

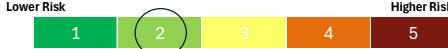
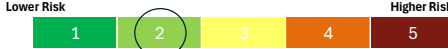
Section I

DynaSIF Active Asset Allocator Long-Short Fund

(Interval investment strategy dynamically investing across equity, debt, equity and debt derivatives, InVITs and commodity derivatives, including limited short exposure on permitted instruments through derivatives.)

(Investment Strategy Code: DYNA/I/H/AALS/25/12/0002/3600)

This product is suitable for investors who are seeking*

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To create Long-term capital appreciation & income generation 	<p style="text-align: center;">Investment Strategy Risk Band</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Lower Risk Higher Risk</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Risk Level 2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Risk band level 2</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Benchmark Risk Band</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Lower Risk Higher Risk</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Risk Level 2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Risk band level 2</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investment across equity, debt, equity and debt derivatives, InVITs and commodity derivatives, including limited short exposure on permitted instruments through derivatives 		<p>25% BSE SENSEX TRI + 60% CRISIL Short Term Bond Fund Index + 15% iCOMDEX Composite Index</p>

*Investors should consult their financial advisers if in doubt about whether the product is suitable for them.

continuous offer for units at NAV based prices.

SIF:	DynaSIF
Mutual Fund:	360 ONE Mutual Fund
Asset Management Company:	360 ONE Asset Management Limited
Trustee Company:	360 ONE Asset Trustee Limited
Registered Office:	360 ONE Centre, Kamala City, S.B. Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai – 400 013
Website:	https://www.360.one/dyna-sif

The particulars of the investment strategy have been prepared in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations 2026, (herein after referred to as SEBI (MF) Regulations) as amended till date and circulars issued thereunder filed with SEBI, along with a Due Diligence Certificate from the AMC. The units being offered for public subscription have not been approved or recommended by SEBI nor has SEBI certified the accuracy or adequacy of the Investment Strategy Information Document (ISID).

The ISID sets forth concisely the information about the investment strategy that a prospective investor ought to know before investing. Before investing, investors should also ascertain about any further changes to this ISID after the date of this Document from the SIF/Mutual Fund / Investor Service Centres / Website / Distributors or Brokers.

The investors are advised to refer to the Statement of Additional Information (SAI) for details of DynaSIF, 360 ONE Mutual Fund, Standard Risk Factors, Special Considerations, Tax and Legal issues and general information on <https://www.360.one/dyna-sif>.

SAI is incorporated by reference (is legally a part of the ISID). For a free copy of the current SAI, please contact your nearest Investor Service Centre or log on to our website <https://www.360.one/dyna-sif>.

The ISID (Section I and II) should be read in conjunction with the SAI and not in isolation.

Investors are advised to note that investments in Specialized Investment Fund involves relatively higher risk including potential loss of capital, liquidity risk and market volatility.
Please read all investment strategy related documents carefully before making the investment decision.

This ISID is dated March 27, 2026.

DISCLAIMER OF NSE

As required, a copy of this Investment Strategy Information Document has been submitted to National Stock Exchange of India Limited (hereinafter referred to as NSE). NSE has given vide its letter NSE/LIST/5920 dated October 08, 2025 permission to the DynaSIF to use the Exchange's name in this Investment Strategy Information Document as one of the stock exchanges on which the DynaSIF's units are proposed to be listed subject to, the DynaSIF fulfilling various criteria for listing. The Exchange has scrutinized this Investment Strategy Information Document for its limited internal purpose of deciding on the matter of granting the aforesaid permission to the DynaSIF. It is to be distinctly understood that the aforesaid permission given by NSE should not in any way be deemed or construed that the Investment Strategy Information Document has been cleared or approved by NSE; nor does it in any manner warrant, certify or endorse the correctness or completeness of any of the contents of this Investment Strategy Information Document; nor does it warrant that the Mutual Fund's units will be listed or will continue to be listed on the Exchange; nor does it take any responsibility for the financial or other soundness of the Mutual Fund, its sponsors, its management or any scheme of the DynaSIF.

Every person who desires to apply for or otherwise acquire any units of the SIF may do so pursuant to independent inquiry, investigation and analysis and shall not have any claim against the Exchange whatsoever by reason of any loss which may be suffered by such person consequent to or in connection with such subscription /acquisition whether by reason of anything stated or omitted to be stated herein or any other reason whatsoever.

Table of Contents

Part I. HIGHLIGHTS/SUMMARY OF THE INVESTMENT STRATEGY	4
Part II. INFORMATION ABOUT THE INVESTMENT STRATEGY	13
A. HOW WILL THE INVESTMENT STRATEGY ALLOCATE ITS ASSETS?.....	13
B. WHERE WILL THE INVESTMENT STRATEGY INVEST?	17
C. WHAT IS THE INVESTMENT APPROACH?	18
D. HOW WILL THE INVESTMENT STRATEGY BENCHMARK ITS PERFORMANCE?	21
E. WHO MANAGES THE INVESTMENT STRATEGY?	22
F. HOW IS THE INVESTMENT STRATEGY DIFFERENT FROM EXISTING INVESTMENT STRATEGIES OF THE SIF?	23
G. HOW HAS THE INVESTMENT STRATEGY PERFORMED.....	24
H. ADDITIONAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY RELATED DISCLOSURES.	24
Part III – OTHER DETAILS.....	25
A. COMPUTATION OF NAV.....	25
B. NEW FUND OFFER (NFO) EXPENSES.....	27
C. ANNUAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY RECURRING EXPENSES	27
D. LOAD STRUCTURE	29
Section II.....	31
I. Introduction	31
A. Definition/interpretation	31
B. Risk Factors	31
C. Risk Mitigation Strategies	43
II. Information about the Investment Strategy:.....	46
A. Where will the Investment Strategy invest –	46
B. What are the investment restrictions?	51
C. Fundamental Attributes	57
D. Other Investment Strategy Specific Disclosures:	58
III. Other Details	76
A. Periodic Disclosures such as Half yearly disclosures, half yearly results, annual report	76
B. Scenario Analysis for Derivatives Positions.....	76
C. Liquidity risk management tools and its applicability - Not Applicable	80
D. Transparency/NAV Disclosure	80
E. Stamp duty.....	80
F. Associate Transactions - Please refer to Statement of Additional Information (SAI).....	81
G. Taxation	81
H. Rights of Unitholders.	82
I. List of official points of acceptance	82
J. Penalties, Pending Litigation or Proceedings, Findings Of Inspections Or Investigations For Which Action May Have Been Taken or is in the Process Of Being Taken By Any Regulatory Authority:	82

Part I. HIGHLIGHTS/SUMMARY OF THE INVESTMENT STRATEGY

Sr. No.	Title	Description
1.	Name of the Investment Strategy	DynaSIF Active Asset Allocator Long-Short Fund
2.	Category of the Investment Strategy	Active Asset Allocator Long-Short Fund
3.	Type of Investment Strategy	Interval investment strategy dynamically investing across equity, debt, equity and debt derivatives, InVITs and commodity derivatives, including limited short exposure on permitted instruments through derivatives.
4.	Investment Strategy Code	DYNA/I/H/AALS/25/12/0002/3600
5.	Investment Objective	To generate capital appreciation and income generation with dynamic allocation to different asset classes like equities, InVITs, commodities and fixed income layered with derivatives long-short trading strategies. There is no assurance that the investment objective of the Investment strategy will be achieved.
6.	Liquidity/listing details	<p>Liquidity Details:</p> <p>On the Exchange: No redemption/repurchase of units shall be allowed in the scheme except during the Specified Transaction Period. However, since if the units are held in dematerialized form, so the investors can buy/sell units on a continuous basis on the stock exchanges(s) on which the units are listed and can be purchased/ sold units during the trading hours like any other publicly traded stock, except during the temporary suspension period, if any.</p> <p>The AMC/Trustee reserves the right to delist the Units of the Scheme from a particular stock exchange provided the Units are listed on at least one stock exchange.</p> <p>Listing Details: The units of Dyna SIF Asset Allocator Long-Short Fund is proposed to be listed on National Stock Exchange of India Limited.</p>
7.	Benchmark (Total Return Index)	25% BSE SENSEX TRI + 60% CRISIL Short Term Bond Fund Index + 15% iCOMDEX Composite Index Justification: The selected benchmark is a composite index that provides a blend of equity, debt, and commodities and is, therefore suited for comparing performance of the investment strategy which will actively invest across asset classes optimizing risk returns. The Trustee/AMC reserves the right to modify the benchmark in future, if a benchmark better suited to the investment objective of the strategy is available.
8.	Subscription Frequency	Daily (only business days)

9.	Redemption Frequency	<p>Every Monday of the week</p> <p>*Next business day in case Monday is a non-business day. No redemption/repurchase of units shall be allowed in the scheme except during the Specified Transaction Period.</p>
10.	NAV disclosure	<p>The AMC shall update the NAVs on AMFI website www.amfiindia.com before 11.00 P.M. on every business day and also on SIF website (https://www.360.one/dyna-sif).</p> <p>For further details, please refer Section II in this ISID.</p>
11.	Applicable Timelines	<p>Timeline for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dispatch of Redemption proceeds - within three working days from the end of Notice Period or within such timelines as may be prescribed by SEBI / AMFI from time to time in case of exceptional circumstances or otherwise. • Dispatch of IDCW - within seven working days from the record date*. <p>*Record Date: Record date shall be two working days from the issue of public notice, wherever applicable, for the purpose of payment of dividend.</p> <p>Interest for the period of delay in transfer of redemption or repurchase or IDCW proceeds will be paid to unitholders at the rate of 15% per annum along with the proceeds of redemption or repurchase or IDCW.</p>

12.	Plan & Options	<p>Plans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Regular Plan (ii) Direct Plan <p>OPTIONS UNDER EACH PLAN(S):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Growth (ii) Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal (IDCW). <p>The IDCW will be declared subject to availability and adequacy of distributable surplus. The IDCW can be distributed out of investors capital (equalization reserve), which is part of sale price that represents realized gains.</p> <p>Sub-options under IDCW</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) IDCW Payout (ii) IDCW re-investment. <p>Default Option: If the applicant does not indicate the choice of Option in the Application form, the fund accepts the application as being for the Growth Option and Reinvestment of IDCW is the default sub-options of IDCW.</p> <p>For detailed disclosure on default plans and options, kindly refer SAI.</p>
13.	Load Structure	<p>Exit Load: 0.5% if redeemed within 3 months from the date of allotment of units</p> <p>No exit load is payable if redeemed after 3 months from the date of allotment.</p>

14.	Minimum Application Amount/switch in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On Continuous Basis: Rs. 10,00,000/- and in multiple of Rs 1/- thereafter. • Minimum amount for accredited investor on Continuous basis: Rs.1,00,000/- and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter. Note: If investment is made in only one investment strategy of DynaSIF, then minimum investment threshold is Rs. 10,00,000/- and in multiple of Rs 1/- thereafter. However, if investment is made in multiple investment strategies of DynaSIF then aggregate investment by an investor across multiple investment strategies of DynaSIF, shall not be less than 10,00,000/-. This requirement is not applicable to accredited investor. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systematic Investment Plan (SIP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monthly option - Rs. 20,000 per month for a minimum period of 6 months. Default date – 7th of every month ▪ Quarterly Option – Rs. 50,000 per quarter for a minimum period of 6 quarters. Default date – 7th of every quarter • Systematic Transfer Plan (STP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monthly option - Rs. 20,000 per month for a minimum period of 6 months. Default date – After the completion of notice period following the 1st Monday of the month <p>Transfers only allowed from one Investment Strategy of DynaSIF to another. No STP will be allowed from MF to SIF or vice versa.</p> • Systematic Withdrawal Plan (SWP) – Not allowed <p>Investments above the minimum amount mentioned, shall be made in multiples of Rs. 1 for all SIP irrespective of frequency of SIP or the Option.</p> <p>Please note that the SIP and STP facilities are available subject to the prescribed minimum limits. SIPs can be initiated only once the investment exceeds the minimum investment requirement. In the case of STP, transfers will continue until the balance reaches the minimum threshold, after which the entire amount will be redeemed.</p> <p>The AMC in consultation with the Trustees reserves the right to discontinue / add more plans / options at a later date subject to complying with the prevailing SEBI guidelines and Regulations.</p> <p>In accordance with clause 6.10 of SEBI circular dated July 27, 2024, the above provision will not be applicable for investments made in Investment Strategy.</p> <p>For details regarding frequency of SIP & STP refer “<i>Special Products / Facilities offered by the Investment Strategies</i>” section mentioned in Statement of Additional Information (SAI).</p>
15.	Minimum Additional Purchase Amount	Rs 20,000 and in multiples of Rs 1 thereafter.

16.	Minimum Redemptions/switch out amount	Redemption <p>There will be no minimum redemption amount.</p> <p>The redemption will be subject to compliance with provisions mentioned under Minimum Investment threshold. If the balance falls below then the threshold, the entire holding will be redeemed.</p> <p>Switches</p> <p>The minimum amount in case of inter/ intra Investment Strategy (inter plan/inter option) switches shall be the minimum amount required in the respective transferee Investment Strategy/plan.</p> <p>In accordance with clause 6.10 of SEBI circular dated June 27, 2024 and SEBI Circular dated March 21, 2025, the above provision will not be applicable for investments made in Investment Strategy.</p>
17.	Notice Period	<p>7 working days -</p> <p>Investors placing requests for redemption/Switch Out /STP OUT shall receive/transfer the value of units based on the investment strategy NAV at the end of the notice period.</p>
18.	New fund offer period <p>This is the period during which a new Investment Strategy sells its units to the investors.</p>	<p>Not Applicable, as the ongoing offer of the Investment Strategy has commenced after the NFO, and the units are available for continuous subscription and redemption</p>
19.	New fund offer price <p>This is the price per unit that the investors have to pay to invest during the NFO.</p>	<p>Not Applicable, as the ongoing offer of the Investment Strategy has commenced after the NFO, and the units are available for continuous subscription and redemption</p>

20.	Segregated Portfolio/side pocketing disclosure	<p>In case of a credit event at issuer level and to deal with liquidity risk, the AMC may create a segregated portfolio of debt and money market instruments under the Investment Strategy in compliance with the clause 4.4 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024, as amended from time to time.</p> <p>In this regard, the term ‘segregated portfolio’ shall mean a portfolio comprising of debt or money market instrument affected by a credit event, that has been segregated in a SIF Investment Strategy, the term ‘main portfolio’ shall mean the Investment Strategy portfolio excluding the segregated portfolio and the term ‘total portfolio’ shall mean the Investment Strategy portfolio including the securities affected by the credit event.</p> <p>For details, kindly refer SAI.</p>
21.	Swing Pricing Disclosure	Not Applicable
22.	Stock lending/short selling	<p>The Investment Strategy may engage in stock lending as per the regulatory requirements.</p> <p>For details, kindly refer SAI.</p>
23.	How to apply and other details	<p>The Key Information Memorandum along with application form is available at the Investor Service Centers (ISCs)/ Official Points of Acceptance (OPAs) or may be downloaded from the website of the SIF.</p> <p>Please refer to the Section II for detailed procedure.</p>
24.	Investor Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contact details for general service request for DynaSIF: Investors may contact any of the ISCs or the AMC by calling the toll-free no. 1800-2108-606 or write to DynaSIFservices@360.one. • Contact details for complaints resolution regarding DynaSIF: Ms. Situ Tank is designated as the Investor Relations Officer. Ms. Tank can be contacted at 360 ONE Asset Management Limited, 360 ONE Centre, Kamala City, S.B. Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai – 400 013, Tel (02248765172), Email: DynaSIFservices@360.one Investors can lodge their dispute on the ODR Portal and Scores Portal through the link given below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ODR Portal can be accessed via the following link - https://smartodr.in/. • SCOREs Portal can be accessed via the following link - https://scores.sebi.gov.in/

25.	Specific attribute of Investment Strategy (such as lock in, duration in case of close ended Investment Strategy)	Not Applicable
26.	Special product/facility available during the NFO and on ongoing basis	<p>The Special Products/ facilities available during the NFO and ongoing offer are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systematic Investment Plan: This facility enables investors to save and invest periodically over a longer period of time. It is a convenient way to “invest as you earn” and offers the investor an opportunity to enter the market regularly, thus averaging the acquisition cost of Units. SIP allows investors to invest a fixed amount of Rupees on specific dates every month or quarter by purchasing Units of the Investment Strategy at the Purchase Price prevailing at such time. Any unit holder can avail of this facility subject to certain terms and conditions contained in the Application form. The SIP payments can be made by availing the Auto Debit Facility through ECS and Direct Debit. SIP for investments is available at weekly, fortnightly, monthly and quarterly frequencies. • Systematic Transfer Plan: A unitholder may establish a Systematic Transfer Plan (STP) and choose to transfer an amount from one DynaSIF Investment Strategy (Source Investment Strategy) to another DynaSIF Investment Strategy (Target Investment Strategy) on a date/ frequency prescribed by the Investment Manager. The amount thus withdrawn by redemption shall be converted into units at the applicable NAV on the scheduled day and such units will be subtracted from the unit balance of that unitholder. The net amount will be considered for allotment in the target Investment Strategy and units will be allotted as per the applicable NAV of the target Investment Strategy. <p>Please note that the SIP and STP facilities are available subject to the prescribed minimum limits. SIPs can be initiated only once the investment exceeds the minimum investment requirement. In the case of STP, transfers will continue until the balance reaches the minimum threshold, after which the entire amount will be redeemed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transactions through Stock Exchange Infrastructure: The Fund may allow subscriptions / redemption of Units by investors through Stock Exchange Mechanism in such notified Scheme(s) and on such Stock Exchanges as may be specified by the Fund from time to time in terms of clause 16.2 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024 and related SEBI circulars and in accordance with the guidelines specified by the Exchange(s) from time to time.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Application through MF Utility: All financial and non-financial transactions pertaining to Investment Strategies can be done through MFU either electronically on www.mfuonline.com as and when such a facility is made available by MFUI or physically through the authorized Points of Service (“POS”) of MFUI with effect from the respective dates as published on MFUI website against the POS locations. The list of POS of MFUI is published on the website of MFUI at www.mfuindia.com as may be updated from time to time. The Online Transaction Portal of MFU i.e. www.mfuonline.com and the POS locations of MFUI will be in addition to the existing Official Points of Acceptance (“OPA”) of the AMC. The uniform cut-off time as prescribed by SEBI and as mentioned in the SID / KIM of respective schemes shall be applicable for applications received on the portal of MFUI i.e. www.mfuonline.com. However, investors should note that transactions on the MFUI portal shall be subject to the eligibility of the investors, any terms & conditions as stipulated by MFUI / Mutual Fund/ the AMC from time to time and any law for the time being in force. Investors are requested to note that, MFUI will allot a Common Account Number (“CAN”), a single reference number for all investments in the Mutual Fund industry, for transacting in multiple Schemes of various Mutual Funds through MFU and to map existing folios, if any. Investors can create a CAN by submitting the CAN Registration Form (CRF) and necessary documents at the MFUI POS. The AMC and / or its Registrar and Transfer Agent (RTA) shall provide necessary details to MFUI as may be needed for providing the required services to investors / distributors through MFU. Investors are requested to visit the websites of MFUI or the AMC to download the relevant forms. <p>For further details of above special products/facilities, kindly refer SAI.</p>
27.	Weblink	<p>TER for last 6 months, Daily TER as well as Investment Strategy factsheet shall be made available https://www.360.one/dyna-sif. (when applicable)</p> <p>(TER for last 6 months, Daily TER and Investment Strategy factsheet are not applicable as this is a new investment strategy)</p>

DUE DILIGENCE BY THE ASSET MANAGEMENT COMPANY

It is confirmed that:

- I. The Investment Strategy Information Document submitted to SEBI is in accordance with the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 and the guidelines and directives issued by SEBI from time to time.
- II. All legal requirements connected with the launching of the Investment Strategy as also the guidelines, instructions, etc., issued by the Government and any other competent authority in this behalf, have been duly complied with.
- III. The disclosures made in the Investment Strategy Information Document are true, fair and adequate to enable the investors to make a well informed decision regarding investment in the Investment Strategy.
- IV. The intermediaries named in the Investment Strategy Information Document and Statement of Additional Information are registered with SEBI and their registration is valid, as on date.
- V. The contents of the Investment Strategy Information Document including figures, data, yields, etc. have been checked and are factually correct.
- VI. The AMC has complied with the compliance checklist applicable for Investment Strategy Information Documents and other than cited deviations/ that there are no deviations from the regulations.
- VII. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Investment Strategy Information Document, the provisions of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 and the guidelines there under shall be applicable.
- VIII. The Trustees have ensured that the Dyna SIF Active Asset Allocator Long-Short Fund approved by them is a new product offered by DynaSIF and is not a minor modification of any existing Investment Strategy.

For 360 ONE Asset Management Limited

Sd/-

Place: Mumbai
Date: March 30, 2026

Sonali Tendulkar
Designation: Compliance Officer

Part II. INFORMATION ABOUT THE INVESTMENT STRATEGY

A. HOW WILL THE INVESTMENT STRATEGY ALLOCATE ITS ASSETS?

The investment policies of the Investment Strategy shall be as per SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996, and within the following guidelines. The asset allocation is consistent with the investment objective of the Investment Strategy and SEBI circular on Regulatory framework for Specialized Investment Funds (SIF). Under normal market circumstances, the investment range would be as follows:

Instruments	Indicative Allocations (% of total assets)	
	Minimum	Maximum
Equity and equity related securities*	20%	50%
Debt and money market instruments**	20%	65%
Short exposure through unhedged derivative positions in equity and debt instruments	0%	25%
Units issued by InVITs	0%	20%
Commodity derivatives@	0%	25%

*Equity Related Instruments include derivative position, convertible debentures, convertible preference shares, warrants carrying the right to obtain equity shares, units of Real Estate Investment Trust and such other instrument as may be specified by the Board from time to time.

Hedged position includes derivative positions in equity & debt subject to changes as per SEBI guidelines.

**Money Market instruments include commercial papers, commercial bills, treasury bills, Government securities having an unexpired maturity upto one year, call or notice money, certificate of deposit, usance bills, and any other like instruments as specified by the Reserve Bank of India from time to time. This allocation includes Liquid, Overnight and other Debt mutual fund schemes. At any given time, the total exposure to debt and money market instruments including unhedged shorts shall not exceed 65% of the total AUM.

@Includes Exchange Traded Commodity Derivatives (ETCDs) such as Gold, Silver and other commodities as permitted by SEBI from time to time.

Investment in physical Gold or Silver or other commodities as permitted by SEBI are neither envisaged nor is part of the core investment strategy; however listed Gold or Silver Futures on Indian Commodity Exchanges are physically settled, i.e. if Gold or Silver Futures positions are held to maturity it will result in physical delivery which may form part of gold or Silver related instruments in asset allocation. The investment will not be limited to Gold or Silver Futures while the Investment Strategy shall also be looking at opportunities in other commodities as permitted by SEBI from time to time. Under commodity derivatives the scheme shall invest in both futures and options contracts of underlying assets. The scheme shall dispose of such goods as per Para 12.26.3 of the SEBI Master Circular on Mutual Funds dated June 27, 2024 and as amended from time to time.

No Mutual fund schemes shall invest in physical goods except in 'gold or Silver' through Gold or Silver ETFs. However, as mutual fund schemes participating in ETCDs may hold the underlying goods in case of

physical settlement of contracts, in that case mutual funds shall dispose of such goods from the books of the scheme, at the earliest, not exceeding the timeline prescribed below:

- a. For Gold and Silver: - 180 days from the date of holding of physical goods,
- b. For other goods (except for Gold and Silver):
 - By the immediate next expiry day of the same contract series of the said commodity.
 - However, if Final Expiry Date (FED) of the goods falls before the immediate next expiry day of the same contract series of the said commodity, then within 30 days from the date of holding of physical goods.

Indicative table of percentage of investment in various securities:

Sl. no	Type of Instrument	% of exposure	Circular references
1.	Securities Lending	20% of the net assets subject to 5% cap per single counter party	clause 12.11 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024, and framework for short selling and borrowing and lending of securities notified by SEBI.
2.	Derivatives for non-hedging and other than for portfolio rebalancing purposes	Maximum short exposure through unhedged derivative positions in equity and debt instruments: 25%.	Clause 6.1 of SEBI Circular dated February 27, 2025
3.	Foreign securities	Investment in Foreign Securities/ Overseas ETFs shall be upto 20% of net assets in accordance with the guidelines stipulated by SEBI and RBI from time to time. Investment in Foreign Securities / Overseas ETFs would be as per SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated June 27, 2024 as may be amended from time to time. As per Clause 12.19 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024 the scheme may invest up to US \$50 million in foreign securities. As per SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated June 27, 2024, Mutual Funds can make overseas investments subject to a maximum of US \$ 1 billion per Mutual Fund within the overall industry limit of US \$	Clause 12.19 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024

		7 billion. The overall ceiling for investment in overseas ETFs that invest in securities is US\$ 1 billion subject to a maximum of US\$ 300 million per mutual fund. The Scheme may invest up to US \$ 30 million in Overseas ETFs. Further, the above limit shall be valid for a period of six months from the date of closure of NFO. Post completion of the six months, the relevant provisions of the aforesaid clause 12.19 relating to 'Ongoing Schemes' shall be applicable.	
4.	Tri-party repos	Upto 20% of Net Assets	Clause 1 of Seventh Schedule of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996
6.	Units of Mutual Fund schemes	Mutual Fund Units of Liquid, Overnight Fund and any other Debt Funds Upto 5% of Net Assets	Clause 4 of Seventh Schedule of SEBI (MF) Regulations
8.	Debt instruments with special features (AT1 and AT2 Bonds)	Up to 10% of its NAV of the debt portfolio of the investment strategy	Clause 12.2 of the SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024
9.	Debt Instruments with SO / CE	Up to 10% of the debt portfolio of the Investment strategy and the group exposure in such instruments shall not exceed 5% of the debt portfolio of the Investment strategy's	Clause 12.3 of the Master Circular dated June 27, 2024
11	Hedged/Offsetting positions in equity and debt	Upto 100 % of the allocations to equity and debt	-
12	Commodity derivatives, Gold and Silver ETFs, ETCs & any other mode of investment in commodities as permitted by SEBI from time to time	Upto 20% of the net assets of the investment strategy	Clause 12.26 of the SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024.

The Investment Strategy will not invest in below securities/instruments:

S. No.	Securities/Instruments
1	Overseas Derivatives
2	Securitized debt
3	Units of Specialized Investment Fund

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

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

In accordance with clause 12.24 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024 and clause 3.2 and 6.1.5 of the SEBI Circular dated February 27, 2025, the cumulative gross exposure through equity, equity derivatives, debt, debt derivatives, commodity derivatives, ETCs, foreign securities, repo transactions InvITs, commodity derivative other permitted securities/assets and such other securities/assets as may be permitted by the SEBI from time to time should not exceed 100% of the net assets of the Investment Strategy.

Pursuant to clause 12.25 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024 and SEBI Letter to AMFI dated November 03, 2021, Cash or cash equivalents with residual maturity of less than 91 days may be treated as not creating any exposure. Cash Equivalent shall consist of the following securities having residual maturity of less than 91 days:

- a) Government Securities;
- b) T-Bills; and
- c) Repo on Government securities

Pending deployment of the funds as per the investment objective of the Investment Strategy, the funds of the Investment Strategy may be parked in short term deposits of the scheduled commercial banks, subject to the guidelines and limits specified by clause 12.16 and 4.5 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024 as amended from time to time.

Timelines for deployment of Funds mobilized in a New Fund Offer (NFO)

The funds mobilized during the New Fund Offer (NFO) shall be deployed in accordance with the asset allocation pattern of the Investment Strategy within 30 business days from the date of allotment of units. In exceptional cases where the AMC is not able to deploy the funds within this period, the AMC shall provide an explanation, including details of the efforts made to deploy the funds, to the Investment Committee of the AMC.

The Investment Committee may, if deemed necessary, shall extend the deployment timeline by an additional 30 business days, in accordance with SEBI circular dated February 27, 2025. While granting an extension, the Committee shall examine the root cause of the delay. However, an extension shall not be granted if the Investment Strategy's assets are liquid and readily available.

If the funds are not deployed as per the asset allocation specified in the Investment Strategy Information Document (ISID) within the stipulated and extended timelines, the following measures shall apply:

1. Restriction on Fresh Subscriptions: The AMC shall not accept fresh inflows into the Investment Strategy until the funds are deployed as per the ISID.
2. Waiver of Exit Load: No exit load shall be levied on investors exiting the Investment Strategy after 60 business days of non-complying with the asset allocation.
3. Investor Notification: The AMC shall inform all NFO investors about their option to exit the Investment Strategy without an exit load via email, SMS, or other appropriate communication channels.
4. Reporting to Trustees: Any deviation from the deployment timelines shall be reported to the Trustees at each stage.

Rebalancing due to Short Term Defensive Consideration:

Due to market conditions, the AMC may invest beyond the range set out in the asset allocation. Such deviations shall normally be for a short term and defensive considerations as per clause 1.14.1.2 (b) of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024, and the fund manager will rebalance the portfolio within 30 calendar days from the date of deviation.

Rebalancing due to Passive Breaches:

Further, as per clause 2.9 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024 and SEBI circular dated June 26, 2025, as may be amended from time to time, in the event of deviation from mandated asset allocation due to all type of passive breaches (occurrence of instances not arising out of omission and commission of the AMC), the fund manager shall rebalance the portfolio of the Investment Strategy within 30 Business Days. In case the portfolio of the Investment Strategy is not rebalanced within the period of 30 Business Days, justification in writing, including details of efforts taken to rebalance the portfolio shall be placed before the Investment Committee of the AMC. The Investment Committee, if it so desires, can extend the timeline for rebalancing up to sixty (60) Business Days from the date of completion of mandated rebalancing period. Further, in case the portfolio is not rebalanced within the aforementioned mandated plus extended timelines the AMC shall comply with the prescribed restrictions, the reporting and disclosure requirements as specified in clause 2.9 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024.

As per SEBI circular dated June 26, 2025, above provision shall be applicable for all types of passive breaches.

B. WHERE WILL THE INVESTMENT STRATEGY INVEST?

The Investment Strategy shall invest in below instruments:

- a. Equities and equity related instruments;
- b. Debt and money market instrument;
- c. Derivative instruments like Interest Rate Swaps, Forward Rate Agreements, Interest Rate Futures, Stock / Index Futures, Stock / Index Options and such other derivative instruments permitted by SEBI
- d. Certificate of Deposit
- e. Commercial Paper
- f. Repo of Government Securities
- g. reverse repo transactions in corporate debt securities
- h. ETCDs
- i. Gold/Silver ETFs

commodity derivatives such as gold, silver and other commodities as permitted by SEBI from time to time.

- j. Treasury Bill (T-Bill)
- k. Tri-party repo (TREPS)
- l. Securities created and issued by the Central and State Governments
- m. Corporate Bonds
- n. Non-convertible debentures and bonds
- o. Short Term Deposits
- p. Units of Infrastructure Investment Trust ('InvIT')
- q. Foreign Securities
- r. Units of Mutual Fund schemes
- s. Credit Default Swaps
- t. Debt Instruments with SO /CE
- u. Debt instruments with special features (AT1 and AT2 Bonds)
- v. Floating rate bonds

For details, please refer Section II.

C. WHAT IS THE INVESTMENT APPROACH?

The Investment Strategy aims to dynamically allocate across equities, fixed income, and hybrid instruments such as InVITs, with the overall goal of generating consistent returns and steady compounding. The allocation to each asset class will depend on the outlook for that market, while always keeping the focus on delivering consistent compounding. It's an active management strategy.

Equity Portion: The equity portfolio will have large and midcap bias and smaller allocations to small cap stocks. The equity portfolio will not be biased towards any sector. The stock selection process is powered by a blend of Qualitative and Quantitative factors. Some examples of Qualitative and Quantitative Factors, are listed below. Please note that this is an illustrative list and not an exhaustive one:

Qualitative List (Business & Macro Context):

- Macro: Evaluates broad economic conditions that influence overall market and stock performance.
- Industry dynamics: Assesses competitive forces, growth drivers and trends, and structural shifts within the sector.
- Themes: Identifies transformational trends which could re-rate/derate the industry valuations.
- Business strength: Tracks business moats, executions, business strategy, earnings delivery, market share gains/losses, product suite etc.

Quantitative List (Numbers & Market Behavior):

- Valuation: Determines whether a stock is priced attractively relative to its fundamentals or as compared to its peers.
- Factor participation: Assess stock's characteristics like quality, size, value etc. and if how markets are preferring these factors

- Market regimes: Analyses how the stock may perform under different market conditions like Risk-on, Risk-off, and stable conditions.
- Price trend: Tracks stock price movement patterns to gauge stock sentiment and potential directional strength/weakness.

The strategy may exit some of these positions if the Fund Manager feels that some of these themes have adequately played out, or if the stock may need to make room for better ideas.

Debt Portion: Investments may include money market instruments, treasury bills, government bonds, and rated corporate bonds. The fund also has the flexibility to invest in liquid/overnight mutual fund schemes within SEBI limits. Active duration calls may be taken, and debt derivatives may be used to adjust or manage duration. Hybrid instruments such as InVITs may also be considered to enhance returns from the fixed income and hybrid portfolio.

Commodities Derivative: Strategy will take positions in some of the commodity derivatives such as gold, silver and other commodities as permitted by SEBI from time to time.

The positions could be taken based on bullish, bearish or range bound view on any of these commodities which will in turn be influenced by factors like demand trends, supply side changes, changes in cost curve, weather pattern changes, government policies, global macro or interest rate policy changes amongst other factors.

The fund could also trade commodity options for hedging to making yield gains or for volatility trading/hedging.

InVITs: Strategy will take positions in these assets using analysis of various factors influencing the returns outlook of specific instruments in this asset class. The factors include operating assets, potential assets under development, specific asset sales potential, broad demand trends for the assets, asset yields, dividend yield, tax structuring, etc.

Derivative Portion: The strategy will create long and short positions through equity and index derivatives. The long positions will be for short technical and tactical opportunities. The short positions in derivatives will be used partly to hedge the existing equity portfolio and create unhedged short positions in stocks that are expected to underperform owing to various factors like business weakness, end market weakness, market share loss, value migration to other parts of business chain or excessive valuations. Index derivatives can be taken for increasing or decreasing participation in the markets. Further, the strategy will use options and futures. Options strategies can be used to earn derivatives yields or create a long/short position with a particular view on a stock, sector or index itself. Use of other permissible derivatives like commodities will be used generate additional returns.

The Strategy intends to keep a diversified portfolio of equity and equity derivatives which should limit stock specific risk. As the Strategy is sector agnostic, it is expected to be reasonably diversified with participation from multiple sectors. Further, the strategy intends to reduce the overall market risk through use of derivatives (both hedged and unhedged shorting exposure) where derivatives positions will be diversified and will be used to lower overall market sensitivity of the strategy. Overall, the strategy should considerably lower volatility than pure equity indices and look to generate consistent compounding.

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

The Investment Strategy may use derivative instruments like Interest Rate Swaps, Interest Rate Futures, Forward Rate Agreements, or other derivative instruments for the purpose of hedging, portfolio balancing and other purposes, as permitted under the Regulations. Hedging using Interest Rate Futures could be perfect or imperfect, subject to applicable regulations. It may also invest in commodity derivatives.

Tentative list of Equity and derivative strategies to be deployed for short exposure.

Derivative Strategies	Risk	Mitigation/Management
I. Equity long-short (to capture both long and short alpha):		
•Buy the stocks expected to outperform and short the stocks expected to underperform	Trade may not perform as per expectation	Limit the average single stock exposures especially on the short side well below prescribed limits, to say ~5%
•Sector long-short to capture positive and negative view at sector level	Trade may not perform as per expectation	Limit the average net sector exposure to manageable levels, to say ~20%
•Pairs trading; captures positive and negative view on the stocks in the same sector	Trade may not perform as per expectation	Limit the average single stock exposure in the sector to well below prescribed limits, to say ~5%. Continuously monitor the risk reward of the pair basis changing fundamentals and valuations
•Merger arbitrage and Index rebalancing	Trade may not perform in the near term and spread may diverge before converging. Anticipated buying in stocks expected to be included in Index may not come	Initiate the position in small quantity, and gradually increase the position as the event day comes closer.
II. Index trading (to capture market directional trend):		
•Directional market; Buy or sell index derivatives based on market view	Trade may not perform as per expectation	Use options purchase along with futures and limit the combined exposure to say ~5% of NAV
•Index pair trading; captures positive and negative view on NIFTY50, Bank Nifty, Midcaps	Trade may not perform as per expectation	Although low risk trade as market directional bet (up or down) is not being taken here, but limit the combined exposure to the index pairs to say ~5% of NAV
III. Options trading (to capture derivatives yield and volatility dynamics):		
•Covered calls for derivatives yield	Stock may rise or fall significantly Vs the implied volatility as determined by the option price	Spread the bets over multiple stocks and limit the average single stock covered call

		exposure well below prescribed limits, to say ~5%
•Straddle/strangle long short for volatility trading	Actual volatility may turn out higher for stocks, indices.	Continuously monitor and manage the delta exposure by existing the trade or further hedging the position by using derivatives to bring down the delta of the position. Also limit the exposure of the strategy to single security/index position to say ~5%
IV. Portfolio hedging (to protect the equity positions from market falls):		
•Arbitrage through stock options and futures	When arbitrated through calls, the stock may fall more than the call yield	Limit the average single stock arbitrage position using covered call well below prescribed limits, to say ~5%
•Hedging using Index derivatives	Tactical hedging may not work if market may move opposite to index derivative position	Keep the position tactical and exit the position within the month if it is not working

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

For detailed derivative strategies, please refer to SAI.

Portfolio Turnover

The strategy is expected to experience high churn especially due to use of derivatives instruments which will primarily be used in the near month contracts. Some of these positions will need to be rolled over closer to the expiry of monthly derivatives contracts. Additionally, some of the ideas taken in the strategy might be for short term tactical and technical plays.

D. HOW WILL THE INVESTMENT STRATEGY BENCHMARK ITS PERFORMANCE?

The performance of the Investment Strategy is benchmarked against the 25% BSE SENSEX TRI + 60% CRISIL Short Term Bond Fund Index + 15% iCOMDEX Composite Index.

Justification: The selected benchmark is a composite index that provides a blend of equity, debt, and commodities and is, therefore suited for comparing performance of the investment strategy which will actively invest across asset classes optimizing risk returns.

The Trustee/AMC reserves the right to change the benchmark for the evaluation of the performance of the Investment Strategy from time to time, keeping in mind the investment objective of the Investment Strategy and the appropriateness of the benchmark, after obtaining relevant approval from SEBI.

E. WHO MANAGES THE INVESTMENT STRATEGY?

Name of the Fund Manager	Age (Years)	Educational Qualification	Tenure for investment strategy management	Years of Experience (Last 10 years)	Other Investment Strategy Managed
Mr. Harsh Agarwal Fund Manager	47	MBA (Symbiosis, Pune), Certified Portfolio Manager (CPM), and Certified Treasury Manager (CTM) from ICFAI, B.COM, and NISM Series XIX – C Certified	NA, since there is no existing investment strategy of DynaSIF.	<p>Mr. Harsh Agarwal has an overall experience of nearly two decades in “Buy side” research and portfolio management in long short investing with research firms, proprietary trading desks, and a domestic Asset management company.</p> <p>As head of Alternative strategies for greater than 5 years, he designed and managed couple of long-short CATIII AIFs with Tata AMC managing peak AUM >3000crs, in which allocation were made to multiple assets and strategies such as Equities long only, Equity and commodity derivatives long short, and fixed income.</p>	DynaSIF Equity Long - Short Fund
Mr. Milan Mody Fund Manager for	47	MBA Finance, B.Com	NA, since there is no existing investment strategy of DynaSIF.	Mr. Milan Mody has over 20 years of work experience in the Fixed Income market. Prior to joining 360 ONE Asset	NA

Debt Portion				Management Limited, he was associated with ITI Asset Management Limited as Fixed Income Fund Manager for three years. His previous experience includes working with Darashaw, Birla Sun-life Securities, Sahara Life Insurance and Zyin Research Pvt. Ltd.	
Mr. Rahul Khetawat Fund Manager for Commodity Portion	38	PGDM, M.COM (PRE)	NA, since there is no existing investment strategy of DynaSIF.	Mr. Khetawat has over 14 years of experience of handling multiple asset classes including Forex. He has managed end to end product/business development and management encompassing Structuring, Advisory, Trading, Risk management, and Fund management. Prior to joining 360 ONE Asset Mr. Khetawat was associated with Edelweiss Financial Services Limited and Marwadi Share and finance Limited as a trader in Commodity and forex market.	NA

F. HOW IS THE INVESTMENT STRATEGY DIFFERENT FROM EXISTING INVESTMENT STRATEGIES OF THE SIF?

DynaSIF Active Asset Allocator Long-Short Fund is a new product offered by DynaSIF and is not a minor modification of the existing Investment Strategy. This is the first Investment Strategy under DynaSIF.

G. HOW HAS THE INVESTMENT STRATEGY PERFORMED

H. Since this is a new Investment Strategy it does not have any performance track record.

ADDITIONAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY RELATED DISCLOSURES

i. Investment Strategy's portfolio holdings i.e, Top 10 holdings by issuer and fund allocation towards various sectors: Since this is a new Investment Strategy, the portfolio holdings are not available.

ii. Functional website link for portfolio disclosures – for Alternate Months/Half yearly: Since this is a new Investment Strategy, the portfolio disclosures are not available . - <https://www.360.one/dyna-sif>.

iii. Investment Strategy Portfolio turnover ratio: Since this is a new Investment Strategy, the portfolio turnover ratio is not available .

iv. Aggregate investment in the Investment Strategy by concerned investment strategy's Fund Manager:

Since this is a new Investment Strategy, the Aggregate investment details are not available.

For any other disclosure w.r.t investments by key personnel and AMC directors including regulatory provisions in this regard kindly refer SAI.

v. Investments of AMC in the Investment Strategy –

The AMC reserves the right to invest its own funds in the Investment Strategy as may be decided by the AMC from time to time and in accordance with Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2021, the AMC shall invest such amount in the Investment Strategy, based on the risk associated with the Investment Strategy. As specified in the clause 6.9 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024, the AMC shall invest minimum amount as a percentage of assets under management ('AUM') in their Investment Strategy (s) in line with the Clause 6.9 of SEBI Master Circular on Mutual Funds dated June 27, 2024. Such investment shall be maintained at all times and shall not be redeemed unless the Investment Strategy is wound up.

For details please refer (if any) <https://www.360.one/dyna-sif> - Not applicable since this is a new Investment Strategy.

The above investment shall be in accordance with clause 6.11 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024 regarding minimum number of investors in the Investment Strategy/ Plan. Under the Regulations, the AMC is not permitted to charge any investment management and advisory fees.

Part III – OTHER DETAILS

A. COMPUTATION OF NAV

NAV of units under the Investment Strategy shall be calculated as shown below:

$$\text{NAV (Rs.)} = \frac{\text{Market or Fair Value of Investment Strategy's investments} + \text{Current Assets} - \text{Current Liabilities and Provision (including accrued expenses)}}{\text{No. of Units outstanding under Investment Strategy/Plan on the Valuation Date}}$$

The NAV will be calculated up to four decimals. The first NAV will be calculated and announced not later than 5 working days from the date of allotment in the NFO. Thereafter, the NAV shall be calculated for close of each working day. The computation of NAV shall be in conformity with SEBI Regulations and guidelines as prescribed from time to time. The Direct Plan under the Investment Strategy will have separate NAV. Separate NAV will be calculated and disclosed for each option. The NAVs of the growth option and the Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal will be different after the declaration of the first IDCW.

Computation of NAV in case of investment in foreign securities:

For Valuation of Foreign Currency / Securities: On the valuation day, all the assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency will be valued in Indian Rupees. The valuation price of the security will be converted to INR based on FBIL/any other designated agency, reference rate at the close of banking hours in India. If required, the AMC may change the source of determining the exchange rate. The Fund shall value its investments according to the valuation norms (Valuation Policy includes computation of NAV in case of investment in foreign securities), as specified in the Eighth Schedule of the Regulations, or such guidelines / recommendations as may be specified by SEBI from time to time. The broad valuation norms are detailed in the Statement of Additional Information.

Computation of NAV in case of investment in foreign ETFs: The closing price of the units of ETFs on overseas Stock Exchange shall be used for valuation by the Investment Strategy for such ETFs.

For other details such as policies w.r.t computation of NAV, rounding off investment in foreign securities and ETF, procedure in case of delay in disclosure of NAV etc. please refer to SAI.

Illustration for Computation of NAV:

$$1.109 = \frac{10,01,00,000.00 + 10,00,000.00 - 10,000.00}{1,00,00,000.00} = \frac{10,10,90,000.00}{1,00,00,000.00}$$

Methodology for calculation of sale and re-purchase price of the units of SIF Investment Strategy:

- **Ongoing Price for subscription (purchase)/switch-in (from other Investment Strategy/plans of the SIF) by investors (This is the price you need to pay for purchase/ switch-in):**

The Sale Price for a valid purchase will be the Applicable NAV.

The NAV will be calculated by rounding up to four decimal places for the Investment Strategy.

Assumed NAV Rs. 11 per unit. Entry Load: NIL.

Purchase Price = NAV + (Entry Load (%) * NAV)

Purchase Price = 11 + (0% * 11)

Purchase Price = 11 + 0

Purchase Price = Rs. 11/-

Transaction charges and other charges/expenses, if any, borne by the investors have not been considered in the above illustration.

- **Ongoing Price for redemption (sale)/switch out (to other Investment Strategy /plans of the SIF) by investors (This is the price you will receive for redemptions/ switch-outs):**

The Redemption Price / Switch out price of the Units is the price at which a Unit Holder can redeem Units of a Investment Strategy. It will be calculated as described below:

Assumed NAV Rs. 11.00 per unit. Exit Load: 1%

Sale Price = NAV – (exit load (%) * NAV)

Sale Price = 11 – (1%*11)

Sale Price = 11 – 0.11

Sale Price = Rs.10.89

Redemption Price will be calculated up to four decimal places for the Investment Strategy.

If the Investment Strategy has no Exit Load, the Redemption Price will be equal to the Applicable NAV.

Transaction charges and other charges/expenses, if any, borne by the investors have not been considered in the above illustration.

Investors may note that the AMC has a right to modify the existing Load structure in any manner or introduce/ change Exit Load or a combination of Exit Load and / or any other Load subject to a maximum as prescribed under the Regulations and with prospective effect only.

The SIF will offer that the redemption price is not lower than 97% of the applicable NAV.

For other details such as policies w.r.t computation of NAV, rounding off, investment in foreign securities, procedure in case of delay in disclosure of NAV etc. please refer to SAI.

B. NEW FUND OFFER (NFO) EXPENSES

These expenses are incurred for the purpose of various activities related to the NFO like sales and distribution fees paid marketing and advertising, registrar expenses, printing and stationery, bank charges etc. All initial issue expenses pertaining to NFO were borne by the AMC. No NFO expenses were recharged to the Investment Strategy.

C. ANNUAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY RECURRING EXPENSES

These are the fees and expenses for operating the Investment Strategy. These expenses include Investment Management and Advisory Fee charged by the AMC, Registrar and Transfer Agents' fee, marketing and selling costs etc. as given in the table below. Further, as per clause 10.1.12 (a) of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024, all Investment Strategy related expenses including commission paid to distributors, by whatever name it may be called and in whatever manner it may be paid, shall necessarily be paid from the Investment Strategy only within the regulatory limits.

As per Regulation 52 (6) (c) of SEBI Regulations, the maximum annual recurring expenses of the Investment Strategy including the investment management fees that can be charged to the Investment Strategy is as follows:

Daily Net Assets (Rs.)	on the first Rs.500 crores of the daily net assets	on the next Rs.250 crores of the daily net assets	on the next Rs. 1,250 crores of the daily net assets	on the next Rs. 3,000 crores of the daily net assets	on the next Rs. 5,000 crores of the daily net assets	On the next Rs. 40,000 crores of the daily net assets	On balance of the assets
% per annum	2.25%	2.00%	1.75%	1.60%	1.50%	Total expense ratio reduction of 0.05% for every increase of Rs. 5,000 crores of daily net assets or part thereof	1.05%

In addition to total expense limits mentioned above, the AMC may charge the following in terms of Regulation 52(6A) of SEBI Regulations:

- a. Brokerage and transaction cost incurred for the purpose of execution of trade shall be charged to the schemes as provided under Regulation 52 (6A) (a) upto 12 bps and 5 bps for cash market transactions and derivatives transactions (if permitted under the scheme) respectively. Any payment towards brokerage and transaction costs, over and above the said 12 bps and 5 bps may be charged to the scheme within the maximum limit of Total Expense Ratio (TER) as prescribed under Regulation 52.
- b. Expenses not exceeding 0.05% p.a. of daily net assets towards Investment Management and Advisory Fees and the various sub-heads of recurring expenses mentioned under Regulation 52 (2) and (4) respectively of SEBI (MF) Regulations. Provided that such additional expenses shall not be charged to the schemes where the exit load is not levied or applicable.

The total expenses charged to the Scheme shall not exceed the limits stated in Regulation 52 of the SEBI (MF) Regulations and as permitted under SEBI Circulars issued from time to time. Any expenditure in excess of the SEBI regulatory limits shall be borne by the AMC or by the Trustee or the Sponsor.

The AMC has estimated the following annual recurring expenses on daily net assets of the Investment Strategy. Further, any change in the expense ratio will be updated on our website and the same will be communicated to investor via SMS / e-mail 3 working days prior to the effective date of change. For the actual current expenses being charged, the investor should refer to the website: <https://www.360.one/dyna-sif/> :

Expense Head	% p.a. of daily Net Assets
Investment Management and Advisory Fees	
Audit fees/fees and expenses of trustees	
Custodian fees	
Registrar & Transfer Agent Fees including cost of providing account statements / IDCW / redemption cheques/ warrants	
Marketing & Selling Expenses including Agents Commission and statutory advertisement	
Cost related to investor communications	
Cost of fund transfer from location to location	
Cost towards investor education & awareness (at least 2 bps)	
Brokerage & transaction cost on value of trades	
Goods and Service Tax* on expenses other than investment and advisory fees	
Goods and Service Tax* on brokerage and transaction cost	
Other expenses (including listing expenses)	
Maximum total expense ratio (TER) permissible under Regulation	Upto 2.00%
[§] Additional expenses under regulation 52 (6A) (c)	Up to 0.05%

These estimates of Investment Management Fees and Expenses have been made in good faith as per the information available to the Investment *Manager* and are subject to change inter-se, which may be more or less than estimated above. Any expenditure in excess of the said prescribed limit shall be borne by the AMC or by the trustee or sponsor.

*In addition to expenses under Regulation 52 (6) and (6A) of SEBI Regulations, AMC may charge Goods and Service Tax on Investment Management and Advisory Fees, expenses other than Investment Management and Advisory Fees and brokerage and transaction cost as below:

- a. Goods and Service Tax on Investment Management and Advisory Fees:
AMC may charge Goods and Service Tax on Investment Management and Advisory Fees of the Investment Strategy in addition to the maximum limit of TER as per the Regulation 52(6) and (6A) of SEBI Regulations.
- b. Goods and Service Tax on expenses other than Investment Management and Advisory Fees:
AMC may charge Goods and Service Tax on expenses other than Investment Management and Advisory Fees of the Investment Strategy, if any within the maximum limit of TER as per the Regulation under 52(6) and (6A) of SEBI Regulations.
- c. Goods and Service Tax on brokerage and transaction cost:
The Goods and Service Tax on brokerage and transaction costs which are incurred for the purpose of execution of trade, will be within the limit of prescribed under Regulation 52 of SEBI Regulations.

[§] In terms of clause 10.1.7 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024, in case exit load is not levied / not applicable, the AMC shall not charge the said additional expenses.

"Direct plan shall have a lower expense ratio excluding distribution expenses, commission etc. and no commission shall be paid from such plan."

ILLUSTRATION OF IMPACT OF EXPENSE RATIO ON INVESTMENT STRATEGY' S RETURN:

Particulars	Regular Plan	Direct Plan
Amount Invested at the beginning of the year	10,000,00	10,000,00
Returns before Expenses	1,500,00	1,500,00
Expenses other than Distribution Expenses	15,000	15,000
Distribution Expenses	5000	-
Returns after Expenses at the end of the Year	130,000	135,000

The purpose of the above illustration is to explain the impact of expense ratio of the Investment Strategy. Above calculation are bases on assumed NAV and Expenses. The actual NAV, expenses and return on your investment may be more or less.

All Investment Strategy related expenses including commission paid to distributors, by whatever name it may be called and in whatever manner it may be paid, shall necessarily paid from the Investment Strategy only within the regulatory limits and not from the books of AMC, its associate, sponsor, trustees or any other entity through any route in terms of SEBI circulars, subject to the clarifications provided by SEBI to AMFI vide letter dated February 21, 2019 on implementation of clause 10.1.12 of Master Circular on Total Expense Ratio (TER) and performance disclosure for SIF.

D. LOAD STRUCTURE

Exit Load is an amount which is paid by the investor to redeem the units from the Investment Strategy. Load amounts are variable and are subject to change from time to time. For the current applicable structure, please refer to the website of the AMC <https://www.360.one/dyna-sif> or may call at toll free no. 1800-2108-606 or your distributor.

Type of Load	Load chargeable (as % of NAV)
Exit Load	0.5% if redeemed within 3 months from date of allotment of units No exit load is payable for redemption after 3 months from the date of allotment of units.

In accordance with the requirements specified by the paragraph 10.4.1(a) of SEBI Master circular dated June 27, 2024, no entry load will be charged for purchase/additional purchase/switches accepted by the SIF. Similarly, no entry load will be charged with respect to applications for registrations under the Systematic Investment Plan (SIP)/Systematic Transfer Plan (STP) accepted by the SIF.

The entire exit load (net of Goods and Service Tax) received shall be credit back to the Investment Strategy.

- No Exit load shall be levied for switching between Plans/Options within the Investment Strategy.

- However, exit load will be applicable if the units are switched-out / redeemed from the Investment Strategy within the exit load period from the initial date of purchase.
- No Exit load will be levied on Units allotted on Re-investment of Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal.
- In case of Systematic Transactions such as Systematic Investment Plan (SIP), Systematic Transfer Plan (STP), Exit Load, if any, prevailing on the date of registration / enrolment shall be levied.

At the time of change in load structure in future, the AMC will take following steps:

- The addendum detailing the changes shall be attached to ISID and Key Information Memorandum (KIM). The addendum will be circulated to all the distributors so that the same can be attached to all ISID and KIM already in stock.
- Arrangements shall be made to display the changes/modifications in the ISID in the form of a notice in all investor service centres and distributors/brokers offices.
- The introduction of the exit load along with the details shall be stamped in the acknowledgement slip issued to the investors on submission of the application form and may also be disclosed in the statement of accounts issued after the introduction of such load.
- The SIF shall display the addendum on its website <https://www.360.one/dyna-sif> .

Section II

I. Introduction

A. Definition/interpretation

For detailed description of definitions/interpretations, please visit <https://www.360.one/dyna-sif>.

B. Risk Factors

- Standard Risk Factors:

- Investment in SIF involves investment risks such as trading volumes, settlement risk, liquidity risk, default risk including the possible loss of principal.
- As the price/value/interest rates of the securities in which the Investment Strategy invests fluctuates, the value of your investment in the Investment Strategy may go up or down depending on the factors and forces affecting the capital market/bullion market.
- Past performance of the Sponsors/AMC/SIF does not guarantee the future performance of the Investment Strategy.
- The name of the Investment Strategy does not in any manner indicate either the quality of the Investment Strategy or its future prospects and the returns. Investors are therefore urged to study the terms of offer carefully and consult their Investment Advisor before they invest in the Investment Strategy.
- The present Investment Strategy is not a guaranteed or assured return Investment Strategy.

- Investment Strategy Specific Risk Factors

Risks associated with investing in Equities and equity related instruments:

- 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/sector and consequently on the NAV of Investment Strategy.
- b. The NAVs of Investment Strategies investing in equity will fluctuate as the daily prices of the individual securities in which they invest fluctuate and the units when redeemed may be worth more or less than their original cost.
- c. The value of the Investment Strategy's 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. Consequently, the NAV of the units of the Investment Strategy may fluctuate and can go up or down.
- d. Investors may note that Fund Manager's investment decisions may not always be profitable, as actual market movements may be at variance with anticipated trends.
- e. The sector weightage in the Investment Strategy would be different from that in the Index. Because of this the Investment Strategy returns could be divergent from the Index returns and could also underperform if the sector calls do not go right as expected by the fund management team.

Risk associated with Investing in Debt and money market instruments

The performance of the Investment Strategy may be affected by changes in macroeconomic factors such as Government policies, general levels of interest rates and risks associated with trading volumes, liquidity and settlement systems.

Interest Rate/Price risk: This risk is associated with movements in interest rate, which depend on various factors such as government borrowing, inflation, economic performance etc. The values of investments will appreciate/depreciate if the interest rates fall/rise. Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of fixed income securities fall and when interest rates drop, the prices generally increase. The extent of fall or rise in the prices depends upon factors such as coupon, residual maturity of the security, micro and macroeconomic scenario as well as the yield level at which the security is being traded.

Credit Risk/Default risk: Credit risk is the risk that the issuer of a debenture/ bond or a money market instrument may default on interest &/or principal payment obligations. This risk arises due to any uncertainty in counterparty's ability or willingness to meet its contractual obligations. Even when there is no default, the price of a security may change with expected changes in the credit rating of the issuer. Corporate bonds carry a higher credit risk than Government Securities. Within corporate bonds as well, there are different levels of safety. Credit risks of most issuers of debt securities are rated by independent and professionally run rating agencies. Ratings of Credit issued by these agencies typically range from "AAA" (read as "Triple A" denoting "Highest Safety") to "D" (denoting "Default"), with about 6 distinct ratings between the two extremes. A bond rated higher by a particular rating agency is safer than a bond rated lower by the same rating agency. The highest credit rating (i.e. lowest credit risk) commands a lower yield for the borrower. Conversely, a lower rated credit borrower would raise funds at a relatively higher cost. On account of a higher credit risk for lower rated borrowers, lenders prefer higher rated instruments further justifying the lower yields.

Re-investment Risk: Investments in fixed income securities may carry re-investment risk as interest rates prevailing on the interest or maturity due dates may differ from the original coupon of the bond. Consequently, the proceeds may get invested at a lower rate.

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

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

Inflation risk: Inflation, in most basic terms, erodes the purchasing power of money and also withers the value of existing investments; in other words, it reduces the purchasing power of a bond investor's future interest payments and principal, collectively known as "cash flows." Inflation also leads to higher interest rates, which in turn leads to lower bond prices.

Liquidity risk: The liquidity of a bond may change depending on market conditions leading to changes in the liquidity premium linked to the price of the bond. At the time of selling the security, the security can become illiquid leading to loss in the value of the portfolio. There could therefore be difficulties in exiting from corporate bonds in times of uncertainties. Liquidity in a Investment Strategy therefore may suffer.

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

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

Legislative Risk: Changes in government policy in general and changes in tax benefits applicable to Mutual Funds may impact the returns to investors in the Investment Strategy.

Risk of Rating Migration: It may be noted that the price of a rated security would be impacted with the change in rating and hence, there is risk associated with such migration.

Debt Derivatives Risk: Interest Rate Swaps will be done with approved counter parties under pre-approved ISDA agreements. Mark to Market of swaps, netting off of cash flow and default provision clauses will be provided as per standard practice on a reciprocal basis. Interest Rate Swaps and other derivative instruments will be used as per local (RBI and SEBI) regulatory guidelines.

Risks associated with Investing/trading in Derivatives

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

Derivative products are specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analysis different from those associated with stocks. The use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but of the derivative itself. Derivatives require the maintenance of adequate controls to monitor the transactions entered into, the ability to assess the risk that a derivative adds to the portfolio and the ability to forecast price or interest rate movements correctly. There is a possibility that a loss may be sustained by the portfolio as a result of the failure of another party (usually referred to as the “counterparty”) to comply with the terms of the derivatives contract. Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of mis-pricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, rates and indices, illiquidity risk whereby the Investment Strategy may not be able to sell or purchase derivative quickly enough at a fair price. The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. Debt derivatives instruments like interest rate swaps, forward rate agreements or other derivative instruments also involve certain risks.

Risk associated with unhedged derivative positions:- The investment strategy can invest in unhedged derivative positions. The following are the risk associated with the same:

Market Risk: Unhedged derivatives are highly sensitive to market fluctuations. A sudden adverse movement in the underlying asset's price can lead to substantial losses. For instance, in India's exchange-traded rupee options market, brokers demanded clients provide proof of underlying exposure for their derivative contracts or unwind their positions, leading to significant turmoil and forced position unwinding

Leverage Risk

Derivatives often involve leverage, allowing investors to control a large position with a relatively small amount of capital. While this can amplify gains, it also magnifies losses if the market moves unfavorably. In the Indian equity derivatives market, traders making unhedged bets were required to pay higher margins, with margin calls shooting up to 20–25%, highlighting the amplified risks of unhedged positions.

Liquidity Risk

Unhedged positions may be harder to exit, especially in illiquid markets. In times of market stress, the inability to sell or offset positions at desired prices can lead to significant losses. This was evident in the forced unwinding of positions in India's rupee options market, where drying liquidity and wider bid-ask spreads caused market anomalies.

Counterparty Risk

In over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives, there's a risk that the counterparty may default on its obligations. This can lead to financial losses if the counterparty fails to meet its contractual commitments.

Operational Risk

Errors in trade execution, settlement, or system failures can lead to unintended exposures and losses. Inadequate risk management practices or technological failures can exacerbate these risks.

Risks associated with Securities Lending and Borrowing

Securities Lending and Borrowing (“SLB”) is an exchange traded product in India, with trades done on order matching platforms setup by the clearing corporation/house of recognized stock exchanges. In accordance with SEBI guidelines, there is a robust risk management system and safeguards exercised by the clearing corporation/house, which also guarantee financial settlement hence eliminating counterparty risk on borrowers.

The Investment Strategy may participate as a lender in the SLB market and lend securities held in the portfolio for earning fees: from such lending to enhance revenue of the Investment Strategy. The key risk to the Investment Strategy is creation of temporary illiquidity due to the inability to sell such lent securities, till the time such securities are returned on the contractual settlement date or on exercise of early recall.

In case the Investment Strategy undertakes stock lending as prescribed in the Regulations, it may, at times be exposed to counter party risk and other risks associated with the securities lending. Unitholders

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

Risks associated with segregated portfolio:

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

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

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

Risk factors associated with investment in Tri-Party Repo:

The mutual fund is a member of securities segment and Tri-party Repo trade settlement of the Clearing Corporation of India (CCIL). All transactions of the mutual fund in government securities and in Tri-party Repo trades are settled centrally through the infrastructure and settlement systems provided by CCIL; thus reducing the settlement and counter party risks considerably for transactions in the said segments. The members are required to contribute an amount as communicated by CCIL from time to time to the default fund maintained by CCIL as a part of the default waterfall (a loss mitigating measure of CCIL in case of default by any member in settling transactions routed through CCIL).

As per the waterfall mechanism, after the defaulter's margins and the defaulter's contribution to the default fund have been appropriated, CCIL's contribution is used to meet the losses. Post utilization of CCIL's contribution if there is a residual loss, it is appropriated from the default fund contributions of the non-defaulting members. Thus the Investment Strategy is subject to risk of the initial margin and default fund contribution being invoked in the event of failure of any settlement obligations. In addition, the fund contribution is allowed to be used to meet the residual loss in case of default by the other clearing member (the defaulting member).

CCIL shall maintain two separate Default Funds in respect of its Securities Segment, one with a view to meet losses arising out of any default by its members from outright and repo trades and the other for meeting losses arising out of any default by its members from Tri-party Repo trades. The mutual fund is exposed to the extent of its contribution to the default fund of CCIL, in the event that the contribution of

the mutual fund is called upon to absorb settlement/ default losses of another member by CCIL, as a result the Investment Strategy may lose an amount equivalent to its contribution to the default fund.

Risk factors associated with Repo in Corporate Debt Securities

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

- **Counterparty Risk:** Counterparty risk refers to the inability of the seller to meet the obligation to buy back securities at the contracted price on the contracted date. In case of over the counter (OTC) repo trades, the investment manager will endeavor to manage counterparty risk by dealing only with counterparties having strong credit profiles. Also, the counter-party risk is to an extent mitigated by taking collateral equivalent in value to the transaction after knocking off a minimum haircut on the intrinsic value of the collateral. In the event of default by the repo counterparty, the investment strategy shall have recourse to the corporate debt securities. In case the repo transaction is executed on exchange platform approved by RBI/SEBI, the exchange may also provide settlement guarantee.
- **Collateral Risk:** Collateral risk arises when the market value of the securities is inadequate to meet the repo obligations. This risk can be partly mitigated by restricting participation in repo transactions only in corporate debt securities which are approved by credit risk team. Additionally, to address the risk related to reduction in market value of corporate debt security held as collateral due to credit rating downgrade, the repo contract can incorporate either an early termination of the repo agreement or call for fresh margin to meet the minimum haircut requirement or call for replacement of security with eligible security. Moreover, the investment manager may apply a higher haircut on the underlying security than required as per RBI/SEBI regulation to adjust for the illiquidity and interest rate risk on the underlying instrument. To mitigate the risk of price reduction due to interest rate changes, the adequacy of the collateral can be monitored on a daily basis by considering the daily market value & applying the prescribed haircut. The investment manager or the exchange can then arrange for additional collateral from the counterparty, within a prespecified period. If the counterparty is not able to top-up either in form of cash / collateral, it would tantamount to early termination of the repo agreement, and the outstanding amount can be recovered by sale of collateral.

Risk factors associated with InvITs:

- **Price Risk:** Securities/Instruments of InvITs are volatile and prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis owing to market movements. The extent of fall or rise in the prices is a fluctuation in general market conditions, factors and forces affecting capital market, Infrastructure sectors, level of interest rates, trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures.
- **Interest Rate Risk:** Securities/Instruments of InvITs run interest rate risk. Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of units fall and when interest rates drop, such prices increase.

- **Credit Risk:** Credit risk means that the issuer of a InvIT security/ instrument may default on interest payment or even on paying back the principal amount on maturity. Securities/ Instruments of InvITs are likely to have volatile cash flows as the repayment dates would not necessarily be pre scheduled.
- **Liquidity Risk:** This refers to the ease with which securities/instruments of InvITs can be sold. There is no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or be maintained. Hence there would be time when trading in the units could be infrequent. The subsequent valuation of illiquid units may reflect a discount from the market price of comparable securities/instruments for which a liquid market exists. As these products are new to the market they are likely to be exposed to liquidity risk.
- **Reinvestment Risk:** Investments in securities/instruments of InvITs may carry reinvestment risk as there could be repatriation of funds by the Trusts in form of buyback of units or Dividend pay-outs, etc. Consequently, the proceeds may get invested in assets providing lower returns.
- **Legal and Regulatory Risk:** The regulatory framework governing investments in securities/instruments of InvITs comprises a relatively new set of regulations and is therefore untested, interpretation and enforcement by regulators and courts involves uncertainties. Presently, it is difficult to forecast as to how any new laws, regulations or standards or future amendments will affect the issuers of InvITs and the sector as a whole. Furthermore, no assurance can be given that the regulatory system will not change in a way that will impair the ability of the Issuers to comply with the regulations, conduct the business, compete effectively or make distributions.

Risks associated with the Investment Strategy's Arbitrage Strategy:

The Investment Strategy may invest in equity and equity related instruments by identifying and exploiting price discrepancies in cash and derivative segments of the market. These investments by nature are volatile as the prices of the underlying securities are affected by various factors such as liquidity, time to settlement date, news flow, spreads between cash and derivatives market at different points of time, trading volumes, etc.

- There is no guarantee that the Fund Manager will be able to spot investment opportunities or correctly exploit price discrepancies in the different segments of the market.
- The risk of mispricing or improper valuation and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, rates and indices.
- The Investment Strategy is also expected to have a high portfolio churn, especially in a volatile market. There is an execution risk while implementing arbitrage strategies across various segments of the market, which may result in missed investment opportunities, or may also result in losses/high transaction costs.
- In case of a large outflow from the Investment Strategy, the Investment Strategy may need to reverse the spot-futures transaction before the settlement of the futures trade. While reversing the spot-futures transaction on the Futures and Options settlement day on the exchange, there could be a risk of volume-weighted-average-price of the market being different from the price at which the actual reversal is processed resulting in basis risk.
- While future market are typically more liquid than underlying cash market, there can be no assurance that ready liquidity would exist at all point in time for the Investment Strategy to purchase and close out a specific futures contract.
- In case of arbitrage, if futures are allowed to expire with corresponding buy/sell in cash market, there is a risk that price at which futures expires, may/may not match with the actual cost at which it is bought/sold in the cash market in last half an hour of the expiry day (Weighted average price for buy or sell).

Risks associated with Overseas Securities:

Subject to necessary approvals, in terms of all applicable guidelines issued by SEBI and RBI from time to time and within the investment objectives of the Investment Strategy, the Investment Strategies may invest in overseas markets and securities which carry a risk on account of fluctuations in the foreign exchange rates, nature of securities market of the country concerned, repatriation of capital due to exchange controls and political circumstances. Further, the Investment Strategy may not be able to invest in overseas markets if overseas limits as per RBI and SEBI circulars are exhausted at AMC or industry level which may negatively impact the performance of the Investment strategy's.

- i. **Currency Risk:** The Investment Strategy may invest in overseas securities and the income from those securities may be quoted in currencies which are different from the Investment Strategy base currency. The performance of the Investment Strategy may therefore be affected by movements in the exchange rate between the currencies in which the assets are held and the Investment Strategy base currency and hence there can be the prospect of additional loss or gain for the Unit Holder than what may be normally derived from the assets in which the Investment Strategy invests. The performance of the Investment Strategy fund may also be subject to exchange control regulations. Conversion into foreign currency or transfer from some markets of proceeds received from the sale of securities cannot be guaranteed. Exchange rate fluctuations may also occur between the trade date for a transaction and the date on which the currency is acquired to meet settlement obligations. Movements in currency exchange rates can adversely affect the return of your investment.
- ii. **Risks arising from exhaustion of overseas limits as per applicable SEBI and RBI circulars:** The Investment Strategies capability to invest in overseas securities is subject to the limits assigned by the SEBI & RBI from time to time basis. In case of exhaustion of the limits to invest in overseas securities is exhausted either at an individual Mutual Fund level or at Industry level or otherwise as restricted by SEBI or RBI, the Investment Strategy may not be able to allocate and invest in overseas securities and the AMC will suitably reallocate the proceeds to other investments as permissible under the asset allocation specified in the Investment Strategy document.

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

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

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

CE rated instruments evaluation of the credit enhancement provider, as well as the issuer is undertaken to determine the issuer rating. In case of SO rated issuer, the underlying loan pools or securitization, etc. is assessed to arrive at rating for the issuer.

- **Liquidity Risk:** SO rated securities are often complex structures, with a variety of credit enhancements. Debt securities lack a well-developed secondary market in India, and due to the credit enhanced nature of CE securities as well as structured nature of SO securities, the liquidity in the market for these instruments is adversely affected compared to similar rated debt instruments. Hence, lower liquidity of such instruments, could lead to inability of the scheme to sell such debt instruments and generate liquidity for the scheme or higher impact cost when such instruments are sold.
- **Credit Risk:** The credit risk of debt instruments which are CE rated is based on the combined strength of the issuer as well as the structure. Hence, any weakness in either the issuer or the structure could have an adverse credit impact on the debt instrument. The weakness in structure could arise due to inability of the investors to enforce the structure due to issues such as legal risk, inability to sell the underlying collateral or enforce guarantee, etc. In case of SO transactions, comingling risk and risk of servicer increases the overall risk for the securitized debt or assets backed transactions. Therefore apart from issuer level credit risk such debt instruments are also susceptible to structure related credit risk.

Risk Factors Associated with Investments in Credit Default Swaps (CDS)

- **Model Risk:** Valuing CDS requires complex models, especially for spread curves, hazard rates, and correlation in CDS indices.
- **Liquidity Risk:** CDS markets can become illiquid, especially in times of market stress. Wide bid-ask spreads and difficulty exiting positions can lead to unexpected losses or mark-to-market issues.
- **Settlement Risk:** Following a credit event, settlement (especially physical settlement) can be operationally complex.

Risk Associated with special features

Risks associated with special features vary by context, but generally include increased complexity, potential operational failures, security vulnerabilities, higher costs, compliance issues, user acceptance problems, and unforeseen consequences or impacts on existing systems. To manage these, a thorough risk analysis is performed to identify hazards, evaluate their severity and likelihood, and implement controls and mitigation strategies to reduce negative outcomes.

- **Operational Risks:** These are risks related to how the feature functions on a day-to-day basis, such as increased complexity or potential points of failure that could disrupt operations.
- **Security Risks:** Special features, especially in software, can introduce new vulnerabilities that could lead to data breaches or other security incidents.
- **Financial Risks:** Implementing and maintaining a special feature can increase costs, and there's a risk that the investment might not generate a sufficient return.
- **Strategic Risks:** The feature might not align with the overall business goals, or it could have unintended consequences on the company's strategic direction.
- **User Acceptance Risks:** There's a risk that users might not understand, adopt, or find value in the new feature, leading to a poor return on investment.
- **Interoperability Risks:** A new feature can sometimes have unintended effects on existing systems, causing them to malfunction or become unstable.

Risk associated with Tri-party Repos:

The mutual fund is a member of securities segment and Tri-party Repo trade settlement of the Clearing Corporation of India (CCIL). All transactions of the mutual fund in government securities and in Tri-party Repo trades are settled centrally through the infrastructure and settlement systems provided by CCIL; thus reducing the settlement and counter party risks considerably for transactions in the said segments. The members are required to contribute an amount as communicated by CCIL from time to time to the default fund maintained by CCIL as a part of the default waterfall (a loss mitigating measure of CCIL in case of default by any member in settling transactions routed through CCIL).

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

CCIL shall maintain two separate Default Funds in respect of its Securities Segment, one with a view to meet losses arising out of any default by its members from outright and repo trades and the other for meeting losses arising out of any default by its members from Tri-party Repo trades. The mutual fund is exposed to the extent of its contribution to the default fund of CCIL, in the event that the contribution of the mutual fund is called upon to absorb settlement/ default losses of another member by CCIL, as a result the scheme may lose an amount equivalent to its contribution to the default fund.

Risk associated with Commodity Derivatives

Risk of Higher Volatility:- Volatility refers to the dynamic changes in price that commodity derivative contracts undergo when trading activity continues on the Commodity Exchange. Generally, higher the volatility of a commodity derivatives contract, greater is its price swings. There may be normally greater volatility in thinly traded commodity derivatives contracts than in actively traded commodities/ contracts. As a result of volatility, your order may only be partially executed or not executed at all, or the price at which your order got executed may be substantially different from the last traded price or change substantially thereafter, resulting in real losses.

Risk of Lower Liquidity:- Liquidity refers to the ability of market participants to buy and/ or sell commodity derivative contract expeditiously at a competitive price and with minimal price difference. Generally, it is assumed that more the number of orders available in a market, greater is the liquidity. Liquidity is important because with greater liquidity, it is easier for investors to buy and/ or sell commodity derivatives contracts swiftly and with minimal price difference and as a result, investors are more likely to pay or receive a competitive price for commodity derivative contracts purchased or sold. There may be a risk of lower liquidity in some commodity derivative contracts as compared to active commodity derivative contracts. As a result, your order may only be partially executed, or may be executed with relatively greater price difference or may not be executed at all.

Buying/ Selling without intention of giving and/ or taking delivery of certain commodities may also result into losses, because in such a situation, commodity derivative contracts may have to be squared-off at a low/

high prices, compared to the expected price levels, so as not to have any obligation to deliver/ receive such commodities.

Risk of Wider Spreads:- Spread refers to the difference in best buy price and best sell price. It represents the differential between the price of buying a commodity derivative and immediately selling it or vice versa. Lower liquidity and higher volatility may result in wider than normal spreads for less liquid or illiquid commodities/ commodity derivatives contracts. This in turn will hamper better price formation.

Risk-reducing orders

- a. Most of the Exchanges have a facility for investors to place “limit orders”, “stop loss orders” etc. Placing of such orders (e.g. “stop loss” orders or “limit” orders) which are intended to limit losses to certain amounts may not be effective many a time because rapid movement in market conditions may make it impossible to execute such orders.
- b. A “market” order will be executed promptly, subject to availability of orders on opposite side, without regard to price and that while the customer may receive a prompt execution of a “market” order, the execution may be at available prices of outstanding orders, which satisfy the order quantity, on price time priority. It may be understood that these prices may be significantly different from the last traded price or the best price in that commodity derivatives contract.
- c. A “limit” order will be executed only at the “limit” price specified for the order or a better price. However, while the client received price protection, there is a possibility that the order may not be executed at all.
- d. A stop loss order is generally placed "away" from the current price of a commodity derivatives contract, and such order gets activated if and when the contract reaches, or trades through, the stop price. Sell stop orders are entered ordinarily below the current price, and buy stop orders are entered ordinarily above the current price. When the contract approaches pre-determined price, or trades through such price, the stop loss order converts to a market/limit order and is executed at the limit or better. There is no assurance therefore that the limit order will be executable since a contract might penetrate the pre-determined price, in which case, the risk of such order not getting executed arises, just as with a regular limit order.

Risk of News Announcements:- Traders/Manufacturers make news announcements that may impact the price of the commodities and/or commodity derivatives contracts. These announcements may occur during trading and when combined with lower liquidity and higher volatility may suddenly cause an unexpected positive or negative movement in the price of the commodity/ commodity derivatives contract.

Risk of Rumors:-Rumors about the price of a commodity at times float in the market through word of mouth, newspaper, websites or news agencies, etc., the investors should be wary of and should desist from acting on rumors.

System Risk: -

- a. High volume trading will frequently occur at the market opening and before market close. Such high volumes may also occur at any point in the day. These may cause delays in order execution or confirmation.
- b. During periods of volatility, on account of market participants continuously modifying their order quantity or prices or placing fresh orders, there may be delays in execution of order and its confirmation.

- c. Under certain market conditions, it may be difficult or impossible to liquidate a position in the market at a reasonable price or at all, when there are no outstanding orders either on the buy side or the sell side, or if trading is halted in a commodity due to any action on account of unusual trading activity or price hitting circuit filters or for any other reason.

System/ Network Congestion: Trading on the Exchange is in electronic mode, based on satellite/ leased line communications, combination of technologies and computer systems to place and route orders. Thus, there exists a possibility of communication failure or system problems or slow or delayed response from system or trading halt, or any such other problem/glitch whereby not being able to establish access to the trading system/network, which may be beyond the control of and may result in delay in processing or not processing buy or sell orders either in part or in full. You are cautioned to note that although these problems may be temporary in nature, but when you have outstanding open positions or unexecuted orders, these represent a risk because of your obligations to settle all executed transactions.

Risks associated with investments in units of mutual funds:

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

Debt instruments includes instruments having Structured Obligations / Credit Enhancements as per SEBI guidelines.

Risk Factors Associated with Investments in Exchange Traded Commodity Derivatives (ETCD) of various commodities:

The Scheme may invest in commodities markets as permitted under various regulations and may therefore have investment exposure to the commodities markets and one or more sectors of the commodities markets, which may subject the Scheme to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities, such as stocks and bonds. Volatility in the commodities markets may be caused by changes in overall market movements, domestic and foreign political and economic events and policies, war, acts of terrorism, changes in domestic or foreign interest rates and/or investor expectations concerning interest rates, domestic and foreign inflation rates, investment and trading activities of mutual funds, hedge funds and commodities funds, and factors such as drought, floods, weather, livestock disease, embargoes, tariffs and other regulatory developments, or supply and demand disruptions. Because the Scheme's performance is linked to the performance of volatile commodities, investors should be willing to assume the risks of potentially significant fluctuations in the value of the Scheme's shares.

Derivative products are leveraged instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Execution of investment strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager(s) to identify such opportunities which may always not be available. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the fund manager(s) involve uncertainty and decision of fund

manager(s) may not always be profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund manager(s) will be able to identify or execute such strategies.

The AMC within the regulatory guidelines and room given in Scheme information document, may use derivative on commodities (like Futures and Options). The use of derivatives may affect the performance of the scheme Systemic risks which may be witnessed while trading in Indian Commodities Market are Liquidity risk, Price risk in terms of volatility, Exchange Risk and counterparty risks.

- i. **Liquidity Risk:** While ETCDs that are listed on an exchange carry lower liquidity risk, the ability to sell these contracts is limited by the overall trading volume on the exchanges. The liquidity of the Schemes' investments is inherently restricted by trading volumes of the ETCD contracts in which it invests. Additionally, change in margin requirements or intervention by government agencies to reduce overall volatility in the underlying commodity could lead to adverse impact on the liquidity of the ETCD.
- ii. **Price risk:** ETCDs are leveraged instruments hence, a small price movement in the underlying security could have a large impact on their value. Also, the market for ETCDs is nascent in India hence, arbitrages can occur between the price of the physical commodity and the ETCD, due to a variety of reasons such as technical issues and volatile movement in the price of the physical good. This can result in mispricing and improper valuation of investment decisions as it can be difficult to ascertain the amount of the arbitrage.
- iii. **Settlement risk:** ETCDs can be settled either through the exchange or physically. The inability to sell ETCDs held in the Schemes' portfolio in the exchanges due to the extraneous factors may impact liquidity and would result in losses, at times, in case of adverse price movement. Wherein the underlying commodity is physically delivered in order to settle the derivative contract, such settlement could get impacted due to various issues, such as logistics, Government policy for trading in such commodities.
- iv. If the Commodities futures position passes its last square off date or the 'Intention' is missed to be provided before the Delivery Intention period, the buyer or the seller will be allocated delivery of the commodity. Thus, there emerges a risk of holding goods in physical form at the warehouses. Though the commodity is inclusive of insurance cost, there is a small deductible in each claim which is not payable by the Insurance company.

C. Risk Mitigation Strategies

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

Risk control measures with respect to investment Equity and Equity related instruments

Concentration Risk: Concentration risk represents the probability of loss arising from heavy exposure to a particular group of sectors or securities.

Mitigation: The Investment Strategy will try to mitigate this risk by diversifying the investment into the large number of companies and keep stock-specific concentration risk relatively low.

Market Risk: Equity and Equity related securities by nature are volatile and prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis due to both macro and micro factors.

Mitigation: Market risk is a risk which is inherent to an equity Investment Strategy. The Investment Strategy will try to reduce the market risk by undertaking active portfolio management as per the investment objective.

Liquidity risk: The liquidity of investments made in the Investment Strategy may be restricted by trading volumes and settlement periods

Mitigation: As such the liquidity of stocks that the Investment Strategy invests into could be relatively low. The Investment Strategy will try to maintain a proper asset-liability match to ensure redemption / Maturity payments are made on time.

Risk control measures with respect to Debt & Money Market Instruments:

Market Risk / Interest Rate Risk: Changes in interest rates may affect the Investment Strategy's Net Asset Value as the prices of securities generally increase as interest rates decline and generally decrease as interest rates rise. The price movement up and down in fixed income securities will lead to possible movements in the NAV.

Mitigation: In a rising interest rates scenario the Investment Strategy may increase its investment in money market securities whereas if the interest rates are expected to fall the allocation to debt securities with longer maturity may be increased thereby mitigating risk to that extent.

Liquidity or Marketability Risk: This refers to the ease with which a security can be sold at or near to its valuation yield-to-maturity (YTM).

Mitigation: The Investment Strategy may invest in government securities, corporate bonds and money market instruments. While the liquidity risk for government securities, money market instruments and short maturity corporate bonds may be low, it may be high in case of medium to long maturity corporate bonds.

Credit risk or default risk: It refers to the risk that an issuer of a fixed income security may default (i.e., will be unable to make timely principal and interest payments on the security). Normally, the value of a fixed income security will fluctuate depending upon the changes in the perceived level of credit risk as well as any actual event of default. The greater the credit risk, the greater the yield required for someone to be compensated for the increased risk.

Mitigation: As part of the due diligence, management's past track record will also be studied. In order to assess financial risk a detailed assessment of the issuer's financial statements will be undertaken to review its ability to undergo stress on cash flows and asset quality. A detailed evaluation of accounting policies, off-balance sheet exposures, notes, auditors' comments and disclosure standards will also be made to assess the overall financial risk of the potential borrower. In case of securitized debt instruments, the Investment Strategy will ensure that these instruments are sufficiently backed by assets.

Risk control with respect to derivatives:

As and when the Investment Strategy trades in the derivatives market there are risk factors and issues concerning the use of derivatives since derivative products are specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analysis different from those associated with stocks and bonds. The Investment Strategy may invest in derivative for the purpose of hedging, portfolio balancing and other purposes as may be permitted under the Regulations.

Mitigation: Exposure with respect to derivatives shall be in line with regulatory limits and the limits specified in the ISID. All equity derivatives trade will be done only on the exchange with guaranteed settlement.

Exposure to debt derivatives will be taken to part hedge the interest rate risk of the debt investments of the scheme and as such these investments will be hedging each other to an extent. Any additional interest rate movement risk due to debt derivatives will be within the permissible limits

Risk Control with respect to Investments in commodities and commodity derivatives

Price Risk:

The value of investments in commodities, ETCDs, and Gold/Silver ETFs will generally follow the underlying prices of the respective commodities. Accordingly, the portfolio may experience volatility similar to that of the underlying commodity prices. The investment managers will ensure that portfolio allocations are in accordance with the limits specified in the scheme document.

Liquidity Risk:

These commodities and their derivatives are generally traded on regulated exchanges and are liquid. Designated Authorized Participants and market makers facilitate liquidity, ensuring ease of buying and selling of units or derivative contracts. However, temporary disruptions in trading due to market conditions or exchange regulations may affect liquidity.

Event Risk / Custody Risk:

There is a risk that part or all of the physical commodities or Gold/Silver held by the scheme could be lost, damaged, or stolen. To mitigate this, physical commodities will be stored with SEBI-approved custodians in secure vaults, and insurance coverage will be maintained to cover such risks.

Derivative / Hedging Risk:

Investments in commodity derivatives, including futures and options on commodities, are subject to risks such as leverage, margin requirements, and volatility in derivative prices. The scheme may use derivatives for hedging or efficient portfolio management. While such strategies help mitigate price risk, they cannot eliminate it entirely.

Tracking Error / Performance Risk:

While the scheme aims to closely track the performance of the underlying commodities or commodity indices, actual returns may vary due to factors such as:

- Expenses incurred by the fund
- Cash holdings to meet redemptions or corporate actions
- Temporary halts in trading due to exchange circuit filters
- Transaction costs, including taxes, insurance premiums, and other recurring expenses
- Large buy/sell orders or disinvestments for redemptions
- SEBI regulations impacting investment/disinvestment activities

The AMC will monitor tracking error on an ongoing basis and seek to minimize deviations within permissible limits. However, there can be no assurance or guarantee that the scheme will achieve any specific level of

tracking error or fully replicate the performance of the underlying benchmark, especially during periods of high market volatility.

Risks control with respect to Investments in InvITs:

The Investment Manager endeavors to invest in InvITs, where adequate due diligence and research has been performed by the Investment Manager. The Investment Manager also relies on its own research as well as third party research. This involves one-to-one meetings with the managements, attending conferences and analyst meets and also tele-conferences. The analysis will focus, amongst others, on the predictability and strength of cash flows, value of assets, capital structure, business prospects, policy environment, strength of management, responsiveness to business conditions, etc.

II. Information about the Investment Strategy:

A. Where will the Investment Strategy invest –

Investment in Equities and equity related instruments

The Investment Strategy shall invest into equities and equities related instruments as per limits specified in the asset allocations subject to permissible limits laid under SEBI (MF) regulations.

Investment in Debt and money market instrument: The Investment Strategy may also invest in debt and money market instruments, in compliance with Regulations to meet liquidity requirements. The Investment Strategy may also invest in liquid / overnight schemes of 360 ONE Mutual Fund or other scheme which has objective to invest in debt and money market instruments.

Money Market Instruments include but not limited to:

Certificate of Deposit (CD): is a negotiable money market instrument issued by scheduled commercial banks and select all-India Financial Institutions that have been permitted by the RBI to raise short term resources. The maturity period of CDs issued by the Banks is between 7 days to one year, whereas, in case of FIs, maturity is one year to 3 years from the date of issue.

Commercial Paper (CP): Commercial Paper (CP) is an unsecured negotiable money market instrument issued in the form of a promissory note, generally issued by the corporates, primary dealers and all India Financial Institutions as an alternative source of short term borrowings. CP is traded in secondary market and can be freely bought and sold before maturity.

Repo of Government Securities: Repo (Repurchase Agreement) or Reverse Repo is a transaction in which two parties agree to sell and purchase the same security with an agreement to purchase or sell the same security at a mutually decided future date and price. The transaction results in collateralized borrowing or lending of funds.

Treasury Bill (T-Bill): Treasury Bills (T-Bills) are issued by the Government of India or State Governments to meet their short term borrowing requirements. T-Bills are issued for maturities of 91 days, 182 days and 364 days. T-Bills are issued at a discount and for a fixed period.

Tri-party repo (TREPS): Tri-party repo is a type of repo contract where a third entity (apart from the borrower and lender), called a Tri-Party Agent, acts as an intermediary between the two parties to the repo to facilitate services like collateral selection, payment and settlement, custody and management during the life of the transaction.

Securities created and issued by the Central and State Governments as may be permitted by RBI, securities guaranteed by the Central and State Governments (including but not limited to coupon bearing

bonds, zero coupon bonds and treasury bills). State Government securities (popularly known as State Development Loans or SDLs) are issued by the respective State Government in co-ordination with the RBI.

Non-convertible debentures and bonds: Non-convertible debentures as well as bonds are securities issued by companies / Institutions promoted /owned by the Central or State Governments and statutory bodies which may or may not carry a Central/State Government guarantee, Public and private sector banks, all India Financial Institutions and Private Sector Companies. These instruments may be secured or unsecured against the assets of the Company and generally issued to meet the short term and long term fund requirements. The Investment Strategy may also invest in the non-convertible part of convertible debt securities.

Floating rate debt instruments: Instruments issued by Central / state governments, corporates, PSUs, etc. with interest rates that are reset periodically.

Credit default swaps: The scheme may invest in Credit default swaps upto 10% of AUM of the scheme and shall be within the overall limit of the derivatives

Credit Enhancement / structured obligations: The total exposure towards Credit Enhancement / structured obligations such as corporate / promoter guarantee etc. shall not exceed 10% of debt portfolio of the Scheme and group exposure shall not exceed 5% of debt portfolio of the Scheme

When issued: When, as and if issued (commonly known as “when-issued” (WI) security) refers to a security that has been authorized for issuance but not yet actually issued. WI trading takes place between the time a new issue is announced and the time it is actually issued. All “when issued” transactions are on an “if” basis, to be settled if and when the actual security is issued. SEBI has on April 16, 2008 in principle allowed Mutual Funds to undertake “When Issued (WI)” transactions in Central Government securities, at par with other market participants.

Open Positions in the WI market are subject to the following limits:

Category	Reissued Security	Newly Issued Security
Non-PDs	Long Position, not exceeding 5 percent of the notified amount	Long Position, not exceeding 5 percent of the notified amount.

Investment in Short Term Deposits

Pending deployment of funds as per the investment objective of the Investment Strategy, the funds may be parked in short term deposits of Scheduled Commercial Banks, subject to guidelines and limits specified by SEBI.

The aforementioned securities may be acquired through Initial Public Offering (IPOs), secondary market, private placement, rights offers, negotiated deals. Further investments in debentures, bonds and other fixed income securities will be in instruments which have been assigned investment grade rating by the Credit Rating Agency.

Investment in unrated debt instruments shall be subject to complying with the provisions of the Regulations and within the limit as specified in Schedule VII to the Regulations.

The securities / instruments mentioned above and such other securities the Investment Strategy is permitted to invest in could be listed, unlisted, privately placed, secured, unsecured, rated or unrated and of any maturity subject to investment limits specified elsewhere in this document as prescribed under SEBI Regulations.

The Fund Manager reserves the right to invest in such securities as may be permitted from time to time and which are in line with the investment objectives of the Investment Strategy.

Investment in Derivatives:

Debt Derivative positions for hedging purposes shall not exceed 50% of debt portfolio.

Equity Derivatives will be used for hedging (the existing equity investments in the strategy, rebalancing and unhedged exposures with a stock/sector specific view or in order increase or reduce the sensitivity (participation) in equity markets.

Commodity Derivatives will be used for taking exposure in a commodity to participate in commodity price trend. Commodity options can be written when the view of a particular commodity is rangebound or to trade the implied price volatility of the underlying commodity. Furthermore, positions in commodity derivatives can also be taken to offset the risk of an existing commodity position in the fund. Furthermore, strategy has kept an upper limit of 25% for commodities exposure.

Overall the aggregate unhedged shorts positions in derivatives (excluding offsetting positions in derivatives) will be limited to 25% of NAV, or as per applicable limits set by the regulator.

Exchange Traded Commodity Derivatives

Exchange-Traded Currency Derivatives (ETCDs) are financial instruments traded on regulated exchanges that derive their value from underlying commodities. ETCDs provide a transparent, standardized, and regulated way to gain exposure to commodities, with benefits like reduced counterparty risk and increased liquidity compared to over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives.

Investment in Overseas Securities as permitted by Reserve Bank of India and Securities and Exchange Board of India including overseas ETFs/index funds

The Investment Strategy may also invest in below securities as per the provisions of clause 12.19.2 of Master Circular dated June 27, 2024:

- ADR(s) and/or GDR(s) issued by Indian or foreign companies.
- Equity of overseas companies listed on recognized Stock Exchanges overseas.
- Initial and Follow on Public Offerings for listing at recognized Stock Exchanges overseas.
- Foreign debt securities in the countries with fully convertible currencies, short term as well as long term debt instruments with rating not below investment grade by accredited/ registered credit rating agencies.
- Money Market Instruments rated not below investment grade.
- Repos in form of investment, where the counterparty is rated not below investment grade; repo shall not however involve any borrowing of funds by SIF.
- Government securities where the countries are rated not below investment grade.
- Derivatives traded on recognized stock exchanges overseas only for hedging and portfolio balancing with underlying as securities.
- Short term deposits with banks overseas where the issuer is rated not below investment grade.
- Units / securities issued by overseas Mutual Funds or unit trusts registered with overseas regulators and investing in:
 - a. Aforesaid Securities
 - b. Real Estate Investment Trusts listed on recognized Stock Exchanges overseas or
 - c. Unlisted overseas securities, not exceeding 10% of their net assets.

Investments in units of mutual fund Scheme – The Investment Strategy may invest in other scheme managed by the AMC or in the scheme of any other mutual funds in conformity with the investment objective of the Investment Strategy and in terms of the prevailing SEBI (MF) Regulations.

Investment in units Infrastructure Investment Trust ('InvIT'):

InvIT of Infrastructure Investment Trust is a trust registered with SEBI to carry out the activity prescribed under SEBI (Infrastructure Investment Trusts) Regulations, 2014. An InvIT raises funds by issuing units to investors and invests those funds primarily in assets in infrastructure sector. The investment in such assets can be made directly or through SPV/Holding Company by the InvIT. Investors who hold units in an InvIT are called unit holders. The income generated from the underlying assets of the InvIT are regularly distributed to the unit holders.

Debt instruments with special features as specified in clause 12.2 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024.

Additional Tier 1 (AT1) bonds are a type of perpetual bonds. Banks use these bonds to increase their core equity base. AT1 bonds never mature, implying that the bond issuers will never repay the principal. However, banks pay regular interest. But, if the bank's capital ratio falls below a specific percentage or if the bank is making losses, the interest payments can be skipped. AT1 bonds offer higher returns than ordinary bonds. However, they do not have a maturity date.

Banks issue Subordinated Tier 2 bonds to meet their Tier 2 capital requirements. These have to be for a minimum period of 5 years at the time of issue. They are unsecured and subordinated in claims to depositors, unsecured creditors and senior bonds of the bank. Bank Tier 2 bonds do not have Put Option and only have a Call Option (option for early repayment) which the bank can exercise after minimum of 5 years and after approval from Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The most important difference of Bank Tier 2 bonds from Bank senior bonds is its loss absorption feature. If a bank is approaching or has approached a point of nonviability (PONV), then RBI can write off the principal amount outstanding on Tier 2 bonds.

Credit default swaps: The scheme may invest in Credit default swaps upto 10% of AUM of the scheme and shall be within the overall limit of the derivatives

Credit Enhancement / structured obligations: The total exposure towards Credit Enhancement / structured obligations such as corporate / promoter guarantee etc. shall not exceed 10% of debt portfolio of the Scheme and group exposure shall not exceed 5% of debt portfolio of the Scheme

Debt Market Overview

The Indian debt market is today one of the largest in Asia and includes securities issued by the Government (Central & State Governments), public sector undertakings, other government bodies, financial institutions, banks and corporate. Government and public sector enterprises are the predominant borrowers in the markets. Securities in the debt market typically vary based on their tenure and rating.

The Indian Debt Market has grown in size substantially over the years. The Government securities consist of both the Central and State Government securities. RBI acts as the debt manager for the Centre and the States. As a debt manager, RBI is not only the issuer but also procedurally maintains a record of ownership and the transactions that take place in Government securities. RBI is also the regulator of the market for Government securities. The Reserve Bank of India has been taking steps to make the Indian Debt Market

efficient and vibrant. Broadly, the debt market is divided in two parts viz. the Money Market and the Debt market. Money market instruments have a tenor of less than one year while debt market instruments have a tenor of more than one year. Money market instruments are typically commercial paper, certificates of deposit, treasury bills, TREPS (Tri Party Repo Dealing System) etc. Debt market comprises typically of securities issued by Governments (Central and State), Banks, Financial Institutions, and Companies in the private and public sector, Corporations, Statutory Bodies etc.

The trading in Government securities and Treasury Bills is mainly done through the OMS (Order Matching System) introduced by CCIL and RBI's NDS PDO. Other debt securities like corporate bonds and money market instruments are mainly traded over the counter (OTC), where counterparties deal directly or through broker platforms. FIMMDA Trade Reporting and Confirmation System (F-TRAC) is used for capturing/reporting of trades in certificate of deposit, commercial paper and outright corporate bonds trades in secondary market and (iii) repo transactions in corporate bonds. The National Stock Exchange of India Limited has a separate trading platform called the Wholesale Debt Market segment where trades put through member brokers are reported. BSE (Bombay Stock Exchange) also has a similar platform. CCIL (Clearing Corporation of India) have set up platform for lending and borrowing through the TREPS (Tri Party Repo Dealing System) dealing system and CROMS (Repo Order Matching system). TREPS facilitates, borrowing and lending of funds, in Triparty Repo arrangement. CCIL is the central counterparty to all trades from Tri Party Repo Dealing System (TREPS) and also performs the role and responsibilities of Triparty Repo Agent, as, in terms of Repurchase Transactions (Repo) (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2018 and as amended from time to time by RBI. These dealing systems have been fairly successful and in addition to the call money market account for bulk of the overnight lending and borrowing activities of market participants for short term surpluses. Promoted by major banks and financial institutions, The Clearing Corporation of India Limited (CCIL) was incorporated on April 30, 2001. The CCIL guarantees the settlement of all trades executed through NDS. The clearing and settlement risks viz., Counter party Credit Risk and Operational Risk are mitigated by CCIL thereby facilitating a smooth settlement process.

India's bond market is pivotal in the country's economic structure. As of September 2023, the government bond market size stands impressively at \$1.3 trillion, with corporate bonds at \$0.6 trillion. However, foreign portfolio investment (FPI) in these markets is relatively modest at \$8.5 billion. Initiatives like the Retail Direct platform make it easier for individuals to buy government securities directly from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The platform had close to 1 lakh registrations until May 2023. In Sep 2023, JP Morgan announced the inclusion of Indian Government Bonds (IGBs) in their Emerging Market Government Bond Index that manages \$200 billion for investors across the globe. Because of this, other bond index providers are expected to consider and include Indian bonds in their indices prompting inflows in IGBs. After clocking a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of ~9% over the past five fiscals, the Indian corporate bond market appears set for even faster growth. CRISIL Ratings expects outstanding size of bond market to more than double from ~Rs 43 lakh crore as of last fiscal to Rs 100-120 lakh crore by fiscal 2030. Even the ticket size of investing in many corporate bonds has fallen from Rs. 10 lakh to Rs. 10,000 now.

In summary, India's debt and money markets are gradually deepening and becoming more resilient, supported by favourable monetary policy, fiscal prudence, and regulatory reforms, while challenges related to market capitalization, liquidity, and borrower access remain areas for ongoing improvement.

The following table gives approximate yields prevailing as on on some of the money and debt market instruments. These yields are indicative and do not indicate yields that may be obtained in future as interest rates keep changing. RFQ is the latest platform added to the wholesale debt market which provides online dealing in corporate bonds between bond investors, further it is also integrated in NDS-OM system. OIS

through CCIL acts as good hedging tool for investors where compared to past now CCIL acts as an counterparty both sides hence removing the counter-party risk. Lot of global practice in risk management and Debt IPO of bonds are now conducted in a more transparent manner with better efficiency and bigger participation across the investor class.

Instruments	Yield (% per annum)
TREPS	5.35 – 5.45
91 Day Treasury Bill	5.40 – 5.50
364 Day Treasury Bill	5.50 – 5.60
1 Year CD	6.35 – 6.45
1 Year CP	6.55 – 6.65
5 -Year Government of India Security	6.10 – 6.20
10-Year Government of India Security	6.50 – 6.60

B. What are the investment restrictions?

The following investment limitations and other restrictions, inter-alia, as contained in the Trust Deed and the Regulations apply to the Investment Strategy:

Investment restrictions relating to investment in equity and equity related instruments

- No Specialized Investment Fund under all its investment strategies should own more than fifteen per cent of any company’s paid up capital carrying voting rights or fifteen per cent of units of REITs issued by a single issuer.:

Provided that investment in the asset management company or the trustee company of a mutual fund shall be governed by clause (a) of sub-regulation (1) of regulation 7B:

Provided further that the limit mentioned above shall be inclusive of ten per cent limit for mutual fund schemes as specified under clause 2 of Seventh Schedule.

- No investment strategy of a Specialized Investment Fund shall invest more than 10 per cent of its NAV in the equity shares and equity-related instruments of any entity.
- All the investments by Investment strategy shall be made only in listed equity shares and equity related securities.
- Every SIF shall buy and sell securities on the basis of deliveries and shall in all cases of purchases, take delivery of relevant securities and in all cases of sale, deliver the securities. Provided that a SIF may engage in short selling of securities in accordance with the framework relating to short selling and securities lending and borrowing specified by the Board. Provided further that sale of government security already contracted for purchase shall be permitted in accordance with the guidelines issued

by the Reserve Bank of India in this regard. Further, the Investment strategy may enter into derivatives transactions in a recognized stock exchange, subject to the framework specified by the Board.

- The investment of the Investment strategy in the following instruments shall not exceed 10% of the debt portfolio of the Investment strategy and the group exposure in such instruments shall not exceed 5% of the debt portfolio of the Investment strategy:
 - Unsupported rating of debt instruments (i.e. without factoring-in credit enhancements) is below investment grade; and
 - Supported rating of debt instruments (i.e. after factoring-in credit enhancement) is above investment grade
- Investment by the Investment strategy in debt instruments, having credit enhancements backed by equity shares directly or indirectly, shall have a minimum cover of 4 times considering the market value of such shares. Further, the investment in debt instruments having credit enhancements should be sufficiently covered to address the market volatility and reduce the inefficiencies of invoking of the pledge or cover, whenever required, without impacting the interest of the investors. In case of fall in the value of the cover below the specified limit, AMCs will initiate necessary steps to ensure protection of the interest of the investors.
- Pending deployment of the corpus of the Investment Strategy in securities in terms of investment objective, the Fund can invest the corpus of the Investment Strategy in short term deposits of scheduled commercial banks as per the guidelines given in clause 12.16 and 4.5 of SEBI master Circular dated June 27, 2024. The AMC shall not charge any investment management and advisory fees for parking of funds in such short-term deposits of scheduled commercial banks for the Investment Strategy.
- The Investment Strategy shall not make any investment in: a) any unlisted security of an associate or group company of the Sponsor; or b) any security issued by way of private placement by any associate or group company of the Sponsor; or c) the listed securities of group companies of the Sponsor in excess of 25% of its net assets
- The Investment Strategy shall not invest in any Fund of Funds Investment Strategy.
- The Investment strategy may invest in other schemes of 360 ONE MF or other investment strategies of DynaSIF or any other Mutual Fund / SIF without charging any fees, provided the aggregate inter-Investment strategy investment made by all the Investment strategy(ies) / Investment strategy under the same management or in Investment strategy(ies) / Investment strategy under management of any other Asset Management Company shall not exceed 5% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund / SIF. No investment management fees shall be charged with regards to the same.
- Investment restrictions in relation to repo in corporate debt securities:
 - Mutual funds can participate in repos in corporate debt securities as per the guidelines issued by RBI from time to time, subject to the following conditions:
 - The gross exposure of any mutual fund scheme to repo transactions in corporate debt securities shall not be more than 10 % of the net assets of the concerned scheme.
 - The cumulative gross exposure through repo transactions in corporate debt securities along with equity, debt and derivatives shall not exceed 100% of the net assets of the concerned scheme.
 - Mutual funds shall participate in repo transactions on following corporate debt securities:

- a) Listed AA and above rated corporate debt securities
- b) Commercial Papers (CPs) and Certificate of Deposits (CDs)
- Wherever investments are intended to be of a long-term nature, the securities shall be purchased or transferred in the name of the Fund, on account of the Investment Strategy concerned.
- A Specialized Investment Fund may invest in the units of InvITs subject to the following:
 - (a) No Specialized Investment Fund under all its investment strategies shall own more than 20 per cent of units issued by a single issuer of InvIT:

Provided that the limit mentioned in clause (a) of sub-regulation 4 above shall be inclusive of 10 per cent limit for mutual fund Investment strategy as specified under clause 13 (a) of Seventh Schedule.
 - (b) An investment strategy under Specialized Investment Fund shall not invest -
 - (i) more than 20 per cent of its NAV in the units of InvITs; and
 - (ii) more than 10 per cent of its NAV in the units of InvIT issued by a single issuer:

Provided that the limits mentioned in sub-clauses (i) and (ii) above shall not be applicable for investments in case of index fund or sector or industry specific Investment strategy pertaining to InvIT.
- The Investment strategy may invest in debt instruments with special features viz. subordination to equity (absorbs losses before equity capital) and /or convertible to equity upon trigger of a pre-specified event for loss absorption including Additional Tier 1 bonds and Tier 2 bonds issued under Basel III framework subject to following prudential limits as prescribed under SEBI circular SEBI/HO/IMD/DF4/CIR/P/2021/032 dated March 10, 2021 or such other circular issued by SEBI from time to time:
 - i. No Mutual Fund /SIF under all its Investment strategy shall own more than 10% of such instruments issued by a single issuer
 - ii. A Mutual Fund / SIF shall not invest –
 - a. more than 10% of its NAV of the debt portfolio of the Investment strategy in such instruments; and
 - b. more than 5% of its NAV of the debt portfolio of the Investment strategy in such instruments issued by a single issuer.

(The above investment limit for the Investment strategy shall be within the overall limit for debt instruments issued by a single issuer, as specified at clause 1 of the Seventh Schedule of SEBI (Mutual Fund) Regulations, 1996, and other prudential limits with respect to the debt instruments.)

Investment restrictions relating to investment in debt and money market instruments;

- As per regulation 49AA and clause 5 of SEBI Circular dated February 27, 2025,

An investment strategy under SIF shall not invest more than –
20% of its NAV (or 25% of NAV with prior approval of Board of Trustees & Directors) in debt and money market securities issued by a single issuer and rated AAA or 16% in securities rated AA or 12% in securities rated A and below. These instrument limits may be extended by up to 5% of the NAV of investment strategy with prior approval of trustees of MF and board of AMC.

Provided that such limit shall not be applicable for investments in Government Securities, treasury bills and triparty repo on Government securities or treasury bills:

Provided further that investments within such limit can be made in mortgaged backed securitised debt which are rated not below investment grade by a credit rating agency registered with the Board:

Provided further that such limit shall not be applicable for investments in case of debt exchange traded funds or such other funds as may be specified by the Board from time to time.

- The Investment Strategy shall not invest in unlisted debt instruments including commercial papers, except (a) Government Securities and (b) other money market instruments which are used by SIF's for hedging. Provided further, the Investment Strategy may invest in unlisted nonconvertible debentures (NCDs) not exceeding 10% of the debt portfolio of the Investment Strategy subject to the condition that such unlisted NCDs have a simple structure (i.e. with fixed and uniform coupon, fixed maturity period, without any options, fully paid up upfront, without any credit enhancements or structured obligations) and are rated and secured with coupon payment frequency on monthly basis. Provided further that SIF Investment Strategy shall comply with the norms under this clause within the time and in the manner as may be specified by the Board.

Provided further that, investment in unrated debt and money market instruments, other than government securities, treasury bills, derivative products such as Interest Rate Swaps (IRS), Interest Rate Futures (IRF), etc. by SIF Investment Strategy shall be subject to the following:

- a. Investments should only be made in such instruments, including bills re-discounting, usance bills, etc., that are generally not rated and for which separate investment norms or limits are not provided in SEBI (Mutual Fund) Regulations, 1996 and various circulars issued thereunder.
 - b. Exposure of SIF Investment Strategy in such instruments, shall not exceed 5% of the net assets of the Investment Strategy.
 - c. All such investments shall be made with the prior approval of the Board of AMC and the Board of trustees.
- An investment strategy under the SIF shall not invest more than 25% of its NAV in debt and money market securities of a particular sector.
 - Transfer of investments from one Investment Strategy to another Investment Strategy in the same SIF, shall be allowed only if:
 - a. such transfers are made at the prevailing market price for quoted Securities on spot basis (spot basis shall have the same meaning as specified by Stock Exchange for spot transactions).
 - b. the securities so transferred shall be in conformity with the investment objective of the Investment Strategy to which such transfer has been made and
 - c. the Transfer is in conformity with additional safeguards as prescribed by clause 12.30 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024.
 - Debentures, irrespective of any residual maturity period (above or below one year), shall attract the investment restrictions as applicable for debt instruments as specified under Clause 1 and 1 A of Seventh Schedule to the Regulations.
 - All investments by the Investment strategy in CPs would be made only in CPs which are listed or to be listed.
 - Repo transactions in corporate debt securities
 - The gross exposure of investment strategy to repo transactions in corporate debt securities shall not be more than 10 % of the net assets of the concerned investment strategy.

- The cumulative gross exposure through repo transactions in corporate debt securities along with equity, debt and derivatives shall not exceed 100% of the net assets of the concerned investment strategy. No term loans for any purpose may be advanced by the Fund and the Fund shall not borrow except to meet temporary liquidity needs of the Investment Strategy for the purpose of repurchase, redemption of Units or payment of interest or IDCWs to Unit Holders, provided that the Fund shall not borrow more than 20% of the net assets of the Investment Strategy and the duration of such a borrowing shall not exceed a period of six months.

Investment restrictions relating to derivative investments:

In accordance with SEBI circulars dated February 27, 2025 and clause 12.25 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024, the following conditions shall apply to the Investment Strategy’s participation in the derivatives market. Please note that the investment restrictions applicable to the Investment Strategy’s participation in the derivatives market will be as prescribed or varied by SEBI or by the Trustees (subject to SEBI requirements) from time to time.

Clause 6 of SEBI circular dated February 27, 2025 and clause 12.25 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024 have prescribed the following investment restrictions w.r.t. investment in derivatives:

i. The investment strategies under the SIF may take exposure of up to 25% of the net assets in permissible exchange traded derivative instruments, specifically for purposes other than hedging and portfolio rebalancing.

ii. As specified under paragraph 12.25.11.1 of the Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated June 27, 2024, the exposure to derivative contracts for the investment strategies under SIF shall be computed as follows:

1. Futures (long and short) = Futures Price * Lot Size * Number of Contracts

2. Options bought = Option premium paid * Lot size * Number of contracts

3. Options sold = Market price of the underlying * Lot size * Number of contracts

4. In case of any other derivative exposure, the exposure shall be calculated as the notional market value of the contract.

The above calculations will be

iii. The total exposure at any point of time shall be the sum of exposure through instruments in both the cash market and derivatives market unless the derivative position is considered offsetting exposure as explained below.

iv. Offsetting of exposure at the portfolio level shall be allowed for:

1. Cash and derivative positions on the same underlying security

2. Between derivative positions on the same underlying security. Some of the examples where offsetting is allowed or disallowed have been provided in SEBI SIF Circular dated 27th February, 2025 are presented here

Sr. No.	Position 1	Position 2	Offsetting allowed/not?	Net exposure to be considered
1	Equity Long	Futures Short	Yes	Equity Long only
2	Equity /Futures Long	Call option Short	Yes	Equity /Futures Long only
3	Equity /Futures Long	Put option Long	Yes	Equity /Futures Long only
4	Futures Short	Call option Long	Yes	Futures Short only

5	Futures Short	Put option Short	Yes	Futures Short only
6	Call option Long	Call option Short	Yes	Call option Short only
7	Put option Long	Put option Short	Yes	Put option short only
8	Equity Long	Futures Long	No	Equity Long + Futures Long
9	Equity /Futures Long	Call option Long	No	Equity /Futures Long + Call option Long
10	Equity /Futures Long	Put option Short	No	Equity /Futures Long + Put option Short
11	Futures Short	Call option Short	No	Futures short + Call option short
12	Futures Short	Put option Long	No	Futures short + Put option Long
13	Call option Long	Put option Short	No	Call option Long + Put option Short
14	Call option Short	Put option Long	No	Call option Short + Put option Long

*For offsetting of positions, the futures and options contracts shall be on the same underlying security and having same expiry date.

The above scenarios will be applicable to commodity derivatives also.

v. The cumulative gross exposure through equity, debt and derivative positions (including commodity and fixed income derivatives), repo transactions and credit default swaps in corporate debt securities, other permitted securities/assets and such other securities/assets as may be permitted by the Board from time to time should not exceed 100% of the net assets of a Investment Strategy.

vi. The Investment strategy shall not write options or purchase instruments with embedded written options except call options under a covered call strategy as specified in Clause 12.25 of Master Circular dated June 27, 2024 as amended from time to time.

vii. The total exposure related to option premium paid including for commodity options shall not exceed 20% of the net assets of the investment strategy.

viii. Cash or cash equivalents with residual maturity of less than 91 days may be treated as not creating any exposure.

ix. Exposure due to hedging positions may not be included in the above mentioned limits subject to the following:

- a. Hedging positions are the derivative positions that reduce possible losses on an existing position in securities and till the existing position remains.
- b. Hedging positions cannot be taken for existing derivative positions. Exposure due to such positions shall have to be added and treated under limit of cumulative gross exposure of 100%.
- c. Any derivative instrument used to hedge has the same underlying security as the existing position being hedged.
- d. The quantity of underlying associated with the derivative position taken for hedging purposes does not exceed the quantity of the existing position against which hedge has been taken.

x. In case of any other derivative exposure, the exposure shall be calculated as the notional market value of the contract

xi. The total exposure at any point of time shall be the sum of exposure through instruments in both the cash market and derivatives market

- The investment of SIF Investment Strategy in the following instruments shall not exceed 10% of the debt portfolio of the Investment Strategy and the group exposure in such instruments shall not exceed 5% of the debt portfolio of the Investment Strategy:
 - Unsupported rating of debt instruments (i.e. without factoring-in credit enhancements) is below investment grade and
 - Supported rating of debt instruments (i.e. after factoring-in credit enhancement) is above investment grade.

For this purpose, a group means a group as defined under regulation 2 (mm) of the Regulations and shall include an entity, its subsidiaries, fellow subsidiaries, its holding company and its associates
Investment limits as mentioned in paragraph above shall not be applicable on investments in securitized debt instruments, as defined in SEBI (Public Offer and Listing of Securitized Debt Instruments) Regulations 2008.

- The AMC shall adhere to the following limits should it engage in Stock Lending:
 1. Not more than 25% of the net assets of the Investment Strategy can be deployed in Stock Lending.
 2. Not more than 5% of the net assets of the Investment Strategy can be deployed in Stock Lending to any single approved intermediary, i.e the limit of 5% will be at broker level.

The SIF may not be able to sell such lent out securities and this can lead to temporary illiquidity

The AMC / Trustee may alter these above stated restrictions from time to time to the extent the SEBI (MF) Regulations change, so as to permit the Investment Strategy to make its investments in the full spectrum of permitted investments for SIF to achieve its respective investment objective. The AMC/Trustee may from time to time alter these restrictions in conformity with the SEBI (MF) Regulations. Further, apart from the investment restrictions prescribed under SEBI (MF) Regulations, the Fund may follow any internal norms vis-à-vis restricting/ limiting exposure to a particular scrip or sector, etc. All investment restrictions shall be applicable at the time of making investment.

- Investment Limits in ETCDs: Participation of mutual funds in ETCDs shall be subject to the following investment limits:
 - a. Mutual fund schemes shall participate in ETCDs of a particular goods (single), not exceeding 10% of net asset value of the scheme. However, the limit of 10% is not applicable for investments through Gold ETFs in ETCDs having gold as underlying.
 - b. The exposure to ETCDs shall not be more than 30% of the net asset value of the scheme.

C. Fundamental Attributes

Following are the fundamental attributes of the Investment Strategy, in terms of clause 1.14 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024:

- I. **Type of Investment Strategy:** An interval investment strategy dynamically investing across equity, debt, equity and debt derivatives InVITs and commodity derivatives, including limited short exposure on permitted instruments through derivatives.
- II. **Investment Objective:**
 - Investment objective: Please refer section of 'Investment Objective'.
 - Investment pattern - Please refer section of 'Asset Allocation'.
- III. **Terms of Issue:** Terms of Issue relating to:
 - **'Listing, repurchase, redemption of units':** Provisions with respect to listing, repurchase, redemption of units as indicated in this Investment Strategy Information Document.

- **‘Aggregate fees and expenses’:** Please refer Section on ‘Annual Investment Strategy Recurring Expenses’.
- **‘Safety Net or Guarantee’:** The Investment Strategy does not provide any guaranteed or assured return.

In accordance with Regulation 18(15A) of the Regulations and Clause 1.14.1.4 of SEBI Master Circular date June 27, 2024, the Trustee shall ensure that no change in the fundamental attributes of the Investment Strategy and Plan(s)/Option(s) thereunder or the trust or fees and expenses payable or any other change which would modify the Investment Strategy and the Plan(s)/Option(s) thereunder and affect the interest of the Unit Holders will be carried out unless:

- SEBI has reviewed and provided its comments on the proposal;
- A written communication about the proposed change is sent to each Unit Holder and an advertisement is given in one English daily newspaper having nationwide circulation as well as in a Marathi daily newspaper with wide circulation published in Mumbai (as the head office of the Fund is situated there); and
- The Unit holders are given an option for a period of atleast 30 calendar days to exit at the prevailing Net Asset Value without any Exit Load.

D. Other Investment Strategy Specific Disclosures:

Listing and Transfer of units	<p>Listing: The Units of the Investment strategy are listed on National Stock Exchange of India Limited The Units of the Investment strategy may be bought or sold on all trading days at prevailing listed price on such Stock Exchange.</p> <p>Transfer of Units: The SIF will offer and redeem Units on a continuous basis during the Continuous Offer Period. The Unit holders are given an option to hold the Units by way of an Account Statement (physical form) or in Dematerialized (demat form). Units held in Demat form are transferable (subject to lock-in period, if any and subject to lien, if any marked on the units) in accordance with the provisions of SEBI (Depositories and Participants) Regulations, 1996, as may be amended from time to time. Transfer can be made only in favor of transferees who are capable of holding Units and having a Demat Account. The delivery instructions for transfer of Units will have to be lodged with the DP in requisite form as may be required from time to time and transfer will be effected in accordance with such rules / regulations as may be in force governing transfer of securities in dematerialized mode. Further, for the procedure of release of lien, the investors shall contact their respective DP.</p> <p>Transfer of units held in Non-Demat [Statement of Account (‘SOA’)] mode:</p> <p>As per the AMFI Guidelines Circular No. 116 /2024-25 & Circular No. 119/2025-26, the facility of transfer of units held in Non-Demat</p>
--------------------------------------	--

	<p>('SOA') mode is extended for all investors under Resident/non-resident Individual category.</p> <p>Partial transfer of units held in a folio shall be allowed. However, if the balance units in the transferor's and transferee folios falls below specified threshold / minimum number of units as specified in the ISID, such residual units shall be compulsorily redeemed after the notice period as specified in the ISID, and the redemption amount will be paid to the transferor and transferee. If the request for transfer of units is lodged on the record date, the IDCW payout/ reinvestment shall be made to the transferor.</p> <p>Redemption of the transferred units shall not be allowed for 10 days from the date of transfer. This will enable the investor to revert in case the transfer is initiated fraudulently.</p> <p>Mode of submitting the Transfer Request Non-Demat (SOA) mode:</p> <p>The facility for transfer of units held in SoA mode shall be available only through online mode via the transaction portals of the RTAs and the MF Central, i.e., the transfer of units held in SoA mode shall not be allowed through physical/ paper-based mode or via the stock exchange platforms, MFU, channel partners and EOPs etc.</p> <p>For details on pre-requisites, payment of stamp duty on transfer of units please refer SAI.</p>
<p>Dematerialization of Units</p>	<p>Pursuant to provision no. 14.4.2 of SEBI Master Circular on Mutual Fund dated June 27, 2024 and further as per AMFI Circular No 35P/MEMCOR/ 35/11-12 dated Dec 23, 2011, SIF shall provide an option to investors to hold units in Demat mode.</p> <p>As per provision no. 14.4.4 of SEBI Master Circular on Mutual Fund dated June 27, 2024, all the units of a SIF Investment Strategy held in Demat form will be freely transferable.</p>
<p>Minimum Target Amount (This is the minimum amount required to operate the Investment Strategy and if this is not collected during the NFO period, then all the investors would be refunded the amount invested without any return.)</p>	<p>Not Applicable</p>
<p>Redemption and Subscription frequency of the investment strategy</p>	<p>Redemption Frequency: Redemption request will be accepted on Every Monday of the week (in case Monday is non business day then next business day will be considered)</p> <p>Redemption will happen on the completion of the notice period.</p> <p>Subscription Frequency: Daily (only business days)</p>

Notice Period of the investment strategy	7 working days Investors placing requests for redemption/Switch Out /STP OUT shall receive/transfer the value of units based on the fund's NAV at the end of the notice period.
Maximum Amount to be raised (If any)	Not Applicable
IDCW Policy	<p>Growth Option: Under the Growth option, there will be no distribution of income and the return to investors will be only by way of capital gains, if any, through redemption at applicable NAV of Units held by them.</p> <p>Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal: Under the Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal, the IDCW will be declared subject to the availability of distributable surplus calculated in accordance with SEBI (MF) Regulations. The actual declaration of IDCW and the frequency of distribution will be entirely at the discretion of the Trustees. The IDCW would be paid to the Unitholders whose names appear in the Register of Unitholders as on the record date. There is no assurance or guarantee to the Unitholders as to the rate of IDCW nor that the IDCW would be paid regularly. If the Investment Strategy declares IDCW, the NAV will stand reduced by the amount of IDCW and IDCW distribution tax (if applicable) paid. All the IDCW payments shall be in accordance and compliance with SEBI Regulations, as applicable from time to time. IDCW will be paid on the number of units held by the unit holder on the record date as per the records of CAMS (the Registrar) and /or as per the records maintained by depositories. The record date shall be announced in advance.</p> <p>The IDCW shall be transferred to the Unit holders within 7 working days of the record date for declaration of IDCW. In the event of failure of transferred of IDCW within the stipulated 7 working day period the AMC will pay a penalty interest rate of 15% per annum calculated from the record date.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The IDCW proceeds shall be paid by way of ECS /EFT / NEFT / RTGS / any other manner through which the investor's bank account specified in the Registrar & Transfer Agent's records is credited with the IDCW proceeds • In exceptional circumstances, the IDCW will be paid by warrant and payments will be made in favor of the Unit holder (registered holder of the Units or, if there is more than one registered holder, only to the first registered holder) with bank account number furnished to the SIF (please note that it is mandatory for the Unit holders to provide the Bank account details as per the directives of SEBI). <p>In case the IDCW amount is less than 500 rupees then it will be compulsorily reinvested.</p>

<p>Allotment</p>	<p>All applicants whose amount is received towards Purchase of Units have been realized will receive full and firm allotment of Units within 5 working days, provided the Application Forms are complete in all respects and are found to be in order. The AMC/Trustee retains the sole and absolute discretion to reject any Application Form.</p> <p>The said discretion shall be used by the AMC/Trustee in various scenarios like receiving money from Third party or dubious sources or from clients of high risk jurisdictions.</p> <p>In case of investors opting to hold the Units in physical mode, an account statement will be sent by ordinary post/courier/secured encrypted electronic mail to each Unit Holder, stating the number of Units purchased, not later than 5 Business Days (or such number of days as may be permitted under the SEBI (MF) Regulations) from the date of allotment.</p> <p>In case of investors opting to hold the Units in dematerialized form, an account statement could be obtained from the Depository Participants.</p>
<p>Refund</p>	<p>Not applicable for ongoing investment strategies.</p>
<p>Who can invest</p> <p>This is an indicative list and you are requested to consult your financial advisor to ascertain whether the Investment Strategy is suitable to your risk profile.</p>	<p>The following persons (subject, wherever relevant, to purchase of units being permitted under their respective constitution and relevant state regulations) are eligible to subscribe to units:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resident adult individuals, either singly or jointly (not exceeding three) or on anyone or Survivor basis; • Minor (as the first and the sole holder only) through a natural guardian (i.e. father or mother, as the case may be) or a court appointed legal guardian. There shall not be any joint holding with minor investments; • Proprietorship in the name of Sole Proprietor; • Karta of Hindu Undivided Family (HUF); • Partnership Firms including Limited Liability Partnership; • Companies/Domestic Corporate Bodies/Societies/Association of Persons/Body of individuals/Clubs/Public Sector Undertakings registered in India if authorized and permitted to under applicable laws and regulations; • Charitable or Religious Trusts authorized to invest in units of Mutual Funds; • Mutual Funds registered with SEBI; • Banks (including co-operative Banks and Regional Rural Banks), Financial Institutions and Investment Institutions incorporated in or the Indian branches of banks incorporated outside India;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-Resident Indians (NRIs), Persons of Indian Origin (PIO) residing abroad on full repatriation basis and on non-repatriation basis; • Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPI) registered with SEBI; • Wakf Boards or endowments and Registered Societies (including registered co-operative societies) and private trusts authorized to invest in units; • Army/Air Force/Navy/Para-military funds and other eligible institutions; • Scientific and/or Industrial Research Organizations; • Multilateral Funding Agencies or Bodies Corporate incorporated outside India with the permission of Government of India / Reserve Bank of India; • Other Investment Strategy of SIF or any other SIF subject to the conditions and limits prescribed by SEBI Regulations; Trustee, AMC or Sponsor or their associates may subscribe to Units under the Investment Strategy; • Provident/Pension/Gratuity/Superannuation and such other retirement and employee benefit and other similar funds; • Other Associations, Institutions, Bodies, etc. authorized to invest in the units; • Such other person as maybe decided by the AMC from time to time. This list given above is indicative and the applicable law, if any, shall supersede the list. <p>Note: Minor Unit Holders, on becoming major, may inform the Registrar about attaining majority, and provide his specimen signature duly authenticated by his parent/ guardian, whose signature is registered in the records of the SIF/RTA (against the folio of minor unitholder)and if the parent/ guardian is unavailable or unable to attest, then by the banker as well as his details of bank account, a certified true copy of the PAN card and other documents, to enable the Registrar to update his records and allow them to operate the account in his own right.</p> <p>All cheques and bank drafts accompanying the application form should contain the application form number on its reverse. It is mandatory for every applicant to provide the name of the bank, branch, address, account type and number as per SEBI requirements and any Application Form without these details will be treated as incomplete. Such incomplete applications will be liable to be rejected.</p>
Who cannot Invest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any individual who is a foreign national or any other entity that is not an Indian resident under the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA) except where registered with SEBI as a FPI or otherwise explicitly permitted under FEMA Act/by RBI/by any other applicable authority.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pursuant to RBI A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 14 dated September 16, 2003, Overseas Corporate Bodies (OCBs) cannot invest in Mutual Funds. • NRIs residing in Non-Compliant Countries and Territories (NCCTs) as determined by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), from time to time. • A person who falls within the definition of the term “U.S. Person” under the Securities Act of 1933 of the United States, and corporations or other entities organized under the laws of the U.S. are not eligible to invest in the Investment Strategy and apply for subscription to the units of the Investment Strategy, except for lump sum subscription and switch transactions requests received from Non-resident Indians/Persons of Indian origin who at the time of such investment, are present in India and submit a physical transaction request along with such documents as may be prescribed by 360 ONE Asset Management Limited from time to time. The AMC shall accept such investments subject to the applicable laws and such other terms and conditions as may be notified by the AMC. The investor shall be responsible for complying with all the applicable laws for such investments. The AMC reserves the right to put the transaction requests on hold/reject the transaction request/reverse allotted units, as the case may be, as and when identified by the AMC, which are not in compliance with the terms and conditions notified in this regard. • A person who is resident of Canada <p>Such other persons as may be specified by AMC from time to time.</p>
<p>How to Apply and other details</p>	<p>The Key Information Memorandum along with application form is available at the Investor Service Centers (ISCs)/ Official Points of Acceptance (OPAs) or may be downloaded from the website of the SIF.</p> <p>The name, address and contact no. of Registrar and Transfer Agent (R&T), email id of R&T, website address of R&T, official point of acceptance, collecting banker details etc. are mentioned at the end of the ISID.</p> <p>Please refer to the SAI for detailed procedure and Application form for the instructions.</p> <p>Please note that it is mandatory for the unitholders to provide the bank account details as per SEBI guidelines.</p>
<p>The policy regarding reissue of repurchased units, including the maximum extent, the manner of reissue, the entity (the</p>	<p>Not applicable.</p>

<p>Investment Strategy or the AMC) involved in the same.</p>	
<p>Restrictions, if any, on the right to freely retain or dispose of units being offered.</p>	<p>Suspension of Sale and Redemption of Units:</p> <p>Suspension or restriction of repurchase/ redemption facility under any Investment Strategy of the SIF shall be made applicable only after obtaining the approval from the Boards of Directors of the AMC and the Trustees.</p> <p>Additionally, the following requirements shall need to be observed before imposing restriction on redemptions:</p> <p>a) Restriction may be imposed when there are circumstances leading to a systemic crisis or event that severely constricts market liquidity or the efficient functioning of markets such as:</p> <p>i. Liquidity issues - when market at large becomes illiquid affecting almost all securities rather than any issuer specific security.</p> <p>ii. Market failures, exchange closures - when markets are affected by unexpected events which impact the functioning of exchanges or the regular course of transactions. Such unexpected events could also be related to political, economic, military, monetary or other emergencies.</p> <p>iii. Operational issues – when exceptional circumstances are caused by force majeure, unpredictable operational problems and technical failures (e.g. a black out). Such cases can only be considered if they are reasonably unpredictable and occur in spite of appropriate diligence of third parties, adequate and effective disaster recovery procedures and systems.</p> <p>b) Restriction on redemption may be imposed for a specified period of time not exceeding 10 working days in any 90 days period.</p> <p>c) Any imposition of restriction would require specific approval of Board of AMC and Trustees and the same should be informed to SEBI immediately.</p> <p>d) When restriction on redemption is imposed, the following procedure shall be applied:</p> <p>1. No redemption requests up to INR 2 lakh shall be subject to such restriction.</p> <p>2. Where redemption requests are above INR 2 lakh, AMCs shall redeem the first INR 2 lakh without such restriction and remaining part over and above INR 2 lakh shall be subject to such restriction.</p> <p>Note: The above provision shall be complied by taking into consideration the requirement of maintaining the minimum investment threshold of Rs. 10 lakhs</p>
<p>Cut off timing for subscriptions/ redemptions / switches</p>	<p>The Cut-off time for the Investment Strategy is 3.00 pm and the Applicable NAV will be as under:</p>

<p>This is the time before which your application (complete in all respects) should reach the official points of acceptance</p>	<p>Applicable NAV for Subscriptions / Switch-ins (irrespective of application amount):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In respect of valid applications received upto 3.00 p.m. on a Business Day at the official point(s) of acceptance and funds for the entire amount of subscription/purchase (including switch ins) as per the application are credited to the bank account of the respective Investment Strategy before the cut-off time i.e., available for utilization before the cut-off time - the closing NAV of the day shall be applicable. 2. In respect of valid applications received after 3.00 p.m. on a Business Day at the official point(s) of acceptance and funds for the entire amount of subscription/purchase (including switch ins) as per the application are credited to the bank account of the respective Investment Strategy before the cut-off time of the next Business Day i.e., available for utilization before the cut-off time of the next Business Day - the closing NAV of the next Business Day shall be applicable. 3. Irrespective of the time of receipt of application at the official point(s) of acceptance, where funds for the entire amount of subscription/purchase as per the application are credited to the bank account of the respective Investment Strategy before the cut-off time on any subsequent Business Day - i.e., available for utilization before the cut-off time on any subsequent Business Day - the closing NAV of such subsequent Business Day shall be applicable. 4. The aforesaid provisions shall also apply to systematic transactions i.e., Systematic Investment Plan (SIP), Systematic Transfer Plan (STP). For determining the applicable NAV for allotment of units in respect of purchase / switch-in to the Investment Strategy, the following shall be ensured: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Application / switch-in request is received before the applicable cut-off time. ii. Funds for the entire amount of subscription / purchase as per the application / switch-in request are credited to the bank account of the respective Investment Strategy(s) before the cut-off time. iii. The funds are available for utilization before the cut-off time without availing any credit facility whether intra-day or otherwise, by the respective Investment Strategy(s). iv. In case of switch transactions from one Investment Strategy to another Investment Strategy, the allocation shall be in line with the redemption payout. <p>For Redemption/ Switch out: In respect of valid applications accepted at an Official Point of Acceptance upto 3.00 p.m. on a Specified Transaction Business Day, the closing NAV at the end of notice day will be applicable; and in respect of valid applications accepted at an Official Point of Acceptance after 3.00 p.m., shall be rejected.</p>
<p>Minimum Amount for purchase /redemption / switches in an</p>	<p>First time Purchase – INR 1000000/- and in multiples of INR 1/- thereafter.</p>

<p>Option of the Investment Strategy</p>	<p>Minimum amount for accredited investor during NFO and Continuous basis: Rs.1,00,000/- and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter.</p> <p>Note: If investment is made in only one investment strategy of DynaSIF, then minimum investment threshold is Rs. 10,00,000/- and in multiple of Rs 1/- thereafter. However, if investment is made in multiple investment strategies of DynaSIF then aggregate investment by an investor across multiple investment strategies of DynaSIF, shall not be less than 10,00,000/-. This requirement is not applicable to accredited investor.</p> <p>Additional Purchase – INR 20,000 and in multiples of Rs 1 thereafter.</p> <p>Redemption There will be no minimum redemption amount. The redemption will be subject to compliance with provisions mentioned under Minimum Investment threshold. If the balance falls below then the threshold, the entire holding will be redeemed.</p> <p>Switches The minimum amount in case of inter/ intra Investment Strategy (inter plan/inter option) switches shall be the minimum amount required in the respective transferee Investment Strategy/plan.</p> <p>In accordance with Clause 6.10 of SEBI Master circular dated June 27, 2024 and SEBI Circular date March 21, 2025 (Alignment of interest of Designated Employees of Asset Management Companies (AMCs) with the Unitholders of the SIF Investment Strategy), the above provision will not be applicable for investments made in Investment Strategy</p>
<p>Minimum threshold requirement and consequences of non-maintenance</p>	<p>The AMC shall ensure that an aggregate investment by an investor across all investment strategies offered by the SIF, at the Permanent Account Number ('PAN') level, is not less than INR 10 lakh.</p> <p>Provided that, the above provisions shall not be applicable for mandatory investments made by AMC for designated employees under paragraph 6.10 of the Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated June 27, 2024.</p> <p>The AMC shall monitor compliance with the Minimum Investment Threshold on a daily basis and ensure that there are no active breaches. The AMC shall ensure that the investor's total investment value does not fall below the Minimum Investment Threshold due to redemption transactions initiated by the investor.</p> <p>Passive breaches (occurrence of instances not arising out of omission and commission by AMC), such as those caused by a decline in Net Asset Value (NAV), shall not be treated as a violation of the Minimum Investment Threshold. However, if the total investment value falls below the threshold due to a passive breach, the investor shall only be permitted to redeem the entire remaining investment amount from the SIF.</p>

	<p>Active Breaches shall mean fall in the aggregate value of an investor's total investment across all investment strategies of SIF, below the Minimum Investment Threshold of INR 10 lakh, on account of any transactions (i.e. redemption, transfer, sale etc.) initiated by the investor.</p> <p>In case of any active breach of the Minimum Investment Threshold by an investor including through transactions on stock exchanges or off-market transfers:</p> <p>(a) all units of such investor held across investment strategies of the concerned SIF shall be frozen for debit, and</p> <p>(b) a notice of 30 calendar days shall be given to such investor to rebalance the investments in order to comply with the Minimum Investment Threshold.</p> <p>Pursuant to the said notice issued to the investor:</p> <p>(i) in case investor rebalances his/her investments in SIF within the notice period of 30 calendar days, the units of SIF of such investor shall be unfrozen, and no further action shall be taken with regard to compliance with Minimum Investment Threshold.</p> <p>(ii) in case the investor fails to rebalance the investments within the aforesaid 30 calendar day period, the frozen units shall be automatically redeemed by the AMC, at the applicable Net Asset Value of the next immediate business day after the 30th calendar day of the notice period.</p>
<p>Account Statements</p>	<p>Pursuant to sub regulation (1), (2) and (4) of Regulation 36 of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 read with Clause of 5.4, 14.4, 5.8, 5.9, 5.12, 5.18 and 10.1 of SEBI Master circulars dated June 27, 2024, investors are requested to note the following regarding dispatch of account statements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On acceptance of an application for subscription or allotment of units (including by way of SIP, STP, switch units), an allotment confirmation specifying the number of units allotted will be sent by way of an email and/or an SMS, within 5 Business Days from the date of receipt of a valid application, to the Unit holder's registered e-mail address and/or mobile number. • Thereafter, the Unit Holder will be sent, on or before the 15th of the immediately succeeding month, by way of a mail / an e-mail, a CAS, containing the details of the transaction mentioned above as well as details of all other transactions effected by the Unit holder across Investment Strategy of all SIF during the preceding month, including his/her/its holdings at the end of the said month and details of transaction charges paid to distributors, as applicable. Investors may note that CAS will be issued on a monthly basis to all investors in whose folio's transactions have taken place during the month concerned. • Consolidated account statement shall be issued every half yearly (September/March), on or before 21st day of succeeding month, providing the following information: - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - holding at the end of the six months - The amount of actual commission paid by AMCs/SIF to distributors (in absolute terms) during the half-year period against the concerned investor's total investments in each MF

	<p>Investment Strategy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Further, a mention may be made in such CAS indicating that the commission disclosed is gross commission and does not exclude costs incurred by distributors such as Goods and Service Tax (wherever applicable, as per existing rates), operating expenses, etc. The Investment Strategy's average Total Expense Ratio (in percentage terms) for the half-year period for each Investment Strategy's applicable plan (regular or direct or both) where the concerned investor has actually invested in. Such half-yearly CAS shall be issued to all MF investors, excluding those investors who do not have any holdings in MF Investment Strategy and where no commission against their investment has been paid to distributors, during the concerned half-year period. <p>For further details, refer SAI.</p>
IDCW	<p>As per Clause 11.4 of SEBI Master Circular No. dated June 27, 2024, the IDCW shall be transfer to the Unitholders within 7 working days from the record date.</p> <p>IDCW may also be paid to the Unitholder in any other manner viz., through ECS, Direct Credit or NEFT in to Bank account, RTGS facility offered RBI or through Banker's cheque, etc as the AMC may decide, from time to time for the smooth and efficient functioning of the Investment Strategy.</p> <p>Please note that it is mandatory for the unitholders to provide the bank account details as per SEBI guidelines.</p>
Redemption Process	<p>As per Clause 14.1 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024, the redemption or repurchase proceeds shall be transferred to the unitholders not later than 3 working days from the date of redemption or repurchase.</p> <p>Under exceptional circumstances, the redemption or repurchase proceeds shall be dispatched in physical form to the unitholders as per the timelines prescribed by SEBI/ AMFI.</p> <p>The Unit Holder has the option to request for Redemption either in amount in rupees or in number of Units. In case the investor mentions the number of Units as well as the amount, then the amount will be considered for processing the Redemption request. In case the investor mentions the number of units or the amount in words and figures, then the value in words will be taken for processing the Redemption request. If the redemption request amount exceeds the balance lying to the credit of the Unitholder's said account, then the fund shall redeem the entire amount lying to the credit of the Unitholder's account in that Investment Strategy/Option.</p> <p>If an investor has purchased Units on more than one Business Day, the Units purchased prior in time (i.e. those Units which have been held for the longest period of time), are deemed to have been redeemed first, i.e. on a First In First Out Basis.</p>

Where Units under a Investment Strategy are held under both Regular and Direct Plan and the redemption / Switch request pertains to the Direct Plan, the same must clearly be mentioned on the request (along with the folio number), failing which the request would be processed from the Regular Plan. However, where Units under the requested Option are held only under one Plan, the request would be processed under such Plan

a. Redemption through physical applications:

A Transaction Slip or Common Transaction Form (CTF) can be used by the Unit Holder to request for Redemption. The requisite details should be entered in the Transaction Slip or CTF and submitted at an ISC. Transaction Slips or the CTF can be obtained from any of the ISCs.

Payment of Proceeds Resident Investors:

Redemption proceeds will be paid to the investor by way of transfer to bank account as available on the records of the Registrar.

Physical dispatch of redemption or repurchase proceeds shall be carried out only in exceptional circumstances as published by AMFI/ SEBI from time to time.

In case of physical dispatch, the bank name and bank account number, as specified in the Registrar's records, will be mentioned in the cheque/demand draft. The redemption proceeds will be sent by courier or by postal services/UCP. The dispatch for the purpose of delivery through the courier / postal department, as the case may be, shall be treated as delivery to the investor. The AMC / Registrar are not responsible for any delayed delivery or non-delivery or any consequences thereof, if the dispatch has been made correctly as stated in this paragraph.

Note: The AMC, at its discretion at a later date, may choose to alter or add other modes of payment. The Redemption proceeds will be sent by courier or by postal service. The dispatch for the purpose of delivery through the courier / postal department, as the case may be, shall be treated as delivery to the investor. The AMC / Registrar is not responsible for any delayed delivery or non-delivery or any consequences thereof, if the dispatch has been made correctly as stated in this paragraph.

Non-Resident Investors

For NRIs, Redemption proceeds will be remitted depending upon the source of investment as follows:

(i) Repatriation Basis: When Units have been purchased through remittance in foreign exchange from abroad or by cheque / draft issued from proceeds of the Unit Holder's FCNR deposit or from funds held in the Unit Holder's Non Resident (External) account kept in India, the proceeds can be remitted to the Unit Holder in foreign currency (any exchange rate fluctuation will be borne by the Unit Holder). The proceeds can also be sent to his Indian address for crediting to his NRE

/ FCNR / Non-Resident (Ordinary) Account, if desired by the Unit Holder.

(ii) Non Repatriation Basis: When Units have been purchased from funds held in the Unit Holder's Non-Resident (Ordinary) Account, the proceeds will be sent to the Unit Holder's Indian address for crediting to the Unit Holder's Non-Resident (Ordinary) account.

For FPIs, the designated branch of the authorized dealer may allow remittance of net sale / maturity proceeds (after payment of taxes) or credit the amount to the Foreign Currency account or Nonresident Rupee account of the FPI maintained in accordance with the approval granted to it by the RBI. The Fund will not be liable for any delays or for any loss on account of any exchange fluctuations while converting the Rupee amount in foreign exchange in the case of transactions with NRIs / FPIs.

The proceeds may be paid by way of direct credit through which the investor's bank account specified in the Registrar's records is credited with the Redemption proceeds. The Direct Credit facility is available for specific banks with whom AMC have a tie up from time to time. Investors need to check with the AMC for an updated list of the Direct Credit Banks. Investors having bank mandates where the AMC has a Direct Credit facility will receive redemption / IDCW proceeds by way of Direct Credit only and not cheques.

The Fund may make other arrangements for effecting payment of Redemption proceeds in future.

Redemption by investors who hold Units in dematerialized form:

Redemption request for Units held in demat mode shall not be accepted at the offices of the /AMC/Registrar. Unit holders shall submit such request only through their respective Depository Participant.

Application through Stock Exchange Infrastructure (MFSS/ BSE StAR MF Platform): Investors wishing to redeem their units held in demat mode in Scheme listed on MFSS and BSE StAR MF platform, can place their redemption request with the AMFI Certified Stock Exchange Brokers by providing Depository Instruction Slip with redemption details. The AMFI Certified Stock Exchange Broker will place the redemption order in the system and will provide a confirmation slip to the investor. The redemption proceeds will be directly credited to the investor's bank account, as per the bank account details recorded with the Depository Participant.

Application through MF Utility: All financial and non-financial transactions pertaining to Investment Strategy can be done through MFU either electronically on www.mfonline.com as and when such a facility is made available by MFUI or physically through the authorized Points of Service ("POS") of MFUI with effect from the

	<p>respective dates as published on MFUI website against the POS locations. The list of POS of MFUI is published on the website of MFUI at www.mfuindia.com as may be updated from time to time. The Online Transaction Portal of MFU i.e. www.mfuonline.com and the POS locations of MFUI will be in addition to the existing Official Points of Acceptance (“OPA”) of the AMC. The uniform cut-off time as prescribed by SEBI and as mentioned in the SID / KIM of respective schemes shall be applicable for applications received on the portal of MFUI i.e. www.mfuonline.com . However, investors should note that transactions on the MFUI portal shall be subject to the eligibility of the investors, any terms & conditions as stipulated by MFUI / Mutual Fund/ the AMC from time to time and any law for the time being in force. Investors are requested to note that, MFUI will allot a Common Account Number (“CAN”), a single reference number for all investments in the Mutual Fund industry, for transacting in multiple Schemes of various Mutual Funds through MFU and to map existing folios, if any. Investors can create a CAN by submitting the CAN Registration Form (CRF) and necessary documents at the MFUI POS. The AMC and / or its Registrar and Transfer Agent (RTA) shall provide necessary details to MFUI as may be needed for providing the required services to investors / distributors through MFU. Investors are requested to visit the websites of MFUI or the AMC to download the relevant forms.</p>
<p>Bank Mandate</p>	<p>As per the directives issued by SEBI, it is mandatory for applicants to mention their bank account numbers in their applications for purchase or redemption of Units. If the Unit-holder fails to provide the Bank mandate, the request for redemption would be considered as not valid and the Fund retains the right to withhold the redemption until a proper bank mandate is furnished by the Unit-holder and the provision with respect of penal interest in such cases will not be applicable/entertained.</p> <p>Multiple Bank Account Registrations: In compliance with AMFI Best Practice Guidelines Circular No.17/2010-11 dated October 22, 2010 and AMFI Best Practice Guidelines Circular No. 26/2011-12 dated March 12, 2012, DynaSIF offers its investors the facility to register multiple bank accounts in their folios to receive redemption / IDCW proceeds.</p> <p>Registration of Multiple Bank Accounts in respect of an Investor Folio: An Investor can register with the Fund, upto 5 bank accounts in case of individuals and HUFs and upto 10 in other cases. Registering of Multiple Bank Accounts will enable the Fund to systematically validate the paying of funds and avoid acceptance of third party payments. For the purpose of registration of bank account(s), Investor should submit Bank Mandate Registration Form (available at the CSCs/ AMC Website) together with one of the following documents:</p>

- a. Cancelled original cheque leaf in respect of bank account to be registered where the account number and names of the account holders are printed on the face of the cheque; or
- b. Bank statement or copy of Bank Pass Book page with the Investor's Bank Account number, name and address.;
- c. Bank letter / certificate on its letter head certifying the account holder's name, account number and branch address [Such letter / certification should be certified by the Bank Manager with his / her full name, signature, employee code.]

The above documents will also be required for change in bank account mandate submitted by the Investor. The AMC will register the Bank Account only after verifying that the sole/ first joint holder is the holder / one of the joint holders of the bank account. In case if a copy of the above documents is submitted, Investor shall submit the original to the AMC/ Service Centre for verification and the same shall be returned. In case of Multiple Registered Bank Account, Investor may choose one of the registered bank accounts for the credit of redemption/ IDCW proceeds (being "Pay-out bank account"). Investor may however, specify any other registered bank accounts for credit of redemption proceeds at the time of requesting for the redemption. Investor may change such Pay-out Bank account, as necessary, through written instructions. However, if request for redemption is received together with a change of bank account (unregistered new bank account) or before verification and validation of new bank account, the redemption request would be processed to the currently registered default old bank account. For further details please refer to paragraph on 'Registration of Multiple Bank Accounts in respect of an Investor Folio' in the SAI

Discontinuation of Change of Bank Account Mandate along with redemption/IDCW proceeds facility:

Discontinuation of Change of Bank Account Mandate along with redemption/IDCW proceeds facility. In compliance with AMFI Best Practice Guidelines Circular No.17/2010-11 dated October 22, 2010, consequent to introduction of "Multiple Bank Accounts Facility," the existing facility of redemption/ IDCW proceeds with change of bank mandate is discontinued by the Fund w.e.f. November 15, 2010. New bank accounts can only be registered using the designated "Multiple Bank Account Registration Form". Further please note the following important points in this regard:

- (i) Proceeds of any redemption/IDCW will be sent only to a bank account that is already registered and validated in the folio at the time of redemption transaction processing.
- (ii) Unit holder(s) may choose to mention any of the existing registered bank accounts with redemption/ IDCW payment request for receiving redemption/IDCW proceeds. If no registered bank account is mentioned, default bank account will be used.
- (iii) If unit holder(s) provide a new and unregistered bank mandate or change of bank mandate request with a specific redemption/IDCW

	<p>payment request (with or without necessary supporting documents) such bank account may not be considered for payment of redemption/IDCW proceeds, or the Fund may withheld the payment for upto 10 calendar days to ensure validation of new bank mandate mentioned.</p> <p>Valid change of bank mandate requests with supporting documents will be processed within 10 business days of necessary documents reaching the office of RTA and any financial transaction request received in the interim will be carried based on previous details only.</p>
Delay in payment of redemption/repurchase proceeds	As per Clause 14.2 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024, the AMC shall be liable to pay interest to the unitholders at rate of 15% per annum and the interest shall be borne by the AMC
Unclaimed Redemption/Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal (IDCW) Amount	<p>In accordance with Clause 14.3 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024, the unclaimed Redemption amount and IDCW amount that are currently allowed to be deployed by the Mutual Fund only in call money market or money market Instruments, shall also be allowed to be invested in a separate plan of only Overnight Investment Strategy / Liquid Investment Strategy / Money Market SIF Investment Strategy floated by DynaSIF specifically for deployment of the unclaimed amounts.</p> <p>Provided that such Investment Strategy where the unclaimed redemption and IDCW amounts are deployed shall be only those Liquid Investment Strategy / Money Market Mutual Fund Investment Strategy which are placed in A-1 cell (Relatively Low Interest Rate Risk and Relatively Low Credit Risk) of Potential Risk Class matrix as per Clause 17.5 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024.</p> <p>AMCs shall not be permitted to charge any exit load in this plan and TER (Total Expense Ratio) of such plan shall be capped as per the TER of direct plan of such Investment Strategy or at 50bps whichever is lower. Investors who claim these amounts during a period of three years from the due date shall be paid initial unclaimed amount along with the income earned on its deployment. Investors who claim these amounts after 3 years, shall be paid initial unclaimed amount along with the income earned on its deployment till the end of the third year. After the third year, the income earned on such unclaimed amounts shall be used for the purpose of investor education. AMC shall play a proactive role in tracing the rightful owner of the unclaimed amounts considering the steps suggested by regulator vide the referred circular.</p>
Disclosures w.r.t investment by minors	<p>As per Clause 17.6 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024 the following Process for Investments in the name of a Minor through a Guardian will be applicable:</p> <p>a. Payment for investment by any mode shall be accepted from the bank account of the minor, parent or legal guardian of the minor, or from a joint account of the minor with parents or legal guardian. For existing folios, the AMCs shall insist upon a Change of Pay-out Bank mandate before redemption is processed.</p>

	<p>Irrespective of the source of payment for subscription, all redemption proceeds shall be credited only in the verified bank account of the minor, i.e. the account the minor may hold with the parent/ legal guardian after completing all KYC formalities.</p> <p>b. Upon the minor attaining the status of major, the minor in whose name the investment was made, shall be required to provide all the KYC details, updated bank account details including cancelled original cheque leaf of the new account. No further transactions shall be allowed till the status of the minor is changed to major.</p> <p>c. AMCs shall build a system control at the account set up stage of Systematic Investment Plan (SIP) and Systematic Transfer Plan (STP) on the basis of which, the standing instruction is suspended when the minor attains majority, till the status is changed to major.</p> <p>Please refer SAI for detailed process on investments made in the name of a Minor through a Guardian and Transmission of Units.</p>
<p>Nomination</p>	<p>The SEBI (Mutual Fund) Regulations notifies that the mutual fund shall provide nomination facility to the unit holders to nominate a person in whose favour the units shall be transmitted in the event of death of the unitholder. Any new investor, investing in SIF Units shall mandatorily have to provide nomination or Opt out of nomination through physical or online mode. The requirement of nomination shall be optional for jointly held folios. For detailed guidelines on Nomination please refer to SAI.</p>
<p>KYC Rules</p>	<p>All the prospective and existing investors / Unit holders of the Fund are requested to note that, pursuant to SEBI Master Circular on Know Your Client (KYC) norms for the securities market dated October 12, 2023 regarding uniformity in KYC process in the securities market and development of a mechanism for centralization of the KYC records, the following KYC procedure is being carried out:</p> <p>A. Requirement of PAN:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In order to strengthen the KYC norms and identify every participant in the securities market with their respective PAN thereby ensuring sound audit trail of all the transactions, PAN shall be the unique identification number for all participants transacting in the securities market, irrespective of the amount of transaction. • The following are exempted from the mandatory requirement of PAN: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Transactions undertaken on behalf of Central Government and/or State Government and by officials appointed by Courts e.g. Official liquidator, Court receiver etc. (under the category of Government) for transacting in the securities market. ii. Investors residing in the state of Sikkim. iii. UN entities/multilateral agencies exempt from paying taxes/filing tax returns in India.

	<p>B. List of Officially Valid Documents (OVDs): The aforesaid circular specifies list of documents considered as Officially Valid Documents for Proof of Identity (PoI) and Proof of Address (POA).</p> <p>C. Methods for completing KYC process and know your KYC status:</p> <p>Physical KYC process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To bring uniformity in KYC process, SEBI has introduced a common KYC application form for all the SEBI registered intermediaries are therefore requested to use the Common KYC application form to apply for KYC and mandatorily undergo - In Person Verification (IPV) requirements. For Common KYC Application Form please visit our website. <p>Digital KYC process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The investor shall visit the website of the SIF and go on new investor section and fill up the required details and online KYC form and submit requisite documents. Digital KYC process will be in accordance with SEBI Master circular of KYC dated October 12, 2023.
<p>Any other disclosures in terms of consolidated checklist on standard observations</p>	<p>Risk Band</p> <p>The Band of the Investment Strategy shall be evaluated on a monthly basis and shall be disclosed on the SIF website and on AMFI website within 10 days from the close of each month.</p> <p>The risk level of Investment Strategy as on March 31 of every year, along with number of times the risk level has changed over the year, shall be disclosed on the SIF website and AMFI website.</p> <p>The Investment Strategy wise changes in Risk-o-meter shall be disclosed in Investment Strategy wise Annual Reports and Abridged summary.</p> <p>Investment Strategy Summary Document (SSD)</p> <p>In accordance with SEBI letter dated December 28, 2021 and AMFI emails dated March 16, 2022 and March 25, 2022, Investment Strategy summary document for all Investment Strategy of SIF in the requisite format (pdf, spreadsheet and machine readable format) shall be uploaded on a monthly basis i.e. 10th to 15th of every month or within 5 working days from the date of any change or modification in the Investment Strategy information on the website of DynaSIF i.e. https://www.360.one/dyna-sif , AMFI i.e. www.amfiindia.com and Registered Stock Exchanges i.e. National Stock Exchange of India Limited and Bombay Stock Exchanges Limited.</p>

III. Other Details

A. Periodic Disclosures such as Half yearly disclosures, half yearly results, annual report

Alternative Monthly and Half Yearly disclosure of Investment Strategy's Portfolio:

The SIF shall disclose portfolio (along with ISIN), including derivative instruments, as on the last day of every alternate month (i.e. as on the end of May, July, September, November, January and March) for all its investment strategies (including debt based investment strategies) on the respective SIF website <https://www.360.one/dyna-sif> and on the website of AMFI within 10 days from the close of such month in a user friendly and downloadable spreadsheet format. All other provisions regarding portfolio disclosure applicable to Mutual Fund scheme, shall also be applicable to the investment strategies under the SIF.

Further, AMC shall publish an advertisement in an all India edition of one national English daily newspaper and one Hindi newspaper, every half year, disclosing the hosting of the half-yearly statement of its investment strategies' portfolio on the website of the SIF and AMFI and the modes through which unitholder(s) can submit a request for a physical or electronic copy of the statement of investment strategy portfolio.

Half Yearly disclosure of Un-Audited Financials:

The SIF shall within one month from the close of each half year (i.e. on 31st March and on 30th September) host a soft copy of the unaudited financial results of the Investment Strategy on the website of the SIF. Also, an advertisement disclosing the hosting of the unaudited financial results of the Investment Strategy on the website (<https://www.360.one/dyna-sif>) will be published, in atleast one English daily newspaper having nationwide circulation and in a newspaper having wide circulation published in language of the region where the Head Office of the SIF is situated.

Annual Report

The Investment Strategy wise annual report and abridged summary thereof shall be hosted on the website of the SIF (<https://www.360.one/dyna-sif/>) and AMFI (www.amfiindia.com) not later than four months (or such other period as may be specified by SEBI from time to time) from the date of closure of the relevant accounting year (i.e. 31st March each year) and link for the same will be displayed prominently on the website of the SIF (<https://www.360.one/dyna-sif/>).

B. Scenario Analysis for Derivatives Positions

The following table shows the performance of Nifty50 index and interest rate change on one hand, and potential performance of funds sector agnostic long and unhedged short portfolios

Equity index up 10%, Interest rate decline of 100bps	% alpha generated on both long and short portfolios		
	With 0% alpha	With 5% alpha	With -3% alpha
Nifty50	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
Funds' Stocks (long) portfolio	10.0%	15.0%	7.0%
Fund's Stocks short portfolio	10.0%	5.0%	13.0%

Debt and money market Instruments with wgt. avg duration of 1 year	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%	
Short financial sector bonds/derivative with Duration of 5 years	-5.0%	-5.0%	-5.0%	
InVITs	8.5%	8.5%	8.5%	
Gold futures	10.0%	15.0%	7.0%	
Silver futures	10.0%	15.0%	7.0%	
Equity index down 10%, Interest rate increase of 100bps				
Nifty50	-10.0%	-10.0%	-10.0%	
Funds' Stocks (long) portfolio	-10.0%	-5.0%	-13.0%	
Fund's Stocks short portfolio	-10.0%	-15.0%	-7.0%	
InVITs	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	
Debt and money market Instruments with wgt. avg duration of 1 year	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	
Short financial sector bonds/derivative with Duration of 5 years	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	
Gold futures	-10.0%	-5.0%	-13.0%	
Silver futures	-10.0%	-5.0%	-13.0%	
Total AUM of Investment Strategy	100,000,000			
Scenario 1: Without any unhedged short derivative exposure and 0% alpha				
Portfolio	Weight (NAV/Total NAV)	Net Asset Value(NAV)	PnL (Nifty up by 10%)	PnL (Nifty down by 10%)
Equity	35.0%	₹ 35,000,000	₹ 3,500,000	₹ -3,500,000
InVITs	15.0%	₹ 15,000,000	₹ 1,275,000	₹ 300,000
Debt and money market instruments	50.0%	₹ 50,000,000	₹ 3,500,000	₹ 2,500,000
Total			₹ 8,275,000	₹ -700,000
	100.0%	₹ 10,00,00,000	8.28%	-0.70%
Scenario 2: With commodity derivatives and 15% equity and bond short exposure and zero alpha				

Portfolio	Weight (NAV/Total NAV)	Net Asset Value(NAV)	PnL (Nifty up by 10%)	PnL (Nifty down by 10%)
Equity	25.0%	₹ 25,000,000	₹ 2,500,000	₹ -2,500,000
Unhedged Stocks Short portfolio	5.0%	₹ 5,000,000	₹ -500,000	₹ 500,000
InVITs	10.0%	₹ 10,000,000	₹ 850,000	₹ 200,000
Debt Instruments and cash equivalent	45.0%	₹ 45,000,000	₹ 3150,000	₹ 2,250,000
Short financial sector bonds/derivative with Duration of 5 years	5.0%	₹ 5,000,000	₹ -250,000	₹ 250,000
Gold futures	5.0%	₹ 5,000,000	₹ 500,000	₹ -500,000
Silver futures	5.0%	₹ 5,000,000	₹ 500,000	₹ -500,000
			₹ 6750,000	₹ -300,000
Total	100.0%	₹10,00,00,000	6.75%	-0.30%

Scenario 3: With commodity derivatives and 15% equity and bond short exposure and 5% alpha

Portfolio	Weight (NAV/Total NAV)	Net Asset Value(NAV)	PnL (Nifty up by 10%)	PnL (Nifty down by 10%)
Equity	25.0%	₹ 25,000,000	₹ 3,750,000	₹ -1,250,000
Unhedged Stocks Short portfolio	5.0%	₹ 5,000,000	₹ -250,000	₹ 750,000
InVITs	10.0%	₹ 10,000,000	₹ 850,000	₹ 200,000
Debt Instruments and cash equivalent	45.0%	₹ 45,000,000	₹ 3150,000	₹ 2,250,000
Short financial sector bonds/derivative with Duration of 5 years	5.0%	₹ 5,000,000	₹ -250,000	₹ 250,000
Gold futures	5.0%	₹ 5,000,000	₹ 750,000	₹ -250,000
Silver futures	5.0%	₹ 5,000,000	₹ 750,000	₹ -250,000
			₹ 8,750,000	₹ 1700,000
Total	100.0%	₹10,00,00,000	8.75%	1.70%

Scenario 4: With commodity derivatives and 15% equity and bond short exposure and 3% negative alpha

Portfolio	Weight (NAV/Total NAV)	Net Asset Value(NAV)	PnL (Nifty up by 10%)	PnL (Nifty down by 10%)
Equity	25.0%	₹ 25,000,000	₹ 1,750,000	₹ -3,250,000

Unhedged Futures Short	5.0%	₹ 5,000,000	₹ -650,000	₹ 350,000
InViTs	10.0%	₹ 10,000,000	₹ 850,000	₹ 200,000
Debt Instruments and cash equivalent	45.0%	₹ 45,000,000	₹ 3150,000	₹ 2,250,000
Short financial sector bonds/derivative with Duration of 5 years	5.0%	₹ 5,000,000	₹ -250,000	₹ 250,000
Gold futures	5.0%	₹ 5,000,000	₹ 350,000	₹ -650,000
Silver futures	5.0%	₹ 5,000,000	₹ 350,000	₹ -650,000
			₹ 45,550,000	₹ -1,450,000
Total	100.0%	₹10,00,00,000	45.55%	-1.50%

Note:

1	Unhedged Derivatives includes exchange traded Futures and Options of equity and commodity securities
2	NAV is representative of the market value at the asset level and aggregates to 100% at the fund level. Note Unhedged Derivatives short portfolio is ledger entry which gets included in exposure calculation
3	InViTs are expect to have some sensitivity to equity returns

C. Liquidity risk management tools and its applicability - Not Applicable

D. Transparency/NAV Disclosure

The NAV will be calculated by the AMC for each Business Day.

The SIF will update the NAVs on AMFI website www.amfiindia.com on or before 11.00 P.M. on the same business day and also on its website (<https://www.360.one/dyna-sif>). In case of any delay, in uploading of NAV on AMFI Website, the reasons for such delay would be explained to AMFI in writing. If the NAV is not available before the commencement of Business Hours on the following day due to any reason, SIF shall issue a press release giving reasons and explaining when the SIF would be able to publish the NAV.

Further the SIF will extend facility of sending latest available NAVs of the Investment Strategy to the Unit holders through SMS upon receiving a specific request in this regard. Also, information regarding NAVs can be obtained by the Unit holders / Investors by calling or visiting the nearest ISC.

The SIF shall disclose portfolio (along with ISIN) including derivative instruments of the Investment Strategy as on the last day of the every alternate month on website of SIF (<https://www.360.one/dyna-sif>) and AMFI (www.amfiindia.com) within 10 days from the close of such month respectively in a user friendly and downloadable spreadsheet format.

In case of Unitholders whose e-mail addresses are registered, the SIF shall send via e-mail both the alternative month and half-yearly statement of Investment Strategy portfolio within 10 days from the close of each alternative month/ half-year respectively.

Further, the SIF shall publish an advertisement in the all India edition of at least two daily newspapers, one each in English and Hindi every half-year disclosing the hosting of the half-yearly statement of the Investment Strategy portfolio on the website of the SIF (<https://www.360.one/dyna-sif>) and on the website of AMFI (www.amfiindia.com) and the modes such as SMS, telephone, email or written request (letter) through which a unitholder can submit a request for a physical or electronic copy of the statement of Investment Strategy portfolio.

The SIF shall provide a physical copy of the statement of Investment Strategy portfolio, without charging any cost, on specific request received from a unitholder.

The AMC will make available the Annual Report of the Investment Strategy within four months of the end of the financial year.

E. Stamp duty

Pursuant to Notification No. S.O. 4419(E) dated December 10, 2019, notification no. G.S.R. 19 (E) dated the January 8, 2020, Notification No. G.S.R. 226(E) dated March 30, 2020 issued by Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, Government of India, read with Part I of Chapter IV of Notification dated February 21, 2019 issued by Legislative Department, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India on the Finance Act, 2019, a stamp duty @ 0.005% of the transaction value would be levied on SIF transactions including switches(excluding redemptions), with effect from July 01, 2020.

For further details, please refer SAI.

F. Associate Transactions - Please refer to Statement of Additional Information (SAI).

G. Taxation

For details on taxation please refer to the clause on Taxation in the Investment Strategy Additional Information (SAI) apart from the following:

Tax*	Resident Investors	Non-resident Investors	Specialized Investment Fund
Tax on dividend	Taxable at income slab rates	20% / Taxable at income slab rates [#]	Nil
Capital Gain Long-term (if units are listed on recognised stock exchange, then held for more than 12 months; and if unlisted, then held for more than 24 months) Short-term (if units are listed on recognised stock exchange, then held for 12 months or less; and if unlisted, then held for 24 months or less)	12.5% Taxable at income slab rates	12.5% Taxable @30% for FPI/ @ 35% for non-resident company / @ income slab rates for other unitholders	Nil Nil

1) *These should be increased by the surcharge as applicable and health & education cess @ 4%.

2) [#] 20% rate is applicable for (i) FPIs and (ii) units purchased in foreign currency. For other non-resident investor, such income is taxable as per applicable rate in India.³⁾ [^] Applicable to mutual fund where less than 65% of its total proceeds is invested in the equity shares of domestic companies; and where 65% or less of total proceeds is held in debt or money market instruments.

4) Mutual Funds are required to deduct TDS @ 10% on IDCW payment (above Rs 5000) for resident unitholders and @ 20% (plus applicable surcharge and cess) / applicable rate, as applicable, for non-resident unitholders. No tax shall be required to be deducted by the mutual fund on income which is in the nature of capital gain in the hands of resident unitholder and FPIs. For other non-resident unitholders, tax shall be deducted as per applicable rates. Tax treaty benefit, if any, should be provided to non-resident unitholders subject to providing certain information/documents as required (especially, tax residency certificate and Form 10F).

5) In certain cases, higher TDS may be applicable as per section 206AA (relating to non-furnishing of PAN).

Considering the hybrid nature of the Investment Strategy, the taxation provisions applicable to hybrid investment strategies have been incorporated herein. The tax treatment described above is subject to the applicable provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and any amendments made thereto from time to time. Investors are advised to consult their financial, legal and tax advisors before making any investment decision, in order to understand the tax implications relevant to their individual circumstances.

H. Rights of Unitholders - Please refer to SAI for details.

I. List of official points of acceptance: please visit <https://www.360.one/dyna-sif> for list of official points of acceptances.

J. Penalties, Pending Litigation or Proceedings, Findings of Inspections or Investigations for Which Action may have been taken or is in the process of being taken by any Regulatory Authority:

1. All disclosures regarding penalties and action(s) taken against foreign Sponsor(s) may be limited to the jurisdiction of the country where the principal activities (in terms of income / revenue) of the Sponsor(s) are carried out or where the headquarters of the Sponsor(s) is situated. Further, only top 10 monetary penalties during the last three years shall be disclosed. - Not Applicable
2. In case of Indian Sponsor(s), details of all monetary penalties imposed and/ or action taken during the last three years or pending with any financial regulatory body or governmental authority, against Sponsor(s) and/ or the AMC and/ or the Board of Trustees /Trustee Company; for irregularities or for violations in the financial services sector, or for defaults with respect to share holders or debenture holders and depositors, or for economic offences, or for violation of securities law. Details of settlement, if any, arrived at with the aforesaid authorities during the last three years shall also be disclosed: None
3. Details of all enforcement actions taken by SEBI in the last three years and/ or pending with SEBI for the violation of SEBI Act, 1992 and Rules and Regulations framed there under including debarment and/ or suspension and/ or cancellation and/ or imposition of monetary penalty/adjudication/enquiry proceedings, if any, to which the Sponsor(s) and/ or the AMC and/ or the Board of Trustees /Trustee Company and/ or any of the directors and/ or key personnel (especially the fund managers) of the AMC and Trustee Company were/ are a party. The details of the violation shall also be disclosed. - None
4. Any pending material civil or criminal litigation incidental to the business of the SIF to which the Sponsor(s) and/ or the AMC and/ or the Board of Trustees /Trustee Company and/ or any of the directors and/ or key personnel are a party should also be disclosed separately. - None
5. Any deficiency in the systems and operations of the Sponsor(s) and/ or the AMC and/ or the Board of Trustees/Trustee Company which SEBI has specifically advised to be disclosed in the ISID, or which has been notified by any other regulatory agency, shall be disclosed. - None

Please visit <https://www.360.one/dyna-sif> for most updated details of penalties, pending litigation or proceedings.

Notes:

The Trustees have approved this Investment Strategy Information Document on September 30, 2025 and have ensured that the Investment Strategy is a new product offered by DynaSIF and is not a minor modification of the existing Investment Strategies.

Notwithstanding anything contained in this Investment Strategy Information Document, the provisions of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 and the guidelines there under shall be applicable.

For and behalf of 360 ONE Asset Management Limited

Sd/-

Place: Mumbai
Date: March 30, 2026

Chief Executive Officer

Where can you submit the filled-up applications:

DynaSIF	Registrar and Transfer Agent	CMS Collection Bankers
360 one Asset Management Limited Registered Office: 360 ONE Centre, Kamala City, S.B. Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai - 400 013 https://www.360.one/dyna-sif	Computer Age Management Services Limited (CAMS) Registered Office: New No. 10, Old No. 178, M.G.R. Salai, Nungambakkam, Chennai - 600 034 Contact Number: 1800 419 2267 Email id: enq_if@camsonline.com www.camsonline.com	HDFC Bank Limited Registered Office: HDFC Bank House, Senapati Bapat Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai - 400 013 www.hdfcbank.com India

Investments in Specialized Investment Fund involves relatively higher risk including potential loss of capital, liquidity risk and market volatility. Please read all investment strategy related documents carefully before making the investment decision.