

Date: August 08, 2024

Dear Unitholder,

Subject: Change in fundamental attributes of DSP US Flexible^A Equity Fund ('Scheme') of DSP Mutual Fund ('Fund').

(^AThe term "Flexible" in the name of the Scheme signifies that the Investment Manager of the Underlying Fund can invest either in growth or value investment characteristic securities placing an emphasis as the market outlook warrants).

Unit holders are requested to note that the following Scheme will be undergoing certain changes in the key features as detailed in the table below. The changes, indicated as fundamental attributes change (FAC) in the below table will be considered as change in the fundamental attributes in line with Regulation 18(15A) of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 ("MF Regulations"). Accordingly, these proposed changes shall be carried out by implementing the process for change in the fundamental attributes of the Scheme.

1. **Name of the Scheme:** DSP US Flexible^A Equity Fund

2. **Rationale of the change/s:** It is proposed to change the name, type, investment objective, asset allocation and other relevant sections of offer documents of the Scheme in order to expand the universe of underlying funds so as to include Vanguard S&P 500 UCITS ETF, Value Line Mid Cap Focused Fund and JPMorgan Mid Cap Equity Fund in addition to BlackRock Global Funds – US Flexible Equity Fund (BGF – USFEF) and enable the Scheme to have flexibility to invest in the units of other overseas funds/ETFs which provides exposure to US equity market. The rationale of aforesaid proposal is as under:

a) **Underperformance of BGF – USFEF** – BGF US Flexible Equity Fund has large cap bias & has underperformed the benchmark Russell 1000 index. This can be possibly due to market efficiency in US large cap space.

Returns	1y	3y	5y	10y	Since Inception
BGF US Flexible Equity Fund (%)	22.44	7.49	14.99	11.69	13.46
Russell 1000 index (%)	28.01	8.46	15.42	12.40	14.21

Inception Date: October 31, 2002, Data as on 31 May 2024.

b) **Reducing concentration Risk** – Adding other overseas funds /ETFs with different market capitalization, styles and managers helps to reduce concentration risk.

c) **Diversification** – Currently, the Scheme is investing only in BGF – USFEF which is actively managed fund. Enabling other overseas funds/ETFs for investment will help to reduce active risk of the portfolio especially in large cap space.

3. **The comparison between the existing features and the proposed features are as follows:**

Sr. No.	Particulars	Existing Scheme Features	Proposed Scheme Features (changes are highlighted in Bold)
1.	Name of the Scheme*	DSP US Flexible ^A Equity Fund (^A The term "Flexible" in the name of the Scheme signifies that the Investment Manager of the Underlying Fund can invest either in growth or value investment characteristic securities placing an emphasis as the market outlook warrants)	DSP US Flexible Equity Fund of Fund
2.	Category of the Scheme	Fund of Fund Scheme (Overseas)	Fund of Fund Scheme (Overseas) (There is no change in the category of the Scheme)
3.	Type of Scheme*	An open ended fund of fund scheme investing in BlackRock Global Funds – US Flexible Equity Fund	An open ended Fund of Fund scheme investing in overseas Funds/ETFs that provides exposure to US equity market
4.	Investment Objective*	The primary investment objective of the Scheme is to seek capital appreciation by investing predominantly in units of Global Funds US Flexible Equity Fund (BGF - USFEF). The Scheme may, at the discretion of the Investment Manager, also invest in the units of other similar overseas mutual fund schemes, which may constitute a significant part of its corpus. The Scheme may also invest a certain portion of its corpus in money market securities and/ or money market/liquid schemes of DSP Mutual Fund, in order to meet liquidity requirements from time to time. It shall be noted 'similar overseas mutual fund schemes' shall have investment objective, investment strategy and risk profile/consideration similar to those of BGF – USFEF. The term "Flexible" in the name of the Scheme signifies that the Investment Manager of the Underlying Fund can invest either in growth or value investment characteristic securities placing an emphasis as the market outlook warrants. There is no assurance that the investment objective of the Scheme will be achieved.	The primary investment objective of the Scheme is to seek capital appreciation by investing in units of Funds/ ETFs which provides exposure to US equity markets . The Scheme may also invest a certain portion of its corpus in cash and cash equivalents , in order to meet liquidity requirements from time to time. There is no assurance that the investment objective of the Scheme will be achieved.

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5	Asset Allocation Pattern*	<p>Under normal circumstances, the asset allocation will be as follows:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Instruments</th> <th colspan="2">Indicative allocations (% of total assets)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Minimum</th> <th>Maximum</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Units of BGF – USFEF# or other similar overseas mutual fund scheme(s)</td> <td>95%</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Money market securities and/ or units of money market/liquid schemes of DSP Mutual Fund</td> <td>0%</td> <td>5%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>#in the shares of BGF – USFEF, an Undertaking for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities (UCITS) III fund.</p> <p>Indicative table:(Actual instrument/percentages may vary subject to applicable SEBI circulars)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sl. no</th> <th>Type of Instrument</th> <th>Percentage of exposure</th> <th>Circular references</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1.</td><td>Securities Lending</td><td>Not applicable</td><td>-</td></tr> <tr><td>2.</td><td>Derivatives</td><td>Nil</td><td>-</td></tr> <tr><td>3.</td><td>Equity Derivatives for non- hedging purposes</td><td>Not applicable</td><td>-</td></tr> <tr><td>4.</td><td>Securitized Debt</td><td>Not applicable</td><td>-</td></tr> <tr><td>5.</td><td>Debt Instruments with SO / CE rating</td><td>Not applicable</td><td>-</td></tr> <tr><td>6.</td><td>Overseas Securities</td><td>Upto 100%</td><td>Clause 12.19 of the SEBI Master Circular</td></tr> <tr><td>7.</td><td>ReITS and InVITS</td><td>Not applicable</td><td>-</td></tr> <tr><td>8.</td><td>Debt Instruments with special features (AT1 and AT2 Bonds)</td><td>Not applicable</td><td>-</td></tr> <tr><td>9.</td><td>Tri-party repos (including Reverse repo in T-bills and Government Securities)</td><td>Upto 5%</td><td>-</td></tr> <tr><td>10.</td><td>Repo/ reverse repo transactions in corporate debt securities</td><td>Not applicable</td><td>-</td></tr> <tr><td>11.</td><td>Credit Default Swap transactions</td><td>Not applicable</td><td>-</td></tr> <tr><td>12.</td><td>Covered call option</td><td>Not applicable</td><td>-</td></tr> <tr><td>13.</td><td>Another Fund of Fund Schemes</td><td>Nil</td><td>-</td></tr> <tr><td>14.</td><td>Short Term Deposit</td><td>Refer Note 1</td><td>Clause 12.16 of the SEBI Master Circular</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Note 1 - Investment in Short-Term Deposits-</p> <p>Pending deployment of the funds of the Scheme shall be in terms of clause 12.16 of the SEBI Master Circular, the AMC may invest funds of the Scheme in short term deposits of scheduled commercial banks, subject to following conditions:</p>	Instruments	Indicative allocations (% of total assets)		Minimum	Maximum	1. Units of BGF – USFEF# or other similar overseas mutual fund scheme(s)	95%	100%	2. Money market securities and/ or units of money market/liquid schemes of DSP Mutual Fund	0%	5%	Sl. no	Type of Instrument	Percentage of exposure	Circular references	1.	Securities Lending	Not applicable	-	2.	Derivatives	Nil	-	3.	Equity Derivatives for non- hedging purposes	Not applicable	-	4.	Securitized Debt	Not applicable	-	5.	Debt Instruments with SO / CE rating	Not applicable	-	6.	Overseas Securities	Upto 100%	Clause 12.19 of the SEBI Master Circular	7.	ReITS and InVITS	Not applicable	-	8.	Debt Instruments with special features (AT1 and AT2 Bonds)	Not applicable	-	9.	Tri-party repos (including Reverse repo in T-bills and Government Securities)	Upto 5%	-	10.	Repo/ reverse repo transactions in corporate debt securities	Not applicable	-	11.	Credit Default Swap transactions	Not applicable	-	12.	Covered call option	Not applicable	-	13.	Another Fund of Fund Schemes	Nil	-	14.	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SEBI/HO/ IMD-II/DOF3/ OW/PI/ 2021/ 31487 / 1 dated November 03, 2021, Cash and Cash Equivalents will include following securities having residual maturity of less than 91 Days:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> TREPS, Treasury Bills, Government securities, and Repo on Government Securities and any other securities as may be allowed under the regulations prevailing from time to time. <p>Indicative table: (Actual instrument/percentages may vary subject to applicable SEBI circulars)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sl. no</th> <th>Type of Instrument</th> <th>Percentage of exposure</th> <th>Circular references</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1.</td><td>Securities Lending</td><td>Nil</td><td>-</td></tr> <tr><td>2.</td><td>Derivatives</td><td>Nil</td><td>-</td></tr> <tr><td>3.</td><td>Equity Derivatives for non- hedging purposes</td><td>Not applicable</td><td>-</td></tr> <tr><td>4.</td><td>Securitized Debt</td><td>Nil</td><td>-</td></tr> <tr><td>5.</td><td>Debt Instruments with SO / CE rating</td><td>Nil</td><td>-</td></tr> <tr><td>6.</td><td>Overseas Securities</td><td>Upto 100%</td><td>Clause 12.19 of the SEBI Master Circular</td></tr> <tr><td>7.</td><td>ReITS and InVITS</td><td>Nil</td><td>-</td></tr> <tr><td>8.</td><td>Debt Instruments with special features (AT1 and AT2 Bonds)</td><td>Nil</td><td>-</td></tr> <tr><td>9.</td><td>Tri-party repos (including Reverse repo in T-bills and Government Securities)</td><td>Upto 5%</td><td>-</td></tr> <tr><td>10.</td><td>Repo/ reverse repo transactions in corporate debt securities</td><td>Nil</td><td>-</td></tr> <tr><td>11.</td><td>Credit Default Swap transactions</td><td>Nil</td><td>-</td></tr> <tr><td>12.</td><td>Covered call option</td><td>Not applicable</td><td>-</td></tr> <tr><td>13.</td><td>Another Fund of Fund Schemes</td><td>Nil</td><td>-</td></tr> <tr><td>14.</td><td>Short Term Deposit</td><td>Refer Note 1</td><td>Clause 12.16 of the SEBI Master Circular</td></tr> <tr><td>15.</td><td>Short Selling</td><td>Nil</td><td>-</td></tr> <tr><td>16.</td><td>Unrated Debt Instruments</td><td>Nil</td><td>-</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Instruments	Indicative allocations (% of total assets)		Minimum	Maximum	1. 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		<p>1. The term 'short term' for parking of funds shall be treated as a period not exceeding 91 days.</p> <p>2. Such deposits shall be held in the name of the Scheme.</p> <p>3. The Scheme shall not park more than 15% of its net assets in the short term deposit(s) of all the scheduled commercial banks put together. However, it may be raised to 20% with the prior approval of the Trustee. Also, parking of funds in short term deposits of associate and sponsor scheduled commercial banks together shall not exceed 20% of total deployment by the Mutual Fund in short term deposits.</p> <p>4. The Scheme shall not park more than 10% of its net assets in short term deposit(s) with any one scheduled commercial bank including its subsidiaries.</p> <p>5. The Trustee shall ensure that the funds of the Scheme are not parked in the short term deposits of a bank which has invested in that Scheme.</p> <p>6. AMC will not charge any investment management and advisory fees for parking of funds in short term deposits of scheduled commercial banks.</p> <p>7. The Trustee shall also ensure that the bank in which a scheme has short term deposits do not invest in the scheme until the scheme has short term deposits with such bank.</p> <p>The above provisions do not apply to term deposits placed as margins for trading in cash and derivative market.</p> <p>Indicative table is subset of primary asset allocation table mentioned above and both shall be read in conjunction.</p> <p>Cumulative gross exposure –</p> <p>As per Clause 12.24 of the SEBI Master Circular, the cumulative gross exposure through underlying funds, money market instruments and 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 the scheme. Cash and cash equivalents as per SEBI letter no. SEBI/HO/IMD-II/DOF3/OW/P/2021/31487 / 1 dated November 03, 2021 which includes T-bills, Government Securities, Repo on Government Securities and any other securities as may be allowed under the regulations prevailing from time to time subject to the regulatory approval, if any, having residual maturity of less than 91 Days, shall not be considered for the purpose of calculating gross exposure limit.</p> <p>There is no change in Portfolio rebalancing para as mentioned under this section.</p>	<p>Note 1 - Investment in Short-Term Deposits-</p> <p>Pending deployment of the funds of the Scheme shall be in terms of clause 12.16 of the SEBI Master Circular, the AMC may invest funds of the Scheme in short term deposits of scheduled commercial banks, subject to following conditions:</p> <p>1. The term 'short term' for parking of funds shall be treated as a period not exceeding 91 days.</p> <p>2. Such deposits shall be held in the name of the Scheme.</p> <p>3. The Scheme shall not park more than 15% of its net assets in the short term deposit(s) of all the scheduled commercial banks put together. However, it may be raised to 20% with the prior approval of the Trustee. Also, parking of funds in short term deposits of associate and sponsor scheduled commercial banks together shall not exceed 20% of total deployment by the Mutual Fund in short term deposits.</p> <p>4. The Scheme shall not park more than 10% of its net assets in short term deposit(s) with any one scheduled commercial bank including its subsidiaries.</p> <p>5. The Trustee shall ensure that the funds of the Scheme are not parked in the short term deposits of a bank which has invested in that Scheme.</p> <p>6. AMC will not charge any investment management and advisory fees for parking of funds in short term deposits of scheduled commercial banks.</p> <p>7. The Trustee shall also ensure that the bank in which a scheme has short term deposits do not invest in the scheme until the scheme has short term deposits with such bank.</p> <p>The above provisions do not apply to term deposits placed as margins for trading in cash and derivative market.</p> <p>Indicative table is subset of primary asset allocation table mentioned above and both shall be read in conjunction.</p> <p>Cumulative gross exposure –</p> <p>As per Clause 12.24 of the SEBI Master Circular, the cumulative gross exposure through underlying funds and 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 the scheme. Cash and cash equivalents as per SEBI letter no. SEBI/HO/IMD-II/DOF3/OW/P/2021/31487 / 1 dated November 03, 2021 which includes T-bills, Government Securities, Repo on Government Securities and any other securities as may be allowed under the regulations prevailing from time to time subject to the regulatory approval, if any, having residual maturity of less than 91 Days, shall not be considered for the purpose of calculating gross exposure limit.</p> <p>There is no change in Portfolio rebalancing para as mentioned under this section.</p>
6.	Investment Strategy*	<p>The scheme will invest predominantly in units of BGF – USFEF. The Scheme may, at the discretion of the Investment Manager, also invest in the units of other similar overseas mutual fund schemes, which may constitute a significant part of its corpus. The Scheme may also invest a certain portion of its corpus in money market securities and/or money market/liquid schemes of DSP Mutual Fund, in order to meet liquidity requirements from time to time.</p> <p>• Portfolio Turnover</p> <p>Portfolio turnover is defined as the lower of the aggregate value of purchases or sales, as a percentage of the average corpus of the Scheme during a specified period of time. This will exclude purchases and sales of money market securities.</p> <p>The portfolio turnover in the Scheme will be a function of the inflows in the form of subscriptions into the Scheme and outflows in the form of redemptions from the Scheme, as well as the market opportunities available to the Investment Manager. Consequently, it is difficult to estimate with any reasonable measure of accuracy, the likely turnover in the portfolio(s). It will be the endeavor of the Investment Manager to keep portfolio turnover rates as low as possible. However, there are trading opportunities that present themselves from time to time, where in the opinion of the Investment Manager, there is an opportunity to enhance the total returns of the portfolio. The Investment Manager will</p>	<p>The scheme will invest in units of overseas funds/ ETFs that provides exposure to US equity market. The fund manager will have flexibility to invest across capitalization, styles and managers depending on prevailing market conditions, the macroeconomic environment (including interest rates and inflation), the performance of the corporate sector, the equity markets and general liquidity and other considerations in the US economy and markets. Scheme may also invest a certain portion of its corpus in cash and cash equivalents, in order to meet liquidity requirements from time to time.</p> <p>• Portfolio Turnover</p> <p>Portfolio turnover is defined as the lower of the aggregate value of purchases or sales, as a percentage of the average corpus of the Scheme during a specified period of time.</p> <p>The portfolio turnover in the Scheme will be a function of the inflows in the form of subscriptions into the Scheme and outflows in the form of redemptions from the Scheme, as well as the market opportunities available to the Investment Manager. Consequently, it is difficult to estimate with any reasonable measure of accuracy, the likely turnover in the portfolio(s). It will be the endeavor of the Investment Manager to keep portfolio turnover rates as low as possible. However, there are trading opportunities that present themselves from time to</p>

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		endeavor to balance the increased cost on account of higher portfolio turnover with the benefits derived therefrom. Although the exchange-traded equity derivatives contracts in India are available upto 3 months, the liquidity is predominantly in the one month contracts (near month contracts). The Scheme has no specific target relating to portfolio turnover.	time, where in the opinion of the Investment Manager, there is an opportunity to enhance the total returns of the portfolio. The Investment Manager will endeavor to balance the increased cost on account of higher portfolio turnover with the benefits derived therefrom. The Scheme has no specific target relating to portfolio turnover.										
7.	Any other changes Product Labelling and Suitability	This product is suitable for investors who are seeking* • Long-term capital growth • Investment in units of overseas funds which invest primarily in equity and equity related securities of companies domiciled in, or exercising the predominant part of their economic activity in the USA * Investors should consult their financial advisers if in doubt about whether the Scheme is suitable for them	This product is suitable for investors who are seeking* • Long-term capital growth • Investment in units of overseas funds/ETFs which provide exposure to equity and equity related securities of US companies * Investors should consult their financial advisers if in doubt about whether the Scheme is suitable for them										
8.	Any other changes SECTION I – PART I. HIGHLIGHTS/SUMMARY OF THE SCHEME - NAV Disclosure & SECTION II – III. OTHER DETAILS – C. Transparency/NAV Disclosure	I. PART I. HIGHLIGHTS/SUMMARY OF THE SCHEME - NAV Disclosure The NAVs of the Scheme/plans will be calculated by the Mutual Fund on each Business Day and will be made available by 10 a.m. of the immediately succeeding Business Day. II. Transparency/NAV Disclosure The NAVs of the Scheme/plans will be calculated by the Mutual Fund on each Business Day and will be made available by 10 a.m. of the immediately succeeding Business Day. (There is no change in other details mentioned under this section)	I. PART I. HIGHLIGHTS/SUMMARY OF THE SCHEME - NAV Disclosure The NAVs of the Scheme/plans will be calculated by the Mutual Fund on each Business Day and will be made available by 8.30 p.m. of the immediately succeeding Business Day. II. Transparency/NAV Disclosure The NAVs of the Scheme/plans will be calculated by the Mutual Fund on each Business Day and will be made available by 8.30 p.m. of the immediately succeeding Business Day. Reason for delayed disclosure of NAV: The Scheme has investment in overseas securities including funds and in order to capture same day price / NAV of such underlying overseas investment, the time limit for disclosure of NAV for the said scheme is changed from 10 a.m. of the immediately succeeding Business Day to 8:30 p.m. of the immediately succeeding Business Day. However, if in case of non-availability of price/valuation for the underlying overseas investments (due to various reasons including observation of Non Business Day of underlying overseas fund), consequent to which there would be inability in capturing same day price/valuation for such underlying investments, then NAV of the Scheme will be declared as and when the price/valuation for such underlying investment is available. (There is no change in other details mentioned under this section)										
9.	Any other changes Definitions/interpretation - Business/Working Day	A day other than (i) Saturday and Sunday, (ii) a day on which the banks in Mumbai are closed, (iii) a day when BGF – USFEF is closed for subscription/redemption, (iv) a day which is a non business day for the U.S (v) a day on which the sale and redemption of Units are suspended and (vi) a day on which Reserve Bank of India is closed.	A day other than (i) Saturday and Sunday, (ii) a day on which the banks in Mumbai are closed, (iii) a day on which the sale and redemption of Units is suspended and (iv) a day on which Reserve Bank of India is closed. (v) A day on which the sale and repurchase of the units of the overseas mutual fund, where the Scheme has investment, is suspended or closed and / or (vi) a day on which overseas exchanges where the Scheme has investment are closed. The AMC reserves the right to declare any day as a non-business day at any of its locations at its sole discretion.										
10.	Any other changes SECTION I Where will the Scheme invest?	The scheme will invest predominantly in units of BGF – USFEF. The Scheme may, at the discretion of the Investment Manager, also invest in the units of other similar overseas mutual fund schemes, which may constitute a significant part of its corpus. The Scheme may also invest a certain portion of its corpus in money market securities and/or money market/liquid schemes of DSP Mutual Fund, in order to meet liquidity requirements from time to time. The Scheme will invest in 1. Units of BGF – USFEF. The Scheme may, at the discretion of the Investment Manager, also invest in the units of other similar overseas mutual fund schemes, which may constitute a significant part of its corpus. 2. Money market securities include, but are not limited to • Treasury bills, • Commercial paper of public sector undertakings and private sector corporate entities, • Reverse repurchase agreements, • TREPS (including Reverse repo in T-bills and Government Securities)	The scheme will invest in units of overseas funds/ ETFs that provides exposure to US equity market. The Scheme may also invest a certain portion of its corpus in cash and cash equivalents, in order to meet liquidity requirements from time to time. 1. The scheme intends to invest in following funds/ETFs: <table border="1" data-bbox="952 1579 1549 1760"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="952 1579 1034 1615">Sr. No</th> <th data-bbox="1034 1579 1549 1615">Name of Underlying Funds</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="952 1615 1034 1650">1</td> <td data-bbox="1034 1615 1549 1650">BlackRock Global Funds – US Flexible Equity Fund</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="952 1650 1034 1685">2</td> <td data-bbox="1034 1650 1549 1685">Vanguard S&P 500 UCITS ETF</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="952 1685 1034 1720">3</td> <td data-bbox="1034 1685 1549 1720">Value Line Mid Cap Focused Fund</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="952 1720 1034 1760">4</td> <td data-bbox="1034 1720 1549 1760">JPMorgan Mid Cap Equity Fund</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Apart from above, the Scheme may, at the discretion of the Investment Manager/fund manager, also invest in the units of other overseas funds/ETFs which provides exposure to US equity market subject to	Sr. No	Name of Underlying Funds	1	BlackRock Global Funds – US Flexible Equity Fund	2	Vanguard S&P 500 UCITS ETF	3	Value Line Mid Cap Focused Fund	4	JPMorgan Mid Cap Equity Fund
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Sr. No.	Particulars	Existing Scheme Features	Proposed Scheme Features (changes are highlighted in Bold)										
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certificates of deposit of scheduled commercial banks and development financial institutions, • Bills of exchange/promissory notes of public sector and private sector corporate entities (co-accepted by banks), • Government securities with unexpired maturity of one year or less • and other money market securities as may be permitted by SEBI/RBI regulations <p>3. Units of Money market/liquid schemes of DSP Mutual Fund</p> <p>4. Short Term Deposit</p> <p>For detailed definition and applicable regulations/guidelines for each instrument please refer Section-II.</p> <p>Investment in Overseas Financial Assets/Foreign Securities</p> <p>Investment in overseas shall be in according with the requirements stipulated by SEBI and RBI from time to time.</p> <p>For detailed definition/description of instruments and applicable regulations/guidelines for instruments please refer Section II.</p>	<p>fundamental attribute change.</p> <p>The proportion of an investment in an underlying funds may vary and solely at the discretion of the fund manager of the Scheme.</p> <p>2. Cash and Cash Equivalents</p> <p>3. Short Term Deposit</p> <p><u>Investment in Overseas Financial Assets/Foreign Securities</u></p> <p>Investment in overseas shall be in according with the requirements stipulated by SEBI and RBI from time to time.</p> <p>For detailed definition/description of instruments and applicable regulations/guidelines for instruments please refer Section II.</p>										
11.	<p>Any other changes</p> <p>SECTION II</p> <p>Where will the Scheme invest?</p>	<p>The scheme will invest predominantly in units of BGF – USFEF. The Scheme may, at the discretion of the Investment Manager, also invest in the units of other similar overseas mutual fund schemes, which may constitute a significant part of its corpus. The Scheme may also invest a certain portion of its corpus in money market securities and/or money market/liquid schemes of DSP Mutual Fund, in order to meet liquidity requirements from time to time.</p> <p>Detailed description of the instruments mentioned in section I.</p> <p>1. Units of BGF-USFEF</p> <p>The scheme will invest predominantly in units of BGF-USFEF. The Scheme may, at the discretion of the Investment Manager, also invest in the units of other similar overseas mutual fund schemes, which may constitute a significant part of its corpus.</p> <p>For overview of the underlying fund, Investors are requested to refer ‘Section II, Part III - Other Details’</p> <p>2. Money market instruments as permitted by SEBI/RBI include, but are not limited to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treasury bills (T-bills) are short-term government securities issued at a discount to their face value and mature within one year. They do not pay periodic interest but provide returns by maturing at their full face value, with the difference between the purchase price and the maturity value representing the investor’s earnings. T-bills are considered low-risk investments due to government backing • Commercial Papers (CPs) are short-term, unsecured debt instruments issued by corporations, financial institutions, and other large entities to meet their immediate funding needs, such as working capital requirements. Typically issued at a discount to face value and with maturities ranging from a few days to one year, CPs offer investors a relatively safe, liquid investment option with competitive returns compared to other short-term instruments. Due to their short maturity periods, CPs are often used by companies as a cost-effective alternative to bank loans for short-term financing needs • Commercial Bills are short-term, negotiable financial instruments used in trade finance, representing a written order from one party (the drawer) to another (the drawee) to pay a specified amount to the bearer or a named party (the payee) at a future date. They are commonly used by businesses to finance their working capital needs by enabling the seller of goods to receive immediate payment, while the buyer gets a credit period to make the payment. These bills can be discounted with banks or financial institutions before maturity, providing liquidity to the holder. They play a crucial role in facilitating trade transactions and managing short-term funding requirements. 	<p>The scheme will invest in units of overseas funds/ ETFs that provides exposure to US equity market. The Scheme may also invest a certain portion of its corpus in cash and cash equivalents, in order to meet liquidity requirements from time to time.</p> <p>Detailed description of the instruments mentioned in section I.</p> <p>1. Overseas funds/ ETFs that provides exposure to US equity market</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="954 848 1549 1034"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="954 848 1029 883">Sr. No</th> <th data-bbox="1029 848 1549 883">Name of Underlying Funds</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="954 883 1029 921">1</td> <td data-bbox="1029 883 1549 921">BlackRock Global Funds – US Flexible Equity Fund</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="954 921 1029 958">2</td> <td data-bbox="1029 921 1549 958">Vanguard S&P 500 UCITS ETF</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="954 958 1029 995">3</td> <td data-bbox="1029 958 1549 995">Value Line Mid Cap Focused Fund</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="954 995 1029 1034">4</td> <td data-bbox="1029 995 1549 1034">JPMorgan Mid Cap Equity Fund</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Apart from above, the Scheme may, at the discretion of the Investment Manager/fund manager, also invest in the units of other overseas funds/ETFs which provides exposure to US equity market subject to fundamental attribute change.</p> <p>The proportion of an investment in an underlying funds may vary and solely at the discretion of the fund manager of the Scheme.</p> <p>For overview of the underlying funds, Investors are requested to refer ‘Section II, Part III - Other Details’</p> <p>2. Cash and Cash Equivalents will include following securities having residual maturity of less than 91 Days:</p> <p>a) TREPS: TREPs is a money market instrument that enables entities to borrow and lend against sovereign collateral security. The maturity ranges from 1 day to 90 days and can also be made available upto 1 year. Central Government securities including T-bills are eligible securities that can be used as collateral for borrowing through TREPs.</p> <p>b) Treasury Bills: Treasury bills (T-bills) are short-term government securities issued at a discount to their face value and mature within one year. They do not pay periodic interest but provide returns by maturing at their full face value, with the difference between the purchase price and the maturity value representing the investor’s earnings. T-bills are considered low-risk investments due to government backing.</p> <p>c) Government Securities: Securities created and issued by the Central Government and/or a State Government (including</p>	Sr. No	Name of Underlying Funds	1	BlackRock Global Funds – US Flexible Equity Fund	2	Vanguard S&P 500 UCITS ETF	3	Value Line Mid Cap Focused Fund	4	JPMorgan Mid Cap Equity Fund
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Sr. No.	Particulars	Existing Scheme Features	Proposed Scheme Features (changes are highlighted in Bold)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repos: 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. TREPS (including reverse repo in T-bills and G-sec) TREPs is a money market instrument that enables entities to borrow and lend against sovereign collateral security. The maturity ranges from 1 day to 90 days and can also be made available upto 1 year. Central Government securities including T-bills are eligible securities that can be used as collateral for borrowing through TREPs. A Certificate of Deposit (CD) is a short- to medium-term, interest-bearing deposit instrument issued by banks and financial institutions to individuals or corporations. CDs have a fixed maturity date, typically ranging from a few months to several years, and offer a fixed interest rate higher than regular savings accounts. They are negotiable and can be traded in the secondary market before maturity. CDs provide a low-risk investment option for investors seeking predictable returns, as they are generally insured and backed by the issuing institution's creditworthiness. bills of exchange/promissory notes of public sector and private sector corporate entities (co-accepted by banks), government securities with unexpired maturity of one year or less Any other money market securities as may be permitted by SEBI/RBI regulations <p>3. Units of Money market/liquid schemes of DSP Mutual Fund Units of mutual funds represent an investor's share in a mutual fund scheme. When investors buy mutual fund units, they pool their money with other investors to collectively invest in a diversified portfolio of assets such as stocks, bonds, or other securities. Each unit reflects the proportionate ownership of the fund's assets. The value of these units, known as the Net Asset Value (NAV), fluctuates based on the performance of the underlying assets.</p> <p>4. Short-Term Deposits Pending deployment of funds as per the investment objective of the Scheme, the Funds may be parked in short term deposits of the Scheduled Commercial Banks, subject to guidelines and limits specified by SEBI.</p> <p><u>Applicable guidelines/details of instrument where the scheme will invest-</u> <u>Investment in Short-Term Deposits-</u></p> <p>Pending deployment of funds of the Scheme shall be in terms of clause 12.16 of the SEBI Master Circular. The AMC may invest funds of the Scheme in short-term deposits of scheduled commercial banks, subject to following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The term 'short term' for parking of funds shall be treated as a period not exceeding 91 days. Such deposits shall be held in the name of the Scheme. The Scheme shall not park more than 15% of its net assets in the short term deposit(s) of all the scheduled commercial banks put together. However, it may be raised to 20% with the prior approval of the Trustee. Also, parking of funds in short term deposits of associate and sponsor scheduled commercial banks together shall not exceed 20% of total deployment by the Mutual Fund in short term deposits. The Scheme shall not park more than 10% of its net assets in short term deposit(s) with any one scheduled commercial bank including its subsidiaries. The Trustee shall ensure that the funds of the Scheme are not parked in the short term deposits of a bank which has invested in that Scheme. The Trustee shall also ensure that the bank in which a scheme has short term deposits do not invest in the scheme until the scheme has short term deposits with such bank. 	<p>Treasury Bills) or Government Securities d) Repos & Reverse Repos: 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.</p> <p>3. Short-Term Deposits</p> <p>Pending deployment of funds as per the investment objective of the Scheme, the Funds may be parked in short term deposits of the Scheduled Commercial Banks, subject to guidelines and limits specified by SEBI.</p> <p><u>Applicable guidelines/details of instrument where the scheme will invest-</u> <u>Investment in Short-Term Deposits-</u></p> <p>Pending deployment of funds of the Scheme shall be in terms of clause 12.16 of the SEBI Master Circular. The AMC may invest funds of the Scheme in short-term deposits of scheduled commercial banks, subject to following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The term 'short term' for parking of funds shall be treated as a period not exceeding 91 days. Such deposits shall be held in the name of the Scheme. The Scheme shall not park more than 15% of its net assets in the short term deposit(s) of all the scheduled commercial banks put together. However, it may be raised to 20% with the prior approval of the Trustee. Also, parking of funds in short term deposits of associate and sponsor scheduled commercial banks together shall not exceed 20% of total deployment by the Mutual Fund in short term deposits. The Scheme shall not park more than 10% of its net assets in short term deposit(s) with any one scheduled commercial bank including its subsidiaries. The Trustee shall ensure that the funds of the Scheme are not parked in the short term deposits of a bank which has invested in that Scheme. The Trustee shall also ensure that the bank in which a scheme has short term deposits do not invest in the scheme until the scheme has short term deposits with such bank. AMC will not charge any investment management and advisory fees for parking of funds in short term deposits of scheduled commercial banks. <p>The above provisions do not apply to term deposits placed as margins for trading in cash and derivative market.</p> <p>Investment in Overseas Financial Assets/Foreign Securities</p> <p>According to clause 12.19 of the SEBI Master Circular mutual funds can invest in ADRs/GDRs/other specified foreign securities and such investments are subject to maximum of US \$ 1 billion per Mutual Fund and overall limit of US\$ 7 billion for all mutual funds put together. 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.</p> <p>The fund manager appointed for making overseas investments by the Mutual Fund will be in accordance with the applicable requirements of SEBI.</p> <p>Further, SEBI vide its letter no. SEBI/HO/OW/IMD-II/DOF3/P /25095/2022 dated June 17, 2022 had advised AMFI that Mutual Fund schemes may resume subscriptions and make investments in overseas funds/securities upto the headroom available, without breaching the overseas investment limits as of end of day of February 01, 2022 at Mutual Fund level.</p> <p>SEBI vide email dated March 19, 2024, and AMFI email dated March 20, 2024, has directed AMCs to suspend subscriptions intending to invest in overseas ETFs w.e.f April 01, 2024. The investment in overseas securities (in other overseas schemes – other than overseas ETFs) may continue till further communication from SEBI.</p> <p>On an ongoing basis, the AMC is allowed to invest in overseas securities upto</p>

Sr. No.	Particulars	Existing Scheme Features	Proposed Scheme Features (changes are highlighted in Bold)
		<p>vii. AMC will not charge any investment management and advisory fees for parking of funds in short term deposits of scheduled commercial banks. The above provisions do not apply to term deposits placed as margins for trading in cash and derivative market.</p> <p>Inter scheme asset transfer –</p> <p>Transfer of investments from one Scheme to another Scheme in the Mutual Fund shall be allowed as per guidelines prescribed under clause 12.30 of the SEBI Master Circular and amendments made from time to time. Further, clause 9.11 of the SEBI Master Circular, has prescribed the methodology for determination of price to be considered for inter-scheme transfers.</p> <p>Overview of Money Market in India</p> <p>Money market instruments includes commercial papers, commercial bills, treasury bills, Government securities having an unexpired maturity up to 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. Money market assets are liquid and actively traded segment of fixed income markets.</p> <p>Treasury bills are issued by the Government of India through regular weekly auctions, while Cash Management Bills are issued on an ad-hoc basis. They are mostly subscribed by banks, state governments, mutual funds and other entities. As on 31 May 2024, total outstanding treasury bills are Rs. 9,03,004 crore*.</p> <p>Certificate of Deposits are issued by scheduled banks for their short-term funding needs. They are normally available for up to 365 days tenor. Certificate of deposits issued by public sector banks are normally rated A1+ (highest short-term rating) by various rating agencies. As on 31 May 2024, outstanding Certificate of Deposits are Rs. 3,69,209 crore*. Certificate of deposits currently trade at a spread of around 61 basis points** over comparable treasury bills as on 31 May 2024, for a one-year tenor.</p> <p>Commercial Papers are issued by corporate entities for their short-term cash requirements. Commercial Papers are normally rated A1+ (highest short-term rating). As on 31 May 2024, total outstanding Commercial Papers are Rs. 4,03,970 crore*. Commercial papers trade at around 91 basis points** over comparable treasury bills as on 31 May 2024, for a one-year tenor.</p> <p>Call Money, TREPS and CROMS are mainly used by the borrowers to borrow a large sum of money on an over-night basis. While Call Money is an unsecured mode of borrowing, TREPS and CROMS are secured borrowing backed by collaterals approved by the Clearing Corporation of India.</p> <p>*Source: Reserve Bank of India Bulletin, Weekly Statistical Supplement, June 7, 2024.</p> <p>Overview of Overseas Debt Market</p> <p>The nature and number of debt instruments available in international debt markets is very wide. In terms of diverse instruments as well as liquidity, overseas debt markets offer great depth and are extremely well developed. Investment in international debt greatly expands the universe of top quality debt, which is no longer restricted to the limited papers available in the domestic debt market. The higher rated overseas sovereign, quasi-government and corporate debt offer lower default risk in addition to offering a high degree of liquidity since these are traded across major international markets. Investments in rated international debt offer multiple benefits of risk reduction, a much wider universe of top quality debt and also potential gains from currency movements.</p> <p>Investments in international markets are most often in U.S. dollars, though the Euro, Pound Sterling and the Yen are also major currencies. Though this market is geographically well-spread across global financial centers, the markets in the U.S., European Union and London offer the most liquidity and depth of instruments.</p>	<p>20% of the average Asset Under Management ('AUM') in overseas securities of the previous three calendar months subject to maximum limit of USD 1 billion at Fund house level. Clause 12.19.1.3.d of the SEBI Master Circular has clarified that the aforesaid 20% limit for ongoing investment in overseas securities will be soft limit for purpose of reporting only on a monthly basis to SEBI</p> <p>In line with Clause 12.19 of SEBI Master Circular and all applicable regulations/guidelines/directives/notifications, as may be stipulated by SEBI and RBI from time to time, the Scheme will invest in the units of overseas funds/ ETFs that provides exposure to US equity market.</p> <p>The Scheme may, at the discretion of the Investment Manager/fund manager, also invest in the units of other overseas funds/ETFs which provides exposure to US equity market, subject to fundamental attribute change.</p>

Sr. No.	Particulars	Existing Scheme Features	Proposed Scheme Features (changes are highlighted in Bold)
		<p>Besides factors specific to the country / issuer, international bond prices are influenced to a large extent by a number of other factors; chief among these are the international economic outlook, changes in interest rates in major economies, trading volumes in overseas markets, cross currency movements among major currencies, rating changes of countries / corporations and major political changes globally.</p> <p>Investment in Overseas Financial Assets/Foreign Securities-</p> <p>According to clause 12.19 of the SEBI Master Circular mutual funds can invest in ADRs/GDRs/other specified foreign securities and such investments are subject to maximum of US \$ 1 billion per Mutual Fund and overall limit of US\$ 7 billion for all mutual funds put together. 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.</p> <p>The dedicated fund manager appointed for making overseas investments by the Mutual Fund will be in accordance with the applicable requirements of SEBI.</p> <p>Further, SEBI vide its letter no. SEBI/HO/OW/IMD-II/DOF3/P /25095/2022 dated June 17, 2022 had advised AMFI that Mutual Fund schemes may resume subscriptions and make investments in overseas funds/securities upto the headroom available, without breaching the overseas investment limits as of end of day of February 01, 2022 at Mutual Fund level.</p> <p>SEBI vide email dated March 19, 2024, and AMFI email dated March 20, 2024, has directed AMCs to suspend subscriptions intending to invest in overseas ETFs w.e.f April 01, 2024. The investment in overseas securities (in other overseas schemes – other than overseas ETFs) may continue till further communication from SEBI.</p> <p>On an ongoing basis, the AMC is allowed to invest in overseas securities upto 20% of the average Asset Under Management ('AUM') in overseas securities of the previous three calendar months subject to maximum limit of USD 1 billion at Fund house level. Clause 12.19.1.3.d of the SEBI Master Circular has clarified that the aforesaid 20% limit for ongoing investment in overseas securities will be soft limit for purpose of reporting only on a monthly basis to SEBI</p> <p>In line with Clause 12.19 of SEBI Master Circular and all applicable regulations/guidelines/directives/notifications, as may be stipulated by SEBI and RBI from time to time, the Scheme will invest in the units BGF – USFEF and, at the discretion of the Investment Manager, in the units of similar overseas mutual funds.</p> <p>Investors may also note that the Scheme also retains an option to invest into the units of other similar overseas mutual fund schemes having similar asset allocation as BGF-USFEF in order to ensure that investments by the Scheme is not inhibited by any changes that may affect subscription into BGF-USFEF. Some of the possible scenarios under which the Investment Manager would look at investing into other funds include (but not limited to) closure of BGF-USFEF to further subscriptions, merger of the BGFUSFEF with any another fund, change in the investment objective/theme of the BGF-USFEF.</p> <p>In selecting a similar fund as an alternative to the BGF-USFEF, the Investment Manager will primarily look at the investment objective; the endeavor would be to identify a fund that is as similar in its objective and strategy as possible to BGF-USFEF. Apart from this, the Investment Manager would also consider other common evaluation parameters like performance, risk management, fund house assessment, fund manager background, etc. with the sole motive of acting in the best interests of the investors. Performance evaluation would be carried out on the basis of risk-adjusted returns, and active returns versus the benchmark.</p> <p>There has been no alternative underlying fund that has been identified as of now, as the Investment Manager is working closely with BlackRock Inc., and there are no imminent circumstances that would necessitate a search for an alternative to BGF-USFEF in the short to medium term.</p>	

Sr. No.	Particulars	Existing Scheme Features	Proposed Scheme Features (changes are highlighted in Bold)
		<p>Investors may further note that in case investments is made by the Scheme in the units of other similar overseas mutual fund schemes having similar asset allocation as BGF - USFEF, a public notice shall be issued in one English daily newspaper having nationwide circulation.</p> <p>It is the Investment Manager's belief that the investment in overseas securities offers new investment and portfolio diversification opportunities into multi-market and multi-currency products. However, such investments also entail additional risks.</p> <p>Such investment opportunities may be pursued by the AMC provided they are considered appropriate in terms of the overall investment objectives of the Scheme. Since the Scheme would invest only a portion of its Net Assets in overseas securities, there may not be readily available and widely accepted benchmarks to measure the performance of the Scheme's investments to the extent of exposure to overseas securities.</p> <p>Easy access, transparent regulations and a breadth of variety in terms of classes of investors have contributed to investor confidence in the stability and functioning of global markets. Besides, better access to information on the financial health of many foreign companies helps portfolio managers make informed investment decisions.</p> <p>Although these benefits are very attractive, one must not lose sight of the fact that risks also exist with regard to investments in foreign markets. These include fluctuating currency prices, relevant regulations of exchanges/ countries, financial reporting standards, liquidity and political instability among others.</p>	
12.	<p>Any other changes</p> <p>Risk Factor and Risk Mitigation Strategy</p>	<p>Scheme Specific Risk Factors:</p> <p>DSPUSFEF intends to predominantly invest in BGF - USFEF. The Scheme may also invest, at the discretion of the Investment Manager, in the units of other similar overseas mutual fund scheme, which may constitute a significant part of its corpus, and a certain portion of its corpus in money market securities and/or units of money market/liquid schemes of DSP Mutual Fund. Hence scheme specific risk factors of such underlying schemes will be applicable. All risks associated with such schemes, including performance of their underlying stocks, derivative instruments, stock-lending, offshore investments etc., will therefore be applicable in the case of the Scheme. Investors who intend to invest in the Scheme are required to and deemed to have understood the risk factors of the underlying schemes.</p> <p>DSPUSFEF shall endeavor to track the performance of the respective underlying funds subject to foreign exchange movement, total expense ratio and returns from investments made in money market securities or units of money market/ liquid schemes of DSP Mutual Fund.</p> <p>Risk Factors specific to a Fund of Fund Scheme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Scheme's performance will predominantly depend upon the performance of the corresponding Underlying Funds. • Any change in the investment policy or the fundamental attributes of the Underlying Fund in which the Scheme invests may affect the performance of the Scheme. • Investments in the Underlying Funds, which are equity funds, will have all the risks associated with investments in equity and the offshore markets. • The portfolio disclosure of the Scheme will be largely limited to the particulars of the relevant Underlying Fund and investments by the Scheme in money market instruments. Therefore, Unit Holders may not be able to obtain specific details of the Scheme in respect of the Underlying Fund's portfolio. • The performance of the underlying Funds depends on the ability of the respective Index to perform or Investment Managers to develop and implement investment strategies that achieve their investment objective. Moreover, any subjective decisions made by the Investment Manager may cause an underlying scheme to incur losses or to miss profit opportunities • In addition to the recurring expenses of the Scheme, the Unit Holders shall also bear the applicable expenses of the Underlying Funds. Therefore, the returns that the Unit Holder of the Scheme may receive, at times, be lower than the returns that a Unit Holder, who is directly investing in the same 	<p>Scheme Specific Risk Factors:</p> <p>The scheme is an open-ended fund of fund scheme that intends to predominantly invest in units of overseas funds/ ETFs that provides exposure to US equity market. The Scheme may also invest a certain portion of its corpus in cash and cash equivalents. Hence scheme specific risk factors of such underlying schemes will be applicable. All risks associated with such schemes, including performance of their underlying stocks, derivative instruments, stock-lending, offshore investments etc., will therefore be applicable in the case of the Scheme. Investors who intend to invest in the Scheme are required to and deemed to have understood the risk factors of the underlying schemes.</p> <p>The fund shall endeavor to track the performance of the respective underlying funds subject to foreign exchange movement, total expense ratio and returns from investments made in cash and cash equivalents.</p> <p>Risk Factors specific to a Fund of Fund Scheme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Scheme's performance will predominantly depend upon the performance of the corresponding Underlying Funds. • Any change in the investment policy or the fundamental attributes of the Underlying Fund in which the Scheme invests may affect the performance of the Scheme. • Investments in the Underlying Funds, which are equity funds, will have all the risks associated with investments in equity and the offshore markets. • The portfolio disclosure of the Scheme will be largely limited to the particulars of the relevant Underlying Fund and investments by the Scheme in money market instruments. Therefore, Unit Holders may not be able to obtain specific details of the Scheme in respect of the Underlying Fund's portfolio. • The performance of the underlying Funds depends on the ability of the respective Index to perform or Investment Managers to develop and implement investment strategies that achieve their investment objective. Moreover, any subjective decisions made by the Investment Manager may cause an underlying scheme to incur losses or to miss profit opportunities • In addition to the recurring expenses of the Scheme, the Unit Holders shall also bear the applicable expenses of the Underlying Funds. Therefore, the returns that the Unit Holder of the Scheme may receive, at times, be lower than the returns that a Unit Holder, who is directly investing in the same Underlying Fund, could obtain.

Sr. No.	Particulars	Existing Scheme Features	Proposed Scheme Features (changes are highlighted in Bold)
		<p>Underlying Fund, could obtain.</p> <p>Risk associated with underlying schemes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liquidity Risk on account of investments in international funds: The liquidity of the Scheme's investments may be inherently restricted by the liquidity of the underlying schemes in which it has invested. • Expense Risks associated with investments in international funds: The Investors shall bear the recurring expenses of the Scheme in addition to those of the underlying schemes. Therefore, the returns that they may receive may be materially impacted or may, at times, be lower than the returns that the investors directly investing in the underlying schemes could obtain. • Portfolio Disclosure Risks associated with investments in international funds: The disclosures of portfolio for the Scheme will be limited to the particulars of the underlying schemes and money market securities where the Scheme has invested. Investors may, therefore, not be able to obtain specific details of the investments of the underlying schemes. • Investment Policy and/or fundamental attribute change risks associated with investments in international funds: Any change in the investment policies or fundamental attributes of any underlying scheme is likely to affect the performance of the Scheme. • Risks associated with mid-cap and small-cap companies: The investment universe and benchmark of the underlying fund is the Russell 1000 Index which comprises of the largest 1000 companies by market capitalisation in the US equity segment. While these companies are classified as large-cap by Russell, these could be classified as mid-cap or small-cap by other index providers and/or market participants • Risks associated with US equity markets: The value of the underlying scheme(s) will be affected by economic, political, market, exchange and issuer specific changes in the US. Such changes may adversely affect securities, regardless of company specific performance. Additionally, different sectors and securities can react differently to these changes. Such fluctuations of the underlying scheme(s)'s value are often exacerbated in the short term as well. The risk that one or more companies in the underlying scheme(s)'s portfolio will fall, or fail to rise, can adversely affect the overall performance of the Scheme in any given period. • Currency Risk: Investments in BGF – USFEF and other similar overseas mutual fund schemes are subject to currency risk. Returns to investors are the result of a combination of returns from investments and from movements in exchange rates. For example, if the Rupee appreciates vis-à-vis the US\$, the extent of appreciation will lead to reduction in the yield to the investor. However, if the Rupee appreciates against the US Dollar by an amount in excess of the interest earned on the investment, the returns can even be negative. Again, in case the Rupee depreciates vis-à-vis the US\$, the extent of depreciation will lead to a corresponding increase in the yield to the investor. Going forward, the Rupee may depreciate (lose value) or appreciate (increase value) against the currencies of the countries where the Scheme will invest. • Country Risk: Country risk arises from the inability of a country to meet its financial obligations. It is the risk encompassing economic, social and political conditions in a foreign country which might adversely affect the interests of the Scheme. • Derivatives – General: BGF – USFEF may use derivatives to hedge market and currency risk, and for the purposes of efficient portfolio management. The use of derivatives may expose BGF – USFEF to a higher degree of risk. In particular, derivative contracts can be highly volatile, and the amount of initial margin is generally small relative to the size of the contract so that transactions are geared. A relatively small market movement may have a potentially larger impact on derivatives than on standard bonds or equities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk associated with investments in overseas mutual funds / ETFs / Index Funds: <p>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 Scheme, the Scheme may invest in overseas ETFs/index funds 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 scheme 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 schemes. Risks related to investments in overseas ETFs/index funds include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Financial Markets, Counterparties and Service Providers: The underlying ETFs/index funds may be exposed to finance sector companies that act as a service provider or as counterparty for financial contracts. In times of extreme market volatility, such companies may be adversely affected, with a consequent adverse effect on the returns. Regulators and self-regulatory organisations and exchanges are tabilize to take extraordinary actions in the event of market emergencies. The effect of any future regulatory actions could be substantial and adverse. ii. Global Financial Market Crisis and Governmental Intervention: Since 2007, global financial markets have undergone pervasive and fundamental disruption and suffered significant instability which has led to governmental intervention. Regulators in many jurisdictions have implemented or proposed a number of emergency regulatory measures. Government and regulatory interventions have sometimes been unclear in scope and application, resulting in confusion and uncertainty which in itself has been detrimental to the efficient functioning of financial markets. It is impossible to predict what additional interim or permanent governmental restrictions may be imposed on the markets and/or the effect of such restrictions on the ability to implement a Fund's investment objective. Whether current undertakings by governing bodies of various jurisdictions or any future undertakings will help stabilize the financial markets is unknown. The Fund Managers cannot predict how long the financial markets will continue to be affected by these events and cannot predict the effects of these – or similar events in the future – on an ETF/index fund or global economy and the global securities markets. The Fund Managers are monitoring the situation. Instability in the global financial markets or government intervention may increase the volatility of the ETFs and hence the risk of loss to the value of your investment. iii. Liquidity Risk: Trading volumes in the underlying investments of the Underlying ETFs/index funds may fluctuate significantly depending on market sentiment. There is a risk that investments made by the Underlying ETFs/index funds may become less liquid in response to market developments, adverse investor perceptions or regulatory and government intervention (including the possibility of widespread trading suspensions implemented by domestic regulators). In extreme market conditions, there may be no willing buyer for an investment and so that investment cannot be readily sold at the desired time or price, and consequently the relevant ETF/index fund may have to accept a lower price to sell the relevant investment or may not be able to sell the investment at all. An inability to sell a particular investment or portion of assets can have a negative impact of the value of the Underlying ETF/index fund or prevent the relevant Underlying ETFs/index funds from being able to take advantage of other investment opportunities. <p>Similarly, investment in equity securities issued by unlisted companies, small and mid-capitalisation companies and companies based in emerging countries are particularly subject to the risk that during certain market conditions, the liquidity of particular issuers or</p>

Sr. No.	Particulars	Existing Scheme Features	Proposed Scheme Features (changes are highlighted in Bold)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Credit Risk & Market Risk: To the extent that the underlying schemes invest in corporate debt securities, they are subject to the risk of an issuer's inability to meet interest and principal payments on its debt obligations (credit risk). Debt securities may also be subject to price volatility due to factors such as changes in credit rating, interest rates, general level of market liquidity and market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer among others (market risk). • Term Structure of Interest Rates (TSIR) Risk: To the extent that the underlying schemes are invested in fixed income securities, the NAV of the Units issued under the Scheme is likely to be affected by changes in the general level of interest rates. When interest rates decline, the value of a portfolio of fixed income securities can be expected to rise. Conversely, when interest rates rise, the value of a portfolio of fixed income securities can be expected to decline. • Concentration Risk: The Fund may be susceptible to an increased risk of loss, including losses due to adverse events that affect the Fund's investments more than the market as a whole, to the extent that the Fund's investments are concentrated in the securities and/or other assets of a particular issuer or issuers, country, group of countries, region, market, industry, group of industries, sector, market segment or asset class. • Equity Risks: The values of equities fluctuate daily and a Scheme investing in equities could incur significant losses. The price of equities can be influenced by many factors at the individual company level, as well as by broader economic and political developments, including changes in investment sentiment, trends in economic growth, inflation and interest rates, issuer-specific factors, corporate earnings reports, demographic trends and catastrophic events. • Depository Receipts Risk: The issuers of certain depository receipts are under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications to the holders of such receipts, or to pass through to them any voting rights with respect to the deposited securities. Investment in depository receipts may be less liquid than the underlying shares in their primary trading market. Depository receipts may not necessarily be denominated in the same currency as the underlying securities into which they may be converted. In addition, the issuers of the stock underlying un-sponsored depository receipts are not obligated to disclose material information in the United States. • Taxation of underlying schemes and assets: Investors should note in particular that the proceeds from the sale of securities in some markets or the receipt of any dividends and other income may be or may become subject to tax, levies, duties or other fees or charges imposed by the authorities in that market, including taxation levied by withholding at source. As a result, the Underlying Scheme (and therefore the Scheme) could become subject to additional taxation in such countries that is not anticipated either at the date of this SID or when investments are made, valued or disposed of. Investors should note that there may be additional taxes, charges or levies applied in respect of the Scheme's investments depending on the location of the assets of the Underlying Fund and the jurisdiction in which the Underlying Fund is located, registered or operated. Investors should also note that the Underlying Fund's investment managers and the Scheme's ability to provide tax information and audited accounts in respect of the Underlying Fund to Unit Holders of the Scheme is dependent on the relevant tax and other information being provided to the Underlying Fund in timely fashion. Accordingly, delays may occur in respect of delivery of such information to the Scheme's Unit Holders. • Valuation Risk: The price the underlying scheme could receive upon the sale of a security or other asset may differ from the underlying scheme's valuation of the security or other asset and from the value used by the Underlying Index, particularly for securities or other assets that trade in low volume or volatile markets or that are valued using a fair value methodology as a result of trade suspensions or for other reasons. In addition, the value of the securities or other assets in the underlying scheme's portfolio may change on days or during time periods when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund's shares. Authorized Participants who purchase or 	<p>industries, or all securities within a particular investment category, will reduce or disappear suddenly and without warning as a result of adverse economic, market or political events, or adverse market sentiment.</p> <p>Liquidity risk also includes the risk that relevant Underlying ETFs/index funds may be forced to defer redemptions, issue in specie redemptions or suspend dealing because of stressed market conditions, an unusually high volume of redemption requests, or other factors beyond the control of the investment manager. To meet redemption requests, the Underlying schemes may be forced to sell investments at an unfavorable time and/or conditions, which may have a negative impact on the value of the Scheme.</p> <p>iv. Credit Risk & Market Risk: To the extent that the underlying ETFs/index funds invest in corporate debt securities, they are subject to the risk of an issuer's inability to meet interest and principal payments on its debt obligations (credit risk). Debt securities may also be subject to price volatility due to factors such as changes in credit rating, interest rates, general level of market liquidity and market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer among others (market risk).</p> <p>v. Term Structure of Interest Rates (TSIR) Risk: To the extent that the underlying ETFs/index funds are invested in fixed income securities, the NAV of the Units issued under the ETFs is likely to be affected by changes in the general level of interest rates. When interest rates decline, the value of a portfolio of fixed income securities can be expected to rise. Conversely, when interest rates rise, the value of a portfolio of fixed income securities can be expected to decline.</p> <p>vi. Country Risks: The value of the underlying ETF's/index funds assets may be affected by uncertainties such as changes in a country's government policies, taxation, restrictions on foreign investment, currency decisions, applicable laws and regulations, together with any natural disasters or political upheaval, which could weaken a country's securities markets.</p> <p>vii. Equity Risks: The values of equities fluctuate daily and an ETF/index fund investing in equities could incur significant losses. The price of equities can be influenced by many factors at the individual company level, as well as by broader economic and political developments, including changes in investment sentiment, trends in economic growth, inflation and interest rates, issuer-specific factors, corporate earnings reports, demographic trends and catastrophic events.</p> <p>viii. Smaller Capitalisation Companies: Securities issued by small companies may be riskier, more volatile or less liquid than those of large companies. They are often new companies with shorter track records, less extensive financial resources, and less established markets. They may not have as many tradable shares compared with large companies, therefore, they tend to be less liquid.</p> <p>ix. Emerging Markets: Emerging markets are typically those of poorer or less developed countries which exhibit lower levels of economic and/or capital market development, and higher levels of share price and currency volatility. Amongst these, those which exhibit the lowest levels of economic and/or capital market development may be referred to as frontier markets, and the below mentioned risks may be amplified for these markets. Some emerging markets governments exercise substantial influence over the private economic sector and the political and social uncertainties that exist for many developing countries are particularly significant. Another risk common to most such countries is that the economy is heavily export oriented and, accordingly, is dependent upon international trade. The existence of overburdened infrastructures and inadequate financial systems also presents risks in certain countries, as do environmental problems. In adverse social and political circumstances, governments have been involved in policies of expropriation, confiscatory taxation, nationalisation, intervention in the securities market and trade</p>

Sr. No.	Particulars	Existing Scheme Features	Proposed Scheme Features (changes are highlighted in Bold)
		<p>redeem Fund shares on days when the Fund is holding fair-valued securities may receive fewer or more shares, or lower or higher redemption proceeds, than they would have received had the underlying scheme not fair-valued securities or used a different valuation methodology. The underlying Scheme's ability to value investments may be impacted by technological issues or errors by pricing services or other third-party service providers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal risk : OTC Derivatives, Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Transactions, Securities Lending and Re-used Collateral: There is a risk that agreements and derivatives techniques are terminated due, for instance, to bankruptcy, supervening illegality or change in tax or accounting laws. In such circumstances, an underlying scheme may be required to cover any losses incurred. Furthermore, certain transactions are entered into on the basis of complex legal documents. Such documents may be difficult to enforce or may be the subject of a dispute as to interpretation in certain circumstances. Whilst the rights and obligations of the parties to a legal document may for example be governed by English or Luxembourg law, in certain circumstances (for example insolvency proceedings) other legal systems may take priority which may affect the enforceability of existing transactions. • Securities Lending: The underlying schemes may engage in securities lending. The underlying schemes engaging in securities lending will have a credit risk exposure to the counterparties to any securities lending contract. Fund investments can be lent to counterparties over a period of time. A default by the counterparty combined with a fall in the value of the collateral below that of the value of the securities lent may result in a reduction in the value of the underlying schemes. • Risks Relating to Repurchase Agreements: In the event of the failure of the counterparty with which collateral has been placed, the underlying schemes may suffer loss as there may be delays in recovering collateral placed out or the cash originally received may be less than the collateral placed with the counterparty due to inaccurate pricing of the collateral or market movements. • Risks Relating to Reverse Repurchase Agreements: In the event of the failure of the counterparty with which cash has been placed, the underlying schemes may suffer loss as there may be delay in recovering cash placed out or difficulty in realising collateral or proceeds from the sale of the collateral may be less than the cash placed with the counterparty due to inaccurate pricing of the collateral or market movements. • Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Agreements: Under a repurchase agreement an underlying schemes sells a security to counterparty and simultaneously agrees to repurchase the security back from the counterparty at an agreed price and date. The difference between the sale price and the repurchase price establishes the cost of the transaction. The resale price generally exceeds the purchase price by an amount which reflects an agreed-upon market interest rate for the term of the agreement. In a reverse repurchase agreement a underlying schemes purchases an investment from a counterparty which undertakes to repurchase the security at an agreed resale price on an agreed future date. The underlying schemes therefore bears the risk that if the seller defaults the Fund might suffer a loss to the extent that proceeds from the sale of the underlying securities together with any other collateral held by the underlying schemes in connection with the relevant agreement may be less than the repurchase price because of market movements. A underlying schemes cannot sell the securities which are the subject of a reverse repurchase agreement until the term of the agreement has expired or the counterparty has exercised its right to repurchase the securities. • Cybersecurity Risk: Failures or breaches of the electronic systems of the underlying scheme, the underlying scheme's adviser, distributor, the Index Provider and other service providers, market makers, Authorized Participants or the issuers of securities in which the underlying scheme invests have the ability to cause disruptions, negatively impact the underlying scheme's business operations and/or potentially result in financial losses to the underlying scheme and its shareholders. 	<p>settlement, and imposition of foreign investment restrictions and exchange controls, and these could be repeated in the future. In addition to withholding taxes on investment income, some emerging markets may impose capital gains taxes on foreign investors.</p> <p>Generally accepted accounting, auditing and financial reporting practices in emerging markets may be significantly different from those in developed markets. Compared to mature markets, some emerging markets may have a low level of regulation, enforcement of regulations and monitoring of investors' activities. Those activities may include practices such as trading on material nonpublic information by certain categories of investor. The securities markets of developing countries are not as large as the more established securities markets and have substantially less trading volume, resulting in a lack of liquidity and high price volatility. There may be a high concentration of market capitalisation and trading volume in a small number of issuers representing a limited number of industries as well as a high concentration of investors and financial intermediaries. These factors may adversely affect the timing and pricing of an ETF's/index funds acquisition or disposal of securities.</p> <p>Practices in relation to the settlement of securities transactions in emerging markets involve higher risks than those in developed markets, in part because of the need to use brokers and counterparties which are less well capitalised, and custody and registration of assets in some countries may be unreliable.</p> <p>Delays in settlement could result in investment opportunities being missed if an ETF/index fund is unable to acquire or dispose of a security. The Depositary is responsible for the proper selection and supervision of its correspondent banks in all relevant markets in accordance with applicable law and regulation. In certain emerging markets, registrars are not subject to effective government supervision nor are they always independent from issuers. Investors should therefore be aware that the ETFs/index fund concerned could suffer loss arising from these registration problems.</p> <p>x. Risk of Investing in Specific Sectors and Themes: Where investment is made in one or in a limited number of market sectors, Underlying ETFs/index funds may be more volatile than other more diversified Schemes. The companies within these sectors may have limited product lines, markets, or financial resources, or may depend on a limited management group. Such ETFs/index funds may also be subject to rapid cyclical changes in investor activity, regulatory changes and / or the supply of and demand for specific products and services. As a result, a stock market or economic downturn in the relevant specific sector or sectors or a regulatory change having disproportionate impact on the specific sector would have a larger impact on an ETF/index fund that concentrates its investments in that sector or sectors than on a more diversified Fund. xi. Depositary Receipts Risk: the issuers of certain depositary receipts are under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications to the holders of such receipts, or to pass through to them any voting rights with respect to the deposited securities. Investment in depositary receipts may be less liquid than the underlying shares in their primary trading market. Depositary receipts may not necessarily be denominated in the same currency as the underlying securities into which they may be converted. In addition, the issuers of the stock underlying un-sponsored depositary receipts are not obligated to disclose material information in the United States.</p> <p>xii. Restrictions on Foreign Investment: Some countries prohibit or impose substantial restrictions on investments by foreign entities such as a Fund. As illustrations, certain countries require governmental approval prior to investments by foreign persons, or limit the amount of investment by foreign persons in a particular company, or limit the investment by foreign persons in a company to only a specific class of securities which may have less advantageous terms than securities of the company available for purchase by</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infectious Illness Risk: An outbreak of an infectious respiratory illness, COVID 19, caused by a novel coronavirus has resulted in travel restrictions, disruption of healthcare systems, prolonged quarantines, cancellations, supply chain disruptions, lower consumer demand, layoffs, ratings downgrades, defaults and other significant economic impacts. Certain markets have experienced temporary closures, extreme volatility, severe losses, reduced liquidity and increased trading costs. Such events can have an impact on the underlying Schemes and could impact their ability to purchase or sell securities or cause elevated tracking error and increased premiums or discounts to the NAV. Other infectious illness outbreaks in the future may result in similar impacts. • Operational Risk: The underlying schemes are exposed to operational risks arising from a number of factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the service providers, counterparties or other third-parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or systems failures. • Counterparty Risk: An underlying schemes will be exposed to the credit risk of the parties with which it transacts and may also bear the risk of settlement default. Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty to a financial instrument instrument will fail to discharge an obligation or commitment that it has entered into with the relevant underlying scheme. . This would include the counterparties to any derivatives, repurchase / reverse repurchase agreement or securities lending agreement that it enters into. Trading in derivatives which have not been collateralised gives rise to direct counterparty exposure. • Collateral risk: Although collateral may be taken to mitigate the risk of a counterparty default, there is a risk that the collateral taken, especially where it is in the form of securities, when realised will not raise sufficient cash to settle the counterparty's liability. This may be due to factors including inaccurate pricing of collateral, failures in valuing the collateral on a regular basis, adverse market movements in the value of collateral, a deterioration in the credit rating of the issuer of the collateral, or the illiquidity of the market in which the collateral is traded. Where an underlying scheme is in turn required to post collateral with a counterparty, there is a risk that the value of the collateral it places with the counterparty is higher than the cash or investments received by it. In either case, where there are delays or difficulties in recovering assets or cash, collateral posted with counterparties, or realising collateral received from counterparties, the underlying schemes may encounter difficulties in meeting redemption or purchase requests or in meeting delivery or purchase obligations under other contracts. As an underlying scheme may reinvest cash collateral it receives, there is a risk that the value on return of the reinvested cash collateral may not be sufficient to cover the amount required to be repaid to the counterparty. In this circumstance, the underlying scheme would be required to cover the shortfall. In case of cash collateral reinvestment, all risks associated with a normal investment will apply. As collateral will take the form of cash or certain financial instruments, the market risk is relevant. Collateral received by an underlying scheme may be held either by the Depository or by a third party custodian. In either case, there may be a risk of loss where such assets are held in custody, resulting from events such as the insolvency or negligence of a custodian or sub-custodian. • Sustainability Risk: The risk arising from any environmental, social or governance events or conditions that, were they to occur, could cause material negative impact on the value of the investments in the underlying schemes. Specific sustainability risk can vary for each product and asset class, and include but are not limited to: • Transition Risk: The risk posed by the exposure to issuers that may potentially be negatively affected by the transition to a low carbon economy due to their involvement in exploration, production, processing, trading and sale of fossil fuels, or their dependency upon carbon intensive materials, processes, products and services. Transition risk may result to several factors, including rising costs and/or limitation of greenhouse gas emissions, energy-efficiency requirements, reduction in fossil fuel demand or shift to alternative energy sources, due to policy, regulatory, technological and 	<p>nationals. Certain countries may restrict investment opportunities in issuers or industries deemed important to national interests. The manner in which foreign investors may invest in companies in certain countries, as well as limitations on such investments, may have an adverse impact on the operations of an Underlying ETF/index fund. For example, an Underlying ETF/index fund may be required in certain of such countries to invest initially through a local broker or other entity and then have the share purchases re-registered in the name of the Underlying ETF/index fund. Re-registration may in some instances not be able to occur on a timely basis, resulting in a delay during which an Underlying ETF/index fund may be denied certain of its rights as an investor, including rights as to dividends or to be made aware of certain corporate actions. There also may be instances where an Underlying ETF places a purchase order but is subsequently informed, at the time of re-registration, that the permissible allocation to foreign investors has been filled, depriving the Underlying ETF/index fund of the ability to make its desired investment at the time.</p> <p>Substantial limitations may exist in certain countries with respect to an Underlying ETFs/index funds ability to repatriate investment income, capital or the proceeds of sales of securities by foreign investors. An Underlying ETF/index fund could be adversely affected by delays in, or a refusal to grant any required governmental approval for repatriation of capital, as well as by the application to the Underlying ETF/index fund of any restriction on investments. A number of countries have authorised the formation of closed-end investment companies to facilitate indirect foreign investment in their capital markets. Shares of certain closed-end investment companies may at times be acquired only at market prices representing premiums to their net asset values. If an Underlying ETF/index fund acquires shares in closed-end investment companies, shareholders would bear both their proportionate share of expenses in the ETF/index fund (including management fees) and, indirectly, the expenses of such closed end investment companies. In addition, certain countries such as India and the PRC implement quota restrictions on foreign ownership of certain onshore investments. These investments may at times be acquired only at market prices representing premiums to their net asset values and such premiums may ultimately be borne by the relevant Underlying ETF/index fund.</p> <p>xiii. Taxation of underlying ETFs/index funds and assets: Investors should note in particular that the proceeds from the sale of securities in some markets or the receipt of any dividends and other income may be or may become subject to tax, levies, duties or other fees or charges imposed by the authorities in that market, including taxation levied by withholding at source. As a result, the Underlying ETF/index fund (and therefore the Scheme) could become subject to additional taxation in such countries.</p> <p>Investors should note that there may be additional taxes, charges or levies applied in respect of the ETF's investments depending on the location of the assets of the Underlying ETF/index fund and the jurisdiction in which the Underlying ETF/index fund is located, registered or operated. Investors should also note that the Underlying ETF's/index funds investment managers and the ETF's/ index funds ability to provide tax information and audited accounts in respect of the Underlying ETF/index fund to Unit Holders of the Scheme is dependent on the relevant tax and other information being provided in timely fashion. Accordingly, delays may occur in respect of delivery of such information to the Scheme's Unit Holders.</p> <p>xiv. Currency Risk: The assets in which the Underlying ETF/index fund is invested and the income from the assets may be quoted in currencies which are different from the Underlying ETF's/index funds base currency. The performance of the Underlying ETF/index fund may therefore be affected by movements in the exchange rate between the currencies in which the assets are held and the</p>

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		<p>market demand changes. Transition risk may negatively affect the value of investments by impairing assets or by increasing liabilities, capital expenditures, operating and financing costs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical Risk: The risk posed by the exposure to issuers that may potentially be negatively affected by the physical impacts of climate change. Physical risk includes acute risks arising from extreme weather events such as storms, floods, droughts, fires or heatwaves, and chronic risks arising from gradual changes in the climate, such as changing rainfall patterns, rising sea levels, ocean acidification, and biodiversity loss. Physical risk may negatively affect the value of investments by impairing assets, productivity or revenues or by increasing liabilities, capital expenditures, operating and financing costs. • Social Risk: The risk posed by the exposure to issuers that may potentially be negatively affected by social factors such as poor labour standards, human rights violations, damage to public health, data privacy breaches, or increased inequalities. Social risk may negatively affect the value of investments by impairing assets, productivity or revenues or by increasing liabilities, capital expenditures, operating and financing costs. • Governance Risk: The risk posed by the exposure to issuers that may potentially be negatively affected by weak governance structures. For companies, governance risk may result from malfunctioning boards, inadequate remuneration structures, abuses of minority shareholders or bondholders rights, , deficient controls, aggressive tax planning and accounting practices, or lack of business ethics. For countries, governance risk may include governmental instability, bribery and corruption, privacy breaches and lack of judicial independence. Governance risk may negatively affect the value of investments due to poor strategic decisions, conflict of interest, reputational damages, increased liabilities or loss of investor confidence. <p>Risk associated with principles of efficient portfolio management:</p> <p>The Scheme may use models, techniques and instruments for efficient portfolio management and may also attempt to hedge or reduce the risk. The Scheme's ability to use these techniques may be limited by market conditions, regulatory limits and tax considerations (if any). The use of these techniques is further dependent on the ability to predict movements in the prices of securities being hedged and movements in macro variables such as interest rates. There exists an imperfect correlation between the hedging instruments and the securities or market sectors being hedged. Thus due to mentioned bottleneck these techniques and instruments if imperfectly used have the risk of the Scheme incurring losses due to mismatches particularly in a volatile market. There could be possible absence of a liquid market for any particular instrument at any particular time even though the futures and options may be bought and sold on an exchange(s).</p> <p>Further the returns from the types of securities or assets in which the scheme invests may under perform returns of general Securities markets or different asset classes. Different types of Securities tend to go through cycles of out-performance and under-performance in comparison of Securities markets.</p> <p>Risk associated with favorable taxation of certain scheme in India:</p> <p>In any event beyond the control of AMC if the scheme is not able to invest the minimum % of the threshold that it is required to invest in eligible asset classes as per the domestic income tax regulation and rule, the benefit of lower tax, if any, on income distribution or capital gains may not be available to the Unit Holders.</p> <p>The summary of tax implications given in the taxation section (Units and Offer Section) is based on the existing provisions of the tax laws. The current taxation laws may change due to change in the domestic Tax Act or any subsequent changes / amendments in Finance Act / Rules / Regulations. Such change may entail a higher tax to the scheme or to the investors by way of any tax as made applicable thus adversely impacting the scheme. The investor is requested to consult their tax counsel for detail understanding of the tax laws and the risk factor associated with such tax laws.</p>	<p>Underlying ETF's/index funds 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 Underlying ETF/index fund invests. The performance of the Underlying ETF/index fund may also be affected by changes in 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. The currency hedging that may be used to minimize the effect of currency fluctuations may not always be successful.</p> <p>xv. Valuation Risk: The price the underlying ETF/index fund could receive upon the sale of a security or other asset may differ from the underlying ETF's/index funds valuation of the security or other asset and from the value used by the Underlying Index, particularly for securities or other assets that trade in low volume or volatile markets or that are valued using a fair value methodology as a result of trade suspensions or for other reasons. The underlying ETF's/index funds ability to value investments may be impacted by technological issues or errors by pricing services or other third party service providers.</p> <p>xvi. Risks Associated with Derivatives: The Underlying ETF/index fund may use derivatives in connection with its investment strategies. 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 manager of the Underlying ETF/index fund to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the investment manager of the Underlying ETF/index fund involve uncertainty and decision of the investment manager of may not always be profitable. No assurance can be given that the investment manager of the Underlying ETF/index fund will be able to identify or execute such strategies.</p> <p>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. Derivatives may be riskier than other types of investments because they may be more sensitive to changes in economic or market conditions than other types of investments and could result in the losses that significantly exceed the Underlying ETF's/index funds original investment. Certain derivatives may give rise to a form of leverage. Due to the low margin deposits normally required in trading financial derivative instruments, an extremely high degree of leverage is typical for trading in financial derivative instruments. As a result, the Underlying ETF/index fund may be more volatile than if the Underlying ETF/index fund had not been leveraged. A relatively small price movement in a derivative contract may result in substantial losses to the investor.</p> <p>Derivatives are also subject to the risk that changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index. The use of derivatives for hedging or risk management purposes or to increase income or gain may not be successful, resulting in losses to the Underlying ETF/index fund and the cost of such strategies may reduce the Underlying ETF's/index funds returns and increase the Underlying ETF's/index funds potential for loss.</p> <p>The Underlying ETF/index fund may take short positions on a security through the use of financial derivative instruments in the expectation that their value will fall in the open market. The possible loss from taking a short position on a security differs from the loss that could be incurred from a cash investment in the security; the</p>

Sr. No.	Particulars	Existing Scheme Features	Proposed Scheme Features (changes are highlighted in Bold)
		<p>Risk factors related to Taxation of overseas investments:</p> <p>Investment in U.S. Based Mutual Fund</p> <p>(i) Capital Gains</p> <p>As already noted, under Code Section 865(a)(2), income from the sale of personal property by a non-U.S resident is sourced outside of the U.S. Thus, generally capital gains derived by a non-U.S. investor from the sale of an investment in a U.S based mutual fund should not be subject tax in the U.S. However, if the mutual fund that is sold is a USRPHC, then the gain is considered to be effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business and thus subject to U.S net taxation, unless the mutual fund whose shares are sold is (a) publicly traded and the investor held an interest of 5% or less in the mutual fund at all times during the year preceding the sale or (b) the mutual fund is a domestically controlled qualified investment entity.</p> <p>(ii) Income distributions from U.S mutual funds</p> <p>Generally, under Code Section 881(a)(1)(A), dividend income received by a foreign corporation from sources within the U.S is subject to 30% withholding tax. A mutual fund that is not subject to the USRPHC-related rules described above may distribute ordinary dividends which should be subject to 30% withholding tax. Dividends designated by a Regulated Investment Company ("RIC") (e.g. a mutual fund) as capital gain dividends are treated as long term capital gains in the hands of the shareholders. Except as described above for mutual funds that otherwise qualify as USRPHCs, because long-term capital gains are sourced to the domicile of the recipient, such capital gain dividends should not be U.S source if the recipient is a non-U.S person, and thus would not be subject to U.S taxation.</p> <p>Code Section 881(e)(1) excludes interest-related dividends received from a RIC from the tax imposed by Code Section 881(a)(1). Under Code Section 881(e)(2), short-term capital gain dividends received from a RIC are also excluded from the tax imposed by Section 881(a)(1). A RIC will designate by written notice mailed to its shareholders whether a dividend (or part thereof) is a capital gain dividend, or, with respect to prior years, an interest related dividend or a short-term capital gain dividend.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the foregoing, as noted above, under Code Section 897(h) (1), any distribution to a foreign person or other qualified investment entity by a qualified investment entity to the extent attributable to gain from sales or exchanges by the qualified investment entity of USRPIs, is treated as gain from the sale or exchange of a USRPI by the foreign person unless such distribution is with respect to stock that is publicly traded on a U.S exchange and the foreign person did not own more than 5% (or in the case of a REIT, no more than 10%) of such class of stock at any time during the 1 year period ending on the date of distribution. Where the distribution is treated as gain from the sale or exchange of a USRPI, the distribution is treated as income effectively connected to a U.S trade or business, subject to tax at U.S corporate tax rates and withheld on at a rate of 21% of the distribution. The total amount in tax paid should not exceed the liability as determined by applying the U.S corporate rate.</p> <p>In addition, where distributions from the mutual fund are characterized as gain from the sale of a USRPI due to Code Section 897(h) discussed above, the income is considered effectively connected with the conduct of a U.S trade or business such that the branch profits tax provisions must be considered. Under Code Section 884(a), dividend equivalent amounts are subject to tax at a rate of 30%. The dividend equivalent amount is equal to a foreign corporation's effectively connected earnings and profits as determined under Code Section 884(b). Code Section 884(d)(2)(C) excludes gain on the disposition of an interest in a USRPHC from the definition of effectively connected earnings and profits. Thus, where Code Section 897(h) applies to treat a dividend distribution as the sale of a USRPI and subject it to withholding, there is branch profits tax as well unless the distribution/gain is related to the sale of USRPHC shares by the qualified investment entity. For detailed tax benefits, investors are requested to refer para on "Tax benefits of investing in Mutual Fund" as mentioned in the Statement of Additional Information.</p>	<p>former may be unlimited as there is no restriction on the price to which a security may rise, whereas the latter cannot exceed the total amount of the cash investment. The short selling of investments may also be subject to changes in regulations, which could impose restrictions that could adversely impact returns to investors.</p> <p>xvii. Risks of Exchange Traded Derivative Transactions: The securities exchange on which the shares of the Underlying ETF/index fund may be listed may have the right to suspend or limit trading in all securities which it lists. Such a suspension would expose the Underlying ETF/index fund to losses and delays in its ability to redeem shares. xviii. Legal risk – OTC Derivatives, Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Transactions, Securities Lending and Re-used Collateral: There is a risk that agreements and derivatives techniques are terminated due, for instance, to bankruptcy, supervening illegality or change in tax or accounting laws. In such circumstances, an underlying ETF/index fund may be required to cover any losses incurred. Furthermore, certain transactions are entered into on the basis of complex legal documents. Such documents may be difficult to enforce or may be the subject of a dispute as to interpretation in certain circumstances. Whilst the rights and obligations of the parties to a legal document may for example be governed by English or Luxembourg law, in certain circumstances (for example insolvency proceedings) other legal systems may take priority which may affect the enforceability of existing transactions.</p> <p>xix. Securities Lending: The underlying ETFs/index funds may engage in securities lending. The underlying ETFs/index funds engaging in securities lending will have a credit risk exposure to the counterparties to any securities lending contract. Fund investments can be lent to counterparties over a period of time. A default by the counterparty combined with a fall in the value of the collateral below that of the value of the securities lent may result in a reduction in the value of the underlying ETFs/index funds.</p> <p>xx. Infectious Illness Risk: An outbreak of an infectious respiratory illness, COVID 19, caused by a novel coronavirus has resulted in travel restrictions, disruption of healthcare systems, prolonged quarantines, cancellations, supply chain disruptions, lower consumer demand, layoffs, ratings downgrades, defaults and other significant economic impacts. Certain markets have experienced temporary closures, extreme volatility, severe losses, reduced liquidity and increased trading costs. Such events can have an impact on the underlying ETFs/index funds and could impact their ability to purchase or sell securities or cause elevated tracking error and increased premiums or discounts to the NAV. Other infectious illness outbreaks in the future may result in similar impacts.</p> <p>xxi. Operational Risk: The underlying ETFs/index funds are exposed to operational risks arising from a number of factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the service providers, counterparties or other third-parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or systems failures.</p> <p>xxii. Counterparty Risk: An underlying ETF/index fund will be exposed to the credit risk of the parties with which it transacts and may also bear the risk of settlement default. Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation or commitment that it has entered into with the relevant underlying ETF/index fund. This would include the counterparties to any derivatives, repurchase / reverse repurchase agreement or securities lending agreement that it enters into. Trading in derivatives which have not been collateralised gives rise to direct counterparty exposure.</p> <p>• Additional Risk associated with investing in underlying ETFs:</p> <p>i. In addition to the recurring expenses of the Scheme, the Unit Holders</p>

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		<p>Risks associated with investment in Sectoral / thematic fund:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any sectoral or thematic fund will seek to invest in underlying investments belonging to a defined sector or the theme. Investor needs to understand that a specific sector/theme may not achieve desired result / growth and may also experience unexpected changes adversely affecting the performance, thus investing in a sectoral /thematic fund could involve potentially higher volatility and risk. Further the fund would be restricted to invest in underlying investments from the defined sectors/themes and thus the concentration risk is also expected to be high. <p>Risks Associated With Overseas Investments</p> <p>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 Scheme, the Scheme 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.</p> <p>Risks Associated With Transaction in Units through Stock Exchange Mechanism</p> <p>In respect of transactions in Units of the Scheme through NSE and/or BSE or any other recognised stock exchange, allotment and redemption of Units on any Business Day will depend upon the order processing/settlement by NSE, BSE or such other exchange and their respective clearing corporations on which the Fund has no control. Further, transactions conducted through the stock exchange mechanism shall be governed by the operating guidelines and directives issued by NSE, BSE or such other recognised exchange in this regard.</p> <p>Risks Associated With Investment in Money Market Instruments</p> <p>The following risks are applicable to the extent of the Schemes investment in money market instruments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Price-Risk or Interest-Rate Risk: Money market instruments run price-risk or interest-rate risk. Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of existing fixed income securities fall and when interest rates drop, such prices increase. The extent of fall or rise in the prices is a function of the existing coupon, days to maturity and the increase or decrease in the level of interest rates. However, certain debt securities may be intended to be held till maturity. For such securities held till maturity, there will not be any interest rate risk at the end of the tenure. Duration risk refers to the movement in price of the invested debt instruments due to change in interest rates over different durations of maturity of instruments. Duration of portfolio is expressed in years and should be used as a measure of the sensitivity of the fixed income instrument to a change in interest rates. A longer portfolio duration is associated with greater price fluctuations. A rise in interest rates could normally lead to decrease in prices and generally negatively affects portfolios having longer duration vis-a-vis portfolios having shorter duration. A fall in interest rate generally benefits portfolio having longer duration. A longer duration portfolio is also generally associated with greater volatility vis-a-vis a shorter duration portfolio. Term Structure of Interest Rates (TSIR) Risk: The Net Asset Value (NAV) of the Scheme(s), to the extent invested in Money Market securities, will be affected by changes in the general level of interest rates. The NAV of the Scheme(s) is expected to increase from a fall in interest rates while it would be adversely affected by an increase in the level of interest rates. Credit Risk: Investments in Debt Securities are subject to the risk of an issuer's inability to meet interest and principal payments on its obligations and market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer. Different types of securities in which the Scheme would invest as given in the SID carry different levels of credit risk. Accordingly, the Scheme' risk may 	<p>shall also bear the applicable expenses of the Underlying ETF/index fund. Therefore, the returns that the Unit Holder of the Scheme may receive may be impacted or may, at times, be lower than the returns that a Unit Holder, who is directly investing in the same Underlying ETF/index fund, could obtain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Index-Related Risk. There is no guarantee that the underlying ETF's/ index funds investment results will have a high degree of correlation to those of the Underlying Index or that the underlying ETF/index fund will achieve its investment objective. Market disruptions and regulatory restrictions could have an adverse effect on the underlying ETF's/index funds ability to adjust its exposure to the required levels in order to track the Underlying Index. Errors in index data, index computations or the construction of the Underlying Index in accordance with its methodology may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected by the Index Provider for a period of time or at all, which may have an adverse impact on the underlying ETF/index fund. Unusual market conditions may cause the Index Provider to postpone a scheduled rebalance, which could cause the Underlying Index to vary from its normal or expected composition Passive Investment Risk. The underlying ETF/index fund is not actively managed, and the fund manager generally does not attempt to take defensive positions under any market conditions, including declining markets Tracking Error Risk. The underlying ETF/index fund may be subject to tracking error, which is the divergence of its performance from that of the Underlying Index. Tracking error may occur because of differences between the securities and other instruments held in the ETF/index fund portfolio and those included in the Underlying Index, pricing differences (including, as applicable, differences between a security's price at the local market close and the ETF's/ index funds valuation of a security at the time of calculation of the Fund's NAV), transaction costs incurred by the ETF/index fund, the holding of uninvested cash, differences in timing of the accrual of or the valuation of dividends or interest, the requirements to maintain pass through tax treatment, portfolio transactions carried out to minimize the distribution of capital gains to shareholders, acceptance of custom baskets, changes to the Underlying Index or the costs to the ETF/index fund of complying with various new or existing regulatory requirements. This risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or other unusual market conditions. Tracking error also may result because the ETF/index fund incurs fees and expenses, while the Underlying Index does not. <p>Risk associated with favorable taxation of certain scheme in India:</p> <p>In any event beyond the control of AMC if the scheme is not able to invest the minimum % of the threshold that it is required to invest in eligible asset classes as per the domestic income tax regulation and rule, the benefit of lower tax, if any, on income distribution or capital gains may not be available to the Unit Holders.</p> <p>The summary of tax implications given in the taxation section (Units and Offer Section) is based on the existing provisions of the tax laws. The current taxation laws may change due to change in the domestic Tax Act or any subsequent changes / amendments in Finance Act / Rules / Regulations. Such change may entail a higher tax to the scheme or to the investors by way of any tax as made applicable thus adversely impacting the scheme.</p> <p>The investor is requested to consult their tax counsel for detail understanding of the tax laws and the risk factor associated with such tax laws.</p>

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		<p>increase or decrease depending upon their investment patterns. Investments in money market instruments involve credit risk commensurate with short term rating of the issuers.</p> <p>iv. Rating Migration Risk: Fixed income securities are exposed to rating migration risk, which could impact the price on account of change in the credit rating. For example: One notch downgrade of a AAA rated issuer to AA+ will have an adverse impact on the price of the security and vice-versa for an upgrade of a AA+ issuer.</p> <p>v. Liquidity or Marketability Risk: This refers to the ease with which a security can be purchased or sold at or near to its valuation Yield-to-Maturity (YTM). The primary measure of liquidity risk is the spread between the bid price and the offer price quoted by a dealer. The liquidity of investments made in the Scheme may be restricted by trading volumes besides operational issues like settlement periods and transfer procedures. Different segments of the Indian financial markets have different settlement processes & periods and such periods may be extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances. There have been times in the past, when settlements have been unable to keep pace with the volume of securities transactions, making it difficult to conduct further transactions. Delays or other problems in settlement of transactions could result in temporary periods when the assets of the Scheme are not invested and no return is earned thereon. The inability of the Scheme to make intended securities purchases or sale could cause the Scheme to miss certain investment opportunities due to the absence of a well-developed and liquid secondary market for debt securities which would result at times, in potential underperformance in the Scheme.</p> <p>vi. Reinvestment Risk: This risk refers to the interest rate levels at which cash flows received from the securities in the Scheme are reinvested. Investments in fixed income securities may carry reinvestment risk as the cash flows received may get invested at a lower rate of interest prevailing on the date of investment of cash flows viz. interest or redemptions received during the tenure of the scheme.</p> <p>vii. Pre-payment Risk: Certain fixed income securities give an issuer the right to call back its securities before their maturity date, in periods of declining interest rates. The possibility of such prepayment may force the fund to reinvest the proceeds of such investments in securities offering lower yields, resulting in lower interest income for the fund.</p> <p>Risks associated with investing in Tri Party Repo (TREPS):</p> <p>DSP Mutual Fund is a member of Securities segment and Tri-party Repo trade settlement of the Clearing Corporation of India Limited (CCIL). All transactions of the mutual fund in government securities and in Tri-party Repo trades are settled centrally by CCIL which helps reduce the settlement and counterparty risks for these transactions. CCIL manages the risks through its risk management processes such that the ultimate risk to its members from fails is either eliminated or reduced to the minimum. CCIL thus maintains margin and default fund contributions of each member for various business segments as per the terms of its Bye Laws, Rules and Regulations to cover potential losses arising from the default member.</p> <p>In an event of any clearing member failing to honor settlement obligations, the margin and default Fund is utilized to complete the settlement. As per the waterfall mechanism, after the defaulter's margins and the defaulter's contribution to the default fund have been utilized, CCIL's own contribution is used to meet the losses and thereafter any residual loss is appropriated from the contributions of the non-defaulting members.</p> <p>Thus the scheme is subject to risk of the margin and default fund contribution being appropriated in the case of failure of any settlement obligations. Further, the scheme's contribution may be used to meet the residual loss in case of default by the other clearing member (the defaulting member).</p> <p>The risk factors may undergo change in case the CCIL notifies securities other than Government of India securities as eligible for contribution as collateral.</p>	<p>• Risk factors related to Taxation of overseas investments: Investment in U.S. Based Mutual Fund</p> <p>(i) Capital Gains: As already noted, under Code Section 865(a)(2), income from the sale of personal property by a non-U.S. resident is sourced outside of the U.S. Thus, generally capital gains derived by a non-U.S. investor from the sale of an investment in a U.S based mutual fund should not be subject tax in the U.S. However, if the mutual fund that is sold is a USRPHC, then the gain is considered to be effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business and thus subject to U.S net taxation, unless the mutual fund whose shares are sold is (a) publicly traded and the investor held an interest of 5% or less in the mutual fund at all times during the year preceding the sale or (b) the mutual fund is a domestically controlled qualified investment entity.</p> <p>(ii) Income distributions from U.S mutual funds: Generally, under Code Section 881(a)(1)(A), dividend income received by a foreign corporation from sources within the U.S is subject to 30% withholding tax. A mutual fund that is not subject to the USRPHC-related rules described above may distribute ordinary dividends which should be subject to 30% withholding tax. Dividends designated by a Regulated Investment Company ("RIC") (e.g. a mutual fund) as capital gain dividends are treated as long term capital gains in the hands of the shareholders. Except as described above for mutual funds that otherwise qualify as USRPHCs, because long-term capital gains are sourced to the domicile of the recipient, such capital gain dividends should not be U.S source if the recipient is a non-U.S person, and thus would not be subject to U.S taxation.</p> <p>Code Section 881(e)(1) excludes interest-related dividends received from a RIC from the tax imposed by Code Section 881(a)(1). Under Code Section 881(e)(2), short-term capital gain dividends received from a RIC are also excluded from the tax imposed by Section 881(a) (1). A RIC will designate by written notice mailed to its shareholders whether a dividend (or part thereof) is a capital gain dividend, or, with respect to prior years, an interest related dividend or a short-term capital gain dividend.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the foregoing, as noted above, under Code Section 897(h)(1), any distribution to a foreign person or other qualified investment entity by a qualified investment entity to the extent attributable to gain from sales or exchanges by the qualified investment entity of USRPIs, is treated as gain from the sale or exchange of a USRPI by the foreign person unless such distribution is with respect to stock that is publicly traded on a U.S exchange and the foreign person did not own more than 5% (or in the case of a REIT, no more than 10%) of such class of stock at any time during the 1 year period ending on the date of distribution. Where the distribution is treated as gain from the sale or exchange of a USRPI, the distribution is treated as income effectively connected to a U.S trade or business, subject to tax at U.S corporate tax rates and withheld on at a rate of 21% of the distribution. The total amount in tax paid should not exceed the liability as determined by applying the U.S corporate rate.</p> <p>In addition, where distributions from the mutual fund are characterized as gain from the sale of a USRPI due to Code Section 897(h) discussed above, the income is considered effectively connected with the conduct of a U.S trade or business such that the branch profits tax provisions must be considered. Under Code Section 884(a), dividend equivalent amounts are subject to tax at a rate of 30%. The dividend equivalent amount is equal to a foreign corporation's effectively connected earnings and profits as determined under Code Section 884(b). Code Section 884(d)(2)(C) excludes gain on the disposition of an interest in a USRPHC from the definition of effectively connected earnings and profits. Thus, where Code Section 897(h) applies to treat a dividend distribution</p>

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		<p>RISK MITIGATION STRATEGIES DSPAM is committed to a strong control and compliance environment and ensuring that the management structure is appropriate to the scale of the business. DSPAM's fiduciary business is managed according to the rules and a regulation stipulated for Asset Management Companies by the Securities & Exchange Board of India (SEBI) and also incorporates DSPAM's internal policies.</p> <p>The AMC has systems and processes to monitor all the investment restrictions specified by SEBI and in this document on a regular basis.</p> <p>Risk Associated With Underlying Schemes</p> <p>i. Liquidity Risk on account of investments in overseas funds: The investments are made in international funds, which provide daily liquidity.</p> <p>ii. Expense Risks associated with investments in overseas funds: The aggregate of expenses incurred by the Indian Fund-of-Funds scheme and the underlying international funds is subject to limits prescribed by SEBI.</p> <p>iii. Portfolio Disclosure Risks associated with investments in overseas fund: Although full portfolio disclosure is not available at the end of each month, top ten holdings as well as sector holdings are made available at the end of each month for the overseas fund. Full portfolio holdings can be obtained from underlying Overseas funds generally with a three-month lag i.e. March portfolio can be obtained at the end of June</p> <p>iv. Investment Policy and/or fundamental attribute change risks associated with investments in overseas funds: Investments are made in such international funds, which have similar investment objectives to the domestic fund in India. However, there exists possibility that there is a change in the fundamental attributes of the international fund. In such circumstances, the Investment Manager will seek to invest in other international funds, which have the same investment objective as the domestic fund.</p> <p>v. Monitoring overseas investment limits: The Investment Manager will keep monitoring the overseas investments limits. In case of an adverse event the Investment Manager may initiate appropriate action like investing across other areas as permitted by the scheme document or any other action to ensure that the investor interest is safeguarded.</p> <p>vi. Risks associated with investments in BGF-USFEF – special risk consideration related to international fund: To the extent of the investments in BGF-USFEF, the risks of BGF-USFEF will exist. The investors should note that these risks cannot be defeased as these are international funds managed by BlackRock. However, as part of our due diligence, we have chosen funds, which have long term performance track record, stability of fund management team and are accredited by third party funds evaluators like S&P, Morningstar etc.</p> <p>Risks Associated With Investment in Money Market Instruments</p> <p>i. Market Liquidity Risk: The liquidity risk will be managed and/or sought to be addressed by creating a portfolio which has adequate access to liquidity. The Investment Manager will select fixed income securities, which have or are expected to have high secondary market liquidity. Market Liquidity Risk will be managed actively within the portfolio liquidity limits by maintaining proper asset-liability match to ensure payout of the obligations. Amongst all the segments of the fixed income market in India, the government securities market demonstrates the highest market liquidity. The liquidity varies from security to security with benchmark securities for the reference tenors like 10 years, 5 years etc. showing relatively higher market liquidity. With time, the benchmark government security changes and thus hence liquidity propagates from one security to the other.</p> <p>ii. Credit Risk: Credit Risk associated with fixed income securities will be managed by making investments in securities issued by borrowers post detailed credit review internally. The credit research process includes a</p>	<p>as the sale of a USRPI and subject it to withholding, there is branch profits tax as well unless the distribution/gain is related to the sale of USRPHC shares by the qualified investment entity. For detailed tax benefits, investors are requested to refer para on "Tax benefits of investing in Mutual Fund" as mentioned in the Statement of Additional Information.</p> <p>• Risks associated with investment in Sectoral / thematic fund:</p> <p>Any sectoral or thematic fund will seek to invest in underlying investments belonging to a defined sector or the theme. Investor needs to understand that a specific sector/theme may not achieve desired result / growth and may also experience unexpected changes adversely affecting the performance, thus investing in a sectoral / thematic fund could involve potentially higher volatility and risk. Further the fund would be restricted to invest in underlying investments from the defined sectors/themes and thus the concentration risk is also expected to be high.</p> <p>• Risks associated with Overseas Securities:</p> <p>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 Schemes, the Schemes 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 scheme 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 schemes.</p> <p>i. Currency Risk: The scheme may invest in overseas securities and the income from those securities may be quoted in currencies which are different from the schemes base currency. The performance of the scheme may therefore be affected by movements in the exchange rate between the currencies in which the assets are held and the schemes 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 scheme invests. The performance of the scheme 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.</p> <p>ii. Risks arising from exhaustion of overseas limits as per applicable SEBI and RBI circulars: The schemes 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 scheme 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 scheme document.</p> <p>• Risks Associated With Transaction in Units through Stock Exchange Mechanism</p> <p>In respect of transactions in Units of the Scheme through NSE and/or BSE or any other recognised stock exchange, allotment and redemption of Units on any Business Day will depend upon the order processing/settlement by NSE, BSE or such other exchange and their respective clearing corporations on which the Fund has no control. Further, transactions conducted through the stock exchange mechanism shall be governed by the operating guidelines and directives issued by NSE,</p>

Sr. No.	Particulars	Existing Scheme Features	Proposed Scheme Features (changes are highlighted in Bold)
		<p>detailed in-house analysis and due diligence where limits are assigned for each of the issuer (other than government of India) for the amount as well as maximum permissible tenor. The credit process ensures that issuer limits are reviewed periodically by taking into consideration the financial statements and operating strength of the issuer.</p> <p>iii. Rating Migration Risk: The endeavor is to invest in well researched issuers. The due diligence performed by the fixed income team before assigning credit limits and the periodic credit review and monitoring should help keep the rating migration risk low for company-specific issues.</p> <p>iv. Interest Rate Risk: The investment managers will endeavor to keep the duration within the permissible limit as defined by the scheme document and based on the investment objectives.</p> <p>v. Re-investment Risk: The Investment Manager will endeavor that besides the tactical and/or strategic interest rate calls, the portfolio is fully invested.</p> <p>vi. Term Structure of Interest Rates (TSIR) Risk: The Scheme is expected to have duration based on the investment objective and limits defined in the scheme documents. Depending on the nature of the scheme, the Term Structure of Interest Rates (TSIR) Risk cannot be eliminated and it exists as a primary feature of the scheme.</p>	<p>BSE or such other recognised exchange in this regard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risks Associated With Investment in Cash and cash equivalents <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Price-Risk or Interest-Rate Risk: Cash and cash equivalents run price-risk or interest-rate risk. Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of existing securities fall and when interest rates drop, such prices increase. The extent of fall or rise in the prices is a function of the existing coupon, days to maturity and the increase or decrease in the level of interest rates. However, Cash and cash equivalents in this scheme are intended to be held till maturity. For such securities held till maturity, there will not be any interest rate risk at the end of the tenure.- Liquidity or Marketability Risk: This refers to the ease with which a security can be sold at or near to its valuation Yield-to-Maturity (YTM). The primary measure of liquidity risk is the spread between the bid price and the offer price quoted by a dealer. - Reinvestment Risk: Investments in cash and cash equivalents may carry reinvestment risk as interest rates prevailing on the interest or maturity due dates may differ from the original coupon of the bond. Consequently, the proceeds may get invested at a lower rate. - Pre-payment Risk: Certain cash and cash equivalents give an issuer the right to call back its securities before their maturity date, in periods of declining interest rates. The possibility of such prepayment may force the fund to reinvest the proceeds of such investments in securities offering lower yields, resulting in lower interest income for the fund. • Risks associated with investing in Tri Party Repo (TREPS): <p>DSP Mutual Fund is a member of Securities segment and Tri-party Repo trade settlement of the Clearing Corporation of India Limited (CCIL). All transactions of the mutual fund in government securities and in Tri-party Repo trades are settled centrally by CCIL which helps reduce the settlement and counterparty risks for these transactions. CCIL manages the risks through its risk management processes such that the ultimate risk to its members from fails is either eliminated or reduced to the minimum. CCIL thus maintains margin and default fund contributions of each member for various business segments as per the terms of its Bye Laws, Rules and Regulations to cover potential losses arising from the default member.</p> <p>In an event of any clearing member failing to honor settlement obligations, the margin and default Fund is utilized to complete the settlement. As per the waterfall mechanism, after the defaulter's margins and the defaulter's contribution to the default fund have been utilized, CCIL's own contribution is used to meet the losses and thereafter any residual loss is appropriated from the contributions of the non-defaulting members.</p> <p>Thus the scheme is subject to risk of the margin and default fund contribution being appropriated in the case of failure of any settlement obligations. Further, the scheme's contribution may be used to meet the residual loss in case of default by the other clearing member (the defaulting member).</p> <p>The risk factors may undergo change in case the CCIL notifies securities other than Government of India securities as eligible for contribution as collateral.</p> <p>RISK MITIGATION STRATEGIES</p> <p>DSPAM is committed to a strong control and compliance environment and ensuring that the management structure is appropriate to the scale of the business. DSPAM's fiduciary business is managed according to the rules and a regulation stipulated for Asset Management Companies by the Securities & Exchange Board of India (SEBI) and also incorporates DSPAM's internal policies.</p> <p>The AMC has systems and processes to monitor all the investment</p>

Sr. No.	Particulars	Existing Scheme Features	Proposed Scheme Features (changes are highlighted in Bold)
			<p>restrictions specified by SEBI and in this document on a regular basis.</p> <p>Risk Associated With Overseas funds / ETFs:</p> <p>i. Liquidity Risk on account of investments in overseas funds: The investments are made in international funds, which provide daily liquidity.</p> <p>ii. Expense Risks associated with investments in overseas funds: The aggregate of expenses incurred by the Indian Fund-of-Funds scheme and the underlying international funds is subject to limits prescribed by SEBI.</p> <p>iii. Portfolio Disclosure Risks associated with investments in overseas fund: Although full portfolio disclosure is not available at the end of each month, top ten holdings as well as sector holdings are made available at the end of each month for the overseas fund. Full portfolio holdings can be obtained from underlying Overseas funds generally with a three-month lag i.e. March portfolio can be obtained at the end of June.</p> <p>iv. Investment Policy and/or fundamental attribute change risks associated with investments in overseas funds: Investments are made in such international funds, which have similar investment objectives to the domestic fund in India. However, there exists possibility that there is a change in the fundamental attributes of the international fund. In such circumstances, the Investment Manager will seek to invest in other international funds, which have the same investment objective as the domestic fund.</p> <p>v. Monitoring overseas investment limits: The Investment Manager will keep monitoring the overseas investments limits. In case of an adverse event the Investment Manager may initiate appropriate action like investing across other areas as permitted by the scheme document or any other action to ensure that the investor interest is safeguarded.</p> <p>Risks associated with investments in cash and cash equivalents:</p> <p>The scheme will invest in securities as per the intended allocation and thus this risk are low as compared to other risk mentioned above. The AMC will endeavor to minimize the Liquidity Risk, Interest Rate Risk, Reinvestment Risk.</p>
13.	<p>Any other changes</p> <p>III. Other Details - In case of Fund of Funds Scheme, Details of Benchmark, Investment Objective, Investment Strategy, TER, AUM, Year wise performance, Top 10 Holding/ link to Top 10 holding of the underlying fund should be provided</p>	The same is provided in Annexure I.	The same is provided in Annexure II.

*** Considered as Fundamental Attribute Change**

Note: All other features of the Scheme except those mentioned above will remain unchanged.

SEBI Master Circular - SEBI Circular No. SEBI/HO/IMD/IMD-PoD-1/P/CIR/2024/90 dated June 27, 2024

4. The Board of Directors of DSP Asset Managers Private Limited and the Board of Directors of DSP Trustee Private Limited, have approved the above proposed changes. Further, SEBI, vide its email dated June 18, 2024 has communicated its no-objection for the proposed changes.

5. In line with regulatory requirements, for scheme where a change in fundamental attributes is being proposed, we are offering an exit window ("Exit Option") to the Unit holders of 30 days (minimum 30 days) from August 22, 2024 to September 20, 2024 (both days inclusive) ("Exit Option Period"). These changes will be effective from September 21, 2024 ("Effective Date"). During the Exit Option Period, unit holders not consenting to the change may either switch to any other scheme of the Fund or redeem their investments at applicable Net Asset Value without payment of exit load subject to provisions of applicable cut-off time as stated in the Scheme Information Document (SID) of the Scheme. All transaction requests received on or after September 21, 2024 will be subject to applicable exit load (if any), as may be applicable to the Scheme mentioned above.

6. Redemption/switch requests, if any, may be lodged at any of the Official Points of Acceptance of the Fund.

DSP Asset Managers Private Limited

Registered Office: 10th Floor, Mafatlal Centre, Nariman Point, Mumbai 400021, India

CIN U65990MH2021PTC362316 • +91 22 6657 8000 • www.dspim.com • Email: dspam@dspim.com

7. The above information is also available on the website of the Fund i.e. www.dspim.com.
8. Unit holders who have pledged / encumbered their units will not have the option to exit unless they submit a letter of release of their pledges / encumbrances prior to submitting their redemption / switch requests.
9. Investors who have registered for Systematic Investment Plan (SIP) in the Scheme and who do not wish to continue their future investments must apply for cancellation of their SIP registrations.
10. The redemption warrant/cheque will be mailed or the amount of redemption will be credited to the unit holders bank account (as registered in the records of the Registrar, Computer Age Management Services Limited) within 5 (five) working days from the date of receipt of redemption request.
- 11. It may be noted that the offer to exit is purely optional and not compulsory. If the Unit holder has no objection to the aforesaid change, no action is required to be taken and it would be deemed that such Unit holder has consented to the aforesaid change.**
12. Please note that unit holders who do not opt for redemption on or before September 20, 2024 (upto 03.00 p.m.) shall be deemed to have consented to the changes specified herein above and shall continue to hold units in the Scheme of the Fund. In case the unit holders disagree with the aforesaid changes, they may redeem all or part of the units in the Scheme of the Fund by exercising the Exit Option, without exit load within the Exit Option Period by submitting a redemption request online or through a physical application form at any official point of acceptance/ investor service center of the AMC or to the depository participant (DP) (in case of units held in Demat mode). Unit holders can also submit the normal redemption form for this purpose.
13. The option to redeem the Units without exit load during the Exit Option Period can be exercised in the following manner:
 - (a) Unit holders can submit redemption requests online or via duly completed physical application form at any official points of acceptance/investor service center of the AMC or to the DP (in case of units held in Demat mode).
 - (b) The redemption/ switch requests shall be processed at applicable NAV as per time stamping provisions contained in the SID of the Scheme.
 - (c) Unit holders should ensure that any changes in address or pay-out bank details required by them, are updated in Fund's records at least 10 (Ten) working days before exercising the Exit Option. Unit holders holding Units in dematerialized form may approach their DP for such changes.
14. The expenses related to the proposed changes and other consequential changes as outlined above will not be charged to the unit holders of the Scheme of the Fund.
15. **Tax Consequences:**

Redemption / switch-out of units from the Scheme may entail capital gain/loss in the hands of the unitholder. For unit holders who redeem their investments during the Exit Option Period, the tax consequences as set forth in the Statement of Additional Information of the Fund and Scheme Information Document of Scheme of the Fund would be applicable. In case of NRI investors, TDS shall be deducted from the redemption proceeds in accordance with the prevailing income tax laws. In view of the individual nature of tax consequences, Unitholders are advised to consult their professional tax advisors for tax advice.

Unit holders who require any further information may contact:

DSP ASSET MANAGERS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U65990MH2021PTC362316
Investment Manager for DSP Mutual Fund ('Fund')
Mafatal Centre, 10th Floor, Nariman Point, Mumbai 400021
Tel. No.: 91-22 66578000,
Toll Free No: 1800 200 4499 Website: www.dspim.com

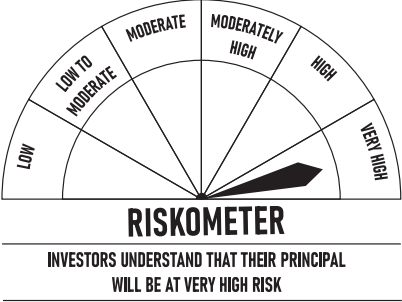

DSP US Flexible Equity Fund

(An open ended fund of fund scheme investing in BlackRock Global Funds – US Flexible Equity Fund)

This product is suitable for investors who are seeking*:

- Long-term capital growth
- Investment in units of overseas funds which invest primarily in equity and equity related securities of companies domiciled in, or exercising the predominant part of their economic activity in the USA

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

Scheme Riskometer#	Benchmark Riskometer# Russell 1000 TR
 <p>RISKOMETER INVESTORS UNDERSTAND THAT THEIR PRINCIPAL WILL BE AT VERY HIGH RISK</p>	 <p>RISKOMETER INVESTORS UNDERSTAND THAT THEIR PRINCIPAL WILL BE AT VERY HIGH RISK</p>

(# For latest Riskometers, investors may refer on the website of the Fund viz. www.dspim.com)

We look forward to your continued support.

Yours sincerely,

For and on behalf of DSP Asset Managers Private Limited

Sd/-
Authorised signatory

Mutual Fund investments are subject to market risks, read all scheme related documents carefully.

EXISTING PROVISIONS:

In case of Fund of Funds Scheme, Details of Benchmark, Investment Objective, Investment Strategy, TER, AUM, Year wise performance, Top 10 Holding/ link to Top 10 holding of the underlying fund should be provided

Overview of BGF – USFEF

Investment Objective	BGF-USFEF seeks to maximize total return. BGF-USFEF invests at least 70% of its total assets in the equity securities of companies domiciled in, or exercising the predominant part of their economic activity in, the US. BGF-USFEF normally invests in securities that, in the opinion of the Investment Adviser, exhibit either growth or value investment characteristics, placing an emphasis as the market outlook warrants.																										
Investment Strategy of the BGF USFEF	The fund is not limited to one investment style. It is effectively an “all weather” fund, which can capture opportunities in both growth and value markets.																										
AUM as on 31 May 2024	2271.66 USD in million as of 31st May 2024																										
Benchmark	Russell 1000 Index																										
Total Expense Ratio (Class I2)	0.80% Source: BlackRock. Subject to change.																										
Performance	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Period</th> <th>Fund</th> <th>Benchmark</th> </tr> <tr> <th>BGF – USFEF (I2 USD) (CAGR %)</th> <th>Russell 1000 Index</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1-Year</td> <td>22.44%</td> <td>28.01%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3-Year</td> <td>7.49%</td> <td>8.46%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5-Year</td> <td>14.99%</td> <td>15.42%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Since Inception</td> <td>13.46%</td> <td>14.21%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: BlackRock Share class inception date: 11 Jul 2012 CAGR - Compounded Annualized Growth Rate Past Performance may or may not be sustained in future and should not be used as a basis for comparison with other investments.</p>		Period	Fund	Benchmark	BGF – USFEF (I2 USD) (CAGR %)	Russell 1000 Index	1-Year	22.44%	28.01%	3-Year	7.49%	8.46%	5-Year	14.99%	15.42%	Since Inception	13.46%	14.21%								
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Link to Product Page	https://www.blackrock.com/lu/intermediaries/products/230312/blackrock-us-flexible-equity-i2-usd-fund																										

The underlying fund where the Scheme will invest shall be compliant with all provisions of Clause 12.19 of SEBI Master Circular.

PROPOSED PROVISIONS:

In case of Fund of Funds Scheme, Details of Benchmark, Investment Objective, Investment Strategy, TER, AUM, Year wise performance, Top 10 Holding/ link to Top 10 holding of the underlying fund should be provided

Overview of Underlying Funds

1. BlackRock Global Funds – US Flexible Equity Fund (BGF-USFEF)

Investment Objective	This fund seeks to maximize total return. BGF-USFEF invests at least 70% of its total assets in the equity securities of companies domiciled in, or exercising the predominant part of their economic activity in, the US. BGF-USFEF normally invests in securities that, in the opinion of the Investment Adviser, exhibit either growth or value investment characteristics, placing an emphasis as the market outlook warrants.																										
Investment Strategy of the BGF USFEF	The fund is not limited to one investment style. It is effectively an “all weather” fund, which can capture opportunities in both growth and value markets.																										
AUM as on 31 May 2024	USD 2,271.66 mn																										
Benchmark	Russell 1000 Index																										
Total Expense Ratio	As on 31 May 2024, the Total Expense Ratio for the Class I2 USD Accumulating share class of the Fund was 0.80%. Source: BlackRock. Subject to change.																										
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2. Vanguard S&P 500 UCITS ETF

Investment Objective	The Fund employs a passive management – or indexing – investment approach, through physical acquisition of securities, and seeks to track the performance of the Standard and Poor’s 500 Index, its benchmark.																										
Investment Strategy	In order to achieve this investment objective, the fund attempts to track the performance of the S&P 500 Index by investing in all constituent securities of the Index in the same proportion as the Index. Where not practicable to fully replicate, the Fund will use a sampling process. The fund will also remain fully invested except in extraordinary market, political or similar conditions.																										
AUM as on 31 May 2024	USD 52.07 Bn																										
Benchmark	S&P 500 Index																										
Total Expense Ratio	As at 31 May 2024, the Total Expense Ratio was 0.07%. Source: Vanguard. Subject to change.																										
Performance	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Period</th> <th>Fund</th> <th>Benchmark</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Vanguard S&P 500 UCITS ETF (CAGR %)</th> <th>S&P 500 Index</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1-year</td> <td>27.82%</td> <td>27.61%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3-years</td> <td>9.25%</td> <td>9.06%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5-years</td> <td>15.46%</td> <td>15.23%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Since inception **</td> <td>14.65%</td> <td>14.43%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: Vanguard. **Inception Date: (Date on which Vanguard S&P 500 UCITS ETF originated – 14 May 2019) Past Performance may or may not be sustained in future and should not be used as a basis for comparison with other investments.</p>			Period	Fund	Benchmark	Vanguard S&P 500 UCITS ETF (CAGR %)	S&P 500 Index	1-year	27.82%	27.61%	3-years	9.25%	9.06%	5-years	15.46%	15.23%	Since inception **	14.65%	14.43%							
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Broadcom Inc.	1.3																										
TOTAL	35.2%																										
Link to Product Page	https://www.vanguard.co.uk/professional/product/etf/equity/9694/sp-500-ucits-etf-usd-accumulating																										

3. Value Line Mid Cap Focused Fund

Investment Objective	The Fund's investment objective is long-term growth of capital.																									
Investment Strategy	To achieve the Fund's investment objective, the Adviser invests substantially all of the Fund's net assets in common stocks. Under normal circumstances, the Adviser invests at least 80% of the Fund's assets in common stocks & other equity securities of mid-sized companies and expects that the Fund's portfolio will generally consist of positions in 25 to 50 companies. The Fund considers companies to be mid-sized if they have market capitalizations between \$6 billion and \$45 billion at the time of purchase. It is actively managed by the Adviser.																									
AUM as on 31 May 2024	USD 1.54 Bn																									
Benchmark	S&P 500																									
Total Expense Ratio	As at 31 May 2024, the Total Expense Ratio for the Institutional Share Class of the fund was 0.87%																									
	Source: ValueLinefunds. Subject to change.																									
Performance	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Period</th> <th>Fund</th> <th>Benchmark</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Value Line Mid Cap Focused Fund (CAGR %)</th> <th>S&P 500</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1-Year</td> <td>20.46%</td> <td>28.19%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3-Year</td> <td>9.13%</td> <td>9.57%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5-Year</td> <td>13.51%</td> <td>15.80%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10-Year</td> <td>13.10%</td> <td>12.69%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: ValueLinefunds. Inception Date: (Date on which Value Line Mid Cap Focused Fund originated – March 01, 1950) CAGR - Compounded Annualized Growth Rate Past Performance may or may not be sustained in future and should not be used as a basis for comparison with other investments.</p>		Period	Fund	Benchmark	Value Line Mid Cap Focused Fund (CAGR %)	S&P 500	1-Year	20.46%	28.19%	3-Year	9.13%	9.57%	5-Year	13.51%	15.80%	10-Year	13.10%	12.69%							
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Link to Product Page	https://vlfunds.com/funds/equity/midcapfocus																									

4. JPMorgan Mid Cap Equity Fund

Investment Objective	The fund's objective is long-term capital growth.																										
Investment Strategy	The fund's strategy is to invest primarily in a diversified portfolio of mid cap companies with above-average growth prospects or sustainable free cash flow generation. It also looks for companies with leading competitive positions, durable business models and management that can achieve sustained growth. It additionally invests in mid cap stocks with market capitalizations similar to the Russell Midcap Index, its benchmark.																										
AUM as on 31 May 2024	USD 4.57 Bn																										
Benchmark	Russell Midcap Index																										
Total Expense Ratio	As at 31 May 2024, the Total Expense Ratio for the Class I of the Fund was 0.89%. Source: JPMorgan. Subject to change.																										
Performance	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Period</th> <th>Fund</th> <th>Benchmark</th> </tr> <tr> <th>JPMorgan Mid Cap Equity Fund (CAGR %)</th> <th>Russell Midcap Index</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1-Year</td> <td>21.62%</td> <td>23.11%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3-Years</td> <td>2.76%</td> <td>3.10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5-Years</td> <td>11.67%</td> <td>11.07%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10-Years</td> <td>10.04%</td> <td>9.47%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Since Inception**</td> <td>13.51%</td> <td>-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: JPMorgan. **Inception Date: (Date on which JPMorgan Mid Cap Equity Fund originated – April 30, 1989) CAGR - Compounded Annualized Growth Rate Note: Since inception benchmark returns are not available as the index was launched in November 01, 1991. Past Performance may or may not be sustained in future and should not be used as a basis for comparison with other investments.</p>		Period	Fund	Benchmark	JPMorgan Mid Cap Equity Fund (CAGR %)	Russell Midcap Index	1-Year	21.62%	23.11%	3-Years	2.76%	3.10%	5-Years	11.67%	11.07%	10-Years	10.04%	9.47%	Since Inception**	13.51%	-					
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Link to Product Page	https://am.jpmorgan.com/us/en/asset-management/adv/products/jpmorgan-mid-cap-equity-fund-i-4812a1266																										

The underlying fund where the Scheme will invest shall be compliant with all provisions of Clause 12.19 of SEBI Master Circular.

