

DISCLOSURE DOCUMENT

(As per the requirement of Regulation 22 and Schedule V of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Portfolio Managers) Regulations, 2020)

KEY INFORMATION AND DISCLOSURE DOCUMENT FOR PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT SERVICES UNDERTAKEN BY 360 ONE PORTFOLIO MANAGERS LIMITED.

This document has been filed with Securities and Exchange Board of India ("SEBI") along with a certificate in the prescribed format in terms of Regulation 22 of the SEBI (Portfolio Managers) Regulations, 2020

The purpose of the Document is to provide essential information about the portfolio management services in a manner to assist and enable the Investors in making decisions for engaging a Portfolio Manager.

The necessary information about the Portfolio Manager required by an Investor before investing is disclosed in the Disclosure Document and the Investor is advised to retain the document for future reference.

Investors should carefully read the entire document before making a decision and should retain it for future reference. Investors may also like to seek further clarifications or obtain further changes after the date of this document from the service provider.

Following are the details of the Portfolio Manager:

Name of the Portfolio Manager	360 ONE Portfolio Managers Limited
SEBI Registration Number	INP000005874
Registered Office Address	360 ONE Centre, Kamala City, Senapati Bapat Marg, Lower Parel (W), Mumbai – 400013
Phone	(+91 - 22) 48765405
Website	https://www.360.one/wealth/portfolio-managers

THE NAME, PHONE NO., E-MAIL ADDRESS OF THE PRINCIPAL OFFICER SO DESIGNATED BY THE PORTFOLIO MANAGER IS:

Name of the Principal Officer	Mr. Gaurav Doshi
Phone	+91 22 4876 5291
Email	Gaurav.Doshi@360.one
Website	https://www.360.one/wealth/portfolio-managers

Date: August 29, 2025

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A.) DISCLAIMER:

This document has been prepared in accordance with the SEBI (Portfolio Managers) Regulations, 2020 and has been filed with the SEBI. This document has neither been approved nor disapproved by SEBI, nor has SEBI certified the accuracy or adequacy of the contents of this Document.

B.) DEFINITIONS:

In this Disclosure Document, unless the context or meaning thereof otherwise requires, the following expressions shall have the meaning assigned to them hereunder:

- a) "Act" means the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 (15 of 1992).
- b) "Agreement" means agreement between Portfolio Manager and its client and shall include all schedules and annexures attached thereto.
- c) "Accreditation Agency" means a subsidiary of a recognized stock exchange or a subsidiary of a depository or any other entity as may be specified by the Board from time to time.
- d) "Accredited Investor" means any person who has been granted a certificate by the accreditation agency who:
 - a. in case of an individual, HUF, family trust or sole proprietorship has:
 - i. annual income of at least two crore rupees; or
 - ii. net worth of at least seven crore fifty lakh rupees, out of which not less than three crores seventy-five lakh rupees is in the form of financial assets; or
 - iii. annual income of at least one crore rupees and minimum net worth of five crore rupees, out of which not less than two crore fifty lakh rupees is in the form of financial assets.
 - b. in case of a body corporate, has net worth of at least fifty crore rupees;
 - c. in case of a trust other than family trust, has net worth of at least fifty crore rupees;
 - d. in case of a partnership firm set up under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932, each partner independently meets the eligibility criteria for accreditation:

Provided that the Central Government and the State Governments, developmental agencies set up under the aegis of the Central Government or the State Governments, funds set up by the Central Government or the State Governments, qualified institutional buyers as defined under the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018, Category I foreign portfolio investors, sovereign wealth funds and multilateral agencies and any other entity as may be specified by the Board from time to time, shall deemed to be an accredited investor and may not be required to obtain a certificate of accreditation.

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- e) "Associate" means (i) a body corporate in which a director of the Portfolio Manager holds either individually or collectively, more than twenty percent of its paid-up equity share capital, as the case may be; or (ii) a body corporate which holds, either individually or collectively, more than twenty percent of the paid-up equity share capital, as the case may be of the Portfolio Manager.
- f) "Board" means the Securities and Exchange Board of India.
- g) "Body Corporate" shall have the meaning assigned to it in or under clause (11) of Section 2 of Companies Act, 2013.
- h) "Client" or "Investor" means any person who registers with the Portfolio Manager and enters into an agreement with the Portfolio Manager for availing the services of Portfolio Management.
- i) "Custodian" means any person who carries on or proposes to carry on the business of providing custodial services in accordance with the regulations issued by SEBI from time to time.
- j) "Depository" means a body corporate as defined in the Depositories Act, 1996 (22 of 1996) and includes National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL) and Central Depository Services (India) Ltd. (CDSL).
- k) "Depository Account" means any account of the Client or for the Client with an entity registered as a depository participant as per the relevant regulations in which the securities comprising part of the portfolio of the client are kept by the portfolio manager.
- l) "Disclosure Document" means this disclosure document for offering Portfolio Management Services.
- m) "Financial Year" means the year starting from 1st April and ending on 31st March the following year.
- n) "Funds" means the moneys placed by the Client with the Portfolio Manager and any accretions thereto.
- o) "Funds managed" means the value of the Portfolio of the Client as on date.
- p) "Initial Corpus" means the value of the funds and the value of readily realizable investments brought in by the client at the time of registering as a client with the Portfolio Manager and accepted by the Portfolio Manager.
- q) "Investing Company or the Venturer" shall mean a body corporate whose investment in the Portfolio Manager would result in the Portfolio Manager becoming an associate of the body corporate.
- r) "Large Value Accredited Investor" means an accredited investor who has entered into an agreement with the portfolio manager for a minimum investment amount of ten crore rupees.
- s) "PMS / Portfolio Management Services Agreement" includes contract / term sheet entered between the portfolio manager and the client for the management of funds or securities of the client.

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- t) "Portfolio" means the total holdings of all investments, securities and funds belonging to the client.
- u) "Portfolio Manager" means 360 ONE Portfolio Managers Limited a company incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 and having its registered office at 360 ONE Centre, Kamala Mill Compound, Senapati Bapat Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai- 400013.
- v) "Principal Officer" means a person who has been designated as a Principal Officer by the Portfolio Manager as required under the SEBI (Portfolio Managers) Regulations, 2020 and will be responsible for the activities of Portfolio Manager.
- w) "Regulations" means the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Portfolio Managers) Regulations, 2020 including rules, guidelines or circulars issued in relation thereto from time to time.
- x) "Related Party" in relation to Portfolio Manager shall mean:
 - 1. a director, partner or his relative;
 - 2. a key managerial personnel or his relative;
 - 3. a firm, in which a director, partner, manager or his relative is a partner;
 - 4. a private company in which a director, partner or manager or his relative is a member or director;
 - 5. a public company in which a director, partner or manager is a director or holds along with his relatives, more than 2 (Two) percent of its paid-up share capital;
 - 6. any body corporate whose board of directors, managing director or manager is accustomed to act in accordance with the advice, directions or instructions of a director, partner or manager;
 - 7. any person on whose advice, directions or instructions a director, partner or manager is accustomed to act:

Provided that nothing in sub-clauses (vi) and (vii) shall apply to the advice, directions or instructions given in a professional capacity;

- 8. any body corporate which is –
 - (i) a holding, subsidiary or an Associate company of the Portfolio Manager; OR
 - (ii) a subsidiary of a holding company to which the Portfolio Manager is also a subsidiary;
 - (iii) an Investing company or the Venturer of the Portfolio Manager;
- 9. a related party as defined under applicable accounting standards;
- 10. such other person as may be specified by SEBI from time to time:

Provided that,

(a) any person or entity forming a part of the promoter or promoter group of the listed entity;
or

(b) any person or any entity, holding equity shares:

(i) of twenty percent or more;

(ii) of ten percent or more, with effect from April 1, 2023;

in the listed entity either directly or on a beneficial interest basis, as provided under Section 89 of the Companies Act, 2013, at any time, during the immediately preceding financial year; shall be deemed to be a related party.

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- y) "SEBI" means the Securities and Exchange Board of India established under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.
- z) "Securities" means and includes Securities as defined under Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956.

Words and expressions used in this Disclosure Document and not expressly defined shall be interpreted according to the SEBI (Portfolio Managers) Regulations, 2020, SEBI Act, 1992, Securities Contract (Regulation) Act, 1996 and Companies Act, 2013. Other terms should be as per their general meaning and usage. The definitions are not exhaustive. They have been included only for the purpose of clarity and shall in addition be interpreted according to their general meaning and usage and shall also carry meanings assigned to them in regulations governing Portfolio Management Services.

C.) DESCRIPTION:

• History, Present Business and Background of the Portfolio Manager:

360 ONE Portfolio Managers Limited ("360 ONE Portfolio") was incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 on July 19, 2011, having its Registered Office at 360 ONE Centre, Kamala City, Senapati Bapat Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai 400 013. 360 ONE Portfolio provides Investment Management Services to Schemes of Alternative Investment Funds 360 ONE Alternative Opportunities Fund (A Category III Alternative Investment Fund). The Non-convertible debentures of the Company are listed on BSE Limited. 360 ONE Portfolio is also registered with Securities and Exchange Commission as an Investment Adviser.

• Promoters of the Portfolio Manager, Directors and their background.

(a) Promoters of 360 ONE Portfolio Managers Limited

360 ONE Portfolio Managers Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of 360 ONE WAM Limited (360 ONE WAM). 360 ONE WAM is registered as a merchant banker with SEBI. 360 ONE WAM mainly provides transaction structuring and advisory services relating to financial products to its clients as a part of wealth management. 360 ONE WAM acts as the Sponsor to 360 ONE Mutual Fund and to Schemes of Alternative Investment Funds. The associate/group companies of 360 ONE WAM acts as Investment Manager to schemes of Mutual Funds, Alternative Investment Funds, Venture Capital Funds, provides Portfolio Management Services, Trustee Services, Investment Advisory Services, Distribution Services, Non-Banking Financial Services, Housing Finance, Business Process Outsourcing activities.

(b) The Board of Directors of 360 ONE Portfolio Managers Limited and their background

1) Ms. Anu Jain – Director

Ms. Anu Jain is President at 360 ONE Wealth. She is Whole Time Director of 360 ONE Distribution Services Limited. She is responsible for generating stock ideas and equity strategies for clients. She combines fundamentals and technicians to formulate strategies to create portfolios based on various quant algorithms for clients. She has experience of more than two decades in the Indian Stock Market. Before joining 360 ONE Wealth, she was working with DSP Merrill Lynch's wealth management desk as Equity Advisor. Earlier at Dujon Investments, she headed the investment

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desk and actively managed large portfolios. She started her career with SSKI as a strategic portfolio advisor.

2) Mr. Yatin Shah - Director

Mr. Yatin Shah is the Joint CEO of Wealth Management Business and Promoter and Non-Executive Director on the Board of 360 ONE WAM Limited. He acquired his M.Sc. degree in Finance from Cass Business School, London and holds a bachelor's degree in commerce from University of Mumbai. He has more than 20 years of experience in the financial services sector, across equity research and private wealth management. He focuses on the wealth practice besides client services, marketing and client experiences. He is responsible for introducing the 360 ONE Wealth & Asset Management proposition to new clients, as well as expanding the relationship with existing clients. Among other awards, he is a recipient of the Best Financial Manager award for the best registered deal by Asian Institute of Management, Manila.

3) Mr. Gaurav Doshi - Director

Mr. Gaurav Doshi is responsible for fund management at 360 ONE Wealth Open. He has more than 19 years of experience in capital markets.

In his current role, his primary responsibilities are managing and growing the discretionary multi-asset offering of 360 ONE Wealth Open, one of the key growth areas of the company.

Prior to joining 360 ONE Wealth, he was associated with Morgan Stanley PWM, Standard Chartered Private Bank, and DSP Merrill Lynch-Global Private Client.

He has an MBA in Finance from Mumbai University. Since 2013, he has been on the board of Meljol India, an NGO that works with underprivileged children across the country in the fields of child rights and education.

• The top ten group companies of the Portfolio Manager on turnover basis, as per the audited financial statements (FY 2024-2025) are as below:

1. 360 ONE WAM Limited
2. 360 ONE Prime Limited
3. 360 ONE Distribution Services Limited
4. 360 ONE Asset Management Limited
5. 360 ONE Alternates Asset Management Limited
6. 360 ONE Investment Adviser and Trustee Services Limited
7. 360 ONE Capital Pte. Limited
8. 360 ONE Foundation
9. 360 ONE Private Wealth (Dubai) Limited
10. 360 ONE Asset Trustee Limited

• Details of the services being offered:

The Portfolio Manager broadly offers Discretionary, Non-Discretionary and Advisory services. The details of the services are given below.

The Portfolio Manager shall not accept from the client, funds or securities worth less than fifty lakh rupees. The minimum investment amount per client shall be applicable for new clients and fresh

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investments by existing clients. However, the said minimum investment amount shall not be applicable to Accredited Investors.

A) Discretionary Services: In case of Discretionary Services, the Portfolio Manager shall independently manage the funds and securities of the client in accordance with the provisions of Portfolio Management Service agreement. Portfolio manager shall invest funds of his clients in the securities listed or traded on a recognized stock exchange, money market instruments, units of Mutual Funds through direct plan and other securities as specified by Board from time to time, on behalf of the clients. In case of client(s) falling under the category of Large Value Accredited Investors, the portfolio manager may invest up to 100% of the assets under management in unlisted securities. The choice as well as the timings of the investment decisions rest solely with the Portfolio Manager. The decisions made by Portfolio Manager for the Investment/Disinvestment shall be final and binding on the client. The Portfolio Manager's decision taken in good faith towards deployment of client's account can never be called in question or be open to review at any time during the currency of client's agreement.

Notes:

- Investment under Portfolio Management Services will be only as per the applicable SEBI Regulations.
- The un-invested amounts forming part of the Client's Assets may at the discretion of the Portfolio Manager be held in cash or deployed in Liquid fund schemes, Exchange Traded Index Funds, debt oriented schemes of Mutual funds, Gilt schemes, Bank deposits and other short-term avenues for Investment.
- The Portfolio Manager, with the consent of the Client, may lend the securities through an Approved Intermediary, for interest.
- All the strategies are based on client's investment objective(s) and should not be construed as any Scheme promoted by the Company.

B) Non-Discretionary Services: Under Non-Discretionary Services, the Portfolio Manager advises the Client about the various investments options and exit opportunities keeping in view the investment profile of the client, etc. The Client ultimately decides on the investments. The Portfolio Manager facilitates the clients in providing research, investments advice, guidance and trade execution at the client's request. The Portfolio Manager shall execute orders only as per the instructions received from clients. The deployment of the client's funds and securities by the Portfolio Manager on the instructions of the client is absolute and final. However, for client(s) other than those falling under the category of Large Value Accredited Investors, the portfolio manager may invest only up to 25% of the assets under management of the client in unlisted securities in addition to the securities permitted for discretionary portfolio management services. In case of client(s) falling under the category of Large Value Accredited Investors, the portfolio manager may invest up to 100% of the assets under management in unlisted securities.

C) Advisory Services: Apart from Discretionary and Non-Discretionary Portfolio Management Services, the Portfolio Manager also offers Advisory Portfolio Management Services wherein the Portfolio Manager only renders investment advice to the client in respect of securities. Discretion to execute the transactions and responsibility for execution /settlement of the transactions lies solely with the Client.

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Under the Advisory function, Portfolio Manager advises on the client's portfolio with/without managing the funds/securities on specific or general instructions given by the client, as the case may be. Under the Advisory function, Portfolio Manager advises on Fund Management, Investment Management, Custody of Securities and other support services. Discretion to execute the transactions and responsibility for execution /settlement of the transactions lies solely with the Client. However, for Client(s) other than those falling under the category of Large Value Accredited Investors, the Portfolio Manager may advise to invest only up to 25% of the assets under management in unlisted securities in addition to the securities permitted for discretionary portfolio management services. In case of client(s) falling under the category of Large Value Accredited Investors, the portfolio manager may advise to invest up to 100% of the assets under management in unlisted securities.

Direct onboarding: Investors have the option to avail the portfolio management services directly from 360 ONE Portfolio. Details of our direct offering are available on our website. Clients can onboard with 360 ONE Portfolio directly by contacting us on our investor desk email ID - pmlservice@360.one.

D.) PENALTIES, PENDING LITIGATION OR PROCEEDINGS, FINDINGS OF INSPECTION OR INVESTIGATIONS FOR WHICH ACTION MAY HAVE BEEN TAKEN OR INITIATED BY ANY REGULATORY AUTHORITY:

i.	All cases of penalties imposed by the Board or the directions issued by the Board under the Act or Regulations made there under.	Nil
ii.	The nature of the penalty/direction.	N.A.
iii.	Penalties imposed for any economic offence and/ or for violation of any securities laws	Nil
iv.	Any pending material litigation/legal proceedings against the portfolio manager / key personnel with separate disclosure regarding pending criminal cases, if any.	Nil
v.	Any deficiency in the systems and operations of the portfolio manager observed by the Board or any regulatory agency.	Nil
vi.	Any enquiry/ adjudication proceedings initiated by the Board or any regulatory agency against the portfolio manager or its directors, principal officer or employee or any person directly or indirectly connected with the portfolio manager or its directors, principal officer or employee, under the Act or Regulations.	Nil

No penalties / directions have been issued by the SEBI under the SEBI Act or Regulations made there against the Company. There are no pending material litigations or legal proceedings, findings of inspections or investigations for which action has been taken or initiated by any regulatory authority against the Portfolio Manager or its Directors, principal officers or employees or any person directly or indirectly connected with the Portfolio Manager under the SEBI Act and Regulations made there under relating to Portfolio Management Services.

E.) DETAILS OF SERVICES OFFERED BY THE PORTFOLIO MANAGER:

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The Portfolio Manager broadly offers Discretionary Portfolio Management, Non-Discretionary Portfolio Management and Advisory Services as described below.

Under Discretionary and Non-Discretionary Services, the Portfolio Manager may invest in various portfolios with different terms and conditions from time to time. Discretionary and Non-Discretionary Services are being offered under various strategies with various terms and conditions.

Presently following investment approaches are being offered to the Investors:

Based on the Client's profile, overall investment objective and other relevant factors, the Portfolio of the Clients are at present managed under one or more of the following Investment Strategies.

A) Discretionary Services

i. 360 ONE Mandate (Formerly known as 360 ONE Private Mandate)

1. Strategy:

Investment Approaches	Strategy
Equity	Equity
Conservative	Multi Asset
Balanced	Multi Asset
Aggressive	Multi Asset
Debt	Debt

2. **Investment Objective:** The investment objective is to generate long term capital appreciation for investors by constructing customized multi-asset class portfolios in line with client specific objectives and the desired asset allocation framework. The portfolio manager at its discretion shall allocate dynamically across equity and debt securities with the endeavor to generate long term returns for investors.

3. **Strategy Manager:** i. Mr. Arjun Kedia
ii. Mr. Tushar Poojari
iii. Mr. Hriday Shah

4. **Description of types of securities:** Investments can be made in various equity and equity related securities including convertible/non-convertible and/or cumulative/non-cumulative preference shares, convertible and/or cumulative/non-cumulative debentures, bonds and warrants carrying the right to obtain equity shares, units of mutual funds, ETFs and other eligible modes of investment as may be permitted by the Regulations from time to time.

Investments could also be made in listed, convertible, non-convertible, secured, unsecured, rated or unrated or of any maturity, and acquired through secondary market purchases, RBI auctions, open market sales conducted by RBI etc., Initial Public Offers (IPOs), other public offers, bilateral offers, placements, rights, offers, negotiated deals, unlisted securities (only for large value accredited investors), units of Alternate investment funds (only for large value accredited investors)etc.

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The debt category will include all types of debt securities including but not limited to Securitized Debt, Pass Through Certificates, Debentures (fixed, floating, Variable Coupon, and equity index /stocks /stocks basket linked), Bonds, Government securities issued or guaranteed by Central or State Government, non-convertible part of partially convertible securities, corporate debt of both public and private sector undertakings, securities issued by banks (both public and private sector) and development financial institutions, commercial papers, certificate of deposit, trade bills, treasury bills and other money market instruments, units of mutual funds, unlisted securities (only for large value accredited investors), units of Alternate investment funds (only for large value accredited investors), floating rate debt securities and fixed income derivatives like interest rate swaps, forward rate agreements etc. as may be permitted by the Act, Rules and/or Regulations, guidelines and notifications in force from time to time.

In addition to the above, investments could also be made in equity & debt related alternate assets which will be a combination of commodity ETFs and funds, REITs & INVITs, unlisted securities (only for large value accredited investors), units of Alternate investment funds (only for large value accredited investors).

The Portfolio Manager may from time to time invest the idle cash balance in units of Liquid Schemes of Mutual Funds.

5. Basis of selection of such securities as part of the investment approach: A combination of factors such as a qualitative and quantitative model, review calls with fund managers and other industry experts in order to review and determine investment options.

6. Allocation of portfolio across types of securities:

a.) Strategy 1: Equity

Equity Allocation: 100%

b.) Strategy 2: Conservative

Equity Allocation: 0-50%

Debt Allocation: 65-100%

Alternates: 0-25%

c.) Strategy 3: Balanced

Equity Allocation: 0-65%

Debt Allocation: 50-100%

Alternates: 0-25%

d.) Strategy 4: Aggressive

Equity Allocation: 0-85%

Debt Allocation: 35-100%

Alternates: 0-25%

e.) Strategy 5: Debt

Debt Allocation: 100% of corpus

The above weightages are strategic allocation and the tactical asset allocation may differ depending on prevailing market conditions.

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7. Benchmark:

Investment Approaches	Benchmark	Basis of selection of Benchmark
Equity	Nifty 50 TRI	Broader benchmark covering top 50 of largest companies by market capitalisation
Conservative	Primary Benchmark - NSE Multi Asset Index #1	This multi-asset benchmark will assist in closely tracking the performance of the multi strategy portfolios as the investment universe is similar in nature to the underlying constituents of the index, therefore providing a relevant index to compare performance against.
	Secondary Benchmark – NIFTY Equity Savings	This secondary benchmark will assist in closely tracking the performance of the strategy as the targeted asset allocation is relatively closer to the index, therefore providing a relevant index to compare performance against.
Balanced	NSE Multi Asset Index #1	This multi-asset benchmark will assist in closely tracking the performance of the multi strategy portfolios as the investment universe is similar in nature to the underlying constituents of the index, therefore providing a relevant index to compare performance against.
Aggressive	Primary Benchmark - NSE Multi Asset Index #1	This multi-asset benchmark will assist in closely tracking the performance of the multi strategy portfolios as the investment universe is similar in nature to the underlying constituents of the index, therefore providing a relevant index to compare performance against.
	Secondary Benchmark – Nifty 50 Hybrid Composite Debt 65:35 Index	This secondary benchmark will assist in closely tracking the performance of the strategy as the targeted asset allocation is relatively closer to the index, therefore providing a relevant index to compare performance against.
Debt	Nifty Medium to Long Duration Debt Index	The investment approach intends to have a mix of fixed income instruments with similar duration profile as that of benchmark

Note - In the absence of comparable benchmark from SEBI for this multi asset strategy, 360 ONE Portfolio Managers Limited has considered the nearest possible benchmark.

8. Indicative Tenure or Investment Horizon: Recommended time horizon for effective portfolio returns as envisaged by the portfolio manager is minimum 36 months

9. Risks associated with the investment approach:

- Investments in securities are subject to market risks, which include price fluctuation risks. There is no assurance or guarantee that the objectives of any of the Portfolios will be achieved. The investments may not be suited to all categories of Investors.
- The past performance of the Portfolio Manager in any Portfolio is not indicative of the future performance in the same or in any other Portfolio either existing or that may be offered. Investors are not being offered any guaranteed or indicative returns through these services.

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- c) The investments made are subject to external risks such as war, natural calamities, and policy changes of local / international markets which affects stock markets.
- d) The performance in the equity portfolios may be adversely affected by the performance of individual companies, changes in the marketplace and industry specific and macro-economic factors.
- e) The performance of the assets of the Client may be adversely affected by the performance of individual securities, changes in the marketplace and industry specific and macro-economic factors. The investment strategies are given different names for convenience purpose and the names of the Strategies do not in any manner indicate their prospects or returns.
- f) The debt investments and other fixed income securities may be subject to interest rate risk, liquidity risk, credit risk, and reinvestment risk. Liquidity in these investments may be affected by trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures.
- g) The NAV of the portfolio will react to the securities market movements. The investor could lose money over short periods due to fluctuation in the NAV of Portfolio in response to factors such as economic and political developments, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in securities market movements and over longer periods during market downturns.
- h) Although securities are listed on the Exchange(s), there can be no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or be maintained.
- i) Trading in securities on the exchange(s) may be halted because of market conditions or for reasons that in the view of the exchange Authorities or SEBI, trading in particular security is not advisable. In addition, trading in securities is subject to trading halts caused by extra ordinary market volatility and pursuant to Exchange and SEBI 'circuit filter' rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Market necessary to maintain the listing of securities will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.
- j) ETF may trade above or below their NAV. The NAV of ETF will fluctuate with changes in the market value of Scheme's holdings of the underlying stocks. The trading prices of ETF will fluctuate in accordance with changes in their NAVs as well as market supply and demand of ETF. However, given that ETF can be created and redeemed only in Creation Units directly with the Mutual Fund, it is expected that large discounts or premiums to the NAVs of ETFs will not sustain due to availability of arbitrage possibility.
- k) Any changes in trading regulations by the Exchange(s) or SEBI may affect the ability of marker maker to arbitrage resulting into wider premium/ discount to NAV for ETFs. Because of the halt of trading in market the Portfolio may not be able to achieve the stated objective.
- l) The returns from the types of securities in which a portfolio manager invest may underperform returns from the various general securities markets or different asset classes. Different types of securities tend to go through cycles of outperformance and underperformance in comparison to the general securities markets.
- m) Frequent rebalancing of Portfolio will result in higher brokerage/ transaction cost. Also, as the allocation to other securities can vary from 0% to 100%, there can be vast difference between the performance of the investments and returns generated by underlying securities.
- n) Changes in interest rates may affect the returns/ NAV of the liquid/debt scheme of Mutual Fund in which the portfolio manager may invest from time to time. Normally the NAV of the liquid scheme increases with the fall in the interest rate and vice versa. Interest rate movement in the debt market can be volatile leading to the possibility of movements up or down in the NAV of the units of the liquid/ debt funds.
- o) Credit risk refers to the risk that an issuer of fixed income security may default or may be unable to make timely payments of principal and interest. NAV of units of the liquid scheme is also affected because of the perceived level of credit risk as well as actual event of default.

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- p) Investments in the Market Linked Debentures (MLDs) are also subject to model risk. The MLDs are created on the basis of complex mathematical models involving multiple derivative exposures which may or may not be hedged and the actual behavior of the securities selected for hedging may significantly differ from the returns predicted by the mathematical models.
 - q) The Portfolio Manager may, from time to time, invest any un-deployed funds in liquid schemes of Mutual Funds. Though the portfolio of liquid funds comprises of short-term deposits, government securities and money market instruments, they cannot be considered as totally risk free. This is because liquidity patterns and short-term interest rates of the government change, sometimes on a daily basis, thereby making the fund susceptible. Liquid fund returns are not guaranteed, and it entirely depends on market movements.
 - r) The Structured Notes like the Index linked securities, in which funds are proposed to be invested in, are high risk instruments. A small movement in returns generated by the underlying index could have a large impact on their value and may also result in a loss.
 - s) The returns on the Structured securities, primarily are linked to the S&P CNX Nifty Index and/or any other equity benchmark as the Reference Asset, and even otherwise, may be lower than prevalent market interest rates or even be nil or negative depending entirely on the movement in the underlying index and futures values as also that over the life of the securities (including the amount if any, payable on maturity, redemption, sale or disposition of the securities) the security holder may receive no income/return at all or negative income/return on the security, or less income/return than the security-holder may have expected, or obtained by investing elsewhere or in similar investments.
 - t) In equity index linked securities, in the event of any discretions to be exercised, in relation to method and manner of any of the computations including due to any disruptions in any of the financial markets or if for any other reason, the calculations cannot be made as per the method and manner originally stipulated or referred to or implied, such alternative methods or approach shall be used as deemed fit by the issuer and may include the use of estimates and approximations. All such computations shall be valid and binding on the investor, and no liability there for will attach to the issuer of equity index linked securities / AMC.
 - u) Investments in derivative/ futures and options are affected by risk different from those associated with stock and bonds. Such investments are highly leveraged instruments and their use requires a high degree of skill, diligence and expertise. Small price movements in the underlying security may have a large impact on the value of derivatives and futures and options. Some of the risks relate to mispricing on the improper valuation of derivatives and futures and options and the inability to correlate the positions with underlying assets, rates and indices. Also, the derivatives and future and options market are nascent in India.
 - v) The Portfolio Manager is not responsible or liable for any loss resulting from the operations of the Portfolio Management Services. All Portfolios under portfolio management are subject to change at any time at the discretion of the Portfolio Manager.
 - w) Performance of the Portfolios may be impacted as a result of specific investment restrictions provided by the client.
- ii. **360 ONE Open - Managed Solutions Aggressive (Formerly known as 360 ONE Managed Solutions Aggressive)**
- 1. **Strategy:** Hybrid
 - 2. **Investment Objective:** The investment objective is to construct standardized aggressive multi-asset class portfolio in line, with desired asset allocation framework. The strategy is suitable for

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clients with higher risk appetite. The portfolio manager at its discretion shall construct the portfolio using Debt & Equity Mutual Funds and ETFs.

- 3. Strategy Manager:** i. Mr. Kunal Kunde
ii. Mr. Hriday Shah

- 4. Description of Types of Securities:** Equity & Debt Mutual Funds, and ETFs. The Portfolio Manager may from time to time invest the idle cash balance in units of Liquid Schemes of Mutual Funds.

- 5. Basis of selection of such securities as part of the investment approach:** A combination of factors such as a strong team possessing cumulative experience across asset classes, in house research expertise, qualitative and quantitative models, review calls with fund managers and industry experts in order to review and determine investment options.

- 6. Allocation of portfolio across types of securities:** If the equity instruments offer better returns than the opportunities available in debt market, then the portfolio manager may choose to have a lower or higher equity exposure. In such defensive circumstances the asset allocation will be as per the below:
- Equity Range: Min 0% - Max 81%
 - Debt Range: Min 19% - Max 100%

Strategy	Benchmark	Basis of selection of Benchmark
360 ONE Open - Managed Solutions Aggressive	Primary Benchmark – Nifty 50 Hybrid Composite Debt 50 50 Index	The hybrid benchmark will help in performance tracking of investment approach as the strategy will be investing in both equity & fixed income asset class based on market opportunity.
	Secondary Benchmark – Nifty 50 Hybrid Composite Debt 65:35 Index	This secondary benchmark will assist in closely tracking the performance of the strategy as the targeted asset allocation is relatively closer to the index, therefore providing a relevant index to compare performance against.

- 7. Indicative Tenure or Investment Horizon:** Recommended time horizon for effective portfolio returns as envisaged by the portfolio manager is minimum 36 months

- iii. **360 ONE Open - Managed Solutions Balanced (Formerly known as 360 ONE Managed Solutions Balanced)**

- 1) Strategy:** Hybrid

- 2) Investment Objective:** The investment objective is to construct standardized balanced multi-asset class portfolio in line, with desired asset allocation framework. The strategy is suitable for clients with moderate risk appetite. The portfolio manager at its discretion shall construct the portfolio using Debt & Equity Mutual Funds and ETFs.

- 3) Strategy Manager:** i. Mr. Kunal Kunde
ii. Mr. Hriday Shah

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- 4) **Description of Types of Securities:** Equity & Debt Mutual Funds, and ETFs. The Portfolio Manager may from time to time invest the idle cash balance in units of Liquid Schemes of Mutual Funds.
- 5) **Basis of selection of such securities as part of the investment approach:** A combination of factors such as a strong team possessing cumulative experience across asset classes, in house research expertise, qualitative and quantitative models, review calls with fund managers and industry experts in order to review and determine investment options.
- 6) **Allocation of portfolio across types of securities:** If the equity instruments offer better returns than the opportunities available in debt market, then the portfolio manager may choose to have a lower or higher equity exposure. In such defensive circumstances the asset allocation will be as per the below:
- Equity Range: Min 0% - Max 62%
 - Debt Range: Min 38% - Max 100%

Strategy	Benchmark	Basis of selection of Benchmark
360 ONE Open - Managed Solutions Balanced	Nifty 50 Hybrid Composite Debt 50 50 Index	The hybrid benchmark will help in performance tracking of investment approach as the strategy will be investing in both equity & fixed income asset class based on market opportunity.

- 7) **Indicative Tenure or Investment Horizon:** Recommended time horizon for effective portfolio returns as envisaged by the portfolio manager is minimum 36 months

iv. **360 ONE Open - Managed Solutions Conservative (Formerly known as 360 ONE Managed Solutions Conservative)**

1.) **Strategy:** Hybrid

2.) **Investment Objective:** The investment objective is to construct standardized conservative multi-asset class portfolio in line, with desired asset allocation framework. The strategy is suitable for clients with lower risk appetite. The portfolio manager at its discretion shall construct the portfolio using Debt & Equity Mutual Funds and ETFs.

3.) **Strategy Manager:** i. Mr. Kunal Kunde
ii. Mr. Hriday Shah

4.) **Description of Types of Securities:** Equity & Debt Mutual Funds, and ETFs. The Portfolio Manager may from time to time invest the idle cash balance in units of Liquid Schemes of Mutual Funds.

5.) **Basis of selection of such securities as part of the investment approach:** A combination of factors such as a strong team possessing cumulative experience across asset classes, in house research expertise, qualitative and quantitative models, review calls with fund managers and industry experts in order to review and determine investment options.

6.) **Allocation of portfolio across types of securities:** If the equity instruments offer better returns than the opportunities available in debt market, then the portfolio manager may choose to have

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a lower or higher equity exposure. In such defensive circumstances the asset allocation will be as per the below:

- Equity Range: Min 0% - Max 43%
- Debt Range: Min 57% - Max 100%

Strategy	Benchmark	Basis of selection of Benchmark
360 ONE Open – Managed Solutions Conservative	Primary Benchmark -Nifty 50 Hybrid Composite Debt 50 50 Index	The hybrid benchmark will help in performance tracking of investment approach as the strategy will be investing in both equity & fixed income asset class based on market opportunity.
	Secondary Benchmark – NIFTY Equity Savings	This secondary benchmark will assist in closely tracking the performance of the strategy as the targeted asset allocation is relatively closer to the index, therefore providing a relevant index to compare performance against.

7.) Indicative Tenure or Investment Horizon: Recommended time horizon for effective portfolio returns as envisaged by the portfolio manager is minimum 36 months

v. 360 ONE Open – Managed Solutions All Equity (Formerly known as 360 ONE Managed Solutions All Equity)

1.) Strategy: Equity

2.) Investment Objective: The investment objective is to construct standardized equity portfolios by primarily investing in equity & equity related mutual fund schemes. The portfolio manager at its discretion shall construct the portfolio using Debt & Equity Mutual Funds and ETFs. This Portfolio is suitable to Investors who like to invest for medium and long-term duration.

3.) Strategy Manager: i. Mr. Kunal Kunde
ii. Mr. Hriday Shah

4.) Description of Types of Securities: Equity Mutual Funds, and ETFs. The Portfolio Manager may from time to time invest the idle cash balance in units of Liquid Schemes of Mutual Funds.

5.) Basis of selection of such securities as part of the investment approach: A combination of factors such as a strong team possessing cumulative experience across asset classes, in house research expertise, qualitative and quantitative models, review calls with fund managers and industry experts in order to review and determine investment options.

6.) Allocation of portfolio across types of securities: If the equity instruments offer better returns than the opportunities available in debt market, then the portfolio manager may choose to have a lower or higher equity exposure. In such defensive circumstances the asset allocation will be as per the below:

- Equity Range: Min 0% - Max 100%

7.) Benchmark:

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Strategy	Benchmark	Basis of selection of Benchmark
360 ONE Open - Managed Solutions All Equity	Nifty 50 TRI	Broader benchmark covering top 50 of largest companies by market capitalisation

8.) Indicative Tenure or Investment Horizon: Recommended time horizon for effective portfolio returns as envisaged by the portfolio manager is minimum 36 months

vi. 360 ONE Open - Managed Solutions Global Equity (Formerly known as 360 ONE Managed Solutions Global Equity)

1.) Strategy: Equity

2.) Investment Objective: The investment objective is to construct international equity portfolios aimed at providing long term returns by primarily investing in equity mutual funds offering a global exposure. The portfolio manager at its discretion shall construct the portfolio using equity and debt mutual funds (for temporary parking of money). A top-down focus on geographical and sectoral diversification will be used to make and manage the investments based on an allocation framework which will be approved by the Investment Committee. This portfolio is suitable for investors seeking to invest for a medium and long term duration.

3.) Strategy Manager: i. Mr. Kunal Kunde
ii. Mr. Hriday Shah

4.) Asset Allocation:

Equity Range: Min 0% to 100%

5.) Description of type of securities: Equity Mutual Funds. The Portfolio Manager may from time to time invest the idle cash balance in units of Liquid Schemes of Mutual Funds.

6.) Basis of selection of such securities as part of the investment approach : A combination of factors such as a strong team possessing cumulative experience across asset classes, in house research expertise, qualitative and quantitative models, review calls with fund managers and industry experts in order to review and determine investment options.

7.) Benchmark:

Strategy	Benchmark	Basis of selection of Benchmark
360 ONE Open - Managed Solutions Global Equity	Nifty 50 TRI	Broader benchmark covering top 50 of largest companies by market capitalization

8.) Indicative tenure or investment horizon: Recommended time horizon for effective portfolio returns as envisaged by the portfolio manager is minimum 36 months.

vii. 360 ONE Open - Enhancer Series (Formerly known as 360 ONE - Enhancer Series):

1.) Strategy and Strategy Manager:

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Investment Approaches	Strategy	Strategy Manager
Passive Equity Enhancer	Equity	Mr. Kunal Kunde Mr. Hriday Shah
Dynamic Passive Equity	Equity	Mr. Kunal Kunde Mr. Hriday Shah
Active Equity Enhancer	Equity	Mr. Kunal Kunde Mr. Hriday Shah
Blended Equity Enhancer (Formerly known as Dynamic Active Enhancer)	Equity	Mr. Kunal Kunde Mr. Hriday Shah
Hybrid Enhancer (Formerly known as Growth Enhancer)	Hybrid	Mr. Kunal Kunde Mr. Hriday Shah
Dynamic Optimizer Enhancer	Multi-Asset	Mr. Kunal Kunde Mr. Hriday Shah
Income Plus Enhancer	Debt	Mr. Abhishek Soni Mr. Tushar Poojari

2.) Investment Objective: The objective and purpose of this strategy (and the underlying sub-strategies) is to provide risk-adjusted long term capital appreciation by investing in a combination of Listed Equity, Active & Passive Mutual Fund schemes, Exchange Traded Funds (“ETFs”), Gold, REIT’s, InvITs and Global Mutual Funds. Temporary Investments would be undertaken in liquid mutual funds.

3.) Asset Allocation:

Sub-Strategies	Investment Universe	Allocation Range
Passive Equity Enhancer	Mutual Funds & ETFs	0%-100% Equity
Dynamic Passive Equity	Mutual Funds & ETFs	0%-100% Equity
	Liquid/Overnight Funds	0%-25% Fixed Income
Active Equity Enhancer	Mutual Funds, ETFs & Direct Equity	0%-100% Equity
Blended Equity Enhancer	Mutual Funds, ETFs & Direct Equity	0%-100% Equity
	Liquid/Overnight Funds	0%-25% Fixed Income
Hybrid Enhancer	Equity Mutual Funds & ETFs	0%-100% Equity
	Debt Mutual Funds & ETFs	0%-45% Fixed Income
Dynamic Optimizer Enhancer	Listed Equity, Equity Mutual Funds & ETF’s	80 -100%
	Global Equity	0 - 10%
	Gold	0 - 10%
	Fixed Income	0 - 20%
Income Plus Enhancer	Listed REITs and InvITs, including privately listed InvITs	0-100%

4.) Description of types of securities:

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1. equities (listed equity including equity related securities)
2. Global equities (mutual funds, ETFs & Fund of Funds)
3. All categories of Mutual Funds (including Liquid mutual funds for temporary deployment)
4. Exchange Traded Funds
5. Gold (Sovereign Gold Bonds, Gold FoFs and Gold ETFs)
6. Permissible debt & money market securities
7. REITs and InvITs.

5.) Basis of selection of such securities as part of the investment approach:

- Beta: Market participation through investments in Index Funds and ETFs that are liquid, have relatively low cost, have historically low tracking error and a relatively large AUM.
- Alpha:
 - I) Selected based on the Fund Manager Pedigree, offering diversification with a low overlap against other Actively Managed Funds.
 - II) Funds should have relatively high active share, relatively lower cost compared to peers, relatively large AUMs and should potentially outperform their benchmark.
- Concentrated Direct Equity (Market Leaders):
 - i) Stock selection with large-cap bias focused on high-quality market leaders.
 - ii) Building a portfolio of concentrated ideas with relatively low volatility, relatively high active share and low churn.

Factor / Sector: Tactical calls will be taken based on relative valuations vs benchmark with high active share potentially outperforming benchmark over a 12 to 24 months period.

- Gold:

Selectively add Gold in the portfolio as a hedge against negative macro- economic factors
- REITS and InvITs:

Attractive distribution yields, along with an opportunity for capital gains.
- Fixed Income/ debt & money market securities:

Market participation through investments in Mutual Funds that are liquid, have relatively low cost and a relatively large AUM.

6.) Benchmark:

Sub-Strategies	Benchmark(s)	Basis for selection of benchmark
Passive Equity Enhancer	Nifty 50 TRI	Broader benchmark covering top 50 of largest companies by market capitalisation
Dynamic Passive Equity	Nifty 50 TRI	
Active Equity Enhancer	Nifty 50 TRI	
Blended Equity Enhancer	Nifty 50 TRI	

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Hybrid Enhancer	Primary Benchmark – Nifty 50 Hybrid Composite Debt 50 50 Index	The hybrid benchmark will help in performance tracking of investment approach as the strategy will be investing in both equity & fixed income asset class based on market opportunity.
	Secondary Benchmark – Nifty 50 Hybrid Composite Debt 65:35 Index	This secondary benchmark will assist in closely tracking the performance of the strategy as the targeted asset allocation is relatively closer to the index, therefore providing a relevant index to compare performance against.
Dynamic Optimizer Enhancer	NSE Multi Asset Index 1	This multi-asset benchmark will assist in closely tracking the performance of the multi strategy portfolios as the investment universe is similar in nature to the underlying constituents of the index, therefore providing a relevant index to compare performance against.
Income Plus Enhancer	Nifty Medium to Long Duration Debt Index	The investment approach intends to invest in a mix of REIT & InvIT units which generally offer periodic distributions to unitholders and thus aligned more closely with fixed income compared to listed equities. Therefore the benchmark provides a relevant index to compare the performance against.

7.) Indicative tenure or investment horizon: Recommended time horizon for effective portfolio returns is 36 months or longer.

Risks associated with the investment approach for 360 ONE Open - Managed Solutions Aggressive, 360 ONE Open - Managed Solutions Balanced, 360 ONE Open - Managed Solutions Conservative , 360 ONE Open – Managed Solutions All Equity, 360 ONE Open - Managed Solutions – Global Equity and 360 ONE Open - Enhancer Series:

- 1.) Investments in securities are subject to market risks, which include price fluctuation risks. There is no assurance or guarantee that the objectives of any of the Portfolios will be achieved. The investments may not be suited to all categories of Investors.
- 2.) The past performance of the Portfolio Manager in any Portfolio is not indicative of the future performance in the same or in any other Portfolio either existing or that may be offered. Investors are not being offered any guaranteed or indicative returns through these services.
- 3.) The investments made are subject to external risks such as war, natural calamities, and policy changes of local / international markets which affects stock markets.
- 4.) The performance in the equity portfolios may be adversely affected by the performance of individual companies, changes in the marketplace and industry specific and macro-economic factors.
- 5.) The performance of the assets of the Client may be adversely affected by the performance of individual securities, changes in the marketplace and industry specific and macro-economic factors. The investment strategies are given different names for convenience purpose and the names of the Strategies do not in any manner indicate their prospects or returns.

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- 6.) The debt investments and other fixed income securities may be subject to interest rate risk, liquidity risk, credit risk, and reinvestment risk. Liquidity in these investments may be affected by trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures.
- 7.) The NAV of the portfolio will react to the securities market movements. The investor could lose money over short periods due to fluctuation in the NAV of Portfolio in response to factors such as economic and political developments, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in securities market movements and over longer periods during market downturns.
- 8.) Although securities are listed on the Exchange(s), there can be no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or be maintained.
- 9.) Trading in securities on the exchange(s) may be halted because of market conditions or for reasons that in the view of the exchange Authorities or SEBI, trading in particular security is not advisable. In addition, trading in securities is subject to trading halts caused by extra ordinary market volatility and pursuant to Exchange and SEBI 'circuit filter' rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Market necessary to maintain the listing of securities will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.
- 10.) ETF may trade above or below their NAV. The NAV or ETF will fluctuate with changes in the market value of Scheme's holdings of the underlying stocks. The trading prices of ETF will fluctuate in accordance with changes in their NAVs as well as market supply and demand of ETF. However, given that ETF can be created and redeemed only in Creation Units directly with the Mutual Fund, it is expected that large discounts or premiums to the NAVs of ETFs will not sustain due to availability of arbitrage possibility.
- 11.) Any changes in trading regulations by the Exchange(s) or SEBI may affect the ability of market maker to arbitrage resulting into wider premium/ discount to NAV for ETFs. Because of halt of trading in market the Portfolio may not be able to achieve the stated objective.
- 12.) The returns from the types of securities in which a portfolio manager invest may underperform returns from the various general securities markets or different asset classes. Different types of securities tend to go through cycles of outperformance and underperformance in comparison of the general securities markets.
- 13.) Frequent rebalancing of Portfolio will result in higher brokerage/ transaction cost. Also, as the allocation to other securities can vary from 0% to 100%, there can be vast difference between the performance of the investments and returns generated by underlying securities.
- 14.) Changes in interest rates may affect the returns/ NAV of the liquid/debt scheme of Mutual Fund in which the portfolio manager may invest from time to time. Normally the NAV of the liquid scheme increases with the fall in the interest rate and vice versa. Interest rate movement in the debt market can be volatile leading to the possibility of movements up or down in the NAV of the units of the liquid/ debt funds.
- 15.) Credit risk refers to the risk that an issuer of fixed income security may default or may be unable to make timely payments of principal and interest. NAV of units of the liquid scheme is also affected because of the perceived level of credit risk as well as actual event of default.
- 16.) The Portfolio Manager may, from time to time, invest any un-deployed funds in liquid schemes of Mutual Funds. Though the portfolio of liquid funds comprises of short-term deposits, government securities and money market instruments, they cannot be considered as totally risk free. This is because liquidity patterns and short-term interest rates of the government change, sometimes on a daily basis, thereby making the fund susceptible. Liquid fund returns are not guaranteed, and it entirely depends on market movements.
- 17.) The Portfolio Manager is not responsible or liable for any loss resulting from the operations of the Portfolio Services. All Portfolios under portfolio management are subject to change at any time at the discretion of the Portfolio Manager.

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- 18.) Performance of the Portfolios may be impacted as a result of specific investment restrictions provided by the client.
- 19.) Investments on REITs and InvITs may entail various risks such as Liquidity Risk as although public REITs and InvITS allow investors to sell their shares on the public exchange market, the investments are less liquid compared to other investments, such as bonds and stocks. There is no secondary market for finding buyers and sellers for the property, and liquidity is only provided through the fund's repurchase offers. Further there may be Leverage Risk as the use of leverage causes the REIT and InvIT to incur additional expenses and increase the fund's losses in case of underperformance of underlying investments and Market Risk as REITs and InvITs are traded on major stock exchanges and are subject to price movements in financial markets
- 20.) The value (price) of gold may fluctuate for several reasons and all such fluctuations may result in changes in the value of units in the strategy.
- 21.) The factors that may affect the price of gold, among other things, include demand and supply for gold in India and in the global market, Indian and Foreign exchange rates, Interest rates, Inflation trends, trading in gold as commodity, legal restrictions on the movement/ trade of gold that may be imposed by RBI, Government of India or countries that supply or purchase gold to/from India, trends and restrictions on import/export of golden jewellery in and out of India, etc
- 22.) The value of investment will react to the prices of gold, Gold Related Instruments and stock market movements. The investor could lose money over short periods due to fluctuation in the price of the security/NAV of the mutual fund scheme in response to factors such as economic and political developments, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in stock prices market movements, and over longer periods during market downturns. Additionally, the prices of gold may be affected by several factors such as global gold supply and demand, investors' expectations with respect to the rate of inflation, currency exchange rates, interest rates, etc. Crises may motivate large-scale sales of gold, which could decrease the domestic price of gold.
- 23.) Regulatory Risk - Any changes in trading regulations by the Stock Exchange or SEBI may affect the ability of Authorised Participant to arbitrage resulting into wider premium/ discount to NAV.
- 24.) Political Risks - Whereas the Indian market was formerly restrictive, a process of deregulation has been taking place over recent years. This process has involved removal of trade barriers and protectionist measures, which could adversely affect the value of investments. It is possible that the future changes in the Indian political situation, including political, social or economic instability, diplomatic developments and changes in laws and regulations could have an effect on the value of investments. Expropriation, confiscatory taxation or other relevant developments could affect the value of investments.
- 25.) Credit & Interest Rate Risk - The Strategy may also invest in Gold Related Instruments, money market instruments, bonds, securitised debts & other debt securities as permitted under the Regulations which are subject to price, credit and interest rate risk. Trading volumes and settlement periods and transfer procedures may restrict liquidity in debt investments.

Additional Risks associated with the investment approach for 360 ONE Open - Managed Solutions Global Equity:

- 1.) The Portfolio invests principally in Indian Rupee denominated instruments, which may be subject to exchange rate fluctuations. The repatriation of capital may be hampered by changes in regulations concerning exchange controls or political circumstances.
- 2.) The Portfolio will invest in mutual funds which holds securities of emerging markets. Investing in the securities of issuers in emerging markets involves certain risks and special considerations not typically associated with investing in other more established economies or securities markets. Such risks may include (i) the risk of nationalization or expropriation of assets or confiscatory taxation;

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(ii) social, economic and political uncertainty including war; (iii) dependence on exports and the corresponding importance of international trade; (iv) price fluctuations, less liquidity and smaller capitalization of securities markets; (v) currency exchange rate fluctuations; (vi) rates of inflation (including hyperinflation); (vii) controls on foreign investment and limitations on repatriation of invested capital; (viii) governmental involvement in and control over the economies; (ix) governmental decisions to discontinue support of economic reform programs generally and to impose centrally planned economies; (x) differences in auditing and financial reporting standards which may result in the unavailability of material information about issuers; (xi) less extensive regulation of the securities markets; (xii) longer settlement periods for transactions.

viii. 360 ONE Customised Discretionary Portfolio (Formerly known as 360 ONE Private Customised Discretionary Portfolio)

1.) Strategy:

Sub-Strategies	Strategy
Conservative	Multi Asset

2.) Investment Objective: The investment objective is to generate long term capital appreciation for investors by constructing customized multi-asset class portfolios in line with client specific objectives and the desired asset allocation framework. The portfolio manager at its discretion shall allocate dynamically across equity and debt securities with the endeavor to generate long term returns for investors.

3.) Strategy Manager: Mr. Abhishek Soni

4.) Description of types of securities: Investments can be made in various equity and equity related securities including convertible/non-convertible and/or cumulative/non-cumulative preference shares, convertible and/or cumulative/non-cumulative debentures, bonds and warrants carrying the right to obtain equity shares, units of mutual funds, ETFs, AIFs and other eligible modes of investment as may permitted by the Regulations from time to time.

Investments could also be made in listed, convertible, non-convertible, secured, unsecured, rated or unrated or of any maturity, and acquired through secondary market purchases, RBI auctions, open market sales conducted by RBI etc., Initial Public Offers (IPOs), other public offers, bilateral offers, placements, rights, offers, negotiated deals, etc.

The debt category will include all types of debt securities including but not limited to Securitized Debt, Pass Through Certificates, Debentures (fixed, floating, Variable Coupon, and equity index /stocks /stocks basket linked), Bonds, Government securities issued or guaranteed by Central or State Government, non-convertible part of partially convertible securities, corporate debt of both public and private sector undertakings, securities issued by banks (both public and private sector) and development financial institutions, , commercial papers, certificate of deposit, trade bills, treasury bills and other money market instruments, units of mutual funds, floating rate debt securities and fixed income derivatives like interest rate swaps, forward rate agreements etc. as may be permitted by the Act, Rules and/or Regulations, guidelines and notifications in force from time to time.

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In addition to the above, investments could also be made in equity & debt related alternate assets which will be a combination of commodity ETFs and funds, Reits & INVITs.

The Portfolio Manager may from time to time invest the idle cash balance in units of Liquid Schemes of Mutual Funds

5.) Basis of selection of such types of securities as part of the investment approach: A combination of factors such as a strong team possessing cumulative experience across asset classes, in house research expertise, qualitative and quantitative models, review calls with fund managers and other industry experts in order to review and determine investment options

6.) Allocation of portfolio across types of securities.

The allocation shall be as below:

Investment Approach	Allocation %
Conservative	Equity- upto 35%, Debt- upto 65%, Alternates – upto 5%
Balanced	Equity- upto 50%, Debt- upto 50%, Alternates – upto 5%

7.) Benchmark:

Strategy	Benchmark	Basis of selection of Benchmark
Conservative	NSE Multi Asset Index #1	This multi-asset benchmark will assist in closely tracking the performance of the multi strategy portfolios as the investment universe is similar in nature to the underlying constituents of the index, therefore providing a relevant index to compare performance against.
Balanced	NSE Multi Asset Index #1	This multi-asset benchmark will assist in closely tracking the performance of the multi strategy portfolios as the investment universe is similar in nature to the underlying constituents of the index, therefore providing a relevant index to compare performance against.

8.) Indicative tenure or investment horizon: Recommended time horizon for effective portfolio returns as envisaged by the portfolio manager is minimum 36 months.

ix. **360 ONE Long Term Value Portfolio (Formerly known as 360 ONE Private Long Term Value Portfolio)**

1.) Strategy: Equity

2.) Investment Objective: The objective of the investment approach is to invest in large cap funds for Long Term wealth creation with minimum risk and maximum returns. The portfolio uses a focused, bottom up approach wherein not more than 15-20 stocks are selected. This is value-oriented fund with capitalization in the Large Cap funds.

3.) Strategy Manager: Mr. Abhishek Soni

4.) Description of types of securities: Large Cap Equities

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5.) Benchmark:

Strategy	Benchmark	Basis of selection of Benchmark
360 ONE Long Term Value Portfolio (Formerly known as 360 ONE Private Long Term Value Portfolio)	Nifty 50 TRI	Broader benchmark covering top 50 of largest companies by market capitalisation

6.) Allocation of portfolio across types of securities: Equity Range: Min 0% - Max 100%

7.) Basis of selection of such types of securities as part of the investment approach:

The selection of the stocks will be based on the criteria of strategy at the time of initial ideation and investment made as per the model portfolio of the strategy

8.) Indicative tenure or investment horizon: Recommended time horizon for effective portfolio returns as envisaged by the portfolio manager is minimum 36 months.

Risks associated with the investment approach for 360 ONE Customized Discretionary Portfolio and 360 ONE Long Term Value Portfolio:

- i.) Investments in the equity shares of the Companies are subject to price fluctuation on daily basis. The volatility in the value of equity is due to various micro and macro-economic factors like economic and political developments, changes in interest rates, etc. affecting the securities markets. This may have adverse impact on individual securities and consequently on the Net Asset Value of the Portfolio.
- ii.) Potential Loss of Principal: It is possible that the client may receive zero or negative return (loss of capital) over the Investment period.
- iii.) The value of the Portfolio investments, may be affected generally by factors affecting securities markets, such as price and volume volatility in the capital markets, interest rates, currency exchange rates, changes in policies of the Government, taxation laws or policies of any appropriate authority and other political and economic developments and closure of stock exchanges which may have an adverse bearing on individual securities, a specific sector or all sectors including equity and debt markets. Thus, there is no assurance or guarantee that the objectives of any of the Portfolios will be achieved. The investments may not be suited to all categories of Investors.

B) Non-Discretionary Services:

Under Non-Discretionary Services, the Portfolio Manager advises the Client about the various investments options and exit opportunities keeping in view the investment profile of the client etc. The Client ultimately decides on the investments. The Portfolio Manager facilitates the clients in providing research, investments advice, guidance and trade execution at the client's request. The Portfolio Manager shall execute orders only as per the instructions received from clients. The deployment of the client's funds and securities by the Portfolio Manager on the instructions of the client is absolute and final.

i.) 360 ONE Consult PMS (Formerly known as 360 ONE Private Consult PMS)

1.) Strategy:

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Investment Approaches	Strategy
Equity	Equity
Conservative	Multi-Asset
Balanced	Multi-Asset
Aggressive	Multi-Asset
Debt	Debt

2.) Investment Objective: The investment objective is to generate long term capital appreciation for investors by constructing customized multi-asset class portfolios in line with client specific objectives and the desired asset allocation framework. The portfolio manager shall allocate dynamically across equity and debt securities with the endeavor to generate long term returns for investors. The Client retains full discretion to invest or not invest in securities recommended by the portfolio manager

3.) Strategy Managers: Mr. Vishal Makani

4.) Description of Types of Securities: Investments can be made in various equity and equity related securities including convertible/non-convertible and/or cumulative/non-cumulative preference shares, convertible and/or cumulative/non-cumulative debentures, bonds and warrants carrying the right to obtain equity shares, units of mutual funds, units of Alternative Investment Funds, ETFs and other eligible modes of investment as may permitted by the Regulations from time to time. The Portfolio Manager may from time to time invest the idle cash balance in units of Liquid Schemes of Mutual Funds. Investments could also be made in listed, unlisted, convertible, non-convertible, secured, unsecured, rated or unrated or of any maturity, and acquired through secondary market purchases, RBI auctions, open market sales conducted by RBI etc., Initial Public Offers (IPOs), other public offers, bilateral offers, placements, rights, offers, negotiated deals, etc. The debt category will include all types of debt securities including but not limited to Securitized Debt, Pass Through Certificates, Debentures (fixed, floating, Variable Coupon, and equity index /stocks /stocks basket linked), Bonds, Government securities issued or guaranteed by Central or State Government, non-convertible part of partially convertible securities, corporate debt of both public and private sector undertakings, securities issued by banks (both public and private sector) and development financial institutions, bank fixed deposits, commercial papers, certificate of deposit, trade bills, treasury bills and other money market instruments, units of mutual funds, units of SEBI registered Venture Capital Funds, floating rate debt securities and fixed income derivatives like interest rate swaps, forward rate agreements etc. as may be permitted by the Act, Rules and/or Regulations, guidelines and notifications in force from time to time.

In addition to the above, equity & debt related alternate assets which will be a combination of commodity ETFs and funds, Reits & INVITs.

5.) Basis of selection of such securities as part of the investment approach: A combination of factors such as a strong team possessing cumulative experience across asset classes, in house research expertise, fundamental analysis, qualitative and quantitative models, constant review calls with fund managers and industry experts in order to review and determine investment options.

6.) Allocation of portfolio across types of securities:

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Investment Approach 1: Equity

Equity Allocation: 100%

Investment Approach 2: Conservative

Equity Allocation: 0-50%

Debt Allocation: 65-100%

Alternates: 0-25%

Investment Approach 3: Balanced

Equity Allocation: 0-65%

Debt Allocation: 50-100%

Alternates: 0-25%

Investment Approach 4: Aggressive

Equity Allocation: 0-85%

Debt Allocation: 35-100%

Alternates: 0-25%

Investment Approach 5: All Debt

Debt Allocation: 100%

The above weightages are strategic allocation and the tactical asset allocation may differ depending on prevailing market conditions.

7.) Benchmark:

Investment Approach	Benchmark	Basis of selection of benchmark
Equity	Nifty 50 TRI	Broader benchmark covering top 50 of largest companies by market capitalisation.
Conservative	Primary Benchmark - NSE Multi Asset Index #1	This multi-asset benchmark will assist in closely tracking the performance of the multi strategy portfolios as the investment universe is similar in nature to the underlying constituents of the index, therefore providing a relevant index to compare performance against.
	Secondary Benchmark – NIFTY Equity Savings	This secondary benchmark will assist in closely tracking the performance of the strategy as the targeted asset allocation is relatively closer to the index, therefore providing a relevant index to compare performance against.
Balanced	NSE Multi Asset Index #1	This multi-asset benchmark will assist in closely tracking the performance of the multi strategy portfolios as the investment universe is similar in nature to the underlying constituents of the index, therefore providing a relevant index to compare performance against.

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Aggressive	Primary Benchmark - NSE Multi Asset Index #1	This multi-asset benchmark will assist in closely tracking the performance of the multi strategy portfolios as the investment universe is similar in nature to the underlying constituents of the index, therefore providing a relevant index to compare performance against.
	Secondary Benchmark – Nifty 50 Hybrid Composite Debt 65:35 Index	This secondary benchmark will assist in closely tracking the performance of the strategy as the targeted asset allocation is relatively closer to the index, therefore providing a relevant index to compare performance against.
Debt	Nifty Medium to Long Duration Debt Index	The investment approach intends to have a mix of fixed income instruments with similar duration profile as that of benchmark

Note: In the absence of comparable benchmark from SEBI for this multi-asset strategy, 360 ONE Portfolio Managers Limited has considered the nearest possible benchmark.

8.) Indicative Tenure or Investment Horizon: Recommended time horizon for effective portfolio returns as envisaged by the portfolio manager is minimum 36 months

9.) Risks associated with the investment approach:

- Investments in securities are subject to market risks, which include price fluctuation risks. There is no assurance or guarantee that the objectives of any of the Portfolios will be achieved. The investments may not be suited to all categories of Investors.
- The past performance of the Portfolio Manager in any Portfolio is not indicative of the future performance in the same or in any other Portfolio either existing or that may be offered. Investors are not being offered any guaranteed or indicative returns through these services.
- The investments made are subject to external risks such as war, natural calamities, and policy changes of local / international markets which affects stock markets.
- The performance in the equity portfolios may be adversely affected by the performance of individual companies, changes in the marketplace and industry specific and macro-economic factors.
- The performance of the assets of the Client may be adversely affected by the performance of individual securities, changes in the marketplace and industry specific and macro-economic factors. The investment strategies are given different names for convenience purpose and the names of the Strategies do not in any manner indicate their prospects or returns.
- The debt investments and other fixed income securities may be subject to interest rate risk, liquidity risk, credit risk, and reinvestment risk. Liquidity in these investments may be affected by trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures.
- The NAV of the portfolio will react to the securities market movements. The investor could lose money over short periods due to fluctuation in the NAV of Portfolio in response to factors such as economic and political developments, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in securities market movements and over longer periods during market downturns.
- Although securities are listed on the Exchange(s), there can be no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or be maintained.

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- Trading in securities on the exchange(s) may be halted because of market conditions or for reasons that in the view of the exchange Authorities or SEBI, trading in particular security is not advisable. In addition, trading in securities is subject to trading halts caused by extra ordinary market volatility and pursuant to Exchange and SEBI 'circuit filter' rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Market necessary to maintain the listing of securities will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.
- ETF may trade above or below their NAV. The NAV or ETF will fluctuate with changes in the market value of Scheme's holdings of the underlying stocks. The trading prices of ETF will fluctuate in accordance with changes in their NAVs as well as market supply and demand of ETF. However, given that ETF can be created and redeemed only in Creation Units directly with the Mutual Fund, it is expected that large discounts or premiums to the NAVs of ETFs will not sustain due to availability of arbitrage possibility.
- Any changes in trading regulations by the Exchange(s) or SEBI may affect the ability of marker maker to arbitrage resulting into wider premium/ discount to NAV for ETFs. Because of halt of trading in market the Portfolio may not be able to achieve the stated objective.
- The returns from the types of securities in which a portfolio manager invest may underperform returns from the various general securities markets or different asset classes. Different types of securities tend to go through cycles of outperformance and underperformance in comparison of the general securities markets.
- Frequent rebalancing of Portfolio will result in higher brokerage/ transaction cost. Also, as the allocation to other securities can vary from 0% to 100%, there can be vast difference between the performance of the investments and returns generated by underlying securities.
- Changes in interest rates may affect the returns/ NAV of the liquid/debt scheme of Mutual Fund in which the portfolio manager may invest from time to time. Normally the NAV of the liquid scheme increases with the fall in the interest rate and vice versa. Interest rate movement in the debt market can be volatile leading to the possibility of movements up or down in the NAV of the units of the liquid/ debt funds.
- Credit risk refers to the risk that an issuer of fixed income security may default or may be unable to make timely payments of principal and interest. NAV of units of the liquid scheme is also affected because of the perceived level of credit risk as well as actual event of default.
- Investments in the Market Linked Debentures (MLDs) are also subject to model risk. The MLDs are created on the basis of complex mathematical models involving multiple derivative exposures which may or may not be hedged and the actual behavior of the securities selected for hedging may significantly differ from the returns predicted by the mathematical models.
- The Portfolio Manager may, from time to time, invest any un-deployed funds in liquid schemes of Mutual Funds. Though the portfolio of liquid funds comprises of short-term deposits, government securities and money market instruments, they cannot be considered as totally risk free. This is because liquidity patterns and short-term interest rates of the government change, sometimes on a daily basis, thereby making the fund susceptible. Liquid fund returns are not guaranteed, and it entirely depends on market movements.
- The Structured Notes like the Index linked securities, in which funds are proposed to be invested in, are high risk instruments. A small movement in returns generated by the underlying index could have a large impact on their value and may also result in a loss.
- The returns on the Structured securities, primarily are linked to the Nifty 50 Index and/or any other equity benchmark as the Reference Asset, and even otherwise, may be lower than prevalent market interest rates or even be nil or negative depending entirely on the movement in the underlying index and futures values as also that over the life of the securities (including the amount if any, payable on maturity, redemption, sale or disposition of the securities) the

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security holder may receive no income/return at all or negative income/return on the security, or less income/return than the security-holder may have expected, or obtained by investing elsewhere or in similar investments.

- In equity index linked securities, in the event of any discretions to be exercised, in relation to method and manner of any of the computations including due to any disruptions in any of the financial markets or if for any other reason, the calculations cannot be made as per the method and manner originally stipulated or referred to or implied, such alternative methods or approach shall be used as deemed fit by the issuer and may include the use of estimates and approximations. All such computations shall be valid and binding on the investor, and no liability there for will attach to the issuer of equity index linked securities / AMC.
- Portfolio services using derivative/ futures and options are affected by risk different from those associated with stock and bonds. Such investments are highly leveraged instruments and their use requires a high degree of skill, diligence and expertise. Small price movements in the underlying security may have a large impact on the value of derivatives and futures and options. Some of the risks relate to mispricing on the improper valuation of derivatives and futures and options and the inability to correlate the positions with underlying assets, rates and indices. Also, the derivatives and future and options market are nascent in India.
- The Portfolio Manager is not responsible or liable for any loss resulting from the operations of the Portfolio Services. All Portfolios under portfolio management are subject to change at any time at the discretion of the Portfolio Manager.
- Performance of the Portfolios may be impacted as a result of specific investment restrictions provided by the client.

ii.) **360 ONE SELECT ALPHA PMS (Formerly known as 360 ONE PRIVATE SELECT ALPHA PMS)**

1.) **Strategy:** Equity

- 2.) **Investment objective:** The portfolio manager's objective is to generate long term capital appreciation by investing in up to 30 companies with long term sustainable competitive advantage and growth potential. The portfolio shall be invested in companies across Large, Mid and Small Caps. While the portfolio manager shall endeavor to maintain a Large Cap bias across portfolios, the actual market cap exposures shall be subject to market cycles and client specific portfolio risk appetite. Ensure a rational and risk-controlled approach to investing. The Portfolio Manager studies and monitors key macro-economic variables over multiple market cycles to identify sectors with strong business outlook. Invest in companies with good corporate governance supported by strong financial track record which reflects true and sustainable earnings growth. The Client retains full discretion to invest or not invest in securities recommended by the portfolio manager.

3.) **Strategy Manager-** Mr. Divya Talajia

4.) **Description of types of securities:** Equity securities, Liquid schemes of Mutual Funds, Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) and other permissible securities

5.) **Basis of selection of such types of securities as part of the investment approach:**

- a.) Creating a concentrated direct equity portfolio comprising of upto 30 stocks
- b.) **BOTTOM-UP APPROACH:** Stock selection will be based on a fundamental, bottom-up style, in businesses that:

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- a. have high quality earnings
- b. are available at a reasonable price
- c.) **INVESTMENT UNIVERSE:** Stocks from within the Benchmark index (NSE200) and/or investment universe maintained by portfolio manager.}
- d.) **THREE STEP PROCESS:** of Elimination, Selection and Evaluation is carried out for every investment idea
 - a. **Elimination:** All stocks within the investable universe are screened, elimination criteria are: poor operating outlook, unsustainable or unpredictable earnings, weak management, unfavorable regulatory environment, high competition.
 - b. **Selection:** Out of the remaining companies left in the universe, companies with the following are selected: strong earnings growth, strong balance sheet, attractive valuation relative to peers
 - c. **Evaluation:** Understanding the company (annual reports, analyst meets, news etc), Quantitative Evaluation such as DCF, absolute/ relative valuations, Qualitative Analysis such as trend in margins, RoE and RoA.

6.) **Allocation of portfolio across types of securities:** The allocation shall be as follows:

Security	Allocation %
Equity securities, ETFs and other securities	Up to 100%
Liquid schemes of Mutual Funds	At the discretion of the portfolio manager

7.) **Benchmark:** Nifty 50 TRI

8.) **Basis of selection of benchmark:** Broader benchmark covering top 50 of largest companies by market capitalization

9.) **Indicative tenure or investment horizon:** Recommended time horizon for effective portfolio returns as envisaged by the portfolio manager is minimum 36 months.

10.) **Risks associated with the investment approach:**

- a. Investments in the equity shares of the Companies are subject to price fluctuation on daily basis. The volatility in the value of equity is due to various micro and macro-economic factors like economic and political developments, changes in interest rates, etc. affecting the securities markets. This may have adverse impact on individual securities and consequently on the Net Asset Value of the Portfolio.
- b. **Potential Loss of Principal:** It is possible that the client may receive zero or negative return (loss of capital) over the Investment period.
- c. The value of the Portfolio investments, may be affected generally by factors affecting securities markets, such as price and volume volatility in the capital markets, interest rates, currency exchange rates, changes in policies of the Government, taxation laws or policies of any appropriate authority and other political and economic developments and closure of stock exchanges which may have an adverse bearing on individual securities, a specific sector or all sectors including equity and debt markets. Thus, there is no assurance or guarantee that the objectives of any of the Portfolios will be achieved. The investments may not be suited to all categories of Investors.
- d. **Risk Factors associated with investments in units of Mutual Funds:**
 - **Strategy Concentration Risk:** To the extent that the Strategy may concentrate its investments in the Securities of certain companies/sectors, the Strategy will therefore be

subject to the risks associated with such concentration. In addition, the Strategy may be exposed to higher levels of volatility and risk than would generally be the case in a more diverse fund portfolio of equity Securities. Such risks may impact the Strategy to the extent that it invests in particular companies/sectors even in cases where the investment objective is more generic. Any change in government policy or any other adverse development with respect to such a stock or the sector, may adversely affect the value of the Strategy.

- **Volatility Risk:** The equity markets and derivative markets are volatile, and the value of securities, derivative contracts and other instruments correlated with the equity markets may fluctuate dramatically from day to day. This volatility may cause the value of investment in the Strategy to decrease.
- **Operational Risks:** The Portfolio Manager may not be able to execute trade as requested by the Clients, including but not limited to scenarios such as; trade failures, any delay experienced in the purchase or sale of shares due to illiquidity of the market, settlement and realization of sale proceeds and the registration of any securities transferred and any delays in receiving cash, temporarily halt in trading activities due to circuit filters, cash required for obligations arising from corporate actions of securities etc.

iii.) 360 ONE Advisory Portfolio (Formerly known as 360 ONE Private Advisory Portfolio)

1.) Strategy: Multi-Asset

2.) Investment objective: Long-term capital appreciation and/or income generation through investments in a combination of debt, equity both directly and through mutual fund schemes in line with Client's investment objective.

3.) Description of types of securities: Underlying Asset class - Equity, Debt, Gold, ETF and related Mutual Fund schemes of all types.

Scope: The Strategy will enable a client to invest in a combination of equity and equity-related, debt and debt-related instruments in line with his investment objective. The investments could be either directly into listed equity shares and related instruments or directly into bonds and related instruments or into mutual fund schemes. Funds could be moved between the various instruments from time to time. The Strategy will not permit clients to invest in derivative instruments other than for hedging purposes.

4.) Basis of selection of such securities as part of the investment approach: A combination of factors such as a strong team possessing cumulative experience across asset classes, in house research expertise, fundamental analysis, qualitative and quantitative models, constant review calls with fund managers and industry experts in order to review and determine investment options.

5.) Allocation of portfolio across types of securities:

- Equity and equity-related (including mutual funds, stocks & equity ETFs) - 0% to 100%
- Debt, Gold and debt-related (including mutual funds & debt ETFs) - 0% to 100%

6.) Appropriate benchmark to compare performance and basis for choice of benchmark: NSE Multi Asset Index #1

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This multi-asset benchmark will assist in closely tracking the performance of the multi strategy portfolios as the investment universe is similar in nature to the underlying constituents of the index, therefore providing a relevant index to compare performance against.

7.) Indicative tenure or investment horizon: Recommended time horizon for effective portfolio returns as envisaged by the portfolio manager is minimum 36 months

8.) Risks associated with the investment approach

- i. Investments in the equity and debt instruments are subject to price fluctuation on daily basis. The volatility in the value of investments is due to various micro and macro-economic factors like economic and political developments, changes in interest rates, corporate trends etc. affecting the securities markets. This may have adverse impact on individual securities and consequently on the value of the portfolio.
- ii. Potential Loss of Principal: It is possible that the client may receive zero or negative return (loss of capital) over the Investment period.
- iii. The value of the Portfolio investments, may be affected generally by factors affecting securities markets, such as price and volume volatility in the capital markets, interest rates, currency exchange rates, changes in policies of the Government, taxation laws or policies of any appropriate authority and other political and economic developments and closure of stock exchanges which may have an adverse bearing on individual securities, a specific sector or all sectors including equity and debt markets. Thus, there is no assurance or guarantee that the objectives of any of the Portfolios will be achieved. The investments may not be suited to all categories of Investors.
- iv. The returns from the types of securities in which a portfolio manager invest may underperform returns from the various general securities markets or different asset classes. Different types of securities tend to go through cycles of outperformance and underperformance in comparison of the general securities markets.
- v. Interest rate movement in the debt market can be volatile leading to the possibility of movements up or down in the value of the portfolio.

9.) Other salient features, if any.

Withdrawal by client: Apart from any entry / exit loads that may be charged by the mutual fund schemes that are invested in, there will be no entry / exit fees or charges at the time of entry into or exit from the PMS.

Part withdrawal shall be allowed for any amount subject to the fulfilment of the minimum balance criteria as defined for the Advisory Portfolio.

Portfolio is as per clients objectives and requirements and we have no discretion in the management of the portfolio under this Strategy.

iv.) 360 ONE Treasury Solutions (Non-discretionary) (Formerly known as 360 ONE Private Treasury Solutions (Non-Discretionary)

1.) Strategy: Debt

2.) Investment Objective: The primary investment objective of the strategy is capital preservation & income generation and the secondary investment objective is capital appreciation by

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investing in both fixed income and related securities of all types (money market instruments, bonds, debt mutual funds, REITs, InVITs, MLDs)

3.) Strategy manager: Mr. Abhishek Soni (Strategy Manager w.e.f. May 01, 2022)

4.) Asset allocation: Fixed income & related securities – 0% to 100%

5.) Description of type of securities: The strategy will invest in securities of the following nature

1. Certificates of Deposit (CD)
2. Commercial Paper (CP)
3. Bonds & non – convertible debentures
4. Debt mutual funds of all categories
5. Pass through certificates (PTCs) & securitized instruments (SO)
6. REITs, InVITs & MLDs
7. Non-convertible Preference shares
8. AIFs

6.) Basis of selection of such securities as part of the investment approach: A combination of quantitative & qualitative factors for selecting the direct instruments and fund managers for MF, factors being evaluated based on in house research.

7.) Benchmark: Nifty Medium to Long Duration Debt Index

The investment approach intends to have a mix of fixed income instruments with similar duration profile as that of benchmark.

8.) Risk management measures:

- Money market instruments, bonds / debenture of a single issuer < 25%
- Equities of a single firm < 25%
- Single Mutual Fund (Not applicable to money market / liquid fund / ETFs / Gilt fund with 10-year constant maturity) <35%

9.) Indicative tenure or investment horizon: Recommended time horizon for effective portfolio returns is 36 months or longer

10.) Risks associated with investment approach:

- Investments in equities / bonds / MF, ETF, FoF are subject to price fluctuations on a daily basis. The volatility in value of investments may arise due to macro / micro factors and may adversely impact individual securities & the value of the portfolio
- It is possible that the client may receive zero or negative return (loss of principal) over the investment period
- There is no guarantee that the objective of the portfolio would be achieved
- It is not suitable for all categories of investors
- Performance of MF, FoF may be impacted by the decision of respective fund managers
- Fluctuation of interest rates in the market may impact the actual value / valuation provided by service providers and hence the value of the portfolio as well

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F.) POLICY FOR UTILISATION OF SERVICES

The Portfolio Manager may utilize the services of the Group Companies and / or any associate company established or to be established at a later date, in case such a company is in a position to provide requisite services to the Portfolio Manager. The Portfolio Manager will conduct its business with the aforesaid companies (including their employees or relatives) on commercial terms and on arm's length basis and at mutually agreed terms and conditions and to the extent permitted under SEBI Regulations after evaluation of the competitiveness of the pricing offered and the services to be provided by them.

G.) POLICY FOR INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATE COMPANIES / RELATED PARTIES OF THE PORTFOLIO MANAGER:

The Portfolio Manager may invest in shares, units of mutual funds, alternative investment funds, debt, deposits and other financial instruments issued or managed by the portfolio manager or any of the group / associate companies of the Portfolio Manager to the extent permitted under the SEBI Regulations.

In accordance with Regulation 24(3A) of SEBI (PMS) Regulations read with SEBI circular dated August 26, 2022 and such other circulars / guidelines that may be issued from time to time, following limits / process shall be followed with respect to investments in Associate Companies / Related Parties:

- (A) Portfolio Manager shall invest upto 30% of Clients asset under management in securities issued by Associate Companies / Related Parties.
- (B) The investments shall be made within the following limits specified by SEBI from time to time:

Type of securities	Limits for investment in single Associate / Related Party (as a percentage of Client's AUM)	Limit for investment across multiple Associates / Related Parties (as a percentage of Client's AUM)
Equity securities	15%	25%
Debt and hybrid securities*	15%	25%
(A) + (B)	30%	

**Hybrid securities shall mean to include units of Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs), Infrastructure Investment Trusts (InvITs), convertible debt securities and other securities of like nature.*

- (C) The afore stated limit shall be applicable only to direct investments by the Portfolio Manager in equity and debt / hybrid securities of its own Associate Company / Related party.
- (D) No investment shall be made in unrated debt securities of Associate companies / Related Parties.
- (E) The limit stated above shall not be applicable for investments in mutual funds managed by any Associate Company / Related Party and /or itself by the Portfolio Manager.
- (F) Prior one-time consent shall be sought from the Clients by the Portfolio Manager for making any investment in securities issued by Associate Company / Related Party.
- (G) Any passive breach shall be rectified within a period of 90 days from the date of breach.
- (H) However, a client may provide prior positive consent to the Portfolio Manager for waiver from rebalancing of the portfolio to rectify any passive breach of investment limits.

The above limits shall not be applicable to Co-investment Portfolio Management Services, clients

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availing only advisory services and client categories who in turn manage funds under government mandates and/or governed under specific Acts of state and/or parliament.

Details of investments in the securities of Associates/Related Parties of the Portfolio Manager

In accordance with Regulation 22 (4) (da) of the Regulations, the details of investments made in securities of Associates and Related Parties of the Portfolio Manager have been annexed as **Annexure A**.

The Portfolio Manager shall ensure that in case of any material changes in the information provided in this section, the same is updated in this Disclosure Document and uploaded on the website of the Portfolio Manager within 7 working days.

H.) DETAILS OF THE DIVERSIFICATION POLICY OF THE PORTFOLIO MANAGER

This policy has been laid down to ensure the risk is spread across different asset classes, issuers and time horizon within the framework laid down in the specific investment approach.

Policy approach

Portfolio Manager shall follow an approach of 'don't put all your eggs in one basket' and will endeavour to maintain a prudent mix of assets to diversify investments as per the investment objective and investment approach stated herein. We expect this approach shall assist the Portfolio Manager to manage investment risk over a period of time.

In addition, the Portfolio Manager has an investible universe of securities which is backed by research and the portfolio construction shall be limited to the said universe. Accordingly, the Portfolio Manager shall ensure that appropriate diversification across securities is maintained as per scope permitted under the SEBI Regulations.

The Portfolio Manager shall periodically review the portfolios, evaluate the investor's investment goals, market conditions, risk tolerance and liquidity requirement and endeavour to maintain an appropriate portfolio mix to ensure diversification and meet the investor's long-term goals.

Type of Securities where investments may be made by the Portfolio Manager under any of the abovementioned Services:

- a. Shares, scrips, stocks, bonds, debentures, debentures stock or other marketable securities of a like nature in or of any incorporated company or other body corporate;
- b. Derivative(s);
- c. Units or any other instrument issued by any collective investment scheme;
- d. Security receipt as defined in clause (zg) of section 2 of the Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002;
- e. Government securities;
- f. Units or any other such instrument issued to the investors under any scheme of mutual fund, alternative investment fund, venture capital fund; However, the investment in units of Mutual funds is done only through Direct Plan

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- g. Any certificate or instrument (by whatever name called), issued to any investor by any issuer being a special purposes distinct entity which possesses any debt or receivable, including mortgage debt, assigned to such entity, and acknowledging beneficial interest of such investor in such debt or receivable, including mortgage debt, as the case may be;
- h. Such other instruments as may be declared by the Central Government to be securities;
- i. Rights or interest in securities;

The above-mentioned securities are illustrative in nature. Investments can be made in various equity and equity related securities including convertible/non-convertible and/or cumulative/non-cumulative preference shares, convertible and/or cumulative/non-cumulative debentures, bonds and warrants carrying the right to obtain equity shares, units of mutual funds, units of alternative investment funds, ETFs and other eligible modes of investment as may have permitted by the Regulations from time to time. The Portfolio Manager may from time to time invest the idle cash balance in units of Liquid Schemes of Mutual Funds. Investments can be made in listed, unlisted (permissible as per SEBI regulations), convertible, non-convertible, secured, unsecured, rated or unrated or of any maturity, and acquired through secondary market purchases, RBI auctions, open market sales conducted by RBI etc., Initial Public Offers (IPOs), other public offers, bilateral offers, placements, rights, offers, negotiated deals, etc. The debt category will include all types of debt securities including but not limited to Securitised Debt, Pass Through Certificates, Debentures (fixed, floating, Variable Coupon, and equity index /stocks /stocks basket linked), Bonds, Government securities issued or guaranteed by Central or State Government, non-convertible part of partially convertible securities, corporate debt of both public and private sector undertakings, securities issued by banks (both public and private sector) and development financial institutions, bank fixed deposits, commercial papers, certificate of deposit, trade bills, treasury bills and other money market instruments, units of mutual funds, units of SEBI registered alternative investment funds & Venture Capital Funds, floating rate debt securities and fixed income derivatives like interest rate swaps, forward rate agreements etc. as may be permitted by the Act, Rules and/or Regulations, guidelines and notifications in force from time to time.

Following limits shall be followed with respect to investment in debt and hybrid securities:

- (A) Portfolio Managers shall not invest Clients' funds in unrated securities of Associate Companies/Related Parties.
- (B) Under Discretionary Portfolio Management Services, no investment shall be made in below investment grade securities;
- (C) Under Non-Discretionary Portfolio Management Services, no investment shall be made in below investment grade listed securities. However, Portfolio Manager may invest upto 10% of Clients asset under management in unlisted, unrated debt and hybrid securities of issuers other than Associate Companies / Related Parties.

Such investment in unlisted, unrated debt and hybrid securities shall be within maximum limit of 25% for investment in unlisted securities as stated under Reg.24(4) of the Regulations.

- (D) Investments of clients' funds shall be basis credit rating as may be specified by SEBI from time to time.

The afore stated cap on investment in unlisted, unrated debt and hybrid securities does not apply to investments under Co-investment portfolio management services and advisory services and for client categories who in turn manage funds under government mandates and/or governed under specific acts or state and/or parliament.

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All investments in debt & hybrid securities under all the strategies mentioned herein shall be in compliance with the aforementioned provisions and SEBI circulars issued in this regard from time to time.

Asset Classes for investment will always be subject to the scope of investments as may be agreed upon between the Portfolio Manager and the Client by way of any agreement, explicit or implied including this disclosure document, addenda thereof, other documents and communications in writing and emails duly authenticated and exchanged between the client and 360 ONE Portfolio.

I.) RISK FACTORS:

- (a) Investments in securities are subject to market risks, which include price fluctuation risks. There is no assurance or guarantee that the objectives of any of the Portfolios will be achieved. The investments may not be suited to all categories of Investors.
- (b) The past performance of the Portfolio Manager in any Portfolio is not indicative of the future performance in the same or in any other Portfolio either existing or that may be offered. Investors are not being offered any guaranteed or indicative returns through these services.
- (c) The performance of the portfolio may be affected by changes in Government policies, general levels of interest rates and risks associated with trading volumes, liquidity and settlement systems in equity and debt markets.
- (d) The performance in the equity portfolios may be adversely affected by the performance of individual companies, changes in the market place and industry specific and macro-economic factors.
- (e) The performance of the assets of the Client may be adversely affected by the performance of individual securities, changes in the market place and industry specific and macro-economic factors. The investment strategies are given different names for convenience purpose and the names of the Strategies do not in any manner indicate their prospects or returns.
- (f) The debt investments and other fixed income securities may be subject to interest rate risk, liquidity risk, credit risk, and reinvestment risk. Liquidity in these investments may be affected by trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures.
- (g) Investments in niche sectors run the risk of volatility, high valuation, obsolescence and low liquidity.
- (h) The Portfolio Manager may invest in non-publicly offered debt securities and unlisted equities. This may expose the client's portfolio to liquidity risks.
- (i) Engaging in securities lending is subject to risks related to fluctuations in collateral value/settlement/liquidity/ counter party.
- (j) Portfolio services using derivative/ futures and options are affected by risk different from those associated with stock and bonds. Such investments are highly leveraged instruments and their use requires a high degree of skill, diligence and expertise. Small price movements in the underlying security may have a large impact on the value of derivatives and futures and options. Some of the risks relate to mis-pricing on the improper valuation of derivatives and futures and

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options and the inability to correlate the positions with underlying assets, rates and indices. Also, the derivatives and future and options market is nascent in India.

- (k) The Portfolio Manager is not responsible or liable for any loss resulting from the operations of the Portfolio Services. All discretionary Portfolios under portfolio management are subject to change at any time at the discretion of the Portfolio Manager.
- (l) Investment decisions made by the Portfolio Manager may not always be profitable.
- (m) Investments made by the Portfolio Manager are subject to risks arising from the investment objective, investment strategy and asset allocation.
- (n) The arrangement of pooling of funds from various clients and investing them in Securities could be construed as an 'Association of Persons' (AOP) in India under the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 and taxed accordingly.
- (o) In case of investments in schemes of Mutual Funds/Alternative Investment Funds & Venture Capital Funds, the Client shall bear the recurring expenses and performance fee, if any, of the Portfolio Management Services in addition to the expenses of the underlying schemes. Hence, the Client may receive lower pre-tax returns compared to what he may receive had he invested directly in the underlying schemes in the same proportions.
- (p) After accepting the corpus for management, the Portfolio Manager may not get an opportunity to deploy the same or there may be delay in deployment. In such situation the Clients may suffer opportunity loss.
- (q) The investment objectives of one or more of the investment profiles could result in concentration of a specific asset/asset class/sector/issuer etc., which could expose the client's assets to risks arising out of non-diversification, including improper and/or undesired concentration of investment risks.
- (r) The portfolio manager, its employees may purchase/ sell securities in ordinary course of business and in that manner, there may arise conflict of interest with transactions in any of the client's portfolio. Such conflict of interest shall be dealt with in accordance of the Conflict of Interest Policy of the Company

The Portfolio Manager may utilize the services of the Group Companies and / or any associate company established or to be established at a later date, in case such a company is in a position to provide requisite services to the Portfolio Manager. The group and associate companies of the Portfolio Manager are engaged in providing various financial services and in connection with the investments made or advised by the Portfolio manager, the said group companies may receive fees or remuneration in the form of arranger fees, distribution fee, depository fee, referral fee, management fee, trustee fee, commission, brokerage, transaction charges, underwriting charges and other fees. The Portfolio Manager will conduct its business with the aforesaid companies (including their employees or relatives) on commercial terms and on arm's length basis and at mutually agreed terms and conditions and to the extent permitted under SEBI Regulations after evaluation of the competitiveness of the pricing offered and the services to be provided by them.

Specific Risk Factors

The investments, presently recommended by the Portfolio Manager are subject to following risk factors:

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- **Market Risk**

The Net Asset of the portfolio will react to the securities market movements. The investor could lose money over short periods due to fluctuation in the NAV of Portfolio in response to factors such as economic and political developments, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in securities market movements and over longer periods during market downturns.

- **Market Trading Risks**

Absence of Prior Active Market: Although securities may be listed on the Exchange(s), there can be no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or be maintained.

Lack of Market Liquidity:

Trading in securities on the exchange(s) may be halted because of market conditions or for reasons that in the view of the exchange Authorities or SEBI, trading in particular security is not advisable. In addition, trading in securities is subject to trading halts caused by extra ordinary market volatility and pursuant to Exchange and SEBI 'circuit filter' rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Market necessary to maintain the listing of securities will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

ETF may Trade at Prices other than NAV:

ETF may trade above or below their NAV. The NAV or ETF will fluctuate with changes in the market value of Scheme's holdings of the underlying stocks. The trading prices of ETF will fluctuate in accordance with changes in their NAVs as well as market supply and demand of ETF. However, given that ETF can be created and redeemed only in Creation Units directly with the Mutual Fund, it is expected that large discounts or premiums to the NAVs of ETFs will not sustain due to availability of arbitrage possibility.

- **Regulatory Risk**

Any changes in trading regulations by the Exchange(s) or SEBI may affect the ability of market to arbitrage resulting into wider premium/ discount to NAV for ETFs. Because of halt of trading in market the Portfolio may not be able to achieve the stated objective.

- **Asset Class Risk**

The returns from the types of securities in which a portfolio manager invest may underperform returns from the various general securities markets or different asset classes. Different types of securities tend to go through cycles of outperformance and underperformance in comparison of the general securities markets.

- **Performance Risk**

Frequent rebalancing of Portfolio will result in higher brokerage/ transaction cost. Also, as the allocation to other securities can vary from 0% to 100%, there can be vast difference between the performance of the investments and returns generated by underlying securities.

- **Interest Rate Risk**

Changes in interest rates may affect the returns/ NAV of the liquid/debt scheme of Mutual Fund in which the portfolio manager may invest from time to time. Normally the NAV of the liquid scheme increases with the fall in the interest rate and vice versa. Interest rate movement in the debt market can be volatile leading to the possibility of movements up or down in the NAV of the units of the liquid/ debt funds.

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- **Credit Risk**

Credit risk refers to the risk that an issuer of fixed income security may default or may be unable to make timely payments of principal and interest. NAV of units of the liquid scheme is also affected because of the perceived level of credit risk as well as actual event of default.

- **Model Risk**

Investments in the Market Linked Debentures (MLDs) are also subject to model risk. The MLDs are created on the basis of complex mathematical models involving multiple derivative exposures which may or may not be hedged and the actual behavior of the securities selected for hedging may significantly differ from the returns predicted by the mathematical models.

- **Investments in Derivative Instruments**

As and when investments are made in derivative instruments, there are risk factors and issues concerning the use of derivatives that the investors should understand. Derivative products are specialized instrument that require investment technique and risk analysis different from those associated with stocks. The use of derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but also of the derivative itself. Derivative requires the maintenance of adequate controls to monitor the transactions entered into, the ability to assess the risk that a derivative adds to the portfolio and the ability to forecast price. There is a possibility that loss may be sustained by the Portfolio as a result of the failure of another party (usually referred as the "Counter party") to comply with the terms of the derivative contract. However, 360 One Portfolio shall not leverage the portfolio for investment in derivatives. Other risks in using derivatives include but are not limited to:

(a) Credit Risk - this occurs when a counterparty defaults on a transaction before settlement and therefore it involves negotiation with another counter party, at the then prevailing (possibly unfavourable) market price, in order to maintain the validity of the hedge. For exchange traded derivatives, the risk is mitigated as the exchange provides the guaranteed settlement, but one takes the performance risk on the exchange.

(b) Market Liquidity risk where the derivatives cannot be sold (unwound) at prices that reflect the underlying assets, rates and indices.

(c) Model Risk is the risk of mis-pricing or improper valuation of derivatives.

(d) Basis Risk arises when the instrument used as a hedge does not match the movement in the instrument/underlying asset being hedged. The risks may be inter-related also; for e.g. interest rate movements can affect equity prices, which could influence specific issuer/industry assets. The risk of loss associated with futures contracts is potentially unlimited due to the low margin deposits required and the extremely high degree of leverage involved in futures pricing. As a result, a relatively small price movement in a derivative contract may result in an immediate and substantial loss or gain. However, the Portfolio Manager will not use derivative instruments, options or swap agreements for speculative purposes or to leverage its net assets and will comply with applicable SEBI Regulations. There may be a cost attached to buying derivative instrument. Further there could be an element of settlement risk, which could be different from the risk in settling physical shares. The possible lack of a liquid secondary market for a derivatives contract may result in inability to close the derivatives positions prior to their maturity date.

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- **Illiquidity Risk**

The corporate debt market is relatively illiquid vis-a-vis the government securities market. There could therefore be difficulties in exiting from corporate bonds in times of uncertainties. Further, liquidity may occur only in specific lot sizes. Liquidity in a security can therefore suffer. Even though the Government securities market is more liquid compared to that of other debt instruments, on occasions, there could be difficulties in transacting in the market due to extreme volatility or unusual constriction in market volumes or on occasions when an unusually large transaction has to be put through. Trading in specified debt securities on the Exchange may be halted because of market conditions or for reasons that in the view of the Exchange Authorities or SEBI, trading in the specified debt security is not advisable. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the securities market necessary to maintain the listing of specified debt security will continue to be met or will remain unchanged. In such a situation, the portfolio manager at his sole discretion will return the securities to the Client.

- **Zero Return Risk**

Returns on investments undertaken in structured securities would depend on occurrence /nonoccurrence of the specified event. Thus, returns may or may not accrue to an investor depending on the occurrence/non-occurrence of the specified event.

- **Redemption Risk**

The payoffs as envisaged in structured securities are such that the Client may lose a part/entire amount invested.

- **Risk of Real Estate investment**

Investment in securities of companies investing in real estate is subject to risk of fluctuations in real estate prices. Portfolio returns are dependent on real estate market. Investor could lose money if real estate prices go down at the time of maturity.

Risk Factors associated with investments in Liquid Funds:

The Portfolio Manager may, from time to time, invest any un-deployed funds in liquid schemes of Mutual Funds. Though the portfolio of liquid funds comprises of short-term deposits, government securities and money market instruments, they cannot be considered as totally risk free. This is because liquidity patterns and short-term interest rates of the government change, sometimes on a daily basis, thereby making the fund susceptible.

Liquid fund returns are not guaranteed, and it entirely depends on market movements.

Specific Risk factors & Disclosures pertinent to Structured Notes & Securitised debt instruments:

- a. Presently, secondary market for such 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 investments 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.
- b. 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 affiliate of the Seller, Issuer and Originator. No financial recourse is available to the Certificate Holders against the Investors' Representative. Delinquencies and credit

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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 Seller 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.

- c. The Structured Notes like the Index linked securities, in which funds are proposed to be invested in, are high risk instruments. A small movement in returns generated by the underlying index could have a large impact on their value and may also result in a loss.
- d. The Issuer of equity index linked securities or any of its Agents, from time to time may have long or short positions or make markets including in NIFTY indices, futures and options (hereinafter referred to as "Reference Assets") (and other similar assets), they may act as an underwriter or distributor of similar instruments, the returns on which or performance of which, may be at variance with or asymmetrical to those on the securities, and they may engage in other public and private financial transactions (including the purchase of privately placed investments or securities or other assets). The foregoing activities of 'The Issuer of index linked securities' or any of its Agents and related markets (such as the foreign exchange market) may affect the value of the securities. In particular, the value of the securities could be adversely impacted by a movement in the Reference Assets, or activities in related markets, including by any acts or inactions of 'The Issuer of index linked securities' or any of its Agents;
- e. The equity Index linked securities, even after being listed, may not be marketable or may not have a market at all;
- f. The returns on the Structured securities, primarily are linked to the S&P CNX Nifty Index and/or any other equity benchmark as the Reference Asset, and even otherwise, may be lower than prevalent market interest rates or even be nil or negative depending entirely on the movement in the underlying index and futures values as also that over the life of the securities (including the amount if any, payable on maturity, redemption, sale or disposition of the securities) the security holder may receive no income/return at all or negative income/return on the security, or less income/return than the security-holder may have expected, or obtained by investing elsewhere or in similar investments.
- g. The return on investment in securities would depend on the prevailing market conditions, both domestically as well as internationally. The returns mentioned in the term sheets are indicative and may or may not accrue to an investor accordingly.
- h. In equity index linked securities, in the event of any discretions to be exercised, in relation to method and manner of any of the computations including due to any disruptions in any of the financial markets or if for any other reason, the calculations cannot be made as per the method and manner originally stipulated or referred to or implied, such alternative methods or approach shall be used as deemed fit by the issuer and may include the use of estimates and approximations. All such computations shall be valid and binding on the investor, and no liability there for will attach to the issuer of equity index linked securities / AMC;
- i. There is a risk of receiving lower than expected or negligible returns or returns lower than the initial investment amount in respect of such equity index linked securities over the life and/or part thereof or upon maturity, of the securities.
- j. At any time during the life of such securities, the value of the securities may be substantially less than its redemption value. Further, the price of the securities may go down in case the credit rating of the Company or issuer goes down.
- k. The securities and the return and/or maturity proceeds hereon, are not guaranteed or insured in any manner by the Issuer of equity index linked securities.

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- l. The Issuer of equity index linked securities or any person acting on behalf of the Issuer of equity index linked securities, may have an interest/position as regards the Portfolio Manager and/or may have an existing banking relationship, financial, advisory or other relationship with them and/or may be in negotiation/discussion with them as to transactions of any kind.
- m. The Issuer of equity index linked securities or any of its Agents, have the legal ability to invest in the units offered herein and such investment does not contravene any provision of any law, regulation or contractual restriction or obligation or undertaking binding on or affecting the investor, and/or its assets.

J.) CLIENT REPRESENTATION:

Details of clientele and funds managed-

As on July 31, 2025

(Rs. Crores)			
Category of clients	No. of Accounts	Funds managed In Discretionary Services	Funds managed In Non-Discretionary Services
Associates/group companies	3	-	7.76
Others			
Other than corporate	1598	5,400.47	16,604.81
Corporate	437	5,168.80	6,885.77
Total	2038	10,569.28	23,498.34

As on March 31, 2025

(Rupees in Crores)			
Category of clients	No. of Accounts	Funds managed in Discretionary Services	Funds managed In Non-Discretionary Services
Associates/group companies	2	-	7.37
Others	-	-	-
Other than Corporate	1602	5,505.95	15,981.89
Corporate	429	4,651.41	6,455.49
Total	2033	10,157.36	22,444.75

As on March 31, 2024

(Rupees in Crores)			
Category of clients	No. of Accounts	Funds managed in Discretionary Services	Funds managed In Non-Discretionary Services

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Associates/group companies	1	-	3.96
Others	-	-	-
Other than Corporate	1,511	3940.21	16,035.84
Corporate	396	4,351.43	6,106.88
Total	1,908	8,291.64	22,146.68

As on March 31, 2023

(Rupees in Crores)

Category of clients	No. of Accounts	Funds managed in Discretionary Services	Funds managed In Non-Discretionary Services
Associates/group companies	2	24.96	3.85
Others	-	-	-
Other than Corporate	1506	4,979.10	12,499.62
Corporate	374	4,083.09	4,662.85
Total	1882	9,087.14	17,166.32

(ii) Disclosure in respect of transactions with related parties pertaining by the Portfolio Manager as per audited Balance sheet as on March 31, 2025

Related party disclosures for the year ended March 31, 2025

a) List of Related Parties:

Nature of relationship	Name of party
Director/ Key Managerial Personnel	Mr. Yatin Shah, Director
	Mr. Himadri Chatterjee, Whole Time Director
	Ms. Anu Jain, Director
	Mr. Labhesh Doshi, Company Secretary (Resigned w.e.f. March 12, 2025)
	Mr. A. Pramod Kumar, Whole Time Director (Resigned w.e.f. September 25, 2024)
Holding Company	360 ONE WAM Limited
Fellow Subsidiaries	360 ONE Prime Limited
	360 ONE Asset Management Limited
	360 ONE Investment Adviser and Trustee Services Limited
	360 ONE Asset Trustee Limited
	360 ONE Distribution Services Limited
	360 ONE IFSC Limited
	360 ONE Alternates Asset Management Limited (w.e.f. October 31, 2023)
	360 ONE Foundation
	360 ONE Private Wealth (Dubai) Private Limited
	360 ONE INC.
	360 ONE Asset Management (Mauritius) Limited
	360 ONE CAPITAL PTE. Limited

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	360 ONE Capital (Canada) Limited
	MAVM Angels Network Private Limited
	Moneygoals Solutions Limited (w.e.f. February 6, 2025)
	Banayantree Services Limited (step down subsidiary w.e.f. February 6, 2025)
Other Related Parties	Mr.Krishnavilasam Raghavan Anandkumaran Nair (Father of A. Pramod Kumar) (upto September 25, 2024)

b) Significant Transactions with Related Parties (Rs. In Millions)

(₹ in Crore)					
Nature of Transaction	Director /Key Managerial Personnel	Holding Company	Fellow Subsidiaries	Other Related Parties	Total
<u>Remuneration Paid to Director/KMP</u>					
Remuneration Paid to Director/KMP	5.75	-	-	-	5.75
	(5.68)	-	-	-	(5.68)
<u>Subscription of NCD</u>					
360 ONE Prime Limited	-	-	145.00	-	145.00
	-	-	(25.00)	-	(25.00)
<u>Issue of NCD</u>					
360 ONE WAM Limited	-	130.00	-	-	130.00
	-	(61.00)	-	-	(61.00)
<u>Purchase of Investment</u>					
360 ONE Prime Limited	-	-	245.36	-	245.36
	-	-	(832.40)	-	(832.40)
360 ONE WAM Limited	-	17.26	-	-	17.26
	-	(1.16)	-	-	(1.16)
<u>Sale of Investment</u>					
360 ONE Alternates Asset Management Limited	-	-	546.55	-	546.55
	-	-	-	-	-
360 ONE Prime Limited	-	-	127.28	-	127.28
	-	-	(231.69)	-	(231.69)
360 ONE WAM Limited	-	4.34	-	-	4.34
	-	-	-	-	-
<u>ICD Taken</u>					
	-	-	369.83	-	369.83

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360 ONE Alternates Asset Management Limited	-	-	-	-	-
360 ONE Prime Limited	-	-	843.00	-	843.00
	-	-	(711.00)	-	(711.00)
360 ONE WAM Limited	-	2,177.50	-	-	2,177.50
	-	(2,209.00)	-	-	(2,209.00)
<u>ICD Repaid</u>					
360 ONE Alternates Asset Management Limited	-	-	369.83	-	369.83
	-	-	-	-	-
360 ONE Distribution Services Limited	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	(0.90)	-	(0.90)
360 ONE Prime Limited	-	-	697.00	-	697.00
	-	-	(711.00)	-	(711.00)
360 ONE WAM Limited	-	1,996.50	-	-	1,996.50
	-	(1,865.00)	-	-	(1,865.00)
<u>Interest Income on NCD</u>					
360 ONE Prime Limited	-	-	0.20	-	0.20
	-	-	(0.70)	-	(0.70)
<u>Interest Expense on NCD</u>					
360 ONE WAM Limited	-	0.42	-	-	0.42
	-	(0.47)	-	-	(0.47)
<u>Interest Expenses on ICD</u>					
360 ONE Alternates Asset Management Limited	-	-	4.33	-	4.33
	-	-	-	-	-
360 ONE Distribution Services Limited	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	(0.00)#	-	(0.00)#
360 ONE Prime Limited	-	-	6.21	-	6.21
	-	-	(1.21)	-	(1.21)
360 ONE WAM Limited	-	29.68	-	-	29.68
	-	(20.04)	-	-	(20.04)
<u>Fees/Expenses incurred/Reimbursed For Services Procured</u>					

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360 ONE Asset Management Limited	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	(1.22)	-	(1.22)
360 ONE Distribution Services Limited	-	-	25.50	-	25.50
	-	-	(20.00)	-	(20.00)
360 ONE Investment Adviser and Trustee Services Limited	-	-	1.29	-	1.29
	-	-	(0.63)	-	(0.63)
360 ONE WAM Limited	-	1.10	-	-	1.10
	-	(1.50)	-	-	(1.50)
<u>Corporate Social Responsibility Expense (CSR)</u>					
360 ONE Foundation	-	-	0.43	-	0.43
	-	-	(0.81)	-	(0.81)
<u>Fees Earned including Brokerage for services rendered</u>					
Krishnavilasam Raghavan Anandkumar Nair	-	-	-	0.01	0.01
	-	-	-	(0.05)	(0.05)
<u>Allocation / Reimbursement of expenses Paid: (Refer Note 37)</u>					
360 ONE WAM Limited	-	0.84	-	-	0.84
	-	(0.92)	-	-	(0.92)
<u>Other Funds Received</u>					
360 ONE Alternates Asset Management Limited	-	-	1.14	-	1.14
	-	-	-	-	-
360 ONE Asset Management Limited	-	-	0.04	-	0.04
	-	-	-	-	-

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360 ONE Distribution Services Limited	-	-	0.12	-	0.12
	-	-	(0.04)	-	(0.04)
360 ONE Investment Adviser and Trustee Services Limited	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	(0.01)	-	(0.01)
360 ONE Prime Limited	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	(0.05)	-	(0.05)
360 ONE WAM Limited	-	-	-	-	-
	-	(0.05)	-	-	(0.05)
<u>Other Funds Paid</u>					
360 ONE Alternates Asset Management Limited	-	-	0.03	-	0.03
	-	-	-	-	-
360 ONE Asset Management Limited	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	(0.03)	-	(0.03)
360 ONE Distribution Services Limited	-	-	0.02	-	0.02
	-	-	(0.46)	-	(0.46)
360 ONE Investment Adviser and Trustee Services Limited	-	-	0.00#	-	0.00#
	-	-	-	-	-
360 ONE WAM Limited	-	4.52	-	-	4.52
	-	(2.69)	-	-	(2.69)
<u>Trade Payables</u>					
360 ONE Distribution Services Limited	-	-	7.74	-	7.74
	-	-	(6.07)	-	(6.07)
360 ONE WAM Limited	-	0.25	-	-	0.25
	-	(0.22)	-	-	(0.22)

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360 ONE Investment Adviser and Trustee Services Limited	-	-	0.44	-	0.44
	-	-	(0.16)	-	(0.16)
360 ONE Asset Management Limited	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	(0.25)	-	(0.25)
-					
<u>Broking a/c Balance- Payable</u>					
360 ONE Distribution Services Limited	-	-	0.01	-	0.01
	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Sundry Payables</u>					
360 ONE Alternates Asset Management Limited	-	-	1.14	-	1.14
	-	-	-	-	-
360 ONE Asset Management Limited	-	-	0.04	-	0.04
	-	-	-	-	-
360 ONE Distribution Services Limited	-	-	0.02	-	0.02
	-	-	(0.20)	-	(0.20)
360 ONE Investment Adviser and Trustee Services Limited	-	-	0.00#	-	0.00#
	-	-	-	-	-
360 ONE WAM Limited	-	1.41	-	-	1.41
	-	(15.58)	-	-	(15.58)
<u>Borrowings done through Debt Securities</u>					
360 ONE WAM Limited	-	0.36	-	-	0.36
	-	(1.71)	-	-	(1.71)
<u>Investment held in NCDs/Debt Securities</u>					
360 ONE Prime Limited	-	-	4.56	-	4.56

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	-	-	(17.77)	-	(17.77)
360 ONE WAM Limited	-	-	-	-	-
	-	(5.37)	-	-	(5.37)
<u>Broking a/c Balance- Receivable</u>					-
360 ONE Distribution Services Limited	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	(1.86)	-	(1.86)
<u>Sundry receivables</u>					
360 ONE Prime Limited	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	(1.26)	-	(1.26)
<u>ICD Taken Outstanding</u>					
360 ONE Distribution Services Limited#	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	(0.90)	-	(0.90)
360 ONE Prime Limited	-	-	146.00	-	146.00
	-	-	-	-	-
360 ONE WAM Limited*	-	525.00	-	-	525.00
	-	(344.00)	-	-	(344.00)

**k.) Financial Performance of Portfolio Manager Based on Audited Statement for The Year Ended
March 31, 2025**

Particulars	Amt (Rs. In Mn)
Revenue from Operations	5094.95
Profit before tax	2214.02
Less/Add: (Tax Expenses)/ Benefit	402.32

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Profit/(Loss) after tax	1811.71
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L.) Portfolio Management Performance:

Please find enclosed as **Annexure B** the performance of the Portfolio Manager in the last 3 Years. Performance is calculated based on the TWRR method.

M.) Audit Observations:

There have been no adverse observations reported by the statutory auditor in preceding 3 years.

N.) Nature of Costs and Expenses for Clients:

The following are indicative types of costs and expenses for clients availing the Portfolio Management services. The exact basis of charge relating to each of the following services shall be annexed to the Portfolio Management Agreement and the agreements in respect of each of the services availed at the time of execution of such agreements. Operating expenses excluding brokerage, over and above the fees charged for Portfolio Management Service, shall not exceed 0.50% per annum of the client's average daily Assets under Management (AUM).

- a. **Management Fees:** Professional charges relate to the Portfolio management services offered to clients. The fee may be a fixed charge or a percentage of the quantum of funds managed and may be return based or a combination of any of these. Return based fees shall be calculated on "High Water Mark Principle".
- b. **Custodian/Depository Fees:** The charges relating to opening and operation of dematerialized accounts, custody and transfer charges for shares, bonds and units, dematerialization, rematerialisation and other charges in connection with the operation and management of the depository accounts.
- c. **Registrar and transfer agent fee:** Charges payable to registrars and transfer agents in connection with effecting transfer of securities and bonds including stamp charges, cost of affidavits, notary charges, postage stamp and courier charges.
- d. **Brokerage and transaction costs:** The brokerage charges and other charges like service charge, stamp duty, transaction costs, turnover tax, exit and entry loads on the purchase and sale of shares, stocks, bonds, debt, deposits, units and other financial instruments.
- e. **Certification and professional charges:** Charges payable for outsourced professional services like accounting, taxation and legal services, notarizations etc. for certifications, attestations required by bankers or regulatory authorities.
- f. **Incidental Expenses:** Charges in connection with the courier expenses, stamp duty, service tax, depository charges, postal, telegraphic, opening and operation of bank accounts etc.

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g. Other charges: As may be mutually agreed between client and Portfolio Manager.

Manner of payment:

Client shall pay by way of cheque/ DD/ Debit to the client portfolio account, as per the respective fee schedule applicable to the portfolio services opted by the client.

Particulars	Non-Discretionary PMS	Discretionary PMS
Management Fees	Combination of Fixed Fee and Carry Fixed Fee: Upto 2.5% p.a. on Avg AUM Carry: Upto 20% profit share above hurdle	Combination of Fixed Fee and Carry Fixed Fee: Upto 2.5% p.a. on Avg AUM Carry: Upto 20% profit share above hurdle
Custody Charges	1.35 bps	1.35 bps
Safe Custody charges (on AUC)	Minimum Rs. 125/-	Minimum Rs. 125/-
Transaction Charges	At actuals	At actuals
Brokerage	At actuals	At actuals
SEBI Charges	0.05 Bps (on AUC)	0.05 Bps (on AUC)
Other OPE	At actuals	At actuals
DP Charges	At actuals	At actuals

Note: Any other charges, if applicable, shall be on actual basis.

All statutory duties and levies including GST at applicable rates shall be levied on the charges mentioned above.

O.) Taxation

Income Tax

i) General:

In view of the individual nature of tax consequences, each Client is advised to consult his or her tax advisor with respect to the specific tax consequences arising to him/her from participation in any of the investments. The tax implications given below are based on the existing provisions of the Income tax Act, 1961 ('the IT Act') and rules made thereunder. The Portfolio Manager accepts no responsibility for any loss suffered by any Investor as a result of current taxation law and practice or any changes thereto.

ii) Tax Rates:

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The rates specified in this section pertain to the financial year ('FY') 2025-26 as per the Finance (No. 2) Act, 2025. The below mentioned rates are exclusive of surcharge and health and education cess as applicable.

2.1. Tax rates for specific type of assesses are as below:

Taxpayer	% of Income Tax
Individuals, Hindu Undivided Family ('HUF'), Association of Persons ('AOP'), Body of Individuals ('BOI'), artificial juridical person ('AJP')	Applicable slab rates
Domestic Companies (Old Regime):	
Turnover/gross receipt < INR 400 crores in FY 2023-24	25%
Turnover/gross receipt > INR 400 crores in FY 2023-24	30%
Partnership Firms / Limited Liability Partnership ('LLP')	30%
Foreign Company	35%

Note: The tax rates for domestic companies exercising the option under section 115BAA and section 115BAB (new regime) of the IT Act shall be 22% and 15% respectively, subject to fulfilment of the prescribed conditions.

2.2. The slab rates for individuals / HUF / AOP / BOI / AJP as per Section 115BAC (new regime) are as follows, which should be computed without claiming the specified deductions / exemptions:

Income tax slabs	Rates of Income tax
Upto INR 400,000	Nil
INR 400,001 - INR 800,000	5%
INR 800,001 - INR 1,200,000	10%
INR 1,200,001 - INR 1,600,000	15%
INR 1,600,001 - INR 2,000,000	20%
INR 2,000,000 – INR 2,400,000	25%
Above INR 2,400,000	30%

Alternatively, in case individuals / HUF / AOP / BOI / AJP opts for old regime of taxation, following shall be the applicable tax rates:

Income-tax Slabs	Rates of Income tax
Up to INR 2,50,000	Nil
From INR 2,50,001 to INR 5,00,000	5%
From INR 5,00,001 to INR 10,00,000	20%
INR 10,00,001 and above	30%

Notes:

- As per the provisions of section 87A of the IT Act, an individual resident is entitled to a tax rebate of INR 12,500 or 100% of income-tax, whichever is less (under old regime). The rebate shall be available to individual taxpayers having total income upto INR 5,00,000. However, for

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assessee chargeable to tax under section 115BAC(1A) of the IT Act (i.e., new regime), rebate should be to the extent of INR 60,000 where total income does not exceed INR 12,00,000.

- b) In the case of a resident individual of the age of 60 years or more but less than 80 years, the basic exemption limit is INR. 3,00,000 under old regime.
- c) In the case of a resident individual of the age of 80 years or more, the basic exemption limit is INR. 5,00,000 under old regime.
- d) Surcharge on income-tax is applicable as stated in para 2.3 below. Additionally, health and education cess, at the rate of 4% is leviable on the aggregate of income-tax and surcharge.

2.3. Surcharge rates for Individual, HUF, AOP, BOI and AJP are provided below:

Income Bracket	Surcharge* rate as a % of income-tax
If income is up to INR 50 lakhs	0%
If income is more than INR 50 lakhs but does not exceed INR 1 Crore	10%
If income exceeds INR 1 Crore but does not exceed INR 2 Crores	15%
If income exceeds INR 2 Crores but does not exceed INR 5 Crores	25%
If income exceeds INR 5 crores	37%

*It may be noted that in case the total income includes any income referred to in section 111A or section 112 or section 112A of the IT Act or dividend income from shares, surcharge on such income shall not exceed 15%. Further, for assesses who chargeable to tax under section 115BAC(1A) of the IT Act (new regime), maximum surcharge is 25%.

Type of Investor	Surcharge* rate as a % of income-tax		
	If income does not exceed INR 1 crore	If income exceeds INR 1 crore but does not exceed INR 10 crore	If income exceeds INR 10 crore
Partnership firm / LLP	Nil	12%	12%
Domestic Company (not exercising the option under section 115BAA or section 115BAB of the IT Act) (refer Note 1)	Nil	7%	12%
Foreign Company	Nil	2%	5%

Note: For a Domestic Company exercising the option under section 115BAA / section 115BAB of the IT Act, the rate of surcharge shall be 10% of the income-tax.

Additionally, health and education cess, at the rate of 4% is leviable on the aggregate of income-tax and surcharge.

iii) Tax deduction at source:

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If any tax is required to be withheld on account of any present or future legislation, the Portfolio Manager will be obliged to act in this regard. The income-tax provisions provide that where a recipient of income (which is subject to withholding tax) does not have a Permanent Account Number, then tax is required to be deducted by the payer at higher of the following i.e. rates specified in relevant provisions of the IT Act, or rates in force or at 20%.

iv) Advance tax instalment obligations:

It will be the responsibility of the Client to meet the advance tax obligation instalments payable on the due dates prescribed under the IT Act.

v) Tax implications for the Investors:

The following are the various income streams that can arise from securities held under the PMS –

- Dividend income on shares;
- Income distributed by Mutual Funds;
- Interest income on debt securities; and
- Gains on sale of securities; or
- Buy-back of securities held in companies.

5.1. Dividend income on shares

Dividend income from shares should be taxable in the hands of the shareholders under section 56 of the IT Act under at the applicable rates [i.e. as per the rates mentioned in paragraphs 2.1 & 2.2 above for residents and at the rate of 20% (plus surcharge and health and education cess) for non-residents (subject to treaty benefits, if any)]. Further, for resident investors, interest expenditure, if any incurred, upto 20% of the dividend income should be allowed as a deduction from the dividend income as per section 57 of the IT Act.

Further, the Indian company declaring dividend would be required to deduct tax at 10% (in case of payment to resident investors) and at rates in force (in case of payment to non-resident investors), subject to certain exceptions.

Additionally, as per Section 80M of the IT Act, in case any shareholder is a domestic companies ('recipient companies') which in turn distribute dividends on or before the specified date, a deduction of dividend received from domestic companies, foreign companies and business trusts to the extent of dividend distributed will be available to the recipient companies while computing their taxable income.

5.2. Income distributed by Mutual Funds.

Dividend shall be taxable in the hands of the investors at the applicable tax rates [i.e. at the rates specified in paragraphs 2.1 & 2.2 above above for residents and at the rate of 20% (plus surcharge and health and education cess) for non-residents (subject to treaty benefits, if any)] for units purchased in foreign currency. Further, for resident investors interest expenditure up to 20% of the dividend income shall be allowable as a deduction from the dividend income.

However, the mutual fund distributing such dividend would be required to deduct tax at source at the rate of 10% (in case of payment to resident investors) and at rates in force (in case of payment to non-resident investors), subject to certain exceptions.

5.3. Interest income on debt securities

Interest income arising on securities could be characterised as 'Income from Other Sources' or 'business income' depending on facts of the case. In either case, interest income should be subject to tax as per the rates mentioned in paragraphs 2.1 & 2.2 above. In case of non-resident investors, the said rates are subject to the availability of beneficial provisions under the relevant tax treaty, if any.

Any expenses incurred to earn such interest income should be available as deduction, subject to the provisions of the IT Act.

5.4. Gains on sale of securities

Income arising from the purchase and sale of securities can give rise to either capital gains or business income in the hands of the investor. The issue of characterization of income is relevant as the income tax computation and rates differ in the two situations.

The characterization is essentially a question of fact and depends on whether the shares are held as business/ trading assets or as capital assets.

The Central Board of Direct Taxes ('CBDT') has issued a circular¹ which deals with listed shares/ securities which states that:

- Where the assessee opts to treat the listed shares/ securities as stock-in-trade, the income arising from the transfer of such listed shares/ securities would be treated as business income.
- If the assessee desires to treat the gains arising from transfer of listed shares/ securities held for a period of more than 12 months as capital gains, the same shall not be put to dispute by the Assessing Officer.

The aforementioned circular shall not apply in a case where the genuineness of the transaction itself is questionable.

The CBDT has issued a letter² on characterisation of income from transfer of unlisted shares. As per the letter, income arising from transfer of unlisted shares would be taxable under the head 'Capital Gains', irrespective of the period of holding. However, it would not be necessarily applied in the situations where:

- the genuineness of the transactions in unlisted shares itself is questionable; or
- the transfer of unlisted shares is related to an issue pertaining to lifting of corporate veil; or
- the transfer of unlisted shares is made along with the control and management of underlying business.

¹ Circular no. 6/ 2016 dated February 29, 2016

² Letter F.No.225/12/2016/ITA.II dated May 2, 2016

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Investors may also refer to CBDT instruction no. 1827 dated August 31, 1989 read with CBDT Circular no. 4 dated June 15, 2007 for further guidance on this matter.

5.4.1. Gains characterised as capital gains

The IT Act provides for a specific mechanism for computation of capital gains. Capital gains are computed by deducting cost of acquisition and expenses in relation to the transfer from the sale consideration. The tax payable on capital gains depends on the period of holding of the asset. The taxability of capital gains is discussed below:

Type of instrument	Transfers from 1 st April 2025 and onwards	
	Period of holding	Characterization
Listed equity shares and units of equity oriented Mutual Funds	More than 12 months	Long-term Capital Asset
	12 months or less	Short-term Capital Asset
Unlisted shares of a company	More than 24 months	Long-term Capital Asset
	24 months or less	Short-term Capital Asset
Specified Mutual Fund and Market Linked Debenture	Irrespective of holding period	Short-term Capital Asset
Unlisted bonds and debentures	Irrespective of holding period	Short-term Capital Asset
Listed Bonds and Debentures	More than 12 months	Long-term Capital Asset
	12 months or less	Short-term Capital Asset

Definition of Specified Mutual Fund:

Before 1st April 2025

"Specified Mutual Fund" means a Mutual Fund by whatever name called, where not more than thirty-five per cent of its total proceeds is invested in the equity shares of domestic companies:

On and after 1st April 2025

"Specified Mutual Fund" means, —

(a) a Mutual Fund by whatever name called, which invests more than sixty-five per cent. of its total proceeds in debt and money market instruments; or

(b) a fund which invests sixty-five per cent. or more of its total proceeds in units of a fund referred to in sub-clause (a)

Definition of debt and money market instruments:

"debt and money market instruments" shall include any securities, by whatever name called, classified or regulated as debt and money market instruments by the Securities and Exchange Board of India.'

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Definition of Market Linked Debenture:

“Market Linked Debenture” means a security by whatever name called, which has an underlying principal component in the form of a debt security and where the returns are linked to the market returns on other underlying securities or indices, and includes any security classified or regulated as a market linked debenture by SEBI.

Taxability of capital gains under the IT Act (without considering the benefits under the tax treaties for non-resident investors) should be as follows:

Type of instrument	Transfers on or after 1 st April, 2025		
	Resident	Non-resident	FPI
Listed equity shares, REITs, InvITs and units of equity oriented Mutual Funds (STT paid)			
Long-term	12.5%	12.5%	12.5%
Short-term	20%	20%	20%
Unlisted equity shares of a company			
Long-term	12.5%	12.5%	12.5%
Short-term	Applicable tax rate	Applicable tax rate	30%
Specified Mutual Fund and Market Linked Debenture			
Always short-term	Applicable tax rate	Applicable tax rate	30%
Listed Bonds and Debentures (not being MLDs)			
Long-term	12.5%	12.5%	12.5%
Short-term	Applicable tax rate	Applicable tax rate	30%
Unlisted Bonds and Debentures			
Long-term	Applicable tax rate	Applicable tax rate	30%
Short-term			

Notes:

- For applicable tax rate refer to para 2.1 to 2.3 above.
- The cost of acquisition of listed equity shares or units of an equity oriented mutual funds acquired before 1 February 2018, shall be higher of:
 - the actual cost of acquisition; and
 - Lower of:
 - Fair market value as on 31 January 2018, determined in the prescribed manner; and
 - Value of consideration received or accruing upon transfer.
- As per section 50CA of the IT Act, where the consideration received or accruing on account of transfer of unlisted shares is less than the fair market value of such share, determined in the prescribed manner, the fair value as determined should be deemed to be the full value of consideration for the purpose of computing capital gains.
- No foreign exchange benefit is available to non-residents and FPI.

5.4.2. Gains are characterised as ‘Business income’

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In case the gains are characterized as business income, then the same would be subject to tax as per the rates mentioned in paragraphs 2.1 & 2.2 above.

5.4.3. Proceeds on buy-back of shares by company

For buybacks that are carried out before 1st October 2024, as per the section 10(34A) of the IT Act, gains arising on buy-back of shares (including shares listed on a recognised stock exchange) are exempt in the hands of investors. However, as per section 115QA of the IT Act, a tax at the rate of 20% (plus applicable surcharge and health and education cess) is payable by an Indian company on distribution of income by way of buy-back of its shares if the buy-back is in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act. Such distribution tax is payable on the difference between consideration paid by such Indian company for the purchase of its own shares and the amount that was received by the Indian investee company at the time of issue of such shares, determined in the manner prescribed. In this regard, Rule 40BB of IT Rules provide for mechanism for determining the amount received by the Indian company in respect of issue of shares.

For buy-backs that are carried out on or after 1st October 2024, the amount paid by a domestic company on buy-back of shares should be taxed as deemed dividend in the hands of the shareholders. The cost of acquisition of the bought back shares should be treated as Capital Loss in the hands of the shareholder. The shareholder will be eligible to set off the capital loss (equivalent to the cost of acquisition of shares) generated on such buy-back against capital gains earned, in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

vi) **Other tax considerations**

6.1. Foreign Portfolio Investors ('FPI')

As per section 2(14) of the IT Act, any investment in securities made by FPIs in accordance with the regulations made under the Securities and Exchange Board of India is treated as a capital asset. Consequently, any income arising from transfer of securities by FPIs are to be treated as capital gains.

Under section 115AD of the IT Act, long-term capital gains arising from transfer of securities shall be taxable at the rates mentioned in paragraph para 5.4 above.

As per section 196D of the IT Act, no deduction of tax shall be made from any income by way of capital gains arising from the transfer of securities referred to in section 115AD, payable to a FPI.

Under section 115AD of the IT Act, interest income received by FPIs should be taxable at 20% plus applicable Surcharge and Health and Education cess. However, interest referred to in section 194LD of the IT Act should be taxable at 5% plus applicable Surcharge and Health and Education cess, subject to fulfilment of conditions.

6.2. Non-resident investors (including FPI):

A non-resident investor would be subject to taxation in India only if;

- it is regarded a tax resident of India; or
- being a non-resident in India, it derives

- (a) Indian-sourced income; or
- (b) if any income is received / deemed to be received in India; or
- (c) if any income has accrued / deemed to have accrued in India in terms of the provisions of the IT Act.

Section 6 of the IT Act was amended by the Finance Act, 2015 to provide that a foreign company should be treated as a tax resident in India if its place of effective management ('POEM') is in India in that year. The Finance Act, 2016 provided that the said amended provisions are effective from 1 April 2017. POEM has been defined to mean a place where key management and commercial decisions that are necessary for the conduct of the business of an entity as a whole are, in substance made.

The CBDT had *vide* its Circular dated 24 January 2017, issued guiding principles for determination of POEM of a Company. The CBDT had *vide* circular dated 23 February 2017, clarified that provisions of Sec 6(3)(ii) relating to POEM would not apply to companies having turnover or gross receipts less than or equal to INR 50 crores during the Financial Year.

As per section 90(2) of the IT Act, the provisions of the IT Act would apply to the extent they are more beneficial than the provisions of the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement ('Treaty') between India and the country of residence of the non-resident investor (subject to GAAR provisions discussed below). However, no assurance can be provided that the Treaty benefits will be available to the non-resident investor or the terms of the Treaty will not be subject to amendment or reinterpretation in the future. The taxability of such income of the non-resident investor, in the absence of Treaty benefits or where the non-resident investor is from a country with which India has no Treaty, would be as per the provisions of the IT Act.

In order to claim Treaty benefits, the non-resident investor has to furnish the Tax Residency Certificate ('TRC') issued by the foreign tax authorities. Further, the non-resident investor shall be required to furnish such other information or document as may be prescribed. In this connection, the CBDT *vide* its notification dated August 1, 2013 has prescribed certain information in Form No. 10F to be produced along with the TRC, if the same does not form part of the TRC. The income-tax authorities may grant Treaty benefit (after verifying the TRC) based on the facts of each case.

6.3. STT:

STT is applicable on various transactions executed on stock exchanges as follows:

- (a) 0.10% on the purchase of equity shares in a company on a recognised stock exchange in India where the contract for purchase is settled by the actual delivery or transfer of shares;
- (b) 0.10% on the sale of equity shares in a company on a recognised stock exchange in India where the contract for sale is settled by the actual delivery or transfer of shares;
- (c) 0.001% on the sale of units of equity oriented funds on a recognised stock exchange in India where the contract for sale is settled by the actual delivery or transfer of units
- (d) 0.025% on the sale of equity shares in a company or units of equity oriented funds on a recognised stock exchange in India where the contract for sale is settled otherwise than by the actual delivery or transfer of shares or unit;
- (e) 0.0125% on the sale of futures in securities;
- (f) 0.1% on the sale of options in securities;
- (g) 0.02% on the purchase of options in securities, where options are exercised;
- (h) 0.001% on the sale of units of equity oriented fund to the Mutual Fund.

- (i) 0.2% on sale of unlisted equity shares under an offer for sale

6.4. Receipt of any property at a value below fair market value

Section 56(2)(x) of the IT Act provides that if any assessee receives any property (including shares and securities) without consideration or for inadequate consideration in excess of INR 50,000 as compared to the fair market value, fair market value in excess of such consideration shall be taxable in the hands of the recipient as Income from Other Sources at the rates mentioned in paragraph 2.1 and 2.2 above (plus applicable surcharge and health and education cess). The above rates would be subject to availability of benefits under the tax treaty, if any, in case of non-resident assessee.

As per the provisions of section 50CA of IT Act, if there is a transfer of unquoted shares of a company at a value lesser than the fair market value, then the fair market value should be deemed to be the full value of sale consideration for computing the capital gains for such unquoted shares. The CBDT has notified rules for computation of FMV for the purpose of section 50CA of the IT Act.

Further, the above provision shall not apply to any consideration received / accruing on transfer by certain class of persons and subject to fulfillment of conditions, as may be prescribed.

The CBDT has issued rules with revised mechanism for computation of FMV for the purpose of section 56(2)(x) of the IT Act.

Accordingly, such other income would be chargeable to tax at applicable tax rates.

Further, the above provision shall not apply to any sum of money or any property received by such class of persons and subject to fulfilment of conditions as may be prescribed.

6.5. General Anti Avoidance Rules ('GAAR'):

GAAR may be invoked by the Indian income-tax authorities in case arrangements are found to be impermissible avoidance arrangements. A transaction can be declared as an impermissible avoidance arrangement, if the main purpose of the arrangement is to obtain a tax benefit and which satisfies one of the 4 (Four) below mentioned tainted elements:

- The arrangement creates rights or obligations which are ordinarily not created between parties dealing at arm's-length;
- It results in directly / indirectly misuse or abuse of the IT Act;
- It lacks commercial substance or is deemed to lack commercial substance in whole or in part; or
- It is entered into, or carried out, by means, or in a manner, which is not normally employed for bona fide purposes.

In such cases, the tax authorities are empowered to reallocate the income from such arrangement, or recharacterise or disregard the arrangement. Some of the illustrative powers are:

- Disregarding or combining or recharacterising any step in, or a part or whole of the arrangement;
- Ignoring the arrangement for the purpose of taxation law;
- Relocating place of residence of a party, or location of a transaction or situation of an asset to a place other than provided in the arrangement;

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- Looking through the arrangement by disregarding any corporate structure; or
- Recharacterising equity into debt, capital into revenue, etc.

The GAAR provisions would override the provisions of a Treaty in cases where GAAR is invoked. The necessary procedures for application of GAAR and conditions under which it should not apply, have been enumerated in Rules 10U to 10UC of the IT Rules. The IT Rules provide that GAAR should not be invoked unless the tax benefit in the relevant year does not exceed INR 3 crores.

On 27 January 2017, the CBDT has issued clarifications on implementation of GAAR provisions in response to various queries received from the stakeholders and industry associations. Some of the important clarifications issued are as under:

- Where tax avoidance is sufficiently addressed by the Limitation of Benefit Clause ('LOB') in a Tax Treaty, GAAR should not be invoked.
- GAAR should not be invoked merely on the ground that the entity is located in a tax efficient jurisdiction.
- GAAR is with respect to an arrangement or part of the arrangement and limit of INR 3 crores cannot be read in respect of a single taxpayer only.

6.6. FATCA Guidelines:

According to the Inter-Governmental Agreement read with the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) provisions and the Common Reporting Standards (CRS), foreign financial institutions in India are required to report tax information about US account holders and other account holders to the Indian Government. The Indian Government has enacted rules relating to FATCA and CRS reporting in India. A statement is required to be provided online in Form 61B for every calendar year by 31 May. The Reporting Financial Institution is expected to maintain and report the following information with respect to each reportable account:

- a. the name, address, taxpayer identification number ['**TIN**' (assigned in the country of residence)] and date and place of birth ['**DOB**' and '**POB**' (in the case of an individual)];
- b. where an entity has one or more controlling persons that are reportable persons:
 - i. the name and address of the entity, TIN assigned to the entity by the country of its residence; and
 - ii. the name, address, DOB, POB of each such controlling person and TIN assigned to such controlling person by the country of his residence;
- c. account number (or functional equivalent in the absence of an account number);
- d. account balance or value (including, in the case of a cash value insurance contract or annuity contract, the cash value or surrender value) at the end of the relevant calendar year; and
- e. the total gross amount paid or credited to the account holder with respect to the account during the relevant calendar year.

Further, it also provides for specific guidelines for conducting due diligence of reportable accounts, viz. US reportable accounts and Other reportable accounts (i.e. under CRS).

6.7. Multilateral Convention to implement Tax Treaty related measures to prevent Base Erosion and Profit Shifting:

The Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development ('OECD') released the Multilateral Convention to implement Tax Treaty related measures to prevent Base Erosion and Profit Shifting

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(‘MLI’). The MLI, amongst others, includes a "principal purpose test", wherein Tax Treaty benefits can be denied if one of the principal purpose of an arrangement or a transaction was to, directly or indirectly, obtain tax benefit. The MLI has also expanded the scope of permanent establishment to include agent (excluding an independent agent) playing principal role, leading to routine conclusion of contracts without material modification. For this purpose, an agent is not considered independent if it acts exclusively or almost exclusively on behalf of one or more closely related enterprises. India has been an active participant in the entire discussion and its involvement in the BEPS project has been intensive.

In a ceremony held in Paris on 7 June 2017, various countries including India, signed the MLIs.

Recently, the Union Cabinet of India issued a press release dated 12 June 2019, approving the ratification of the MLI to implement tax treaty related measures to prevent BEPS. The application of MLI to a Tax Treaty is dependent on ratification as well as positions adopted by both the countries signing a Tax Treaty.

On June 25, 2019, India has taken the final step for implementation of MLI by depositing its instrument of ratification with the OECD. It may be noted that MLI will enter into effect for any treaty entered into by India from 1 April 2020 (i.e. FY 2020-21) if:

1. India has listed that treaty in its Final MLI Position as a Covered Tax Agreement (‘CTA’).
2. The treaty partner is a signatory to MLI.
3. The treaty partner has also deposited its instrument of ratification on or before 30 June 2019.
4. The treaty partner has also listed India in its Final MLI Position as a CTA.

The aforesaid steps have been completed for certain tax treaties entered into by India (such as India – Singapore, India – UK, India – Luxembourg and India – Netherlands). The said treaties shall stand modified with effect from 1 April 2020 (i.e. FY 2020-21) to the extent that both treaty partners share the same position on the provisions of the MLI.

6.8. Minimum Alternate Tax:

The IT Act provides for levy of Minimum Alternate Tax (‘MAT’) on corporates if the tax amount calculated at the rate of 15% (plus applicable surcharge and health and education cess) of the book profits, as the case may be, is higher than the tax amount calculated under the normal provisions of the IT Act.

If MAT is held to be applicable to the Investors, then income receivable by such Investors from their investment in the Fund shall also be included to determine the MAT.

The MAT provisions are not applicable to a non-resident if, (a) the assessee is a resident of a country with which India has DTAA and the assessee does not have a permanent establishment in India; or (b) the assessee is a resident of a country with which India does not have a Tax Treaty and is not required to seek registration under the Indian corporate law. Further, the above provisions are not applicable in case of a person who exercises the option referred to in section 115BBA or section 115BAB of the IT Act.

6.9. Alternate Minimum Tax:

The IT Act provides for levy of Alternate Minimum Tax (‘AMT’) on non-corporate tax payers if the tax amount calculated at the rate of 18.5% (plus applicable surcharge and health and education

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cess) of the adjusted total income, as the case may be, is higher than the regular income-tax payable under the normal provisions of the IT Act. Such provisions are not applicable if the adjusted total income does not exceed INR 20,00,000. Further, as per FA 2020, the above provisions are not applicable in case of a person who exercises the option referred to in section 115BAC or section 115BAD of the IT Act.

If AMT is held to be applicable to the investors, then income receivable by such investors from their investment in the fund shall also be included to determine the AMT.

6.10. Expenditure incurred in relation to income not includible in the total income:

As per the provisions of section 14A of the IT Act read with rule 8D of the IT Rules, if any income of the investors does not form part of the total income or is exempt under the provisions of the IT Act then any expenditure incurred by the Investor, directly or indirectly, in relation to such income will not be allowed as deduction for the purpose of calculating the total taxable income of the Investor.

6.11. Bonus stripping/ Dividend stripping:

Bonus Stripping

Where any person buys or acquires any securities or units within a period of three months prior to the record date (i.e., the date that may be fixed by a company or a Mutual Fund or the Administrator of the specified undertaking or the specified company, for the purposes of entitlement of the holder of the units to receive additional unit without any consideration) and such person is allotted additional securities or units (without any payment) on the basis of holding of the aforesaid securities or units on the record date, and if such person sells or transfers all or any of the original securities or units within a period of nine months after the record date while continuing to hold all or any of the additional securities or units, then any loss arising to him on account of such purchase and sale of all or any of the securities or units would be ignored for the purpose of computing his income chargeable to tax. Further, the loss so ignored would be deemed to be the cost of acquisition of such additional securities or units as are held by him on the date of sale or transfer of original securities or units.

Dividend Stripping

Under section 94(7) of the Act, loss arising on sale of securities or units, which are bought within three months of the record date and sold within three months (for securities) / nine months (for units) of the record date, shall be ignored for the purpose of computing income chargeable to tax to the extent of exempt income received or receivable on such Securities / Units.

Record date means the date as may be fixed by—

- (i) a company for the purposes of entitlement of the holder of the securities to receive dividend; or
- (ii) a Mutual Fund or the Administrator of the specified undertaking or the specified company as referred to in the Explanation to clause (35) of section 10, for the purposes of entitlement of the holder of the units to receive income, or additional unit without any consideration, as the case may be.

As per the Act, the above provision is applicable to securities including units of business trusts and AIF.

6.12. Carry-forward of losses and other provisions (applicable irrespective of the residential status):

In terms of section 70 read with section 74 of the IT Act, short term capital loss arising during a year

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can be set-off against short term as well as long term capital gains. Balance loss, if any, shall be carried forward and set-off against any capital gains arising during the subsequent 8 assessment years. A long term capital loss arising during a year is allowed to be set-off only against long term capital gains. Balance loss, if any, shall be carried forward and set-off against long term capital gains arising during the subsequent 8 assessment years.

6.13. Issue of shares at premium by a private company:

As per the provisions of section 56(2)(viib) of the IT Act, where a privately held company issues its shares to any person at a premium (i.e. over and above the face value of such shares), then the consideration received by the company for such issue of shares in excess of the fair market value ('FMV') of the shares is required to be taxed in the hands of the company. In this regard, rule 11U and 11UA provide mechanism for computation of FMV for the purpose of section 56(2)(viib) of the IT Act. An exemption is provided for receipt of consideration by a venture capital undertaking from a specified fund. This provision has been deleted from 1st April 2024.

6.14. Goods and Services Tax:

GST will be applicable on services provided by the Portfolio Manager to its Clients. Accordingly, GST at the rate of 18% would be levied on fees if any, payable towards portfolio management fee.

P.) ACCOUNTING POLICY / VALUATIONS:

The following Valuation / Accounting policy will be applied for the portfolio investments of clients:

- (a) Investments in listed equity will be valued at the closing market prices on the National Stock Exchange ("**NSE**"). If the Securities are not traded on the NSE on the valuation day, the closing price of the Security on the Bombay Stock Exchange will be used for valuation of Securities. In case of the securities that are not traded on the valuation date, the last available traded price shall be used for the valuation of securities or in accordance with the Valuation Policy. Investments in units of mutual funds shall be valued at the NAV of the previous day or at the last available NAV declared for the relevant Scheme on the date of the report.
- (b) Unlisted Equity / Convertible Preference Shares will be valued at Fair Market Value. Such fair value may be determined by following an approach defined in the Valuation Policy, generally following a comparison with peers, or by taking a comparable transaction, or where the issuer has come out with an IPO, at the lower band of the IPO price, or it may be valued by an external agency appointed by the Portfolio Manager, on a periodic basis.
- (c) Debt instruments would be valued based on prices received from an external valuation agency or in accordance with guidelines prescribed by APMI from time to time.
- (d) REIT/INVIT shall be valued by any of the methods given below:
 - 1. Listed REITs/INVITs will be valued at the quoted price on the stock exchange. If there are no trades for a period of 30 days illiquidity discount may be applied to the last traded price.
 - 2. Until updated NAV is published by the Trust (for Unlisted): Unlisted REITs/INVITs will be valued at cost until the Trust publishes the updated NAV of the units.

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3. Illiquidity Discount: Illiquidity discount may be applied to the Fair Value NAV

4. Alternatively, the AMC may appoint a third party valuation agency to carry out independent valuation for unlisted REITs/INVITs or in the absence of quotes on the stock exchange for listed REITs/INVITs.

- (e) Realised gains/losses will be calculated by applying the First In First Out principle.
- (f) Unrealized gains/losses are the differences between the current market value/Net Asset Value and the historical cost of the Securities.
- (g) Dividends on shares will be accounted for on ex-dividend date and dividends on units of mutual funds will be accounted for on receipt of information from the mutual fund house and interest, stock lending fees earned etc., will be accounted for on accrual basis. The interest on debt instruments will be accounted for on accrual basis.
- (h) In respect of all interest-bearing investments, income must be accrued on a day to day basis as it is earned. Therefore, when such investments are purchased, interest paid for the period from the last interest due date up to the date of purchase will not be treated as a cost of purchase but will be debited to Interest
- (i) For derivatives and futures and options, unrealized gains and losses is calculated by marking to market the open positions. Specifically, in case of certain option contracts, market quotes are not easily available through the exchange due to low liquidity. Considering this scenario, Portfolio Manager has appointed an external agency to do the valuation based on the latest reported trades and market accepted methodologies. External agency will share the quotes on daily basis, in case such a quote is not available, previous day quotes will be used by the Portfolio Manager. Maximum validity of such quote will be 30 days
- (j) Similarly, interest received at the time of sale for the period from the last interest due date up to the date of sale will not be treated as an addition to sale value but will be credited to Interest Recoverable Account.
- (k) Transactions for purchase or sale of investments will be recognized as of the trade date and not as of the settlement date, so that the effect of all investments traded during a financial year are recorded and reflected in the financial statements for that year. Where investment transactions take place outside the stock market, for example, acquisitions through private placement or purchases or sales through private treaty, the transaction should be recorded, in the event of a purchase, as of the date on which there is enforceable obligation to pay the price or, in the event of a sale, when there is an enforceable right to collect the proceeds of sale or an enforceable obligation to deliver the instruments sold.
- (l) Bonus shares will be recognized only when the original shares on which the bonus entitlement accrues are traded on the stock exchange on an ex-bonus basis. Similarly, rights entitlements will be recognized only when the original shares on which the right entitlement accrues are traded on the stock exchange on an ex-rights basis.
- (m) The cost of investments acquired or purchased will include brokerage, stamp duty charges and any charge customarily included in the broker's contract note. In respect of privately placed debt instruments any front-end discount offered will be reduced from the cost of the

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investment.

- (n) The Portfolio Manager and the Client can adopt any specific norms or methodology for valuation of investments or accounting provided the same is mutually agreed between them on a case to case basis.
- (o) Purchases are accounted for at the cost of acquisition inclusive of brokerage, stamp duty, transaction charges and entry loads in case of units of mutual fund. Sales are accounted based on proceeds net of brokerage, stamp duty, transaction charges and exit loads in case of units of mutual fund. Securities Transaction Tax, Demat charges and Custodian fees on purchase/ sale transaction would be accounted as expense on receipt of bills. Transaction fees on unsettled trades are accounted for as and when debited by the Custodian.
- (p) In case of Portfolio received from the Clients in the form of securities, this will be accounted for at previous day's closing price on NSE. Where the Client withdraws Portfolio in the form of securities, the same will be accounted on the date of withdrawal at the previous closing price. In case any of the securities are not listed on NSE or they are not traded on NSE on a particular day, previous day's closing price on BSE will be used for aforesaid accounting purpose.
- (q) Investments in the Managed accounts (Alternate investment funds and Venture Capital funds) will be valued at last available Net asset value declared by issuer.

The Investor may contact the customer services official of the Portfolio Manager for the purpose of clarifying or elaborating on any of the above policy issues. The valuation of the securities not mentioned above shall be valued on fair value basis as decided by the Portfolio Manager.

The Portfolio Manager may change the valuation policy for any particular type of security consequent to any regulatory changes or change in the market practice followed for valuation of similar securities.

Q.) INVESTOR SERVICES:

a. Contact Information

Name, address and telephone number of the Investor Relations Officer who shall attend to the Investor queries and complaints:

Name: Mr. Harrison Ferreira

Email: pmlservice@360.one

Address: 360 ONE Portfolio Managers Limited

360 ONE Centre, Kamala Mills Compound, Senapati Bapat Marg,

Lower Parel (West), Mumbai 400 013, India,

Tel: +91 22 48765405

The official mentioned above will ensure prompt investor services. The Portfolio Manager will ensure that this official is vested with the necessary authority, independence and the wherewithal to handle Investor complaints.

You may register your grievances / complaints on SEBI Complaints Redress System (<https://scores.sebi.gov.in/>)

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b. Grievance Redressal and dispute settlement mechanism

The Portfolio Manager has in place a dedicated system for addressing all complaints regarding service deficiencies or causes for grievance, for whatever reason, in a reasonable manner and time. On receipt of the complaint, the Portfolio Manager, on a best effort basis, may resolve the complaint, within 30 days. In the event the complaint is not resolved within 30 days, the Client and the Portfolio Manager or any person designated by the Portfolio Manager shall endeavor to resolve the complaint by mutual dialogue. If the Investor remains dissatisfied with the remedies offered or the stand taken by the Portfolio Manager, the Investor may lodge the complaint on SEBI's web based complaints redress system (SCORES), on <https://scores.sebi.gov.in/>.

All disputes, differences, claims and questions whatsoever arising between the Client and the Portfolio Manager and/ or their respective representatives shall be settled in accordance with and subject to the provisions of The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, or any statutory requirement, modification or re-enactment thereof. Such Arbitration proceedings shall be held at Mumbai or such other place as the Portfolio Manager thinks fit.

If the party raising dispute/differences is not satisfied with the outcome of the redressal through SCORES such dispute/difference may be submitted to dispute resolution mechanism as per the framework notified by SEBI vide its circular no. SEBI/HO/OIAE/OIAE_IAD-1/P/CIR/2023/131 dated July 31, 2023 (and any amendment or clarificatory circulars that may be issued by SEBI from time to time) ("SEBI ODR Circular") for Online Resolution of Disputes in the Indian Securities Market (<https://smartodr.in/login>).

SEBI has developed an Investor Charter for Portfolio Managers. This Charter is a brief document containing vision and mission statement for investors, details of service provided to investors, investor grievance handling mechanism and timelines thereof etc., at one single place, in a lucid language, for ease of reference. Investors are requested to refer to the website of the 360 ONE Portfolio Managers Limited for complete investor charter.

R.) ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES:

360 ONE Portfolio may avail/s the below mentioned services from 360 ONE Group for consideration, under normal course of business.

With respect to services offered by 360 ONE Portfolio under the portfolio management services or securities recommended, advised or acquired under PMS or in respect of services of any intermediary recommended by 360 ONE Portfolio Managers, the Client may note the following:

- (a) 360 ONE Portfolio and its group and associate companies are engaged in providing various financial services and for the said services (including the service for acquiring and sourcing the securities acquired/advised under PMS) the said companies may charge fees or remuneration in form of arranger fees, distribution fees, referral fees, advisory fees, management fees, trustee fees, commission, brokerage, transaction charges, underwriting charges, issue management fees and other fees.
- (b) 360 ONE Portfolio acts as an Investment Manager to 360 ONE Alternative Opportunities Fund (Category III Alternative Investment Fund). Its associate companies act as Investment Manager and

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Trustee to Scheme(s) of Mutual Fund, Real Estate Investment Funds and Alternative Investment Funds in which Portfolio Manager may invest and accordingly they may earn management and trustee fees, for the same.

- (c) PMS trades may be done through 360 ONE Distribution Services Limited or authorized group companies.
- (d) Apart from above, investment may be made in securities of associates & group companies, investment transaction may be done with 360 ONE Portfolio its associates and group companies as counterparties and 360 ONE Portfolio including its subsidiaries and associates may receive various forms of remuneration linked to the PMS or Advisory services offered to the Client.


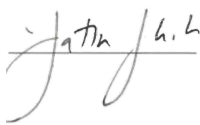
The transactions with 360 ONE Portfolio, associates or group companies will be done at arm's length and under normal course of investment transactions. Charges for all transactions in a financial year (Broking, Demat, custody etc.) through self or associates shall be capped at 20% by value per associate (including self) per service. Any charges to self/associate shall not beat rates more than that paid to the non-associates providing the same service.

S.) GENERAL:

The Portfolio Manager and the client can mutually agree to be bound by specific terms through a written two-way agreement between themselves in addition to the standard agreement.

T.) SIGNATURES:

For 360 ONE Portfolio Managers Limited

Name of Signatories	
Gaurav Doshi Director	
Yatin Shah Director	

Date: August 29, 2025

Place: Mumbai

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ANNEXURE A

DETAILS OF INVESTMENTS MADE IN SECURITIES OF ASSOCIATES AND RELATED PARTIES OF THE PORTFOLIO MANAGER

_(INR in crores)

Sr. No.	Investment Approach	Name of the Associate/Related party	Investment amount (cost of investment) as on last day of the previous calendar quarter	Value of investment as on the last day of the previous calendar quarter	Percentage of total AUM of strategy as on last day of the previous quarter
1	360 ONE Consult PMS Aggressive	360 ONE Prime Limited	3,43,84,280.00	4,00,85,398.73	0.09%
2	360 ONE Consult PMS Balanced	360 ONE Portfolio Managers Limited	2,50,81,275.00	2,72,31,522.40	0.03%
3	360 ONE Consult PMS Balanced	360 ONE Prime Limited	18,51,09,476.00	19,79,44,240.51	0.19%
4	360 ONE Consult PMS Conservative	360 ONE Portfolio Managers Limited	5,01,03,530.00	5,74,42,694.88	0.10%
5	360 ONE Consult PMS Conservative	360 ONE Prime Limited	22,98,37,114.60	25,30,07,538.47	0.44%
6	360 ONE Mandate Aggressive	360 ONE Prime Limited	37,00,00,000.00	36,72,14,603.00	1.70%

Notes:

- i) The above disclosure does not include details of clients under Co-investment portfolio management services and advisory services.
- ii) Data as on June 30, 2025.
- iii) Total AUM of the respective strategies has been considered.

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ANNEXURE B

PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE OF THE PORTFOLIO MANAGER

Name of the Investment Approach	Current year April 01, 2025 to July 31, 2025	April 01, 2024 to March 31, 2025	April 01, 2023 - March 31, 2024	April 2022 to March 2023
360 ONE Customised Discretionary Portfolio - Balanced**	-	-	21.3	-
NSE Multi Asset Index #1	-	-	23.73	-
360 ONE Customised Discretionary Portfolio - Conservative**	-	-	7.41	-
NSE Multi Asset Index #1	-	-	23.73	-
360 ONE Long Term Value Portfolio*	-	-	-	-
NIFTY 50 TRI	-	-	-	0.59%
360 ONE Open - Managed Solutions Aggressive	5.08	6.09	27.7	0.95%
Primary Benchmark: Nifty 50 Hybrid Composite Debt 50 50 Index	4.37	7.85	18.87	0.86%
Secondary Benchmark: Nifty 50 Hybrid Composite Debt 65 35 Index	4.87	7.53	-	-
360 ONE Open - Managed Solutions All Equity	5.95	5.89	39.55	-0.50%
NIFTY 50 TRI	6	6.65	30.08	0.59%
360 ONE Open - Managed Solutions Balanced	4.62	6.38	22.67	1.38%
Nifty 50 Hybrid Composite Debt 50 50 Index	4.37	7.85	18.87	1.67%
360 ONE Open - Managed Solutions Conservative	4.2	6.86	17.74	2.41%
Primary Benchmark: Nifty 50 Hybrid Composite Debt 50 50 Index	4.37	7.85	18.87	2.35%
Secondary Benchmark: NIFTY Equity Savings	3.91	7.76	-	-
360 ONE Open - Managed Solutions Global Equity	17.38	9.68	28.31	-3.45%
NIFTY 50 TRI	6	6.65	30.08	0.90%
360 ONE Mandate - Aggressive	6.06	9.05	28.8	0.84%
Primary Benchmark: NSE Multi Asset Index #1	6.16	7.42	23.73	2.42%
Secondary Benchmark: Nifty 50 Hybrid Composite Debt 65 35 Index	4.87	7.53	-	-
360 ONE Mandate - Balanced	10.86	17.2	22.82	2.24%
NSE Multi Asset Index #1	6.16	7.42	23.73	3.21%

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360 ONE Mandate - Conservative	5.97	8.92	16.32	3.82%
Primary Benchmark: NSE Multi Asset Index #1	6.16	7.42	23.73	4%
Secondary Benchmark: NIFTY Equity Savings	3.91	7.76	-	-
360 ONE Mandate - Debt	4.31	7.67	9.32	-
Nifty Medium to Long Duration Debt Index	2.85	8.78	8.24	-
360 ONE Mandate - Equity	6.38	7.54	34.26	-
NIFTY 50 TRI	6	6.65	30.08	-
360 ONE SELECT EQUITY PORTFOLIO*		-	-	-0.07%
NIFTY 50 TRI		-	-	0.59%
360 ONE Treasury Solutions	1.83	6.45	11.49	3.87%
Nifty Medium to Long Duration Debt Index	2.85	8.78	8.24	5.83%
360 ONE Mandate All Equity#	-	-	-	-0.46%
NIFTY 50 TRI	-	-	-	0.59%
360 ONE Open - Enhancer Series - Passive Equity Enhancer	5.05	3.73	17.05	-
NIFTY 50 TRI	6	6.65	13.1	-
360 ONE Open- Enhancer Series - Dynamic Passive Equity	4.52	4.21	17.09	-
NIFTY 50 TRI	6	6.65	13.1	-
360 ONE Open - Enhancer Series - Active Equity Enhancer^	6.55	-3.19	-	-
Nifty 50 TRI	6	0.77	-	-
360 ONE Open - Enhancer Series - Hybrid Enhancer^	4.47	-0.05	-	-
Primary Benchmark: Nifty 50 Hybrid Composite Debt 50:50 Index	4.37	3.92	-	-
Secondary Benchmark: Nifty 50 Hybrid Composite Debt 65 35 Index	4.87	3	-	-
360 ONE Open - Enhancer Series - Blended Equity Enhancer^	6.38	-6.73	-	-
Nifty 50 TRI	6	-4.55	-	-
360 ONE Select Equity	-	-	-	-
Nifty 50 TRI	-	-	33	24.23
360 ONE Advisory Portfolio	5.1	6.81	-	-
NSE Multi Asset Index #1	6.16	7.42	-	-
360 ONE Consult PMS Aggressive	7.62	9.17	-	-
Primary Benchmark: NSE Multi Asset Index #1	6.16	7.42	-	-
Secondary Benchmark: Nifty 50 Hybrid Composite Debt 65 35 Index	4.87	7.53	-	-
360 ONE Consult PMS All Debt	4.2	8.94	-	-

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Nifty Medium to Long Duration Debt Index	2.85	8.78	-	-
360 ONE Consult PMS All Equity	10.56	12.33	-	-
NIFTY 50 TRI	6	6.65	-	-
360 ONE Consult PMS Balanced	7.61	10.38	-	-
NSE Multi Asset Index #1	6.16	7.42	-	-
360 ONE Consult PMS Conservative	5.95	11.31	-	-
Primary Benchmark: NSE Multi Asset Index #1	6.16	7.42	-	-
Secondary Benchmark: NIFTY Equity Savings	3.91	7.76		
360 ONE Select Alpha PMS	9.98	8.91	-	-
NIFTY 50 TRI	6	6.65	-	-

Notes:

1. Please note that benchmarks of investment approaches have changed in accordance with SEBI circular dated December 16, 2022, and APMI circular dated March 23, 2023 ("the Circulars"). Accordingly, for periods prior to April 1, 2023, benchmark returns have been calculated basis the old benchmarks.
2. Benchmarks considered in the above table are as on March 31, 2023 (after the Circulars becoming effective).
3. Performance indicators calculated using 'Time Weighted Rate of Return' method in terms of Regulation 22 of the SEBI (Portfolio Managers) Regulations, 2020.
4. *There was no AUM in the investment approach during 2025-26.
5. **With effect from April 1, 2023, Customized Discretionary Portfolio has been divided into 3 sub-approaches, i.e., Customised Discretionary Portfolio - Balanced, Customised Discretionary Portfolio - Aggressive & Customised Discretionary Portfolio - Conservative.
6. #With effect from April 30, 2023, this Investment Approach has been merged with 360 ONE Private Mandate - Equity.

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FORM C

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE BOARD OF INDIA (PORTFOLIO MANAGERS) REGULATIONS, 2020 (Regulation 22)

Dear Investor,

We confirm that:

- The Disclosure Document forwarded to Securities and Exchange Board of India is in accordance with the SEBI (Portfolio Managers) Regulations, 2020 and the guidelines and directives issued by the Board from time to time;
- The disclosures made in the document are true, fair and adequate to enable the investors to make a well-informed decision regarding entrusting the management of the portfolio to us / investment in the Portfolio Management Services;
- The Disclosure Document has been duly certified by M. P. Chitale & Co., Chartered Accountants having office at 1/11, Prabhadevi Ind. Estate, 1st Floor., Opp. Siddhivinayak Temple, Veer Savarkar Marg, Prabhadevi, Mumbai - 25 and having Firm Registration No.: 101851W on August 29, 2025.

Enclosed is the copy of Chartered Accountants' certificate to the effect that the disclosures made in the document are true, fair and adequate to enable the investors to make a well-informed decision.

For **360 ONE Portfolio Managers Limited**



Gaurav Doshi
Principal Officer

Email: Gaurav.Doshi@360.one

Phone No: +9122 4876 5291

Date: August 29, 2025

Place: Mumbai

M. P. Chitale & Co.

Chartered Accountants

1/11, Prabhadevi Ind. Estate, 1st Flr., Opp. Siddhivinayak Temple, Veer Savarkar Marg, Prabhadevi, Mumbai - 25 • Tel.: 43474301-03

The Board of Directors,

360 ONE Portfolio Managers Limited,

360 ONE Centre, Kamala City, Senapati Bapat Marg,

Lower Parel (W), Mumbai – 400013.

Certificate under regulation 22 of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Portfolio Managers) Regulations, 2020

1. We have been requested by management of 360 ONE Portfolio Managers Limited ('the Company') to certify the contents of Disclosure Document dated August 29, 2025 for portfolio management services of the Company which is prepared by the Company in accordance with the Regulation 22 of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Portfolio Managers) Regulations, 2020 ('the SEBI Regulations') and Para 4.1 of the Master Circular for Portfolio Managers dated July 16, 2025 issued by SEBI. We understand that the Disclosure Document is required to be submitted to the Securities and Exchange Board of India ("the SEBI").

Management's responsibility

2. The management of the Company is responsible for the maintenance of the books of account and such other relevant records as prescribed by applicable laws, which includes collecting, collating and validating data and designing, implementing and monitoring of internal controls relevant for the preparation and presentation of Disclosure Document.
3. The Disclosure Document and compliance with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Portfolio Managers) Regulations, 2020 is the responsibility of the management of the Company.

Auditor's responsibility

4. We have not performed an audit, the objective of which would be expression of an opinion on the financial statements, specified elements, accounts or items thereof, for the purpose of this certificate. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.
5. For the purpose of this certificate, we have planned and performed the following procedures to determine whether anything has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the aforementioned Disclosure Document is not in compliance with the SEBI Regulations.

- a) The list of persons classified as group companies and list of related parties are as per audited financial statements available on the Company website;
- b) The promoters and directors' qualifications, experience, ownership details are as confirmed by the directors and have been accepted without further verification;
- c) We have relied solely on representations provided by the management of the Company and not performed any procedures in relation to penalties or litigations against the Portfolio Manager, as mentioned in the Disclosure Document;
- d) We have reviewed the figures for performance disclosed in the Disclosure Document on the basis of performance data spooled from Wealth Spectrum by the Company;
- e) We have reviewed the transactions with the associate/related parties during the quarter ended June 2025 as per the list of related parties and transactions data provided by the Portfolio Manager.
- f) We have relied solely on representations provided by the management of the Company and not performed any procedures in relation to the investment objectives and policies / investment philosophy;
- g) We have reviewed nature of fees and expenses as per the agreements and representations provided by the Company; and
- h) We have verified the financial figures disclosed in the Disclosure Document with the audited financial statements for the respective years.

Conclusion

6. Based on the procedures performed as stated above, evidence obtained and information and explanations provided by the Company, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Disclosure Document is not, in all material aspects, in compliance with the SEBI Regulations.

Based on our review of attached Disclosure Document, audited annual accounts of the Portfolio Manager and its other group companies and its other relevant records and information furnished by the Portfolio Manager along with representation provided, we certify that the disclosures made in the attached Disclosure Document for Portfolio Management are true, fair and adequate to enable the investors to make a well informed decision.

7. This certificate is issued solely to comply with Regulation 22 of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Portfolio Managers) Regulations, 2020 (as amended from time to time) and may not be suitable for any other purpose. Accordingly, our certificate should not be quoted or referred to in any other document or made available to any other person or persons without our prior written consent. Also, we neither accept nor assume any duty or liability for any other purpose or to any other party to whom our certificate is shown or into whose hands it may come without our prior written consent.

For M.P. Chitale & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 101851W



Vidya Barje
Partner
M. No. 104994
Mumbai, August 29, 2025
UDIN: 25104994BMJGPQ3195