceived to be less risky than those which are unsecured. By virtue of this, the risk and therefore the yield in descending order of magnitude would be credit card receivables, personal loans, vehicle /automobile loans, mortgages and corporate loans assuming the same rating.

Some of the factors, which are typically analyzed for any pool are as follows :

Size of the loan : generally indicates the kind of assets financed with loans. Also indicates whether there is excessive reliance on very small ticket size, which may result in difficult and costly recoveries. To illustrate, the ticket size of housing loans is generally higher than that of personal loans. Hence in the construction of a housing loan asset pool for say Rs.10,000,000/- it may be easier to construct a pool with just 10 housing loans of Rs.1,000,000 each rather than to construct a pool of personal loans as the ticket size of personal loans may rarely exceed Rs.500,000/- per individual. Also to take this illustration further, if one were to construct a pool of Rs.10,000,000/- consisting of personal loans of Rs.100,000/- each, the larger number of contracts (100 as against one of 10 housing loans of Rs.10 lakh each) automatically diversifies the risk profile of the pool as compared to a housing loan based asset pool.

Average original maturity of the pool : indicates the original repayment period and whether the loan tenors are in line with industry averages and borrower's repayment capacity. To illustrate, in a car pool consisting of 60-month contracts, the original maturity and the residual maturity of the pool viz. number of remaining installments to be paid gives a better idea of the risk of default of the pool itself. If in a pool of 100 car loans having original maturity of 60 months, if more than 70% of the contracts have paid more than 50% of the installments and if no default has been observed in such contracts, this is a far superior portfolio than a similar car loan pool where 80% of the contracts have not even crossed 5 installments.

Loan to Value ("LTV") Ratio : Indicates how much % value of the asset is financed by borrower's own equity. The lower the LTV ratio, the better it is. This ratio stems from the principle that where the borrower's own contribution of the asset cost is high, the chances of default are lower. To illustrate for a vehicle costing Rs. 50 lakhs, if the borrower has himself contributed Rs. 40 lakhs and has taken only Rs.10 lakhs as a loan, he is going to have lesser propensity to default as he would lose an asset worth Rs. 50 lakhs if he defaults in repaying an installment. This is as against a borrower who may meet only Rs. 5 lakhs out of his own equity for a vehicle costing Rs. 50 lakhs. Between the two scenarios given above, the latter would have higher risk of default than the former.

Average seasoning of the pool : Indicates whether borrowers have already displayed repayment discipline. To illustrate, in the case of a personal loan, if a pool of assets consists of those who have already repaid 80% of the installments without default, this certainly is a superior asset pool than the one where only 10% of the installments have been paid. In the former case, the portfolio has already demonstrated that the repayment discipline is far higher.

Default rate distribution : Indicates how much % of the pool and overall portfolio of the originator is current, how much is in 0-30 DPD (days past due), 30-60 DPD, 60-90 DPD and so on. The rationale here is very obvious - as against 0-30 DPD, the 60-90 DPD is certainly a higher risk category.

Unlike in plain vanilla instruments, in securitisation transactions, it is possible to work towards a target credit rating, which could be much higher than the originator's own credit rating. This is possible through a mechanism called "Credit enhancement" and is fulfilled by filtering the underlying asset classes and applying selection criteria, which further diminishes the risk inherent for a particular asset class. The purpose of credit enhancement is to ensure timely payment to the investors, if the actual collections from the pool of receivables for a given period are short of the contractual payouts on securitisation. Securitisation is normally a non-recourse instrument and therefore, the repayment on securitisation would have to come from the underlying assets and the credit enhancement. Therefore, the rating criteria centrally focuses on the quality of the underlying assets.

World over, the quality of credit ratings is measured by default rates and stability. An analysis of rating transition and default rates, witnessed in both international and domestic arena, clearly reveals that structured finance ratings have been characterized by far lower default and transition rates than that of plain vanilla debt ratings. Further, internationally, in case of structured finance ratings, not only are the default rates low but post default recovery is also high.

In the Indian scenario, also, more than 95% of issuances have been AAA rated issuances indicating the strength of the underlying assets as well as adequacy of credit enhancement.

Interest Rate Risk

The change in market interest rates – prepayments may not change the absolute amount of receivables for the investors, but may have an impact on the re-investment of the periodic cash flows that the investor receives in the securitised paper.

Limited liquidity & price risk

Presently, secondary market for securitised papers is not very liquid. There is no assurance that a deep secondary market will develop for such securities. This could limit the ability of the investor to resell them. Even if a secondary market develops and sales were to take place, these secondary transactions may be at a discount to the initial issue price due to changes in the interest rate structure.

Limited recourse, delinquency and credit risk

Securitised transactions are normally backed by pool of receivables and credit enhancement as stipulated by the rating agency, which differ from issue to issue. The credit enhancement stipulated represents a limited loss cover to the Investors. These certificates represent an undivided beneficial interest in the underlying receivables and there is

no obligation of either the Issuer or the Seller or the originator, or the parent or any associate of the seller, issuer and originator. No financial recourse is available to the certificate holders against the investors' representative. Delinquencies and credit losses may cause depletion of the amount available under the credit enhancement and thereby the investor payouts may get affected if the amount available in the credit enhancement facility is not enough to cover the shortfall. On persistent default of an obligor to repay his obligation, the servicer may repossess and sell the underlying asset. However many factors may affect, delay or prevent the repossession of such asset or the length of time required to realize the sale proceeds on such sales. In addition, the price at which such asset may be sold may be lower than the amount due from that obligor.

Risks due to possible prepayments: Weighted Tenor / Yield

Asset securitisation is a process whereby commercial or consumer credits are packaged and sold in the form of financial instruments. Full prepayment of underlying loan contract may arise under any of the following circumstances :

- Obligor pays the receivable due from him at any time prior to the scheduled maturity date of that receivable; or
- Receivable is required to be repurchased by the seller consequent to its inability to rectify a material misrepresentation with respect to that receivable; or
- The servicer recognizing a contract as a defaulted contract and hence repossessing the underlying asset and selling the same; or
- In the event of prepayments, investors may be exposed to changes in tenor and yield.

Bankruptcy of the originator or seller

If originator becomes subject to bankruptcy proceedings and the court in the bankruptcy proceedings concludes that the sale from originator to Trust was not a sale then an investor could experience losses or delays in the payments due. All possible care is generally taken in structuring the transaction so as to minimize the risk of the sale to Trust not being construed as a "True Sale". Legal opinion is normally obtained to the effect that the assignment of Receivables to Trust in trust for and for the benefit of the Investors, as envisaged herein, would constitute a true sale.

Bankruptcy of the investor's agent

If an investor's agent becomes subject to bankruptcy proceedings and the court in the bankruptcy proceedings concludes that the recourse of investor's agent to the assets/receivables is not in its capacity as agent/ Trustee but in its personal capacity, then an investor could experience losses or delays in the payments due under the swap agreement. All possible care is normally taken in structuring the transaction and drafting the underlying documents so as to provide that the assets/receivables if and when held by investor's agent is held as agent and in Trust for the investors and shall not form part of the personal assets of investor's agent. Legal opinion is normally obtained to the effect that the investor's agent's recourse to assets/receivables is restricted in its capacity as agent and Trustee and not in its personal capacity.

Credit Rating of the Transaction / Certificate

The credit rating is not a recommendation to purchase, hold or sell the certificate in as much as the ratings do not comment on the market price of the certificate or its suitability to a particular investor.

There is no assurance by the rating agency either that the rating will remain at the same level for any given period of time or that the rating will not be lowered or withdrawn entirely by the rating agency.

Risk of Co-mingling

The servicers normally deposit all payments received from the obligors into the collection account. However, there could be a time gap between collection by a servicer and depositing the same into the collection account especially considering that some of the collections may be in the form of cash. In this interim period, collections from the Loan Agreements may not be segregated from other funds of the servicer. If the servicer fails to remit such funds due to investors, the investors may be exposed to a potential loss.

Risks due to possible prepayments and Charge Offs

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

Bankruptcy of the Swap Bank

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

Techniques Risk:

The Scheme may use techniques (including derivatives, futures and options, warrants, etc.) and instruments that may be permitted and/or that may become permissible under SEBI/RBI Regulations and/or Regulations and/or statutory modification or re-enactment thereof for efficient portfolio management and to attempt to hedge or reduce the risk of such fluctuation. However, these techniques and instruments, if imperfectly used, have the risk of the scheme incurring losses due to mismatches particularly in a volatile market. The Fund's ability to use these techniques may be limited by market conditions, regulatory limits and tax considerations (if any). The use of these techniques is dependent on the ability to predict movements in the prices of securities being hedged and movements in interest rates. There exists an imperfect correlation between the hedging instruments and the securities or market sectors being hedged. Besides, the fact that skills needed to use these instruments are different from those needed to select the Fund's/Scheme's securities. There is a possible absence of a liquid market for any particular instrument at any particular time even though the futures and options may be bought and sold on an organized stock exchange. The use of these techniques involves possible impediments to effective portfolio management or the ability to meet repurchase/redemption requests or other short-term obligations because of the percentage of the Scheme's assets segregated to cover its obligations.

Liquidity and Settlement Risks:

The liquidity of the Scheme's investments may be inherently restricted by trading volumes, transfer procedures and settlement periods. From time to time, the Scheme will invest in certain securities of certain companies, industries, sectors etc. based on certain investment parameters as adopted internally by AMC. While at all times the Trustees and the AMC will endeavor that excessive holding/investment in certain securities of industries, sectors, etc. by the Scheme be avoided, the assets invested by the Scheme in certain securities of industries, sectors, etc. may acquire a substantial portion of the Scheme's investment portfolio and collectively may constitute a risk associated with non-diversification and thus could affect the value of investments. The Scheme may have difficulty in disposing of certain securities because the security may be unlisted, due to greater price fluctuations there may be a thin trading market, different settlement periods and transfer procedures for a particular security at any given time. Settlement, if accomplished through physical delivery of stock certificates, is labour and paper intensive and may affect the liquidity. It should be noted that the Fund bears the risk of purchasing fraudulent or tainted papers. The secondary market for money market/debt securities does exist, but is generally not as liquid as the secondary market for other securities. Reduced liquidity in the secondary market may have an adverse impact on market price and the Scheme's ability to dispose of particular securities, when necessary, to meet the Scheme's liquidity needs or in response to a specific economic event, such as the deterioration in the creditworthiness of the issuer, etc. or during restructuring of the Scheme's investment portfolio. Furthermore, from time to time, the AMC, the Custodian, the Registrar, any Associate, any distributor, dealer, any company, corporate body, trust, any scheme/Mutual Fund managed by the AMC or by any other AMC may invest in the Scheme. While at all times the Trustees and the AMC will endeavor that excessive holding of Units in the Scheme among a few unit holders is avoided, however, the amounts invested by these aforesaid persons may acquire a substantial portion of the Scheme's outstanding Units and collectively may constitute a majority unit holder in the Scheme. Accordingly, redemption of Units held by such persons may have an adverse impact on the value of the redemption and may impact the ability of the unit holders to redeem their respective Units.

I. Risk Factors With Respect To Imperfect Hedging Using Interest Rate Futures:

An Interest Rate Futures is an agreement to buy or sell a debt instrument at a specified future date at a price that is fixed today. Interest Rate Futures are Exchange traded. These future contracts are cash settled.

1. Perfect Hedging means hedging the underlying using IRF contract of same underlying.
2. Imperfect hedging means the underlying being hedged and the IRF contract has correlation of closing prices of more than 90%.

In case of imperfect hedging, the portfolio can be a mix of:

- 1) Corporate Bonds and Government securities or
- 2) Only Corporate debt securities or

- 3) Only government securities with different maturities

Risk associated with imperfect hedging includes:

Basis Risk: The risk arises when the price movements in derivative instrument used to hedge the underlying assets does not match the price movements of the underlying assets being hedged. Such difference may potentially amplify the gains or losses, thus adding risk to the position.

Price Risk: The risk of mispricing or improper valuation and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, rates and indices.

Risk of mismatch between the instruments: The risk arises if there is a mismatch between the prices movements in derivative instrument used to hedge, compared to the price movement of the underlying assets being hedged. For example when IRF which has government security as underlying is used, to hedge a portfolio that contains corporate debt securities.

Correlation weakening and consequent risk of regulatory breach: SEBI Regulation mandates minimum correlation criterion of 0.9 (calculated on a 90 day basis) between the portfolio being hedged and the derivative instrument used for hedging. In cases where the correlation falls below 0.9, a rebalancing period of 5 working days has been permitted. Inability to satisfy this requirement to restore the correlation level to the stipulated level, within the stipulated period, due to difficulties in rebalancing would lead to a lapse of the exemption in gross exposure computation. The entire derivative exposure would then need to be included in gross exposure, which may result in gross exposure in excess of 100% of net asset value.

m. Risk factors associated with segregated portfolio:

- Unit holders holding units of segregated portfolio may not be able to liquidate their holdings till recovery of money from the issuer.
- Security in the segregated portfolio may not realize any value.
- Listing of any 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.
- The trading price of units on the stock exchange may be significantly lower than the prevailing Net Asset Value (NAV) of the segregated portfolio.

n RISK FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH INVESTMENTS IN PERPETUAL DEBT INSTRUMENT (PDI):

Perpetual Debt instruments are issued by Banks, NBFCs and corporates to improve their capital profile. Some of the PDIs issued by Banks which are governed by the RBI guidelines for Basel III Capital Regulations are referred to as Additional Tier I (AT1 bonds). While there are no regulatory guidelines for issuance of PDIs by corporate bodies, NBFCs issue these bonds as per guidelines issued by RBI. The instruments are treated as perpetual in nature as there is no fixed maturity date. The key risks associated with these instruments are highlighted below:

Key Risk Factors:

- Risk on coupon servicing Banks

As per the terms of the instruments, Banks have discretion at all times to cancel distributions/ payment of coupons. NBFCs While NBFCs have discretion at all times to cancel payment of coupon, coupon can also be deferred (instead of being cancelled), in case paying the coupon leads to breach of capital ratios.

Corporates

Corporates usually have discretion to defer the payment of coupon. However, the coupon is usually cumulative and any deferred coupon shall accrue interest at the original coupon rate of the PDI.

- Risk of write-down or conversion into equity

Banks

As per current RBI guidelines, banks have to maintain a Common Equity Tier-1 (CET-1) ratio of minimum 5.5% of Risk Weighted Assets (RWAs), failing which the AT-1 bonds can get written down. Further, AT-1 Bonds are liable to be written down or converted to common equity, at the discretion of RBI, in the event of Point of Non Viability Trigger (PONV). PONV is a point, determined by RBI, when a bank is deemed to have become non-viable unless there is a write off/ conversion to equity of AT-1 Bonds or a public sector capital injection

happens. The write off/conversion has to occur prior to public sector injection of capital. This risk is not applicable in case of NBFCs and Corporates.

- Risk of instrument not being called by the Issuer

Banks

The issuing banks have an option to call back the instrument after minimum period of 5 years from the date of issuance and typically annually thereafter, subject to meeting the RBI guidelines. However, if the bank does not exercise the call on first call date, the Scheme may have to hold the instruments for a period beyond the first call exercise date.

NBFCs

The NBFC issuer has an option to call back the instrument after minimum period of 10 years from date of issuance and typically annually thereafter, subject to meeting the RBI guidelines. However, if the NBFC does not exercise the call option the Scheme may have to hold the instruments for a period beyond the first call exercise date.

Corporates

There is no minimum period for call date. However, if the corporate does not exercise the call option, the Scheme may have to hold the instruments for a period beyond the call exercise date.

B. RISK MITIGATION MEASURES FOLLOWED:

Risk management is an integral part of the investment process. The AMC incorporates adequate safeguards for controlling risks in the portfolio construction process, which would be periodically evaluated. Online monitoring of various exposure limits are done by the Front Office System. The system incorporates all the investment restrictions as per SEBI guidelines and 'soft' warning alerts at appropriate levels for preemptive monitoring. The system also enables identifying & measuring the risk through various risk measurement tools and analyzes the same so as to act in a preventive manner. In addition to minimize the major risks for equity & debt schemes, the following steps are taken

Credit Risk – Risk of investing in unsustainable / weak companies

- In depth credit evaluation of the money market and debt instruments (other than GSecs) proposed to be invested in.
- Issuer wise and Industry wise exposure limits.
- Independent rating of scheme portfolio by recognized rating agency.
- Defining the minimum rating grades at portfolio level.

Interest Rate Risk –

- Risk of bond prices falling as a result of rise in interest rates.
- Active duration management.
- Cap on Average Portfolio maturity depending upon the scheme objective and Strategy.
- Portfolio exposure spread over various maturities depending on the mandates of the respective schemes.

Liquidity Risk

- High impact cost at the time of buying/selling
- Focus on good quality paper having good liquidity in the market at the time of portfolio construction.
- Asset-Liability management

The scheme may also use derivatives and other hedging instruments, as permitted, from time to time, in order to protect the value of the portfolio.

Special Products / facilities available

A. Direct Plan

In accordance with Para D titled "Separate Option for direct investments" under Circular No. CIR/IMD/DF/21/2012 dated September 13, 2012 issued by Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), a separate plan for direct investments (i.e. investments not routed through an AMFI Registration Number (ARN) Holder ("Distributor") (hereinafter referred to as "Direct Plan") is available as under:

Direct Plan is only for investors who purchase/subscribe units in the Scheme directly with the Fund and is not available for investors who route their investments through a Distributor.

For operating guidelines, terms and conditions, registration form and further details, investors are requested to visit www.kfintech.com.

Plans / Options / Sub-options: All Plans / Options / Sub-Options being offered under the Scheme ("Regular Plan") will also be available for subscription under the Direct Plan. Thus, there shall be 2 Plans available for subscription under the Scheme viz., Regular Plan and Direct Plan. Portfolio of the Scheme under the Regular Plan and Direct Plan will be common.

The provisions pertaining to Minimum Subscription Criteria, Load and Additional Purchases will be applicable at Scheme (Portfolio) Level.

Scheme characteristics: Scheme characteristics such as Investment Objective, Asset Allocation Pattern, Investment Strategy, risk factors, facilities offered and terms and conditions including load structure will be the same for the Regular Plan and the Direct Plan, except that:

- No exit load shall be charged for any switch of investments between Regular Plan (whether the investments were made before or after the Effective Date) and Direct Plan within the same Scheme. The applicable exit load, if any, will be charged for redemptions/ switch outs of the Scheme (i.e. at portfolio level) before the completion of the stipulated load/ lock-in period. The stipulated load/ lock-in period will be reckoned from the date of allotment of units for a particular transaction in the Scheme (i.e. at portfolio level) till the date of redemption / switch out from that scheme, irrespective of the number of intra-scheme switches by the investor between the aforementioned two dates (e.g. switches between plans/sub-plans/options/sub-options within the Scheme having the same portfolio)
- The extant provisions of applicability of load on redemptions/ switches from one Scheme to another will continue to be applicable.

Direct Plan shall have a lower expense ratio excluding distribution expenses, commission, etc and no commission for distribution of Units will be paid / charged under Direct Plan.

Applicable NAV and allotment of units:

The provisions of applicability of NAV and allotment of units will be same for Regular and Direct plan.

Eligible investors / modes for applying: All categories of investors (whether existing or new Unitholders), as permitted under the SID of the Scheme, are eligible to subscribe under Direct Plan. Investments under Direct Plan can be made through various modes offered by the Fund for investing directly with the Fund and all other Platform(s) where investors' applications for subscription of units are routed through SEBI registered Investment Advisors.

How to apply:

- a. Investors subscribing under Direct Plan of the Scheme will have to indicate "Direct Plan" against the Scheme name in the application form/ transaction slip e.g. "JM Corporate Bond Fund (Direct)".
However, in the event of the Investor having failed to mention clearly, the following Default Plan will be captured for the investment under the scheme.
- b. Investors may also indicate "Direct" in the ARN column of the application form/ transaction slip. However, in case Distributor/ Sub-broker code is mentioned in the application form, but "Direct Plan" is indicated against the Scheme name or in any other place or in any manner whatsoever in the Application Form/ transaction slip, the Distributor/ Sub-broker code will be ignored and the application will be processed under Direct Plan.
- c. Further, where application is received for Regular Plan without Distributor code or "Direct" is mentioned in the ARN Column, the application will be processed under the Direct Plan.

Redemption requests: Where Units under the Scheme are held under both Regular and Direct Plans and the redemption/ Switch request pertains to the Direct Plan, the same must clearly be mentioned on the request (along with the folio number).

In the event of the investor not clearly mentioning the name of the Plan (Regular or Direct)/ Option/ Sub-option/or wherever there is an ambiguity in choice of Plan (Regular or Direct)/ Option/ Sub-option opted for in the request for redemption/switch-out of all/specified amount/ units, in the absence of clarificatory letter from the investor on the day of the transaction, the AMC/ Registrar reserves the right to process the redemption/switch out request from the Regular Plan or Direct Plan if such redemption request can be processed in totality. In such case, the redemption will first be effected from the Regular Plan.

E.g. If an investor has investment of Rs. 5 lakh in an Regular Plan and Rs. 10 lakh in the Direct Plan and a redemption request is received from him for redemption of Rs. 2 lakh without indicating which Plan the redemption is to be effected from, the AMC/ Registrar will effect the redemption from the Regular Plan. In the same example, if the redemption request was for Rs. 7 lakh, the redemption would be effected from the Direct Plan.

However, in case it is not possible to effect the redemption from any one of the Plans in totality i.e. either from the Regular or from the Direct Plan, such redemption request will be treated as void ab-initio and rejected.

E.g. If the redemption request in the above example is for Rs. 12 lakh, the AMC / Registrar will summarily reject the redemption request. Where units are held under any one i.e. under Regular or Direct Plan, the redemption will be processed from such Plan.

Tax consequences: Switch / redemption may entail tax consequences. Investors should refer to the tax paras set out elsewhere in the document as well as consult their professional tax advisor before initiating such requests.

B. Exchange Platforms:

SEBI vide its Circular No. SEBI/IMD/CIR No. 11/183204/2209 dated November 13, 2009 had facilitated transactions in Mutual Fund schemes through the stock exchanges infrastructure. Also, vide Circular No. CIR/IMD/DF/17/2010 dated November 09, 2010, SEBI had permitted routing of Mutual Fund transactions through the clearing members of the registered stock exchanges and Depository Participants of registered Depositories. SEBI vide its Circulars No. CIR/MRD/DSA/32/2013 dated October 4, 2013 and CIR/MRD/ DSA/33/2014 dated December 9, 2014, permitted Mutual Fund Distributors (MF Distributors) to use, recognized stock exchange infrastructure for transacting units directly from Mutual Fund/Asset Management Companies on behalf of their clients.. In view of this and in order to increase the network and enhance the level of service to the investors of JM Financial Mutual Fund, the Boards of JM Financial Asset Management Limited (the "AMC") and JM Financial Trustee Company Private Limited (the "Trustees") decided to offer an alternate platform to facilitate purchase (subscription) and redemption (repurchase) of units of all the eligible schemes of the Fund. This facility is offered in terms of the aforesaid SEBI circular and the guidelines issued by National Stock Exchange of India Ltd. (NSE), BSE Ltd. (BSE) and ICEX in this regard.

Following are the exchange platforms through which investors can subscribe/redeem the units of certain schemes:

- 1 BSE StAR MF Platform introduced by BSE (Bombay Stock Exchange)
- 2 NSE (National Stock Exchange) Mutual Fund Platform
- (i) NMF-TM (For Demat transactions being used by Trading Members of NSE)
- (ii) NMF-Distributors (For Non-Demat transactions being used by Non-trading Members / Mutual Fund Distributors)
- 3 ICEX Platform introduced by ICEX (Indian Commodity Exchange)

1. Features of the Exchange Platforms introduced by BSE, NSE & ICEX:

- (i) The eligible/trading Members/Brokers and MFDs (Mutual Funds Distributors) are authorised to place the transactions on the Online Mutual Fund Platforms made available by these Stock and Commodity Exchanges of India.
- (ii) **Who can avail of this facility and is it available for all modes / options of investment?**

The AMC accepts all the permissible financial transactions as are offered by respective Exchange Platforms to any of set of categories of investors as mentioned elsewhere in the Scheme Offer Documents (SID) & Scheme Additional Information (SAI) . However, this facility is not available to Non Resident Indians/ Persons of Indian origin / Overseas Citizen of India from USA, Canada and other Persons / entities / foreign citizens etc. mentioned in the Scheme Information Document (SID) under "Who cannot invest" under the head "UNITS and OFFER".

- (iii) These Exchange Platforms are also declared as the Point of Acceptance by JM Financial Mutual Fund for the purpose of time-stamping the financial transactions in terms of relevant provisions of SEBI Regulations. Hence, these Exchange Platforms shall act as the Point of Acceptance only for the purpose of time – stamping of the transaction and reporting thereof to the RTA/Mutual Fund subject to the transfer to funds to the Scheme's Account of the Mutual Fund before the stipulated cut-off time. Accordingly, all the authorised offices of these Exchanges shall be considered as the Official Points of Acceptance (OPA) of the Mutual Fund in accordance with SEBI Circular No. SEBI/IMD/ CIR No.11/78450/06 dated October 11, 2006 and conditions stipulated in SEBI Circular dated November 13, 2009.

- (iv) These Exchange Platforms have been designed to provide a confirmation slip of the order(s) entered, which would be deemed to be the time of receipt of application for the purpose of determining the applicability of NAV. However, due to operational reasons , the Exchanges may set-up their own cut-off time which may be earlier to the SEBI stipulated cut-off for the day for smooth and timely movement of Funds & Transactions feeds to the RTA/JM Financial Mutual Fund for processing with applicable NAVs, on day to day basis.

(v) **Whom should the investor approach for transacting in units of the eligible schemes of the Mutual Fund?**

The investor has to approach a Broker/Trading member of the Exchange concerned , who is holding a valid ARN Code issued by Association of Mutual Funds in India (AMFI) as Mutual Fund Advisors and also registered with the respective Exchange as Participants ("AMFI certified stock exchange brokers") and any of the Other Distributors holding valid ARN Code from AMFI and who is empanelled as a distributor with JM Financial Mutual Fund.

Transactions by Distributors in the Scheme of the Fund on behalf of their clients through the Stock Exchange mechanism:

SEBI vide its Circulars No. CIR/MRD/DSA/32/2013 dated October 4, 2013 and CIR/MRD/ DSA/33/2014 dated December 9, 2014, has permitted Mutual Fund Distributors (MF Distributors) to use National Stock Exchange (NSE) and Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE), recognized stock exchange infrastructure for transacting units directly from Mutual Fund/ Asset Management Companies on behalf of their clients.

Pursuant to the above, the following guidelines shall be applicable for transactions executed in the Schemes of the Fund through MF Distributors via the Stock Exchange Mechanism offered respective exchange :

1. MF Distributor registered with Association of Mutual Funds in India (AMFI) and who has been permitted by the Exchanges will be eligible to use their platform to purchase/redeem/switch units of the eligible Scheme, on behalf of their clients, directly from the Fund through online - non-demat mode and/or demat mode.
2. MF distributors shall not handle pay - out/pay - in of funds as well as units on behalf of the investor/ AMC. 'Pay - in' will be directly received from the investor's account by the respective Clearing Corporations of the Exchange concerned i.e. Indian Clearing Corporation Limited (ICCL) for BSE, National Securities Clearing Corporation (NSCCL) for NSE and Metropolitan Clearing Corporation of India Ltd. (MCCIL) for ICEX , through any of the payment authorized modes of Banking Channels . The 'Pay - out' will be directly made to the investor by the Registrar/AMC, for non-demat mode. For demat mode, the pay-out for redemption will be directly made to the respective Clearing Corporation.

The Investors will be able to purchase/redeem/switch the units in the aforesaid scheme in the following manner. The switch transactions will be split into 2 by treating switch-out as redemption and switch-in as the purchase.

Purchase of Units:

a) Non-Demat (Physical) Form:

- The investor who chooses the physical mode is required to submit all requisite documents along with the purchase application to the Participants/Brokers/Trading Members (subject to applicable provisions of the Exchange)
- The Participants/Brokers/Trading Members shall verify the application and documents for mandatory details and KYC compliance.
- In case of non- demat mode, the Registrar will intimate the allotment details to the investor directly by emailing/issuing the physical statement of accounts or through the monthly Consolidated Account Statement (CAS).

b) Demat form:

- The investors who intend to deal in depository mode are required to have a demat account with CDSL/NSDL and have to provide their depository account details to the Participants/Brokers/Trading Members .
- The investor who chooses the depository mode is required to place an order for purchase of units (subject to applicable limits prescribed by the Exchange) with the Participants/Brokers/Trading Members .
- Under both the above modes, after completion of the verification, the purchase order will be entered in the Exchange system and an order confirmation slip will be issued to investor.

- The investor will transfer the funds to the Participants/Brokers/Trading Members and the funds will be transferred to the respective Scheme's Account of JM Financial Mutual Fund via Clearing Corporation of the respective Exchange.
- In case of purchase in demat mode, the units will be credited into the Demat Account of respective Clearing Corporation of the Exchange for onward transfer to the investor's account.
- Allotment details will be provided by the Participants/Brokers/Trading Members to the investor.

Redemption of units:

a) Non-Demat (Physical) Mode

- The investor who chooses the physical mode is required to submit the redemption application (subject to applicable provisions of the Exchange) to the Participants/Brokers/Trading Members .
- Redemption orders would be created either in terms of amount or quantity.
- The redemption order will be entered in the Exchange system and an order confirmation slip generated from the Exchange System will be issued to investor by the Participants/Brokers/Trading Members concerned.
- The redemption order will be placed on Exchange platform and the Exchange in turn shall communicate the same to the RTA for processing and remitting the redemption proceeds.
- The redemption proceeds will be credited to the Bank Account of the investor, as per the Bank account details recorded with the Mutual Fund.

b) Demat form:

- The investors who intend to deal in depository mode are required to have a demat account with CDSL/ NSDL and units converted from physical mode to demat mode prior to placing of redemption order.
- In case of redemption in demat mode, the investor is required to place an order for redemption (subject to applicable provisions prescribed by the Exchange) with his respective Participant/Broker/Clearing Member. The investor should provide Depository Instruction Slip (DIS) /the Redemption Request Form (RRF to his Depository Participant (DP) with the number of units to be credited to Clearing Corporation pool account for extinction and redemption. The DP in turn will intimate the Exchange and the exchange shall intimate the RTA for further processing of the redemption request.
- The redemption order will be entered in the system and an order confirmation slip will be issued to investor. Redemption orders would be created in terms of units without any minimum limit and not in terms of amount.
- The redemption proceeds will be credited to the Bank Account of the Investor, as per the Bank Account details recorded in his Demat Account with the Depository Participant.

Switching units

Switch transaction requests can be placed for units which are held in demat as well as in non-demat mode on BSE platform*.

The above modes of operations may or may not be available with the Exchanges mentioned above, which may be verified before seeking to transact through the said modes about the current facilities being offered by the respective Exchanges. The investors may refer to the SAI for other applicable details.

Investors shall receive redemption amount (if units are redeemed) and units (if units are purchased) through Participant/Broker/Clearing Member's Pool Account. The Mutual Fund/AMC/RTA would pay proceeds to the Participant/Broker/Clearing Member (in case of redemption) and Participant/Broker/Clearing member in turn to the respective investor and similarly units shall be credited by AMC/Mutual Fund/RTA into Pool Account of the Participant/Broker/Clearing Member (in case of purchase) and Participant/Broker/Clearing member in turn to the respective investor's demat account.

Payment of redemption proceeds to the Clearing Corporations/ Participants/ Brokers/Clearing members by AMC/Mutual Fund/RTA shall discharge AMC/Mutual Fund/Trustees/RTA of its obligation of payment to individual investor. Similarly, in case of purchase of units, crediting units into the Pool Accounts of the Clearing Corporations/ Participants/Brokers/Clearing Member shall discharge AMC/ Mutual Fund/Trustees/RTA of its obligation to allot units to individual investor.

In case of Payout of Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal Option / Reinvestment of Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal Option of units for demat and nondemat cases, the RTA shall process the same and remit/credit directly into the investor's/beneficiary's accounts.

The investors are requested to note that the allotment of NAV will be based on the time stamping of transaction and receipt of Funds into the account of the respective schemes of the AMC from the Clearing Corporation within the overall guidelines of SEBI on the matter. Payment to the Clearing Corporation will not entitle the investor for the NAV until the same is transferred into the AMC's scheme account by the respective Clearing Corporations, before the cut – off time, including all purchase cases under this Scheme irrespective of the amount. The redemption request shall be accepted by the Exchange upto the cutoff time i.e. 3 p.m. (or such other timings as prescribed by SEBI from time to time) only, failing which the request shall be rejected/ processed with the NAV applicable for the next permissible day.

Applications for purchase/redemption of units which are incomplete/ invalid are liable to be rejected.

Separate folios will be allotted for units held in physical and demat mode. In case of non- financial requests/applications such as change of address, change of bank details, etc. investors should approach Investor Service Centres (ISCs) of the Mutual Fund if units are held in physical mode and the respective Depository Participant(s) if units are held in demat mode. In case of KYC compliant investors, the non-financial requests/applications shall be submitted by the investors to their respective KYC Registration Agencies (KRAs).

The Mutual Fund Distributors are permitted to handle the transactions of only their clients, through the above platform.

The facility of transacting in the Fund's Scheme through the Exchange Platforms is, subject to such operating guidelines, terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the respective Exchanges/ SEBI and JMF AMC/JM Financial Mutual Fund from time to time.

C. Facilitating transactions in the Scheme of the Fund through MF Utilities India Private Limited.

JM Financial Asset Management Limited (AMC) has entered into an Agreement with M/s. MF Utilities India Private Limited (MFUI), for the usage of MF Utilities- (MFUI) platform - a shared services initiative of various Asset Management Companies, which acts as a transaction aggregator for transacting in multiple Schemes of various Mutual Funds with a single form/ request and a single payment instrument w.e.f. February 01, 2019.

Investors are requested to note that, MFUI will allot a Common Account Number (CAN), a single reference number for all investments in the Mutual Fund industry, for transacting in multiple schemes of various Mutual Funds through MFUI platform and to map existing folios there- with, if any. Investors can create a CAN by submitting the CAN Registration Form (CRF) and necessary documents at the authorised MFUI Points of Service (POS). Additionally, the investor can create CAN online by furnishing the relevant information on the website of MFUI.

The AMC and /or its Registrar and Transfer Agent (RTA) shall provide necessary details to MFUI as may be needed for providing the required services to investors/distributors through MFUI platform. The investors are requested to visit the websites of MFUI or the AMC to download the relevant forms. Subscriptions with cheque favouring "MFUI Escrow Account" and all other financial & non-financial transactions pertaining to Schemes of JM Financial Mutual Fund (JMFMF) can be done through MFUI physically by submitting the documents at any of the existing and new authorized POS of MFUI as displayed on the website of MFUI. Alternatively, the investor may effect financial and permissible non- financial transactions through their website www.mfuonline.com or their Mobile App "goMF".

The MFUI website www.mfuonline.com, Mobile App "goMF" and authorised MFUI POS hosted and updated on www.mfuindia.com from time to time will be considered as the Official Points of Acceptance for transactions (OPAT) of the AMC. The online transaction portal of MFUI i.e. www.mfuonline.com, their Mobile App "goMF" and the POS of MFUI will be in addition to the existing OPAT of the AMC.

Applicability of NAV shall be based on time stamping of transaction at MFUI POS/ online and transfer / sighting of funds into the Bank Account of JMFMF before the applicable cut-off timing as stipulated by SEBI. The uniform cut-off time as stipulated by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 from time to time and as mentioned in the Scheme Information Document/ Key Information Memorandum of the respective Scheme shall be applicable.

Investors should note that transactions through MFU shall be subject to terms and conditions as stipulated by MFUI /the Fund /the AMC from time to time and any applicable law being in force.

For facilitating transactions through MFUI platform, the AMC/ JMFMF will be required to furnish and disclose certain information / details about the investor(s), which may include certain personal information including financial information, with MFUI and / or its authorised service providers. Investors transacting through MFUI platform shall be deemed to have consented and authorised the AMC/ JMFMF to furnish and disclose all such information to MFUI and/or its authorised service providers as may be required by MFUI from time to time.

Following procedure will be adopted for carrying out any request for updation of below mentioned non-commercial details:

1. Bank Details
2. Email id
3. Mobile Number
4. Nomination

A. New Folios opened based on CAN: The data provided by investors to MFUI will be replicated in the new folio/s opened by our Registrar & Transfer Agent ("RTA"), M/s KFin Technologies Pvt Ltd at the time of first purchase through MFU System.

B. Existing Folios: The RTA has mapped all the folios of our Investors with their existing CANs allotted by MFUI based on the mapping criteria followed by MFUI and accordingly replicated its database for each mapped folios with the database available as per MFUI's records in respect of the CAN respectively. In case of any issue, the Investors may approach to MFUI/RTA for redressal.

For Updation of non-commercial details in folios mapped with / created through MFU system.

(i) CAN Holders - Email id/Mobile No.: The investor may update/change his Email id/Mobile Number in CAN records maintained by MFU as per the procedure set out by MFUI. The updation carried by MFUI will be replicated in RTA's records in all the folios mapped to the respective CANs.

Investors may please note that there will be a cooling period of minimum 10 days for updation of Mobile Number and Email ids or vice-versas.

(ii) For Non-CAN Holders - Email id/Mobile No.: The existing procedure as per Addendum no. 25/2018-2019 dated November 30, 2018 will continue for updation of Email id and Mobile No. by KYC Compliant (through KRAs) investors in their folios, if they do not hold CAN for the first time and subsequently through written request to RTA .

Bank Details: The Bank details along with the details of Default Bank as per CAN records maintained by MFUI will also be replicated in the existing /New Folio(s) of the Investors maintained by the RTA. For any change in the Bank Details, the CAN holder will have to get the same updated in MFUI records by submitting the required documentary evidence and the same will be updated by the RTA automatically for all folios mapped to the respective CANs.

Nomination: Nomination as per CAN will be replicated in AMC's records maintained by its RTA. Same way, any changes/updation in Nomination needs to be carried out in MFUI's records as per the procedure set out by them and the same will be updated by RTA automatically.

In case, the investors desirous of having different nomination or percentage of entitlement for Nominees, they need not update any Nomination details in CAN and instead may update their nomination with the RTA for each folio as per their wish by filling up a separate nomination form for each folio.

For any queries or clarifications related to MFU, please contact the Customer Care of MFUI on +91 22 6134 4316 (during the business hours on all days except Saturday, Sunday and Public Holidays) or send an email to clientservices@mfuindia.com.

C. Online Transactions – Through Electronic Platform (Website and Mobile App)

i. Individuals

The investors are allowed to transact in the Scheme of the Fund through www.kfintech.com, an electronic platform provided by M/s. KFin Technologies Private Limited. Online transaction in the Scheme of the Fund can also be made from the website of JM Financial Mutual Fund. i.e. www.jmfinancialmf.com. The investors may access the facility to transact in the Scheme of the Fund through mobile application of KFin i.e. 'KFinKart' as well.

ii. Non-Individuals

Further all Corporates, LLPs, Banks, and other non – individual investors are allowed to transact in schemes of the Fund through "KORP CONNECT", an electronic platform provided by M/s. KFin Technologies Private Limited on www.kfintech.com. The said facility is available for Direct and Regular Plans of the Scheme which are available for fresh subscription. The said facility is available for the Scheme of the Fund (i.e. Direct and Normal Plans) which are available for fresh subscription. The permissible transactions are displayed online and may be updated from time to time.

The uniform cut off time as prescribed under the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 and as mentioned in this document and KIM of the Scheme of the Fund will be applicable for transactions received through the above electronic platform and the time of receipt of transaction recorded on the server of KFin will be reckoned as the time of receipt of transaction for the purpose of determining applicability of NAV, subject to credit of funds to bank account of scheme, wherever applicable.

The transactions are eligible for the same business day's NAV, subject to SEBI guidelines. However, for other transactions, the NAV will be allotted based on the receipt of funds through the aggregator M/s. IndiaIdeas. com Ltd. (formerly known as M/s. Bill Desk) which will be dependent on their arrangement with the respective Banks. Kindly check the same carefully from the officials of the AMC or from the website.

Accordingly, the above platform will be treated as the Point of Acceptance.

The facility to transact in the Scheme of the Fund through KFin's electronic platform is available subject to such operating guidelines, terms and conditions as may be prescribed by KFin, JMF AMC and JM Financial Trustee Company Pvt. Ltd. from time to time and applicable laws for the time being in force.

For operating guidelines, terms and conditions, registration form and further details, investors are requested to visit www.kfintech.com.

D. MFCentral a digital platform for Mutual Fund investors developed by qualified R&T Agents (QRTAs):

Based on the SEBI circular no SEBI/HO/IMD/IMD- II DOF3/P/ CIR/2021/604 dated July 26, 2021, to comply with the requirements of RTA inter- operable Platform for enhancing investors' experience in Mutual Fund transactions / service requests, the Qualified R&T Agents (QRTAs), KFin Technologies Private Limited and Computer Age Management Services Limited (CAMS) have jointly developed MFCentral – A digital platform for Mutual Fund investors.

MFCentral is created with an intent to be a one stop portal / mobile app for all Mutual fund investments and service-related needs that significantly reduces the need for submission of physical documents by enabling various digital / physical services to Mutual Fund investors across Fund Houses subject to applicable Terms & Conditions (T&C) of the Platform. MFCentral will be enabling various features and services in a phased manner. MFCentral may be accessed using <https://mfcentral.com/> and a Mobile App in future.

With a view to comply with all provisions of the aforesaid circular and to increase digital penetration of Mutual funds, the Mutual Fund has designated MFCentral as its Official Point of Acceptance (DISC – Designated Investor Service Centre) w.e.f. September 23, 2021. Any registered user of MFCentral, requiring submission of physical document as per the requirements of MFCentral, may do so at any of the designated Investor Service Centres or Collection Centres of KFinTech or CAMS

E. Holding Units in Demat Form (Dematerialized form)

Pursuant to SEBI Circular no. CIR/IMD/DF/9/2011 dated May 19, 2011, an option to subscribe to the units of open ended, close ended, Interval schemes in dematerialized (demat) form shall be provided to the investors effective October 1, 2011.

Consequently, the Unit holders under the Scheme/ Plan(s) shall have an option to subscribe/ hold the Units in demat form in accordance with the provisions laid under the Scheme/Plan(s) and in terms of the guidelines/ procedural requirements as laid by the Depositories (NSDL/ CDSL) from time to time.

In case, the Unit holder desires to hold the Units in a dematerialized / Rematerialized form at a later date, the request for conversion of units held in physical form into Demat (electronic) form or vice-versa should be submitted along with a Demat/ Remat Request Form to their DPs.

Provisions with respect to transaction in units held in Demat mode:

Units held in demat form will be transferable subject to the provisions laid under the respective Scheme/Plan(s) and in accordance with provisions of Depositories Act, 1996 and the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Depositories and Participants) Regulations, 2018 as may be amended from time to time.

Purchase of Units in Demat Mode

For issue of units of the Scheme in demat form, applicants under the Scheme will be required to have a beneficiary account with a DP of NSDL/ CDSL and will be required to indicate in the application the DP's name, DP ID number and its beneficiary account number with the DP.

Dematerialization of existing units

The existing units held in physical form can also be dematerialized by the Unitholders. In such a case, the investor is required to approach his DP and make a request in DRF (Dematerialization Request Form) in triplicate along with the Statement of Account for the units. The DP will acknowledge the DRF by returning one copy and will forward the other one to the RTA for dematerialization of units.

Redemption of Units in Demat Mode:

An existing investor who wants to redeem units held in his demat account under the Scheme has to approach his depository participant (DP) directly and submit duly filled and signed RRF Form (Redemption Request Form) which is available with the DPs e.g Banks/Brokers etc. Normally, these RR Forms are also available on the websites of respective DPs. As the RRF may be different with respective DP's logo, the Investors are advised to use the RRF procured from their own DP to avoid rejections/delays by their own DP. The ISIN of the respective Option of the Scheme is printed on the Statement of Account issued to the Investors by RTA/Mutual Fund.

The investors are required to submit 3 copies of RRF to their DPs. One copy of the RRF is used by the DP for issuing acknowledgement to investors whereas the second copy of the RRF will be forwarded by the DP to the Head Office of the RTA i.e M/s KFin Technologies Pvt Ltd. The third copy will be retained by the DP for their own records.

Based on the receipt of RRF, if found in order, the DP concerned generates Electronic Redemption Request and blocks the units applied for redemption in the NSDL/CDSL system immediately. After this, the investor will not be able to transfer the blocked units to anyone (i.e. cannot transfer to anyone). Based on the electronic flow of information to the RTA through NSDL/CDSL system for specified units having been blocked upto the cut of time, the RTA will process such redemption requests as per applicable NAVs and remit the redemption proceeds as per the internal service standards set by the Mutual Fund but within the maximum time frame stipulated by SEBI.

Switch of Units in Demat Mode

Switch transactions from one Scheme/Plan to another Scheme/Plan is not permitted for investors holding the units in Demat. The Investors desirous of switching their units need to follow the procedure of rematerialisation of their demat holdings and after that they may apply for switch through physical mode.

It is also clarified that provision of minimum investment/ balance/ redemption amount shall not be applicable for transactions done in demat mode, post initial allotment of units in demat mode. However subscription done in demat mode, directly through the Mutual Fund, shall be subject to minimum investment criteria.

APPLICABLE NAV

FOR SUBSCRIPTION (PURCHASE)/SWITCH-IN:

At the applicable NAV.

Purchase Price = Applicable NAV

In accordance with the requirements specified by the SEBI circular no. SEBI/IMD/CIR No.4/168230/09 dated June 30, 2009 no entry load will be charged for purchase / additional purchase / switch-in accepted by the Fund with effect from August 01, 2009. Similarly, no entry load will be charged with respect to applications for registrations under systematic investment plans/ systematic transfer plans accepted by the Fund with effect from August 01, 2009.

In case of Direct Plan

The provisions of applicability of NAV and allotment of units will be same for Regular and Direct plan.

Ongoing price for redemption (sale) / switch outs (to other schemes/ plans of the Fund) by investors.

At the applicable NAV subject to the deduction/ charge of exit loads as prescribed & applicable at the time of respective investments and government levies as applicable e.g. STT (Securities Transaction Tax) etc.

Redemption/ Switch out request can be submitted to the official point of acceptance on any business day till 3.00 pm. (or such other timings as prescribed by SEBI from time to time) In respect of valid applications received up to 3 p.m. (or such other timings as prescribed by SEBI from time to time) by the Mutual Fund, same day's closing NAV shall be applicable. In respect of valid applications received after 3 p.m. by the Mutual Fund, the closing NAV of the next business day shall be applicable.

Cut off timing for subscriptions/ redemptions/ switches For purchase

To be time stamped by 3 p.m. (or such other timings as prescribed by SEBI from time to time) for Debt Schemes.

For redemption /switch in / switch out : To be time stamped by 3.00

p.m. (or such other timings as prescribed by SEBI from time to time)

Applicable Net Asset Value (NAV) for Purchase/ Switch-in, Installments under Systematic Investment Plan (SIP), and Systematic Transfer Plan (STP) irrespective of application amount across all the schemes of JM Financial Mutual Fund, the following provisions are effective:

Where the application is received and time stamped upto the cut-off time of 3.00 p.m. on a business day at the official point of acceptance and funds for the entire amount of subscription/purchase/SIP/STP installments are available for utilization upto 3.00 p.m. on the same Business Day, NAV of the same Business Day shall be applicable.

Where the application is received and time stamped upto the cut-off time of 3.00 p.m. on a business day at the official point of acceptance and funds for the entire amount of subscription/purchase/ SIP/STP are available for utilization after 3.00 p.m. on the same Business Day or on any subsequent Business day, NAV of such subsequent Business Day on which the Funds are available for utilization prior to 3.00 p.m. shall be applicable.

Where the application is received and time stamped after the cut off time of 3.00 p.m. on a business day at the official point of acceptance and funds for the entire amount of subscription/purchase/SIP/STP installments are available for utilization upto 3.00 p.m. on the same Business Day, NAV of the subsequent Business Day shall be applicable.

Redemption/ Switch out request can be submitted to the official point of acceptance on any business day till the cut off time as stipulated and revised by the SEBI from time to time which is currently 3.00 p.m. (IST). In respect of valid applications received up to 3.00 p.m. (IST) by the Fund, same day's closing NAV shall be applicable. In respect of valid applications received after 3.00 p.m. (IST) by the Fund, the closing NAV of the next business day shall be applicable.

For Switch-in to the Scheme/ Plan from other Schemes of JM Financial Mutual Fund

- Application for switch-in must be received before the applicable cut-off time.
- Funds for the entire amount of subscription/purchase as per the switch-in request must be credited to the bank account of the respective switch- in liquid schemes before the cut-off time.
- The funds must be available for utilization before the cut-off time, by the respective switch-in schemes.

For Redemptions including switch-outs

- In respect of valid applications received upto 3.00 p.m. (or such other timings as prescribed by SEBI from time to time) on a Business Day by the Fund, same day's closing NAV shall be applicable.
- In respect of valid applications received after 3.00 p.m. (or such other timings as prescribed by SEBI from time to time) on a Business Day by the Fund, the closing NAV of the next Business Day shall be applicable.

SIP/STP/Switch-in Transactions

1. The NAV for SIP & STP instalments will be allotted based on the credit of funds into the Scheme's account for the respective instalments before the cut off time i.e. 3.00 p.m. irrespective of the SIP/STP instalments' due dates opted by the investors as the same will only be meant for the purpose of initiating the SIP/STP transactions
2. The NAVs for Switch-in transactions will be based on transfer of funds into the Bank Account of the target Scheme as per the redemption pay-out service standards of the switch-out scheme subject to the time stamping of the switch transactions upto the cut-off timings of 3.00 p.m.

For faster realisation of the funds, the investors are requested to use electronic modes of payments.

It is clarified that the cut off timings will also be applicable to investments made through "sweep" mode.

Exchange Platforms & MFU:

The cut – off timing and applicability of Net Asset Value (NAV) shall be subject to the guidelines issued by SEBI in this regard. With respect to investors who transact through Stock Exchange Platforms (i.e. BSE/ NSE/ ICEX) or MFU, the applicable NAV shall be reckoned on the basis of the time stamping as evidenced by confirmation slip given by Stock Exchange/ MFU mechanism, and subject to receipt of funds by the AMC/Fund before the cut – off time of the Scheme for purchase transactions. These platforms are authorized Point of Acceptance for the limited purpose of time-stamping the transactions.

Illustration of the calculation of sale and repurchase price of the units of the Mutual Fund:

Example: If the applicable NAV is Rs. 10, exit load is 0.5% then redemption price will be: $Rs. 10 * (1-0.005) = Rs. 9.9500$.

Investors who hold units in demat form and wish to redeem their units, kindly refer to the redemption procedure set out in the SID.

Redemption

The redemption or repurchase proceeds shall be dispatched to the unitholders within 10 business days from the date of redemption or repurchase.

Redemption/Switch Procedure in case of physical form:

The investors holding units in physical form may submit their redemption/ switch requests duly signed by all the holders (as per the mode of holding) at any of the Investor Service Centers (ISC) of Registrar & Transfer Agent viz., M/s KFin Technologies Private Limited or JM Financial Asset Management Ltd. latest by the cut off time as stipulated and revised by SEBI from time to time which is currently 3.00 p.m. on any business day. Such cases will be eligible for NAV of the business day on which the redemption requests are time-stamped upto the cut-off time at the ISC for the Scheme.

Redemption / Switch Procedure in case units are held in dematerialized form:

The investors who hold units in demat form and wish to redeem their units will have to take following steps:

1. Investors will have to approach their DP (Depository Participants) where Demat Account is being held.
2. Investors will have to submit duly filled-in and signed Redemption/ Repurchase Request Form (RRF) available with respective DPs. Normally, these RRF may be available on the websites of respective DPs e.g. Banks etc. As the format of RRF may be different with every DP, the investors are advised to use the RRF procured from their own DP to avoid rejections/delays by their own DP. The ISIN of the Scheme/plan/ sub-plan is printed on the Statement of Account issued to investors.
3. The investors are required to submit 3 copies of RRF to their DPs. One copy of the RRF is used by the DP for issuing acknowledgement to investors whereas the second copy of the RRF will be forwarded by the DP to the Head Office of the RTA i.e M/s KFin Technologies Pvt Ltd. The third copy will be retained by the DP for their own records.
4. Based on the receipt of RRF, if found in order, the DP concerned generates Electronic Redemption Request and blocks the units applied for redemption in the NSDL/CDSL system immediately. After this, the investor will not be able to transfer the blocked units to anyone (i.e. cannot transfer to anyone).
5. The Electronic Requests generated up to the stipulated cut off time which is currently 3 pm every day by DPs shall get transmitted from NSDL / CDSL to respective Registrars of Mutual Fund by 4 - 6 pm.
6. All such Electronic Requests transmitted by NSDL / CDSL by 4 – 6 pm everyday are updated in the system at Registrar's end i.e. M/s KFin Technologies Pvt. Ltd. for further processing.
7. Registrar shall verify and process the requests subject to finding the same in order by
 - a) Nullifying the units by confirming Electronic Repurchase Request,
 - b) Applying NAV based on Date and Time of raising Electronic request by DP's for Redemption Request,
 - c) Remitting Redemption proceeds to investor's bank account (as recorded in demat account) within 10 business days and

d) Dispatching an SOA (Statement of Account/Consolidated Account Statement) to the registered address of investor.

8. After the above process is completed, the Registrar will update the respective Depository (i.e. NSDL/ CDSL) about the processing of redemption to enable their DPs to issue Fortnightly/ Monthly Transaction Statement.

A Unit holder has the option to request for redemption either in terms of Amount or in terms of the number of Units. In case, the redemption request indicates both amount in Rupees and number of Units, the lower of the two in value term will be considered. Where a Rupee amount is specified or deemed to be specified for redemption, the number of Units redeemed will be the equivalent to the amount sought redeemed plus the exit load & applicable Govt levies like STT divided by the redemption price (ie additionally subject to the levy of applicable STT and exit load).

In case of difference/ ambiguity in the amount and units mentioned in any request for Redemption/ Switch, the minimum value (of units and amount) on rupee equivalent basis on the Transaction/ applicable NAV date will be considered by the AMC, provided the investor has not furnished any clarification in writing, duly signed on the date of transaction. In the event of investor not having filled in the Amount/ Units in the Transaction Slip, the AMC will redeem/ switch out all the outstanding units in case the Scheme, Plan, Option are clearly mentioned.

In case, the investor has not mentioned the plans/ sub-plans etc. in the redemption request specifically where he is having holdings in various plans/ sub-plans etc. of the particular scheme, AMC will summarily reject such redemption request if the investor has not furnished any clarification in writing, duly signed on the date of transaction itself, during normal office hours.

In case, an Investor fails to mention the complete name of the Scheme upto plan/ sub - plan level while making request for redemption/ switch- out, the AMC reserves the right to redeem/ switch-out all/specified desired units/ value provided the investor is having holdings only in one scheme/plan/ option and the folio number is clearly mentioned or if he maintains one folio. Otherwise, such incompletely filled requests would be summarily rejected without processing.

Investors are requested to note that in case of redemption/switch request, if the number of units or the amount to be redeemed/switched out to any other Scheme of JM Financial Mutual Fund, exceeds the number of outstanding units or value of outstanding units, respectively, then JM Financial Asset Management Limited (the "AMC") shall, at its discretion, redeem/switch out all the outstanding units, if no clarificatory letter is received from the respective investor on the date of the transaction and if the condition of minimum investment amount of switch-in scheme is fulfilled.

The number of Units so redeemed will be subtracted from the Unit holder's account and a monthly industry level Mutual Fund Consolidated Account Statement (CAS) containing the details will normally be dispatched / emailed to the Unitholders latest by 15th of subsequent month by NSDL/ CDSL in case of Demat Units or by AMFI's appointed Agencies (currently M/s. Manipal Technologies Ltd. or M/s. Seshai Business Forms Pvt. Ltd.) for verified PAN cases and by the registrar (i.e. M/s. KFin Technologies Private Limited) for other cases either through email or physical copy.

FIFO Method of redemption/switch-out

In case, an investor has purchased Units on more than one business day, the Units purchased prior in time (i.e. those Units which have been held for the longest period of time), will be deemed to have been redeemed first, i.e. on first in first out basis. Unit holders may also request for repurchase of their entire holding and close the account by indicating the same at the appropriate place in the Transaction Slip/ Repurchase form.

Uniform process for processing of redemption/switch – out for all the Schemes of the Mutual Fund

All switch funding shall be in line with redemption funding timelines adopted by the concerned scheme i.e. if a scheme follows T+3 payout for redemption, the switch out funding will also be made on T+3 and not earlier or later than T+3, where T is the day of valid transaction received before the stipulated cut off time.

Restriction on redemption in Mutual Funds:

In terms of circular SEBI/IMD/CIR No.5/126096/08 dated May 23, 2008, provision of restriction on redemption under any scheme of the mutual fund could be made only after the approval from the Board of Directors of the Asset Management Company (AMC) and the Trustees.

SEBI vide its circular no. SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2016/57 dated May 31, 2016 has laid down the criteria and the conditions in case AMC wishes to impose restrictions on redemptions.

Vide the said circular, SEBI has advised that:

Restriction may be imposed when there are circumstances leading to a systemic crisis or event that severely constricts market liquidity or the efficient functioning of markets such as:

- Liquidity issues
- Market failures, exchange closures and/or
- Operational issues

Restriction on redemption may be imposed for a specified period of time not exceeding 10 working days in any 90 days period.

If restriction on redemption is imposed by JM Financial Asset Management Limited (JMF AMC) anytime in future, JMF AMC, in addition to the above requirements, will ensure the following:

- a. Redemption requests upto Rs. 2 lakh shall not be subject to such restriction.
- b. Where redemption requests are above Rs. 2 lakh, JMF AMC shall redeem the first Rs. 2 lakh without such restriction and remaining part over and above Rs. 2 lakh, shall be subject to restriction, as may be imposed.

SPECIAL PRODUCTS / FACILITIES AVAILABLE

Systematic Investment Plans (SIPs)/Systematic Transfer Plan (STP)/ Systematic Withdrawal Plan (SWP). For further details, kindly refer to the details mentioned in the Scheme Information Document of this Scheme.

Switching Options

Unitholders under the Scheme have the option to switch part or all of their unit holdings in the Scheme to another Scheme established by the Fund, or within the Scheme from one Plan to another, which is available for investment at that time. This option will be useful to Unitholders who wish to alter the allocation of their investment among the Scheme/ Plan(s)/Options of the Fund in order to meet their changed investment needs.

The switch will be effected by way of a redemption of Units from the Plan/ Option and a reinvestment of the net redemption proceeds in the opted Plan/Option of the other Scheme and accordingly, to be effective, the switch must comply with the redemption rules of the switching-out Scheme and the issue rules of the other switching-in scheme (for e.g. as to the minimum number of Units that may be redeemed or issued, exitload, stamp duty, taxes etc). The price at which the Units will be switched out of the Plan will be based on the Repurchase Price, and the proceeds will be invested in the opted Plan/ Option of the other Scheme at the prevailing sale price for units in that scheme/plan/option. The switch - out from one scheme to another scheme (i.e. requiring change in portfolio) will be effective only after the switch - out scheme has received the funds in the Scheme. Accordingly, the applicability of NAV will be dependant on the SEBI guidelines.

Subject to necessary approvals (if any) from the Regulatory authorities and any other approval as applicable, tax deduction at source, if any, will be effected at the appropriate rate in case of a switching by NRIs/FPIs and the balance amount would be utilized to exchange units to the other Scheme.

Identification of Beneficial Ownership:

In terms of SEBI Master Circular on Guidelines on Anti Money Laundering (AML) Standards and Combating the Financing of Terrorism (CFT) dated July 4, 2018 and guidelines issued by SEBI from time to time, all the registered intermediaries are required to undertake Client Due Diligence ('CDD') measures wherein intermediaries are required to obtain sufficient information from their clients in order to verify the identity of their clients and identify the identity of the persons who beneficially own or control the securities account.

For further details, kindly refer to the Scheme Information Document of this Scheme.

DISCLOSURE OF BANK MANDATE

All cheques and bank drafts accompanying the application form should contain the application form number/existing folio no. on its reverse. As per the directive issued by SEBI vide their letter IIMARP/MF/ CIR/07/826/98 dated April 15, 1998, and SEBI/IMD/CIR No. 6/4213/04 dated March 1, 2004 it is mandatory for applicants to mention their bank account numbers in their applications for purchase or redemption of Units. This is to prevent fraudulent encashment of Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal/ redemption / refund cheques.

The verification procedures for registration of bank mandates will henceforth be applicable at the time of fresh subscription/new folio creation with the Fund i.e. in case the fresh subscription cheque does not belong to the bank mandate mentioned in the application form, the AMC shall seek

the additional documents and follow the procedures set out in the above mentioned addendum, before registering the bank mandate in the new folio.

REFUSAL TO ACCEPT FRESH PURCHASES

If it is observed that there are consecutive instances of cheque dishonour by the same unitholder/ investor on the grounds attributable to such unitholder/ investor, the AMC reserves the right, not to accept fresh purchase application(s) from such unit holder/ investor in the future.

RIGHT TO LIMIT SUBSCRIPTIONS

In the interest of the investors and in order to protect the portfolio from market volatility, the Trustees reserve the right to discontinue subscriptions under the Scheme for a specified period of time or till further notice.

DESPATCH OF REPURCHASE OR INCOME DISTRIBUTION CUM CAPITAL WITHDRAWAL PROCEEDS:

The redemption or repurchase proceeds shall be dispatched/remitted to the unit holders within 10 business days from the date of redemption or repurchase.

The Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal warrants shall be dispatched to the unitholders within 15 days of the Record Date. The Asset Management Company shall be liable to pay interest to the unitholders at such rate as may be specified by SEBI for the period of delay (presently @ 15% per annum) if the delay is beyond the SEBI stipulated time which is 10 Business Days currently.

In case the AMC delays in dispatching the Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal proceeds beyond 15 days from the Record Date, it shall pay interest to the unitholders at such rate as may be specified by SEBI for the period of such delay (presently @ 15% per annum).

INCOME DISTRIBUTION CUM CAPITAL WITHDRAWAL POLICY

The Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal warrants shall be dispatched to the unitholders within 15 days of the Record Date.

No Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal under Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal Option shall be distributed in cash even for those unitholders who have opted for payout where such dividend on a single payout is less than Rs. 100/- per folio. Consequently, such dividend (less than Rs. 100/-) shall be compulsorily re-invested.

The Fund does not guarantee or assure declaration or payment of Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal. Although, the Fund may have the intention to declare Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal under the various Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal options, such declaration of Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal if any, is subject to the Scheme's performance, the availability of distributable surplus and other considerations keeping in view the interest of the unitholders in the Scheme, at the time of declaration of such Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal.

In case the Record Date falls on a non Business Day, the immediately following Business Day shall be the Record Date.

On payment of Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal, the NAV will stand reduced by the amount of Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal and Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal statutory levies tax paid if any.

Equalization Reserve

Investors may like to note that the amounts can be distributed as Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal (income) out of investors capital (Equalization Reserve), which is part of the sale price that represents realized gains.

Exchange Platforms:

If the sub - option of Payout of Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal Option is chosen and the Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal amount is less than Rs. 100, then the Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal shall not be reinvested but will be paid out to the respective investors.

RESTRICTION ON ACCEPTANCE OF THIRD PARTY PAYMENTS

Kindly refer to the relevant section in Statement of Additional Information (SAI) of JM Financial Mutual Fund.

REGISTRATION OF MULTIPLE BANK ACCOUNTS

Kindly refer to the relevant section in Statement of Additional Information (SAI) of JM Financial Mutual Fund.

Registration of a Default Bank Account:

Kindly refer to the relevant section in Statement of Additional Information (SAI) of JM Financial Mutual Fund.

TAX & LEGAL INFORMATION

Kindly refer to the Taxation para under the heading 'Tax & Legal Information' of the Scheme Information Document of this Scheme.

For further details on taxation please refer to the clause on Taxation in the SAI and the snapshot provided on the website of JM Financial Mutual Fund.

It may be noted that investors/ unitholders are responsible to pay their own taxes. Investors/ unitholders should consult their own tax adviser with respect to the tax applicable to them for participation in the Scheme. The tax benefits are available to investors and the Fund under the present taxation laws.

The information set forth in the SAI is based on the advice of the Fund's tax advisor and is included for general information purposes only. The information set forth in the SAI reflects the law and practice as of date of this Scheme Information Document. Investors/ Unit holders should be aware that the relevant fiscal rules or their interpretation may change. There is a possibility that the tax position prevailing at the time of an investment in the Scheme can change thereafter. Mutual Fund will pay / deduct taxes as per tax law applicable on relevant date. The investor will have not have any recourse in case of additional tax liability imposed due to changes in the tax structure in the future.

PERMANENT ACCOUNT NUMBER

Kindly refer to the relevant section in Statement of Additional Information of JM Financial Mutual Fund.

DAILY NET ASSET VALUE (NAV) PUBLICATION

The AMC shall disclose the first NAV of the Scheme within 5 (five) Business Days from the date of allotment.

The Mutual Fund shall declare the Net Asset Value of the scheme on every business day on AMFI's website www.amfiindia.com by 11.00 p.m. and also under a separate head on the website of JM Financial Mutual Fund (the 'Fund') i.e. www.JMFinancialmf.com.

The Fund shall also send the latest available NAVs to the unitholders through SMS, upon receipt of a specific request.

To get the latest NAVs of any Options of the respective scheme, the investors may send SMS to "9028364444" in the format as prescribed on the website of JM Financial Mutual Fund.

FOR INVESTOR GRIEVANCES PLEASE CONTACT HEAD – INVESTOR SERVICES

Mr. Harish Kukreja
Address: Office B, 8th Floor, Cnergy, Appasaheb Marathe Marg, Prabhadevi, Mumbai– 400025.
Tel. No.: (022) 6198 7777
Fax Nos.: (022) 6198 7704;
Email: investor@jmf.com

JM FINANCIAL ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD (Formerly known as JM Financial Asset Management Private Limited)

Corporate Identity Number: U65991MH1994PLC078879

REGISTRAR: M/s. KFIN TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED

KFin Technologies Private Limited, Karvy Selenium Tower B, Plot No 31 & 32, First Floor, Gachibowli, Financial District, Nanakramguda, Serilingampally, Hyderabad – 500 032.
Tele :- 040 – 67161500

Email :- service_jmf@kfintech.com, Website:- www.kfintech.com

UNIT HOLDER'S INFORMATION:

Accounts Statements

For all financial transactions including purchases, redemptions, switches, systematic transactions during ongoing sales and repurchase.

The AMC shall issue to the investor whose application has been accepted, an account statement specifying the number of units allotted. The first account statement under SIP/STP/SWP shall be issued within 5 Business Days of the initial investment/transfer.

In case, an investor has provided his e-mail ID in the application form or any subsequent communication, or procured from the KYC database by the RTA/AMC, in any of the folio(s) belonging to him/her, the AMC reserves the right to use such e-mail ID as a default mode of communication to the investor including sending of account statements / CAS for the new and existing investments for folio(s)/ investor(s) concerned. Similarly, S-CAS will be issued on monthly basis through the Depositories NSDL/CDSL in case the respective investors are maintaining Demat Account irrespective of whether the Units in question are held in Demat or physical form. In other cases, physical CAS will be issued on Mutual Fund Industry level by any of

the mailing agencies approved by AMFI covering all the transactions of the previous month by the 15th of the succeeding month.

For cases eligible for CAS (i.e. where valid PAN are updated) the concerned investor shall be issued CAS on monthly basis.

For SIP / STP / SWP transactions;

- For cases eligible for CAS (i.e. where valid PANs are updated), the concerned investor shall be issued CAS on monthly basis
- For all SIP/STP/SWP folios not included in the CAS, the AMC shall issue account statement to the investors on a monthly basis, pursuant to any Financial

Transaction in such folios, on or before 5 business days of succeeding month.

- A soft copy of the Account Statement shall be mailed to the investors under SIP/ STP/SWP to their e-mail address on a monthly basis.
- In case of specific request received from investors, Funds shall provide the account statement (SIP/STP/ SWP) to the investors within 5 business days from the receipt of such request without any charges.

In case investor is not sent CAS, the Fund shall dispatch the statement of accounts to the unit holders under STP/SWP once every quarter ending March, June, September and December within 10 business days of the end of the respective quarter. However, the first account statement under STP/ SWP shall be issued within 5 business days of the initial investment. However, if investor is sent CAS on monthly basis, quarterly account statement shall not be dispatched to him.

However, in case of specific request received from investors, the Fund shall provide the account statement to the investors within 5 business days from the receipt of such request without any charges. Further, soft copy of the account statement shall be mailed to the investors under STP/SWP to their e-mail address on a monthly basis, if so mandated.

For folios not included in the CAS, the AMC shall henceforth issue account statement to the investors on a monthly basis, pursuant to any financial transaction in such folios, on or before 5 business days of succeeding month.

Consolidated Account Statement (CAS):

Pursuant to Regulation 36 of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 and amendments thereto, read with SEBI circular No. Cir/ IMD/ DF/16/ 2011 dated September 8, 2011, read with SEBI Circular No. SEBI/HO/ IMD/DF2/ CIR/P/2021/024 dated March 4, 2021 the investor whose transaction** has been accepted by the AMC shall receive the following:

- (i) On acceptance of the application for subscription, an allotment confirmation specifying the number of units allotted by way of email and/ or SMS within 5 Business Days from the date of receipt of transaction request to the e-mail address and/or mobile number registered by the investor.
- (ii) Thereafter, a Consolidated Account Statement ("CAS")[^] for each calendar month to those Unit holder(s) in whose folio(s) transaction (s)** has/have taken place during the month. shall be sent by ordinary post / or e-mail (in case e-mail address is provided by the investor) on or before 15th of the succeeding month. The CAS shall be sent to the mailing address/ email available in the folio where the customer has last transacted (including non financial transaction).

[^]Consolidated Account Statement (CAS) shall contain details relating to all the transactions** carried out by the investor across all schemes of all mutual funds during the month and holding at the end of the month including transaction charges paid to the distributor.

**The word 'transaction' shall include purchase, redemption, switch, Payout of Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal Option/ Reinvestment of Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal Option, systematic investment plan, systematic withdrawal plan, systematic transfer plan.

For Demat A/c Holders, S-CAS (Securities Consolidated Account Statement) would be dispatched / emailed on a monthly basis by the 15th of every month by the respective Depository i.e NSDL & CDSL. For other investors having valid and verified PAN, the CAS will be sent by one of the agencies appointed by AMFI eg. Currently Manipl Technologies Limited and Seshasai Business Forms Pvt. Ltd. who are authorized to dispatch such CAS. Account Statement of non-CAS Unit Holders will also be dispatched / emailed by the Registrar .

- (iii) For the purpose of sending CAS, common investors across mutual funds shall be identified by their Permanent Account Number (PAN). The CAS shall not be sent to the Unit holders for the folio(s) not updated with PAN details.

For folios without a valid PAN, the AMC may send account statements on a monthly basis on or before the 15th of the succeeding month. The Unit holders are therefore requested to ensure that the folio(s) are updated with their PAN.

- (iv) In case of a specific request received from the Unit holders, the AMC will dispatch the account statement to the investors within 5 Business Days from the receipt of such request.
- (v) In the event the account has more than one registered holder, the first named Unit holder shall receive the CAS/ account statement.
- (vi) Consolidation shall be done only for folios in which the unit holders and the order of holding in terms of first, second and third is similar. In case of folios pertaining to minors, the guardian's PAN shall be used for consolidation.
- (vii) Further, the CAS detailing holding across all schemes of all mutual funds at the end of every six months (i.e. September/ March), shall be sent by ordinary post / e-mail (in case e-mail address is provided by the investor), on or before 21st day of succeeding month, unless a specific request is made to receive in physical, to all such Unit holders in whose folios no transaction has taken place during that period.

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

Investors are requested to note the following regarding dispatch of account statements:

- 1. The Consolidated Account Statement (CAS) for each calendar month is to be issued on or before 15th day of succeeding month, to the investors who have provided valid Permanent Account Number (PAN). Due to this regulatory change, AMC shall now cease to send physical account statement to the investors after every financial transaction including systematic transactions. Further, CAS will be sent via email where any of the folios consolidated has an email id or to the email id of the first unit holder as per KYC records.
- 2. For folios not included in the Consolidated Account Statement (CAS), the AMC shall issue account statement to the investors on a monthly basis, pursuant to any financial transaction in such folios, on or before 5 business days of succeeding month.

Pursuant to SEBI Circular No. CIR/MRD/DP/31/2014 dated November 12, 2014 regarding Consolidated Account Statements (CAS) for all the securities assets, the following provisions shall be applicable.

Investors are requested to note the changes regarding dispatch of Account Statements to the investors for the transactions done by them in any of the schemes of the Fund, on or after February 01, 2015.

1. Investors not holding units in Demat Account:

Based on the PAN of the investors, for each calendar month, Consolidated Account Statement (CAS) shall be dispatched/mailed by the Asset Management Companies (AMC)/Registrar & Transfer Agent (RTA) within 15th day of the succeeding month to the investors in whose folio transactions have taken place during that previous month.

2. Investors holding units in Demat Account:

Based on the PAN of the investors, for each calendar month, Consolidated Account Statement (CAS) shall be dispatched/mailed by the respective Depository within 15th day of the succeeding month to the investors, in whose folio transactions have taken place during that previous month.

In case of no transactions by the investors during the period of six months, the CAS shall be dispatched by the respective Depository to the investors on half yearly basis, on or before 21st day of the succeeding month.

In case of demat accounts with nil balance and no transactions in securities and in mutual fund folios, the respective Depository shall send the physical statement as per the applicable regulations.

In case of statements which are currently being dispatched by email to the investors, the CAS shall continue to be sent through email. In case the investor does not wish to receive the CAS by email, option will be given to the investors to receive the same in physical form, at the address registered in the Depository system. In case no email id is provided, the statements will be sent in physical form.

Investors are requested to note that in case of any transactions done in the folios which are not included in the CAS, the AMC shall issue a monthly account statement to the investors on or before 5 business days of the succeeding month. In case no email id is provided, the statements will be sent in physical form.

Investors whose folio(s)/demat account(s) are not updated with PAN, shall not receive the CAS. Hence, investors are hereby requested to update their folio(s)/demat account(s) with the PAN.

SEBI vide its circular no. SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2016/42 dated March 18, 2016 and circular no. SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2016/89 dated September 20, 2016, had advised Mutual Funds/AMCs to make additional disclosures in the CAS issued from October 01, 2016 to investors.

Consolidated Account Statement (CAS), issued to investors in accordance with Regulation 36(4) of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 and circulars thereof, at present provides information in terms of name of scheme/s where the investor has invested, number of units held and its market value, among other details. To increase transparency of information to investors, it has been decided that:

- 1. Each CAS issued to the investors shall also provide the total purchase value / cost of investment in each scheme.
- 2. Further, CAS issued for the half-year (ended September/ March) shall also provide:
 - a. The amount of actual commission paid by AMCs/Mutual Funds (MFs) to distributors (in absolute terms) during the half-year period against the concerned investor's total investments in each MF scheme. The term 'commission' here refers to all direct monetary payments and other payments made in the form of gifts / rewards, trips, event sponsorships etc. by AMCs/MFs to distributors. Further, a mention may be made in such CAS indicating that the commission disclosed is gross commission and does not exclude costs incurred by distributors such as Goods & Service tax (wherever applicable, as per existing rates), operating expenses, etc
 - b. The Scheme's average Total Expense Ratio (in percentage terms) for the half-year period for each scheme's applicable plan (regular or direct or both) where the concerned investor has actually invested in.
- 3. Such half-yearly CAS will be issued to all MF investors, excluding those investors who do not have any holdings in MF schemes and where no commission against their investment has been paid to distributors, during the concerned half-year period.

Half Yearly Account Statement:

Half-yearly CAS shall be issued to all MF investors, excluding those investors who do not have any holdings in MF schemes and where no commission against their investment has been paid to distributors, during the concerned half-year period by the 21st of the month following the half year end.

Risk-o-meters

Any change in Risk-o-meter shall be communicated by way of Notice cum Addendum and by way of an e-mail or SMS to the unitholders.

The AMC will evaluate the Risk-o-meter of all its schemes on a monthly basis and disclose the Risk-o-meter along with portfolio disclosure on <https://www.jmfinancialmf.com> (website) and on AMFI's website, within 10 days from the close of each month.

The Fund shall disclose the risk level of schemes as on March 31 every year, along with number of times the risk level has changed over the year, in scheme wise Annual Reports and abridged summary, on the website of the Fund as well as that of AMFI.

The risk-o-meter of the primary benchmark will also be disclosed in the disclosures as stipulated by SEBI.

Fortnightly Portfolio

The Mutual Fund shall disclose the portfolio for debt schemes on fortnightly basis within 5 days of every fortnight.

Monthly/Half yearly Disclosures: Portfolio

The Fund shall disclose within ten days from the close of each month/half year (i.e. 31st March and 30th September), the complete statement of the Scheme's portfolio (alongwith ISIN) as on the last day of the month/ half year for all its schemes on the websites of the Fund and AMFI in a user friendly and downloadable spreadsheet format.

The Mutual Fund shall send via email both the monthly and half-yearly portfolio within 10 days from the close of each month/half year (i.e. March 31st & September 30th) to the unitholders whose email addresses are registered with the Mutual Fund.

The Fund will publish an advertisement in the all India edition of at least two daily newspapers, one each in English and Hindi, regarding the hosting of the half yearly statement of the Scheme's portfolio on the websites of the Fund and AMFI and also the modes through which unitholders can submit a

request for a physical or electronic copy of the Scheme portfolio. The Fund shall provide a physical copy of the portfolio, without charging any cost, upon specific request from a unitholder.

The AMC shall provide a link to the investors on their registered email id for enabling the investors to directly view/download only the portfolio of the Schemes subscribed by the said investor.

Monthly Average Asset under Management (Monthly AAUM) Disclosure:

The Fund shall disclose the Monthly AAUM under different categories of Schemes as specified by SEBI in the prescribed format on a monthly basis on its website viz. www.jmfinancialmf.com and forward to AMFI within 7 working days from the end of the month.

Half Yearly Results:

The Fund and asset management company shall within one month from the close of each half year, that is on 31st March and on 30th September, host a soft copy of its unaudited / audited financial results on its website.

The Fund shall give an advertisement disclosing the hosting of the financial results on the website in atleast one English daily newspaper having nationwide circulation and in a newspaper having wide circulation published in the regional language where the Corporate Office of the Fund is situated.

Annual Report:

The Scheme wise annual report or Abridged Summary, in the format prescribed by SEBI, shall be hosted on the websites of the Fund and the AMFI. A link of the scheme wise annual report or abridged summary shall be displayed prominently on the website of the Fund. Annual report or Abridged Summary will also be sent by way of e-mail to the investor's registered email address.

Investors who have not registered their email id, will have an option of receiving a physical copy of the Annual report or Abridged Summary thereof, without charging any cost, upon receipt of a specific request.

The physical copy of the schemewise annual report or abridged summary shall be made available to the investors at the registered office of the AMC.

The Fund will publish an advertisement in the all India edition of atleast two daily newspapers, one each in English and Hindi, regarding the hosting of the scheme wise annual report on the websites of the Fund and AMFI and also the modes through which unitholders can submit a request for a physical or electronic copy of the scheme wise annual report or abridged summary thereof.

The new subscribers to the units of the Fund can tick the 'opt-in' facility in the application form to receive the physical copy of the scheme – wise annual report or abridged summary thereof.

For existing investors, an Option Form for opting-in to receive the physical copy of Annual Report/Abridged Summary is available on the website under 'Downloads' section.

However, in case the investor does not opt-in, it will be presumed that he/she has opted out from receiving the physical copy of the Annual Report or Abridged Summary.

PREVENTION OF MONEY LAUNDERING & KNOW YOUR CUSTOMER

Kindly refer to the relevant section in Statement of Additional Information of JM Financial Mutual Fund. In terms of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, the Rules issued there under and the guidelines / circulars issued by SEBI regarding the Anti Money Laundering ("AML Laws"), all intermediaries, including Mutual Funds, have to formulate and implement a client identification programme, verification of identity and address, financial status, occupation and such other personal information.

With effect from January 1, 2011, it is mandatory in case of all the investors (Individual/ Non-Individuals) to be KYC Compliant, irrespective of the amount of investment except in the case of Micro SIPs.

Joint Holders: Joint holders (including first, second and third if any, are required) to be individually KYC compliant before they can invest with any Mutual Fund. e.g. in case of three joint holders, all holders need to be KYC compliant and copies of each holder's KYC Acknowledgement must be attached to the investment application form with any Mutual Fund.

Minors: In case of investments in respect of a Minor, the Guardian should be KYC compliant and attach his KYC Acknowledgement while investing in the name of the minor. The Minor, upon attaining majority, should immediately apply for KYC compliance in his/her own capacity and intimate the concerned Mutual Fund(s) with all the folio details, in order to be able to transact further in his/her own capacity.

Power of Attorney (PoA) Holder: Investors desirous of investing through a PoA must note that the KYC compliance requirements are mandatory for both the PoA issuer (i.e. Investor) and the Attorney (i.e. the holder of PoA),

both of whom should be KYC compliant in their independent capacity and attach their respective KYC Acknowledgements while investing. The Power of Attorney holders (in case of investments through a PoA Holder) and joint account holders (in case of investments in joint names) will also have to be KYC compliant.

For transmission (In case of death of the unit holder): If the deceased is the sole applicant, the claimant should submit his/her KYC Acknowledgement along with the request and other relevant documents to effect the transmission in his/her favour.

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

The Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India has made certain amendments to the Prevention of Money-laundering (Maintenance of Records) Rules, 2005, namely, the Prevention of Money-laundering (Maintenance of Records) Second Amendment Rules, 2017. These Rules have come into force with effect from June 1, 2017. These Rules, inter alia, has made it mandatory for investors to submit Aadhaar number issued by the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) in respect of their investments.

The effective date for mandatory submission of PAN and Aadhaar number with requisite documents at the time of opening new mutual fund folio/ account, is April 1, 2018. Accordingly, no new folio/account shall be opened without these documents effective April 1, 2018.

In case of existing mutual fund folios/accounts as on the date of the relevant notifications issued by the Ministry of Finance (i.e. June 1, 2017 & December 13, 2017) and for folios/accounts opened thereafter but before March 31, 2018, investors need to submit the required details latest by March 31, 2018, failing which, the mutual fund folio(s)/accounts would cease to be operational till the time the requisite details are submitted.

The above provisions are not applicable to the Non Resident Individual investors as they are not eligible for Aadhaar.

KYC PROCESS

Pursuant to SEBI Circular No. MIRSD/ Cir-26/ 2011 dated December 23, 2011, SEBI (KYC Registration Agency) Regulations, 2011 and SEBI Circular No. MIRSD/SE/Cir-21/2011 dated October 5, 2011, in-order to implement uniform KYC norms and eliminate duplication of KYC across SEBI registered intermediaries in the securities market, KYC registration is centralized through KYC Registration Agencies (KRA) registered with SEBI. Thus each investor has to undergo KYC process only once in the securities market and the details would be shared with other intermediaries.

1. New investors are requested to use the revised common KYC Application Form with specified documents as set out in the form and carry out the KYC process including In-Person Verification (IPV) with any SEBI registered intermediaries including mutual funds. The revised common KYC Application Forms are also available on our website www.jmfinancialmf.com.
2. The Mutual Fund shall perform the initial KYC of its new investors and may undertake enhanced KYC measures commensurate with the risk profile of its investors. The Mutual Fund shall upload the details of the investors on the system of the KYC Registration Agency (KRA). KRA shall send a letter to the investor within 10 working days of the receipt of the initial/updated KYC documents from the Mutual Fund, confirming the details thereof.
3. It is mandatory for intermediaries including mutual funds to carry out In-Person Verification (IPV) of its new investors from the Effective Date. The IPV carried out by any SEBI registered intermediary can be relied upon by the Mutual Fund. The AMC or NISM/AMFI certified distributors who are KYD compliant are authorized to undertake the IPV for Mutual Fund investors. Further, in case of any applications received directly (i.e. without being routed through the distributors) from the investors, the Mutual Fund may rely upon the IPV (on the KYC Application Form) performed by scheduled commercial banks.
4. Once the investor has done KYC as per the revised process with a SEBI registered intermediary, the investor need not undergo the same process again with another intermediary including mutual funds. However, the Mutual Fund reserves the right to carry out fresh KYC of the investor.
5. The AMC reserves the right to reject application forms for transactions in units of the Mutual Fund not accompanied by letter/ acknowledgement issued by KRA. The KYC compliance status will be validated with the records of the KRA before allotting units.
6. Existing KYC compliant investors of the Mutual Fund, who have completed the KYC process prior to January 01, 2012, can continue to invest as per the practice prevalent prior to the effective date. However it will not be applicable for investments in securities market.

Note: The above change in relation to KYC process shall be applicable in respect of all investment applications (including MICRO SIP) by new investors made on or after January 01, 2012.

All investors (Individuals or Non Individuals) who wish to make an investment in a mutual fund scheme through purchase or switch via a Lumpsum amount or via a Systematic Plan (SIP/STP) (including MICRO SIP) will be required to complete the KYC process. This one-time verification is valid for transactions across all mutual funds. Submission of KYC acknowledgement is mandatory for the following :

- All unit holders (including joint holders) i.e. Resident & Non resident Individuals
- All Non Individual unit holders
- HUF and its Karta
- Guardian of Minor
- Power of Attorney holder
- Financial Institutions to whom the units of Mutual Fund are pledged.
- PAN Exempted cases (provided sufficient documentary evidence in support of such claims is submitted) :
- In case of transactions undertaken on behalf of Central Government and/or State Government and by officials appointed by Courts e.g. Official liquidator, Court receiver etc.
- Investors residing in the state of Sikkim
- UN entities/multilateral agencies exempt from paying taxes/filing tax returns in India
- MICRO SIP

Point of Service (POS) of the intermediaries will accept KYC Application Forms along with the necessary documents as set out in the KYC form (including originals if the copies are not attested) verify documents, conduct In-Person Verification (IPV) and provide the KYC Acknowledgement (across the counter on a best effort basis). KYC application and necessary documents as set out in the form should be submitted along-with Financial Transactions to any branch of the AMC. The KYC form after completion of IPV process can also be submitted to the Investor Service Centre of Registrar & Transfer Agent along-with Financial Transactions.

- Individual (including NRI / PIO) & Non Individual investors will have to produce Proof of identity, Proof of Address and other mandatory documents as set out in the KYC Application Form.

• NRIs/PIOs, in addition to the certified true copy of the passport will also be required to furnish certified true copy of the overseas address and permanent address. If any of the documents (including attestations/certifications) towards proof of identity or address is in a foreign language, they have to be translated to English for submission. The documents can be attested, by the Consulate office or overseas branches of scheduled commercial banks registered in India. A PIO, in addition, will also be required to submit a certified true copy of the PIO Card.

The documents submitted as per the above process by the investor to the Point of Service of the Intermediaries would be forwarded to the KRA. The KRA on receipt of documents from Intermediaries would send a confirmation to investors.

Once the investor has completed the KYC process as per the revised guidelines with a SEBI registered intermediary from any KRA, the investor need not undergo the same process again with another intermediary including Mutual Funds. However, the Mutual Fund reserves the right to carry out fresh KYC of the investor. The investor needs to produce a copy of the confirmation letter received from KRA when investing for the first time with a Mutual Fund for fresh investments or additional purchases in an existing folio as per the aforesaid requirements or till his KYC status is updated successfully as per the new revised KYC norms.

Existing KYC compliant investors of the Mutual Fund, who have completed the KYC process prior to January 01, 2012, can continue to invest in Mutual Fund schemes as per the current practice i.e. by submitting along with their Financial Transaction the KYC acknowledgement issued prior to January 01, 2012 by CVL on behalf of all Mutual Funds. However it will not be applicable for investments in other securities markets. These investors, in case they wish to deal with any SEBI registered intermediary other than mutual funds, will have to follow the new KYC procedure.

An existing investor can inform the Mutual Fund to update the KYC Acknowledgement against all the folios/accounts held by him with the respective Mutual Fund. However, each of the holders in these folios/accounts should be KYC Compliant. Applications Forms / Transaction Slips not accompanied by KYC Acknowledgement / Confirmation letter

are liable to be rejected by the Mutual Fund and no transactions, other than redemption, will be permitted. Investors are advised to complete KYC process through KRA at the earliest.

Further, in order to ensure that the unitholder receives all communications, including redemption requests, at the new address, investors are also advised to forward any request for change of address only to same POS/intermediaries sufficiently in advance of any transaction with the Fund House. Investors holding erstwhile MIN/ KYC Compliance Acknowledgement and who have since changed their address with KFin are requested to approach POS /KRA and complete the process stated above. Kindly note that the Mutual Fund, the AMC or the Trustees shall not be liable in case the investor does not follow the above procedure for change of address or the earlier address continues to be in the Registrar's database. AMC or its Registrar will update change of address requests of KYC compliant investors based on the data provided by KRA and will not be responsible for non-updation if not received sufficiently in advance of any transaction.

Investors are advised to approach the same POS/ intermediaries from where the KYC acknowledgement was issued in case they wish to rectify any data entry mistake by POS/KRA.

For details on documents to be submitted pls refer to the revised KYC forms available this site, AMFI website (www.amfiindia.com) or on website of any SEBI registered KRAs.

New KYC Requirement:

Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) vide its various circulars dated October 05, 2011, December 02, 2011 and December 23, 2011 have prescribed the requirements, for the implementation of Uniform Know Your Customer (KYC) process across all intermediaries registered with SEBI.

Pursuant to the above, the existing / new investors of the Mutual Fund are required to take note of the following:

1. Investment by Investors who are KYC Compliant through KRAs (KYC Registration Agency) on or after January 1, 2012 :

No action is required by such investors and they may invest in any Mutual Funds. However, Non-individual entities like Corporate, Partnership Firm, Trust etc are required to submit their Balance Sheet for every Financial Year on an ongoing basis within a reasonable period to KYC Registration Agency (KRA).

2. Investment in existing folios by Investors who are CVL MF KYC Compliant prior to January 1, 2012:

In case of the existing investors who are CVL MF KYC Compliant through the erstwhile centralized KYC registration agency i.e. CDSL Ventures Ltd. (CVLMF), there will be no effect on their subsequent transactions (including Systematic Investment Plan) in their existing folios/accounts. However, the KYC status of such investors will continue to reflect as "MF- VERIFIED BY CVLMF" in the CVL – KRA system.

3. Investment by new Investor who is CVL MF KYC Compliant prior to January 1, 2012:

In case a new investor who is CVL MF KYC Compliant wishes to invest as a sole investor in a new folio in JM Financial Mutual Fund or he wishes to invest jointly with another existing investor/s of JM Financial Mutual Fund who is/are also CVL MF KYC Compliant, then such investor/s will have to submit the "KYC Details Change Form" along with the investment application and complete the IPV process.

4. Investment by Non-KYC Compliant Investors (Individual or Non-Individual):

Non-KYC compliant investor/s desirous of investment, are required to submit the duly filled in KYC Application Form along with necessary documents for completion of KYC certification through KYC Registration Agencies (KRAs) and complete the "In-person Verification (IPV)" at the time of making any investment.

5. Requirements from CVLMF KYC Compliant investors (i.e. KYC compliant prior to January 1, 2012):

1. Individual Investors:

In case, the individual investor is KYC compliant prior to January 1, 2012, the investor will have to submit 'KYC Details Change Form' with respective applicable documents, (if any) mentioned therein to update their 'Missing/Not Available' details besides completing the IPV process as a one time exercise. After due verification by the respective KRA e.g. M/s CVL, the KYC status will get changed from "MF – VERIFIED BY CVLMF" to "Verified by CVL KRA".

In case of individuals, 'missing/not available details' are as under :

- a. Father's/Spouse Name

- b. Marital Status
- c. Nationality
- d. In-person Verification (IPV)

II. Non - Individual investors:

In case of all Non – individual investors who are KYC compliant prior to January 1, 2012, KYC process with IPV needs to be done afresh due to significant and major changes in KYC requirements.

In case of opening of a new folio with JM Financial Mutual Fund or any other Mutual Fund, the individual & non-individual investors will have to comply with the respective procedures mentioned above. The above procedure is also applicable for Guardian (in case of Minor) / Power of Attorney holder as well.

The necessary forms are available on the Mutual Fund website.

Central KYC Records Registry (CKYCR):

Investors are hereby informed that SEBI vide its circular no. CIR/ MIRSD/ 66 /2016 dated July 21, 2016 read with SEBI circular no. CIR/ MIRSD/120/2016 dated November 10, 2016 had intimated the registered intermediaries about the operationalisation of Central KYC Records Registry (CKYCR). Government of India, vide notification dated November 26, 2015, had authorized Central Registry of Securitisation Asset Reconstruction and Security Interest of India (CERSAI) to act and perform the functions of the CKYCR including receiving, storing, safeguarding and retrieving the Know Your Customer (KYC) records of an investor in digital form. Also, AMFI vide its circular dated December 22, 2016 had issued guidelines for implementation of CKYC norms uniformly by all AMFI members i.e. Mutual Funds/Asset Management Companies.

W.e.f February 01, 2017, the following norms are applicable to the prospective and existing individual investors (investor) of all the Schemes of JM Financial Mutual Fund:

1. An investor who is new to KYC Registration system and whose KYC is not registered or verified with any of the Agencies for KYC Registration (KRA), shall use the CKYC form to register their KYC.
2. An investor who has already completed CKYC and has a KYC Identification Number (KIN) from CKYCR, can invest in the schemes of JM Financial Mutual Fund by quoting his 14 digit KIN and Date of Birth.

The CKYC forms are available on the website of the Fund i.e. www.jmfinancialmf.com. The KYC requirements shall be governed by SEBI Circulars/ notifications and AMFI Guidelines which may change from time to time.

C-KYC has been made mandatory for all new investors, both individuals and non individuals.

GENERAL PROVISIONS REGARDING LOAD

No Entry Load:

SEBI has mandated following in its circular No. SEBI/IMD/CIR No. 4/ 168230/09 dated June 30, 2009:

- a. There shall be no entry load for the scheme.
- b. The scheme application forms shall carry a suitable disclosure to the effect that the upfront commission to distributors will be paid by the investor directly to the distributor, based on his assessment of various factors including the service rendered by the distributor.
- c. The distributors should disclose all the commissions (in the form of trail commission or any other mode) payable to them for the different competing schemes of various mutual funds from amongst which the scheme is being recommended to the investor.

Exit Load

0.50% of NAV on all investment (including SIP/ STP/ SWP) transactions, if redeemed / switched- out within 180 days.

The exit load as imposed will be applicable for allotment of units for investment made through fresh purchases/switch-in/shift-in or through respective SIP/STP/SWP Installments out of the fresh registration effected during the period when above exit load rates are applicable. The exit load are subject to change at any time. Hence, all Investors are advised to check the current exit load from the nearest Investor Service Centres before investment.

It is clarified that applicable exit load, if any, will be charged for redemptions/ switch outs of the scheme (i.e. at portfolio level) before the completion of the stipulated load/lock-in period. The stipulated load/ lock-in period will be reckoned from the date of allotment of units for a particular transaction in the scheme (i.e. at portfolio level) till the date of redemption/switch out

from that scheme, irrespective of the number of intra-scheme switches by the investor between the aforementioned two dates (e.g switches between plans/sub-plans/options/ sub-options within the scheme having the same portfolio). However, Government levies eg. STT (wherever applicable) will continue to be deducted for every intra- scheme and inter-scheme redemption / switch-out transactions.

While determining the price of the units, the fund shall ensure that the repurchase price of an open ended scheme is not lower than 95 per cent of the Net Asset Value.

Note 1: However in case of units held in dematerialized, an investor would be paying/incurred cost in the form of a bid and ask spread and brokerage, as charged by his broker, for buying/ selling of units. Additionally investor will also have to bear applicable statutory levies.

Load in case of Direct Plan:

No exit load shall be charged for any switch of investments between Regular Plan (whether the investments were made before or after the Effective Date) and Direct Plan within the same scheme. The applicable exit load, if any, will be charged for redemptions/ switch outs of the scheme (i.e. at portfolio level) before the completion of the stipulated load/ lock-in period. The stipulated load/ lock-in period will be reckoned from the date of allotment of units for a particular transaction in the scheme (i.e. at portfolio level) till the date of redemption / switch out from that scheme, irrespective of the number of intra-scheme switches by the investor between the aforementioned two dates (e.g. switches between plans/sub-plans/options/sub-options within the scheme having the same portfolio)

The extant provisions of applicability of load on redemptions/ switches from one Scheme to another will continue to be applicable.

Load exemptions, if any:

- No Exit Load will be charged for switches between the options / Plans under the Scheme.
- The AMC will not charge exit load for a Fund of Funds Scheme investing in the scheme.
- Any imposition or enhancement in the load shall be applicable on prospective investments only.
- For SIP, the load will be applicable for each of the SIP installments based on the rate applicable on the day of registration of SIP.

The investor is requested to check the prevailing load structure of the Scheme on the website of the Fund before investing.

Change in Load Structure

The Trustee reserves the right to modify/alter the load structure and may decide to charge an exit load or a combination of exit loads (i.e. slabs of load based on tenure of holding) on the Units with prospective effect, subject to the maximum limits as prescribed under the SEBI Regulations. At the time of changing the load structure, the AMC shall take the following steps:

- a) The addendum detailing the changes shall be attached to Scheme Information Documents and Key Information Memorandum. The addendum will be circulated to all the distributors so that the same can be attached to all Scheme Information Documents and Key Information Memorandum already in stock. The addendum shall also be part of the newsletter sent to the Unitholders immediately after the changes.
- b) Arrangements shall be made to display the changes/modifications in the Scheme Information Document in the form of a notice in all the JM ISCs' and distributors' offices.
- c) The introduction of the exit load alongwith the details shall be stamped in the acknowledgement slip issued to the investors on submission of the application form and may also be disclosed in the statement of accounts issued after the introduction of such load.
- d) The addendum detailing the changes in the Load Structure will be published by the AMC in 2 daily newspapers- one in regional language and the other in English language newspaper
- e) The Fund shall arrange to display an addendum in the JM ISCs at least 1 (one) day before the change of the then prevalent load structure.
- f) The AMC/ Fund will display the addendum on its website.

OTHER CHARGES TO BE PAID

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

The Securities of the Scheme will be held in demat (electronic) mode and accordingly the rules of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Depositories and Participants) Regulations, 2018 would apply. The service charges payable to the Depository Participant will form a part of the annual recurring expenses.

DEDUCTION OF TRANSACTION CHARGES FOR INVESTMENTS THROUGH DISTRIBUTORS / AGENTS:

SEBI vide its Circular No. Cir/ IMD/ DF/13/ 2011 dated August 22, 2011, SEBI has permitted Asset Management Companies (AMCs) to deduct transaction charges per subscription of Rs. 10,000/- and above and the same be paid to the distributors of the Mutual Fund products.

In accordance with the said circular, the AMC shall deduct the Transaction Charges on purchase / subscription received from first time mutual fund investors and investor other than first time mutual fund investors through the distributor/ agent (who have opted to receive the transaction charges) as under:

Description	First Time Mutual Fund Investor (across Mutual Funds)	Investor other than First Time Mutual Fund Investor
Lump sum subscription of Rs. 10,000 and above	Transaction charges will be Rs. 150/-	Transaction charges will be Rs. 100/-
In case of investments through Systematic Investment Plan (SIP), if the total commitment (i.e. amount per SIP installment x No. of installments) amounts to Rs. 10,000/- or more.	Transaction charges will be Rs. 150/- or Rs. 100/- as may be applicable as mentioned above. The Transaction Charges shall be deducted in 4 equal installments, from the 2nd to the 5th installment.	

Investors may note that distributors have an option to opt in or opt out of charging the transaction charge. Pursuant to SEBI circular no. Cir/ IMD/ DF/21/2012 dated September 13, 2012, effective November 1, 2012 distributors have the option to either opt in or opt out of levying transaction charges, based on type of the product.

Transaction charges shall not be deducted for:

- Gross purchases /subscriptions for an amount less than Rs. 10,000/-;
- Transaction other than purchases/ subscriptions relating to new inflows, such as Switch, Systematic Transfer Plan (STP), etc.
- purchases/ subscriptions made directly with the Fund (i.e. not through any distributor/agent).
- Transactions, wherein the concerned distributor has not opted-in for transaction charges.
- Transactions done through Stock Exchange platform.

It is also clarified that minimum investment criteria shall be monitored at the gross investment amount level (i.e. amount before deducting transaction charges).

Legal Information pertaining to the minor accounts:

Kindly refer to the relevant section of Statement of Additional Information of JM Financial Mutual Fund.

Nomination facility

Kindly refer to the relevant section of Statement of Additional Information of JM Financial Mutual Fund.

Transmission:

Kindly refer to the relevant section of Statement of Additional Information of JM Financial Mutual Fund.

HOLDING OF UNITS IN DEMAT FORM

Option to hold Units in dematerialized (demat) form

Pursuant to SEBI Circular no. CIR/IMD/DF/9/2011 dated May 19, 2011, an option to subscribe to the units of open ended, close ended, Interval schemes in dematerialized (demat) form shall be provided to the investors.

Consequently, the Unit holders under the Scheme/ Plan(s) shall have an option to subscribe/ hold the Units in demat form in accordance with the provisions laid under the Scheme/Plan(s) and in terms of the guidelines/ procedural requirements as laid by the Depositories (NSDL/ CDSL) from time to time.

In case, the Unit holder desires to hold the Units in a dematerialized / Rematerialized form at a later date, the request for conversion of units held in physical form into Demat (electronic) form or vice-versa should be submitted along with a Demat/ Remat Request Form to their DPs.

Provisions with respect to transaction in units held in Demat mode:

Units held in demat form will be transferable subject to the provisions laid under the respective Scheme/Plan(s) and in accordance with SEBI Circular no. CIR/IMD/DF/10/2010 dated August 18, 2010, provisions of Depositories Act, 1996 and the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Depositories and Participants) Regulations, 1996 as may be amended from time to time.

An investor who wants to redeem units held in his demat account under the Scheme has to approach his depository participant (DP) directly.

Switch/ STP/SWP transactions will not be permitted for Demat cases till the same is converted into physical form.

It is also clarified that provision of minimum investment/ balance/ redemption amount shall not be applicable for transactions done in demat mode, post initial allotment of units in demat mode. However subscription done in demat mode, directly through the Fund, shall be subject to minimum investment criteria.

For issue of units of the Scheme in demat form, applicants under the Scheme will be required to have a beneficiary account with a DP of NSDL/ CDSL and will be required to indicate in the application the DP's name, DP ID number and its beneficiary account number with the DP.

With effect from January 1, 2012, investors also have an option of holding the units in demat form for SIP. However, the units will be allotted, based on the applicable NAV as per the SID and will be credited to investors' demat account on weekly basis upon realization of funds. For example, units will be credited to investors' demat account every Monday, for realization status received from Monday to Friday in the previous week.

CHANGE OF BANK DETAILS AND ADDRESS

A. CHANGE OF BANK DETAILS:

Investors can update the bank account details by submitting either Multiple Bank Account Registration Form or a standalone separate Change of Bank Mandate form, available with Investor Services Centers. In other words, forms like common transaction forms, or any other form containing redemption request having the facility to change the bank mandate or update a new bank mandate, should not be used.

Investors are required to provide originals of any one of the following documents or originals should be produced for verification or copy of any of the following supporting documents duly attested by the bank, in case of :

- New bank details:**
 - Cancelled original cheque of the new bank mandate bearing the name of the first unit holder and the bank account number printed on the face of the cheque.
 - Self attested copy of bank statement
 - Bank passbook with current entries not older than 3 months.
 - Bank Letter duly signed by branch manager/authorized personnel
- Change in existing bank mandate currently registered with the Mutual Fund,**
 - Cancelled original cheque with first unit holder name and bank account number printed on the face of the cheque.
 - Original bank account statement / Pass book.
 - Original letter issued by the bank on the letterhead confirming the bank account holder with the account details, duly signed and stamped by the Branch Manager/ authorized personnel.
 - In case such bank account is already closed, a duly signed and stamped original letter from such bank on the letter head of bank, confirming the closure of said account.

Investors may register multiple bank accounts and choose any of the registered bank accounts towards receipt of redemption proceeds. Any unregistered bank account or a new bank account forming part of redemption request will not be processed.

In case of folios/accounts where the bank details were not provided by the investor at the time of making investment (pertains to the period when bank details were not mandatory), the said investor shall provide the documents specified at Point a. above (for proof of new bank details) and a valid photo identity proof.

There will be cooling period of 10 calendar days for processing and registration of new bank account. In case of receipt of redemption request during the said cooling off period, the registration of new bank mandate and dispatch of redemption proceeds shall be completed within 10 business days.

In case, the request for change in bank mandate is invalid/ incomplete/ dissatisfactory in respect of signature mis-match/ document insufficiency/ not complying with the requirements set out above, the request for such change will not be processed and redemption/ Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal proceeds, if any, will be processed in the last registered Bank Account.

B. CHANGE OF ADDRESS:

KYC Not Complied Folios/Clients:

In case of change of address for KYC Not Complied Folios, investors are required to provide the following supporting documents:

- Proof of new Address (POA), and
- Proof of Identity (POI): Only PAN card copy, if PAN is updated in the folio, or PAN/ other proof of identity, if PAN is not updated in the folio.

Additionally, the AMC reserves the right to ask for proof of old address, while effecting a change of address.

KYC Complied Folios/Clients:

All Investors who have complied with the KYC norms through a KRA (KYC Registration Agencies) should approach the POS (Point of Service) of the respective KRAs for the change of address. Once the POA is updated by the respective KRAs, automatic feeds will be sent to the RTA for updating the same in their database.

Self attested copy of any one of the documents prescribed as list of admissible documents for POA and POI as mentioned above should be in conformity with SEBI circular no. MIRSD/SE/Cir-21/2011 dated October 5, 2011.

Copies of all the documents submitted by the applicants/investors should be self-attested and accompanied by originals for verification. In case the original of any document is not produced for verification, then the copies should be properly attested/verified by entities authorized for attesting/ verification of the documents as per extant KYC through KRA guidelines..

Employee Unique Identification No. (EUID)

Kindly refer to the relevant section of Statement of Additional Information of JM Financial Mutual Fund.

Non – acceptance of subscriptions:

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) requires that a person falling under the definition of the term 'US Person' under the Securities Act of 1933 of U.S.A (an 'Act') and corporations or other entities organized under the U.S. laws shall not be permitted to make investments in securities not registered under the Act.

Also, the Canadian Securities Administrator (CSA) mandates prior registration of the fund with CSA before marketing or selling to the residents of Canada.

The investors are hereby informed that the Scheme of JM Financial Mutual Fund (the "Fund") is not registered under the relevant laws, as applicable in the territorial jurisdiction of U.S. or in any provincial or territorial jurisdiction of Canada. Hence, the units made available under the SAI or SID of the Scheme may not be directly or indirectly be offered for sale in any of the provincial or territorial jurisdiction in U.S. and/or Canada or to/or for the benefits of the residents thereof. Accordingly, the persons, corporations and other entities organized under the applicable laws of the U.S. including Qualified Foreign Investors (QFI) registered in USA and Canada and residents of Canada as defined under the applicable laws of Canada will not be permitted to make any fresh purchases/additional purchases/switches in the Scheme in any manner whatsoever.

The above classes of investors are requested to note the following:

- a. No fresh purchases (including Systematic Investment Plans and Systematic Transfer Plans)/ additional purchases/switches in the Scheme of the Fund would be allowed. If an existing Unit Holder(s) subsequently becomes a U.S. Person or Resident of Canada, then such Unit Holder(s) will not be able to purchase any additional Units in any of the Scheme of the Fund.
- b. For transaction on Stock Exchange platform, while transferring units from the broker account to investor account, if the investor has U.S./ Canadian address then the transactions would be rejected.
- c. In case JM Financial Asset Management Ltd. (the "AMC")/JM Financial Mutual Fund subsequently identifies that the subscription amount is received from U.S. Person(s) or Resident(s) of Canada, the AMC/Fund at its discretion shall redeem all the units held by such person from the Scheme of the Fund at applicable Net Asset Value.

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